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var s = new Array();

s[0] = "TOOMEY D.F. (ed.) (1981).- European Fossil Reef Models.- SEPM
Special Publications 30: 546 pp.- <b>FC&#038;P 12-2</b>, p. 44,
ID=6242^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>fossil; <b>Geography: </b>Europe^[excerpt from a
book review by J.A. Babcock]: &#034;There is another jewel in the
SEPM&#039;s crown of publications. European Fossil Reef Models is a
multifaceted gem of information about European carbonate buildups and
about the state of the art of European reef studies, all in English.
Diversity is the key word here. Contained within 546 pages (18 papers)
is an entire spectrum of scientific approaches and writing styles.
Contributions range in length from 8 pages (&#034;Upper Triassic coral
bioherms&#034;, Yugoslavia, by Car and others) to 70 pages (&#034;Upper
Triassic reef paleoecology&#034;, by Flügel). There are very specific
papers (&#034;Pore types in a Paleocene reef&#034;, Yugoslavia, by
Babic and Zypanic), and there are general summaries (&#034;Process
approach to reef recognition&#034;, by Longmann; and &#034;European
Devonian reefs&#034;, by Burchette). Although there is a bias towards
Upper Triassic paleoecologic studies (five contributions, most of them
by Erik Flügel and his students), there is good coverage of other parts
of the geologic column as well. The Silurian, Devonian, Paleocene,
Oligocene, and Recent are all represented by single papers, two papers
concentrate on the Upper Jurassic, and both the Permian and the
Cretaceous are covered by three papers each. If you are searching for
comprehensive review papers on &#034;European reefs&#034;, then this
volume will help. The contributions by Burchette (Devonian reefs), by
Flügel (Upper Triassic reefs) and by Frost (Oligocene reefs) are all
recommended. Silurian bioherms and biostromes are the subject of the
contribution by Riding. His excellent paper is well-balanced between
careful observations and interpretations. Car and others (Triassic
bioherms) have written one of the best short papers. The contribution
by Piller on the famous Steinplatte complex of northern Austria
presents new sedimentologic interpretations in a well-documented
manner. The monumental works by both Flügel (Upper Triassic reefs) and
Frost (Oligocene reefs) will be standards for years to come.&#034;^1";
s[1] = "HELM C. (1998).- &#034;Knopfkorallen&#034; aus Mitteleuropa und
ihre Lebensweise.- Arbeitskreis Paläontologie Hannover 26: 33-46.-
<b>FC&#038;P 28-1</b>, p. 42, ID=3972^<b>Topic(s): </b>cupolate;
Cupolate corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Phanerozoic; <b>Geography: </b>Europe^Cupolate
corals from the Paleozoic as well as Mesozoic and Ceonozoic are
discussed in view at their outstanding capability to service on
extremely soft and unstable grounds.^1";
s[2] = "WEYER D. (1978).- Die aelteste Rugose Koralle Europas
(Primitophyllum Kaljo 1956, Mittelordoviz).- Wissen. Beitr.
Martin-Luther-Univ. Halle. Wittenb. 1978, 30, P7 [Neue
palaeontologische und geologische Forschungsergebnisse hallenser
Absolventen]: 51-77.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 46,
ID=5981^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, Primitophyllum; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician M; <b>Geography:
</b>Europe^[a thorough revision of Primitophyllum primum and a
discussion of the systematic position of the genus; septal insertion is
interpreted as following the pattern established by Kunth, confirming
the species as a rugose coral, with third order septa in addition;
Primitophyllum is probably a streptelasmatinid (related to Coelolasma)
or possibly a cystiphyllinid (related to Rhabdocyclus)]^1";
s[3] = "POTY E., HECKER M.R. (2003).- Parallel evolution in European
rugose corals of the genus Lonsdaleia McCoy, 1849 (Lower
Carboniferous).- Bulletin de l&#039;Institut royal des Sciences
naturelles de Belgique, Sciences de la Terre 73: 109-135.- <b>FC&#038;P
32-2</b>, p. 51, ID=1393^<b>Topic(s): </b>parallel evolution; Rugosa,
Lonsdaleia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
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</b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>Europe^Two lineages, both leading to cerioid and subcerioid species, can be discerned in the evolution of the genus Lonsdaleia McCoy, 1849: L. (Lonsadaleia) duplicata (Martin, 1809) gave rise to the subgenus Actinocyathus d&#039;Orbigny, 1849 (considered here as a subgenus of Lonsdaleia) at the beginning of the latest Viséan in northern Europe, and L. (Lonsdaleia) redondensis sp.nov. or a related species possibly evolved into L. (Serraphyllum) subgen. nov. near the Viséan/Serpukhovian transition in South France. Three new species of the genus Lonsdaleia are described from the uppermost Viséan and Serpukhovian of the Montagne Noire (South France), including two new species assigned to the subgenus L. (Serraphyllum). Two species of the subgenus L. ( Actinocayathus) are redescribed from the Serpukhovian of the Moscow Basin. Parallel evolution in Actinocyathus and Serraphyllum during the Serpukhovian is discussed.^1";
s[4] = "BODZIOCH A. (1993).- Sponges from the Epicontinental Triassic of Europe.- In Hagdorn H. &#038; Seilacher A. (eds) – Muschelkalk; Schoentaler Symposium 1991: 235-244.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>, p. 90, ID=3534^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic M; <b>Geography: </b>Europe, epicontinental^The knowledge about sponges from the epicontinental Triassic of Europe is not too extensive. This is mainly due to their sporadic occurrence and poor state of preservation. Until now, sponges were recorded only from few localities where they occur in various lithostratigraphical positions, but always within the Muschelkalk. From these localities, bodily preserved specimens, loose spicules and borings have been referred to hexactinellid sponges. However, the more exact systematical position is doubtful in most cases. During the last years, a lot of lyssacinosan sponges have been recorded for the first time both from well known and new localities. They were found in the lower Muschelkalk of Upper Silesia and of the Holy Cross Mts., where they occur locally in biohermal and biostromal accumulations. This material provides new information about Triassic sponges, which are presented here in their palaeontolgical, stratigraphical, and paleoecological contexts.^1";
s[5] = "BERTLING M. (1993).- Ecology and distribution of the Late Jurassic Scleractinian Thamnasteria concinna (Goldfuss) in Europe.- Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology 105: 311-335.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 73, ID=4160^<b>Topic(s): </b>distribution; Scleractinia, Thamnasteria; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic U; <b>Geography: </b>Europe^The quantitative investigation of associations in northern Germany revealed Thamnasteria concinna as their main element, necessitating an evaluation of all data for the spatio-temporal distribution of this scleractinian. Autecological criteria and sedimentological data indicate an optimum fitness of the coral in turbulent environments with low net-sedimentation rate. In these facies, no conflicting aims existed for T. concinna in exploiting light or plankton and resisting adverse hydrodynamic conditions. The most important synecological parameters of the associations studied are dominance patterns and diversity as well as the structure of guilds. T. concinna mostly costituted the builder guild, occurring as an ubiquist, though dominant only in shallow water. As recorded in the study area, strong dominance of a few taxa and low diversity indexes are typical of immature communities in unstable environments. T. concinna was well adapted to varying environmental factors showing characteristics of an r-strategist, thus being more successful than other corals in stressful facies. The distribution pattern of T. concinna was not controlled by single environmental factors, but rather the oscillation of many of them. This seasonality is a typical feature of the temperate realm. T. concinna actually was important only in temperate regions of the Late Jurassic neritic sea or its borders with the Tethyan region. Further south, the coral was just one of the many members of the Tethyan reefs
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where mature communities predominated. Because of sedimentological
restrictions, this pattern is most clearly visible in the Oxfordian,
whereas T. concinna was a negligible element of Tithonian reefs. Its
evolutionary decline is due to the concentration of reefs on the
(sub)tropican Tethyan region.^1";
s[6] = "KEUPP H., BRUGGER H., GALLING U., HEFTER J., HERRMANN R.,
JENISCH A., KEMPE S., MICHAELIS W., SEIFERT R., THIEL V. (1996).-
Paleobiological Controls of Jurassic Spongiolites.- Goettinger Arbeiten
zur Geologie und Palaeontologie, Special Volume 2 [Reitner J.,
Neuewiller F. &#038; Gunkel F. (eds): Global and Regional Controls on
Biogenic Sedimentation I. Reef Evolution]: pp 209-214.- <b>FC&#038;P
26-1</b>, p. 35, ID=3594^<b>Topic(s): </b>spongiolites; spongiolites;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic;
<b>Geography: </b>Europe^Micro- and biofacies aspects as well as
biogeochemical data of Jurassic spongiolitic limestones from Spain,
Southern Germany and Romania allow to consider the following parameters
to have controlled the spongiolitic megafacies: 1) Pro- and regradation
of spongiolitic facies correlate with the sealevel development,
progradation characterizing transgressive phases. Consequently,
spongiolites are restricted to areas having had low sedimentation
rates. 2) Spongiolitic and coral facies were in competition during the
Jurassic. Factors, which favoured one boundstone type above the other
were a) the bathymetry and the dependent parameters hydrodynamics and
light intensity, and b) a constantly oligotrophic situation, which
favoured a dominance of coral reefs, while spongiolitic mud mounds
revealed certain tolerance to an episodically higher trophic level. 3)
The formation of microbialitic (automicritic) crusts can be traced to
heterotrophic activities, mainly with the aid of data from the
microfacies investigations, and isotopic and biogeochemical analyses
(Keupp et al. 1993). The spongiolithic facies was thus comparatively
more independent from photic conditions and could form in a wide
bathymetric range. 4) The spongiolitic facies, in which, conditioned by
the bathymetric and hydrodynamic situation, automicrites and
allochthonous mud deposition were continuously in competition
(Leinfelder &#038; Keupp 1995), reflect more-or-less the low energy
habitat, while the coral facies is characteristic of the high energy
level. 5) More-or-less cyclic successions within the spongiolitic
facies, which affected the Porifera and other benthic associations as
well as different types of microbialites (thrombolites, laminated
peloidal crusts, aphanitic automicrites), on the one hand were
controlled by hydrodynamic events and on the other by episodic oxygen
fluctuations. 6) The conservation of spongiolitic mounds presupposed
the formation of automicrites and the early diagenetic calcareous
lithification of siliceous sponges (&#034;Erhaltungsfenster&#034;),
which, besides the above mentioned environmental factors, depends on
the taxonomic composition of the sponge fauna, with regard to different
amounts of endosymbiontic bacteria (cf. Rehfeld, this volume).^1";
s[7] = "RICHELLE-MAURER E., DEGOUDENNE Y., DEJONGHE L., VAN DE VYVER G.
(1994).- Utilisation des eponges d&#039;eau douce comme bioindicateurs
de la presence de metaux dans l&#039;environnement.- Service geologique
de Belgique, Professional paper 1994, 268: 83 pp., 17 figs, 16 tabs.-
<b>FC&#038;P 24-1</b>, p. 8, ID=4445^<b>Topic(s): </b>freshwater
pollution indicators; Porifera, freshwater; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Europe^In
the course of the present work, the four common Belgian sponge species,
Ephydatia fluviatilis, Ephydatia muelleri, Spongilla lacustris and
Eunapius fragilis have been collected as well as a fifth species,
Trochospongilla horrida. This species and its ecology have been rarely
described in Europe and this is the first report on it from Belgium.
Observations made with light and scanning electron microscopy have
shown the presence of spicule morphological variations and
malformations, associated with adverse environmental conditions or with
transient or permanent pollution. Therefore, these modifications could
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be used as indicators of water quality. [first part of extensive
summary]^1";
s[8] = "DUBATOLOV V.N. (1972).- Zoogeography of Devonian Seas of
Eurasia (Materials covering Investigation of Tabulata).- Publishing
House &#034;Nauka&#034;. Siberian Branch, Novosibirsk: 128 pp., 30 pls.
[in Russian, with English summary].- <b>FC&#038;P 2-2</b>, p. 14,
ID=4789^<b>Topic(s): </b>biogeography; Tabulata; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography:
</b>Eurasia^Tabulata distribution in Devonian in addition to
determination of geographical differentiation of marine faunas in
Eurasia are discussed. The biogeographical provinces, existing in the
early Devonian in Eurasia are identified as: Mediterranean,
Uralo-Tian-Shan, Jungaro-Balkhashskaya, Altai-Sayanskaya,
Indigiro-Kolymskaya, Mongolo-Ochotskaya, Indo-Siniiskaya. Enlargement
of the provinces took place between the Middle Devonian and Frasnian
time. Climatic zonation is given apart from the hypotheses on the
location of the Equator and geographical Poles. The book may be helpful
for geologo-stratigraphical, research workers as well as
palaeontologists and zoogeographers.^1";
s[9] = "DUBATOLOV V.N. (1979).- Coral paleobiogeography in the Devonian
and Carboniferous of Eurasia.- Acta Palaeontologica Polonica 25, 3-4:
175-187.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-2</b>, p. 40, ID=0310^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biogeography; Anthozoa biogeography; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian, Carboniferous; <b>Geography:
</b>Eurasia^^1";
s[10] = "DUBATOLOV V.N., VASILYUK N.P. (1981).- Coral paleozoogeography
in the Devonian and Carboniferous of Eurasia.- Acta Palaeontologica
Polonica 25, 3-4: 519-529.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 44,
ID=5966^<b>Topic(s): </b>biogeography; coral biogeography;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian
Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>Eurasia^[a maximum of 11 provinces in
the early Devonian decrease to a minimum of 2 in the Upper Devonian;
there follows a progressive increase in provinciality in the Lower
Carboniferous culminating in 15 provinces in the Visean but decreasing
again to seven provinces by the late Carboniferous]^1";
s[11] = "SCRUTTON C.T. (1975).- Hydroid-serpulid symbiosis in the
Mesozoic and Tertiary.- Palaeontology 18, 2: 255-274.- <b>FC&#038;P
4-2</b>, p. 65, ID=5310^<b>Topic(s): </b>symbiosis; hydroid-serpulid
symbiosis; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria Annelida; Hydrozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Mesozoic Cenozoic; <b>Geography: </b>Europe,
Middle East^Several species of Mesozoic and Tertiary serpulids from
Europe and the Middle East were infested by a colonial organism which
is preserved as the mould of a stolonal network with polyp chambers
buried in the peripheral zone of the calcareous tube. The polyp
chambers open to the outer surface of the tube through small, usually
semicircular apertures. The mould is the result of incorporation of the
organism into the worm tube during calcification by the serpulid: it is
not a boring. The organism is interpreted as a hydroid or group of
related hydroids which lived commensally or possibly mutualistically
with the serpulids. This hydroid-serpulid symbiosis is compared with
the living symbiosis between the hydroids of Proboscidactyla and
certain species of sabellid polychaetes. * The name of the fossil
symbiont is Protulophila gestroi Rovereto.^1";
s[12] = "ARETZ M., WEBB G.E. (2006).- Western European and eastern
Australian Mississippian shallow-water reefs: a comparison.-
Proceedings of the XVth International Congress on Carboniferous and
Permian Stratigraphy, Utrecht, the Netherlands (Wong, Th. E. (ed.): .-
<b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p. 91, ID=2412^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L;
<b>Geography: </b>Europe, Australia^Shallow-water reefs were a common
element in the Mississippian successions of Western Europe and eastern
Australia. They formed in different palaeotectonic settings, the stable
southern shelf of Laurussia, near the collision zone of Armorica and
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Gondwana, and in the fore-arc setting of eastern Australia. Reef
development in these areas responded to local and regional
tectono-sedimentary patterns, and, therefore, the timing was different
in the two regions. Shallow-water reefs occurred throughout almost the
entire Mississippian. Australian reefs already developed at the
Devonian/Carboniferous boundary, whereas European shallow-water reefs
did not appear until the early Visean. The lack of Tournaisian reefs in
Europe is only partly well constrained (unfavourable facies). Reef
development ended in Australia somewhat earlier than in Europe. The
youngest reefs formed on the southern shelf of Armorica. Reef
termination scenarios in all regions included combinations of sediment
influx, uplift, volcanism, and/or plate movements. Although individual
reef development differed, three major reef-forming fabrics can be
identified in both regions. Microbial communities were the most
important reef fabrics and entire reefs consisted only of microbial
framework. The second framework type consisted of microbial
communities, corals, lithistid sponges, and bryozoans of relatively
high diversity, but varying abundances. Coral-dominated facies, the
third major fabric type, only became volumetrically important in Visean
and Serpukhovian reefs, but, regardless, microbial fabrics were
generally essential for reef formation. A large number of reefs
consisted of a delicate balance of different reef builders, but a
unique Pangean reef community is not evident. The formation of Pangea
influenced reef formation in two ways. Firstly, the southward movement
of the Australian plate made reef formation impossible, and plate
collision and tectonic uplift terminated reef development in Europe.
Second, glacio-eustatic sea-level changes, a result of global climate
change and associated glaciation in Gondwana, greatly affected reefs in
inner shelf positions.^1";
s[13] = "GRASSHOFF M. (1992).- Die Flachwasser-Gorgonarien von Europa
und Westafrika (Cnidaria Anthozoa).- Courier Forschungsinstitut
Senckenberg 149; 135 pp.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-1</b>, p. 42,
ID=3408^<b>Topic(s): </b>systematics; Octocorallia, Gorgonaria;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Octocorallia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Europe, Africa W^Die vorliegende
Abhandlung bietet eine taxonomische Uebersicht ueber alle bisher aus
europaeischen und westafrikanischen Kuestenmeeren bekannt gewordenen
Flachwasser-Hornkorallen (Gorgonaria). Alle Arten werden, teilweise
farbig, abgebildet, diagnostiziert und beschrieben. Die Verbreitung ist
in uebersichtlichen Karten festgehalten. Somit handelt es sich um ein
wichtiges Quellenwerk fuer alle, die oekologisch arbeiten oder aus
sonstigen Gruenden Gorgonarien des Gebietes zuverlassig bestimmen
wollen. [from Natur und Museum, 123, 4 (1993)]^1";
s[14] = "GRASSHOFF M. (1990).- Die Flachwasser-Gorgonarien von Europa
und Westafrika.- Natur und Museum 120, 12: 410-415. [in German].-
<b>FC&#038;P 20-1.1</b>, p. 65, ID=2843^<b>Topic(s): </b>systematics;
Octocorallia, Gorgonacea; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Octocorallia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Europe, Africa W^^1";
s[15] = "SEMENOFF-TIAN-CHANSKY P., SUTHERLAND P.K. (1982).- Coral
distributions near the Middle Carboniferous boundary.- Subcommission on
Carboniferous Stratigraphy, Leeds [W.H.C. Ramsbottom, W.B. Saunders
&#038; B. Owens (eds)]: Biostratigraphic data for a mid-Carboniferous
boundary; 156 pp.- <b>FC&#038;P 12-2</b>, p. 34, ID=1881^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biostratigraphy; corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous M/U; <b>Geography: </b>Russia,
Algeria, America N^Les auteurs ont tente de situer d&#039;apres les
coraux, la coupure qui intervient au milieu du Carbonifere (vers la
limite Mississipien-Pennsylvanien) en URSS, dans le bassin de Bechar
(Algerie) et en Amerique du Nord. Selon les cas, les donnees
proviennent de la litterature ou d&#039;apres les travaux en cours.
Dans le bassin du Donetz, l&#039;Anteclise de Voronezh et dans
l&#039;Oural, ainsi que dans le bassin de Bechar, la faune du
Carbonifere inferieur, qui persiste jusqu&#039;au Serpukhovien est
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comparable dans ces quatre regions et comprend des genres repandus
comme Lithostrotion, Lonsdaleia, Aulophyllum, Palaeosmilia,
Gangamophyllum. Les faunes du Carbonifere moyen different davantage
d&#039;une region a l&#039;autre, et surtout se distinguent tres
nettement de celles du Carbonifere inferieur. Elles comportent toutes
ou certaines des formes suivantes: Petalaxis, Lytvophyllum,
Protodurhamina, Opiphyllum, Bothrophyllum, Neokoninckophyllum et la
presence massive de Multithecopora [first part of extensive summary].^1";
s[16] = "SCHRODER S. (2002).- Neue Daten zur Gattung Tabulophyllum
Fenton &#038; Fenton 1924 im Devon (Givetium, Frasnium) von Europa und
Nord-Afrika.- Senckenbergiana lethaea 82, 2: 515-543.- <b>FC&#038;P
32-1</b>, p. 22, ID=1720^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, Tabulophyllum;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Giv
Fra; <b>Geography: </b>Europe, Africa N^Seven Tabulophyllum-species of
the European Devonian are revised and two species are described as new.
Tabulophyllum lineatum (Quenstedt 1881) from the Sudetes is redescribed
and taxonomically fixed by designating a lectotype. Tabulophyllum
rotundum Fenton &#038; Fenton 1924, T. sylvaticum Rohart 1988 and
probably T. normale (Walther 1928) are synonyma of this species. All
existing specimens of the taxa described by Walther (1928) are
completely figured for the first time and lectotypes are designated for
Tabulophyllum brevissimum (Walther 1928) and Tabulophyllum tenuissimum
(Walther 1928). Tabulophyllum leonense from Spanish Morocco and
Tabulophyllum ? n.sp. aff. T. similis (Rozkowska 1979) from the Harz
Mts (Iberger Kalk) are described as new. Federowskicyathus (Rozkowska
1979) is a probable new synonym of Tabulophyllum.^1";
s[17] = "SCHRODER S. (2005).- Solitary Phillipsastreidae (Rugosa) from
the Late Devonian of Europe and North Africa.- Journal of Paleontology
79, 5: 871-883.- <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 36, ID=1240^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Rugosa, Phillipsastreidae; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fra; <b>Geography: </b>Europe, Africa
N^Macgeea is a cosmopolitan genus of Devonian rugose corals that
includes numerous, generally highly variable, species. Because of its
wide skeletal variation and additional trabecular dilation it is
difficult to recognize taxonomically relevant characters and to
separate those from ecologically induced modifications. The high
variability is probably related to radiations following phases of sea
level rise and is connected to bioevents. Length of major septa in
ontogenetic stages allows a separation of different populations within
the Macgeea dubia species group. However, it remains questionable if
septal length is a reliable taxonomic character, indicating a
phylogenetic trend, or if it is subject to large individual
variability. By revising Macgeea dubia, we reveal its synonymy with
Macgeea heterophylloides sensu Birenheide. In addition, Macgeea recta
(type species of Pexiphyllum Walther 1929) is discussed as an
insufficiently defined taxon of problematic status. Macgeea
crassiseptata n.sp. is also described from the Late Givetian of
Morocco. The erection of the new pseudocolumellate genus Baculophyllum
with type species Pexiphyllum ultimum Walther 1929 requires a
comparison with Protomacgeea from Poland and Australia as well as a
phylogenetic discussion of the solitary Phillipsastreidae. The new
genus most probably belongs to a separate lineage of the Upper Devonian
Macgeea group but could also be considered as a descendant of the
Australian Lower Devonian columellate solitary phillipsastreid species
group, that has not yet been recorded from the Middle Devonian. Because
of large stratigraphic gaps between the occurrences of both genera,
preference is given to the interpretation of a development of
polychronomorph taxa (homeomorphic taxa living at a different time) not
belonging to a single lineage. This shows again the significance of
stratigraphic age when comparing similar-looking taxa, which should be
considered in any phylogenetic reconstruction.^1";
s[18] = "NESTOR V. (1974).- Catalogue of the Paleontological
Collections.- Eesti NSV Teaduste Akademia, Geoloogia Instituut;
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Tallinn.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 48, ID=6287^<b>Topic(s):
</b>collections of fossils; paleontology, corals; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>fossil; <b>Geography: </b>Estonia^[catalogue of
fossils of the Geological Institute of Estonia]^1";
s[19] = "NEUMAN B.E. (1975).- New Lower Palaeozoic streptelasmatid
corals from Scandinavia.- Norsk Geologisk Tidskr. 55: 335-359.-
<b>FC&#038;P 5-1</b>, p. 24, ID=5341^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Rugosa,
Leolasma; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Paleozoic L; <b>Geography: </b>Scandinavia^The generic characters,
taxonomic positions, and geographical distributions of the genera
Leolasma Kaljo 1956 and Ullernelasma n.gen. are discussed, and three
new species are described viz. Leolasma pachycolumnaris n.sp.,
Ullernelasma svartoeyensis n.sp. and Streptelasma unicum n.sp.^1";
s[20] = "STEL J.H. (1976).- The Paleozoic hard substrate trace fossils
Helicosalpinx, Chaetosalpinx and Torquaysalpinx.- N. Jb. Geol.
Palaeont. Mh 1976, 2: 726-744.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-1</b>, p. 24,
ID=5515^<b>Topic(s): </b>; trace fossil, borers; <b>Systematics:
</b>ichnofossils; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic L; <b>Geography:
</b>Netherlands, erratics^[Paleozoic material from erratic boulders,
collected at Groningen, Netherlands]^1";
s[21] = "HUISMANN H. (1979).- Noordelijke zwerfsteenkoralen.- Oldenzaal
1: 2-16, 36 . [Journal?].- <b>FC&#038;P 8-1</b>, p. 56,
ID=0238^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic; <b>Geography:
</b>Netherlands, erratics^(Northern erratic corals (12): The genus
Syringopora Goldfuss 1826. A description is given of syringoporids
found as Pleistocene erratics from the northern part of the
Netherlands. A new interpretation of the syringoporid skeleton is
suggested: tubules (modified pores) and so-called infundibular tabulae
(which actually consist of series of tabellae) are considered as
adaptions to the fructicose morphology of the colony. Lateral increase
has been observed.^1";
s[22] = "HUISMAN H. (1974).- Noorelijke zwerfsteenkorallen 4. [coraux
dans les blocs erratiques nordiques 4] .- Grondboor en Hamer 1974, 5:
86-94.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-2</b>, p. 57, ID=5269^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Tabulata, Subalveolites; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic; <b>Geography: </b>Netherlands,
erratics^[Subalveolites paleozoique de blocs erratiques des Pays-Bas]^1";
s[23] = "BONDARENKO O.B. (1983).- Geliolitidy verkhnego Ordovika
jugo-vostochnoy Latvii.- Biulleten Moskovskogo Obshchestva Ispytateley
Prirody, Otdel Geologicheskiy 58, 6: 136-146.- <b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>,
p. 52, ID=1026^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Heliolitida; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Heliolitida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician U;
<b>Geography: </b>Latvia^^1";
s[24] = "REITNER J. (1990).- Taxonomische Bedeutung freier Skleren in
Carpospongia globosa (Eichwald 1830) und Aulocopium aurantium Oswald
1850 (Demospongiae, &#034;Lithistida&#034;) (Oberordovizium) aus dem
Kaolinsand von Braderup &#47; Sylt.- Fossilien von Sylt 3 [Hacht U. v.
(ed.)]: 219-230. [in German].- <b>FC&#038;P 20-1.1</b>, p. 74,
ID=2861^<b>Topic(s): </b>sclerites, taxonomy; Porifera Lithistida;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Lithistida; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Ordovician; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, erratics^^1";
s[25] = "WEYER D. (1979).- Revision von Tryplasma praecox Kaljo, 1957
(Anthozoa, Rugosa; Mittelordoviz, Estnische SSR).- Abhandlungen und
Berichte für Naturkunde und Vorgeschichte 12, 2: 26-33.- <b>FC&#038;P
9-1</b>, p. 33, ID=0258^<b>Topic(s): </b>revision; Rugosa, Tryplasma ;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician
M; <b>Geography: </b>Estonia^Tryplasma praecox is assigned to
Estonielasma.^1";
s[26] = "WEYER D. (1983).- Lambelasma-Arten (Anthozoa, Rugosa) aus dem
balto-skandischen Mittelordoviz.- Freiberger Forschungsheft 384: 7-19.-
<b>FC&#038;P 13-2</b>, p. 37, ID=0540^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa,
Lambelasma; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
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</b>Ordovician M; <b>Geography: </b>Baltoscandia^Three species of
Lambelasma Weyer 1973 are described from Baltoscandic shallow water
coral communities of upper Millde Ordovician age. Morphologic and
taxonomic revision of Estonian type or topotype material is presented
for Lambelasma dybowskii (Kaljo 1956) from the Middle Viruan Johvi
horizon, and Lambelasma atavum (Kaljo 1958) from the Upper Viruan
Rakvere horizon. Lambelasma narvaense Weyer 1984, recorded from the
same stratigraphical level in the Estonian S.S.R., occurs in a
Pleistocene erratic boulder of aphanitic Wesenberg Limestone found in
the German Democratic Republic.^1";
s[27] = "WEYER D. (1985).- Dybowskinia rakverensis, a new lambelasmatid
coral (Rugosa) from the Middle Ordovician of Estonia.- Eesti NSV Tead.
Akad. Toim. Geol. 4: 130-132.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-1.2</b>, p. 26,
ID=0856^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Rugosa, Dybowskinia; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician M; <b>Geography:
</b>Estonia^^1";
s[28] = "WEYER D. (1984).- Lambelasma narvaense, a new rugose coral
from the Middle Ordovician of Estonia.- Eesti NSV Tead. Akad. Toim. 33:
92-95.- <b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p. 47, ID=0989^<b>Topic(s): </b>new
taxa; Rugosa, Lambelasma; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician M; <b>Geography: </b>Estonia^^1";
s[29] = "KALJO D. (2004).- Diversity of late Ordovician rugose corals
in Baltoscandia: role of environmental changes and comparison with
other areas.- Proceedings of the Estonian Academy of Sciences, Geology
53, 4: 233-245.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-2</b>, p. 17, ID=1117^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biodiversity; Rugosa, diversity; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician U; <b>Geography:
</b>Baltoscandia^Corals colonized the Palaeobaltic Sea in the middle
Caradoc. A century and a half of studies have produced many significant
results related to their taxonomy and other aspects. A summary of the
genus level taxonomic composition of the Baltoscandian rugose coral
assemblages and some aspects of their diversity dynamics are presented
by B. E. E. Neuman and D. Kaljo in Webby et al. (2004b). * Recent
advances in Baltic isotope studies gave rise to the idea of using
isotope data, together with biodiversity data, to investigate the role
of environmental changes in the evolution and diversification of
corals. The well-known diversity curves of Sepkoski (1995) show a
generalized pattern of diversity change. Regional curves are more
environmentally controlled and reveal details that can be correlated
with stable isotope data, sea level curves, etc. These links are
employed here for better understanding of the environmental background
of certain bioevents. Conclusions are also based partly on the
palaeoceanic and palaeoclimatic models suggested by Jeppsson (1990) and
revised by Munnecke et al. (2003) for the Silurian Period.
Morphological novelties are the essence of coral evolution in leading
to the appearance of new taxa. Usually, the time pattern of the latter
process correlates somewhat with environmental changes and this allows
biodiversity to be taken as a qualitative measure of possible
ecological influence. Some useful pointers to this influence can be
obtained via correlation of the coral diversity data with the late
Ordovician carbon isotope trends. [excerpts from an introduction]^1";
s[30] = "NEUMAN B.E. (1986).- Rugose corals from the Upper Ordovician
erratic boulders of Oeland.- Geol. Fores. Stockholm Foerh. 108:
349-365.- <b>FC&#038;P 16-1</b>, p. 57, ID=1953^<b>Topic(s):
</b>erratics derived; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician U; <b>Geography: </b>Sweden, Oeland^^1";
s[31] = "NEUMAN B.E. (1997).- Aspects on life strategies of the Upper
Ordovician rugose coral Bodophyllum duncanae (Spjeldnaes 1961) from the
Oslo Region.- Coral Research Bulletin 05: 197-201.- <b>FC&#038;P
27-1</b>, p. 72, ID=3815^<b>Topic(s): </b>life strategies; Rugosa,
Bodophyllum; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Ordovician U; <b>Geography: </b>Norway, Oslo^A great number of
cleaned silicified specimens of Bodophyllum duncanae (Spjeldnae 1961)
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from Upper Ashgillian Beds from the locality Gunnekleiv in the
Skien-Langesund District of the Oslo Region revealed that this species
had a liberosessile way of life in shallow marine environment. Some
specimens remained fixosessile also during the neanic stage and
developed a thicker cylindrical septate prolongation of the corallite.
The intraspecific rate of variation of different morphological
structures as a result of environmental influence is discussed.^1";
s[32] = "WEYER D. (1993).- Lambelasama carinatum, eine neue Rugose
Koralle aus dem Mittel-Ordoviz von Estland.- Abhandlungen und Berichte
für Naturkunde 16: 70-77.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 66,
ID=4144^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Rugosa, Lambelasma; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician M; <b>Geography:
</b>Estonia^The new species occurs in the Upper Caradocian Oandu stage
(within the northeastern Estonian area of Oandu facies) and is the now
fifth European representative of that Viruan genus of Calostylina.^1";
s[33] = "WEBBY B.D. (1979).- Ordovician stromatoporoids from the Mjosa
district, Norway.- Norsk. Geol. Tidskr. 59: 199-211.- <b>FC&#038;P
9-1</b>, p. 53, ID=5841^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stroms; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician;
<b>Geography: </b>Norway^[5 species of the genera Labechia,
Pachystylostroma and Radiostroma (new) are described from these Middle
Ordovician rocks; Radiostroma (type R. tenue) is a labechiid with
pillars composed of radial plates]^1";
s[34] = "KLAAMANN E. (1975).- Verbreitung der altesten
Tabulatenassoziationen in Baltoskandia.- Izvestiya Akademii Nauk
Estonskoy SSR, Chimiya Geologiya 24, 4: 287-291.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-2</b>,
p. 20, ID=0155^<b>Topic(s): </b>communities, stratigraphy; Tabulata;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Ordovician; <b>Geography: </b>Baltoscandia^The Tabulate
Eofletcheria - Lyopora association consists of representatives of the
genera Eofletcheria. Lyopora. Saffordophyllum and Nyctopora and ranges
from the upper Diplogaptus multidens-zone to the end of the
Dicranograptus clingani-zone (middle Ordovician). Eofletcheria orvikui
and E. irresularis characterize the lower part of the Kullberg (Dalarna
district &#47; Sweden) and Encrinites limestone of the
Langesund-Gjerpen region (Norway). Lyopora favosa has been found in the
lower Mjosa limestone of the Toten and Nes Hamar region, while the
species Eofletcheria orvikui, together with Saffordophyllum tulaensis
and S. grande are representatives of the reef facies of the Oandu stage
in Western Estonia.^1";
s[35] = "KLAAMANN E. (1975).- Zur Taxonomie einiger mittelordovizischer
Tabulatenarten Norwegens, Schwedens und Estlands.- Izv. AN ESSR 24, 3:
219-226.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-1</b>, p. 22, ID=5510^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Ordovician M; <b>Geography: </b>Norway^Die in der ordovizischen
Tabulatenassoziation (Eofletcheria-Lyopora - Fauna) des
baltoskandischen Raumes vornehmlich auftretenden Taxa Eofletcheria.
Saffordophyllum und Lyopora werden beschrieben und einer kritischen
Betrachtung unterzogen. Es zeigte sich, dass von sovjetischen Forschern
bisher zu Lyopora gestellte Arten heute Saffordophyllum zuzurechnene
sind: S. tulaensis (Sokolov 1951) und S. grande (Sokolov 1951).
Weiterhin werden behandelt Eofletcheria orvikui (Sokolov 1951), E.
irregularis Hill 1953, und Lyopora favosa (McCoy 1850). Letztere wird
entsprechend den Untersuchungen von Preobrazhenskiy &#038; Klaamann
(1975) zu den Calapoeciidae gerechnet.^1";
s[36] = "HILLMER G., REITNER J. (1990).- Oberordovizische (?)
Favositida aus dem Kaolinsand von Braderup &#47; Sylt.- Fossilien von
Sylt 3 Hacht U. v. (ed.)]: 143-150. [in German, without summary].-
<b>FC&#038;P 20-1.1</b>, p. 59, ID=2829^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata,
Favositida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Ordovician U; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, erratics^^1";
s[37] = "SCHALLREUTER R. (1975).- Ein neuer ordovizischer
Holothuriensklerit aus Ojlemyr geschieben der Insel Gotland. [a new
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Ordovician holothurian sclerite from Ojlemyr Boulders of the isle of
Gotland].- Neues Jahrbuch für Geologie und Paläontologie, Monatshefte
1975, 12: 727-733.- <b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p. 64, ID=1076^<b>Topic(s):
</b>; Holothurioidea; <b>Systematics: </b>Echinodermata;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician; <b>Geography: </b>Sweden erratics^The
perfectly preserved microfauna contains two forms of wheel type
sclerites: Protocaudina triperforata Schallreuter, now considered as
type species of Mercedescaudina n.g., and Mercedescaudina mostleri n.g.
n.sp.^1";
s[38] = "RHEBERGEN F. (ed.)), EGGINK R., KOOPS T., RHEBERGEN B.
(2001).- Ordovizische zwerfsteensponzen.- Grondboor &#038; Hamer 55, 2:
1-144.- <b>FC&#038;P 30-2</b>, p. 37, ID=1607^<b>Topic(s): </b>atlas of
fossils; Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Ordovician; <b>Geography: </b>Europe, Central, erratics^Over many
years more than 60.000 silicified Ordovician erratic sponges from the
palaeocontinent Baltica have been collected in some areas in Northern
Europe. Especially in the Netherlands some hundred enthusiastic amateur
geologists have stored about 20.000 specimens in their private
collections or housed them in museums. However, appropriate literature
to identify them properly is not readily available. Either the
literature is too old to be loaned out by museums or institutes, or it
is inaccessible to the average amateur, due to both the scientific
level and the need to read foreign languages. The purpose of this
volume is first of all to provide a guide, a manual for Dutch (and
German) amateurs. This atlas also serves other purposes: It is also
meant to give an overview of the current knowledge of this subject at a
time that sponges are the subject of extensive research. Besides, there
is presently a concentration of knowledge, experience and availability
of the material. The third purpose is to draw the attention of sponge
specialists throughout the world to the extensive and varied sponge
assemblages from Baltica. It is remarkable that in the 19th century
German sponge specialists, such as Roemer, Rauff and von Zittel, were
leading the research and even examined American sponges. After that
generation only a few European palaeontologists continued these
investigations. Over the years American specialists dominated sponge
research. Perhaps as a result of this development Baltic sponges were
gradually left out of palaeontological focus. Perhaps this atlas will
stimulate renewed interest in these varied, sometimes wonderfully
preserved, erratic sponge assemblages. [from original English summary:
introduction]^1";
s[39] = "BARTHOLOMAUS W.A., LANGE M. (1994).- Monaxone Skelett- und
Wuerzelschopfnadeln bei lithistiden und nicht-lithistiden Schwaemmen
(Ordoviz) aus Kaolinsand von Sylt.- Der Geschiebesammler 27: 51-66. [in
German].- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 82, ID=4188^<b>Topic(s):
</b>skeletal structure; Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Sylt
erratics^An den Schwammgeroellen (Ordoviz) von Sylt &#47;
Norddeutschland lassen sich oxymonaxone Kieselskelettnadeln bei allen
astylospongiiden (von Astylospongia praemorsa abgesehen) und
anthaspidelliden Schwaemmen, sowie bei Hindia sphaeroidalis nicht nur
direkt in Schwammkoerpern, sondern auch indirekt an Schwammoberflaechen
nachweisen. Moeglicherweise ragten sie z.B. an Kanaloeffnungen ueber
die Koerperflaeche hinaus. Von konzentriertem Schutt monaxoner Nadeln
kann angenommen werden, das er teilweise zu Spongien gehoert, die
bisher unter der baltoskandischen Fauna ordovisisch-silurischer
Hornsteingerolle aus Kaolinsandablagerungen (Pliozaen) noch nicht
erkannt sind. Auch radiale Nadelbuendel in Lebensstellung
(Wuerzelschopfe) weisen auf noch nicht erkannte andersartige Erzeuger
hin.^1";
s[40] = "HINTS L., MEIDLA T., GAILITE L.I., SARV L. (1993).- Catalogue
of Ordovician Stratigraphical units and stratotypes of Estonia and
Latvia.- Estonian Academy of Sciences, Tallinn; 62 pp.- <b>FC&#038;P
22-2</b>, p. 78, ID=3495^<b>Topic(s): </b>catalogue of stratigraphic
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units; stratigraphy; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Ordovician; <b>Geography: </b>Estonia^The catalogue presents data
on the Ordovician stratigraphical units (82 members, 67 formations, 2
groups, 2 substages, 18 stages) and their stratotypes (establishing
time, author, location publications) of Estonia and Latvia. The
geographical etymons and the transliteration of the names of
stratigraphical units into English, Estonian, Latvian and Russian are
given.^1";
s[41] = "SYTOVA V.A. (1973).- Stages of evolution in the Ordovician of
Russian Platform. [in Russian] .- Vest. Leningrad. Univ. 1973, 18:
72-76.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 39, ID=5139^<b>Topic(s):
</b>geohistory; ???; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Ordovician; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Russian Platform^^1";
s[42] = "HARLAND T.L. (1981).- Middle Ordovician reefs of Norway.-
Lethaia 14: 169-188.- <b>FC&#038;P 11-1</b>, p. 58,
ID=6133^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, geohistory; reefs; <b>Systematics:
</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician M; <b>Geography: </b>Norway^The
Middle Ordovician reefs of Norway were the first to develop in the
western part of the Baltoscandian epicontinental sea and are the
earliest coral-stromatoporoid reefs so far reported in Europe. Small
patch reefs in the Steinvika Limestone, Langesund-Skien district,
consist mainly of algae, echinoderms, corals and stromatoporoids.
Bryozoans, molluscs, athropods and brachiopods are also present. The
reefs developed on pelmatozoan-rich substrates and are organically
zoned, consisting of a pioneer community of stemmed echinoderms and
sheet algae, a high-diversity intermediate community dominated by
fasciluate corals and a low diversity climax community of massive
corals and stromatoporoids. These communities are interpreted as the
seral stages of an autogenic ecological succession. Small patch reefs
are also present in the laterally equivalent Mjosa Limestone, Toten and
Nes-Hamar districts. These are organically very similar to those in the
Steinvika Limestone and developed in an identical way. A large complex,
consisting of several reefs, is also present in the Mjosa Limestone.
Unlike the reefs elsewhere, which developed with shallow inshore areas,
this complex developed at the outer edge of the inshore shelf. The
outstanding features of the complex is the main reef forming the
offshore limit which is totally dominated by stromatoporoids and lacks
a sequential development. This is due to the influence of the harsher
environment at the shelf edge. [original summary]^1";
s[43] = "BIRENHEIDE R. (1974).- Die Typen der Sammlung Wedekind
(Rugosa) von Gotland und vom Oslo-Gebiet (Ordovizium-Silurium).-
Senckenbergiana lethaea 54, 5/6: 475-489.- <b>FC&#038;P 3-1</b>, p. 23,
ID=4876^<b>Topic(s): </b>type material; Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician Silurian;
<b>Geography: </b>Norway, Oslo, Sweden, Gotland^The present paper lists
those type specimens of Rugosa described by Wedekind (1927) from the
Silurian of Gotland and from the Ordovician-Silurian of the Oslo region
which are deposited in the Forschungs-Institut Senckenberg, Frankfurt
am Main. Lectotypes are chosen when Wedekind has designated more than
one specimen as &#034;Typus der Art&#034; (&#034;type of the
species&#034;). The strata typica given by Wedekind are - as far as
possible - supplemented by modern names (standard stratigraphy of
Gotland by Manten 1971). An additional list contains all names of
species introduced by Wedekind 1927 of which neither holotypes nor
lectotypes are deposited in the Forschungs-Institut Senckenberg.^1";
s[44] = "KAZMIERCZAK J. (1987).- Stromatoporen aus dem Kaolinsand von
Braderup auf Sylt.- Fossilien von Sylt 2 [Hacht U. von (ed.)]: 179-183
[in German].- <b>FC&#038;P 16-2</b>, p. 34, ID=2014^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>Germany,
erratics^[a specimen of Simplexodictyon showing traces of a granular
microstructure that is attributed to coccoid bluegreen algae is
illustrated and a specimen of Ecclimadictyon; the text is a brief
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description of Stromatoporoids in general]^1";
s[45] = "NESTOR H. (1997).- Stromatoporoids.- Geology and Mineral
Resources of Estonia [Raukas A. &#038; Teedumae A. (eds)]: pp 215,
219-221, fig. 38; Estonian Academy Publishers, Tallinn.- <b>FC&#038;P
27-1</b>, p. 109, ID=3863^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stroms; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician Ashg -
Silurian Prid; <b>Geography: </b>Estonia^Eighty-eight species of
Stromatoporoids have been described from all the regional stages of
Estonia from lower Ashgill to lower Pridoli. The ranges of the 26
genera are plotted in a large table (31). The distribution of these
genera in the various stages is briefly discussed. Labechiids are
relatively rare in the Ordovician rocks at the bottom of the sequence;
they are joined in younger Ordovician rocks by clathrodictyids. In the
Llandovery clathrodictyids make up 80 % of the fauna and labechiids are
next in abundance. Many new families appear in the Llandovery:
atelodictyids, actinostromatids, gerronostromatids and
pseudolabechiids. In the Wenlock beds occur the first densastromatids
and the first representatives of the orders Stromatoporida,
Stromatoporellida and Syringostromatida. The diversity maximum in
Estonia was reached in the Ludlow Stage. The richest Stromatoporoids
faunas are found in rocks deposited in high energy shoal
environments.^1";
s[46] = "NESTOR H. (1999).- Community structure and succession of
Baltoscandian early Palaeozoic Stromatoporoids.- Proc. Estonian Acad.
Sci. Geology 48, 3: 123-139.- <b>FC&#038;P 29-1</b>, p. 70,
ID=7050^<b>Topic(s): </b>biocoenoses, biozonation; stroms;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Ordovician U - Silurian; <b>Geography:
</b>Baltoscandia^Twenty-eight stromatoporid communities are defined,
spreading in Upper Ordovician and Silurian deposits of Estonia, Sweden
(Gotland), and Norway (Oslo Region). The communities are linked to the
Standard Benthic Assemblages (BA) after Boucot (Evolution and
Extinction Rate Controls, 1975). Successive stromatoporoid faunas
consist of imperfectly delimited lateral communities of different
stratigraphical range and taxonomical diversity. The richest
communities occur in the reef (shoal) facies corresponding to BA2.
These have the shortest stratigraphical range and are laterally
replaced by less diverse long-range communities. [original abstract]^1";
s[47] = "STASINSKA A. (1967).- Tabulata from Norway, Sweden and from
the erratic boulders of Poland.- Palaeontologia Polonica .-
<b>FC&#038;P 6-2</b>, p. 22, ID=0161^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician
Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>Norway, Sweden, Poland^The paper deals with
the results of a detailed morphological and taxonomical investigation
on the Tabulata from Norway, Sweden (Island of Gotland) and from the
erratic boulders of Poland. The stratigraphical correlation of the
Silurian in the above mentioned areas and in Estonia is given. These
studies have also thrown some new light upon the development of
Tabulata during the Silurian in the Scandinavian-Baltic region.A
hundred and seven species assigned to twenty-six genera are described.
Thirty-six of the species and four of the genera (Solenihalysites
n.gen., Sparsisolenia n.gen., Kiaerites n.gen., Fayosipora n.gen.)are
new ones. Moreover, a new family (Angoporidae) has been established^1";
s[48] = "MOTUS M.-A. (1997).- Tabulate corals. In Raukas A. and
Teedumäe A. (eds): Geology and mineral resources of Estonia Tallinn:
219-223.- Geology and Mineral Resources of Estonia [Raukas A. &#038;
Teedumäe A. (eds)]: 219-223.- <b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p. 62,
ID=1695^<b>Topic(s): </b>distribution; Tabulata; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician Silurian;
<b>Geography: </b>Estonia^Due to the favourable climatic and
shallow-water conditions in the Estonian part of the Baltic Basin,
tabulates played a significant role in the Late Ordovician and Silurian
faunal assemblages. In Estonia, the earliest tabulates are known from
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the Late Caradoc. Lyopora tulaensis Sokolov, Saffordophyllum grande
Sokolov, Eoflecheria orvikui Sokolov, occur in the Vasalemma reef
facies of the Oandu Stage. At the beginning of the Late Ordovician, the
conditions for tabulates were unfavourable, therefore the fossils are
rare. Only one species, Catenipora obliqua (Fischer-Benzon) has been
recorded from the Nabala Stage. Diversification of the Late Ordovician
tabulate fauna began in the Vormsi Age with the appearance of the first
Paleofavosites - P. schmidti Sokolov and P. borealis Tshernyshev. The
most ancient heliolitids (Wormsipora, Esthonia, Protaraea) are also
known from the Vormsi Stage. Sarcinuliids and halysitids (Catenipora)
became common for the first time. During the Pirgu Age diversification
continued. The tetradiids (Cryptolichenaria multiplex Klaamann)
appeared for the first time in the Baltic area. The halysitid
Eocatenipora was widely distributed and early heliolitids were well
developed. The Late Ordovician favositids were blooming in the Porkuni
Age. The first records of Porkunites, Mesofavosites and Priscosolenia
are from the same age. The beginning of the Silurian was a time of
rapid diversification of Mesofavosites and Paleofavosites. [first part
of extensive summary]^1";
s[49] = "CHERNS L. (1994).- A medusoid from the late Ordovician or
early Silurian of Jamtland, central Sweden.- Journal of Paleontology
68, 4: 716-721.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>, p. 53, ID=4396^<b>Topic(s):
</b>; Medusoid, Patanacta; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician U? Silurian L; <b>Geography:
</b>Sweden, Jamtland^Patanacta pedina n.gen. and sp. is interpreted as
a medusoid from the late Ordovician or early Silurian of Jamtland,
central Sweden. The unique specimen is from the Kyrkas Quartzite
Formation, a poorly fossiliferous, allochthonous sequence of
metasediments in a lower nappe of the frontal zone of the Scandinavian
Caledonides. A marginal marine depositional environment is inferred for
the Kyrkas facies.^1";
s[50] = "NESTOR H. (1995).- Ordovician and Silurian reefs in the Baltic
Sea.- Publications Service Géologique Luxembourg 29: 39-47.-
<b>FC&#038;P 29-1</b>, p. 70, ID=1509^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs,
geography, morphology; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Ordovician &#47; Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>Baltoscandia^Coral,
stromatoporoid and algal reefs were developed in the marginal part of
the gulf-like Baltic cratonic basin in Gotland, north and central
Estonia, and east to central Lihtuania. They are situated at different
stratigraphic levels from the middle Caradoc up to the lower Pridoli.
Their appearance coincided withn the transition of the Baltic Basin
from an epicontinental to pericontinental phase of development, and
with shifting from a temperate to the tropical climatic zone. Most of
these reefs had a flat or lenticular shape, as they grew in conditions
of relative tectonic and eustatic stillstand. Extensive progradation of
the reef belt took place during general regression of the basin at
these times. The role of stromatoporoids increased in frame building
towards the end of the Silurian. Shaol-barrier type reef tracts,
developed at different stratigraphic levels, were situated in the
middle part of a broad carbonate shelf (platform) on the SW margin of
the Baltic craton. This contrasts with Recent barrier reefs, usually
located at the shelf edge of eastern margins of continents.^1";
s[51] = "KLAAMANN E. (1977).- K korrelyacii razrezov visbyuskogo
vodopada (o. Gotland) i glinta severnogo Saaremaa (Estonija) po
korallam.- Izvestiya Akademii Nauk Estonskoy SSR, Chimiya Geologiya 26,
1: 33-37.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-2</b>, p. 21, ID=0156^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biostratigraphy; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>Baltoscandia^(Zur
Korrelation des Wasserfallprofils von Visby (Gotland) und des Klints
von Nord-Saaremaa (Estland) auf der Basis von Korallen). Aus der
Zusammensetzung der Korallenassoziationen, deren Verbreitung und dem
litholpgischen Charakter der Ablagerungen im Wasserfallprofil von Visby
(Abb.) wird gefolgert, dafl die Profilabschnitte 0-10, 13-20 und
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20-24,2 m (Schichten 1, 3 und 4) stratigraphische Analogien der
Paramaja-Formation der Jaani Stufe (JjJP) Estlands, und das Interyall
10-13 m (haupt-sachlich Krinoidkalkstein, Schicht 2) - eine Analogie
der Ninase-Formation (JjN) darstellen. Die Schichten oberhalb des
Niveaus von 24,2 m (Schichten 5 und 6) entsprechen schon der Jaargarahu
Stufe - der Vilsandi (JgV) und dem untersten Teil der Maasi-Formation
(J2M). [original summary]^1";
s[52] = "KLAAMANN E., EINASTO R. (1982).- Coral reefs of the Baltic
Silurian. (Structure, Facies relations).- Akademiya Nauk Estonskoy SSR;
D. Kaljo &#038; E. Klaamann (eds): Ecostratigraphy of the East Baltic
Silurian: 35-40.- <b>FC&#038;P 12-1</b>, p. 45, ID=6191^<b>Topic(s):
</b>coral reefs; coral reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>Baltic^In conclusion
it can be said that during the whole Wenlock and Ludlow reefs were
characteristic of the northern part of the Paleobaltic. They are
especially abundant on Gotland, where at least 9 levels with reefs of
different age have been preserved. Suggesting general regression of the
basin, they replaced regularly each other towards the South and
Southwest. The coincidence of the succession on Gotland and in Estonia
shows the presence of reef belts situated roughly parallel to the shore
line. This succession was partly interrupted at the end of the Wenlock
at the time of Silurian maximum regression (in Rootsikula time) when
reef formation took place only on Gotland (evidenced by buildups in the
uppermost Halla Beds, the Mulde and Klinteberg Beds). [original
summary]^1";
s[53] = "RICHARDS R.P., DYSON-COBB M. (1976).- A Lingula-Heliolites
association from the Silurian of Gotland, Sweden.- Journal of
Paleontology 50, 5: 858-864.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-2</b>, p. 22,
ID=0160^<b>Topic(s): </b>symbiosis; Heliolitida; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Heliolitida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography:
</b>Sweden, Gotland^In the Silurian Hemse Group (Ludlovian) of Gotland,
Sweden, Lingula occurs in burrows in Heliolites interstinctus Linnaeus
and rarely in Densastroma podolicum (Yavorskiy). Statistical analysis
of patterns of burrow occupancy and mode of burrow construction
suggests that Lingula did not make the burrows, but occupied them after
they were abandoned by the burrowing organism. Lingula preferred to
occupy burrows in living Heliolites colonies, and was usually able to
keep the burrows open in spite of continued coral growth. The
relationship is interpreted as commensal, benefiting Lingula by
providing a solid substrate and perhaps nematocyst protection from
would-be predators. The virtual restriction of the relationship to
Heliolites is attributed to the open structure of the Heliolites
skeleton and its slow growth, as compared with the other available
colonial coral, Favosites.^1";
s[54] = "BONDARENKO O.B. (1978).- Izmenchivost&#039; i
asto-filogeneticheskoye razvitiye nekotorykh pozdnesiluriyskikh
Geliolitoid Podol&#039;skogo Pridnestrov&#039;ya. [variability and
asto-phylogenetic changes in some Late Silurian heliolitoids from
Podolyan Pridnestrovie; in Russian].- Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal 1978,
4: 13-31.- <b>FC&#038;P 8-1</b>, p. 56, ID=0240^<b>Topic(s):
</b>astogeny; Heliolitida, astogeny; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Heliolitida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian U; <b>Geography:
</b>Ukraine, Podolia^Es wird gezeigt, dass bei den Gattungen Okopites
und Dnestrites aus ein und demselben Biotop die zwischenkoloniale
Veranderlichkeit geringer ist als die inner-koloniale. Innerhalb der
Kolonien bewirkt der jahrliche saisonale Wechsel (Cyclomorphose),
verbunden mit Phasen der Vermehrung, einen komplizierten Bau. Die
Eigentumlichkeit des Baues, bedingt durch Cyclomorphose in den dunklen
Zonen in Phasen geschlechtlicher Vermehrung, verschiebt sich allmahlich
in die helleren Zonen und in mehr fruhe Stadien der kolonialen
Entwicklung. In der Phylogenese von Okopites und Dnestrites gleicht
sich der Unterschied im Bau zwischen hellen und dunklen Zonen bei
einigen Merkmalen aus, wahrend er sich bei anderen verstarkt. Dies
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hangt mit der Zeit des Erscheinens der Merkmale in der Evolution der
Gruppen zusammen. [translated original summary; described are two new
genera: Okopites n.gen. with the species O. okopinensis n.sp. and the
subspecies O. okopinensis uniformis n.ssp., and Dnestrites n.gen. with
the species D. transitus n.sp. and D. expectatus n.sp.; * Heliolites
barrandei Lindstrom 1899 (pars) perhaps belongs to Okopites; as
Synonyma of Okopites okopinensis okopinensis, Heliolites jackil Dun
1927 (pars), H. daintrei Jones &#038; Hill 1940 (pars) are listed, as
well as H. portentosus Bondarenko 1978; * Heliolites interstinctus
(Fought 1745) from the Wenlockian of Visby, Gotland is mentioned as a
species probably belonging to Dnestrites]^1";
s[55] = "KLAAMANN E. (1984).- Heliolitidy v pozdnesiluriyskikh
korallovykh soobshchestvakh Pribaltiki.- Izvestiya Akademii Nauk
Estonskoy SSR, Chimiya Geologiya 33, 2: 63-69.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-2</b>,
p. 42, ID=0560^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy, biostratigraphy; Heliolitida;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Heliolitida; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Silurian U; <b>Geography: </b>Baltic E^[Heliolitids in the eastern
Baltic Silurian coral communities] Two coral communities from the
Ludlovian of the Ventspils boring (West Latvia) are discussed. The
older one is restricted to the Engure Formation. It contains two
species of heliolitid corals and Favosites gothlandicus, representing
probably the deep water Halysites laticatenatus-Favosites gothlandicus
community of Mulde and Hemse Marls of the Gotland area. The Dnestrites
community comes from the Mituva Formation, from the Andreaolepis hedei
Zone, mainly from an interregnum between that one and the Thelodus
sculptilis vertebrate zones, corresponding to the Uduvere Beds of the
Paadla Regional Stage. That community occupied the central part of the
inner shelf, the vicinity of shoal sedimentary barriers where the
organic buildups were developed. Six new species of heliolitid corals
are described: Heliolites subdecipiens, Pseudoplasmopora longisepta,
Saaremolites kurzemensis, Stelliporella baltica, Dnestrites ludlovicus
and D. incognitus. They are the first heliolitids in the East Baltic
Late Silurian coral communities.^1";
s[56] = "BONDARENKO O.B. (1985).- Izmenchivost&#039;i morfogenez
pozdnesilurijskikh geliolitoidej Paraheliolites - Pachyhelioplasma iz
Podol&#039;skogo Pridnestrov&#039;ya.- Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal
1985, 2: 15-19.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-1.2</b>, p. 33, ID=0819^<b>Topic(s):
</b>variability; Heliolitida variability; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Heliolitida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian U; <b>Geography:
</b>Ukraine, Podolia^[Variabilitat und Morphogenese obersilurischer
Heliolitida Paraheliolites - Pachyhelioplasma aus dem podolischen
Dnestr-Gebiet; in Russisch] Beschrieben wird die Variabilitat und
Morphogenese zweier neuer Arten - Paraheliolites skalinensis
(Bondarenko) und Pachyhelioplasma podolica (Bondarenko) aus dem
podolischen Dnestr-Gebiet.^1";
s[57] = "VINN O., MOTUS M.-A. (2008).- The earliest endosymbiotic
mineralized tubeworms from the Silurian of Podolia, Ukraine.- Journal
of Paleontology 82, 2: 409-414.- <b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p. 67,
ID=2371^<b>Topic(s): </b>endobionts of; Heliolitida, endobionts;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Heliolitida; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>Ukraine, Podolia^The earliest
endosymbiotic tubeworms have been discovered within skeletons of the
tabulate coral Heliolites sp. from the Silurian (Ludlow) of Podolia,
Ukraine. The new tubeworm species has a maximum diameter about 1 mm, a
slightly conical tube, a smooth lumen in the tube and a lamellar wall
structure. The tube wall is 0.05-0.10 mm thick. The new endosymbiotic
tubeworm Coralloconchus bragensis n.gen. and sp. shares zoological
affinities with the tentaculitids (incertae sedis) and is assigned to
the Family Cornulitidae (Tentaculita, Cornulitida).^1";
s[58] = "BENGTSON S. (1981).- Atractosella, a Silurian alcyonarian
Octocoral.- Journal of Paleontology 55, 2: 281-294.- <b>FC&#038;P
11-2</b>, p. 42, ID=1872^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Octocorallia, Atractosella;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Octocorallia; <b>Stratigraphy:
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</b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>Sweden, Gotland^Fusiform calcitic
spicules occur abundantly in the Lower and Upper Visby beds and
sparsely in the basal Hoegklint Beds on the Island of Gotland in the
Baltic Sea. The stratigraphic interval spans the uppermost Llandoverian
to lowest Wenlockian. The spicules can be referred to the genus
Atractosella Hinde 1888, previously interpreted as a sponge. The new
species A. cataractaca is described on the basis of the Gotland
material. The spicules are built up of concentric layers, representing
stages of growth. The surface is usually covered with granula or small
thorns. The calcite shows good alignment of the c axes parallel to the
the spicule axis, but the direction may deviate up to ±8° between
opposing sides of the spicule. Occasional branched spicules are
interpreted as fused adjacent normal spicules. Two natural spicule
associations on a bedding surface show the organism to have had a
rounded outline and a diameter of a few centimeters. In all the
investigated characters, Atractosella is indistinguishable from a
modern soft coral of the family Alcyoniidae. It is interpreted as the
earliest known representative of the octocoral order Alcyonacea,
extending the range of this group from the Lower Jurassic to the Lower
Silurian. Mirmor andreae Lamont 1978, described originally as an
ostracoderm, is reinterpreted as a species of Atractosella. A.
cataraataca is common in fine-grained sediments and may have lived
attached to hard objects on soft bottoms. [original summary]^1";
s[59] = "BENGTSON S. (1981).- En laderkorall i Gotlands silur. [in
Swedish, with English summary].- Fauna och Flora 76: 37-42, 7 figs.;
Uppsala.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-2</b>, p. 79, ID=6110^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Octocorallia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Octocorallia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>Sweden,
Gotland^[fusiform calcareous spicules occurring abundantly in the
Silurian Visby Marls on the Island of Gotland in the Baltic Sea have
been identified as belonging to a member of the octocoral order
Alcyonacea (soft coral)]^1";
s[60] = "REICH M. (2002).- Skleren von Alcyonacea (Anthozoa:
Octocorallia) aus einem Silur-Geschiebe Norddeutschlands.- Neues
Jahrbuch für Geologie und Paläontologie, Monatshefte 2002, 9: 551-561.-
<b>FC&#038;P 31-2</b>, p. 51, ID=1707^<b>Topic(s): </b>sclerites;
Octocorallia Alcyonacea; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Octocorallia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>Germany,
erratics^Scleres of octocorals from a Geschiebe (glacial erratic
boulder) of Wenlockian age found in northern Germany can be assigned to
the Alcyonacea (soft corals). The fauna indicates an origin of this
Geschiebe near the middle Baltic Sea, east of the Isle of Gotland. The
early fossil record of octocorals is shortly discussed.^1";
s[61] = "NEUMAN B.E., HANKEN N.-M. (1979).- Rugose corals.- Sveriges
Geologiska Undersokning C 762, 73, 3 [Jaanusson V., Laufeld S. &#038;
Skoglund R. (eds): Lower Wenlock faunal and floral dynamics,
Vattenfallet section, Gotland]: 86-91.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 36,
ID=0265^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>Sweden,
Gotland^An annotated faunal list including taxonomic remarks is
presented.^1";
s[62] = "KATO M. (1982).- Nipponophyllum (Rugosa) from Gotland,
Sweden.- Stockholm Contributions in Geology 37, 9: 117-128.-
<b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 32, ID=0441^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa,
Nipponophyllum; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>Sweden, Gotland^Nipponophyllum, a
member of the family Holmophyllidae, is for the first time recorded
from the Sundre Beds in Gotland. The genus is reviewed and its
taxonomic position is discussed. Nipponophyllum is known to be
distributed from Australia, through Japan, China, Central Asia, the
Urals and Sweden to Great Britain, mostly from the Ludlovian strata.
Nipponophyllum simplex (Lewis) and Nipponophyllum hesslandii n.sp. are
described.^1";
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s[63] = "KATO M., EZAKI Y. (1986).- Rugose corals from the Upper
Silurian of Scania, Sweden.- Hokkaido University, Faculty of Science
Journal 41, 4: 483-504.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-1.2</b>, p. 28,
ID=0879^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian U; <b>Geography: </b>Sweden,
Scania^Four species of rugose corals including two new species,
Pilophyllun keimorii and Phaulactis variabilis are described from the
upper Ludlovian Oved-Ramsasa Group of Scania, southern Sweden. An
attempt is made at re-classifying and synonymizing genera belonging to
the Streptelasmatidae, Lykophyllidae and Kyphophyllidae.^1";
s[64] = "KADLETS N.M. (1998).- Hermatypic and ahermatypic periods in
the history of the coral genus Acervularia (Rugosa). [in Russian].-
Ezhegodnik Tsentral&#039;nogo Nauchno-Issledovatel&#039;skogo
Geologorazvedochnogo Muzeya imeni akademika F. N. Chernysheva 1995, 2:
6-15.- <b>FC&#038;P 32-1</b>, p. 22, ID=1718^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs;
Rugosa, Acervularia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>Ukraine,
Podolia^Illustrations of Acervularia ananas (Linné), Acervularia
sokolensis Kadlets, and Acervularia truncata (Wahlenberg) from Podolia,
including protocorallite development and discussion of palaeoecology.
^1";
s[65] = "NEUMAN B.E. (1988).- Some aspects of life strategies of Early
Palaeozoic rugose corals.- Lethaia 21: 97-114.- <b>FC&#038;P 17-2</b>,
p. 29, ID=2186^<b>Topic(s): </b>life strategies; Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian;
<b>Geography: </b>Sweden, Gotland^Examination of some well-preserved
specimens of Silurian rugose corals from Gotland reveals that the
following categories of life strategies can be distinguished:
ambitopic, liberosessile, fixosessile, rhizosessile and possibly
limited vagile. Most solitary rugose corals appear to have been
liberosessile and are characterized by initial attachment to a small
sediment grain but subsequently becoming recumbent on a soft substrate.
Detailed studies of Phaulactis angelini, Holophragma calceoloides,
Laccophyllum lindstroemi, Rhegmaphyllum conulus and Rhabdocyclus
ocksarvensis n.sp., and comparison with earlier described species,
provide some new aspects on different life strategies for solitary
corals.^1";
s[66] = "JOHANNESSEN W.H. (1995).- Nanophyllum, a new monotypic rugose
coral genus from the Lower Silurian of Gotland.- GFF 117: 53-55.-
<b>FC&#038;P 24-2</b>, p. 83, ID=4571^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa;
Rugosa, Nanophyllum; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian L; <b>Geography: </b>Sweden, Gotland^The
genus Nanophyllum is here established. The generic affinities to
Donacophyllum and Entelophyllum is discussed. The type species N.
ramosum n.gen. et n.sp. is described and illustrated.^1";
s[67] = "WEYER D. (1974).- Zur Kenntnis von Rhegmaphyllum Wedekind 1927
(Anthozoa, Rugosa; baltoskandisches Silur).- Zeitschrift der
geologischen Wissenschaften 1974, 2, 2: 157-183.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>,
p. 40, ID=5152^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, Rhegmaphyllum;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian;
<b>Geography: </b>Baltoscandia^^1";
s[68] = "NEUMAN B.E. (1982).- Early Silurian rugose corals of the Oslo
Region (preliminary report).- Paleont. Contr. Univ. Oslo 278 [D.
Worsley(ed.): Field Meeting Oslo Region 1982; IUGS, Subcomission on
Silurian Stratigraphy]: 33-42.- <b>FC&#038;P 12-2</b>, p. 29,
ID=6208^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian L; <b>Geography: </b>Norway,
Oslo^Rugose corals are well represented in late Ordovician and Silurian
rocks of the Oslo Region, but very few Silurian taxa have yet been
described or correctly identified. Some rugose corals representative
for the different Silurian formations are here listed and illustrated.
At present, the stratigraphic value of the Silurian rugose corals from
the Oslo Region is limited, but the comparatively rich faunas have an
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undoubted potential in this respect. [original summary]^1";
s[69] = "KADLETS N.M. (1978).- Acervulariidy (Rugosa) iz Silura
Podolii. [Silurian Acervularikidae (Rugosa) from Podolya; in Russian].-
Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal 1978, 4: 42-48.- <b>FC&#038;P 8-1</b>, p.
51, ID=5686^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, Acervulariidae; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography:
</b>Ukraine, Podolia^Analysis of literature concerning the Silurian
colonial corals with an inner wall and investigation of a collection of
those corals from the Silurian of Podolya, allow reinforcement of the
opinion that these corals with an inner wall belong to only two genera
(Acervularia and Diplophyllum). * Two species of Acervularia are
described from Podolia: A. ananas (Linne 1758) of Wenlockian age, and
A. sokolensis n.sp. of Ludlowian age. * Measurements of the latter:
corallite diameters about 14mm, number of septa up to 48, tabularium
diameters up to 5mm, tabulae 6-12 within 5 mm. One row of dissepiment
between outer and inner wall, rarely two rows but inside the wall there
are one to three rows.^1";
s[70] = "HANNISDAL B. (2001).- Cladistic analysis of entelophyllid
rugose corals from the Silurian of northern Europe: some methodological
aspects.- Bulletin of the Tohoku University Museum 1 [Proceedings of
the 8th International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and Porifera]:
050-061.- <b>FC&#038;P 30-1</b>, p. 19, ID=7062^<b>Topic(s):
</b>cladistic taxonomy; Rugosa Entelophyllidae; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography:
</b>Europe N^The construction of a character taxon matrix is
fundamental to cladistic analysis, and some of the methodological
issues involved in the making of such a data matrix are discussed.
Three aspects are emphasized: (1) character construction, (2) coding
procedure, and (3) the use of non morphological data. Characters used
in cladistic analyses are constructed, on the basis of observed
variation, in a manner that fits a specific taxonomic problem. In
rugose coral species, morphological variables are commonly continuous
and quantitative. There is a subtle interaction between observation of
variables and semantics of character naming, with non trivial
implications for parsimony analysis. Character coding can be approached
in several ways, and two contrasting methods of coding are considered:
(A) composite (multi state) coding, and (B) reductive
(absence/presence) coding. Skeletal morphology may be insufficient for
resolution of rugose coral phylogeny, suggesting the use of additional
sources of data. Methods of incorporation of stratigraphic information
in the data matrix pay little attention to the nature of the
sedimentary record, and a more rigorous evaluation of relationships
between stratigraphy and phylogeny is recommended. Examples are drawn
from a preliminary study applying cladistics to entelophyllid rugose
coral species from the Silurian of northern Europe. Consensus
cladograms from alternative search settings are here included to
illustrate effects of different approaches. Specific choice of
procedure affects homology assessment, character distribution, and tree
topology. If the data matrix is to be accessible to other workers, and
subject to testing, the construction of the data matrix must be made
explicit as far as possible. [original abstract]^1";
s[71] = "SCRUTTON C.T., HORSFIELD W.T., HARLAND W.B. (1976).- Silurian
fossils from western Spitsbergen.- Geological Magazine 06: 519-523.-
<b>FC&#038;P 7-1</b>, p. 23, ID=0181^<b>Topic(s): </b>; fossils;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>Spitsbergen^Silurian fossils have been
identified from Oscar II Land, western Spitsbergen. They are the first
Silurian fossils from Spitsbergen and threw new light on regional
correlations and dating of Palaeozoic orogenic events in the region.
The corals mentioned are the rugosan genera Ketophyllum, Dokophyllum,
Tryplasma, Phaulactis and the tabulate coral Palaeofvosites and
Catenipora. [part of original summary]^1";
s[72] = "OEKENTORP K. (2004).- Professor Dr. Erik Flügel.- FC&P 33, 1:
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9-10.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-1</b>, p. 9, ID=7165^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biographical; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^[born] 7. 04. 1934 Fürstenfeld, Österreich [died]
14. 04. 2004 Erlangen, Deutschland. * Prof. Dr. Erik Flügel, Emeritus,
Chair-holder and founder of the Institut für Paläontologie der
Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg and Member of the International
Association for the Study of Fossil Cnidaria and Porifera passed away
on April 4th 2004 - only 8 days after his 70th birthday. He was an
international recommended and well known as well as an esteemed
scientist. He was a passionate researcher, unremitting organizer in
science and an appreciative colleague.^1";
s[73] = "MORI K. (1978).- Stromatoporoids from the Silurian of the Oslo
Region, Norway.- Norsk Geologisk Tidsskriftning 58: 121-144.-
<b>FC&#038;P 8-1</b>, p. 50, ID=0210^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stroms;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>Norway, Oslo^Stromatoporoids of the
genera Clathrodictyon, Ecclimadictyon, Plectostroma, Stromatopora,
Pseudostylodictyon, are described. The new genus Oslodictyon, with type
species O. henningsmoeni Mori is described.^1";
s[74] = "NESTOR H. (1979).- Stromatoporoids.- Sveriges Geologiska
Undersokning C 762, 73, 3 [V. Jaanusson, S. Laufeld &#038; R. Skoglund
(eds): Lower Wenlock faunal and floral dynamics, Vattenfallet section,
Gotland]: 63-64.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-2</b>, p. 51, ID=0373^<b>Topic(s):
</b>; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian Wen; <b>Geography: </b>Sweden,
Gotland^[an annotated faunal list of the stromatoporoids collected with
great stratigraphic precision from the Upper Visby and Hogklint
limestones is presented]^1";
s[75] = "KERSHAW S. (1984).- Patterns of Stromatoporoid growth in
level-bottom environments.- Palaeontology 27, 1: 113-130.- <b>FC&#038;P
13-1</b>, p. 50, ID=0535^<b>Topic(s): </b>growth patterns; stroms;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>Sweden, Gotland^Stromatoporoids in
argillaceous level-bottom limestones of the Upper Visby Beds in the
Silurian of Gotland, Sweden, show a variety of features of growth
forms, within a spectrum of coenosteal shapes from laminar through low
to high domical. Many coenostea show interdigitations of sediment in
their margins, attributable to intermittent sedimentation, while others
show abrupt changes in growth direction, which are the result of
movement, often leading to overturning. Stromatoporoids frequently
survived these agents and continued to grow, often resulting in
different morphotypes from those which would have been produced in the
absence of sedimentation and movement; serious problems of shape
identification and shape classification exist as a consequence.
Variations in the effects of sedimentation and movement are
recognizable in the specimens studied and the Stromatoporoids therefore
record a variety of events occurring at the sea bed during their
lives.^1";
s[76] = "BOGOYAVLENSKAYA O.V. (1982).- Ekologicheskiye tipy
stromatoporat Siluriyskogo basseyna Podolii [Ecologic types of
stromatoporoids of the Silurian Podolia basin].- Trudy Instituta
Geologii i Geofiziki Novosibirsk 510: 115-126 [Betekhtina O. A. &#038;
Zhuravleva I. T. (eds): Sreda i zhizn&#039; v geologicheskom proshlom:
paleolandshafty i biofatsii].- <b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p. 54,
ID=1030^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography:
</b>Ukraine, Podolia^^1";
s[77] = "SANDSTROM O., KERSHAW S. (2002).- Ludlow (Silurian)
stromatoporoid biostromes from Gotland, Sweden: facies, depositional
models and modern analogues.- Sedimentology 49, 3: 379-395.-
<b>FC&#038;P 31-2</b>, p. 16, ID=1669^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs
stromatoporoid, biostromes; reefs stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian Ludl; <b>Geography:
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</b>Sweden, Gotland^Stacked stromatoporoid-dominated biostromes of the
Ludlow-age Hemse Group (Silurian) in eastern Gotland, Sweden, are 0.5-5
m thick and a few tens of metres to &#062;1 km in lateral extent.They
form one of the world&#039;s richest Palaeozoic stromatoporoid
deposits. This study compiles published and new data to provide an
overall facies model of these biostromes, which is assessed in relation
to possible modern analogues. Some of the biostromes have predominately
in-place fossils and are regarded as reefs, but lack rigid frameworks
because of abundant, low-profile, non-framebuilding stromatoporoids:
other biostromes consist of stromatoporoid-rich rudstones interpreted
here as storm deposits. [first part of extensive abstract]^1";
s[78] = "KERSHAW S. (1980).- Cavities and cryptic faunas beneath
non-reef stromatoporoids.- Lethaia 13: 327-338.- <b>FC&#038;P 11-2</b>,
p. 36, ID=1856^<b>Topic(s): </b>generaating cryptic habitats; stroms;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>Sweden, Gotland^Important ecological
conclusions concerning the presence of cavities beneath stromatoporoids
found in level bottom communities in the Silurian of Gotland are made
in this paper.^1";
s[79] = "NIELD E.W. (1986).- Non-cryptic encrustation and pre-burial
fracturing in stromatoporoids from the upper Visby beds of Gotland,
Sweden.- Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology 055: 35-44.-
<b>FC&#038;P 16-1</b>, p. 76, ID=2019^<b>Topic(s): </b>bioencrusters;
stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian Wen; <b>Geography: </b>Sweden,
Gotland^[high domed stromatoporoids are encrusted by organisms that
show a preference for either lower or upper flanks. Coverage was twice
as dense at the apex due to progressive burial by the substrate. Radial
fractures formed before burial and in some cases before encrustation]^1";
s[80] = "NESTOR H. (1990).- Biogeography of Silurian stromatoporoids.-
Geological Society Memoir 12 [McKerrow W. S. &#038; Scotese C. R.
(eds.): Paleozoic Palaeogeography and Biogeography]: 215-221.-
<b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 66, ID=2701^<b>Topic(s): </b>biogeography;
stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>Estonia^The
distribution of well-dated stromatoporoid faunas in Llandovery,
Wenlock, Ludlow, and Pridoli times are shown in 2 maps; the generic
composition of the faunas is given in four tables; the major change
from labechiid-dominated faunas to clathrodictyid ones took place
before the beginning of Silurian time; Late Llandovery faunas are
widespread and cosmopolitan; the acme of diversity occurred in Wenlock
time when actinostromatids and stromatoporids joined the
clathrodictyonids; progressive restriction of the distribution of
stromatoporoid faunas occurred in Ludlow and Pridoli time^1";
s[81] = "KERSHAW S. (1990).- Stromatoporoid palaeobiology and taphonomy
in a Silurian biostrome on Gotland.- Palaeontology 33: 681-705.-
<b>FC&#038;P 19-2.1</b>, p. 11, ID=2728^<b>Topic(s): </b>strom
buildups, biology; strom reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography:
</b>Sweden, Gotland^Sixteen species of various morphologies occur in
the Kuppen bioherm. Some, such as Clathrodictyon mohanicum have a
specific growth style (laminar to low domical) yet others (eg.
Plectostroma intermedium) show a range of growth forms from low to high
domical that suggests phenotypic plasticity but actually results only
from some individuals growing longer than others. Taller forms were
more commonly turned over by storms. Some species responded to
environmental gradients by modifying growth form. Most stromatoporoids
grew on stable substrates provided by dead stromatoporoids.
Cathodoluminescence suggests they secreted calcite.^1";
s[82] = "KANO A. (1990).- Species, morphologies and environmental
relationships of Ludlovian (Upper Silurian) stromatoporoids on Gotland,
Sweden.- Stockholm Contributions in Geology 42, 2: 85-121.-
<b>FC&#038;P 19-2.1</b>, p. 41, ID=2776^<b>Topic(s): </b>morphology,
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ecology; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian Ludl; <b>Geography: </b>Sweden,
Gotland^The growth forms of 922 specimens from 3 localities were
analysed quantitatively in order to compare sedimentary environments.
Loose bottoms, with low sedimentation rates result in ambitopic laminar
low domical, enveloping high domical to bulbous forms and intermediate
skeletons of various forms. Growth is controlled by both genetic and
environmental factors. Sedimentation stress results in ragged margins
and incorporated sediment. Parallelostroma typicum dominated areas of
heavy sedimentation; enveloping Plectostroma scaniense and P. typicum
dominated hard bottoms.^1";
s[83] = "KANO A. (1991).- Stromatoporoid palaeoecology in the Ludlovian
of Gotland; a reply.- GFF 113: 247-248.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-1.1</b>, p.
59, ID=3272^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology; stroms; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian Ludl;
<b>Geography: </b>Sweden, Gotland^[This is a reply to Kershaw&#039;s
discussion (Kershaw 1991) and comments on the nature of the data, rules
of Stromatoporoid growth, ambitopic species, and substrate preference
as a control of form]^1";
s[84] = "KERSHAW S. (1991).- Stromatoporoid palaeoecology in the
Ludlovian of Gotland: a discussion.- GFF 113: 245-246.- <b>FC&#038;P
21-1.1</b>, p. 59, ID=3273^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology; stroms;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Silurian Ludl; <b>Geography: </b>Sweden, Gotland^Objections are
raised to Kano&#039;s (1990) division of growth forms into enveloping,
ambitopic and intermediate. His substrate-related interpretations are
not justifiable on the basis of his data.^1";
s[85] = "KERSHAW S. (1993).- Sedimentation control on growth of
stromatoporoid reefs in the Silurian of Gotland, Sweden.- Journal of
the Geological Society, London 150: 197-205.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>,
p. 20, ID=3414^<b>Topic(s): </b>strom buildups, growth; strom reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>Sweden, Gotland^These reefs are formed
during phases of reduced clastic supply. Hoglint reefs began as
bioherms and were replaced by biostromal phases as water shallowed. Low
clastic supply reduced not only the clay input but also lowered
nutrient levels. Modern reefs develop best in low nutrient conditions
and show suppressed bioerosion and increased symbiosis. Hoglint and
Hemse reefs are interpreted as having grown in nutrient-deficient
conditions. Reef growth could ultimately be controlled by eustatic
changes or climate control. A model of alternating wet and dry episodes
interpreted as CO2-driven is proposed.^1";
s[86] = "KERSHAW S. (1997).- Palaeoenvironmental change in Silurian
stromatoporoid reefs, Gotland, Sweden.- Boletin de la Real Sociedad
Espanola de Historia Natural, Seccion Geologica 91, 1/4: 329-342.-
<b>FC&#038;P 26-2</b>, p. 18, ID=3694^<b>Topic(s): </b>strom buildups,
ecology; strom reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>Sweden,
Gotland^Stromatoporoid-dominated biostromal reefs of Ludlow age in
Gotland. Sweden, are well-known to display a densely packed suite of
stromatoporoid growth forms from laminar to tall domical which are
species or genus specific. Biostrome facies comprise clays and
packstones &#47; grainstones containing debris of stenohaline marine
groups (crinoids, bryozoa, brachiopods), supplemented by debris of
reef-building stromatoporoids and corals. Recent sampling reveals
previously unresearched significant differences in stromatoporoid
growth forms, of the same morphospecies, in stratigraphically-closely
related biostromes, in broadly similar environments. [first part of
extensive summary]^1";
s[87] = "SANDSTROM O. (1998).- Sediments and stromatoporoid morphotypes
in Ludfordian (Upper Silurian) reefal sea stacks on Gotland, Sweden.-
Geologiska Foereningens i Stockholm Foerhandlingar (GFF) 120: 365-371.-
<b>FC&#038;P 28-2</b>, p. 39, ID=4039^<b>Topic(s): </b>sedimentology,
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storms shapes; sedimentology, stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian Ludf; <b>Geography:
</b>Sweden, Gotland^The morphological range of stromatoporoids is
strongly related to depositional environment. In high energy
environments, characterized by packstones and grainstones, low profile
forms predominate, whereas in calmer settings, characterized by
wackestones and packstones, high profile stromatoporoids dominate. Four
rock units are recognized, representing two major facies: reeflike
limestones and detrital grainstones. Reeflike limestones comprise a
variety of lithologies including wackestones, packstones, boundstones,
and framestones. All units are shallow marine but the occurrence of
crystal silt may indicate a vadose situation on the top of the reeflike
facies. In the reeflike units hard substrates for stromatoporoid growth
were probably provided by microbial sedimentation. Sedimentation rates
were generally low although episodic high sedimentation occurred as
indicated by raggedness in stromatoporoid skeletons. The stromatoporoid
fauna is considered a low diversity assemblage dominated by
Parallelostroma typicum. Other species found are: Pycnodictyon densum,
Stromatopora venukovi, S. bekkeri, Petridiostroma convictum,
Ecclimadictyon robustum. &#034;Since measurements of skeletons were
made in the field, and due to limited amount of sampling, species
confined to certain shapes were not distinguished.&#034;^1";
s[88] = "KERSHAW S. (1994).- Cathodoluminenscence of Silurian
stromatoporoids from Gotland.- Courier Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg
172 [Oekentorp-Kuester P. (ed.) Proceedings of the VI. International
Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and Porifera, Vol. 2]: 307-318.-
<b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 22, ID=4088^<b>Topic(s): </b>research
methods, cathodoluminescence; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography:
</b>Sweden, Gotland^Cathodoluminescence (CL) response of
stromatoporoids from the Silurian of Gotland, Sweden, varies from none
to brightly luminescent. The greater contrast shown with CL can help
with identification of poorly preserved stromatoporoids. In normal
light, stromatoporoids show a range of alteration of skeletal structure
from apparently well preserved to strongly altered. In cross-polarized
light, skeletal elements are overprinted by large, bladed to irregular
calcite crystals, even in apparently well-preserved specimens, and
irrespective of microstructure, thereby demonstrating at least partial
alteration in all samples examined. The most common stromatoporoid
microstructure, termed compact, consists of irregularly arranged
micritic calcite crystals, which show a trend towards aggrading
neomorphism when altered; this is seen most clearly under CL. The CL
response in relatively well-preserved stromatoporoids with a compact
structure normally consists of a speckled mixture of micritic non-,
dull and bright luminescent crystals, also micritic in normal light.
This is probably close to its original texture, and earlier SEM studies
by others concur with this. Recent work shows that modern shells can
luminesce, and exhibit a range of CL response, even in different
individuals of the same species, reflecting minor variations in the
skeletal composition. Therefore, the variation of intensity of CL in
the speckling within stromatoporoid microstructure may indicate
original compositional variations, but in view of the partial
recrystallization of even well-preserved skeletons, separating CL
response of the original microstructure and that of diagenetic
alteration, is not practicable. However, in the present material, CL
response generally shows the same textural features as the normal light
view, and so the main advantage of its use is that these are more
clearly seen under CL. Stromatoporoids are normally more recrystallized
than brachiopods and rugose and tabulate corals (interpreted originally
Low Mg calcite), but better preserved than molluscs of originally
aragonitic composition. This has led to previous suggestions of a High
Mg calcite composition, but variation of state of preservation between
species in the same facies suggests variation in original skeletal
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mineralogy; different stromatoporoid species probably secreted either
aragonite or High Mg calcite skeletons, with the possibility of varying
Mg concentrations.^1";
s[89] = "KERSHAW S., KEELING M. (1994).- Factors controlling the growth
of stromatoporoid biostromes in the Ludlow of Gotland, Sweden.-
Sedimentary Geology 89: 325-335.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 79,
ID=4179^<b>Topic(s): </b>strom buildups, growth; strom reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Silurian Ludl; <b>Geography: </b>Sweden, Gotland^Lower Wenlock
bioherms grew during a relative sea-level fall, on substrates of
limited lateral extent and sediment accumulated around and on the reefs
as they grew. Middle Ludlow biostromes were determined by low levels of
clastic supply, laterally extensive suitable substrate, relatively
stable sea level and largely flat sea beds in shallow-water conditions.
The biostromes contain high and low profile forms and show differences
from upper Ludlow representatives of the same species which are low
profile only. Controls on growth may include: substrate consistency,
environmental energy, and closer adaptation by the same species between
middle and upper Ludlow times. Biostromes on Gotland may form when sea
level is stable and a dry climate ensures low clastic input.^1";
s[90] = "KERSHAW S. (1981).- Stromatoporoid growth form and taxonomy in
a Silurian biostrome, Gotland.- Journal of Paleontology 55, 6:
1284-1295.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-2</b>, p. 14, ID=6071^<b>Topic(s):
</b>growth forms; stroms, growth forms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography:
</b>Sweden, Gotland^A biostrome at Kuppen, in the middle Ludlow Hemse
Beds (Silurian) on Gotland, Sweden, is dominated by densely packed
laminar, domical and bulbous stromatoporoids to the exclusion of almost
all other organisms. Within the biostrome two contrasting growth forms
developed, growing together in the same environment. Clathrodictyon
mohicanum Nestor forms laminar to low domical shapes, while
Stromatopora bekkeri Nestor and Plectostroma scaniense Mori developed
higher domical and bulbous shapes. The interactions between
environmental factors and the genotype brought about the development of
characteristic shapes (phenotype) for each species. P. scaniense and C.
mohicanum show these and other morphotypes elsewhere on Gotland, while
S. bekkeri forms only higher domical shapes within the limits of its
known occurrence on Gotland. P. scaniense has the greatest potential
genotypic plasticity for shape variability and shows a sensitivity to
the environment not shared by the other two species. Variations in
environmental conditions and changes in selection pressures and
functional requirements of stromatoporoids appear to be responsible for
shape variations. Identifying genetic components of shape, and showing
how they relate to associated faunas and environments should make
interpretations of stromatoporoid morphology more meaningful. [original
abstract]^1";
s[91] = "NESTOR H. (1982).- Middle Silurian stromatoporoid succession.-
Akademiya Nauk Estonskoy SSR; D. Kaljo &#038; E. Klaamann (eds):
Ecostratigraphy of the East Baltic Silurian: 43-50.- <b>FC&#038;P
12-1</b>, p. 43, ID=6185^<b>Topic(s): </b>biozonation; stroms;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Silurian M; <b>Geography: </b>Baltic E^The present paper
distinguishes five successive stromatoporoid communities spread in the
shallow water sections of the Baltic Silurian Basin, in the
stratigraphical interval corresponding to the Wenlock Series by now
accepted correlations. In the ascending order they are: Stromatopora
impexa, Vikingia tenuis, Ecclimadictyon astrolaxum, Labechia conferta
and Parallelostroma tenellum Communities. However, there is a
possibility that the last community already belongs to the lowermost
Ludlow. Potentially these communities may serve as a basis for a zonal
stromatoporoid standard of the Baltic and adjacent regions. In the same
stratigraphical interval in deeper water, marginal areas of the
distribution of stromatoporoids, two communities are distinguished:
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Densastroma pexisum and &#034;Pycnodictyon&#034; densum. [original
summary]^1";
s[92] = "LUCZYNSKI P., SKOMPSKI S., KOZLOWSKI W. (2009).- Sedimentary
history of Upper Silurian biostromes of Podolia (Ukraine) based on
stromatoporoid morphometry.- Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology,
Palaeoecology 271, 3-4: 225-239.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 37,
ID=6403^<b>Topic(s): </b>sedimentology, stroms biostromes;
sedimentology, stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian U; <b>Geography: </b>Ukraine, Podolia^The
sedimentary history of stromatoporoid biostromal accumulations
reflecting various depositional conditions (autoparabiostromes and
parabiostromes) is studied in two isochronous, Late Silurian carbonate
sections of the Malynivtsy Formation from Podolia (western Ukraine,
Kam&#039;janec&#039; Podil&#039;skyj area). This study focuses on
morphometrical analysis of massive stromatoporoids. Various
stromatoporoid attributes, such as growth form, volume, surface
character etc., are interpreted in terms of growth environments.
Attributes of redeposited specimens are also analysed in terms of their
susceptibility to exhumation and redeposition, and new criteria are
presented in this matter. The exposed facies succession, which can be
subdivided into three units: an oncolitic-fenestral complex and the
stromatoporoid-coral complexes that underlie and cover it, represents
the belt of shoals located at a considerable distance from shore, and
its transition to a narrow zone of back-shoal tidal flats. The facies
patterns proved to be strongly obscured by an intensive process of
onshore redeposition of material during high energy episodes. These
events caused exhumation and landward transport of stromatoporoids
inhabiting soft-sediment bottoms of outer shelf areas, which were
afterwards accumulated in parabiostromes in calm waters on lee side of
a zone of shoals. The main process governing the distribution of
redeposited stromatoporoids is fractional (weight) segregation. The
high energetic events had less effect on stromatoporoid-coral
autoparabiostromes that formed the zone of shoals, which were inhabited
by stromatoporoids better adapted to permanent wave action, but
nonetheless, they caused their partial reworking and depletion from
those forms that did not resist redeposition, on the one hand, and
supplementation by specimens derived from offshore areas, on the other.
[original abstract]^1";
s[93] = "KERSHAW S. (1987).- Stromatoporoid-coral intergrowths in a
Silurian biostrome.- Lethaia 20, 4: 371-380.- <b>FC&#038;P 17-1</b>, p.
40, ID=2161^<b>Topic(s): </b>symbiosis ?; stroms, Anthozoa,
intergrowth; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera Cnidaria; Stromatoporoidea
Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>Sweden,
Gotland^Four stromatoporoid species from a stromatoporoid biostrome in
the middle Ludlow Hemse Beds, Gotland, Sweden, show intergrowths with
syringoporid tabulate and rugose corals, and indicate close
relationships between particular coral and stromatoporoid species. The
stromatoporoid Clathrodictyon convictum always contains ?Syringopora
and this tabulate is rarely found in the other stromatoporoids. C.
convictum is also closely associated with Tryplasma flexuosum (rugosa)
while Petrozium pelagicum (rugosa) occurs only in the stromatoporoids
Plectostroma intermedium and Parallelostroma typicum. The
microstructure of ?Syringopora within the stromatoporoids is composed
of an inner lamellar layer and an outer radial layer of calcite
crystals. Diagenetic alteration has affected the microstructure which
differs from recently described Devonian forms having only a radial
layer. This shows variability in the structure of the tabulates within
stromatoporoids. Information is sparse on the range of such variation
and assessment of the relative importance of taxonomic,
palaeoenvironmental and diagenetic effects is not possible in the
present sample. No evidence is found to prove the precise nature of the
relationships; they were not parasitic but may have been mutually
symbiotic, or (most probably) commensal. The results suggest that the
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corals selected the most suitable stromatoporoid species for their
requirements. Stromatoporoid morphology may have had an important
influence on the association, where corals are more abundantly
associated with those stromatoporoid species which adopted a high
profile. Overall the associations appear to have allowed the corals to
explore higher energy habitats otherwise unavailable to their delicate
branching structure.^1";
s[94] = "STEL J.H., De COO J.C.M. (1977).- The Silurian Upper Burgsvik
and Lower Hamra-Sundre beds, Gotland.- Scripta Geologica 044: 1-43.-
<b>FC&#038;P 8-1</b>, p. 50, ID=0214^<b>Topic(s): </b>geology; geology;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera Cnidaria; Stromatoporoidea Tabulata;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>Sweden, Gotland^Five
facies are recognized in the Upper Burgsvik and Lower Hamra-Sundre Beds
on account of a lithological and paleobiological analysis : I)
siliciclastic. II) bioclastic, III) oolitic/pisolitic, IV)
oncolitic/biostromal, and V) crinoidal facies. The facies represent
five depositional environments : a beach, a fore-shore, a surf, a
shallow marine current, and an off-shore environment. The diversity and
colony shape of tabulates in facies IV is related to discrete physical
and biological factors. The succession of facies reflects a
transgressive sequence. Land was situated in the north-west.^1";
s[95] = "KLAAMANN E. (1977).- Ueber die silurischen
Tabulatenassoziationen Estlands und der Insel Gotland.- Academy of
Sciences Estonian SSR, chem. geol 26 (3): 203-210.- <b>FC&#038;P
7-1</b>, p. 23, ID=0183^<b>Topic(s): </b>assemblages; Tabulata;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian;
<b>Geography: </b>Baltoscandia^This paper compares the Silurian
Tabulate assooiations of the Baltio area with those of the island of
Gotland (Sweden). These faunas are of great importance for zonal
formations in the Baltic-Scandinavian area. During the Silurian time
the Tabulate corals lived in shallow and detritic facies (Kaljo 1970).
In the Silurian time a corresponding fauna with equivalent genera and
species is mostly found in Estonia as well as on the island of Gotland.
But some differences occur which are laid down in the following. During
the middle and late Llandovery Gotland lacks a coral fauna. Thereafter,
in the upper Llandovery two faunal associations exist: in Estonia the
Mesofavosites obliquus - Favosites favosus group. At the same time the
[gayosi.tes] stoermeri group is found on Gotland and in Norway. During
the Wenlockian time Estonia shows a restricted poor fauna, whereas on
Gotland the rich F. lichenarioides - Pachypora lamellicornis group is
typical. Prom the Hogklint or Jaani stage onwards both areas again show
similar development. With the beginning of the Ludlow a lagoon facies,
characterized by Parastriatopora commutabilis association, is found in
Estonia, whereas the former conditions continue on Gotland. A greater
unification is typical since the Hemse-Paadla stage. The F.
subgothlandicus group follows the F. effusus association. But in the
Baltic area the first one can be subdivided by Thecia swinderniana and
the younger Laceripora cribrosa. The Paadla-Hemse fauna is widespread;
species of this association are found in the Northern Ural, the
Sibirian platform, Central Asia and Podolia. Since the Upper Ludlow the
Tabulate corals are retrograde. In Estonia three different groups are
to be distinguished: the older F. forbesi - F. similis group, the F.
pseudoforbesi muratsiensis - Paleofavosites moribundus group and the
youngest F. pseudorprhcai ohesaarensis group. Because the upper two
groups are liiokinp on Gotland, it is concluded that the Silurian is
moro complete in Estonia: in the lower part as well as in the uppurmost
part.^1";
s[96] = "KLAAMANN E. (1982).- Tabulate communities (Late Wenlock and
Ludlow Gotland).- Communities and biozones in the Baltic Silurian:
35-50 [Kalio D. &#038; Klaamann E. (eds)].- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p.
43, ID=0498^<b>Topic(s): </b>communities; Tabulata; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian Wen Ludl;
<b>Geography: </b>Sweden, Gotland^^1";
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s[97] = "KLAAMANN E. (1984).- Tabulyaty Yaniskogo i Yagarakhuskogo gorizontov (Wenlok Estonii) i ikh biozony.- Paleontologiya drevnego paleozoya Pribaltiki i Podolii [E. Klaamann (ed.)]: 3-40; Academy of Sciences Estonian SSR, Inst. Geol.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-2</b>, p. 41, ID=0559^<b>Topic(s): </b>zonation; Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian Wen; <b>Geography: </b>Estonia^The taxonomy and the distribution of tabulate and heliolitid corals in the Palaeobaltic Wenlockian basin are described based on material mainly obtained from borehole sections. Out of 13 species three are new: Riphaeolites lamelliformis, Striatopora coenitoides and Parastriatopora priva. Based on these tabulate corals, the Jaani and Jaagarahu stages are subdivided into the following zones: Angopora hisingeri (as the uppermost zone) - Halysites senior - Favosites jaaniensis - Favosites mirandus - Halysites junior &#47; Paleofavosites tersus - Riphaeolites lamelliformis (as the lowermost zone). These zones are correlated with the zones of the chinitozoans and with the international graptolite standard.^1";
s[98] = "HELM C. (1999).- Astogenese von Aulopora cf. enodis Klaamann 1966 (Visby-Mergel, Silur von Gotland).- Paläontologische Zeitschrift 73, 3/4: 241-246.- <b>FC&#038;P 29-1</b>, p. 60, ID=1461^<b>Topic(s): </b>astogeny; Tabulata, Aulopora; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian L; <b>Geography: </b>Sweden, Gotland^This paper deals with bifurcation angle of a reptant dichotomously branching Aulopra cf. enodis colony (Silurian, Gotland). It can be demonstrated, that during early astogenetic growth the branching angle between offsetting corallites decreases rapidly from 165° to 100° averagely during later growth stages. This growth pattern resembles development of similar dichotomous branching uniserial bryozoans, e.g. Paleozoic Corynotrypa species or Mesozoic Stromatopora species.^1";
s[99] = "CALNER M., SANDSTROM O., MOTUS M.A. (2000).- Significance of a Halysitid-Heliolitid mud-facies autobiostrome from the Middle Silurian of Gotland, Sweden.- Palaios 15, 6: 511-523.- <b>FC&#038;P 31-2</b>, p. 52, ID=1591^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; Tabulata, reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>Sweden, Gotland^A low-diversity halysitid-heliolitid autobiostrome from the Late Wenlock Halla Formation at Blåhäll 1, Gotland, indicates a brief period of particular environmental conditions. The reef is 0.3-0.5 m thick, internally without bedding structures, and had a sheet-like distribution on a low-relief soft-bottom, in marginal platform, graptolitiferous strata (height-width ratio is 1:900 in outcrop). The dominating coral species building this mud-facies biostrome were the tabulates Stelliporella cf. parvostella and Halysites latitenatus. The rugose coral fauna is dominated by fixosessile and rhizosessile forms with well developed holdfasts, for example Dokophyllum elegantulum. Coral growth forms generally indicate high background sedimentation rates during the growth of the biostrome.Four successive stages of sea-.floor development are discussed: (1) a pre-biostrome stage, (2) a pioneering community stage, (3) a climax-community stage, and (4) a post-biostrome stage. Stratigraphically, these stages show an increased carbonate-siliciclastic ratio, a decreased phosphorus content, somewhat lighter d18 stable isotopes, and an increased rate of bioturbation. The climax-community stage coincides with a bloom(?) in paleocopid and metacopid ostracods.The biostrome differs from all other Wenlock-Ludlow reefs on Gotland in its geographic and stratigraphic isolation on the seaward slope of the carbonate platform. It was the first re-appearance of a reefal structure following the oceanic Mulde Event and associated eustasy. On a regional scale, this appearance coincide with an inferred high-stand systems tract and the onset of widespread reef growth in the basin indicating that, at least, basin-regional factors controlled reef growth.^1";
s[100] = "MOTUS M.-A. (2001).- Environmental related morphological
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variation in Early Silurian tabulate corals from the Baltic area.-
Bulletin of the Tohoku University Museum 1 [Proceedings of the 8th
International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and Porifera]: 062-069.-
<b>FC&#038;P 30-1</b>, p. 19, ID=2364^<b>Topic(s): </b>phenotypic
variation; Tabulata, ecology; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>Baltoscandia^The
morphology of two species, Halysites catenularius (Linnaeus, 1767) and
Paleofavosites asper (d&#039;Orbigny, 1850), is statistically analysed
based on numerous specimens. The specimens of H. catenularius,
collected from the biostrome at Ireviken 3, Gotland show no particular
change in intracolony variation, but shape and size of lacunae are
variable. However P. asper from the Slite Beds in Gotland shows very
large variation of corallite size and corallum shape both within and
among localities. Species with large morphological variation are
widespread and difficult to deal with taxonomically. [original
abstract]^1";
s[101] = "MOTUS M.-A. (2004).- Tabulate corals from the Lower Silurian
of Jämtland (Sweden).- GFF 126, 4:
339-352.http:&#47;&#47;www.gff-online.se/site/article.asp?articleID=799.-
 <b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p. 64, ID=2365^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian
L; <b>Geography: </b>Sweden, Jamtland^The tabulate species of the
genera Paleofavosites, Favosites, Parastriatopora, Propora, Aulopora
and Catenipora recorded in Jämtland, Sweden, Scandinavian Caledonides,
are taxonomically revised. Biometrics is used for species definition.
The intraspecific variability is considered, and the analyses of type
material and other similar specimens from Estonia are included in the
taxonomical section. The neotype of Catenipora distans is illustrated
and remeasured together with two other specimens from the same
locality. Paleofavosites primus is synonymised with P. hystrix and
Favosites favosiformis is synonymised with F. favosus. Several species
are tentatively synonymized, what mostly demonstrates the problem of
typological species in Baltoscandia. The tabulates known from Jämtland
are also found in Estonia. The close relation of the development of
tabulate faunas in both areas is suggested. The stratigraphical
position of the Ede Formation at Ede, and the Berge Formation at Verkön
and Norderön is discussed, comparing the tabulate successions from
Jämtland and Estonia. The tabulate record from the Berge Formation
proves the Aeronian age of the unit. [original abstract]^1";
s[102] = "MOTUS M.-A. (2006).- Intraspecific variation in Wenlock
tabulate corals from Saaremaa (Estonia) and its taxonomic
implications.- Proceedings of the Estonian Academy of Sciences, Geology
55, 1: 24-42.- <b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p. 64, ID=2366^<b>Topic(s):
</b>variation intraspecific; Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian Wen; <b>Geography:
</b>Estonia^Different aspects of intraspecific variation in Wenlock
tabulate corals are discussed. Intracorallum and intraspecific
variation is demonstrated in specimens within the collection from one
locality. The diagnostic characters of Halysites senior Klaamann and
Catenipora oriens Klaamann and those of Paleofavosites secundus
(Klaamann) and Favosites jaaniensis Sokolov overlap and therefore these
species are regarded as synonyms. Propora raricellata Sokolov is a
possible synonym of P. tubulata (Lonsdale), because the character
differentiating these species is variable.^1";
s[103] = "MOTUS M.-A., GRITSENKO V. (2007).- Morphological variation of
the tabulate coral Paleofavosites cf. collatatus Klaamann 1961 from the
Silurian of the Bagovichka River localities, Podolia (Ukraine).-
Estonian Journal of Earth Sciences 56, 3: 143-156.- <b>FC&#038;P
35</b>, p. 64, ID=2367^<b>Topic(s): </b>variation; Tabulata,
Palaeofavosites; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>Ukraine,
Podolia^Paleofavosites cf. collatatus Klaamann occurs abundantly in
marls and bioherms of the Muksha Member of the Bagovitsa Formation
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(Upper Silurian, Ludlow). The morphological variation of this species
identified in different localities is analysed. The biometrical data
show that there is no substantial variation among specimens from
different localities except that corallum shapes are taller in marls
than in bioherms and corallites are slightly smaller in specimens from
bioherms. The irregular growth of coralla is common to this area.^1";
s[104] = "MOTUS M.-A., SANDSTROM O. (2005).- Cystihalysites sp. and its
significance to biostratigraphy and event stratigraphy in the Ludlow
(Late Silurian) of Gotland, Sweden.- GFF 127, 4:
269-272.http:&#47;&#47;
www.gff-online.se/site/article.asp?articleID=846.- <b>FC&#038;P 35</b>,
p. 65, ID=2369^<b>Topic(s): </b>stratigraphy; Tabulata, Cystihalysites;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian
Ludl; <b>Geography: </b>Sweden, Gotland^Cystihalysites sp. from the
Ludfordian Eke Formation on Gotland, Sweden, is the youngest halysitid
coral found in Baltoscandia. Halysitids had earlier been considered as
absent at this level and were thought to have disappeared in the
Gorstian-lower Ludfordian Hemse Group. The new material indicates that
at least one species survived the early parts of the Lau extinction
event.^1";
s[105] = "LAFUSTE J., TOURNEUR F. (1990).- Structure et microstructure
du genre Kiaerites Stasinska 1967 (Tabulata, Silurien de Norvege).-
Geobios 23, 6: 655-669.- <b>FC&#038;P 20-1.1</b>, p. 13,
ID=2788^<b>Topic(s): </b>microstructures; Tabulata, Kiaerites;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian;
<b>Geography: </b>Norway^We give new data on the structure and the
microstructure of the genus Kiaerites Stasinska 1967, based on the
examination of the type specimen of the type species, K. norvegicus
Stasinska 1967 and of two other colonies from the Llandoverian of
Norway. The morphological fundamental characters are the convex tabulae
with locally tabular spines and the numerous oblique trabecular spines
in the walls. The microstructure is characterized by sclerenchyme
composed of lamellae in tectiform arrangement along a median lamina
which for its part is composed of plaquettes - this arrangement was
until now unknown in the Tabulata; the spines are fibrous. Fossils of
Kiaerites seem to occur frequently in Llandoverian and Wenlockian beds
of Europe and North America. The genus is assigned to the family
Favositidae Dana 1846.^1";
s[106] = "HELM C., SOLCHER J. (1998).- Geschiebefund einer rugosen
Koralle mit Bewuchs durch Aulopora necopina Klaamann 1966.-
Geschiebekunde aktuell 14, 2: 33-44, 43-50.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-2</b>, p.
51, ID=3910^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata, Aulopora; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography:
</b>Germany, erratics^Aulopora necopina Klaamann, 1966, eine
inkrustierende &#034;inkommunikate Tabulate&#034;, einschliesslich der
als Substrat dienenden rugosen Koralle werden beschrieben. Als
mogliches Muttergestein des Geschiebes kommen Ablagerungen der
Eke-Schichten (Ludlow-Stufe) in der faziellen Ausbildung in Betracht,
wie sie auf Gotland an der Lokalitat &#034;Lau Backar&#034; anstehen.^1";
s[107] = "BARTHOLOMAUS W.A., HUISMAN H. (1995).- Fossilinhalt eines
ostbaltischen Hornsteingeschiebes (Silur) aus dem Braunschweiger Land.-
Geschiebekunde aktuell 11, 3: 85-94.- <b>FC&#038;P 24-2</b>, p. 86,
ID=4580^<b>Topic(s): </b>morphology; Tabulata, Catenipora;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian;
<b>Geography: </b>Germany, erratics^Die Fauna eines Eiszeitgeschiebes
von Nordwestdeutschland wird dokumentiert. Im Mittelpunkt steht die in
einem Hornstein eingeschlossene Kettenkoralle Catenipora vespertina der
Formengruppe escharoides. Sie wird in ihren Einzelheiten abgebildet.
Der Fossilinhalt erlaubt die Zuweisung eines silurischen
Gesteinsalters.^1";
s[108] = "KLAAMANN E. (1972).- On the Tabulata assemblages in the
Silurian of the East Baltic.- Eesti NSV Teaduste Akad. Toimetised 21,
Keemia Geologia 1: 78-82.- <b>FC&#038;P 1-2</b>, p. 15,
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ID=4649^<b>Topic(s): </b>assemblages; Tabulata, assemblages;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian;
<b>Geography: </b>Baltic E^Five facies belts have been distinguished in
the Silurian of the East Baltic Area, which are tentatively referred to
as follows (from the shore towards the open sea): the lagoonal, the
shoaly, the detritic, the transitional and the off-sea facies. The
lagoonal facies is mainly represented in the Ludlovian and
characterized by ramose and cylindrical tabulate corals
(Parastriatopora, Laceripora); favositids occur extremely rarely and
represent casual immigrants from the shoaly facies. The majority of
Tabulata species of the East Baltic Silurian is restricted to the
shoaly facies. Within this facies we may distinguish a relatively
shallower part (reef region) and a deeper one (off-reef region); they
differ from each other by a different species content. In the process
of evolution of Tabulata, the shoaly facies was of the greatest
significance, and in the prochoresis likewise. In the detritic facies,
the significance of fasciculate forms increases, with eurifacial
species playing the predominant role. In the transitional facies, the
Tabulata occur sporadically and their assemblage may be regarded as a
considerably impoverished assemblage of the detritic facies. No
Tabulata have been found in the off-sea facies so far. ^1";
s[109] = "STEL J.H. (1979).- Environment and quantitative morphology of
some Silurian tabulates from Gotland.- Scripta Geologica 047: 1-75.-
<b>FC&#038;P 8-2</b>, p. 46, ID=5721^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology,
morphometry; Tabulata, ecology, morphology; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography:
</b>Sweden, Gotland^An outline is given of reef development in Gotland,
Sweden, during the time when the Visby (Llandovery) and Hogklint
(Wenlock) Beds were deposited together with a sketch of the palaecology
in the time during which the Hemse and Hamra-Sundre (Ludlow) Beds were
formed. Variation is described in the tabulates Favosites hissingeri
Edwards &#038; Haime, F. obliquus (Sokolov), F. gothlandicus Lamarck,
F. forbesi Edwards &#038; Haime, Syringolites kunthianus (Lindstrom),
and Alveolites suborbicularis Lamarck. * In order to clarify
ecophenotypic variation of corallite size in tabulates, the corallite
area and three different corallite diameters were measured. Although
the corallite area is more related to the shape of the organism that
lived in a corallite, comparison of the several parameters revealed
that measuring of a corallite diameter can be applied in such species
from which ecophenotypic variation is known. However, the current
limitation of variability in corallite diameters within defined
morphospecies is often far too narrow, and does not allow for
ecophenotypic variation. As a consequence, the number of morphospecies
established since Sokolov (1950) is unrealistically large in the F.
forbesi group as well as in others. Variability in F. hissingeri is
influenced to a high degree by the environment. The characteristic
(genetically controlled?) pattern of larger corallites between smaller
ones in F. forbesi is hardly influenced by ecological factors.
Variation in thickness of the wall, in distance between the tabulae and
in intensity of the development of the septal structures is mainly
determined by the environment. [original summary]^1";
s[110] = "GRICENKO V.P. (1980).- Novy vid korallov (Tabulata) iz Silura
Podolya. [new species of tabulate corals from the Silurian of Podolia;
in Russian].- Paleontologicheskiy Sbornik 17: 41-44.- <b>FC&#038;P
10-1</b>, p. 51, ID=5993^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Tabulata;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian;
<b>Geography: </b>Ukraine, Podolia^The new species of corals was
obtained from the Dnister river region. The species Cylindrostylus
leleshusi Gricenko sp.nov. was described in this short paper. It is
marked by peculiar structure: conically opening tabulae and sharply
ridged epitheca. This does not allow placing such specialized genera as
Cylindrostylus into close relation to Sinopora Sokolov. A new family
Cylindrostylidae Gricenko has been established.^1";
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s[111] = "AARHUS N. (1982).- Lower Silurian Tabulate corals of the Oslo
Region.- Paleont. Contr. Univ. Oslo 278 [D. Worsley(ed.): Field Meeting
Oslo Region 1982; IUGS, Subcomission on Silurian Stratigraphy]: 43-53.-
<b>FC&#038;P 12-2</b>, p. 37, ID=6224^<b>Topic(s): </b>distribution,
ecology; Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian L; <b>Geography: </b>Norway, Oslo^The
distribution of Lower Silurian coral faunas in the Oslo Region reflects
the shifting depositional environments represented in the succession.
Tabulate corals are the dominant fossil group in some rocks, such as
the patch reefs of the Rytteraker Formation or the marl banks in the
middle of the Vik Formation. They are correspondingly rare in the
clastic sequences of the Bruflat Formation. Halysitids occur through
most of the sequences, but only represent an important faunal
constituent in the shaly intervals. Systematic studies have only been
carried out in the Vik Formation, and most illustrations presented here
are from this unit. [original summary]^1";
s[112] = "BARTHOLOMAUS W.A., LANGE M. (1993).- Syringopora bifurcata,
eine seltenere Koralle aus dem Kaolinsand von Sylt.- Geschiebekunde
aktuell 9, 4: 109-112.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 66,
ID=6839^<b>Topic(s): </b>ex erratics; Tabulata Syringopora;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian?;
<b>Geography: </b>Germany, Sylt erratics^^1";
s[113] = "HAMMER O. (1999).- Computer-aided study of growth patterns in
tabulate corals exemplified by Catenipora heintzi from Ringerike,
Oslo-region.- Norsk Geologisk Tidskrift 79, 4: 219-226.- <b>FC&#038;P
29-1</b>, p. 51, ID=7045^<b>Topic(s): </b>serial sections; Tabulata
Catenipora; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>Norway, Ringerike^Most of this paper is
related to the growth of halysitids but the method employed could be
applied to the three-dimensional reconstruction of stromatoporoid
skeletons. A block containing the specimen was ground down at intervals
of 0.1mm and 78 cross sections were recorded. At each interval the
block was placed on a scanner and a computer program (M. J. Herbert et
al. 1995 - The Visual Computer11: 343-359) was used to reconstruct the
growth pattern in three dimensions.^1";
s[114] = "PLUSQUELLEC Y., TOURNEUR F., GROISARD E. (1997).- Revision of
Alveolites fougti Milne-Edwards &#038; Haime 1851, type species of
Planalveolites Lang &#038; Smith 1939 (Tabulata, Silurian of Gotland).-
Boletin de la Real Sociedad Espanola de Historia Natural, Seccion
Geologica 91, 1/4: 205-215.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-2</b>, p. 15,
ID=3685^<b>Topic(s): </b>revision; Tabulata, Alveolites;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian;
<b>Geography: </b>Sweden, Gotland^The type specimens of Alveolites
fougti Milne-Edwards &#038; Haime 1851, type species of the genus
Planalveolites Lang &#038; Smith 1939 from the Silurian of Gotland,
have been traced (coll. de Verneuil, Universite Claude Bernard,
Sciences de la Terre, Lyon 1) and a lectotype is designated. Additional
material from Lusklint, Upper Visby Beds, Lower Wenlock, permits an
accurate description of the morphology and structure of the species and
completes the sparse data available from Stumm (1968) and Lafuste
(1984) (new data on the &#034;epitheca&#034;, on the bilateral symmetry
of the septal ridges on the upper margin of the calice, on the tabulae
seen in longitudinal transverse and tangential sections). Increase is
lateral, but secondary thickening of the wall often makes it look like
intramural. Standard and ultra thin sections from an unfigured fragment
of the lectotype show the scutellate microlamellae described by Lafuste
(1984). The specimens of Planalveolites from Lusklint show a great
variability in size and sometimes in calice morphology, and the
attribution of all the coralla to P. fougti is discussed. The species
assigned to the genus are also discussed.^1";
s[115] = "BROOD K. (1978).- Skeletal structures of Silurian auloporid
corals.- GFF Geologiska Föreningens i Stockholm Förhandlingar 100:
53-63.- <b>FC&#038;P 8-1</b>, p. 53, ID=0231^<b>Topic(s):
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</b>microstructure; Tabulata, Auloporida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>Sweden, Gotland^The shell ultrastructure of six auloporid coral species was investigated and shown to have originally been constructed of laminar calcite. The mineral succession begins with a subcuticular granular layer and continues with a secondary laminar layer which makes up the bulk of the skeleton. The laminar layer is constructed of lath-like crystals 2-4µm thick and 10-20 µm wide, and is penetrated by granular rods which originate from the primary granular layer and protrude into the calicular cavity as spinose septa. The lamina deflect around the granular rods in an inward convex pattern. The following species were studied: Aulopora amiea Klaamann 1962, Aulopora neosopina Klaamann 1966, Syrinsopora schmidti Chernyshev 1937 (all from Ludlow of Gotland), Syrinsopora multifaria Klaamann 1962, Syrinsopora blanda Klaamann 1962 (Ludlow of Estonia) and Syrinsopora sp. (Wenlock of Gotland).^1";
s[116] = "OEKENTORP K., SORAUF J.E. (1970).- Uber Wandporen bei Favosites (Fav.) gothlandicus Lamarck, 1816 (Coelenterata, Tabulata).- N. Jb. Geol. Palaeont. Abh. 134, 3: 283-298.- <b>FC&#038;P 1-2</b>, p. 16, ID=4657^<b>Topic(s): </b>wall pores; Tabulata, Favositida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>Sweden, Gotland^Die Wabdporen eines gut erhaltenen Korallums von Favosites (Fav.) gothlandicus Lk. 1816, aus dem Silurium von Gotland wurden sowohl mit dem Lichtmikroskop als auch mit dem Raster-Elektronenmikroskop (Stereoscan) untersucht. Die Poren liegen in - an der Oberkante der Waende gebildeten - &#034;Mulden&#034; von Wachstumslamellen und werden bei dieser Art von einem &#034;Ringwall&#034; umgeben. Entstanden sind diese &#034;Ring-waelle&#034; durch eine Wandverdikkung im Bereich des Porenrandes. Einige der Poren sind durch Porenplatten verschlossen, die zeitlich spaeter durch das Polypen-Ektoderm abgeschieden wurden. Die in angeaetzten Schnitten im Porenbereich zu beobachtende &#034;lamellaere&#034; Wandstruktur ist sehr wahrscheinlich durch Rekristallisationen des Skelettkarbonats hervorgerufen worden.^1";
s[117] = "MOTUS M.-A., KLAAMANN E. (1999).- The halysitid coral genera Halysites and Cystihalysites from Gotland.- GFF 121, 2: 81-90.- <b>FC&#038;P 31-2</b>, p. 46, ID=1694^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Tabulata, Halysitida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>Sweden, Gotland^The taxonomy of the tabulate coral genera Halysites and Cystihalysites of the order Halysitida from the Silurian of Gotland is revised. Catenipora crassa Stasinska, 1967 and Halysites crassus Stasinska, 1974, are considered to be junior synonyms of Halysites senior Klaaman, 1961. The formation of walls by joined edges of dissepiments in Cystihalysites is shown. The distribution of species in the Gotland sequence is documented. The occurrence of Cystihalysites blakevayensis Sutton, 1964 on Gotland is noted for the first time. ^1";
s[118] = "WEYER D. (2009).- Coral publications of Sandor Mihalyi.- FC&P 35: 122-123.- <b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p. 122, ID=7261^<b>Topic(s): </b>bibliography; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^[coral bibliography of Sandor Mihalyi (1941-1995), Hungarian paleontologist in the Hungarian Geological Survey; student of the tabulate corals and of the Mesozoic-Cenozoic echinoderms]^1";
s[119] = "WEBBY B.D. (1975).- Patterns of increase in coenosteoid halysitid corals.- Alcheringa 01, 1: 31-36.- <b>FC&#038;P 5-1</b>, p. 14, ID=5327^<b>Topic(s): </b>increase modes; Tabulata, Halysitida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>Sweden, Gotland^This study is based on Halysites and Cystihalysites from the Silurian of Gotland. On interstitial increase within ranks, the conflicting views of Buehler (1955) and Webby &#038; Semeniuk (I969) are resolved: the manner of increase is different in the two genera.^1";
s[120] = "KLAAMANN E. (1978).- Catenipora quadrata (Fischer-Benzon
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1871) v Silurie Baltoskandii.- Izv. AN Estonskoy SSR, Geol. 27, 2:
53-58.- <b>FC&#038;P 7-2</b>, p. 18, ID=5620^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Tabulata, Halysitida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>Baltoscandia^Auf Grund
der taxonomischen Revision wurde die stratigraphische Verbreitung -
Oberes Llandoverium - Unteres Wenlockium - der bisher nur aus
erratischem Material bekannten Catenipora quadrata bestimmt. Aus dem
Oberen Visby-Mergel von Gotland, wo die Art am haeufigsten vorkommt,
hat man den Neotypus gewaehlt. Die durchgefuehrte Revision stellte die
synonymischen Arten und die Veraenderlichkeit der Form und Groesse der
Ketten und Koralliten fest. In korrigierter Form lassen sich die
wichtigsten Merkmale von C. quadrata zu folgender Diagnose
zusammenfassen: Catenipora mit kleinen Koralliten 0,75-0,9 x 1,0-1,2mm
im Durchmesser. Da die Korallitenwand an den Seiten ziemlich flach ist,
erscheinen die Koralliten etwas eckig, insbesondere an der Oberflaeche
des Stockes und wo die Waende duenner sind. Die Boeden duenn und
wellenfoermig, Intervall 0,15-0,5mm. Septaldornen zonal zahlreich
entwickelt, lang und in der Mitte der Koralliten zu einer
unterbrochenen Kolumnella vereinigt. [original summary]^1";
s[121] = "KLAAMANN E. (1979).- Morfologia i vozrast Halysites
catenularius (Linnaeus). [morpholohy and geological age of Halysites
catenularius; in Russian with English summary].- Izv. AN Est. SSR,
Geol. 28: 140-144.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-2</b>, p. 74, ID=6094^<b>Topic(s):
</b>revision; Tabulata, Halysitida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian Llan; <b>Geography: </b>Sweden,
Gotland^The author presents a description of the Halysites genotype,
based on the research into the neotype and on the revision of
halysitids of the Gotland Silurian. The stratigraphic distribution is
limited to the Llandoverian stage of the Lower Silurian whence also the
finds made in Gotland (Lower Visby marl) and those of species
considered synonymous with Halysites catenularius (see the synonymies)
in other regions. The diagnostical characters of the species are as
follows: meshes outstretched, of varying shape; consist of corallites
of 1.3-1.5mm in width and 1.6-1.8mm in length. Mesocorallites mostly
rectangular, 0.5-0.6 x 0.75mm, the joints of meshes irregularly
triangular or polygonal. Corallite wall 0.15-0.2mm thick, consists of
uniform, finegrained calcium carbonate. Septa moderately developed,
constantly 12 in number. Tabules horizontal, slightly concave or
convex, placed at an interval of 0.4-0.7mm; mesocorallites are twice as
densely diaphragmed. A comparison of the quantitative characters of
Halysites catenularius and synonymous species are presented in a Table.
[original summary]^1";
s[122] = "KLAAMANN E. (1979).- Tabulate and heliolitid corals.-
Sveriges Geologiska Undersokning C 762, 73, 3 [Jaanusson V., Laufeld S.
&#038; Skoglund R. (eds): Lower Wenlock faunal and floral dynamics,
Vattenfallet section, Gotland]: 81-85.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 45,
ID=0281^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata, Heliolitida; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Tabulata Heliolitida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian Wen;
<b>Geography: </b>Sweden, Gotland^An annotated faunal list including
stratigraphical remarks is presented.^1";
s[123] = "HUISMAN H. (1987).- Verkieselte Korallen aus dem Kaolin-Sand
von Sylt.- Fossilien von Sylt 2 [Hacht U. von (ed.)]: 149-163.-
<b>FC&#038;P 16-1</b>, p. 64, ID=1973^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy;
Tabulata, Heliolitida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata
Heliolitida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>Germany,
erratics^From erratics of the Braderup sandpit, Isle of Sylt (northern
W-Germany) the following Tabulates are briefly characterized and
figured: Sarcinula organun Linne, S. luhai Sokolov, S. rakverense
(Sokolov), S. sp., Catenipora sp., Halysites sp., Paleofavosites
estonicus, P. porkuniensis (Sokolov), P. sp., Favosites basaltiformis,
F. sp., Propora conferta Edwards &#038; Haime, Proheliolites dubius
(Schmidt).^1";
s[124] = "KALJO D., KLAAMANN E. (1982).- Communities and biozones in
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the Baltic Silurian.- Academy of Sciences Estonian SSR, Inst. Geol.-
<b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 21, ID=0395^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology,
stratigraphy; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian;
<b>Geography: </b>Baltoscandia^^1";
s[125] = "ABUSHIK A.F. et al (1985).- The Fourth Series of the Silurian
System in Podolia.- Lethaia 18: 125-146.- <b>FC&#038;P 14-2</b>, p. 43,
ID=0926^<b>Topic(s): </b>stratigraphy; stratigraphy; <b>Systematics:
</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>Ukraine,
Podolia^This paper contains charts showing the ranges of
stromatoporoids and a short paragraph on the species in the section.^1";
s[126] = "SAMTLEBEN C., MUNNECKE A. (1999).- Reef mounds im unteren
Wenlock auf Gotland: Beispiele frueher Korallenriffe.- Meyniana 51:
77-94.- <b>FC&#038;P 29-1</b>, p. 66, ID=1512^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef
mounds; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian Wen;
<b>Geography: </b>Sweden, Gotland^The reef mounds in the Lower
Wenlockian of Gotland represent in a two-fold sense early stages of
reef development. On the one hand they form the first stage in the
development of the reef succession on Gotland, on the other hand they
are early examples of reef formation in the geological history of coral
reefs, lacking important criteria of modern reefs like strict internal
structure, framework, and complex synecology.^1";
s[127] = "SANDSTROM O. (2000).- Reef biostromes and related facies from
the Middle Silurian of Gotland, Sweden.- Lund Publications in Geology
148: 1-16.- <b>FC&#038;P 30-1</b>, p. 34, ID=1524^<b>Topic(s):
</b>facies; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian
M; <b>Geography: </b>Sweden, Gotland^[Reef biostromes and related
facies from the upper part of the Wenlock and from the Ludlow were
investigated in order to explain their formation, paleoecology, and
biology.]^1";
s[128] = "BJERKEUS M., ERIKSSON M. (2001).- Late Silurian reef
development in the Baltic Sea.- GFF 123, 3: 169-179.http:&#47;&#47;
www.gff-online.se/site/article.asp?articleID=663.- <b>FC&#038;P
31-2</b>, p. 25, ID=1663^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, geology; reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian U; <b>Geography:
</b>Baltoscandia^In the Baltic Sea, reef structures are common in the
Ordovician and Silurian sedimentary bedrock. Palaeozoic reef
development culminated in the Silurian when several successive reef
barriers developed. The present investigation has revealed new reef
structures in the upper Silurian sedimentary bedrock. Two new
biostromes, E1 and E2, have been found in the Ludlovian Eke Beds, east
of Gotland. The biostromes trend in a more or less east-west direction
and can be traced across the northern part of the Baltic Sea. In the
Pridolian, two reef-like barriers, named B5 and B6, occur at the
boundary to the Devonian. The lower barrier, B5, is found to the south
of the younger B6 barrier. This indicates that a transgression occurred
between the formation of the two barriers. A tentative reconstruction
of the Pridolian bay suggests that the coast shifted from a more
east-west direction in the Ludlovian to a more north-easterly to
south-westerly direction in the Pridolian. Bioherms are commonly
associated with the Eke biostromes and the upper Pridolian reef-like
barriers. The bioherms occur on the seaward side of the larger reef
structures, on the biohermal slope. Patch-reefs also occur on the
biohermal slope but they are more common on the landward (lagoonal)
side of the barriers. [original abstract]^1";
s[129] = "FLODEN T., BJERKEUS M., TUULING I., ERIKSSON M. (2001).- A
Silurian reefal succession in the Gotland area, Baltic Sea.- GFF 123,
3: 137-152.http:&#47;&#47;
www.gff-online.se/site/article.asp?articleID=660.- <b>FC&#038;P
31-2</b>, p. 27, ID=1665^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecologic succession; reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography:
</b>Sweden, Gotland^Seismic reflection profiling east of Gotland has
given information on a succession of four reefal units in the lower
Ludlow stratal sequence ranging from the Klinteberg Formation to the
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Hemse Group in the Gotland sequence. In this paper they are named the
Klinte Reef (Klinteberg Formation unit f), the Hammarudden Reef (Hemse
Group &#039;younger&#039; units a-c), the Östergarn Reef (Hemse Group
unit d) and the Millklint Reef (Hemse Group unit e). The reef units
form a mainly regressive succession with younger reefs resting on the
seaward slopes of older reefs. The reef succession is exposed on
Gotland and in the Baltic Sea east of Gotland, whereas towards the East
Baltic coast it is overlain by Pridoli sedimentary bedrock. Each reef
unit corresponds to a well-defined seismic unit with distinct facies
zonality ranging from lagoon via reef barrier and biohermal slope to
basin facies. The &#039;fore-reef&#039; facies is in this paper termed
biohermal slope to express its characteristic reefal features.
Reconstruction of the post-depositional tilting of the sequence
indicates lagoonal depths of up to 10m. The reef barriers developed at
depths of up to 20m and the biohermal slopes at between 10 and 55m. The
reef barrier and the biohermal slope are generally separated by a
debris fan of waste products from the reef, 1-2km wide. The reef
barriers are generally 1-3km wide, which is about the same width as
their lagoons. The biohermal slopes become successively wider towards
the upper part of reef succession, ranging from 5-9km at the Klinte
Reef to 15-18km at the Millklint Reef. Comparisons with the Gotland
sequence show that the reef barriers are biostromal stromatoporoid
reefs in a matrix of crinoid debris. The biostromes are of the Kuppen
type. The bioherms are of the Axelro and Hoburgen types. The bioherms
occur randomly on the seaward slope of the barriers. [original
abstract]^1";
s[130] = "KANO A. (1989).- Deposition and paleoecology of an Upper
Silurian stromatoporoid reef in southernmost Gotland, Sweden.-
Geological Journal 24: 295-315.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 65,
ID=2699^<b>Topic(s): </b>sedimentation, ecology; reefs; <b>Systematics:
</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian U; <b>Geography: </b>Sweden,
Gotland^The distribution of organisms in boundstones and surrounding
reef debris facies at Holmhallar was mapped on rock surfaces in detail;
stromatoporoids make up 54-63 % of the boundstones; they were divided
into 3 shape classes: laminar, domical, repeated laminar; 11 species
were identified; heights and widths of various species of
stromatoporoids are plotted for each of the facies; periodic exposure
is suggested as a mechanism to control growth form; the paleoecology of
the common stromatoporoid species is discussed^1";
s[131] = "NEUMAN B.E., KERSHAW S. (1991).- Gotland &#47; Sweden -
Silurian reefs and coral bearing strata.- Excursion A1, VI
International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and Porifera, Muenster, 111
pp.- <b>FC&#038;P 20-2</b>, p. 49, ID=2911^<b>Topic(s): </b>excursion
guide; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian;
<b>Geography: </b>Sweden, Gotland^^1";
s[132] = "NESTOR H. (1993).- Catalogue of Silurian Stratigraphic units
and stratotypes in Estonia and Latvia.- Estonian Academy of Sciences,
Tallinn; 23 pp.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>, p. 79, ID=3498^<b>Topic(s):
</b>catalogue of stratigraphic units; stratigraphy; <b>Systematics:
</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>Estonia^The
catalogue presents information on the valid Silurian stratigraphic
units and their stratotypes (establishing time, author, location,
publication) established in Estonia and Latvia. Altogether the
catalogue includes 78 Stratigraphic units, among them 10 regional
stages, 23 formations, 28 beds, 16 members and one group. The
geographical etymons and the transliteration of the names of
stratigraphical units into English, Estonian, Latvian and Russian are
given.^1";
s[133] = "MUNNECKE A., SAMTLEBEN C. (1996).- The Formation of Micritic
Limestones and the Developement of Limestone-Marl Alterations in the
Silurian of Gotland, Sweden.- Facies 34, 1: 159-176.- <b>FC&#038;P
25-2</b>, p. 40, ID=3629^<b>Topic(s): </b>carbonates; micritic
limestones; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian;
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<b>Geography: </b>Sweden, Gotland^Micritic limestone-marl alternations
make up the major part of the Silurian strata on Gotland (Sweden).
Their position on the stable Baltic Shield protected them from deep
burial and tectonic stress and allowed the preservation of early stages
of burial diagenesis, including lithification. In the micritic
limestones certain characteristics have been preserved (e.g., pitted
microspar crystals, sharp boundaries between microspar and components,
lack of deformation phenomena) that offer insights into their
formation. We suppose the formation of these micritic limestones and
limestone-marl alternations to be based on a rhythmic diagenesis within
an aragonite solution zone (ASZ) close below the sediment surface. The
micritic limestones are the product of a poikilotopic cementation of
carbonate muds which consisted of varying portions of aragonitic,
calcitic and terrigenous matter. Their microspar crystals show the
primary size and shape of the cements lithifying the original carbonate
mud. Dissolution of aragonite in the marls provided the carbonate for
the lithification of the limestones. By cementation, the limestone beds
evaded further compaction. The marls, which already underwent a volume
decrease by aragonite depletion, lacked cement and became more and more
compacted due to increasing sedimentary overburden. Although field
observations show that primary differences in material influence the
development of limestone-marl alternations they are not required for
their formation.^1";
s[134] = "KANO A. (1994).- Quantitative compositions and reef
development of the Silurian limestones of Gotland, Sweden.- Courier
Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg 172 [Oekentorp-Kuester P. (ed.)
Proceedings of the VI. International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and
Porifera, Vol. 2]: 141-146.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 17,
ID=4071^<b>Topic(s): </b>quantitative analysis; reefs; <b>Systematics:
</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>Sweden,
Gotland^The Silurian (Wenlockian-Ludlovian) carbonate sequence of
Gotland includes numerous reef-like constructions formed on a warm,
shallow and open marine shelf. They were often exposed above sea-level
in their depositional time. The constituents of the reef-like
limestones were quantitatively analysed. The most important
reef-building organisms were stromatoporoids for all the investigated
limestones. However, the limestones in the upper part of the Gotland
sequence show stronger domination by stromatoporoids and higher
stromatoporoid density on the rock surfaces than the limestones in the
lower sequence show. The most important identifiable sediment producers
were echinoderms, with the exception of one example from the Hoglint
Formation in which calcareous algae dominated. The investigated
reef-like limestones vary as to stages of maturity. Only one of the
limestones (Holmhallar 1) can be strictly regarded as a reef limestone.
The other investigated limestones exhibit no or poorly developed
frameworks. Important conditions for the development of the Gotland
reefs were the formation of a stable bottom associated with karstic
processes, low sedimentation stress, and domination by stromatoporoids
as a condition for faunal capacity in constructing frameworks. This
last condition may have been dependent on the stages of global
evolution of the Palaeozoic reef community.^1";
s[135] = "KEELING M., KERSHAW S. (1994).- Rocky shore environments in
the Upper Silurian of Gotland, Sweden.- GFF [Geologiska Foreningens i
Stockholm Fordhandlingar] 116: 69-74.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>, p. 54,
ID=4221^<b>Topic(s): </b>facies, rocky shore; rocky shore;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian U; <b>Geography:
</b>Sweden, Gotland^[In the Hemse Group stromatoporoid biostromal reefs
show evidence of epsisodic erosion resulting in sea stacks, shallow
cliffs, and planar erosion surfaces that are interpreted as
representing rocky shorelines; the surfaces are overlain by coarse
calcarenites and calcirudites; rarely auloporids and bryozoans encrust
the surfaces]^1";
s[136] = "KALJO D., KLAAMANN E. (eds) (1982).- Ecostratigraphy of the
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East Baltic Silurian.- Akademiya Nauk Estonskoy SSR, Tallinn: 109 pp., 15 figs, 5 tabs.- <b>FC&#038;P 12-1</b>, p. 43, ID=6184^<b>Topic(s): </b>stratigraphy, ecostratigraphy; stratigraphy, ecology; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>Baltic E^[several papers of this volume deal with the results obtained from the study on the relations between the distribution of organisms and facies, e.g. stromatoporoids, tabulate corals, brachiopods, trilobites, ostracods, conodonts, chitinizoans, graptolites and vertebrates]^1";
s[137] = "HERB R. (1984).- Récifs siluriens de Gotland (Suède).- Géologie et paléoécologie des récifs [J. Geister &#038; R. Herb (eds)]: 6.1-6.22.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 11, ID=6319^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>Sweden, Gotland^La succession silurienne de l&#039;île de Gotland contient un nombre considérable de récifs de types différents, et qui sont parmis les plus bels exemples de récifs paléozoïques du monde. Ils sont connus depuis longtemps, et divers auteurs leur ont consacrés des travaux synthétiques. [first fragment of an introduction]^1";
s[138] = "ANTOSHKINA A.I. (1999).- Origin and evolution of lower Paleozoic reefs in the Pechora Urals, Russia.- 002 Bulletin of Canadian Petroleum Geology 47: 85-103.- <b>FC&#038;P 28-2</b>, p. 36, ID=4030^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian Devonian L; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Pechora, Urals^This paper contains numerous references to the stromatoporoid bioherms and barrier reefs of Silurian and Lower Devonian age. No identifications or taxonomy are included.^1";
s[139] = "IVANOVSKIY A.B., HECKER M.R., BOLSHAKOVA L.N., ULITINA L.M. (1997).- Dynamics of Coral &#47; Stromatoporoid Assemblages of the Middle Paleozoic of Russian and Adjacent Areas.- Coral Research Bulletin 05: 181-189.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-1</b>, p. 53, ID=3808^<b>Topic(s): </b>; corals stroms assemblages; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria Porifera; Anthozoa Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian - Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>Russia^A review of the historical development of poriferan-cnidarian communities in most of the platform and geosyncline basins in the territory of Russia during the Silurian, Devonian and early Carboniferous is given. Their evolution through time and their biogeographic connections is discussed.^1";
s[140] = "TSYGANKO V.S., BOGOYAVLENSKAYA O.B., LUKIN V.Yu. (1997).- Kishechnopolostnye iz otlozheniy Devona Ochparminskogo vala (Yuzhnyi Timan, r. Vol). [Coelenterates of Devonian deposits of Ochparmin wall (S Timan, Vol river)].- Syktyvkarskiy Paleontologicheskiy Sbornik 2: 30-48. (Trudy Instituta Geologii Komi nauchnogo tsentra 91).- <b>FC&#038;P 30-2</b>, p. 21, ID=1572^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Anthozoa stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Timan^^1";
s[141] = "ZAIKA Yu.V., KRUCHEK S.A. (2008).- Upper Devonian (Frasnian) corals (Anthozoa) of Belarus. Part 1: systematic composition, stratigraphic distribution, palaeoecology.- Lithosphere 2, 29: 49-60.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 82, ID=6489^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy, biostratigraphy; corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fra; <b>Geography: </b>Belarus^The present paper describes the taxonomic composition, stratigraphic distribution and palaeoecology of Upper Devonian (Frasnian) Rugose and Tabulate corals (Anthozoa) of Belarus. Corals are widely distributed in carbonate rocks of the Pripyat Trough, Zhlobin Saddle and Orsha Depression, being especially abundant in the Buinovichi beds (Semiluki Formation, Middle Frasnian) and Ptich beds (Voronezh Formation, Upper Frasnian). * The following species have been recognized from the Semiluki Formation: Aulopora schelonica aseptata Zaika, subsp.nov., Thamnopora cervicornis (Blainv.), Th. polyforata (Schloth.), Th. reticulata (Blainv.), Th. tumefacta Lec., Gracilopora vermicularis
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(McCoy). Scoliopora conferta albaruthenica Zaika, subsp.nov.,
Crassialveolties obtortus (Lec.), Cr. domrachevi (Sok.), Alveolites
suborbicularis lamellosa Lec., Planocoenites medius (Lec.), Disphyllum
pashiense (Soshk.), D. kostetskae (Soshk.), Thamnophyllum monozonatum
(Soshk.), Pterorrhiza multizonata (Reed) and Pt. berdensis (Soshk.).
Another association consisting of Peneckiella jevlanensis (Bulv.), P.
achanaiensis Soshk., P. szulczewskii Rózk., P. fascicularis (Soshk.),
Aulopora soshkinae Sok. and Aulocystis tikhyi Sok. is known from the
Voronezh Formation. * It may be supposed that the majority of species
mentioned above penetrated into Frasnian epicontinental basins of
Belarus during Middle and Late Frasnian time through the seas of the
Main and Central Devonian Fields, and, possibly, through the basin of
the Doniets-Dnieper depression. Two local subspecies of Aulopora
schelonica aseptata Zaika. subsp.nov. and Scoliopora conferta
albaruthenica Zaika. subsp.nov. are indicative of some isolation of
Frasnian faunas of the Pripyat Trough. * Different kinds of coral
biofacies are typical of the Buinovichi and Ptich beds. Coral
communities of Buinovichi time in the Pripyat Trough inhabited
hard-bottom upfolds and formed tabulate-stromatoporoid buildups like
biostromes and caliptras of several tens of centimetres thick. Ramose
tabulate and rugose corals populated soft-bottom depressions.
Coral-stromatoporoid buildups were much bigger in size in the Zhlobin
Saddle and Orsha Depression, which may suggest the more dissected
relief of the sea bottom as compared with that of the Pripyat Trough.
Also, massive cerioid colonies of unidentified rugose corals contribute
significantly to coral-stromatoporoid organogenic building in the Orsha
Depression. * Communities of fasciculate rugose corals and auloporoid
tabulates inhabited soft-bottom surfaces in the Pripyat Trough during
Ptich time. [original English summary]^1";
s[142] = "BATANOVA G.P., DANSHINA N.V. (1980).-
Korallovo-stromatoporovo-vodoroslevyye Franskiye rify nizhnego
povolzhya [coral-stromatoporoid-algal Frasnian reefs of the Lower Volga
region].- Korally i rify fanerozoya SSSR [B.S. Sokolov (ed.)]: 21-25;
Nauka, Moskva.- <b>FC&#038;P 11-2</b>, p. 35, ID=1846^<b>Topic(s):
</b>reefs; Anthozoa stroms reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria Porifera
algae; Anthozoa Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fra;
<b>Geography: </b>Russia, Lower Volga Region^^1";
s[143] = "TSYGANKO V.S. (1998).- Stratigraficheskoye rasprostraneniye
korallov rugoz v otlozheniyakh Devona Pechorskoy plity.- Syktyvkarskiy
Paleontologicheskiy Sbornik 3: 35-41. (Trudy Instituta Geologii Komi
nauchnogo tsentra 99).- <b>FC&#038;P 30-2</b>, p. 21,
ID=1571^<b>Topic(s): </b>stratigraphy; stratigraphy; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography:
</b>Russia, Pechora Platform^^1";
s[144] = "WEYER D. (1996).- Nichlavalla sytovae n.g., n.sp. aus dem
Lochkovian von Podolien (Anthoza, Rugosa; Unterdevon, Ukraine).-
Abhandlungen und Berichte für Naturkunde 19: 83-103.- <b>FC&#038;P
25-2</b>, p. 49, ID=3140^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Rugosa,
Nichlavalla; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian Lochk; <b>Geography: </b>Ukraine, Podolia^The monotypic
new genus of Lindstroemiidae is close to Metriophyllum Milne-Edwards
&#038; Haime 1850 and represents the most ancient taxon of the suborder
Zaphrentoidina.^1";
s[145] = "BOGOYAVLENSKAYA O.V. (2001).- Characterization of Devonian
stromatoporoids of the Russian Platform.- Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal
2001, 4: 16-23.- <b>FC&#038;P 31-1</b>, p. 70, ID=1647^<b>Topic(s):
</b>; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Russian
Platform^The stratigraphic range of stromatoporoids in the Devonian of
the Russian Platform and the taxonomic composition of stromatoporoids
are emended; new generic names and new descriptions of two known
species are presented. The first data on the presence of the genera
Clathrocoilona and Trupetostroma in this region are cited.^1";
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s[146] = "ZAIKA Yu.V., KRUCHEK S.A. (2009).- Upper Devonian (Frasnian)
corals (Anthozoa) of Belarus. Part 2: Description of taxons.-
Lithosphere 1, 30: 57-74.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 83,
ID=6490^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Tabulata, Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Tabulata Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fra;
<b>Geography: </b>Belarus^This paper is the second part of the research
into the Upper Devonian (Frasnian) corals of Belarus. Twenty five
species and subspecies of the Tabulate and Rugose corals have been
described and illustrated from the Middle-Upper Frasnian of the Pripyat
Trough, Zhlobin Saddle and Orsha Depression for the first time. Two new
subspecies identified may suggest some isolation of the fauna of the
Frasnian Pripyat Paleobasin. Some major zoogeographical and
paleoecological implications were outlined in the first part of the
paper. [original English summary; the list of species is almost the
same as in Zaika et Kruchek (2008), with few exceptions: (1) Thamnopora
polyforata (Schloth.) has been only figured, but without description;
(2) one more subspecies Alveolites suborbicularis suborbicularis has
been listed with mentioning its locality, but it is neither described
nor figured; (3) one more species, namely Ivdelephyllum? sp. should be
added to the second association from the Voronezh Formation]^1";
s[147] = "DELIYA S.V., DANSHINA N.V. (2010).- A lithofacies model for
the Upper Devonian Pamyatno-Sasovskoye reef (oilfield) (Volgagradskoe
Povolzhye, Russia).- Palaeoworld 19, 3-4: 278-283.- <b>FC&#038;P
36</b>, p. 114, ID=6551^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef complexes, ecology,
lithofacies; reef complexes; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian Fra; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Povolzhye^Based on the
exploratory drilling data provided by LLC LUKOIL-Nizhnevolzhskneft, we
studied the structure, composition, and conditions of formation of the
middle-upper Frasnian sections of the Pamyatno-Sasovskoye oilfield,
Central Russia, which are related to a complex organogenic build-up. We
also conducted a lithofacies section modeling based on the data derived
from classification of secondary dolomitic limestones (as per
Dunham&#039;s classification), palaeontological components (e.g.,
algae, stromatoporoids, crinoids, gastropods, protozoans), structural
constructions, and logging data. [original abstract]^1";
s[148] = "ALTMARK M.S. (1978).- Znachenie korallov dlya korrelyatsii
razrezov Nizhnego Karbona.- Stratigrafiya i Paleontologiya Paleozoya
vostoka Russkoy platformy: 113-118 [Izdatelstvo Kazanskogo
Universiteta].- <b>FC&#038;P 9-2</b>, p. 40, ID=0306^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biostratigraphy; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>Russia^^1";
s[149] = "KOZYREVA T.A. (1978).- Ob etapnosti razvitiya
Kamennougol&#039;nykh korallov yuzhnogo sklona Voronezhskoy anteklizy.-
Trudy Sessiyi vsesoyuznogo Paleontologicheskogo Obshchestva 18
[Problemy etapnosti razvitiya organicheskogo mira]: 81-88.-
<b>FC&#038;P 9-2</b>, p. 41, ID=0321^<b>Topic(s): </b>phylogeny;
Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Voronezh^^1";
s[150] = "EINOR O.D., GORAK C.V. (eds)) (1983).- Verkhneserpukhovskiy
podyarus Donetskogo Basseina (paleontologicheskaya kharakteristika)
[Upper Serpukhovlan Substage in Donetz Basin (paleontological
characteristics)].- Akademiya Nauk Ukrainskoy SSR, Institut
Geologicheskikh Nauk; 159 pp.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-2</b>, p. 29,
ID=0660^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Serp; <b>Geography:
</b>Ukraine, Donets Basin^[in Russian; coral lists and plates are given
by Vassilyuk]^1";
s[151] = "KOZYREVA T.A. (1984).- Stratigraficheskoe znachenie korallov
Bashkirskogo yarusa yuga Voronezhskoy Anteklizy [stratigraphic
significance of Bashkirian corals from the south of Voronezh
Anteclise].- Biulleten Moskovskogo Obshchestva Ispytateley Prirody,
Otdel Geologicheskiy 59, 6: 102-110.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-2</b>, p. 30,
ID=0671^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy; Anthozoa stratigraphy;
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<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Bashk; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Voronezh^^1";
s[152] = "POLYAKOVA V.Ye. (1967).- Vliyanie abioticheskikh i bioticheskikh faktorov na sostav i oblik pozdneserpukhovskikh korallov Donetskogo Basseina [influence of abiotic and biotic factors on composition and character of late Serpukhovian corals of Donets Basin; in Russian].- In: Bogdanova T. N. &#038; Kozatskiy (eds): Paleontologiya i Rekonstruktsiya Geologicheskoy Istorii Paleobasseinov. Trudy Sessi Vsesoyuznogo Paleontologicheskogo Obshchestva Leningrad, 29: 83-88.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 43, ID=2567^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology; corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Serp; <b>Geography: </b>Ukraine, Donets Basin^^1";
s[153] = "VASILYUK N.P. (1975).- Rol&#039; korallov v biostratigrafii Karbona Donetskogo Basseina. [role of corals in biostratigraphy of the Carboniferous of the Donets Basin] .- In O.L. Einor (ed.): Stratigrafiya i biogeografiya morey i sushi Kamennougol&#039;nogo perioda na territorii SSSR [stratigraphy and biogeography of Carboniferous lands and seas of the USSR]: 7-16; Lenin Order Kiev State Shevchenko University, Kiev.- <b>FC&#038;P 5-1</b>, p. 31, ID=5372^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy; corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>Ukraine, Donets Basin^[recognizes 13 coral assemblages]^1";
s[154] = "OGAR V. (2010).- New data on the Carboniferous corals of the Donets Basin.- Palaeoworld 19, 3-4: 284-293.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 61, ID=6453^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy, distribution; corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>Ukraine, Donets Basin^Additional data are given here on the taxonomic diversity and distribution of the Carboniferous rugose and tabulate corals of the Donets Basin (Ukraine). Keyserlingophyllum obliquum (Keyserling, 1846) was recorded in the Tournaisian part of the section for the first time. Rotiphyllum omaliusi (Milne-Edwards et Haime, 1851) and Dorlodotia pseudovermiculare (McCoy, 1849) were found in Tournaisian-Visean boundary deposits. Zaphrentites parallelus (Carruthers, 1910), together with Sutherlandia and Cladochonus, was discovered approximately in the mid-Visean. The tabulate coral Volnovakhipora n.gen. from the Tournaisian and the rugose coral Arctophyllum lugankaensis n.sp. from the Gzhelian are established and described.^1";
s[155] = "FEDOROWSKI J. (1975).- On some Upper Carboniferous Coelenterata from Bjornoya and Spitsbergen.- Acta Geologica Polonica 25, 1: 27-78.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-2</b>, p. 57, ID=5265^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Chaetetida Tabulata, Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera Cnidaria; Chaetetida Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous U; <b>Geography: </b>Bjornoya, Spitsbergen^Twenty species of Coelenterata (Chaetetida, Tabulata and Tetracoralla) are described. The Ambigua Limestone fauna is compared with coeval coral faunas from other regions. The systematic position of the described species is mostly discussed in the light of ontogenetic investigations. It is suggested that the lower limit of the Ambigua Limestone is Lower Kasimovian.^1";
s[156] = "WEYER D., POLYAKOVA V.E. (1995).- Heterocorallia aus dem Oberen Serpukhovian des Donez-Beckens (Unterkarbon, Arnsbergian; Ukraine).- Abhandlungen und Berichte für Naturkunde 18: 143-159.- <b>FC&#038;P 24-2</b>, p. 88, ID=4585^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Heterocorallia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Heterocorallia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Serp; <b>Geography: </b>Ukraine, Donets Basin^The probably youngest and latest heterocorals of middle Arnsbergian age (Cravenoceratoides nitidus zone) are described from the basal and middle Zapaltyubinskiy-horizon at Kalmius river SSE of Donezk. There occur Heterophyllia angulata Duncan 1868, well known from the Brigantian of Scotland, Germany, Poland, and Hexaphyllia ayzenvergi sp.n., with richer and more complete material to be classified in
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future as a separate, still monotypic genus in between of Hexaphyllia
and Heterophyllia, if Nodohexaphyllia Liu &#038; Su 1992 will not prove
(after revision) to be the same taxon.^1";
s[157] = "ROSEN B.R., WISE R.F. (1980).- Revision of the rugose coral
Diphyphyllum concinnum Lonsdale, 1845 and historical remarks on
Murchison&#039;s Russian coral collection.- Bulletin Brit. Mus. (Nat.
Hist.), Geology, Miscellanea 33, 2: 147-155.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-2</b>, p.
42, ID=0329^<b>Topic(s): </b>revision; Rugosa, Diphyphyllum;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>Russia^The type specimen of
Diphyphyllum concinnum Lonsdale 1845, which is also the type species of
the important Carboniferous rugose coral genus Diphyphyllum, had been
thought lost, but one has recently been found again, and is here
redescribed. Comparison with recently erected neotypes suggests that
they are only doubtfully conspecific. Remarks are given on the history
of Murchison&#039;s Russian coral collections, which some authors had
thought lost, and a list is given of those of his corals held in the
British Museum (Natural History) collections.^1";
s[158] = "VASILYUK N.P., ZHIZHINA M.S. (1978).- Novye dannye o
Nizhnekamennougol&#039;nykh rugozakh Donetskogo basseina (Semeistva
Lonsdaleiidae i Clisiophyllidae) [New data on the Lower Carboniferous
rugose corals from the Donets basin (Families Lonsdaleiidae and
Clisiophyllidae)].- Paleontologicheskiy Sbornik 1978, 15: 27-33.-
<b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 48, ID=0336^<b>Topic(s): </b>new records;
Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>Ukraine, Donets Basin^[six
species (three of them new) of colonial rugose corals are described
from the Visean and Serpuchovian deposits of the Donetz Basin; the
species decribed are: Dorlodotia fomitschevi Zhizhina, Pseudodorlodotia
subkakimii Vasilyuk, Protolonsdaleia tenuis Zhizhina, P. intermedia,
Corwenia vaga, C. progressiva]^1";
s[159] = "VASILYUK N.P., ZHIZHINA M.S. (1979).- Novye dannye o
Nizhnekamennougol&#039;nykh rugozakh Donetskogo basseina (Semeistva
Palaeosmilidae i Lithostrotionidae) [New data on the Lower
Carboniferous rugose corals from the Donets basin (Families
Palaeosmilidae and Lithostsrotionidae)].- Paleontologicheskiy Sbornik
1979, 16: 35-41.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 49, ID=0337^<b>Topic(s):
</b>new records; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>Ukraine, Donets
Basin^Ten species and subspecies of colonial Rugose corals (families
Palaeosmiliidae and Lithostrotionidae) are described from the Lower
Carboniferous of the Donetz basin. From the Visean stage, the zone Cv1d
- Diphyphyllum latetabulatum Volk. The zone Cv1f - Palaeosmilia regia
Phill., Diphyphyllum fasciulatum latetabulatum Zhizh. subsp.nov.,
Lithostrotion longiseptatum Vass. sp.nov., Lithostrotion kwangsiense
tanaica Zhizh. subsp.nov., Nemistium grandis Zhizh. sp.nov.,
Orionastraea phillipsi (M&#039;Coy), Solenodendron ramosa Vass. sp.nov.
From the Serpukhovian stage, the zone Cs1b - Aulina (Aulina) grandis
Vass. sp.nov.; the zone Cs1d - Diphyphyllum carinatum Bik. [original
summary]^1";
s[160] = "KOZYREVA T.A. (1984).- Novyye kolonial&#039;nye rugozy iz
Kamennougol&#039;nykh otlozheniy Voronezhskogo Massiva [new colonial
Rugosa from the Carboniferous deposits of Voronezh Massif].-
Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal 1984, 4: 53-62.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-2</b>, p.
30, ID=0672^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography:
</b>Russia, Voronezh^^1";
s[161] = "HECKER M.R. (1986).- Colony development in Carboniferous
rugose corals Corwenia from the Moscow basin.- Biulleten Moskovskogo
Obshchestva Ispytateley Prirody, Otdel Geologicheskiy 61, 3: 91-96.-
<b>FC&#038;P 18-1</b>, p. 36, ID=2242^<b>Topic(s): </b>blastogeny;
Rugosa, Corwenia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Moscow
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Basin^^1";
s[162] = "KOZYREVA T.A., KONOPELKO E.N. (1987).- New Middle
Carboniferous Rugosa of Donets Basin.- Biulleten Moskovskogo
Obshchestva Ispytateley Prirody, Otdel Geologicheskiy 62, 1: 77-85.-
<b>FC&#038;P 18-1</b>, p. 38, ID=2255^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa;
Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous M; <b>Geography: </b>Ukraine, Donets Basin^^1";
s[163] = "KOZYREVA T.A. (1988).- Novye rugozy iz Nizhnego Karbona
yuzhnogo sklona Voronezhkoy anteklizy.- Biulleten Moskovskogo
Obshchestva Ispytateley Prirody, Otdel Geologicheskiy 63, 5: 71-76.-
<b>FC&#038;P 20-2</b>, p. 57, ID=2935^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa;
Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Voronezh^^1";
s[164] = "HECKER M.R.[GEKKER] (1992).- Lonsdaleia percrassa v
rannekamenougolnom podmoskovskogo bassejna [Lonsdaleia percrassa in the
early Carboniferous of the Moscow Basin].- In Sokolov B.S. &#038;
Ivanovskiy A.B. (eds): Vnutrividovaya izmenchivost korallov i
stromatomorfid [intraspecific variability in corals and
stromatoporoids]. Ross. Akad. Nauk, otd. Geol., Geofiz., Geochim. i
Gorn. Nauk; Paleont. Inst.; 101 pp.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-1</b>, p. 30,
ID=3378^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, Lonsdaleia; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L;
<b>Geography: </b>Russia, Moscow Basin^^1";
s[165] = "HECKER M.R. (1997).- Evolution, ecology and variability of
Actinocyathus d&#039;Orbigny 1849 (Rugosa) in the Moscow Basin during
the latest Visean and Serpukhovian.- Boletin de la Real Sociedad
Espanola de Historia Natural, Seccion Geologica 91, 1/4: 107-115.-
<b>FC&#038;P 26-2</b>, p. 11, ID=3677^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology,
variability; Rugosa, Actinocyathus; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Vise Ser; <b>Geography:
</b>Russia, Moscow Basin^Actinocyathus floriformis and A. crassiconus
migrated to the Moscow Basin at the beginning of the Aleksin and
Mikhailov time (latest Visean) respectively. They gave rise to two
groups differing in some morphological characteristics, in patterns of
evolution and in ecological plasticity. In both groups the most
important evolutionary changes took place at the very beginning of the
Serpukhovian. The A. crassiconus group evolved in the open sea in the
south of the basin and in the current zone in the north-west as well.
It reached its acme at the beginning of the early Serpukhovian. The A.
floriformis group evolved in the open sea in the south only, but in the
early Serpukhovian it colonized a broad spectrum of habitats in the
west and north-west also and reached its acme at the end of the early
Serpukhovian. Intracolonial variability was typical for most species of
Actinocyathus and became especially high every time species dominated
in communities. Intraspecific variability could be represented either
by a few adaptive modifications with transitions between them or by
distinct adaptive norms. It cannot be recognized in species with high
intracolonial variability, those which are highly specialized or of low
abundance.^1";
s[166] = "KOZYREVA T.A. (1973).- Opiphyllum, nouveau genre de Rugosa du
Bachkirien de l&#039;antéclise de Voronej.- Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal
1973, 3: 129-132.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 34, ID=5114^<b>Topic(s):
</b>new taxa; Rugosa, Opiphyllum; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Bashk; <b>Geography: </b>Russia,
Voronezh^^1";
s[167] = "KOZYREVA T.A. (1974).- Nouveaux coraux du genre Petalaxis
(Rugosa) du Bachkirien de l&#039;antéclise de Voronej.-
Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal 1974, 3: 23-30.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p.
34, ID=5115^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Rugosa, Petalaxis;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous Bashk; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Voronezh^^1";
s[168] = "KOZYREVA T.A. (1974).- Tatjanophyllum, nouveau genre de
Rugosa du Carbonifère inférieur de l&#039;antéclise de Voronej.-
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Biulleten Moskovskogo Obshchestva Ispytateley Prirody, Otdel
Geologicheskiy 49, 3: 93-96.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 34,
ID=5116^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Rugosa, Tatjanophyllum;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Voronezh^^1";
s[169] = "VASILYUK N.P., KOZYREVA T.A. (1974).- A new genus Copia
(Rugosa) from Lower Carboniferous of the Voronezh geanticline.-
Paleontologicheskiy Sbornik 1974, 11, 1: 51-54; Lviv.- <b>FC&#038;P
4-2</b>, p. 62, ID=5299^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Rugosa, Copia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous Vise &#47; Nam; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Russian
Platform^Description d&#039;un genre nouveau de Tétracoralliaires
coloniaux et de son espèce type Copia admiranda nov. gen., nov. sp. du
Viséen supérieur et du Namurien inférieur du bord sud de
l&#039;antéclise de Voronezh.^1";
s[170] = "KOZYREVA T.A. (1976).- Pervava nakhodka Pseudodorlodotia
(Rugosa) iz Bashkirskogo yarusa Srednego Karbona. [discovery of
Pseudodorlodotia (Rugosa) from Bashkirian deposits of Middle
Carboniferous] .- Biulleten Moskovskogo Obshchestva Ispytateley
Prirody, Otdel Geologicheskiy 51, 1: 124-127.- <b>FC&#038;P 5-2</b>, p.
9, ID=5429^<b>Topic(s): </b>new records; Rugosa, Pseudodorlodotia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous Bashk; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Voronezh^Describes
and illustrates 2 new species from Voronezh Anteclise.^1";
s[171] = "KOZYREVA T.A. (1978).- Novyj kamennougolnyj rod
Protodurhamina (Rugosa) i ego rol v filogenii duramid. [new
Carboniferous genus Protodurhamina (Rugosa) and its role in phylogeny
of the Durhaminidae; in Russian].- Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal 1978, 1:
20-24.- <b>FC&#038;P 8-2</b>, p. 32, ID=5584^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa;
Rugosa, Protodurhamina; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Bashk; <b>Geography: </b>Russia,
Russian Platform^[new genus: Protodurhamina, type species
P.strelzovskensis: p. 22, pl. 2; Carboniferous (Bashkirian) of the
Russian Platform]^1";
s[172] = "WEYER D. (1981).- Revision von Pseudobradyphyllum Dobrolybova
1940 (Anthozoa, Rugosa, Oberkarbon). [in German with English summary].-
Abhandlungen und Berichte für Naturkunde und Vorgeschichte 12, 3:
3-21.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-2</b>, p. 63, ID=6079^<b>Topic(s): </b>revision;
Rugosa, Pseudobradyphyllum; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous U; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Moscow
Basin^Pseudobradyphyllum Dobrolybova 1940 is a polycoeliacean genus and
a junior synonym of Paracaninia Chi 1937. Revision based on topotypes
and syntypes of the type species (Zaphrentis nikitini Stuckenberg 1888
from the basal Gzhelian stage of the Moscow basin) demonstrates all
essential features of Ufimia Stuckenberg 1895 (Plerophyllidae),
modified by an amplexoid trend. There are no affinities with
Bradyphyllum Grabau 1928 (Hapsiphyllidae). Due to intraspecific
variation, and if separated from their series of cross-sections cut
from one specimen, some sections might be identified as different
genera even of several families (Ufimia, Pentamplexus, Amplexocarinia,
Allotropiophyllum, Rotiphyllum, Bradyphyllum). [original summary]^1";
s[173] = "FEDOROWSKI J. (2009).- Early Bashkirian Rugosa (Anthozoa)
from the Donets Basin, Ukraine. Part 1. Introductory considerations and
the genus Rotiphyllum Hudson, 1942.- Acta Geologica Polonica 59, 1:
1-37.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 55, ID=6439^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa
Rotiphyllum; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous Bashk; <b>Geography: </b>Ukraine, Donets Basin^The
present paper is the first in a series devoted to the Early Bashkirian
Rugosa (Anthozoa) from the Donets Basin. The history of investigation
and current status of Early Bashkirian stratigraphy is discussed in the
context of the Donets Basin strata. Corals of that time interval are
extremely rare worldwide and those from the Donets Basin have never
been described in detail. Four of the five species described are new:
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Rotiphyllum asymmetricum sp.nov., R. latithecatum sp.nov., R. simulatum
sp.nov., and R. voznesenkae sp.nov. Two species are left in open
nomenclature. The synonymy, species content and critical review of
species potentially belonging to the genus Rotiphyllum are reviewed.
[original abstract]^1";
s[174] = "FEDOROWSKI J. (2009).- Early Bashkirian Rugosa (Anthozoa)
from the Donets Basin, Ukraine. Part 2. On the genera Axisvacuus gen.
nov. and Falsiamplexus Fedorowski, 1987.- Acta Geologica Polonica 59,
3: 283-317.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 55, ID=6440^<b>Topic(s): </b>new
taxa; Rugosa, Axiscavus Falsiamplexus; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Bashk; <b>Geography:
</b>Ukraine, Donets Basin^Five species belonging to two genera:
Falsiamplexus Fedorowski, 1987 and Axisvacuus gen. nov. are described
in detail and their species content and relationships are discussed.
Both genera are perhaps related to Rotiphyllum and were probably
derived from it, but relationship of Falsiamplexus to Bradyphyllum
Grabau, 1928 cannot be excluded. The new genus Axisvacuus is
represented by four species, of which three are new: A. verus (type
species), A. extendus and A. semicirculatus. Stratigraphic ranges of
species described are compared to the western European and Russian
standards (Table 1). Some possible palaeogeographic implications of the
occurrence of Axisvacuus postumus (Smith, 1931) and Falsiamplexus
reductus Fedorowski, 1987 are briefly discussed.^1";
s[175] = "HECKER M.R. (2010).- Some aspects of evolution in the
Lonsdaleia (Actinocyathus) crassiconus species-group.- Palaeoworld 19,
3-4: 316-324.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 59, ID=6446^<b>Topic(s):
</b>phylogeny; Rugosa Lonsdaleia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Serp; <b>Geography: </b>Russia,
Moscow Basin^The Actinocyathus crassiconus species-group represents a
separate trend of evolution within the rugose subgenus Lonsdaleia
(Actinocyathus) (d&#039;Orbigny, 1849). It is distinguished by
consistently developed minor septa and by regular axial structures. In
the Moscow Basin, this species-group comprises seven species, A.
crassiconus (McCoy, 1849), A. lativesiculosus (Dobrolyubova, 1958), A.
sarytschevae (Dobrolyubova, 1958), A. subtilis (Dobrolyubova, 1958), A.
gorskyi (Dobrolyubova, 1958), Actinocyathus sp. A, and Actinocyathus
sp. B. It ranges from the Mikhailov horizon (Brigantian) to the Protva
horizon (lower upper Serpukhovian), and is especially characteristic of
the Tarusa horizon (lowermost Serpukhovian) in the north-western part
of the basin. Evolution in the group took place at the beginning of
Mikhailov time and in Tarusa time and showed three trends: (i) increase
in corallite size and number of septa; (ii) increase in number of septa
and tabularia diameter; and (iii) a wide range of variability in septal
number without important changes in tabularia diameter. Lonsdaleia
ornata Dobrolyubova, 1958, L. heckeri Dobrolyubova, 1958, and L.
longiseptata crassicolumellata Dobrolyubova, 1958 are synonymised with
Actinocyathus subtilis, and Lonsdaleia subcrassiconus subcrassiconus
Dobrolyubova, 1958 is with Actinocyathus gorskyi.^1";
s[176] = "HECKER M.R. (1992).- Lonsdaleia floriformis v
rannekamenougolnom podmoskovskogo bassejna. [Lonsdaleia floriformis in
the early Carboniferous of the Moscow Basin; in Russian].- In Sokolov
B.S. &#038; Ivanovskiy A.B. (eds): Vnutrividovaya izmenchivost korallov
i stromatomorfid [intraspecific variability in corals and
stromatoporoids]. Ross. Akad. Nauk, otd. Geol., Geofiz., Geochim. i
Gorn. Nauk; Paleont. Inst.; 101 pp.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-1</b>, p. 30,
ID=6824^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa Lonsdaleia; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L;
<b>Geography: </b>Russia, Moscow Basin^^1";
s[177] = "FEDOROWSKI J., VASSILYUK N.P. (2001).- Bashkirian Rugosa of
the Donets Basin.- Bulletin of the Tohoku University Museum 1
[Proceedings of the 8th International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and
Porifera]: 291-297.- <b>FC&#038;P 30-1</b>, p. 21, ID=7074^<b>Topic(s):
</b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
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</b>Carboniferous Bashk; <b>Geography: </b>Ukraine, Donets Basin^The
Bashkirian rugose coral fauna of the Donets Basin from the Homoceras,
Reticuloceras and Gastrioceras biozones is analysed in terms of modern
ammonoid, foraminiferal and conodont biostratigraphy. Comparison to the
Serpukhovian corals of the same area shows a drastic impoverishment in
the Homoceras biozone, culminating in the Reticuloceras biozone. Those
two biozones should be considered as the main period of turnover from
the Lower to the Upper Carboniferous rugosan faunas. The step by step
recovery and appearance of younger faunas began with, and was
accelerated during, the Gastrioceras biozone. The fauna of the Donets
Basin is distinctly different from that of the adjacent Voronezh, or
the Spanish and North African regions in both generic composition and
growth form. Except for a single species of the colonial Lytvophyllum?,
only solitary taxa of both dissepimental and non dissepimental types
occur in the Donets Basin. Many of these taxa are new and show
primitive characteristics of Upper Carboniferous taxa. The Donets Basin
represents environments differing from those in the areas mentioned
above and also was one of the main world centers for the appearance of
new rugose coral faunas following the Homoceras-Reticuloceras biozone
crisis. [original abstract]^1";
s[178] = "HECKER M. (2001).- Lower Carboniferous (Dinantian and
Serpukhovian) rugose coral zonation of the East European Platform and
Urals, and correlation with Western Europe.- Bulletin of the Tohoku
University Museum 1 [Proceedings of the 8th International Symposium on
Fossil Cnidaria and Porifera]: 298-310.- <b>FC&#038;P 30-1</b>, p. 21,
ID=7075^<b>Topic(s): </b>biozonation; Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L;
<b>Geography: </b>Russia, Russian Platform^A sequence of nine rugose
coral zones (six assemblage zones and three interval zones) is proposed
for the Dinantian and Lower Serpukhovian of the East European Platform
and Urals. Two assemblage zones are recognized in the Tournaisian, the
Siphonophyllia-Conilophyllum and Uralinia-Cyathoclisia-Sychnoelasma
konincki zones, three in the Visean. the Haplolasma-Sychnoelasma
urbanowitschi, Acrocyathus-Dorlodotia and Palastraea-Actinocyathus
floriformis-Nemistium zones, and one in the lower Serpukhovian, the
Turbinatocaninia-Actinocyathus borealis-Paralithostrotion zone. They
correspond to the upper part of the Tn1b, to the Tn3, V1b-V2a,
V2b-V3b&#946;, V3c, and to the Pendleian-Arnsbergian respectively.
Interval zones correspond to the Tn2, V1a and V3b&#947;. All
litho-chronostratigraphic sigla are used in the sense of Conil et at.
(1990). * Rugose corals are usually considered important but endemic
index fossils, and are seldom used for long distance correlations.
Intraspecific variability is often overlooked, with the consequence of
the establishment of systematically invalid species. A regrouping of
these &#034;species&#034; puts a good tool for correlation at our
disposal. * The proposed zones can be correlated with the Lower
Carboniferous coral zones established in Great Britain, Belgium and
South China. Most of the genera, and even some species, upon which
zonations of Western Europe rely on, are observed in the Lower
Carboniferous of the Central Russia, Urals and Ukraine (Donets Basin).
Comparison of rugose faunas of Europe, Urals and South China shows that
communication existed between these areas in the Early Carboniferous,
and was especially intensive during the late Tournaisian and latest
Visean. [original abstract]^1";
s[179] = "POLYAKOVA V.Ye. (1984).- Stromatoporaty iz
verkhneserpukhovskikh otlozheniy donetskogo basseyna [Stromatoporata
from the Upper Serpukhovian deposits of the Donets Basin].-
Geologicheskiy Zhurnal 44, 4: 102-107.- <b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p. 57,
ID=1053^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Serp;
<b>Geography: </b>Ukraine, Donets Basin^^1";
s[180] = "POLYAKOVA V.Ye. (1983).- Novyy vid tabulyat iz Nizhnego
Karbona Donetskogo basseyna [a new tabulate species from the Lower
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Carboniferous of Donets Basin].- Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal 1984, 4:
86-88.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-2</b>, p. 32, ID=0686^<b>Topic(s): </b>new
taxa; Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>Ukraine, Donets
Basin^^1";
s[181] = "TOURNEUR F., LAFUSTE J., PLUSQUELLEC Y. (1990).- Structure et
microstructure de Michelinia rectotabulata Vassilyuk 1960 (Tabulata,
Serpukhovien du Bassin du Donetz, U.S.S.R.).- Bulletin de la Societe
belge de Geologie 98, 3/4: 443-451. [in French, with English summary].-
<b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 21, ID=2580^<b>Topic(s):
</b>microstructures, systematic position; Tabulata, Michelinia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous Serp; <b>Geography: </b>Ukraine, Donets Basin^The
assignment of the species Michelinia rectotabulata Vassilyuk 1960 to
the genus Michelinia De Koninck 1842 has been confirmed by the detailed
microstructural study of topotypes; the sclerenchyme is composed of
undulating lamellae parallel to the granular median lamina, a
peripheral fibrous zone is locally developed. The species, coming from
the Serpukhovian of the Donetz Basin, counts among the last
representants of the genus, which is not recognized with certainty
after the Lower Carboniferous.^1";
s[182] = "NOWINSKI A. (1994).- A new tabulate coral from Upper
Carboniferous of Nordenskiold Land, Svalbard.- Polish Polar Research
15, 1-2: 31-35.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-1</b>, p. 9, ID=2995^<b>Topic(s):
</b>new taxa; Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous U; <b>Geography:
</b>Svalbard^Roemeripora tollinoides sp. n. (Anthozoa, Tabulata) is
described from Upper Carboniferous strata of SW Nordenskiold Land
(Ingeborgfiellet), Bellsund area in West Spitsbergen (Svalbard). The
new species is characteristic for a phacelo-cerioid structure of entire
corallum. [original abstract]^1";
s[183] = "VASILYUK N.P., POLYAKOVA V.Ye. (1986).- Evolution of
coelenterates at boundary between Early and Middle Carboniferous in
Donets basin.- Phanerozoic reefs and corals of the USSR [Sokolov B. S.
(ed.), Trudy V Vsesoyuznogo Simpoziuma po Korallam i Rifam, Dushanbe
1983]: 74-76 [in Russian].- <b>FC&#038;P 18-1</b>, p. 39,
ID=2263^<b>Topic(s): </b>faunal turnover; Coelenterata; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L/M; <b>Geography:
</b>Ukraine, Donets Basin^^1";
s[184] = "POLYAKOVA V.Ye. (1986).- Fringing reefs of the upper
Serpukhovian in the Donets basin.- Phanerozoic reefs and corals of the
USSR [Sokolov B. S. (ed.), Trudy V Vsesoyuznogo Simpoziuma po Korallam
i Rifam, Dushanbe 1983]: 174-179 [in Russian].- <b>FC&#038;P 18-1</b>,
p. 38, ID=2260^<b>Topic(s): </b>fringing reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics:
</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Serp; <b>Geography:
</b>Ukraine, Donets Basin^^1";
s[185] = "POLETAEV V.I., BRAZHNIKOWA N.E., VASILYUK N.P., VDOVENKO M.V.
(1991).- Local zones and major Lower Carboniferous biostratigraphic
boundaries of the Donets basin (Donbass), Ukraine, USSR.- Courier
Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg 130: 47-59.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-1.1</b>, p.
47, ID=3235^<b>Topic(s): </b>stratigraphy; stratigraphy;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L;
<b>Geography: </b>Ukraine, Donets Basin^^1";
s[186] = "NOWINSKI A. (1990).- Some Carboniferous-Permian organisms
from the coral bearing strata of Spistbergen.- Polish Polar Research
11, 3-4: 317-329.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-1.1</b>, p. 20, ID=3203^<b>Topic(s):
</b>; paleontology; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous, Permian; <b>Geography:
</b>Spitsbergen^^1";
s[187] = "SOMERVILLE I.D. (1997).- Biostratigraphy and biofacies of
Upper Carboniferous - Lower Permian rugose coral assemblages from the
Isfjorden area, central Spitsbergen.- Boletin de la Real Sociedad
Espanola de Historia Natural, Seccion Geologica 92, 1/4: 365-380.-
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<b>FC&#038;P 26-2</b>, p. 34, ID=3727^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy;
coral assemblages; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous U - Permian L; <b>Geography:
</b>Spitsbergen^Rugose coral assemblages from the Upper
Carboniferous-Lower Permian Wordickammen Formation of central
Spitsbergen are used in combination with microfaunal data and carbonate
facies analysis for biostratigraphic correlations and biofacies
interpretations. On the Nordfjordne Block in the West, an Upper
Carboniferous (late Moscovian) fauna was recovered from the lower part
of the Kapitol Member. This assemblage is characterised by abundant
cerioid colonies of Petalaxis, fasciculate colonies of Tschussovskenia
?, Profischerina ? and Fomichevella, as well as numerous chaetetid
demosponges. Many of the conical coralla are inverted and occur within
well-sorted, shallow-water, skeletal grainstones. In the upper beds of
the Kapitol Member solitary caniniids and bothrophyllids of Late
Carboniferous (Kasimovian-Gzhelian) age are dominant, including
Caninophyllum, Cornuphyllum, Gshelia, Amygdalophylloides,
Carinthiaphyllum, Fomichevella spp., and tabulate colonies (Roemeripora
and Syringopora). The overlying Tyrrellfjellet Member has only a few
corals near the base, where there is widespread development of
Palaeoaplysina bioherms, and rare Asselian representations of
Heintzella, Tschussovskenia and cerioid Kleopatrina are recorded. In
the Billefjorden Trough to the East, the Cadelfjellet Member
(equivalent to the Kapitol Member) has phylloid algal bioherms near the
base (Pyefjellet Beds) with large solitary rugose corals (Cornuphyllum
and &#039;Caninia&#039;) in packstones. These are succeeded by
concentrations of &#039;Caninia&#039; and Fomichevella in skeletal
packstones of Late Carboniferous (Kasimovian-Gzhelian) age, within the
otherwise sparsely fossiliferous micrites (Black Crag Beds). Skeletal
wackestones and packstones near the top of the Tyrrellfjellet Member
have abundant cerioid colonies (Kleopatrina (Kleopatrina), Stylastraea
and &#039;Thysanophyllum&#039;), together with solitary rugosans
(Bothrophyllum, Gshelia, Timania, Pseudotimania and Siedleckia) of
Early Permian (Sakmarian) age. Two main periods of cerioid development
are recognised in the corals of the Wordickammen Formation. The first
occurred in the late Moscovian (=Myachkovian of the Moscow Basin) with
a dominance of petalaxids, followed by a later event in the Sakmarian,
(age confirmed with fusulinacean and conodont data). The Upper
Carboniferous-Lower Permian rugose coral assemblages from central
Spitsbergen have strong affinities with those of the western part of
Russia (Urals, northern Timan, Moscow Basin) and the Sverdrup Basin,
Arctic Canada and in the late Moscovian form part of the Uralo-Arctic
Province. This province can be distinguished from the Mediterranean
Province to the south and the isolated coral faunas from California in
the west and Japan to he east. Later in the Early Permian the coral
faunas from Russia, Spitsbergen, Canada and the western USA form the
&#039;circum-Pangaea&#039; faunal realm.^1";
s[188] = "CHWIEDUK E. (2009).- Polish palaeontological research in the
Arctic.- Geologos 15, 2: 133-143.http:&#47;&#47; www.geologos.com.pl/.-
<b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 52, ID=6435^<b>Topic(s): </b>geology, research
history; research history; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous, Permian; <b>Geography:
</b>Spitsbergen^[the paper is a review of Polish palaeontological
studies in the Arctic, including research of Carboniferous and Permian
Rugosa and Tabulata; a list of new coral taxa described by Polish
palaeontologists (or in collaboration with other specialists) is
given]^1";
s[189] = "IVANOVSKIY A.B. (1987).- Rugozy opisannye A. A. Shtukenbergom
(1888-1905).- Nauka, Moskva: 45 pp., 24 pls [Rugosa described by A.A.
Stuckenberg (1888-1905); in Russian].- <b>FC&#038;P 16-1</b>, p. 61,
ID=1963^<b>Topic(s): </b>revision; Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous, Permian;
<b>Geography: </b>Russia^This book contains a list of revised
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Carboniferous and partly Permian rugose corals described by
Stuckenberg. In case of necessity lectotypes as well as neotypes were
chosen; if possible stratigraphical range was also corrected. The
Stuckenberg material is stored in the following institutions: (1)
Central Museum of Scientific Research and Geological Sciences [CGM] -
collection 321: publication of 1888; collection 305: publication of
1895 (partly); collection 336: publication of 1904 (partly); collection
337: publication of 1905 (partly); (2) Mining Museum of the Mining
Institute at Leningrad [LGU] - collection 45: publication of 1885
(partly); collection 44: publication of 1904 (partly); (3) Museum of
the Faculty of Geology of the Kazan University [KU] - collection SH.^1";
s[190] = "EZAKI Y., KAWAMURA T. (1992).- Carboniferous-Permian corals
from Skansen and Festningen, Central Spitzbergen: their faunal
characteristics.- In Nakamura K. (ed.): Investigations on the Upper
Carboniferous-Upper Permian Succession of West Spitsbergen 1989-1991;
Publ. Hokkaido Univ. Sapporo: 59-75.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-2</b>, p. 34,
ID=3312^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous, Permian; <b>Geography:
</b>Spitsbergen^Successive marine Carboniferous-Permian strata
containing fossil corals are widely distributed in Spitsbergen,
providing some of the best reference areas in the Boreal province.
Since Toula (1875) first described two species of rugose corals from
the Nordenfjorden, several palaeontological works have been published
(e.g., Holtedahl 1913; Heritsch 1993; Padget 1954; Fedorowski 1965,
1967, 1975; Tidten 1972; Birkenmajer &#038; Fedorowski 1980; Nowinski
1982). Among them, Heritsch (1939) first clarified the overall faunal
characteristics of the Carboniferous and Permian corals in Spitsbergen.
A series of studies by Fedorowski (e.g. 1965, 1967, 1975) mainly
focused on the Late Carboniferous to Early Permian from the Hornsund
and Bellsund areas. Tidten (1972) described the Carboniferous and
Permian Rugosa mainly from the Isfjorden. &#034;Middle to Late&#034;
Permian Corals of the Boreal province have not been fully described as
to their detailed lithostratigraphic and biostratigraphic data. This
report provides a brief account of the Carboniferous to Permian coral
fauna of the Nordenskioldbreen Formation at Skansen and the Permian
fauna of the Kapp Starostin Formation at Festningen in Central
Spitsbergen. Their faunal characteristics are also briefly discussed.
The Nordenskioldbreen Formation is overlain by the Gipshuken Formation.
The Kapp Starostin Formation represents the Uppermost Palaeozoic strata
observed in Spitsbergen. The Formation overlies the Gipshuken Formation
and is paraconformably overlain by the Lower Triassic Vardebukta
Formation. For a lithologic and stratigraphic explanation of the
Nordenskioldbreen and the Kapp Starostin Formation, see Nakamura et al.
(1987 1990) and in the preceding chapter of the volume mentioned and
edited by Nakamura.^1";
s[191] = "TIDTEN G. (1972).- Morphogenetisch-ontogenetische
Untersuchungen an Pterocorallia aus dem Permo-Karbon von Spitzbergen.-
Palaeontographica A139, 1-3: 1-63.- <b>FC&#038;P 1-2</b>, p. 18,
ID=4664^<b>Topic(s): </b>morphology, ontogeny; Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous, Permian;
<b>Geography: </b>Spitsbergen^On the occasion of two stays in
Spitzbergen during the summers of 1960 and 1961, a rich fauna of Corals
from the Permo-Carboniferous deposits was collected. It was studied
with the aim of revising and completing previous explorations .From the
large amount of processed material, only those specimens were selected,
in which modern morphogenetic analysis had led to new results. This
analysis includes particularly: 1. the structure is the centre of the
corallite of those genera which have a constantly or temporarily
elongated counter septum, 2. the secondary thickening of the structural
elements (previously called &#034;stereoplasma&#034;), particularly
considering the reasons for their formation and their degeneration
during the course of the ontogeny and 3. the fossula development. The
results have been possible due to newly developed methods for thin
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sections, etching and preparations. Thus, the additional knowledge,
presented in the systematics section, has led to a better
identification of the characteristics and to a more sophisticated
classification. The genus Sassendalia with the species S.
turgidiseptata as well as the species Pseudotimania latifossulata are
new. Furthermore, the following species are analysed: Bothrophyllum
conicum Trautschold 1879 sensu Dobroljubova 1937, B. conicum robustum
Dobroljubova 1940, B. pseudoconicum Dobroljubova 1937, Gshelia
rouilleri Stuckenberg 1888 sensu Dobroljubova 1940, Timania schmidti
Stuck. 1895, Pseudotimania mosquensis (Dobrolj. 1937), Caninophyllum
calophylloides (Holtedahl 1913), Yuanophyllum sp., Campophyllum kiaeri
Holtedahl 1913, Lithostrotion (Siphonodendron) affine (Martin 1809).^1";
s[192] = "NOWINSKI A. (1991).- Late Carboniferous to Early Permian
Tabulata from Spitsbergen.- Palaeontologia Polonica 51; 74 pp.-
<b>FC&#038;P 21-1.1</b>, p. 20, ID=3204^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous U - Permian L; <b>Geography: </b>Spitsbergen^^1";
s[193] = "FEDOROWSKI J. (1983).- Coral thanatocoenoses and depositional
environments in the Upper Treskelodden beds of the Hornsund area,
Spitsbergen.- Palaeontologia polonica 43: 17-68.- <b>FC&#038;P
13-1</b>, p. 20, ID=0393^<b>Topic(s): </b>taphonomy; Anthozoa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian;
<b>Geography: </b>Spitsbergen^Field observations made in 1975
supplement existing data and make possible a new interpretation of
depositional environments of the upper Treskelodden beds. It is
demonstrated that the entire coral fauna in all &#034;Coral
Horizons&#034; represents re-deposited assemblages. Transportation in
some cases was sufficient to abrade and round individual colonies;
others were simply overturned from growth position. The upper
Treskelodden beds were deposited in very shallow marine environments
although some beds and parts of the studied area may have been
temporarily exposed above sea level. Environmental changes observed are
developed on a local scale only. Tectonic factors are interpreted
herein as causing the faunal and sedimentological variations observed
rather than the global climatological mechanisms suggested by earlier
workers. This interpretation is supported by the small scale and
character of the sedimentological variations observed.^1";
s[194] = "BIRKENMAJER K., FEDOROWSKI J. (1980).- Corals of the
Treskelodden Formation (Lower Permian) at Triasnuten, Hornsund, South
Spitzbergen.- Studia Geologica Polonica 66, 11: 7-27.- <b>FC&#038;P
11-1</b>, p. 53, ID=1782^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Anthozoa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian L;
<b>Geography: </b>Spitsbergen^^1";
s[195] = "ARETZ M., DEBRENNE F., LEGRAND-BLAIN M. (2009).- Pierre
Semenoff-Tian-Chansky, 13 September 1925 - 11 October 2003.- FC&P 35:
24-29.- <b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p. 24, ID=7260^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biographical; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^[obituary note, with attached list of
Semenoff&#039;s publications]^1";
s[196] = "NOWINSKI A. (1997).- A new trachypsammiid cnidarian from the
Late Permian of Spitsbergen.- Polish Polar Research 18: 159-169.-
<b>FC&#038;P 27-2</b>, p. 15, ID=3894^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa;
Cnidaria, Trachypsammiida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian U; <b>Geography: </b>Spitsbergen^^1";
s[197] = "WEYER D. (1981).- Paracaninia variabilis (Soshkina 1941) aus
dem Kazanian der Russischen Plattform (Antozoa, Rugosa; Mittelperm).-
Abhandlungen und Berichte für Naturkunde und Vorgeschichte 12, 4:
65-78.- <b>FC&#038;P 12-1</b>, p. 33, ID=1905^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Rugosa, Paracaninia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian Capit; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Russian
Platform^Topotypes of Plerophyllum variabile Soshkina, 1941, from the
lower Kazanian stage (Capitanian) of the Onega river basin are revised.
Serial sectioning demonstrates remarkable ontogenetic and
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intra-specific variations in septal configuration.^1";
s[198] = "CHWIEDUK E. (2007).- Middle Permian rugose corals from the
Kapp Starostin Formation, South Spitsbergen (Treskelen Peninsula).-
Acta Geologica Polonica 57, 3: 281-304.http:&#47;&#47;
www.geo.uw.edu.pl/agp/table/pdf/57-3/chwieduk.pdf.- <b>FC&#038;P
35</b>, p. 49, ID=2332^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian Guad Word ?;
<b>Geography: </b>Spitsbergen^The rugose corals from the topmost part
of the Kapp Starostin Formation on the Treskelen Peninsula, South
Spitsbergen, are described. The collection consists of 22 specimens,
representing the genera Calophyllum, Allotropiochisma and Euryphyllum.
These solitary and non-dissepimented taxa, considered to be cold-water
forms, are representatives of the Calophyllum Province of the
Cordilleran-Arctic-Uralian Realm, and confirm a biogeographical
connection between Alaska, Ural Mts., Central European Basin, Sverdrup
Basin, and Arctic Canada in the Middle Permian. In southern Spitsbergen
the Kapp Starostin Formation yields apparently the latest
representatives of the Rugosa in the whole Hornsund region, dated to
the Guadalupian and probably to the Wordian.^1";
s[199] = "IVANOVSKIY A.B. (1989).- Solitary rugose corals from the
Upper Permian of the east of Russian Platform [Odinochnye rugozy iz
verkhney Permi vostoka Russkoy Platformy; in Russian].- Trudy Instituta
geologii i geofiziki 732 [Dagis A. C. &#038; Dubatolov V. N. (eds):
Verkhniy Palaezoy i Trias Sibiri (Upper Palaeozoic and Triassic of
Siberia)]: 31-39.- <b>FC&#038;P 18-2</b>, p. 32, ID=2475^<b>Topic(s):
</b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Permian U; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Russian Platform^Described are
the following genera and species from Upper Permian beds (Kasan):
Amplexocarinia muralis Soshkina 1928, Paralleynia permiana Soshkina
1936, Calophyllum profundum (Germar in Geinitz 1842), Groenlandophyllum
teicherti Fluegel 1973, G. variabile (Soshkina 1941),
&#034;Gerthia&#034; sp., Sassendalia bashkirica sp.nov., Pentaphyllum
hexaseptatum (Soshkina 1928), and Euryphyllum minor Fontaine 1961. This
fauna was never described before with exception of few specimens
briefly introduced by A. N. Nechaev (1894) and B. K. Likharev (1913).^1";
s[200] = "EZAKI Y. (1997).- Cold-water Permian Rugosa and their
extinciton in Spitsbergen.- Boletin de la Real Sociedad Espanola de
Historia Natural, Seccion Geologica 92, 1/4: 381-388.- <b>FC&#038;P
26-2</b>, p. 35, ID=3728^<b>Topic(s): </b>cold-water corals,
extinctions P/T; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian U; <b>Geography: </b>Spitsbergen^Marine
Permian successions, containing various kinds of invertebrate fossils,
are distributed widely in Spitsbergen. The Kungurian to Tatarian Kapp
Starostin Formation is the uppermost Palaeozoic unit and is
characterized by a cold-water fauna dominated by brachiopods, bryozoans
and sponges. Non-dissepimented solitary Rugosa also occur, especially
in shallow-water carbonates. The coral fauna is entirely different in
composition and diversity from that of the underlying Nordenskioldbreen
Formation, which was deposited in tropical and &#47; or subtropical
conditions. However, similar cold-water faunas are commonly found in
contemporaneous formations in other present day Arctic regions such as
Greenland and the Canadian Arctic, belonging to the same faunal
province. Almost the same faunal succession appeared throughout this
province during a climatic cooling characteristic of the Arctic region.
The abundance of corals decreases upwards in the Kapp Starostin
Formation, showing a strong facies dependence on a local scale. The
cold-water, solitary Rugosa disappeared earlier than the other
level-bottom organisms, and the warm-water adapted Rugosa in the
Tethys. The fauna was primarily affected by a climatic cooling, but was
also diminished by various factors of sea-level, tectonic, geochemical
and biological origins on local and global scales.^1";
s[201] = "STEVENS C.H. (1975).- Occurrence and migration of the
&#034;northern&#034; massive rugosa in the Early Permian.- Drevniye
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Cnidaria [B.S. Sokolov (ed.)], 2: 197-205.- <b>FC&#038;P 5-1</b>, p.
30, ID=5370^<b>Topic(s): </b>massive, origins migrations; Rugosa
massive; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Permian L; <b>Geography: </b>Arctics^[origin and migration of Early
Permian coral faunas in Arctic region]^1";
s[202] = "CHWIEDUK E. (2009).- Early Permian solitary rugose corals
from Kruseryggen (Treskelodden Fm., Hornsund area, southern
Spitsbergen).- Geologos 15, 1: 57-75.http:&#47;&#47;
www.geologos.com.pl/geologos15.html.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 52,
ID=6434^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian L; <b>Geography: </b>Spitsbergen^A
collection of solitary rugose corals collected from the Treskelodden
Formation of the Kruseryggen Hill, Hornsund area, south Spitsbergen,
consists of 30 specimens representing the Bothrophyllidae family with
the genera Bothrophyllum, Caninophyllum, Hornsundia, and Timania (5
species), and an indeterminate family with the genus Svalbardphyllum
(one species). These large, dissepimental forms, dating from the Early
Sakmarian (Tastubian), indicate a warm-water environment. The
lithology, the thickness of the succession, the reddish hue and the
abrasion of the fossils indicate that the area of the inner Hornsund
showed a relief that enabled considerable erosion of the elevated areas
and redeposition of the fossils at remote locations. The changing
morphology of this area during the Early Permian was probably
influenced by synsedimentary block tectonics. [original abstract]^1";
s[203] = "NOWINSKI A. (1983).- Some new species of Tabulata from the
Lower Permian of Hornsund, Spitsbergen.- Palaeontologia polonica 43:
83-96.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 44, ID=0493^<b>Topic(s): </b>new
taxa; Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian Sak - Art; <b>Geography:
</b>Spitsbergen^Four new tabulate corals: Roemeripora aspinosa of the
order Favositida, Armalites laminatus and Hayasaksia compacta of the
order Syringoporida and Fuchungopora arctica of the order Sarcinulida
are described from the Sakmarian to Artinskian (Lower Permian) strata
of the Treskelodden Formation, Hornsund, Spitsbergen.^1";
s[204] = "NOWINSKI A., ZAPALSKI M.K. (2001).- New taxa of tabulate
corals from the Lower Permian of Spitsbergen and their stable isotopic
data.- Polish Polar Research 22, 2: 81-88.- <b>FC&#038;P 31-2</b>, p.
47, ID=1697^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa, stable isotopes; Tabulata;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian L;
<b>Geography: </b>Spitsbergen^New coral taxa Tetraporinus siedleckii
sp. n. and Roemeripora aspinosa major ssp. n. are erected from the
Lower Permian (Sakmarian and Artinskian) Treskelodden Formation of
Hornsund area, Spitsbergen and Syringopora sp. similar to S.
subreticulata Nowinski, 1991 are described. Studies on stable isotope
ratios of carbon and oxygen in skeletons of Tabulate and Rugose corals
from Hyrnefjellet and Treskelen areas show that these organism did not
fraction the isotopes too much. The differences in isotope
fractionation, both for carbon and oxygen, reached 2 ‰ comparable to
the concurring brachiopods, accepted as reference level.^1";
s[205] = "EZAKI Y., KAWAMURA T., NAKAMURA K. (1995).- Kapp Starostin
Formation in Spitsbergen: A sedimentary and faunal record of Late
Permian palaeoenvironments in an Arctic region.- Mem. Canadian Soc.
Petrol. Geol. 17: 647-655.- <b>FC&#038;P 24-1</b>, p. 56,
ID=4463^<b>Topic(s): </b>geology, paleontology; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian U; <b>Geography: </b>Spitsbergen^The Kapp
Starostin Formation is the uppermost Palaeozoic stratigraphic unit in
Spitsbergen, ranging from Kungurian to the Tatarian. It contains a cold
water adapted fauna dominated by brachiopods, bryozoans and sponges.
Four depositional facies are recognised in central Spitsbergen: 1) a
cold water carbonate facies on the shallow shelf; 2) a terrigenous sand
facies on the deep shelf; 3) a siliceous mud facies on the deep shelf
and slope; and 4) a black mud facies in the basin. The cold water
carbonates with a limited fauna contain rare non-skeletal carbonate
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components and carbonate muds and were deposited on a shallow carbonate shelf. The siliceous mudstones, containing numerous sponge spicules, were deposited below normal wave base. At the same depth terrigenous sands with glauconite were distributed in places. The black mudstones are characterised by rare benthic fauna and less bioturbation, implying deposition in a stagnant Condition. The sequence of the Kapp Starostin Formation shows four cyclic facies successions, with several transgressive-regressive couplets from shallow carbonate facies to terrigenous sand, deep siliceous or basinal mud facies and vice versa. The whole sequence comprises one transgressive-regressive cycle commonly observed in the Arctic region. The organisms of the Kapp Starostin Formation vary in abundance and taxonomic diversity, showing a strong facies dependence. The faunal diversity decreases with increase in water depth and terrigenous sediment content. The Permian fauna shows strong faunal similarities in composition within Arctic and peri-Gondwana regions and flourished temporarily in a colder climate in the northern hemisphere. The fauna, however, disappeared in a tectonic framework established in the mid-Permian. Relative sea level fluctuations coupled with local and regional tectonism induced a marked variety of adverse conditions for the cold water organisms.^1";
s[206] = "STEMMERIK L., LARSON P.A., LARSSEN G.B., MORK X., SIMONSEN B.T. (1994).- Depositional evolution of Lower Permian Paleoaplysina buildups, Kapp Duner Formation, Bjornoya, arctic Norway.- Sedimentary Geology 92: 161-174.- <b>FC&#038;P 24-2</b>, p. 96, ID=4602^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, sedimentology; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian L; <b>Geography: </b>Norway, Bjornoya^[buildup complex 45m thick of Paleoaplysina, enigmatic encruster is described]^1";
s[207] = "LUKIN I.V., GALITSKIY I.V. (1974).- On bioherms from Lower Permian deposits of the Dniepr-Donetz.- Dokl. AN SSSR 1974, 215, 1: 170-173; Moskva.- <b>FC&#038;P 3-2</b>, p. 40, ID=4958^<b>Topic(s): </b>bioherms; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian L; <b>Geography: </b>Ukraine, Donets Basin^^1";
s[208] = "ATLASMAN Y.Y. (2004).- Morphology of ancient reef massifs of Permian near-Urals and their oil-bearing character.- Petroleum Geology 38: 191-202.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-1</b>, p. 80, ID=7227^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Povolzhye^^1";
s[209] = "HELM C., SOLCHER J. (1999).- Weitere Funde oberjurassischer Korallen (Thamnasteria concinna und Isastrea sp.) aus quartären Ablagerungen von Niedersachsen.- Geschiebekunde aktuell 15, 1: 1-8.- <b>FC&#038;P 30-1</b>, p. 29, ID=1480^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic U; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, erratics^Es werden zwei oberjurassische Stockkorallen aus quartären Ablagerungen von Niedersachsen beschrieben. Die in Aragonit-Erhaltung vorliegende Thamnasteria concinna stellt einen Geschiebefund aus Schmelzwassersand von Egestorf in der Nordheide dar. Entsprechende Geschiebefunde aus polen und E-Deutschland deuten auf ein östlich gelegenes Herkunftsgebiet (&#034;Pommerscher Malm&#034;) hin. Für Isatrea sp. Aus dem Leinkies von Schliekum S`Hannover ist die Heimat als Geröll aus dem anstehenden korallenführenden NW-deutschen Oberjura (Korallenoolith, Oxfordium) anzunehmen. ^1";
s[210] = "RONIEWICZ E. (1984).- Aragonitic Jurassic corals from erratic boulders on the South Baltic coast.- Annales Societatis Geologorum Poloniae 54, 1-2: 63-77.- <b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p. 23, ID=6612^<b>Topic(s): </b>aragonitic; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic; <b>Geography: </b>Baltic S, erratics^^1";
s[211] = "BRUCKNER A., JANUSSEN D. (2005).- The first entirely preserved fossil sponge species of the genus Rossella (Hexactinellida) from the Upper Cretaceous of Bornholm, Denmark.- Journal of Paleontology 79, 1: 21-28.- <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 23,
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ID=1189^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Porifera Hexactinellida; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Hexactinellida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous U; <b>Geography: </b>Denmark^A new lyssacinosan hexactinellid, Rossella bromleyi n.sp., is describedfrom the Upper Cretaceous of Arnager Pynt, Bornholm (Denmark). Thesponge shows a cup-shaped form with a broad, moderately dense roottuft, which contains three- and four-rayed, orthotropal anchorscharacteristic for Rossella. The skeleton is composed of bundles ofdiactines, hexactines of two orders, and pentactines. Diactine bundlesare mainly in the growth direction or diagonal to it. Hypodermalia arepentactines with the paratangential rays protruding beyond the outersurface of the sponge body.^1";
s[212] = "LOSER H. (2003).- Internodien der Gattung Moltkia (Octocorallia) aus einem Maastricht-Geschiebe (Oberkreide) von Niedersachsen (Deutschland).- Berliner Beiträge zur Geschiebeforschung 2: 99-101.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-2</b>, p. 33, ID=1163^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Octocorallia, Moltkia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Octocorallia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Maas; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, erratics^From glacial drift material of a Maastricht age from Lüneburg (Niedersachsen, Germany),internodes of the octocoral genus Moltkia are described. The material is assigned to the species Moltkia minuta Nielsen 1918, form C sensu Voigt 1958.^1";
s[213] = "FLORIS S. (1980).- Mid-Cretaceous Scleractinians from Denmark.- FC&P 9, 2: 11.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-2</b>, p. 11, ID=6299^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous M; <b>Geography: </b>Denmark Bornholm^Mid-Cretaceous Scleractinians from Denmark are very few and are known only from outcrops on the island of Bornholm (stratigraphy summarized by Christensen 1978). They have now been revised, and the results are given here. * Upper Albian : gen. &#038; sp. indet. (oculinid ?); gen. &#038; sp. indet. (discoid-patellate); gen. &#038; sp. indet. (1 or 2 species, turbinate-subcylindrical). (The material was earlier recorded by Ravn, 1925 (p.21), who also found it to be badly preserved and hardly determinable remains). * Lower and/or Middle Cenomanian: Micrabaoia cf. coronula (Goldfuss 1826). (The material was recorded as M. coronula by Ravn 1916 (p. 14-15).). * From the Late Coniacian Arnager Limestone (also on Bornholm), that for a long time was referred to the Upper Turonian, Parasmilia fittoni Edwards &#038; Haime (1850) is known (already recorded by Ravn 1918 (p.18). [full text of a brief paleontological note]^1";
s[214] = "FLORIS S. (1979).- Maastrichtian and Danian corals from Denmark.- Cretaceous-Tertiary Boundary Events [T. Birkelund &#038; R.G. Bromley (eds)]: 92-94; University of Copenhagen.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 57, ID=6003^<b>Topic(s): </b>; corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous &#47; Paleogene; <b>Geography: </b>Denmark^^1";
s[215] = "BERNECKER M., WEIDLICH O. (1990).- The Danian (Paleocene) Coral Limestone of Fakse, Denmark: A Model for Ancient Aphotic, Azooxanthellate coral Mound.- Facies 22: 103-138.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 56, ID=2673^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral mounds; coral mounds; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleocene; <b>Geography: </b>Denmark^The Danish-Polish Trough - a northwest to southeast striking basin - is bordered by the Fennoscandian Shield in the north and the Ringkobing-Fyn High in the south. During the Late Cretaceous and the Early Tertiary carbonate sedimentation prevailed. Locally small bryozoan mounds were formed during the Upper Maastrichtian. The bulk of bryozoan bioherms originated during Danian B to C. Coral communities and coral mounds are confined to the Danian C. About five coral limestone localities occur within the Danish-Polish Trough; Fakse is the most important one. Paleontological and sedimentological data of the coral limestones point to the interpretation of the coral reefs as &#034;cold- and deep-water coral bioherms&#034;. Important criteria are the (1) absence of algae, (2) low-diverse azooxanthellate coral community, (3) dominance of dendroid
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growth forms in the corals, (5) occurrence of pelagic organisms
(globigerinid foraminifera, coccoliths) within the micrite of the mound
facies and intermound facies, (6) breakdown of framebuilders
predominantly by bioerosion instead of mechanical destruction, (7)
mound- or bank-like structure of the buildups, (8) occurrence at a high
paleolatitude. Three major facies types can be distinguished: (1)
bryozoan limestones, (2) transitional facies, and (3) coral limestones
which include five subfacies types defined by the predominating coral
taxa. Most coral mounds are composed of facies types 2 and 3.
Diagenesis is characterized by the formation of early marine-phreatic
fibrous and bladed cements and by late diagenetic meteoric-phreatic
dog-tooth cements and the replacement of calcite cements by quartz. The
mounds have an asymmetrical shape caused by unidirectional currents
from the south. The maximum length is 200 m, the height 30 m and the
width 80 m. The distribution of colonial corals within the mounds
indicates a zonation pattern. Framebuilders are represented only by
azooxanthellate organisms: Colonial scleractlnian corals, stylasterine
hydrozoans and octocorals. Scleractinian corals have dendroid and
arborescent growth forms, whereas hydrozoans and octocorals form
fan-like colonies. Strong bioerosion of the framebuilding organisms was
responsible for the breakdown of the skeletons; the bioclasts formed
the substrate for other framebuilders. The soft bottom between the
framebuilders was burrowed by bivalves and crustaceans. The comparison
with coral mounds occurring in the eastern Atlantic at similar
latitudes and in a position comparable with that of the Paleocene
Danish-Polish Trough suggests a paleo-depth between 100 and 300 m.^1";
s[216] = "ZIBROWIUS H., VOIGT E. (1993).- Ein Faksekalk-Geschiebe
(Danium, Unter-Palaeozan) aus der Umgebung von Hamburg mit
Stylasteriden (Cnidaria: Hydrozoa). [in German, with English summary].-
Archiv für Geschiebekunde 1, 6: 359-368.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p.
78, ID=4177^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Hydrozoa, Stylasteridae;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Hydrozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleocene
Dan; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, erratics^A geschiebe (= glacial erratic
boulder) of Fakse limestone (Danian, Lower Paleocene) from near Hamburg
yielded stylasterids (Cnidaria: Hydrozoa) which represent the first
finding of fossil stylasterids from Northern Germany and geschiebes.
The studied piece of deep water-coral limestone is of the type well
known from the quarry of Fakse on the Danish island of Sealand and is
presumed to originate from the Baltic area east of that island. The
stylasterid fauna comprises 4 species of 4 genera (Congregopora,
Errina, ? Stylaster, ? Pliobothrus). All these forms were already known
from the quarry of Fakse. In this early stylasterid fauna (the group is
known since the Cretaceous &#47; Tertiary boundary) Congregopora is the
only genus that did not survive to the present.^1";
s[217] = "BERNECKER M., WEIDLICH O. (2006).- Paleocene bryozoan and
coral mounds of Fakse, Denmark: Habitat preferences of isidid
octocorals.- Courier Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg 257: 7-20.-
<b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p. 92, ID=2413^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs ecology;
reefs, Octocorallia; <b>Systematics: </b>Bryozoa Cnidaria;
Octocorallia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleocene; <b>Geography:
</b>Denmark^The Danish-Polish Trough - a northwest to southeast
striking basin - is bordered by the Fennoscandian Shield in the north
and the Ringköbing-Fyn High in the south. During the Late Cretaceous
and Early Tertiary carbonate sedimentation prevailed. Locally small
bryozoan mounds were formed during the Upper Maastrichtian. The bulk of
bryozoan bioherms originated during the Danian B to C. Coral
communities and coral mounds are confined to the Danian C. About five
coral limestone localities occur within the Danish-Polish Trough; Fakse
is the most important one.Paleontological and sedimentological data of
the coral limestones point to the interpretation of the coral reefs as
&#034;cold- and deep-water coral bioherms&#034;. Important criteria are
the (1) absence of algae, (2) low-diverse azooxanthellate coral
community, (3) dominance of dendroid growth forms in the corals, (4)
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surrounding pelagic facies adjacent to the coral mounds, (5) occurrence
of pelagic organisms (globigerinid foraminifera, coccoliths) within the
micrite of the mound facies and intermound facies, (6) breakdown of
framebuilders predominantly by bioerosion instead of mechanical
destruction, (7) mound- or bank-like structure of the buildups, (8)
occurrence at a high paleolatitude.Three major facies types can be
distinguished: (1) bryozoan limestones, (2) transitional facies, and
(3) coral limestones which include five subfacies types defined by the
predominating coral taxa. Most coral mounds are composed of facies
types 2 and 3.Diagenesis is characterized by the formation of early
marine-phreatic fibrous and bladed cements and by late diagenetic
meteoric-phreatic dog-tooth cements and the replacement of calcite
cements by quartz.The mounds have an asymmetrical shape caused by
unidirectional currents from the south. The maximum length is 200 m,
the height 30 m and the width 80 m. The distribution of colonial corals
within the mounds indicates a zonation pattern.Framebuilders are
represented only by azooxanthellate organisms: colonial scleractinian
corals, stylasterine hydrozoans and octocorals. Scleractinian corals
have dendroid and arborescent growth forms, whereas hydrozoans and
octocorals form fan-like colonies. Strong bioerosion of the
framebuilding organisms was responsible for the breakdown of the
skeletons; the bioclasts formed the substrate for other framebuilders.
The soft bottom between the framebuilders was burrowed by bivalves and
crustaceans.The comparison with coral mounds occurring in the eastern
Atlantic at similar latitudes and in a position comparable with that of
the Paleocene Danish-Polish Trough suggests a paleodepth between 100
and 300 m.^1";
s[218] = "WILLUMSEN M.E. (1995).- Early lithification in Danian
azooxanthellate scleractinian lithoherms, Faxe Quarry, Denmark.-
Beiträge zur Paläontologie 20: 123-131.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-2</b>, p. 77,
ID=3185^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs diagenesis; reefs, diagenesis;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Paleocene Dan; <b>Geography: </b>Denmark^Penecontemporaneous
lithification is shown to be a fundamental part of the construction of
the Faxe coral mounds. Internal structures and textural features of the
rocks of one of the larger coral mounds exposed in the Faxe Quarry are
presented. A close correlation between biological processes and early
lithification of interstitial muds, controls both the shape and
internal structure of the mounds as well as the textures of the coral
limestone. This accentuates a close resemblance between the Faxe coral
limestone and recent lithoherms as well as &#034;mudmounds&#034; in
general.^1";
s[219] = "DEBRENNE F. (1984).- Archaeocyatha from the Caledonian rocks
of Soroy, North Norway, a doubtful record.- Norsk Geologisk Tidsskrift
64: 153-154.- <b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p. 59, ID=6622^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Archaeocyatha; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>Norway^dubious record^1";
s[220] = "LANGE H. (1987).- Ein seltener Fund einer Orgelkoralle aus
dem Geschiebe von Sylt.- Fossilien von Sylt 2 [Hacht O. von (ed.)]:
123-124 [in German].- <b>FC&#038;P 16-1</b>, p. 75,
ID=2015^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Octocorallia, Tubipora; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Octocorallia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography:
</b>Germany, erratics^[a small colony of Tubipora from erratics of the
the Isle of Sylt (locality Hornum). northern W-Germany, is mentioned
and figured]^1";
s[221] = "KLAAMANN E. (1971).- Ueber einige Korallen aus der Bohrung
von File Haidar (Gotland, Schweden).- Eesti NSV Teaduste Akad.
Toimetised 20, Keemia Geologia 1: 73-77.- <b>FC&#038;P 1-2</b>, p. 15,
ID=4648^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>Sweden,
Gotland^Beschreibung der Arten: Acidolites latesepatus (Lind.),
Paleofavosites balticus (Ruk.), Mesofavosites dualis (Sok.), Catenipora
martinssoni n.sp.^1";
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s[222] = "STEL J.H. (1978).- Studies on the paleobiology of Favositids.- Groningen University, unpublished Thesis: 274 pp. [ ISBN 9061083400].- <b>FC&#038;P 7-2</b>, p. 27, ID=0215^<b>Topic(s): </b>aragonite vs calcite; Tabulata, Favositida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>Sweden, Gotland^The thesis deals with a palaeobiological analysis of an extensive collection of favositid tabulates from the Silurian of Gotland, Sweden. Discussed are: systematic affinities of the Tabulata (possible interpretation as sponges), morphology of the Tabulata, environment and quantitative morphology of some Silurian tabulates from Gotland. * The following genera and species are described: Favosites hisingeri Edwards &#038; Haime 1851, Favosites obliquus (Sokolov 1950), Syringolites kunthianus (Lindstrom 1896), Favosites forbesi Edwards &#038; Haime 1851, and Alveolites suborbicularis Lamarck 1801. [ ISBN 9061083400]^1";
s[223] = "STEL J.H. (1991).- Lower Palaeozoic erratic favositids from the Island of Sylt, Germany.- Scripta Geologica 97: 1-32.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-1.1</b>, p. 51, ID=3259^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy, new taxa; Tabulata, Favositida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, erratics^Twelve species of favositids are described. They are derived from silicified boulders found in Pliocene (?) deposits of the Island of Sylt, Germany. Paleofavosites is the dominant genus in this material. Two new species are described viz. Paleofavosites oekentorpi and Favosites schuddebeursi.^1";
s[224] = "STEL J.H. (1975).- Erratische Favositidae der Noerdlichen Niederlande.- Das Geschiebe-Sammler 1975, 2: 100 pp., 52 pls, 20 figs; Hamburg.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-2</b>, p. 62, ID=5293^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Tabulata, Favositida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>Netherlands, erratics^In this paper limy Favositidae from the boulder clay of Groningen and siliceous Favositidae from the preglacial sands of the northern Netherlands are studied. The number of species proves to be much greater than was expected; fourteen species of Palaeofavosites, thirteen of Favosites, four of Mesofavosites, two of Priscosolenia, and two of Multisolenia are described. * A redescription of Favosites staringi Martin 1878 is given. The values given in this description are derived from the measurings to the holotype unfortunately thin sections of which cannot be made and to the fragments from the collection of the author.^1";
s[225] = "TUINDER A.H.M. PLOEG R.van der, HUISMAN H. (1985).- Aantrekkelijke vondsten van noordelijke kalksteen zwerfstenen.- Grondboor &#038; Hamer 3/5: 72-83.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-1.2</b>, p. 36, ID=0830^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata, Sarcinulidae; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>Netherlands, erratics^From the NE Netherland provinces Groningen and Drenthe are mentioned Saalian erratics, among them rich fauna of tabulate corals (Sarcinula, Paleofavosites, Favosites, Syringolites, Subalveolites, Syringopora, Catenipora, Halysites, Thecia, Laceripora, Thamnopora, Heliolites), rugose corals (Acervularia, Entelophyllum, Weissermelia, Strombodes) and stromatoporoids.^1";
s[226] = "BARTHOLOMAUS W.A. (1993).- Ein astylospongiider Schwamm von Sylt mit dreieckiger Gestalt.- Geschiebekunde Aktuell 9, 4: 107-108. [in German].- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 82, ID=4187^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Porifera, Astylospongia; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Quaternary erratics; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Sylt^^1";
s[227] = "JELL J.S., SUTHERLAND P.K. (1990).- The Silurian Rugose Coral Genus Entelophyllum and Related Genera in Northern Europe.- Palaeontology 33, 4: 769-821.- <b>FC&#038;P 20-1.1</b>, p. 55, ID=2823^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, Entelophyllum; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>Sweden, England^Restudy of Entelophyllum from Gotland (including
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the type species) and Great Britain indicates restriction of
Entelophyllum to phaceloid forms with peripheral, parricidal increase.
Typical forms also have smooth or carinate septa, well-developed
biserial tabularia, and dissepimentaria composed of globose interseptal
dissepiments. On Gotland the genus ranges from the late Telychian to
the Ludfordian. Stereoxylodes Wang and Carinophyllum Strelnikov are
considered junior synonyms of Entelophyllum. Species from Gotland with
nonparricidal budding are referred to Donacophyllum Dybowski. Cerioid
forms internally similar to Entelophyllum are referred to
Prohexagonaria Merriam. Petrozium Smith is retained for some Early
Silurian forms. Newly described taxa are: Entelophyllum articulatum
anglicum subsp.nov., E. dendroides sp.nov., E. lauense sp.nov., E.
hamraense sp.nov., E. sp. A, Prohexagonaria favia sp.nov., P.
gotlandica sp.nov., Donacophyllum neumani sp.nov., and D. wallstenense
sp.nov.^1";
s[228] = "HECKER M.R. (2002).- Revision of Orionastraea Smith, 1917
(Rugosa) from the Lower Carboniferous (uppermost Viséan) of Moscow
Basin, and comments on patterns of variability, evolution and range of
the genus in Eastern Europe and in the British Isles.- Coloquios de
Paleontologia 53: 3-20.- <b>FC&#038;P 32-2</b>, p. 60,
ID=1392^<b>Topic(s): </b>revision; Rugosa, Orionastrea; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Vise;
<b>Geography: </b>Russia, Britain^Studies of variability of
Orionastraea from the Moscow Syneclise formerly (Dobrolyubova, 1958)
attributes to four species allow to prove the synonymy of three
specific names. The genus is confined to the upper part of the Aleksin
horizon (uppermost Viséan) and includes two species, O. kurakovensis
Dobrolyubova, 1958 restricted to the southern part of the Moscow
Syneclise and O. rareseptata Dobrolyubova, 1958 restricted to its
north-western part.The range and synonymy of the genus are discussed.
Patterns of variability based on examination of Orionastraea specimens
from the Coelenterata collections of the Natural History Museum, London
are outlined. Three stages of evolution of the genus are discerned.
Both Russian species appeared during the first stage. ^1";
s[229] = "WEYER D. (1978).- Neue Sutherlandiniinae (Rugosa) aus dem
Skandinavischen Silur und aus dem thuringischen Devon.- Freiberger
Forschungsheft C342: 91-116.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 33,
ID=0255^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Rugosa, Sutherlandiniidae;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian
Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Scandinavia, Germany, Thuringia^Three new
species of Sutherlandina and 1 new species of Laccophyllum are
described. Aspects of the genera assigned to the subfamily
Sutherlandiniinae are discussed.^1";
s[230] = "VASILYUK N.P., KOZYREVA T.A. (1981).- Opyt korrelyatsyi po
korallam verkhney chasti srednego karbona Moskovskoy sineklizy,
Donetskogo basseina i Severnoy Ispanii. [correlation of the uppermost
part of the Middle Carboniferous of the Moscow syneclise, Donetz basin,
and northern Spain by corals; in Russian].- Biulleten Moskovskogo
Obshchestva Ispytateley Prirody, Otdel Geologicheskiy 56, 5: 109-117.-
<b>FC&#038;P 12-2</b>, p. 35, ID=6218^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy;
stratigraphy corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous M; <b>Geography: </b>Russia,
Ukraine, Spain^^1";
s[231] = "KOSSOVAYA O.L. (1997).- Rugozy tipovykh razrezov
gzhel&#039;skogo-artinskogo yarusov Severnogo Timana i Zapadnogo sklona
Urala. [Rugosa of type sections of Gzhelian-Artinskian interval of N
Timan and W slopes of Urals].- Atlas etalonnykh kompleksov.-
&#1040;&#1090;&#1083;&#1072;&#1089;
&#1101;&#1090;&#1072;&#1083;&#1086;&#1085;&#1085;&#1099;&#1093;
&#1082;&#1086;&#1084;&#1087;&#1083;&#1077;&#1082;&#1089;&#1086;&#1074;
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&#1092;&#1072;&#1091;&#1085;&#1099;
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1086;&#1082;&#1072;
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081; &#1056;&#1086;&#1089;&#1089;&#1080;&#1080;:
&#1054;&#1089;&#1090;&#1088;&#1072;&#1082;&#1086;&#1076;&#1099;,
&#1073;&#1088;&#1072;&#1093;&#1080;&#1086;&#1087;&#1086;&#1076;&#1099;,
&#1088;&#1091;&#1075;&#1086;&#1079;&#1099; [&#1040;.&#1060;.
&#1040;&#1073;&#1091;&#1096;&#1080;&#1082;, &#1054;.&#1051;.
&#1050;&#1086;&#1089;&#1089;&#1086;&#1074;a&#1103;, &#1058;.&#1051;.
&#1052;&#1086;&#1076;&#1079;&#1072;&#1083;&#1077;&#1074;&#1089;&#1082;&#1
072;&#1103;]: 53-96, 106-115; Vserossijskij
nauchno-issledovatel&#039;skij geologicheskij Institut; Sankt
Peterburg. [atlas of fossils] - <b>FC&#038;P 30-2</b>, p. 23,
ID=1576^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous, Permian; <b>Geography:
</b>Russia, Timan, Urals^^1";
s[232] = "COPE J.C.W. (2005).- Octocorallian and hydroid fossils from
the Lower Ordovician of Wales.- Palaeontology 48, 2: 433-445.-
<b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 93, ID=1351^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy;
Octocorallia, Hydrozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Octocorallia
Hydrozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician L; <b>Geography: </b>Britain,
Wales^Octocorallian and hydroid fossils are described from the Lower
Ordovician (Arenig Series) of Wales. They include gorgoniids that are
the earliest known fossils of this group: Petilavenula varifurcata gen.
et sp.nov. and P. surculosa gen. et sp.nov. Pennalina crossi gen. et
sp.nov. is probably also a gorgoniid but may be a hydroid. A new
hydroid, Pontifennia gracilis gen. et sp.nov., is also described.^1";
s[233] = "ORITA S., EZAKI Y. (2001).- Ordovician rugose corals of
Britain and their palaeobiogeographic significance.- Bulletin of the
Tohoku University Museum 1 [Proceedings of the 8th International
Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and Porifera]: 245-253.- <b>FC&#038;P
30-1</b>, p. 21, ID=7073^<b>Topic(s): </b>biogeography; Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician;
<b>Geography: </b>Britain^Ordovician Rugosa are abundant in Britain
(England, Scotland and Wales), but have not been comprehensively
studied recently. They were examined for this study from the viewpoint
of faunal composition and provincialism. The Craighead Limestone of the
Girvan area, Scotland, contains a fauna of Caradoc age that is marked
by the presence of Grewingkia and Streptelasma. However, Lambeophyllum,
Paliphyllum, Coelostylis, and Leolasma are conspicuously absent in
Scotland. When tabulate corals are also taken into account, the
Scottish fauna implies a possible North American affinity and
represents a warm water association. The English and Welsh faunas of
Ashgill age have been examined at several places, as follows: (1) the
Coniston Limestone in the Lake District, northern England; (2) the
Conway Castle Grit of Llandudno, as well as the Dolhir Limestone Member
of the Dolhir Formation, and the Glyn Limestone of the Glyn Formation,
in the Glyn Ceiriog area, North Wales; and (3) the Robeston Wathen
Limestone in Robeston Wathen and Whitland, South Wales. These English
and Welsh Ashgill faunas contain Bodophyllum, Grewingkia, Helicelasma,
Leolasma, Streptelasma, Rectigrewingkia, and Coelostylis. They show a
close affinity to faunas from other parts of the East Avalonia Terrane
and are also akin to those of Baltoscandia, which constituted the
palaeocontinent of Baltica. These two allied faunas may have been
strongly influenced by a relatively cold water environment. In
contrast, the Laurentian coral fauna differs in composition from the
fauna of Avalonia. These faunal differences apparently reflect
palaeoclimatic and palaeoceanographic variations, rather than
differences in age and terrane. Knowledge of the Late Ordovician rugose
corals of Britain, together with palaeoenvironmental studies, is
important for further elucidating faunal migration patterns in terms of
the palaeobiogeography of Laurentia, Avalonia and Baltica. [original
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abstract]^1";
s[234] = "SCRUTTON C., CLARKSON E. (1989).- A new Palaeozoic scleractiniamorph coral.- FC&P 18, 2: 21-22. [short note] - <b>FC&#038;P 18-2</b>, p. 21, ID=6779^<b>Topic(s): </b>; scleractiniamorpha; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician Car; <b>Geography: </b>Scotland S^We [...] report a remarkable find from the Middle Ordovician (Caradoc) of southern Scotland. A new solitary coral, represented by several specimens from a rich, shallow water invertebrate fauna preserved in a massive slump deposit shows unquestioned scleractinian characteristics. [fragment of a short note]^1";
s[235] = "SCRUTTON C.T., CLARKSON E.N.K. (1991).- A new scleractinian-like coral from the Ordovician of the Southern Uplands, Scotland.- Palaeontology 34: 179-194.- <b>FC&#038;P 20-1.1</b>, p. 58, ID=2812^<b>Topic(s): </b>scleractiniamorpha, new family; Anthozoa Kilbuchophyllidae; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician M; <b>Geography: </b>Scotland, UplandsS^New, discoidal fossils preserved as moulds from the middle Ordovician (Caradoc) of the Southern Uplands are shown to possess characteristic microarchitecture. They are solitary, zoantharian corals with cyclic, hexameral septal insertion. Successive cycles are arranged in a system of nested triads similar to patterns associated with septal substitution in scleractinian corals. The corallum lacks tabulae or dissepiments but is epithecate with the point of origin of a basal disc as in Scleractinia rather than a cone as in Rugosa. The new coral is namend Kilbuchophyllum discoidea gen. et sp.nov., and is placed in the family Kilbuchophyllidae and the new order Kilbuchophyllida. It is interpreted as an early example of skeletal acquisition by the group of anemones that ultimately gave rise to the Scleractinia in the Middle Triassic. The phylogeny of the Zoantharia is briefly discussed in the light of this new material.^1";
s[236] = "SCRUTTON C.T. (1993).- New Kilbuchophyllid corals from the Ordovician of the Southern Uplands, Scotland.- Courier Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg 164: 153-158. [P. Oekentorp-Kuster (ed.) Proceedings of the VI. International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and Porifera, Vol. 1].- <b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>, p. 15, ID=3449^<b>Topic(s): </b>scleractiniamorpha; Anthozoa Kilbuchophyllidae; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician; <b>Geography: </b>Scotland, UplandsS^New material from the mid Ordovician of Tract 2 in the Northern Belt of the Southern Uplands, Scotland, between Biggar and Leadhills extends the range of the coral Kilbuchophyllia discoidea. The previous scleractiniamorph interpretation of this species is confirmed and details of septal insertion refined. The shape of the coral is shown to vary between flat and shallowly conical. A new, conical species of the genus, K. clarksoni sp.nov., is described, in which the free septal margin may become smooth and a substantial axial structure is developed. It is broadly codistributed with K. discoidea.^1";
s[237] = "SCRUTTON C.T., JERAM A.J., ARMSTRONG H.A. (1998).- Kilbuchophyllid corals from the Ordovician (Caradoc) of Pomeroy, Co. Tyrone: implications for coral phylogeny and for movements on the Southern Uplands Fault.- Transactions of the Royal Society of Edingburg, Earth Sciences 88: 117-126.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-1</b>, p. 4, ID=3778^<b>Topic(s): </b>scleractiniamorpha; Anthozoa Kilbuchophyllidae; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician Car; <b>Geography: </b>Scotland, UplandsS^^1";
s[238] = "WEBBY B.D. (1977).- Labechia aldonensis sp.nov., an Ordovician stromatoporoid from Scotland.- Geol. Mag. 114, 1: 53-56.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-2</b>, p. 18, ID=5542^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stroms, Labechia; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician; <b>Geography: </b>Scotland^^1";
s[239] = "WHITE D.E., YANG S.-W. (2004).- British Ordovician tabulate
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corals.- Monograph of the Palaeontographical Society 157 (620): 144
pp., 3 pls.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-2</b>, p. 23, ID=1135^<b>Topic(s):
</b>distribution, systematics, biogeography; Tabulata; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician; <b>Geography:
</b>Britain^Of the 13 families of tabulate corals represented in the
Ordovician successions of South and North Wales, Lake District,
Northwest Yorkshire, Cross Fell and Southwest Scotland, three
(Cryptolichenariidae, Lichenariidae, Paleoalveolitidae) are exclusive
to the Caradoc Series, being the oldest tabulate corals recorded from
Britain, five (Favositidae, Proheliolitidae, Proporidae,
Sibiriolitidae, Taeniolitidae) are exclusive to the Ashgill Series,
while the remaining five (Billingsariidae, Coccoserididae, Halysitidae,
Syringophyllidae, Tetradiidae) are represented in both the Caradoc and
Ashgill series. The total known fauna consists of 26 genera, of which
Elkanpora and Girvanopora are new. Of the 63 species and subspecies,
two are described under open nomenclature and 25 are new. The
palaeogeographical distribution of these tabulate corals was affected
by the separation of the Laurentia and Avalon palaeocontinents in
Caradoc and Ashgill times, the Iapetus Ocean acting as a barrier that
prevented the mixing of their coral faunas.^1";
s[240] = "SCRUTTON C.T., PARKES M.A. (1992).- The age and affinities of
the coral faunas from the lower Silurian rocks of the Charlestown
Inlier, County Mayo, Ireland.- Irish Journal of Earth Sciences 11:
191-196.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-1</b>, p. 29, ID=3132^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biostratigraphy; coral faunas; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian L; <b>Geography:
</b>Ireland^The biostratigraphy and palaeobiogeography of the coral
faunas of the Lower Silurian succession in the Charlestown inlier,
County Mayo, are discussed. Coral faunas are restricted in the fine
sandstone lithology of the Cloonnamna Formation, but more common and
highly diversified in the Uggool Limestone Member at the base of the
formation. The fine sandstones contain the Palaeocyclus porpita -
Favosites multipora association, widespread in similar lithologies in
the circum-Iapetus area where it is dated as of late Telychian (Lower
Silurian) crenulata Biozone age. The Uggool Limestone Member contains
25 identifiable coral species together with 3 stromatoporoids, most
known only from one to three specimens. The fauna indicates an early
crenulata or possibly griestoniensis Biozone age and contains a mix of
species of Laurentian and Avalonian affinities.^1";
s[241] = "SCRUTTON C.T. (1993).- Growth-form variation and control in
two British Silurian species of Propora.- Courier Forschungsinstitut
Senckenberg 164: 273-281. [P. Oekentorp-Kuster (ed.) Proceedings of the
VI. International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and Porifera, Vol. 1].-
<b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>, p. 19, ID=3462^<b>Topic(s): </b>colony growth
mode; Heliolitida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Heliolitida;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>Britain^Growth-form
variation in two British Silurian species of Propora is illustrated
using the ternary diagram format of Young &#038; Scrutton (1991).
External form is related to an analysis of the internal distribution
and angle of growth of corallites and coenenchyme in these corals. The
two species are shown to possess quite distinct internal spatial
arrangements of corallites which are considered to be genetically
determined. Growth-form results from the interaction of these
determinative patterns and environmental factors, principally
sedimentation. Corallite growth vectors and resultant growth-form are
important taxonomic factors in these corals.^1";
s[242] = "FRYER G., STANLEY G.D.jr (2004).- A Silurian porpitoid
hydrozoan from Cumbria, England and a note on porpitoid relationships.-
Palaeontology 47, 5: 1109-1119.- <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 96,
ID=1355^<b>Topic(s): </b>systematics; Hydrozoa, Porpitoida;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Hydrozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian;
<b>Geography: </b>Britain, Wales^A porpitoid hydrozoan,
Pseudodiscophyllum windermerensis gen. et sp.nov., from Cumbria,
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represented by a well-preserved internal float (pneumatophore), is only
the fourth porpitoid reported from Silurian rocks world-wide and the
first to be found in any geological formation in England. Its circular
pneumatophore is more than 110mm in diameter. Because of the paucity of
hard parts, these animals are not common as fossils but may have been
important elements of the Palaeozoic oceanic plankton. Although the new
species is superficially similar to the Ordovician Discophyllum, there
are what appear to be fundamental differences. Similarities to species
of Paropsonema, from the Devonian and Silurian, are also probably
superficial. The wider relationships of these animals have long been
misinterpreted in the palaeontological literature. They are not
siphonophores. Correct understanding involves a complete
re-interpretation of various homologies and of the evolutionary history
of the group.^1";
s[243] = "IVANOVSKIY A.B., LATYPOV Yu.Ya. (1979).- Nekotorye rugozy iz
Wenloka Uelsa.- Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal 1979, 1: 137-140.-
<b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 34, ID=0262^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian
Wen; <b>Geography: </b>Britain, Wales^Beschrieben werden die Arten
Tryplasma loveni (Edwards &#038; Haime 1851), Cystiphyllum siluriense
Lonsdale 1839, und Plasmophyllum brevilamellatum (McCoy 1850). Species,
as mentioned above, are described from the Wenlockian of Wales.^1";
s[244] = "SHURYGINA M.V. (1981).- Rugozy. [in Russian].- Obyasnitelnaya
zapiska k skheme stratigrafii verkhnesiluriyskikh otlozheniy
Vaygachsko-Yuzhnonovozemelskogo regiona: 126-134; Sevmorgeo.-
<b>FC&#038;P 12-1</b>, p. 17, ID=6312^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian U;
<b>Geography: </b>Russia, Vaygach, Novaya Zemlya^[species of
Neocystiphyllum, Pseudopilophyllum, Stereoxylodes, Entelophyllum,
Nordastraea, Rhabdacanthia]^1";
s[245] = "POWELL J.H. (1991).- The association between the
stromatoporoid Diplostroma yavorskyi Nestor and calcareous algae from
Much Wenlock Limestone, England.- Lethaia 24: 289-299.- <b>FC&#038;P
20-2</b>, p. 73, ID=2977^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology; strom alga
association; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>Britain,
Shropshire^The paired laminae characteristic of the species are
intergrown with Girvanella. Rothpletzella. Wetheredella. Rhabdoporella
and micrite. The skeleton is nodular in form, was initiated around a
nucleus of biomicrite or skeletal clasts and grew during intermittent
rolling. Growth is suggested to have been lateral at the edge zone.
Epiphytes are described.^1";
s[246] = "NESTOR H. (1999).- Telychian (Lower Silurian) Stromatoporoids
from the Charlestown Inlier, Co. Mayo, Ireland.- Irish Journal of Earth
Sciences 17: 115-121.- <b>FC&#038;P 29-1</b>, p. 70,
ID=7049^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian Tel; <b>Geography:
</b>Ireland^Four stromatoporoid species: Pachystylostroma sp.,
Petridiostroma cf. simplex (Nestor, 1966), Gerronostroma juveneforme
sp.nov. and Eostromatopora ringerikensis (Mori, 1978), are described
from the Uggool Limestone Member of Cloonnamna Formation (Upper
Llandovery) in the Charlestown Inlier, Co. Mayo, Ireland. A new genus
Eostromatopora is established with the type species Stromatopora impexa
Nestor, 1966. The fauna described here is closely related to the
Telychian stromatoporoid faunas from the Vik Formation of the Oslo area
and from the Baillarge Formation of north-western Baffin Island,
Canada. [original summary]^1";
s[247] = "MARKOVSKIY V.A., SMIRNOVA M.A. (1982).- Siluriyskie
otlozheniya arkhipelaga Severnaya Zemlya. [Silurian deposits of the
Severnaya Zemlya archipelago; in Russian].- Geologiya arkhipelaga
Severnaya Zemlya: 39-60, 1 fig.; Sevmorgeologiya, Leningrad.-
<b>FC&#038;P 12-1</b>, p. 40, ID=6179^<b>Topic(s): </b>geology;
geology, Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata;
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<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Novaya
Zemlya^A detailed description of profiles from Silurian deposits at the
Ymakov River on the main island &#034;October Revolution&#034; is given
for the Severnaya Zemlya for the first time. They are subdivided into
five sequences. The Snezhinska sequence is distinguished. With the aid
of the Tabulata the profiles are correlated and the stratigraphic
division of the Silurian deposits of the Severnaya Zemlya Archipelago
are corroborated on a palaeontological basis.^1";
s[248] = "SMIRNOVA M.A. (1982).- Pervye nakhodki pozdnesiluriyskih
Tabulyat na Severnoy Zemle. [first records of the late Silurian
Tabulate corals of the Novaya Zemlya Archipelago; in Russian].-
Geologiya arkhipelaga Severnaya Zemlya: 61-79, 4 pls; Sevmorgeologiya,
Leningrad.- <b>FC&#038;P 12-1</b>, p. 41, ID=6180^<b>Topic(s): </b>new
records; Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian U; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Novaya
Zemlya^In der Samoylovichskaya-Folge des Silurs von Severnaya Zemlya
konnen Wenlock und Ludlow nachgewiesen werden. Auf der Basis eines
Vergleichs der Ludlow-Tabulata mit den Gebieten Ural - Vaigach - Novaya
Zemlya wie auch dem Baltikum wird eine Verbindung des Severnaya Zemlya
Beckens mit dem nordlichen Becken der westlichen Gebiete in
spatsilurischer Zeit gefolgert. * Beschrieben werden 7 Arten, von denen
drei Arten und zwei Unterarten neu sind: Laceriporella matussevichkaja
n.sp., Laceripora cribrosa nordica n.ssp., Thecia swinderniana
severosemelica n.ssp., Riphaeolites menneri n.sp., R. uschakovensis
n.sp., Parastriatopora admirabilis Chekhovich, P. arctica
(Chernyshev).^1";
s[249] = "SCRUTTON C.T., POWELL O.H. (1980).- Periodic development of
dimetrism in some Favositid corals.- Acta Palaeontologica Polonica 25,
3-4: 477-491.- <b>FC&#038;P 11-1</b>, p. 50, ID=1776^<b>Topic(s):
</b>dimetrism, annual periodicity ?; Tabulata, Favositida;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian
Wen; <b>Geography: </b>Britain, Wenlock^Sporadic dimetrism in some
specimens of two English Wenlock favositid coral species, Favosites
multipora and Palaeofavosites rugosa, is investigated by serial
sectioning. The diametric appearance is found to be periodically
developed within a colony where it occurs and to be caused by
fluctuating rates of corallite increase. Peak increase corresponds in a
regular pattern to other periodic features in these corals. Zones of
close-spaced tabulae, thickened corallite walls and well-developed
septal spines form bands of denser growth occurring with an annual
periodicity and it is concluded that increase and, therefore,
diametrism is also seasonally controlled in these corals. Entraining
factors and the cause of modifications in the relative timing of peak
increase are discussed. Diametrism in these corals is considered to be
wholly of ecophenotypic origin and of no taxonomic significance.^1";
s[250] = "SCRUTTON C.T., McCURRY J.A. (1987).- The derivation,
biostratigraphy and palaeobiogeographic significance of corals from
Silurian deep-sea turbidite facies in the south-west Southern Uplands.-
Scott. J. Geol. 23, 1: 49-64.- <b>FC&#038;P 16-2</b>, p. 25,
ID=2057^<b>Topic(s): </b>ex deep sea turbidites; Tabulata, Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Silurian Llan; <b>Geography: </b>Scotland^Two new records are
described and one previous record reviewed of isolated coral colonies
from Llandovery turbidites in the south-west Southern Uplands. Criteria
allowing the distinction between modes of origin of such specimens by
floatation, bedload transportation and/or reworking are discussed. Two
of the specimens, the tabulate corals Propora exigua and P. edwardsi,
are interpreted as derived from contemporaneous shelf environments and
transported by floatation and sinking to their points of interment. The
third, a rugose coral Ceriaster sp., was probably transported in the
same way initially, but may have reached its final locus of deposition
as part of a turbidite bedload. All three corals are of
biostratigraphic or palaeobiogeographic interest. Propora exigua is
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characteristic of the Telychian whilst P. edwardsi sensu stricto has only been recorded previously from earlier Llandovery rocks near Girvan. The geographical range of the genus Ceriaster was hitherto restricted to Asia.^1";
s[251] = "HARPER D.A.T., SCRUTTON C.T., WILLIAMS D.M. (1995).- Mass mortalities on an Irish Silurian seafloor.- Journal of the Geological Society 152: 917-922.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-2</b>, p. 25, ID=6870^<b>Topic(s): </b>mass mortalities; benthic communities; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian Llan; <b>Geography: </b>Ireland W^Recurrent deep-water benthic communities, dominated by diverse tabulate corals, colonized soft substrates during the late Llandovery transgression in western Ireland. A number of autochthonous shelly assemblages dominated by brachiopods, corals and crinoids occur in the upper parts of the Kilbride Formation; the highest and most distal levels are dominated by in situ tabulate corals that are mantled by a thin layer of volcanic ash. Most of the coral colonies could cope with limited sedimentation: growth ceased after the volcaniclastic surge. This catastrophic mode of preservation permits an accurate analysis of an early stage of community development in deep-water benthos on a soft Llandovery seabed, periodically swept by volcaniclastic debris. The Kilbride faunas have implications for the palaeoenvironments and taphonomy of deep-water marine faunas associated with areas of active volcanism. [original abstract]^1";
s[252] = "LAKHOV G.V. (1983).- Nakhodka favistellopodobnykh korallov (Rugosa) v rannem devone Novoy Zemli [finding of Favistella-like rugose corals in the lower Devonian of Novaya Zemlya].- Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR 270, 2: 429-430.- <b>FC&#038;P 16-1</b>, p. 57, ID=1951^<b>Topic(s): </b>new records; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Novaya Zemlya^^1";
s[253] = "LAKHOV G.V. (1981).- Novye vidy kolonialnykh devonskikh rugoz Novoy Zemli. [new species of Devonian colonial Rugosa of Novaya Zemlya; in Russian].- Zapiski Lening. Gorn. Inst. 85: 65-74.- <b>FC&#038;P 12-1</b>, p. 26, ID=6309^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Novaya Zemlya^[species of Zelolasma, Peneckiella, Stellatophyllum]^1";
s[254] = "STOLBOVA V.P. (2007).- Devonskiye rugozy poluostrova Podgornogo Novoy Zemli (kabaninskiy gorizont). [Devonian Rugosa of Podgornyi peninsula of Novaya Zemlya (kabanino horizon); in Russian].- Trudy NIIGA-VNII, Okeangeologiya 211: 50-63.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 68, ID=6466^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Novaya Zemlya^^1";
s[255] = "SUTHERLAND A. (1978).- The coral fauna of the Middle Longcraig Limestone at Aberlady Bay.- The Edinburgh Geologist 3: 1-5.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-2</b>, p. 33, ID=0699^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>Scotland^^1";
s[256] = "MITCHELL M., STRANK A.R.E., THORNBURY T.M., SEVASTOPULO G.D. (1986).- The distribution of platform conodonts, corals and foraminifera from the Black Rock Limestone (late Tournaisian and early Visean) of Tears Point, Gower, South Wales.- Proc. Yorks. Geol. Soc. 46: 11-14.- <b>FC&#038;P 16-1</b>, p. 22, ID=1941^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy; Anthozoa, fossils; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Tour &#47; Vise; <b>Geography: </b>Britain, Wales^This paper gives the first range data for the Tears Point section which was one of the sequences discussed in Mitchell 1981 (Acta Paleontologica Polonica 25: 577-585) as part of his review of Black Rock Limestone faunas of the Bristol-Mendip and South Wales area of Britain [Scrutton].^1";
s[257] = "SOMERVILLE I.D., MITCHELL M., STRANK A.R.E. (1986).- An Arundian fauna from the Dyserth area, North Wales and its correlation
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within the British Isles.- Proc. Yorks. Geol. Soc. 46: 57-75.-
<b>FC&#038;P 16-1</b>, p. 22, ID=1942^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy,
biostratigraphy; Anthozoa, fossils; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Arund; <b>Geography:
</b>Britain, Wales^This paper lists and describes an Arundian fauna
from Dyserth and redescribes some of the corals from the classic
Arnside (Arundian) fauna of Garwood (1913). Biostratigraphical
correlations are also discussed throughout Britain and Ireland
[Scrutton].^1";
s[258] = "MITCHELL M., SCRUTTON C.T. (1991).- The Lower Carboniferous
coral faunas of England.- Excursion Guidebook of the VI International
Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria; Muenster, 63 pp.- <b>FC&#038;P
20-1.1</b>, p. 24, ID=2813^<b>Topic(s): </b>excursion guide; corals;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>Britain^^1";
s[259] = "SOMERVILLE I.D. (1994).- Early Carboniferous rugose coral
assemblages from the Dublin Basin, Ireland: possible bathymetric and
palaeoecologic indicators.- Courier Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg 172
[Oekentorp-Kuester P. (ed.) Proceedings of the VI. International
Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and Porifera, Vol. 2]: 223-229.-
<b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 19, ID=4078^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biostratigraphy; coral assemblages; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography:
</b>Ireland, Dublin Basin^Rugose coral assemblages from the late
Tournaisian and early Visean of the Dublin Basin appear to be strongly
influenced by water depth and lithofacies, associated with the
evolution of a carbonate ramp. This ramp later evolved into a
deep-water basin flanked by shallow-water platforms. Shallow-water
shelf assemblages in the late Tournaisian are characterised by
low-diversity non-dissepimented taxa. These pass up into high-diversity
assemblages dominated by large, dissepimented solitary rugose taxa
(Caninophyllum patulum, Cyathodisia modavensis, Siphonophyllia sp. A),
which colonised deeper-water slope settings on a carbonate ramp. In the
latest Tournaisian deep-water Waulsortian mudbank limestones supported
a sparse coral assemblage, but locally abundant caninioids with rare
Siphonophyllia cylindrica are recorded. An influx of terrigenous
sediment into the Basin during active tectonism, caused suppression of
carbonate sediment and only a low-diversity assemblage survived.
However, on the flanking shallow-water platforms an abundant
high-diversity rugose fauna (Sychnoelasma urbanowitschi, Axophyllum
simplex, Koninckophyllum cyathophylloides, Palaeosmilia murchisoni,
Carruthersella compacta) became established in the early Visean. Rugose
coral biozones can be recognised in the Basin similar to those in
Western Europe and compliment foraminiferal and conodont
biozonations.^1";
s[260] = "KATO M. (1971).- J. Fleming&#039;s species of British Lower
Carboniferous Corals.- Trans. Proc. Palaeont. Soc. Japan N.S. 81:
1-10.- <b>FC&#038;P 2-2</b>, p. 16, ID=4802^<b>Topic(s): </b>revision;
Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>Britain^The purpose of this
article is to mention the present status of the Fleming&#039;s material
of Lower Carboniferous Corals (Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh) in
order to establish and to interpret Fleming&#039;s old species.
Lectotypes of some species are chosen. The following Fleming&#039;s
species were examinated: Lithostrotion striatum, L. floriforme, L.
marginatum, Caryophyllia fasciculata, C. duplicata, C. juncea,
Siphonodendron affine, Turbinolia fungites, Porites cellulosa, Tubipora
catenata, T. ramulosa, T. radiatus, Favosites depressus^1";
s[261] = "TAYLOR F.M. (1972).- The Lower Carboniferous Coral
environments of Derbyshire and adjacent areas.- The Mercian Geologist
4, 2: 81-95.- <b>FC&#038;P 3-1</b>, p. 30, ID=4895^<b>Topic(s):
</b>ecology; coral environments; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography:
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</b>Britain, Derbyshire^A comparison is made between recent and Lower
Carboniferous coral faunas from morphological and stratigraphical
aspects. The environment of recent corals is summarized and comparisons
and contrasts made of this environment with that of the Lower
Carboniferous, deduced from a study of Derbyshire rocks and fossils. It
is considered that the Lower Carboniferous corals lived in an
equatorial warm water marine environment developing mainly as patch
reefs, just below sea level, with an associated fauna. Outer barrier
reefs, knoll limestone, possibly controlled by abundant crinoid growth,
with or without algae and generally devoid of coral, separated the
coral patch reefs from the surrounding deeper water. Land areas would
be restricted to small, low islands lying to the south, the remnants of
an earlier more extensive St. Georges Land. The possibility that the
main Derbyshire limestone area subsided as a result of an ancient
volcanic platform, floundering, allowing the accumulation of over 2,500
feet of limestones, is investigated.^1";
s[262] = "RAMSBOTTOM W.H.C., MITCHELL M. (1980).- The recognition and
division of the Tournaisian Series in Britain.- Jour. geol. Soc. London
137: 61-63.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-2</b>, p. 17, ID=5868^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biostratigraphy; stratigraphy corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Tour; <b>Geography:
</b>Britain^[4 new biozonal names are proposed for division of
Tournaisian and early Visean strata, and these are largely based on the
distribution of the coral faunas]^1";
s[263] = "MITCHELL M. (1981).- The distribution of Tournaisian and
early Visean (Carboniferous) coral faunas from the Bristol and south
Wales areas of Britain.- Acta Palaeontologica Polonica 25, 3-4:
577-585.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-2</b>, p. 71, ID=6090^<b>Topic(s):
</b>distribution; corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>Britain^^1";
s[264] = "ADAMS A.E. (1983).- Development of algal-foraminiferal-coral
reefs in the Lower Carboniferous of Furness, Northwest England.-
Lethaia 17: 233-249.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-2</b>, p. 52,
ID=0591^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria
algae; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography:
</b>Britain NW^Most carbonate buildups of Dinantian age are mud-mounds
lacking direct evidence of abundant framework organisms. This
contribution describes apparently unique structures containing abundant
frame-building organisms interpreted as true reefs. They occur in the
Red Hill Oolite, part of the Carboniferous Limestone succession in the
Furness area of northwest England. Reefs were initiated by the
attachment of numerous Syringopora colonies to a firm substrate.
Encrusting organisms, dominantly the supposed foraminifer Aphralysia,
colonised sediment and corallite surfaces leading to the development of
a rigid framework. Thrombolites also assisted in the establishment of
bindstone textures. During the later stages of reef growth. Syringopora
became less common and its place in the reef was taken by upright,
branching growths of solenporoid algae. Rapid sedimentation and
subsidence resulted in reefs with near vertical sides, but little
topographic expression on the sea-floor during growth. The occurrence
of these reefs cannot be attributed to any single environmental factor
but probably resulted from an unusual combination of favourable
circumstances. (Original summary)^1";
s[265] = "GRAY D.J. (1980).- Spicule pseudomorphs in a new Palaeozoic
Chaetetid and its sclerosponge affinities.- Palaeontology 23, 4:
803-820.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 56, ID=5999^<b>Topic(s):
</b>spiculae; Chaetetida; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Chaetetida;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>Britain^A
Palaeozoic chaetetid, bearing intramural spicule pseudomorphs,
Chaetetes (Boswellia) mortoni sp.nov., is described from the British
Dinantian. Spicules are preserved as calcite, pyrite and silica
pseudomorphs. Only silica pseudomorphs retain detail of their tylostyle
form. Neomorphism locally obliterates the spicular fabric. A primary
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mineralogy is suggested consisting of an aragonitic calcareous skeleton, with entrapped opal&#039;A&#039; spicules. Comparison of morphology and microstructure with extant and fossil sclerosponges indicates a close relationship between this chaetetid and the Ceratoporellida, and support the sclerosponge nature of some Palaeozoic chaetetids.^1";
s[266] = "COSSEY P.J. (1997).- Hexaphyllia: a spiny heterocoral from Lower Carboniferous reef limestones in Derbyshire, England.- Palaeontology 40, 4: 1031-1059.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-1</b>, p. 5, ID=3779^<b>Topic(s): </b>morphology; Heterocorallia, Hexaphyllia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Heterocorallia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>Britain, Derbyshire^Exceptionally well preserved and abundant corallites of Hexaphyllia are recorded from limestones of the Lower Carboniferous Castleton Reef Belt, north Derbyshire, UK. Details of corallite morphogenesis are presented and the growth attitude of corallites is determined. Tabulae curve down at their margins and fuse together to form the tabulotheca. Conversely, spines curve upward and point in the direction of corallite growth. Soft tissue reconstructions infer the presence of polyps sitting exposed upon and totally enclosing the distal tips of the corallites, with polyp lobes extending down their sides. Much of the corallite is therefore regarded as endoskeletal in origin. Rows of spines projecting from between the polyp lobes gave some degree of protection to the exposed polyps. Assemblages of corallites from different positions in the reef show notable differences in morphology. Variations in shape, wall thickness and tabulae spacing are attributed to contrasting growth rates at different positions within the reef. Examination of approximately 1300 corallites from two localities in the reef reveals the presence of a single species, Hexaphyllia marginata (Fleming), which shows considerable intraspecific variation. Systematic studies indicate that criteria used to distinguish Hexaphyllia: species in the past are invalid and that the majority of previously described taxa are junior synonyms of H. marginata. Heterocoral mode of life is discussed in the light of observations made on this species.^1";
s[267] = "SUTHERLAND P.K., MITCHELL M. (1980).- Distribution of the coelenterate order Heterocorallia in the Carboniferous of the British Isles.- Rep. Inst. Geol. Sci. 80, 3; 18 pp.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-2</b>, p. 17, ID=5869^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Heterocorallia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Heterocorallia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>British Isles^^1";
s[268] = "COZAR P., SOMERVILLE H.E.A., SOMERVILLE I.D. (2005).- Foraminifera, calcareous algae and rugose corals in Brigantian (late Visean) limestones in NE Ireland.- Proceedings of the Yorkshire Geological Society 55, 4: 287-300.- <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 32, ID=1228^<b>Topic(s): </b>stratigraphy; fossils, Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Foraminifera algae Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Vise; <b>Geography: </b>Ireland^Upper Viséan rocks in the Kingscourt, Armagh and Cookstown areas of NE Ireland are dated using foraminifera, calcareous algae and rugose corals, and new positions are proposed for the Asbian/Brigantian and early/late Brigantian boundaries. Of particular interest are assemblages of foraminifera and calcareous algae from the Poulmore Scarp section (Kingscourt), which is now recognized as the only section in Ireland to be composed of platform carbonates of latest Brigantian age. This late Brigantian section is correlated with the interval from the Three Yard Limestone to the Great Limestone in northern England.^1";
s[269] = "COZAR P., SOMERVILLE I.D., ARETZ M., HERBIG H.-G. (2005).- Biostratigraphical dating of Upper Viséan limestones (NW Ireland) using foraminiferans, calcareous algae and rugose corals.- Irish Journal of Earth Sciences 23: 1-23.http:&#47;&#47; www.jstor.org/pss/30002418.- <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 32, ID=1229^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy; stratigraphy, Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Foraminifera algae Cnidaria;
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Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Vise; <b>Geography:
</b>Ireland NW^Foraminiferans, calcareous algae and rugose corals from
many sections in the Glencar Limestone, Dartry Limestone, Bricklieve
Limestone and Meenymore formations in north-western Ireland have been
analysed. Results from the fauna and microflora suggest that these
formations constitute the early to late Asbian for the Glencar
Limestone Formation and lower Bricklieve Limestone Formation (Cf6_-Cf6_
foraminiferal subzones), and the upper part of the late Asbian for the
Dartry Limestone Formation and upper Bricklieve Limestone Formation
(Cf6_Subzone). The succeeding Meenymore Formation in the studied area
is assigned to the Brigantian (Cf6_ Subzone). Goniatite biozonal
schemes established previously for equivalent strata to the east in the
Cuilcagh Mountains that are not in harmony with the dating proposed
here are discussed.^1";
s[270] = "NUDDS J.R. (1977).- A new species of Aulina (Rugosa) from the
Namurian of northern England.- Yorkshire Geological Society Proceedings
17: 189-196.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-2</b>, p. 16, ID=0132^<b>Topic(s): </b>new
taxa; Rugosa, Aulina; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Nam; <b>Geography: </b>Britain N^^1";
s[271] = "NUDDS J.R. (1979).- The Carboniferous coral Orionastraea in
Ireland.- Journal of Earth Sciences, Royal Dublin Society 1979, 2:
65-70.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-2</b>, p. 41, ID=0327^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa,
Orionastrea; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>Ireland^^1";
s[272] = "SEMENOFF-TIAN-CHANSKY P., NUDDS J.R. (1979).- Revision de
quelques especes de Lithostrotion des iles Britanniques decrites par
Milne-Edwards et Haime (Tetracoraliaires carboniferes).- Bulletin du
Museum national d&#039;histoire naturelle 3: 245-283.- <b>FC&#038;P
9-1</b>, p. 16, ID=0332^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, Lithostrotion;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>British Isles^Quatre espèces de
Lithostrotion sont redécrites d&#039;après le matériel original. La
position stratigraphique de L. maccoyanum et de L. martini est
précisée. Les deux autres espèces, L. portlocki et L. phillipsi, sont
considérées comme synonymes de L. decipiens (M&#039;Coy) pour le
premier et de L. martini pour le second.^1";
s[273] = "SOMERVILLE I.D., STROGEN P., MITCHELL W.I., SOMERVILLE
H.E.A., HIGGS K.T. (2001).- Stratigraphy of Dinantian rocks in WB3
borehole from Co. Armagh, N. Ireland.- Irish Journal of Earth Sciences
19: 51-78.- <b>FC&#038;P 31-2</b>, p. 45, ID=1670^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biostratigraphy; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography:
</b>Ireland^[documents, among others, some rugose corals of
Arundian-Brigantian age]^1";
s[274] = "NUDDS J.R. (1981).- Discovery of the Carboniferous coral
Dorlodotia in northern England.- Proceedings of the Yorkshire
Geological Society 43, 3: 331-340.- <b>FC&#038;P 11-1</b>, p. 53,
ID=1789^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, Dorlodotia; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography:
</b>Britain N^^1";
s[275] = "MITCHELL M., SOMERVILLE I.D. (1988).- A new species of
Sychnoelasma (Rugosa) from the Dinantian of the British Isles; its
phylogeny and biostratigraphical significance.- Proc. Yorks. Geol. Soc.
47, 2: 155-162.- <b>FC&#038;P 18-1</b>, p. 29, ID=2228^<b>Topic(s):
</b>new taxa; Rugosa, Sychnoelasma; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography:
</b>Britain^^1";
s[276] = "NUDDS J.R., SOMERVILLE I.D. (1988).- Two new species of
Siphonodendron (Rugosa) from the VIsean of the British Isles.- Proc.
Yorks. Geol. Soc. 46: 293-300.- <b>FC&#038;P 18-1</b>, p. 29,
ID=2229^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Rugosa, Siphonodendron;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous Vise; <b>Geography: </b>Britain^^1";
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s[277] = "ARETZ M., NUDDS J. (2005).- The coral Fauna of the
Holkerian/Asbian boundary stratotype section (Carboniferous) at Little
Asby Scar (Cumbria, England) and implications for the boundary.-
Stratigraphy 2005, 2: 167-190.- <b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p. 48,
ID=2331^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography:
</b>Britain, Cumbria^Five coral assemblages from the Holkerian-Asbian
succession at the stratotype section at Little Asby Scar, Cumbria
(England) have been studied. The stratotype section is located near the
fault zone, and contact of the Potts Beck Limestone (earlier Asbian)
and the Knipe Scar Limestone (later Asbian) is tectonically
controlled.The coral fauna of the Limestone bed which defines the base
of the Asbian consists of a coral assemblage which does not contain any
coral taxa appearing in the Asbian. The first Dibunophyllum, the
traditional coral genus for the Asbian-Brigantian, is not known until
the overlying Knipe Scar Limestone. However, other coral taxa from the
Knipe Scar Limestone are typical of the later Asbian. No coral
assemblage can be doubtless assigned to the earlier Asbian. The coral
assemblages of the Little Asby Scar proved that the first appearance of
Siphonodendron junceum is in the upper Asbian.The distribution of other
important biostratigraphic groups, the foraminiferans and brachiopods,
support a relocation of the originally defined Holkerian-Asbian
boundary. However, the bases of the biozones of the two most abundant
groups, corals and foraminiferans, do not coincide; Asbian
foraminiferans appear earlier than Asbian corals.The attempt to
correlate the Little Asby Scar succession to the Belgian Namur-Dinant
basin and its standardized sedimentary sequences based on a simple
presence-absence comparison of corals and foraminiferans does not
result in a definite correlation.It is evident that the
Holkerian-Asbian boundary as originally defined is lithostratigraphic,
and that the absence of any biostratigraphic support prevents the use
of that level in a chronostratigraphic context. Therefore, after a
consensus on the criterion for the base of the Asbian, the stratotype
should be relocated to a better exposed section.^1";
s[278] = "SOMERVILLE I.D., COZAR P., RODRIGUEZ S. (2007).- Late Viséan
rugose coral faunas from South-Eastern Ireland: composition,
depositional setting and paleoecology of Siphonodendron biostromes.-
Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Schriftenreihe der
Erdwissenschaftlichen Kommissionen 17: 307-327.- <b>FC&#038;P 35</b>,
p. 58, ID=2350^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostromes, taxonomy, ecology; Rugosa,
biostromes; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous Vise; <b>Geography: </b>Ireland SE^^1";
s[279] = "MITCHELL M. (1989).- Biostratigraphy of Visean (Dinantian)
rugose coral faunas from Britain.- Proceedings of the Yorkshire
Geological Society 47, 3: 233-247.- <b>FC&#038;P 20-2</b>, p. 58,
ID=2937^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy; Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Vise;
<b>Geography: </b>Britain^^1";
s[280] = "NUDDS J.R., DAY A. (1997).- The effects of clastic
sedimentation on a fasciculate rugose coral from the Lower
Carboniferous of Northern England.- Boletin de la Real Sociedad
Espanola de Historia Natural, Seccion Geologica 91, 1/4: 93-097.-
<b>FC&#038;P 26-2</b>, p. 10, ID=3675^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology; Rugosa,
Siphonodendron; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>Britain N^Fasciculate coralla of
the rugose coral, Siphonodendron martini (Milne-Edwards &#038; Haime),
preserved in life position in soft argillaceous shales within the
Arundian (Lower Carboniferous) Ash Fell Sandstone of Cumbria, northern
England, exhibit several peculiar features. Corallite diameter is
significantly reduced, with a corresponding decrease of the
dissepimentarium and in septal member; colony growth form tends towards
phaceloid with slender, parallel corallites devoid of lateral budding;
and finally, some corallites exhibit rejuvenescence, a feature
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previously unknown in this genus. It is suggested that all of these
features are a result of an increase in clastic sedimentation in this
area. The introduction of large quantities of mud onto the coral
thicket would also lead to an imbalance in food supply and a reduction
in available light, the later inhibiting photosynthesis by endodermal
symbiotic algae. This in turn would inhibit the secretion of calcium
carbonate, leading to all of the morphological features observed.
Growth rate data, already published from this area, lend support to
this theory. The resulting stunted corallites are phenotypic
homeomorphs of the descendant species, Siphonodendron intermedium Poty,
S. irregulare (Phillips) and S. pauciradiale (M&#039;Coy), which appear
in the succeeding Holkerian and Asbian stages. This may help to explain
some of the long-held misconceptions surrounding the missing syntypes
of S. irregulare.^1";
s[281] = "SOMERVILLE I.D. (1997).- Rugose coral faunas from Upper
Visean (Asbian-Brigantian) buildups and adjacent platform limestones,
Kingscourt, Ireland.- Boletin de la Real Sociedad Espanola de Historia
Natural, Seccion Geologica 92, 1/4: 035-047.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-2</b>, p.
22, ID=3700^<b>Topic(s): </b>; rugose coral faunas; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Vise;
<b>Geography: </b>Ireland, Kingscourt^Detailed sampling from two
working quarries at Mokeeran and Ardagh, near Kingscourt have yielded
locally abundant Upper Visean coral faunas, with several rugose genera
and species new to Ireland. Pale grey, thickly bedded, crinoid-rich
platform limestones of late Asbian age at Mokeeran have produced 8
rugose coral genera and 16 species. Colonial corals predominate over
solitary rugosans by a ratio of 4:1, with most of the solitary corals
occurring within a darker, algal-rich limestone interval. Almost
two-thirds of all colonial specimens collected are either
Siphonodendron pauciradiale or Lithostrotion decipiens in approximately
equal proportions. In the coeval massive buildup (&#039;reef&#039;)
facies at Ardagh, in contrast, corals are sparse with rare Axophyllum,
Siphonophyllia, Siphonodendron and Lithostrotion within the >95 m thick
buildup. Several solitary genera (Siphonophyllia) are found in both
buildup and platform facies, but individual species are restricted to
one facies only. In the top 3m of the buildup at Ardagh, however,
abundant fasciculate colonial corals have been recovered including
Corwenia rugosa and &#039;Koninckophyllum&#039; cf. volgense which
establish a Brigantian age for the top of the buildup. Cerioid colonies
though are rare and suggest unfavourable conditions for colonization.
At Rathgillen Quarry, 10km to the South of Ardagh, bedded limestones
above a similar buildup at Cregg have yielded the Brigantian coral
Actinocyathus floriformis, which is its first reported occurrence in
the Kingscourt Outlier.^1";
s[282] = "NUDDS J.R. (1999).- A new Carboniferous rugose coral genus
from Northern England.- Palaeontology 42, 2: 223-229.- <b>FC&#038;P
28-2</b>, p. 22, ID=4019^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Rugosa,
Pleionastraea; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>Britain N^Pleionastraea gen.nov.
of the family Lithostrotionidae is described from the Lower
Carboniferous Brigantian Stage of Northern England. Two species, P.
magna and P. matura, are referred to it. This astraeoid &#47;
thamnasterioid genus is distinguished from Orionastraea by its larger
dimensions, but is considered to have followed the same evolutionary
trend of a gradual breakdown of the corallite wall.^1";
s[283] = "TAYLOR F.M. (1974).- Skeletal variation in colonial Rugose
Corals.- The Mercian Geologist 5, 1: 1-18.- <b>FC&#038;P 3-1</b>, p.
30, ID=4896^<b>Topic(s): </b>skeletal variability; Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>Britain, Derbyshire^Skeletal
variation in a number of colonial Rugose corals from the Carboniferous
Limestone of Derbyshire is described. The variation is attributed to
the presence of corallites representing different stages of ontogenetic
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development, to genetic variation and the consequent appearance of
phylogenetic trends, and to the effects of external environmental
controls. Some types of extreme variation may be caused by pathological
factors.^1";
s[284] = "SOMERVILLE I.D., RODRIGUEZ S. (2010).- A new genus and
species of colonial rugose coral from late Tournaisian (Waulsortian)
mud-mounds in Ireland: Its ecological associations and depositional
setting.- Palaeoworld 19, 3-4: 414-425.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 65,
ID=6460^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Rugosa Howthia; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Tour;
<b>Geography: </b>Ireland^A new genus and species of fasciculate rugose
coral, Howthia suttonensis Somerville and Rodriguez, has been recorded
from Howth peninsula, County Dublin, Ireland, in Waulsortian mud-mound
limestones of upper Tournaisian age. The new colonial genus is
characterized by having an axophyllid axial structure, steeply inclined
tabellae, and presence of interseptal and lonsdaleoid dissepiments. It
evolved probably from a solitary Axophyllum by the development of
peripheral offsets. This new taxon may have been an ecological pioneer
adapting to a specialised niche near the top of a large Waulsortian
mud-mound in shallower water than most Waulsortian settings and, as
such, may have provided a novel evolutionary opportunity. Howthia
suttonensis is associated with Amplexocarinia and an unusual form of
&#039;Fasciculophyllum&#039;, both of which display budding and
protocoloniality, as well as the fasciculate tabulate coral
Syringopora. [original abstract]^1";
s[285] = "ARETZ M., HERBIG H.-G., SOMERVILLE I., COZAR P. (2010).-
Rugose coral biostromes in the late Viséan (Mississippian) of NW
Ireland: Bioevents on an extensive carbonate platform.-
Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology 292, 3-4: 488-506.-
<b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 112, ID=6548^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs biostromes;
coral biostromes; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Vise; <b>Geography: </b>Ireland
NW^The extensive upper Viséan (Asbian) platform carbonates in NW
Ireland (Bricklieve Limestone Fm, Glencar Limestone Fm and Dartry
Limestone Fm) contain distinctive rugose coral biostromes, which are
dominated by different species of the genus Siphonodendron. These are
in stratigraphic sequence: pauciradiale biostrome (oldest), martini
biostrome and several junceum biostromes (youngest). They represent
bioevents caused by special short-lasting ecological conditions and can
be used as approximately synchronous horizons to correlate within the
region. The pauciradiale biostrome is the thickest, laterally most
persistent and most variable in facies and biotic composition of all
biostromes. It formed on a tectonically influenced platform with a
landward-seaward zonation from northwest to southeast, mainly above
storm wave-base and below fair-weather wave-base. The northwestern
Streedagh facies is characterized by the presence of clusters of large
sheet-like colonies of S. pauciradiale. The intermediate
O&#039;Donnell&#039;s Rock facies is unique for the predominance of the
fasciculate genus Solenodendron. The southeastern Bricklieve facies
represents the amalgamation of autochthonous and allochthonous coral
debris and bioclastic debris with localized small patches of coral
boundstone. Mass occurrences of fasciculate rugose corals re-appear in
the martini biostrome. This biostrome developed in a shallower water
setting, just above fair-weather wave-base on a levelled carbonate
platform. The junceum biostromes are thinner, decimetre to some metres
thick, and less persistent. They formed in deeper water mostly below
storm wave-base, except for the composite 2nd junceum biostrome of the
Bricklieve Mountains, which records a period of shallowing. According
to facies and coral morphologies, which were compared with modern
scleractinian growth forms, sea-level variation exerted one of the
strong controls on the rise and decline of the biostromes. The
pauciradiale biostrome formed during an extended shallowing-upward
cycle in a depth interval leading to the climax of Siphonodendron
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pauciradiale. The cycle ended with the development of the martini
biostrome in shallow water. Its demise is probably caused by drowning
during the late Asbian sea-level rise. During that time slice the
junceum biostromes flourished in deeper water on the platform. Coral
growth ceased almost completely after formation of the junceum
biostromes during the falling sea level of the latest Asbian.
Siliciclastic input and resulting turbidity, as well as turbulence
formed a complex cascade of ecological constraints. In addition to the
local tectonic influences, they combined to result in the
&#034;depth&#034; factor which controlled the distribution of
predominating coral populations and the succession of the different
biostromes in the Asbian of NW Ireland.^1";
s[286] = "NUDDS J.R. (1981).- An illustrated key to the British
lithostrotionid corals.- Acta Palaeontologica Polonica 25, 3-4:
385-394.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-2</b>, p. 71, ID=6091^<b>Topic(s):
</b>identification key; Rugosa, Lithostrotionidae; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography:
</b>Britain^^1";
s[287] = "NUDDS J.R. (1983).- The Carboniferous coral Palaeacis in
Ireland.- Palaeontology 26, 1: 211-255.- <b>FC&#038;P 12-2</b>, p. 34,
ID=6215^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata, Palaeacis; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous;
<b>Geography: </b>Ireland^^1";
s[288] = "COZAR P., SOMERVILLE I.D. (2005).- Stratigraphy of Upper
Viséan carbonate platform rocks in the Carlow area, southeast Ireland.-
Geological Journal 40, 1: 35-64.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-2</b>, p. 10,
ID=1098^<b>Topic(s): </b>carbonates stratigraphy; stratigraphy,
carbonates; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous
Vise; <b>Geography: </b>Ireland^The stratigraphy of the upper Viséan
(Asbian to Brigantian) carbonate succession in southeast Ireland is
revised on the basis of seven quarry and two borehole sections. Six
lithological units have been distinguished, two units (units 1 and 2)
in the upper Asbian Ballyadams Formation, and four units (units 4 to 6)
in the Brigantian Clogrenan Formation (both formations are dated
precisely using foraminiferans, calcareous algae and rugose corals).
The boundary between the Ballyadams and Clogrenan formations is
redefined 19 m below the horizon proposed by the Geological Survey of
Ireland, and thus, lithological characteristics of both formations are
redescribed. The upper part of the Ballyadams Formation is
characterized by well-developed large-scale cyclicity, with common
subaerial exposure surfaces. Fine- to medium-grained thin-bedded
limestones with thin shales occur in the lower part of cycles, and
passing up into medium-grained pale grey massive limestones in the
upper part. The Clogrenan Formation is composed mainly of medium- to
coarse grained thick limestone beds with variable presence of shales;
but no large-scale cyclicity. There is a decrease in the number of
subaerial exposure surfaces towards the top of the formation and common
chert nodules; macrofauna occurs mostly concentrated in bands. The six
units recognized in the Carlow area are comparable with other units
described for the same time interval (Asbian-Brigantian) from south and
southwest Ireland, demonstrating the existence of a stable platform for
most parts of southern Ireland, controlled principally by
glacioeustatics.^1";
s[289] = "SOMERVILLE I.D. (2003).- Review of Irish Lower Carboniferous
(Mississippian) mud-mounds: depositional setting, biota, facies and
evolution.- SEPM Special Publications 78 &#47; American Association of
Petroleum Geologists Memoir 83: 239-252.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-2</b>, p. 45,
ID=1209^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, mud mounds; reefs; <b>Systematics:
</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography:
</b>Ireland^Lower Carboniferous (Mississippian) mud-mounds in Ireland
occur in two main depositional settings: distal part of ramps and in
the outer shelf margins. They formed predominantly during the Late
Tournaisian and Late Viséan, associated with major transgressive
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episodes. The majority of the massive mounds have peloidal mud-matrix textures and development of stromatactoid cavities.^1";
s[290] = "SEVASTOPOLU G.D., NUDDS J.R. (1987).- Courceyan (Early Dinantian) biostratigraphy of Britain and Ireland: coral and conodont zones compared.- Courier Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg 98: 39-46.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 43, ID=2598^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy; coral &#038; conodont zonations; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Tour; <b>Geography: </b>Britain, Ireland^^1";
s[291] = "SOMERVILLE I.D., STRANK A.R.E., WELSH A. (1989).- Chadian faunas and flora from Dyserth: depositional environments and palaeogeographic setting of Visean strata in northeast Wales.- Geological Journal 24: 49-66.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 43, ID=2600^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology; environments; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Vise; <b>Geography: </b>Britain, Wales^^1";
s[292] = "SOMERVILLE I.D., PICKARD N.A.H., STROGEN P., JONES G.L.I. (1992).- Early to mid-Visean shallow water platform buildups, north Co. Dublin, Ireland.- Geological Journal 27: 151-172.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-2</b>, p. 22, ID=3309^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, shallow water; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Vise; <b>Geography: </b>Ireland, Dublin^^1";
s[293] = "MEISCHNER D., WARNKE K. (1996).- Origin and depositional environments of Lower Carboniferous Mud Mounds of Northwestern Ireland.- Goettinger Arbeiten zur Geologie und Palaeontologie, Special Volume 2 [Reitner J., Neuewiller F. &#038; Gunkel F. (eds): Global and Regional Controls on Biogenic Sedimentation I. Reef Evolution]: 333-337.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-1</b>, p. 43, ID=3612^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, mud mounds; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>Ireland^The Asbian mud mounds in of the Sligo Syncline in northwestern Ireland have been investigated by applying sedimentological and geochemical methods. The mud mounds were deposited in a deeper shelf setting, water depth was about 200m. They consist of micrite and peloidal micrite. Mound builders are siliceous sponges and associated microbes. Carbonate forming the mounds was produced and accumulated in situ via microbial decomposition of sponge soft tissue. Stable isotope fractionation was in equilibrium with ambient seawater. Diagenetic processes changed the sponge images to a point that they are hard to recognize. Stromatactoid cavities were left, if calcification of sponges was incomplete. Radiaxial fibrous cements lining the cavities were precipitated almost synsedimentarily under marine phreatic conditions. During the transgressive part of the basin history the sponges grew continuously more important. This development finally resulted in the establishment of sponge-microbial mud mounds.^1";
s[294] = "STROGEN P., SOMERVILLE I.D., PICKARD N.A.H., JONES G.L.I. (1995).- Lower Carboniferous (Dinantian) stratigraphy and structure in the Kingscourt Outlier, Ireland.- Geological Journal 30: 1-23.- <b>FC&#038;P 24-1</b>, p. 59, ID=4448^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy, facies; geology; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>Ireland, Kingscourt^Logging of 55 recent boreholes, together with remapping, has resulted in a fundamental reassessment of the stratigraphy and sedimentology of the Dinantian Kingscourt Outlier. Despite the present isolated position of the outlier within the Longford-Down Massif, the Kingscourt rocks are an integral part of the Dublin Basin succession. The newly defined Ardagh Platform marks the most northerly limit to basinal sedimentation in the Dinantian Dublin Basin. The Courceyan is a typical but thinner, north Dublin Basin succession with two new formal units: the Rockfield Sandstone Member and the Kilbride Formation. The latter, a coarse-grained, well washed limestone of latest Courceyan to early Chadian (late Tournaisian) age is the shallow water equivalent of the Feltim Formation (Waulsortian facies), which is absent in the outlier.
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The Courceyan interval in the north of the outlier is markedly
attenuated. In the succeeding Chadian-Brigantian interval basinal
facies predominate in the south, but on the Ardagh Platform an almost
complete coeval Visean shallow water sequence is found. A new platform
unit (Deer Park Formation) of latest Asbian to Brigantian age is
defined in the Ardagh area. The Dee Member (Chadian) is newly defined
for the lower part of the basinal Tober Colleen Formation and the
Altmush Shale Member is formally defined for the upper part of the
Loughshinny Formation. Two major structures dominate the Kingscourt
Outlier: the NE SW trending Moynalty Syncline in the south and the N-S
trending Kingscourt Fault. Both are Hercynian structures, but probably
represent reactivated Caledonide basement-controlled structures.
Dinantian syndepositional faulting is indicated in both the Courceyan
(&#039;Kingscourt Sag&#039;) and Chadian-Asbian. The latter period of
faulting in the Ardagh area separates platform facies in the north from
basinal facies to the south. In the late Asbian, platform facies with
carbonate build-ups prograded south into the basin as Ifar south as
Nobber, but in the latest Asbian to Brigantian, basinal facies extended
northwards over the collapsed platform margin. Foraminifers, corals and
conodonts are mentioned with the stratigraphic units.^1";
s[295] = "BROADHURST F.M., SIMPSON I.M. (1973).- Bathymetry on a
Carboniferous reef.- Lethaia 06, 4: 367-381.- <b>FC&#038;P 2-2</b>, p.
13, ID=4783^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, bathymetry; reefs; <b>Systematics:
</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>Britain,
Derbyshire^In the Lower Carboniferous deposits of Castleton,
Derbyshire, well bedded &#039;shelf&#039; limestones, apparently of
shallow water origin, pass northwards into a marginal tract of poorly
bedded apron-reef limestones which dip at about 30° downwards and away
from the &#039;shelf&#039;. Geopetal infillings of shell cavities in
the apron-reef indicate only minor movement since deposition and the
observed dip must be due to deposition on a sloping sea floor. At
certain times this sea floor was colonised by stromatolitic algae and
corals such as Lithostrotion at the apron-reef crest where there was
minimum water depth, followed to progressively increasing depths by a
fauna dominated by the coral Michelinia, a fauna of small brachiopods,
bryozoa, molluscs, trilobites, and other organisms and a fauna
dominated by Pseudamussium. At other times crinoidal debris was the
dominant component of the apron-reef, when an alignment of crinoid
stems parallel to the dip of the slope occurred at low levels, but a
random orientation at the apron-reef crest. Other sediments on the
apron-reef are apparently devoid of macrofossils. Volcanic activity
occurred during the development of the apron-reef, and it is suggested
that uplift of the shelf area preceded the subaerial flow of a lava
tongue which reached and plunged down the apron-reef slope and into the
sea.^1";
s[296] = "SOMERVILLE I.D., COZAR P., ARETZ M., HERBIG H.-G., MITCHELL
I., MEDINA-VAREA P. (2009).- Carbonate facies and biostromal
distribution in a tectonically controlled platform in northwest Ireland
during the late Visean (Mississippian).- Proceedings of the Yorkshire
Geological Society 57, 3-4: 165-192.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 122,
ID=6566^<b>Topic(s): </b>carbonates reefs; carbonates, reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Vise;
<b>Geography: </b>Ireland NW^The North-West Carboniferous Basin (NWCB)
contains a c. 3 km-thick succession of Mississippian (Courceyan to
Arnsbergian) limestone, mudstone and sandstone, mostly of marine
origin. The litho- and biostratigraphy of some sections in the basin
are revised and new logged sections described in upper Viséan,
limestone-dominated platform successions. In the O&#039;Donnell&#039;s
Rock area, a precise correlation of the Glencar Limestone Formation
with the lower part of the Bricklieve Limestone Formation, and the
Dartry Limestone Formation with the upper part of the Bricklieve
Limestone Formation is confirmed. Consequently, in late Viséan (Asbian)
times the NWCB developed as an extensive (&#062;12,000 km2) carbonate
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platform, in which sediments of the facies typical of outer, middle and inner parts of the platform were deposited. [first part of extensive abstract]^1";
s[297] = "NEGUS P.E., BEAUVAIS L. (1979).- The Corals of Steeple Ashton (English Upper Oxfordian), Wiltshire.- Proc. Geol. Ass. 90, 4: 213-227.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 58, ID=6014^<b>Topic(s): </b>; corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic Oxf; <b>Geography: </b>Britain^^1";
s[298] = "NEGUS P.E. (1974).- On the present state of some famous British Jurassic Coral Localities.- FC&P 3, 2: 23-27.- <b>FC&#038;P 3-2</b>, p. 23, ID=6278^<b>Topic(s): </b>sampling sites; coral-bearing localities; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic; <b>Geography: </b>Britain^Since it is now nearly a century since most of these coral localities were recorded and commented on in the literature, it seems interesting and useful to review the present state of the exposures as far as possible, particularly in view of the rapid changes taking place in the country. Inevitably, most of the quarries and other exposures concerned have become overgrown, flooded, filled with rubbish or otherwise obscured. [initial fragment of a paper]^1";
s[299] = "NEGUS P.E. (1991).- Stratigraphical table of scleractinian coral genera and species occurring in the British Jurassic.- Proc. Geol. Assoc. 102, 4: 251-259.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-1</b>, p. 39, ID=3400^<b>Topic(s): </b>distribution of species &#038; genera; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic; <b>Geography: </b>Britain^A list of scleractinian coral species is presented in stratigraphical sequence through the British Jurassic together with relevant localities. The information has been drawn largely from 19th and 20th century literature with some additional museum records.^1";
s[300] = "RONIEWICZ E. (1970).- Scleractinia from the Upper Portlandian of Tisbury, Wiltshire, England.- Acta Palaeontologica Polonica 15, 4: 519-537.- <b>FC&#038;P 1-2</b>, p. 23, ID=4687^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic Tith; <b>Geography: </b>Britain, Wiltshire^Four species of Scleractinia: Pseudodiplocoenia oblonga (Fleming), Ellipsasteria gracilis n.gen., n.sp., Edwardsastraea tisburiensis n.gen., n.sp. and Ebrayia dightonthomasi n.sp. from the uppermost Portlandian of Tisbury, west of Salisbury, Wiltshire, England, are here described. The histological structure of the skeleton of Pseudodiplocoenia oblonga, preserved in silicified colonies is presented. ^1";
s[301] = "TALBOT M.R. (1972).- The preservation of Scleractinian Corals by calcite in the Corallian beds (Oxfordian) of Southern England.- Geol. Rundschau 61, 2: 731-742.- <b>FC&#038;P 2-2</b>, p. 23, ID=4827^<b>Topic(s): </b>diagenesis, calcite; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic Oxf; <b>Geography: </b>Britain S^^1";
s[302] = "NEGUS P.E., BEAUVAIS L. (1975).- The Fairford Coral Bed (English Bathonian), Gloucestershire.- Proceed. Geologists&#039; Assoc. 8, 2: 185-204.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-2</b>, p. 53, ID=5245^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral bed; coral bed; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic Bath; <b>Geography: </b>Britain, Gloucestershire^Sixty-one scleractinian coral species are recorded from the Fairford Coral Bed at the top of the White Limestone, Great Oolite&#039;Series&#039; (Bathonian) of Fairford, Gloucestershire. Five new species are described and figured: Keriophyllia oolitica, Paramontlivaltia obliqua, Microsolena hemispherica, Microphyllia punctata and Collignonastraea negusi, also one new variety Collignonastraea grossouvrei Beauvais var. digitiformis and comments are made on the associated fauna.^1";
s[303] = "NEGUS P.E. (1972).- On the occurrence of Heterastraea murchisoni (Wright) associated with Thecosmilia martini (Fromentel) in
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the Isle of Skye.- FC&P 1, 2: 6.- <b>FC&#038;P 1-2</b>, p. 6,
ID=6262^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy, stratigraphy; Scleractinia,
Heterastraea; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic Hett; <b>Geography: </b>Britain^^1";
s[304] = "NEGUS P.E. (1975).- British Jurassic Corals in the
literature.- FC&P 4, 2: 34-36.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-2</b>, p. 34,
ID=6289^<b>Topic(s): </b>bibliography; Scleractinia, literature;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Jurassic; <b>Geography: </b>Britain^In the 17th and 18th
centuries,there were a number of isolated references to what we know as
Jurassic corals,including,of course,the work of Linnaeus (1758-59). The
19th century saw a great deal of interest in British Jurassic corals
and a number of collectors and authors turned their attention to this
group. Early in the century, Parkinson (1808) described and figured
several Jurassic corals in his &#034;Organic Remains&#034;. Later came
Milne-Edwards and Haime (1851) &#034;A Monograph of the British Fossil
Corals&#034; and then Duncan (1872) &#034;Supplement&#034;, followed by
Tomes (1878, 1879, 1882, 1883, 1885, and 1886). During the
century,other authors gave stratigraphical details and made general
comments on famous localities and recorded various species. [first
fragment of a note; accompanying is the list of publications]^1";
s[305] = "NEGUS P.E. (1984).- The ploughed field habitat.- FC&P 13, 2:
24-27.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-2</b>, p. 24, ID=6368^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic; <b>Geography: </b>Britain^There are two
Jurassic localities which have become famous for the number of corals
ploughed up on certain fields over many years. One is Fairford,
Gloucestershire - Great Oolite, (Bathonian) and the other is Steeple
Ashton, Wiltshire - Corallian, (Oxfordian). [ ] There are, of course,
some disadvantages to ploughed field material. It is not in situ and
unless you are able to dig a trench, the stratigraphy remains
uncertain. The corals are subject to dispersal by farming activities
and damage by machinery. Also there is the possibility of intrusions,
that is, fossils from nearby exposures becoming mixed with the ploughed
up material. However, since the basic material of palaeontology is
often fragmentary and incomplete as many of you are well aware, I
suggest that ploughed fields can be rewarding, despite their drawbacks.
[first and last fragments of a transcript of a talk given to the
Coelenterate Club at Nottingham University in March 1984; submitted to
FC&P by C.T. Scrutton]^1";
s[306] = "ALI O.E. (1983).- Microsolenid corals as rock-formers in the
Corallian (Upper Jurassic) rocks of England.- Geol. Mag. 120, 4:
375-380.- <b>FC&#038;P 12-2</b>, p. 39, ID=6227^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic U; <b>Geography: </b>Britain^Microsolenia
thurmanni Koby and M. foliosa Roniewicz (Scleractinia) are important
rock-formers in the Upper Oxfordian Stage of Upware and, to a lesser
extent, of Yorkshire. [original summary]^1";
s[307] = "INSALACO E. (1999).- Facies and Palaeoecology of Upper
Jurassic (Middle Oxfordian) Coral Reefs in England.- Facies 40, 1:
81-100.- <b>FC&#038;P 28-1</b>, p. 66, ID=4007^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs,
facies; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic Oxf;
<b>Geography: </b>Britain^This study documents the facies and fauna of
Late Jurassic (Middle Oxfordian) coral reefs in England.
Sedimentological and palaeoecological analysis of these reefs
distinguishes three generic reef types: (1) small reef patches and
thickets associated with siliciclastic deposits; (2) small reef patches
and thickets associated with siliciclastic-free bioclastic grainstones
and packstones; and (3) biostromal unites associated with deep water
facies. The depositional environments of these reef types are
discussed. Two coral assemblages are identified: (1) the microsolenid
assemblage; and (2) the Thamnasteria, Isastraea, Fungiastraea and
Thecosmilia assemblage (Thamnasteria assemblage). The Thamnasteria
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assemblage developed in all shallow water environments in the study
area, regardless of local environmental conditions. The fauna is very
eurytopic, r-selected and can tolerate significant environmental
fluctuations on short temporal scales (sub-seasonal). The main control
on the development of the microsolenid assemblage was low light
intensity, low background sedimentation rates and low hydrodynamic
energy levels.^1";
s[308] = "TALBOT M.R. (1973).- Major sedimentary cycles in the
Corallian Beds (Oxfordian) of southern England.- Palaeogeography,
Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology 014, 4: 293-317.- <b>FC&#038;P
3-2</b>, p. 46, ID=4981^<b>Topic(s): </b>eustacy; eustacy;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic Oxf; <b>Geography:
</b>Britain S^The Corallian Beds of southern England consist of 4
asymmetric, upward shallowing cycles. Each cycle is separated from the
next by a non-sequence, usually an erosion surface, which marks a
marine transgression. Transgression was the result of a sudden rise in
sea level, the period of rise being perhaps less than 7000 years. There
is evidence of the same non-sequences occurring elsewhere in Britain
and abroad, suggesting that the transgressions were the result of
world-wide, eustatic changes in sea level.^1";
s[309] = "TAYLOR P.D. (1988).- A probable thecate hydroid from the
Upper Cretaceous of southern England preserved by bioimmuration.-
Paläontologische Zeitschrift 62, 3-4: 167-174.- <b>FC&#038;P 18-1</b>,
p. 46, ID=2286^<b>Topic(s): </b>bioimmuration; Hydrozoa, Hydroidea;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Hydrozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous
Sant; <b>Geography: </b>Britain S^An inferred thecate hydroid, moulded
on the attachment scar of the bivalve Pycnodonte vesiculare, is
described from the Santonian Chalk of Kent. The living hydroid was
evidently overgrown by the P. vesiculare shell and is preserved as a
bioimmuration. Eisenackiella thanetensis gen. et sp.nov. is
characterized by a hydrorhiza whose stolons bear hydrothecae
alternately to the left and right, and a hydrocaulus consisting of
several unbranched stems with alternating hydrothecae. The widely
spaced stolonal Hydrothecae have adnate proximal parts and erect distal
parts. Assignment to an extant hydroid family is difficult: whereas the
hydrorhiza resembles that of the family Lafoeidae, the hydrocaulus is
reminiscent of the family Sertulariidae.^1";
s[310] = "LAURIDSEN B.W., GALE A.S., SURLYK F. (2009).- Benthic
macrofauna variations and community structure in Cenomanian cyclic
chalk-marl from Southerham Grey Pit, SE England.- Journal of the
Geological Society 166, 1: 115-127.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 93,
ID=6507^<b>Topic(s): </b>benthos, ecology; benthos, corals;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Cen;
<b>Geography: </b>Britain SE^[some corals (Onchotrochus, Micrabacia)
are mentioned in this article]^1";
s[311] = "BALSON P.S. (1983).- Temperate, meteoric diagensis of
Pliocene skeletal carbonates from eastern England.- J. geol. Soc.
London 140: 377-385.- <b>FC&#038;P 12-2</b>, p. 41,
ID=6236^<b>Topic(s): </b>carbonate platforms; carbonate diagenesis;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Pliocene; <b>Geography:
</b>Britain E^The Crags of eastern England include marine skeletal
carbonates which were deposited and lithified under temperate
conditions. The Coralline Crag (Pliocene), in particular, exhibits a
variety of carbonate cement types which indicate exposure to meteoric
ground-waters during a regressive period. * The Coralline Crag has been
divided into an upper division of dominantly well sorted skeletal
calcarenites and calcirudites and a lower, poorly sorted silty
calcarenite division. &#039;Dogtooth&#039; spar cement and rudimentary
syntaxial cement overgrowths on echinoderm fragments are characteristic
of the sediments of the upper division, which has undergone extensive
aragonite dissolution. This division is consequently relatively evenly
cemented. In the underlying sediments aragonite dissolution has not
occurred and the sediments have remained largely uncemented, with
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cement restricted to irregular patches where growth of intra- and
inter-particle equant spar has effectively eliminated porosity. In
contrast with the upper leached sediments, syntaxial echinoderm
overgrowths show a greater development but only where interference from
surrounding sediment and sparry cement was absent. The elongate shape
of the Coralline Crag outcrop may be the result of preferential
cementation of the upper, coarser, well sorted calcarenites originally
deposited as an elongate sediment body, possibly as an offshore
sandbank. [original summary]^1";
s[312] = "BENTON M.J., TREWIN N.H. (1978).- Catalogue of the type and
figured material in the Palaeontology Collection, University of
Aberdeen, with notes on the H.A. Nicholson collection.- Publs Dep.
Geol. Miner. Univ. Aberdeen 2: 1-28.- <b>FC&#038;P 7-2</b>, p. 9,
ID=5602^<b>Topic(s): </b>collections of fossils; coral collections;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>Britain^[catalogue of a collection of fossils;
Aberdeen University]^1";
s[313] = "NUDDS J.R. (1975).- A key to the identification of the
Lithostrotiontidae species.- Arthur Holmes Soc. Jour. 5, 3: 34-37.-
<b>FC&#038;P 5-2</b>, p. 9, ID=5432^<b>Topic(s): </b>key to pecies;
Rugosa, Lithostrotionidae; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>Britain^Key to British species
of Lithostrotion and Orionastraea.^1";
s[314] = "SOMERVILLE I.D., RODRIGUEZ S. (2007).- Rugose coral
associations from the Late Viséan of Western Tethys: examples from
Ireland, Britain and Spain.- Österreichische Akademie der
Wissenschaften, Schriftenreihe der Erdwissenschaftlichen Kommissionen
17: 329-351.- <b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p. 58, ID=2351^<b>Topic(s):
</b>ecology; Rugosa associations; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Vise; <b>Geography: </b>Ireland,
Britain, Spain^^1";
s[315] = "WALLACE C. (2008).- New species and records from the Eocene
of England and France support early diversification of the coral genus
Acropora.- Journal of Paleontology 82, 2: 313-328.- <b>FC&#038;P
36</b>, p. 107, ID=6539^<b>Topic(s): </b>early diversification;
Scleractinia Acropora; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Eocene; <b>Geography: </b>Britain, France^Five new
species of the highly successful reef-building coral genus Acropora are
described from Eocene locations in England and France (Acropora
britannica, A. alvarezi, A. wilsonae, A. bartonensis, and A. proteacea)
and additional records are given for six fossil species (A. deformis,
A. anglica, A. solanderi, A. roemeri, A. lavandulina, and A. ornata),
based on re-examination of material in the collections of the Natural
History Museum, London. Specimens came from the Lutetian (49.0 to 41.3
Ma) of France, Bartonian (41.4 to 37.0 Ma) of England and France and
Priabonian (36.0–34.2 Ma) of England. Included are the earliest record
of a species with tabular or plate-like colonies similar to those in
the modern &#034;hyacinthus&#034; species group (A. proteacea n.sp.)
and the earliest records of simple hispidose forms (A. bartonensis
n.sp. and A. roemeri), similar to those in the modern
&#034;florida&#034; species group. The Priabonian material from
southern England (A. brittanica n.sp. and A. anglica) shows the
earliest occurrence of two sturdy species groups, the &#034;humilis
II&#034; and &#034;robusta&#034; groups respectively, which now occur
together on reef fronts throughout the modern Indo-Pacific. The new
descriptions and records contribute to evidence that the genus
diversified rapidly after its appearance in the fossil record. This
diversification may have contributed to the rapid speciation and
dispersal, observed in this genus during the Neogene, culminating in
its extraordinary dominance of modern Indo-Pacific reefs. [original
abstract]^1";
s[316] = "CHEVALIER J.P. (1980).- Apercu sur les formations recifales
en France.- Geobios Mem. special 4 [26th Geol. Congress (Paris)
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Guidebook; excursion 140C (Paleoenvironnements et bioconstructions
d&#039;Europe occidentale)]: 7-16.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-2</b>, p. 13,
ID=5859^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>fossil; <b>Geography: </b>France^^1";
s[317] = "MORENO-EIRIS E. (1987).- Los monticulos arrecifales de algas
y arqueociatos del Cambrico Inferior de Sierra Morena.- Publ. esp. del
Bol. geol. y miner. 98, 1-4; 127 pp., 16 pls, 16 figs.- <b>FC&#038;P
18-1</b>, p. 54, ID=2316^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics:
</b>algae Porifera; Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L;
<b>Geography: </b>Spain, Sierra Morena^Majority of Lower Cambrian
Sierra Morena reef mounds are mainly built by algae while archaeocyaths
are accessory elements. However, some presented an archaeocyathan-algal
framework. The archaeocyath taxonomic diversity leads to recognize the
types of archaeocyaths which are predominant in different facies.
Paleogeographic relationships and stratigraphical correlations are
established on their basis.^1";
s[318] = "PEREJON A., MORENO E. (1978).- Nuevos datos sobre la fauna de
Arqueociatos y las facies carbonatadas de la serie de Los Campillos.-
Estudios geol. 34, 4: 193-194.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 50,
ID=0294^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Archaeocyatha; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian; <b>Geography: </b>Spain,
Los Campilos^^1";
s[319] = "DEBRENNE F., COURTJAULT-RADE V. (1986).- Decouverte de
faunules d&#039;Archeocyathes dans l&#039;Est des Monts de Lacaune,
flanc Nord de la Montagne Noire.- Bulletin de la Societe geologique de
France . 285-292.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-1.2</b>, p. 46, ID=0794^<b>Topic(s):
</b>; Archaeocyatha; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian; <b>Geography: </b>France, Montagne
Noire^Some Archaeocyathan cups have been found in two different
localities of the same Brusque Unit, along the Arnac-Brusque road
(Tarn). The first one is correlated with the small carbonaceous lenses
containing Epiphyton. Cyanophyceans and Archaeocyathans (Retecoscinus
boyeri Debrenne), situated in the Minervois to the base of the mixed
carbonate/siliciclastic transitional horizon (&#034;alternances&#034;
Upper Orbiel Formation) in the Southern flank of the Montagne Noire.
The second one (K2b Donnot and Guerangue 1978, contains highly
distorted cups (Graphoscyphia and Coscinocyathus ) which are not
correlable with any formation of the Southern Flank.The generic
composition of the Archaeocyathan fauna suggests a Middle Lower
Cambrian age for the fossiliferous rocks of the Northern part of the
Montagne Noire.^1";
s[320] = "PEREJON A., MORENO-EIRIS E., HERRANZ P. (1981).- Datacion con
Arqueocyatos del Cambrico inferior al norte de Llerena, Badajoz (SE de
Espana).- Estudios Geol. 37: 86-96.- <b>FC&#038;P 11-2</b>, p. 22,
ID=1818^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy; Archaeocyatha;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography: </b>Spain SE^^1";
s[321] = "COURJAULT-RADE P., DEBRENNE F. (1987).- Tectono-climatic
controls on Archaeocyathan fauna development in Lower Cambrian
sequences of Montagne Noire.- International Symposium Terminal
Precambrian and Cambrian Geology, Yichang (Sept. 8-14 1987), Abstracts
volume: 14-15.- <b>FC&#038;P 17-1</b>, p. 43, ID=2169^<b>Topic(s):
</b>ecology; Archaeocyatha; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography:
</b>France, Montagne Noire^^1";
s[322] = "PEREJON A., MORENO-EIRIS E. (2007).- Ovetian cryptic
archaeocyaths, lower Cambrian from Las Ermitas (Córdoba, Spain).-
Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Schriftenreihe der
Erdwissenschaftlichen Kommissionen 17: 113-137. ISBN
978-3-7001-3826-6.- <b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p. 44, ID=2323^<b>Topic(s):
</b>; Archaeocyatha; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian Ovetian; <b>Geography: </b>Spain,
Cordoba^^1";
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s[323] = "ABAD A. (1987).- Primera cita de Arqueociatidos en Cataluna.
[in Spanish].- Trab. Mus. geol. Seminario Barcelona 222: 10.-
<b>FC&#038;P 20-1.1</b>, p. 64, ID=2840^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy;
Archaeocyatha; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian; <b>Geography: </b>Spain, Catalonia^^1";
s[324] = "PEREJON A. (1994).- Palaeogeographic and biostratigraphic
distribution of Archaeocyatha in Spain.- Courier Forschungsinstitut
Senckenberg 172 [Oekentorp-Kuester P. (ed.) Proceedings of the VI.
International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and Porifera, Vol. 2]:
341-354.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 23, ID=4091^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biogeography, biostratigraphy; Archaeocyatha; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L;
<b>Geography: </b>Spain^The biostratigraphy for the Lower Cambrian
succession in Spain as proposed by Perejon (1986) is here modified on
the basis of new observations. The finding of new outcrops of
unquestionable Lower Cambrian age in the Spanish Pyrenees (Gerona)
which bear a diverse and abundant archaeocyath assemblage (Abad 1987,
1989), the recently revised archaeocyath systematics, palaeogeography
and biostratigraphy and new data on Spanish palaeontology suggest a
revision of the biostratigraphic framework. This also allows new
observations to be made upon archaeocyath systematics, biostratigraphy
and palaeogeography. The Lower Ovetian Substage includes Capsulocyathus
and another 22 genera in Zone I; Robertocyathus, Tumulocyathus,
Sclerocyathus, Gordonifungia, Tumulifungia, Geocyathus, Spinosocyathus
and another 25 genera appear in Zone II; Echinocyathus and 21 further
genera appear in Zone HI. The Upper Ovetian Substage includes three
archaeocyath genera in Zone IV; five genera of wide stratigraphic range
appear in Zone V; Dictyofavus and another seven genera are presented in
Zone VI; and Anthomorpha, Porocoscinus, Prismocyathus and 19 further
genera appear in Zone VII. The Lower Marianian Substage includes eight
archaeocyath genera in Zone VIE; Mennericyathus, Densocyathus,
Chouberticyathus and another 18 genera occur in Zone IX.^1";
s[325] = "ELICKI O., DEBRENNE F. (1993).- The Archaeocyatha of
Germany.- Freiberger Forschungshefte C450: 3-41.- <b>FC&#038;P
23-1.1</b>, p. 84, ID=4192^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Archaeocyatha;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography: </b>Germany^^1";
s[326] = "PEREJON A. (1973).- Contribucion al conocimiento de los
Arqueociâtidos de los yacimientos de Alconera (Badajaz).- Estud. geol.
29, 2: 179-206.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 47, ID=5192^<b>Topic(s):
</b>; Archaeocyatha; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography: </b>Spain, Badajoz^^1";
s[327] = "PEREJON A. (1975).- Nuevas faunas de Arqueociatos del
Cambrico inferior de Sierra Morena (I).- Tecniterrae 8: 8-29.-
<b>FC&#038;P 5-2</b>, p. 11, ID=5448^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa;
Archaeocyatha; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography: </b>Spain, Sierra
Morena^Historique des recherches sur le Cambrien d&#039;Espagne et
particulièrement de la Sierra Morena, liste de faune et description des
genres et des espèces notamment les nouvelles formes Cordobicyathus
deserti Per., Aldanocyathus pedrochei Per., A.valdegrajensis Per.,
A.zaharensis Per.^1";
s[328] = "PEREJON A. (1975).- Arqueociatos de los subordenes
Monocyathina y Dokidocyathina.- Boletin de la Real Sociedad Espanola de
Historia Natural, seccion Geologica 73: 125-145.- <b>FC&#038;P 5-2</b>,
p. 11, ID=5449^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Archaeocyatha; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian;
<b>Geography: </b>Spain^Les espèces décrites des genres Archaeolynthus,
Tumuliolynthus, Dokidocyathus (en fait Dokidolynthus), Cordobicyathus,
provenant de Las Ermitas donnent un âge de la base du Cambrien pour ces
formations.^1";
s[329] = "PEREJON A. (1975).- Arqueociatos Regulares del Cambrico
inferior de Sierra Morena, SW de Espana.- Boletin de la Real Sociedad
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Espanola de Historia Natural, seccion Geologica 73: 147-193.-
<b>FC&#038;P 5-2</b>, p. 11, ID=5450^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy,
biostratigraphy; Archaeocyatha; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography:
</b>Spain, Sierra Morena^Description d&#039;une faune abondante de la
région Sud-Ouest de l&#039;Espagne, comportant notamment des espèces
des genres Aldanocyathus, Robustocyathus, Inessocyathus, Afiacyathus,
Sibirecyathus, Taylorcyathus, et d&#039;un nouveau genre Morenicyathus
Per. L&#039;age proposé par l&#039;auteur serait Tommotien supérieur ou
Atdabanien pour la région de Cordoue et Atdabanien plus tardif pour
Alconera.^1";
s[330] = "PEREJON A. (1976).- Nuevas faunas de Arqueociatos del
Cambrico inferior de Sierra Morena (II).- Tecniterrae 9: p7-24.-
<b>FC&#038;P 5-2</b>, p. 12, ID=5451^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa;
Archaeocyatha; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian; <b>Geography: </b>Spain, Sierra
Morena^Suite de l&#039;article du décembre 1975 de la même publication;
description des espèces des genres Afiacyathus, Sibirecyathus,
Taylorcyathus et Morenicyathus, avec en plus l&#039;étude des formes à
planchers Retecoscinus et Mennericyathus et des Irréguliers Bicyathus,
Chouberticyathus, Andalusicyathus (gen. nov.), genre très intéressant
groupant les formes à courtes baguettes de type Dictyocyathus,
associées à une muraille interne à plusieurs pores par espace
intertaenial et une muraille externe simple.^1";
s[331] = "SEDLAK W. (1973).- Archaeocyatha fauna of St. Cross in
Lysogory Chain.- Zeszyty Naukowe KUL 1973, 16, 1: 81-83; Lublin.-
<b>FC&#038;P 6-1</b>, p. 8, ID=5480^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Archaeocyatha ?;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cambrian U; <b>Geography: </b>Poland, Holy Cross^^1";
s[332] = "SEDLAK W. (1974).- Stratigraphic position of Archaeocyathid
fauna from Lysa Gora (the Holy Cross Mountains).- Ann. Phil. 1974, 22,
3: 103-119.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-1</b>, p. 8, ID=5481^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Archaeocyatha ?; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian U; <b>Geography: </b>Poland, Holy
Cross^^1";
s[333] = "ZAMARRENO I., PEREJON A. (1976).- El nivel carbonatado del
Cambrico de Pedrafita (zona asturoccidental-leonesa, NW de Espana):
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Asturica 20, 2: 17-32; Oviedo.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-1</b>, p. 31,
ID=5528^<b>Topic(s): </b>carbonates; carbonates Archaeocyatha;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography: </b>Spain NW^^1";
s[334] = "GIL CID M.D., PEREJON A., SAN JOSE de M.A. (1976).-
Estratigrafia y paleontologia de las calizas cambricas de los
Navalucillos (Toledo).- Tecniterrae Esp. 3, 13: 11-29.- <b>FC&#038;P
7-1</b>, p. 18, ID=5570^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy; geology,
Archaeocyatha; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian; <b>Geography: </b>Spain, Toledo Mts^^1";
s[335] = "PEREJON A., MORENO F., VEGAS R. (1976).- Datacion de las
calizas del Cambrico inferior de los Navalucillos (Montes de Toledo):
faunas de Arqueociatos.- Breviora geol. Asturica 20, 3: 33-46; Oviedo.-
<b>FC&#038;P 7-1</b>, p. 19, ID=5572^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy;
geology, Archaeocyatha; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography: </b>Spain, Toledo Mts^^1";
s[336] = "MARTIN-CARO I., MORENO-EIRIS E., PEREJON A., de SAN JOSE M.A.
(1979).- Hallazgo de Arqueociatos en las calizas de la Estrella (Montes
de Toledo occidentales, Toledo, Espana).- Estudios geol. 35: 384-387.-
<b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 22, ID=5782^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Archaeocyatha;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography: </b>Spain, Toledo Mts^^1";
s[337] = "LINAN E., PEREJON A. (1981).- El Cambrico inferior de la
Unitad de Alconera, Badajoz (Sud de Espana).- Boletin de la Real
Sociedad Espanola de Historia Natural, seccion Geologica 79: 125-148.-
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<b>FC&#038;P 11-1</b>, p. 55, ID=6126^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy; geology, Archaeocyatha; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography: </b>Spain S^^1";
s[338] = "LINAN A., PEREJON A. (1981).- El Cambrico inferior de la &#034;Unidad de Alconera&#034;, Badajoz (SW de Espana).- Boletin de la Real Sociedad Espanola de Historia Natural, seccion Geologica 79, 1-2: 125-148.- <b>FC&#038;P 11-2</b>, p. 22, ID=6149^<b>Topic(s): </b>geology; geology, Archaeocyatha; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography: </b>Spain SW^^1";
s[339] = "BIALEK D., RACZYNSKI P., SZTAJNER P., ZAWADZKI D. (2007).- Archaeocyatha from the Wojcieszow Limestone. [in Polish, with English summary].- Przeglad Geologiczny 55, 12, 2: 1112-1116.http:&#47;&#47;www.pgi.gov.pl/.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 28, ID=6389^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy, biostratigraphy; Archaeocyatha; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography: </b>Poland, Sudetes^This is an introductory presentation of Archaeocyaths found near Myslow in the Kaczawskie Mountains [Sudetes]. Estimating the exact age of the Archaeocyaths-containing Wojcieszów Limestone, has been a matter of dispute. Previously regarded as Cambrian, they were recognised as Silurian in 2000 (Skowronek &#038; Steffahn). After more than 120 years of controversies this finding finally proves Early Cambrian age of this unit. Introductory taxonomic studies have shown similarity between Myslow Archaeocyaths - represented, among others, by genera Dokidocyathella, Erismacoscinus, Afiacyathus, Leptosocyathus and Protopharetra - and those from the Doberlug syncline (Germany). This dating is of great importance for establishing the lithostratigraphic column of the Kaczawa Mountains and Cambrian palaeogeographic reconstructions.^1";
s[340] = "MORENO-EIRIS E. (1994).- Lower Cambrian reef mounds of Sierra Morena (SW Spain).- Courier Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg 172 [Oekentorp-Kuester P. (ed.) Proceedings of the VI. International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and Porifera, Vol. 2]: 185-192.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 18, ID=4074^<b>Topic(s): </b>mounds microbial-archaeocyathan; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Monera Porifera; Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography: </b>Spain, Sierra Morena^The microbial-archaeocyathan reef mounds of Sierra Morena have different characteristics, related to the position in the carbonate platform, the spatial distribution of facies and the internal structure. The organic components are algal structures mainly, with cryptalgal and calcimicrobes boundstones; the archaeocyathans are accessory elements. The mixed platform in the Sierra de Cordoba presents reef mounds built by archaeocyathan framework in the Arroyo Pedroche section. A reef complex was developed in the Las Ermitas hill, where the bioherms are constituted by calcimicrobes and scattered archaeocyathans. The Alconera reef mounds are formed by cryptalgal structures, such as thrombolites, stromatactis and stromatolites, associated to scarce archaeocyathans. Other types of bioherms are constituted by calcimicrobes, stromatactis and archaeocyathans. These reef mounds are overlapping and Cambrian karstic structures have been recognized.^1";
s[341] = "SEDLAK W. (1981).- Cambrian megascopic alga-like forms accompanying Corallicyathida in quartzite beds of Lysa Góra.- Acta Palaeontologica Polonica 25, 3-4: 669-670.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 35, ID=5957^<b>Topic(s): </b>problematica; Algae ?; <b>Systematics: </b>algae; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian U; <b>Geography: </b>Poland, Holy Cross^^1";
s[342] = "SEDLAK W. (1976).- Kambryjska fauna Corallicyathida z Lysej Gory. [Cambrian Corallicyathid fauna from Lysa Gora; in Polish].- Kwartalnik Geologiczny 1976, 20, 4: 966-967.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-1</b>, p. 8, ID=5482^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Corallicyathida; <b>Systematics: </b>problematica; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian U; <b>Geography: </b>Poland, Holy Cross^^1";
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s[343] = "SEDLAK W. (1976).- Corallicyathida - nowy rzad kambryjskiej fauny z piaskowcow kwarcytowych Lysej Gory. [Corallicyathida - new order of Cambrian fauna from quartzitic sandstones of Lysa Gora; in Polish].- Materialy II Naukowej Konferencji Paleontologow, Kielce 1976: 28-29.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-1</b>, p. 8, ID=5483^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Corallicyathida; <b>Systematics: </b>problematica; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian U; <b>Geography: </b>Poland, Holy Cross^^1";
s[344] = "SEDLAK W. (1977).- Some aspects on stratigraphy and taxonomy of Cambrian fauna found on Lysa Gora (the Swietokrzyskie Mountains, Central Poland).- Memoires du BRGM 89 [J.P. Chevalier (ed.): Second Symposium international sur les coraux et recifs coralliens fossiles; Paris, 1975]: 42-48.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-1</b>, p. 8, ID=5484^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Corallicyathida; <b>Systematics: </b>problematica; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian U; <b>Geography: </b>Poland, Holy Cross^^1";
s[345] = "ZAMARRENO I., DEBRENNE F. (1977).- Sedimentologie et biologie des constructions organogenes du Cambrien inferieur du Sud de l&#039;Espagne.- Memoires du BRGM 89 [J.P. Chevalier (ed.): Second Symposium international sur les coraux et recifs coralliens fossiles; Paris, 1975]: 49-61.- <b>FC&#038;P 7-1</b>, p. 19, ID=5573^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs sedimentology; reefs, sedimentology; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography: </b>Spain S^^1";
s[346] = "LINAN E., MORENO-EIRIS E., PEREJON A., SCHMITT M. (1982).- Fossils from the basal levels of the Pedroche Formation, Lower Cambrian (Sierra Morena, Cordoba, Spain).- Boletin de la Real Sociedad Espanola de Historia Natural, seccion Geologica 79: 277-286.- <b>FC&#038;P 12-2</b>, p. 19, ID=6203^<b>Topic(s): </b>; paleontology; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography: </b>Spain, Sierra Morena^^1";
s[347] = "GALLE A., HLADIL J. (1991).- Lower Palaeozoic corals of Bohemia and Moravia.- Excursion B3, VI International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and Porifera, Muenster, 83 pp.- <b>FC&#038;P 20-2</b>, p. 48, ID=2909^<b>Topic(s): </b>excursion guide; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic L; <b>Geography: </b>Czech Republic, Moravia^^1";
s[348] = "WEYER D. (1984).- Korallen im Palaozoikum von Thuringen.- Hallscher Jahrbuch fur Geowissenschaft 9: 5-33.- <b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p. 51, ID=1016^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Thuringia^^1";
s[349] = "BOGOYAVLENSKAYA O.V., YANET F.Ye. (1980).- The fundamental stages of the evolution of the Stromatoporata and the tabulates of the Paleozoic as illustrated from the Urals.- Korally i rify fanerozoya SSSR [B.S. Sokolov (ed.)]: 25-33; Nauka, Moskva.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-2</b>, p. 50, ID=0362^<b>Topic(s): </b>phylogeny; stroms, Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Urals^^1";
s[350] = "BOGOYAVLENSKAYA O.V., DANSHINA N.V. (1982).- Opyt izuchenia amfiporovykh soobshchestv (Stromatoporata) v paleozoe Urala i Volgo-Ural&#039;skoi oblasti.- Teoriya i opyt ekostratigrafii, Tallin: 18-19.- <b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p. 54, ID=1032^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stroms, Amphipora; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Urals^Attempt at a study of amphiporid communities (Stromatoporata) in the Paleozoic of the Urals and polar Uralian region.^1";
s[351] = "POTY E., in KIMPE W.F.M. et al. (1978).- Paleozoic deposits east of the Brabant Massif in Belgium and the Netherlands.- Mededelingen Rijks Geologische Dienst .- <b>FC&#038;P 9-2</b>, p. 41, ID=0328^<b>Topic(s): </b>geology; geology; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic; <b>Geography: </b>Ardennes, Brabant Massif^^1";
s[352] = "SERVAIS T., POTY E., TOURNEUR F. (1997).- The Upper Ordovician coral fauna of Belgium and its palaeobiogeographical
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significance.- Boletin de la Real Sociedad Espanola de Historia
Natural, Seccion Geologica 92, 1/4: 259-270.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-2</b>, p.
30, ID=3718^<b>Topic(s): </b>biogeography, E Avalonia; coral fauna;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician
Ashg; <b>Geography: </b>Ardennes, Brabant Massif^Carbonate facies are
not common in the Lower Paleozoic sections of Belgium. Limestones and
calcareous shales are only present in the Upper Ordovician Fosses
Formation in the Sambre-et-Meuse area, between the Brabant Massif and
the Ardenne. In these levels, dated as Ashgillian, numerous green
algae, as well as rugose and tabulate corals have been found. Their
presence was probably related to a general warming event in the
Ashgillian. However, it also indicates possible palaeotropical
conditions for the area of sedimentation, implying that the
Sambre-et-Meuse area was probably located in low latitudes during
latest Ordovician time. This is further evidence for the rapid drifting
of the East Avalonia terrane from Gondwana towards Baltica.^1";
s[353] = "YANET F.E. (1977).- Novoe o tabulatakh i gelioliToideakh
Ordovika zapadnogo sklona Urala. [new data on Ordovician Tabulata and
Heliolitida of western slopes of Urals; in Russian].- Trudy Inst. geol.
geokhim. AN SSSR, Ural. nauch. centr. 128 [G.N. Papulov &#038; M.G.
Breyvel (eds): Novye materialy po paleontologii Urala]: 31-48.-
<b>FC&#038;P 8-2</b>, p. 48, ID=5723^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata,
Heliolitida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata Heliolitida;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Urals^This
is a report on the stratigraphical range of Tabulata and Heliolitoidea
from the late Middle and Upper Ordovician at the western slopes of
central Urals, which is based on new identifications. Species
previously described as from the Ordovician are in fact Silurian in
age. The invalidation of the genus Praesyringopora Ivanov has been
confirmed: it is a younger synonym of Uralopora Sokolov 1951. * Two
species of the Tabulata are described: Uralopora flexibilis Sokolov
1931 and - as a new species - Lyopora crassiana, as well as three
species of the Heliolitoidea: Cyrtophyllum bellum Ivaniv 1930, and -
again as a new species - Acdalopora ivanovi and Plasmoporella
angusta.^1";
s[354] = "ANTOSHKINA A.I. (1996).- Ordovician Reefs of the Ural
Mountains, Russia: A Review.- Facies 35, 1: 1-7.- <b>FC&#038;P
25-2</b>, p. 64, ID=3165^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, geology; reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician U; <b>Geography:
</b>Russia, Urals^The Upper Ordovician reefs of the Urals were formed
at a subsiding shelf-margin during an early Late Ashgillian (Surya time
interval) regressive phase. Reefs of this age were studied in detail
from the western slope of the Northern, the Subpolar and the Polar
Urals with respect to lithofacies, biotic composition and
paleogeographical patterns. The thickness of the reefs varies between
100 and 500m. The backreef areas are characterized by lagoons with
increased salinity and sabkha development. Microbial associations and a
diverse algal flora (Cyanophyta, green and red algae and alga incertae
sedis) are the main constituents of reefal boundstones. Tabulate and
rugose corals, heliolitids, calcareous sponge-like fossils, bryozoans
and problematic hydroids were also part of the reef communities. Each
reef exhibits a characteristic framework-building association. Reef
development was terminated by a rapid and abrupt sea-level rise at the
end of the middle Upper Ashgillian connected with the global Late
Ordovician glaciation.^1";
s[355] = "TOURNEUR F., VANGUESTAINE M., BUTTLER C., MAMET B.,
MOURAVIEFF N., POTY E., PREAT A., (1993).- A preliminary study of
Ashgill carbonate beds from the lower part of the Fosses Formation
(Condroz, Belgium).- Geological Magazine 130, 5: 673-679.- <b>FC&#038;P
22-2</b>, p. 25, ID=3480^<b>Topic(s): </b>sedimentology, carbonates;
sedimentology, paleontology; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Ordovician Ashg; <b>Geography: </b>Ardennes, Condroz^The
sedimentology and palaeontology of carbonate beds in the lower part of
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the Fosses Formation (Ashgill of the Condroz area, central Belgium)
have been investigated. Two depositional interpretations are suggested:
deposition either near a platform-ramp margin as bioclastic turbidites
and interbedded shales or on a shelf as a transgressive sequence
following a regressive event. Faunal affinities with the Baltic area
and Wales are confirmed, and the location of Belgium in the tropics
during the Ashgill is supported by the calcareous algae and the coral
fauna. [note: tabulate and rugose corals are illustrated for the first
time from the Belgian Ordovician; systematic works are still in
progress on these groups, particularly the Halysitids, studied with B.
Hubmann; new outcrops in the Upper Ordovician of the Condroz area are
investigated by the same team]^1";
s[356] = "KRIZ J., FRYDA J., GALLE A. (2001).- The epiplanktic
anthozoan, Kolihaia eremita Prantl, 1946 (Cnidaria), from the Silurian
of the Prague Basin (Bohemia).- Journal of the Czech Geological Society
46, 3 [Havlícek Volume]: 239-245.- <b>FC&#038;P 31-1</b>, p. 53,
ID=1609^<b>Topic(s): </b>epiplanktic; Anthozoa Kolihaia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian;
<b>Geography: </b>Czech Republic, Barrandian^New material makes it
possible to classify the epiplanktic species Kolihaia eremita Prantl,
1946, supposed to be a worm or cornulitid, from the Silurian of the
Prague Basin as a member of the phylum Cnidaria and a possible member
of Rugosa or Tabulata.^1";
s[357] = "VULYKH P.Ye. (1983).- Kolongites - novy rod Geliolitid.
[Kolongites - a new Heliolitid genus; in Russian].- Paleontologicheskiy
Zhurnal 1983, 1: 39-44.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 44,
ID=0495^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Heliolitida, Kolongites;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Heliolitida; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Silurian Prid; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Urals^Revision of the
genus Heliolites based on investigations of the microstructure and the
astogeny. A new genus Kolongites with the type species K. kologensis
from the Pridolian of the eastern slope of the Ural is presented (named
after the river Kolonga). The genera Heliolites, Paraheliolites and
Kolongites show homeomorphic features. The new genus Kolongites is
assigned to the suborder Proporina because of trabecular
microstructure.^1";
s[358] = "VULYKH P.Ye. (1980).- Morfogeniya rogovidnykh geliolitoidei
pozdnego silura vostochnogo sklona Urala. [morphogeny of horn-shaped
(?) Upper Silurian heliolitids from Urals eastern slopes; in Russian].-
Korally i rify fanerozoya SSSR [B.S. Sokolov (ed.)]: pp ... .-
<b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 42, ID=5833^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Heliolitida;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Heliolitida; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Silurian U; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Urals^^1";
s[359] = "STRELNIKOV S.I. (1973).- Silurian Rugose Corals from
Chernov&#039;s uplift and the Polar Urals.- Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal
1973, 2: 46-51.- <b>FC&#038;P 2-2</b>, p. 20, ID=4815^<b>Topic(s):
</b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Chernov uplift, Urals
N^[description de 4 espèces nouvelles (Ludlow et Epiludlow); création
de Niajuphyllum (fam. inc.; assez proche des Kodonophyllidae et de
Thecacristatus - Zelophyllidae]^1";
s[360] = "SHURYGINA M.V. (1977).- Rugozy verkhnego silura Ufimskogo
Amfiteatra. [Upper Silurian Rugosa of Ufa Amphitheatre; in Russian].-
Trudy Inst. geol. geofiz. AN SSSR, Ural. nauch. centr. 128 [G.N.
Papulov &#038; M.G. Breyvel (eds): Novye materyaly po paleontologii
Urala]: 49-66.- <b>FC&#038;P 8-2</b>, p. 41, ID=5715^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Silurian U; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Ufa Amphitheatre^A Rugosa
association is described from the Demidsk beds of the Pridoli stage of
the Upper Silurian, which contains eight species one of which -
Entelophyllum polymorphum - is newly described. There is a significant
resemblance between the rugosan assemblages of the Demidsk beds and
those of the Grebensk stage.^1";
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s[361] = "BOGOYAVLENSKAYA O.V. (1973).- Stromatoporoidea du Silurien de l&#039;Oural. [en russe] .- Nauka, Moskva: 96 pp., 2 pls, 37 figs.- <b>FC&#038;P 3-2</b>, p. 47, ID=4985^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Urals^^1";
s[362] = "STASINSKA A. (1970).- Some Upper Silurian tabulate corals from Lezyce-Belcz section (Holy Cross Mts.).- Acta Palaeontologica Polonica 15, 4: 507-518.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-2</b>, p. 23, ID=0164^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian U; <b>Geography: </b>Poland, Holy Cross^A tabulate coral assemblage from the Upper Silurian (Lower Rzepin beds) of the Holy Cross Mountains is described and facial characteristics of the profile are given. -The species are Mesofavosites imbellis KLAAMANN, Fayosites pseudoforbesi pseudoforbesi SOKOLOY, Syringoppra schmidti TOHKRUYCHEY. Aulopora enodis KLAAMANN. The colonial development of Syringopora is traced.^1";
s[363] = "STASINSKA A. (1974).- Silurian Tabulata from North-East Poland.- Acta Geologica Polonica 19, 4: 501-517.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-2</b>, p. 23, ID=0166^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>Poland NE^From a profile of the borehole Widowo, in the vincinity of Bielsk Poslaski, NE Poland, seven genera of tabulate corals of Wenlockian age are described. The fauna contains Halysites (H. crassus n.sp., H. junioformis n.sp., H. senior Klaamann 1961, H. thomasi n.sp., Cystihalysites (C. blakewayensis Sutton 1964), Palaeofavosites (P. costatus Klaamann 1961, P. friyolus (Klaamann 1961), P. spiroddensis Stasinska 1967, P. tenuis Sokolov 1952, P. tersus Klaamann 1961), Mesofavosites (M. sp.), Favosites (F. lichenarioides Sokolov 1952), Cladopora (C. perrare Klaamann 1964), Coenites (C. juniperinus Eichwald 1829) and Syringopora (S. noyetta Klaamann 1961, S. yestita Tchudinova 1971).^1";
s[364] = "YANET F.E. (1999).- Nekotorye novye siluriyskie tabulyaty Urala.- Materialy po stratigrafii i paleontologii Urala. Vypusk 2. [Chuvashov B. I. (ed.); Institut Geologii i Geokhimii Ural&#039;skogo Otdeleniya Rossiyskoy Akademii Nauk, Ural&#039;skaya Regional&#039;naya Mezhvedomstvennaya Stratigraficheskaya Komissiya; 1-270, figs., tabs, pls. (160-174, 5 pls); Ekaterinburg].- <b>FC&#038;P 32-2</b>, p. 64, ID=1401^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Urals^Halysites liber sp.n., Aulocystella incomperta sp.n., Aulocystella ramificans sp.n., Fletcheria retrusa sp.n., Angopora? riphaea riphaea sp.subsp.n., Angopora? riphaea sera subsp.n., Angopora? mala sp.n., Mesofavosites opimus sp.n., Favosites foedus sp.n., Coenites crassimuralis sp.n., Coenites crassus sp.n. Coenites apertus sp.n. are described from the Silurian (Llandovery, Ludlow, but mainly Wenlock) of the eastern slope of the Urals.^1";
s[365] = "YANET F.E. (1977).- Novye tabulyaty i geliolitoidei Silura vostochnogo sklona Urala. [new Silurian Tabulata and Heliolitida of western slopes of Urals; in Russian].- Trudy Inst. geol. geokhim. AN SSSR, Ural. nauch. centr. 129 [V.P. Sapelnikov &#038; B.I. Chuvashov (eds): Paleontologiya nizhnego Paleozoya Urala]: 20-38.- <b>FC&#038;P 8-2</b>, p. 49, ID=5724^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata, Heliolitida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata Heliolitida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Urals^Two new species of Tabulata are described: Issolites fallax n.gen. et n.sp. and Catenipora festina n.sp. as well as nine new species of Heliolitoidea (Propora uralica, Diploepora bona, Helioplasmolites parvus, H. interruptus, H. lacer, H. bonus, H.(?) ramosus, Heliolites absonus, H. insolens). All of them are from the Llandovery, Wenlock and Ludlow and regarded to be an endemic fauna. * The new genus Issolites from the Ludlow is assigned to the family Favositidae DANA, 1846. * Diagnosis: Corallum mainly lump-shape. Corallites distinctly differentiated in size: large, polygonal corallites are separated from each other by 1-2 rows of
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smaller 4-6 edged corallites. Coralite walls relatively thick. Pores
round, transformed into canals in the thick walls. Base normal, usually
horizontal. Thorns present. Type species and holotype: Issolites fallax
Yanet 1977: p. 21, pl. 1 1-2; pl. 2: 1; from the Issovskian horizon,
Ludlow, eastern slopes of the Urals. Comments: The dimorphism of the
corallites being an essential difference against Favosites is
emphasized. Issolites halisitoides (Northrop 1969) from the Wenlock(?)
of Canada is presented being a questionable synonym of Issolites.^1";
s[366] = "RIGBY J.K., GUTIERREZ-MARCO J.C., ROBARDET M., PICARRA J.M.
(1997).- First articulated Silurian sponges from the Iberian Peninsula
(Spain and Portugal).- Journal of Paleontology 71, 4: 554-563.-
<b>FC&#038;P 27-1</b>, p. 105, ID=3855^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy;
Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian;
<b>Geography: </b>Iberian Peninsula^The first-described articulated
Silurian sponges from Spain and Portugal include a moderate assemblage
of hexactinellids and a single monaxonid demosponge. The sponges were
collected from a thin layer at the top of the Cyrtograptus
lundgreni-Monograptus testis graptolite biozone, in a possible volcanic
ash of latest Homerian (Wenlock) age. The sponges are from southeastern
Portugal and southwestern Spain in the Ossa-Morena Zone of the
Hesperian Massif. The hexactinellid collection includes several
specimens of the new species, Protospongia iberica, and fragments of
Diagoniella species and Gabelia (?) sp. Specimens of the latter two
taxa are too small for species identification. Demosponges are
represented by a single described specimen of a probably new genus and
species preserved as a &#034;wreath&#034; of monaxon spicules. Dermal
and gastral layers are of very fine spicules developed over the
moderately coarse, aligned, principal body spicules.^1";
s[367] = "ZHAVORONKOVA R.A. (1980).- K ekologicheskoy kharakteristike
korallov iz pogranichnykh verknesiluriyskikh i nizhnedevonskikh
otlozheniy zapadnogo sklona Yuzhnogo Urala. [ecological
charactersistics of corals of the Silurian &#47; Devonian boundary beds
of western slopes of southern Urals; in Russian].- Korally i rify
fanerozoya SSSR [B.S. Sokolov (ed.)]: pp ... .- <b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>,
p. 42, ID=5834^<b>Topic(s): </b>; corals ecology; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian U &#47; Devonian
L; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Urals^^1";
s[368] = "GALLE A. (1973).- Family Heliolitidae from the Bohemian
Paleozoic.- Sbornik Geol. Ved, Paleont. 15: 7-48.- <b>FC&#038;P
2-2</b>, p. 16, ID=4795^<b>Topic(s): </b>revision; Heliolitida;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Heliolitida; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Silurian Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Czech Republic,
Barrandian^This paper describes all species of Heliolitida from the
Silurian and Devonian of the Barrandian. The species established by
previous authors are revised and two new species are established.
Remarks concerning the morphology and ecology are included.^1";
s[369] = "GALLE A. (1983).- Spongophyllidae (Rugosa) of Bohemian
Silurian and Devonian.- Sbornik narod. Mus. Praze 39, 2: 115-126.-
<b>FC&#038;P 12-2</b>, p. 28, ID=0457^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa,
Spongophyllidae; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Silurian Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Czech Republic, Bohemian
Massif^The family Spongophyllidae from the Silurian and Devonian of
Bohemian Massif is reviewed. Two genera with three species, one of them
new, are described: Carlinastraea kettneri (Prantl 1951), Carlinastraea
martinae sp.nov., and Kozlowiaphyllum inficetum (Pocta 1902). Their
relations to European and some North American and Asian faunas are
discussed. [original abstract]^1";
s[370] = "MAY A. (2005).- Die Stromatoporen des Devons und Silurs von
Zentral-Böhmen (Tschechische Republik) und ihre Kommensalen.-
Zitteliana B25: 117-250.- <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 26,
ID=1221^<b>Topic(s): </b>commensalism; stroms; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian Devonian;
<b>Geography: </b>Czech Republic, Bohemian Massif^All stromatoporoid
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species described by Pocta (1894) from the Silurian and Devonian of Bohemia have been revised. Very extensive newcollections of stromatoporoids are coming from quarries near the Bohemian village Koneprusy (ca. 30 km southwesterly of Prague). These stromatoporoids have been collected in the Koneprusy Limestone of Pragian age and the Acanthopyge Limestone of Eifelian to Lower Givetian age. The Koneprusy Limestone contains a large reef complex. Most of the Koneprusy Limestone succession including all stromatoporoids and the reef complex belong to the kindlei conodont zone (middle Pragian). The stromatoporoids and the other reef-building organisms show a clear dependence on the facies (resp. position within the reef complex). The stromatoporoid fauna of the Koneprusy Limestone contains 15 species, but only 7 of them have been described by Pocta (1894). The new species Stromatoporella anamariae n.sp. is described. The Pragian ofthe Barrandian was no refuge for the stromatoporoids of the Eastern Americas Realm. Biogeographically, all stromatoporoid faunas of Bohemia belong to the Old World Realm. Nevertheless, the stromatoporoid fauna of the Acanthopyge Limestone is much more cosmopolitic than the fauna of the Koneprusy Limestone. The stromatoporoid fauna of the Acanthopyge Limestone is composed of 19 species, all of which are known from other occurrences in Europe, Asia, or Australia - except of Actinostroma vastum Pocta, 1894 and Stromatoporella pertabulata preisleriensis n. ssp. The stromatoporoids of the Koneprusy Limestone frequently contain commensalic &#034;worm&#034;-like organisms and only rarely the new auloporoid tabulate coral Syringopora praehanshanensis n.sp. In the Acanthopyge Limestone the new species Syringopora hladili n.sp. and three other Syringopora species occur. Possible reasons for the scarcity of stromatoporoids and reefs in the Lower Devonian may be the water temperature, the lack of branching and encrusting stromatoporoids, and the scarcity of commensalic Syringopora corals.^1";
s[371] = "MAY A. (1999).- Revision of the Silurian and Devonian stromatoporoids of Bohemia described by Pocta (1894).- Journal of the Czech Geological Society 44: 167-180.- <b>FC&#038;P 28-2</b>, p. 38, ID=4035^<b>Topic(s): </b>revision; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Czech Republic, Barrandian^Two species - one of them with 2 subspecies - come from Silurian strata, the other 9 valid species (and 2 synonyms) come from Lower Devonian strata. For every species, the recent name, the synonyms, the type material, the exact type locality, and a diagnosis is given. Lectotypes are designated for 6 species. The new species Schistodictyon koneprusiense - from the Middle Pragian of Koneprusy (central Bohemia) is described.^1";
s[372] = "GALLE A. (1974).- List of paleontological types kept in the Geological Institute of Prague (Ustredni Ustav Geologicky, Praha).- FC&P 3, 1: 35-39.- <b>FC&#038;P 3-1</b>, p. 35, ID=6257^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata, Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Czech Republic, Bohemian Massif^[lists of types of Rugosa and of Heliolitida from the Silurian (Liten Fm, Kopanina Fm) and Devonian (Upper Koneprusy Lst, Acanthopyge Lst, Zlichov Lst) of Bohemia]^1";
s[373] = "SOTO F., GARCIA-ALCADE J.L. (1976).- La fauna silicificada del Devonico de Piedras Blancas.- Trabajos de Geologia, Universidad de Oviedo 8: 87-103.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-2</b>, p. 15, ID=0123^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Anthozoa, Brachiopoda; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Spain, Piedras Blancas^Corals and brachiopods from the Moniello Fm. including the description of one new species.^1";
s[374] = "MAY A. (1983).- Ein Korallenriff im oberen Mitteldevon von Werdohl (Sauerland).- Dortmunder Beiträge zur Landeskunde, naturwissenschaftliche Mitteilungen 17: 35-46.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 22, ID=0398^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs coral, structure, ecology; reefs, coral; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Giv; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Rhenish Mts^At the
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road-side near Lothmecke a coral reef is exposed on top of a fossil-bearing siltstone. The fauna of the siltstone and the coral reef - as well as its composition - are described. From this conclusions are drawn regarding the environment at the time of sedimentation. The chronological dating is discussed. The reef belongs to the Ihmerter beds, part of the lower Honseler strata (of the lower Givetian). The &#034;normal&#034; silty bottom fauna of the Ihmerter beds is compared with the reef fauna. References are also given.^1";
s[375] = "GOODGER K.B., BUGLASS A., SCRUTTON C.T. (1984).- Sequence of coralline faunas and depositional environments in the Middle Devonian Daddyhole Limestone Formation stratotype section, Torquay, Devon.- Proceedings of the Ussher Society 6: 13-24.- <b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p. 55, ID=1040^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy, ecology; Anthozoa stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M; <b>Geography: </b>Britain, Devonshire^Stromatoporoids are important elements of the faunas of the limestones and are briefly discussed in terms of their shapes.^1";
s[376] = "WEYER D., FEIST R., GIRARD C. (2003).- Conodonta, Trilobita, and Anthozoa near the Late Frasnian Upper Kellwasser Event of the Geipel Quarry section in Schleiz, Thuringian Mountains (Germany).- Fossil Record 6, 1: 71-78 [Mitteilungen des Museum f. Naturkunde, Berlin, Geowissenschaftliche Reihe 6 (2003): 71-78].- <b>FC&#038;P 33-2</b>, p. 23, ID=1134^<b>Topic(s): </b>; paleontology; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fra; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Thuringia^New recoveries of Trilobita, Anthozoa and Conodonta from the linguiformis Zone close to the Frasnian/Famennian boundary and Immediately preceding the Upper Kellwasser Event level at Schleiz (Thuringia) are investigated. The trilobites species are Harpes neogracilis Richter &#038; Richter, 1924, Palpebralia cf. brecciae (Richter, 1913) and Acuticryphops acuticeps (Kayser, 1889), the latter is represented by several morphs with different numbers of eye-lenses; the trend to eye-reduction is discussed. The Rugosa fauna that was nearly unknown from the psychrospheric facies worldwide, comprise six taxa of the Cyathaxoniina. The rich conodont faunas permit tracing the exact boundary between the top of the Late Palmatolepis rhenana Zone and the Palmatolepis linguiformis Zone.^1";
s[377] = "GLUCHOWSKI E. (2005).- Epibionts on upper Eifelian crinoid columnals from the Holy Cross Mountains, Poland.- Acta Palaeontologica Polonica 50, 2: 315-328.http:&#47;&#47;www.app.pan.pl/article/item/app50-315.html.- <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 96, ID=1356^<b>Topic(s): </b>epibiontic; Anthozoa epibionts; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Eif; <b>Geography: </b>Poland, Holy Cross^Most of 378 Upper Eifelian crinoid columnals collected from the lower part of Skaly Beds in the Holy Cross Mountains display traces of borings produced by endobionts, but only approximately 20% of them show traces of epibionts. These infested crinoids are represented by 5 stem-based species: Tantalocrinus scutellus Le Menn, 1985, Schyschcatocrinus creber Dubatolova, 1975, Gilbertsocrinus vetulus Moore and Jeffords, 1968, Pentagonostipes petaloides Moore and Jeffords, 1968, and Cycloocetocrinus sp. They were fouled by 19 species of suspension-feeding epibionts, including saccamminid foraminiferans, rugose and tabulate corals, cyrtinitid and productid brachiopods, &#039;ctenostome bryozoans&#039;, &#039;cyclostome bryozoans&#039;, cystoporate bryozoans and rhabdomesid? bryozoans, crinoids, and organisms of uncertain affinities. The majority of these epibionts were opportunistic commensals colonizing living crinoids, and only some utilized dead crinoids as hard substrate for attachment. At least some of these epibionts seem to have settled selectively on particular crinoid host species.^1";
s[378] = "MAY A. (2003).- Die Fossilführung des Mitteldevons im Raum Attendorn-Olpe (West-Sauerland; Rechtsrheinisches Schiefergebirge).-
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Geol.-Palaeont. Westf., 60: 47-79.- <b>FC&#038;P 32-2</b>, p. 53,
ID=1412^<b>Topic(s): </b>atlas of fossils; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M; <b>Geography:
</b>Germany, Rhenish Mts^Fossiliferous localities in the Middle
Devonian strata of the Attendorn-Olpe Area (western Sauerland) and
their fossil contents are listed. Selected fossils are figured. This
increases the knowledge of the Middle Devonian fauna of the
south-western Sauerland significantly. Especially remarkable are the
following fossils: the asterozoan Eospondylus sp. from the Upper part
of the Selscheid Beds (Upper Eifelian), the tabulate coral Aulopora
(Aulopora) ex gr. liber Scrutton 1990 from the Upper Newberria-Beds
(Lower Givetian), the rugose coral Cyathopaedium paucitabulatum
(Schlüter 1880) from the Upper Newberria-Beds (Lower Givetian), the
stromatoporoid Taleastroma pachytextum (Lecompte 1952) from the
Massenkalk limestone (Upper Givetian?), the tabulate coral Thamnopora
bilamellosa Ermakova 1960 from the Massenkalk limestone (Upper
Givetian?), and the rugose coral Smithiphyllum belanskii Pedder 1965
from the Massenkalk limestone (Upper Givetian?).Thamnopora schouppei
Brühl 1999 is a junior synonym of Coenites vermicularis (McCoy 1850).
The whole material has been collected by Mr. Ludwig Korte. It is stored
in the Kreisheimatmuseum Attendorn.^1";
s[379] = "NOSE M., FISCHER U., SCHRODER St. (2001).- Paläoökologie
einer mergeligen Korallen-Assoziation aus dem höheren Mitteldevon der
Eifel (Hillesheimer Mulde).- Terra Nova 13, 6: 81-82.- <b>FC&#038;P
30-2</b>, p. 17, ID=1560^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology; Anthozoa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian
Giv; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Rhenish Mts^^1";
s[380] = "JUNGHEIM H.J. (1987).- Korallen der Eifler Kalkmulden.-
Fossilien 1987, 1: 31-36 [in German].- <b>FC&#038;P 16-1</b>, p. 56,
ID=1944^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Germany,
Eifel^[a brief popular presentation of fossil corals of the Eifel
limestone synclines]^1";
s[381] = "SOTO F. (1986).- Asociaciones coralinas del Devonico
Astur-Leones (Cordillera Cantabrica, NO de Espagna).- Trab. Geol. Univ.
Oviedo 16: 25-35 [in Spanish, with English summary].- <b>FC&#038;P
16-1</b>, p. 62, ID=1967^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology; coral associations,
reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Spain, Cantabrian Mts^The Devonian
formations of the Asturoleones region in the Cantabrian mountains,
entirely marine, are characterized from a paleontological point of view
by their rich faunal content, specially in benthonic organisms. An
important part of these faunas consists of corals (Rugose and
Tabulates) and Stromatoporoids. In detrital formations Furada-San
Pedro, Naranco-Huergas and Pineres-Nocedo, Fueyo, Ermita) corals are
scarce due to unfavourable environmental conditions and the
associations, if present, are almost exclusively referred to
&#34;Cyathaxonia-Fauna&#34;, whose stratigraphical value is relative
and only local. However, calcareous formations (Raneces-La Vid, in
part, Moniello-Santa Lucia and Candas-Portilla) show reef episodes with
a great abundance of coral fauna, where the numerous associations have
a notable stratigraphical value as also, in many cases,
paleobiogeographical, not only on a merely local but also on a
worldwide scale.^1";
s[382] = "COEN-AUBERT M., PREAT A., TOURNEUR F. (1986).- Compte rendu
de l&#039;excursion de la Societe belge de Geologie du 6 novembre 1985
consacree a l&#039;etude du sommet du Couvinien et du Givetien au bord
sud du Bassin de Dinant, de Resteigne a Beauraing.- Bulletin Soc. belge
Geol. 95, 4: 247-256.- <b>FC&#038;P 17-1</b>, p. 5,
ID=2092^<b>Topic(s): </b>geology; geology; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Eif &#47; Giv;
<b>Geography: </b>Ardennes^[with lists of Rugose and Tabulate Corals
and paleoecological remarks]^1";
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s[383] = "SCRUTTON C.T., GOODGER K.B. (1987).- Sequence of coralline
faunas and depositional environments in the Devonian carbonate
succession of the Lemon Valley, near Newton Abbot, South Devon.- Proc.
Ussher Soc. 6: 474-482.- <b>FC&#038;P 17-1</b>, p. 22,
ID=2124^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy; coral faunas; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography:
</b>Britain SW^^1";
s[384] = "HLADIL J., KALVODA J., FRIAKOVA O., GALLE A., KREJCI Z.
(1989).- Fauna from the limestones at the Frasnian &#47; Famennian
boundary at Mokra (Devonian, Moravia, Czechoslovakia).- Sbor. geol.
Ved, Paleont. 30: 61-84.- <b>FC&#038;P 18-1</b>, p. 33,
ID=2233^<b>Topic(s): </b>; fossils; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fra/Fam; <b>Geography:
</b>Czech Republic, Moravia^The reef-building fauna of the Mokra
section, extincted in the upper part of the conodont Palmatolepis
crepida Zone. Into the lower Famennian, penetrated namely less
diversified euryfacies species. The decrease in the diversity is being
associated with the Kellwasser eustatic and climatic events proved
today, from a general viewpoint, from the mid-levels of the
Palmatolepis gigas Zone up to its top (Walliser 1985, 1986) and
supposed up to the mid-levels of the Palrnatolepis triangularis Zone
(the so-called Crickites Event - Kalvoda 1986). In the Section, the
Frasnian &#47; Famennian boundary is restricted to the gap between the
intervals I and II. Under the gap, occur Scoliopora kaisini (Lecompte)
and the foraminifers Nanicella sp. - species so far found in Moravia
exclusively up to the upper limit of the conodont Palmatolepis gigas
Zone, while above the gap lower Famennian Labechia cumularis Yavorskiy
and Syringopora volkensis Tschernyshev appear already. The gap very
likely involves the current critical interval of the Frasnian &#47;
Famennian boundary corresponding to the lower third of the Palmatolepis
triangularis Zone. By contrast, the prominent lithologic change between
the Macocha and Lisen Formations (above int. IV) and extinction of
sessile benthos (by 3 to 5 cm lower in the section) do not lack a
biostratigraphic record - both the underlying and overlying levels
provide autochthonous conodonts of the upper part of the Palmatolepis
crepida Zone.^1";
s[385] = "MAY A. (1990).- Corals and other reef building organisms of
the higher Eifelian and lower Givetian (Devonian) from the northwestern
Sauerland (Rhenish Schiefergebirge).- Muenster University, Unpublished
thesis: 452 pp., 51 figs., 49 pls [in German with English summary].-
<b>FC&#038;P 19-2.1</b>, p. 21, ID=2732^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef
constructors; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Eif &#47; Giv; <b>Geography: </b>Germany,
Rhenish Mts^The Ihmert Formation is subdivided into Bergfeld-Member
(lower Upper Eifelian). Gruenewiese-Member (uppermost Eifelian). and
Dannenhoefer-Member (lowermost Givetian). The material has been
collected mostly in the coral limestones of the Gruenewiese-Member and
the Bredenbruch-Member (lower Lower Givetian) of the
Unterhonsel-Formation. From the Middle Eifelian to middle Lower
Givetian of the northwestern Sauerland (Eastern Rhenish
Schiefergebirge) 30 different tabulate corals and 21 different rugose
corals are described, as well as 21 species of stromatoporoids, 16 of
calcareous algae, and 2 of chaetetids. Only the tabulate coral
Squameoalveolites strigosus cusanorum n.ssp., the rugose coral
Smithiphyllum kloeckneri n.sp., and an unnamed calcareous red alga are
new. 5 tabulate corals, 3 rugose corals, 3 stromatoporoids, and 1
calcareous alga are described for the first time from Central and
Western Europe, but this fauna is in good accordance with the
reef-builder fauna of the Eifel Hills and Ardennes. Many species show
an important expansion of their known stratigraphical range. The most
Devonian reef-builders allow only rough stratigraphical
classifications. [first fragment of extensive summary]^1";
s[386] = "MAY A. (1991).- Korallen und andere Riffbildner aus dem
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Mitteldevon des Sauerlandes.- Dortmunder Beitr. Landeskde, naturwiss.
Mitt. 25: 139-146. [in German, with English summary].- <b>FC&#038;P
20-2</b>, p. 48, ID=2906^<b>Topic(s): </b>; paleontology, ecology;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian
M; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Rhenish Mts, Sauerland^In the
northwestern Sauerland (Eastern Rhenish Schiefergebirge) deposited
shallow marine carbonatic sediments of upper Eifelian to Givetian
(Middle Devonian) age contain numerous tabulate corals and rugose
corals, stromatoporoids, chaetetids, and calcareous algae. Their
investigation allows conclusions about the paleoecology and the
paleobiogeography.^1";
s[387] = "WEYER D., ZAGORA K. (1990).- Die ehemalige
Givet-Fossilfundstelle Buechenberg im Unterharz.- Hall. Jb. Geowiss.
15: 21-42. [in German, with English summary].- <b>FC&#038;P 20-2</b>,
p. 54, ID=2929^<b>Topic(s): </b>; paleontology; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Giv;
<b>Geography: </b>Germany, Harz^Buechenberg fossils (Rugosa,
Trilobita), described by Roemer (1843 - 1855) come from locally
developed Greifenstein facies within the off-reef realm of the
Stringocephalus Limestone. Outcrops on the north flank of Buechenberg
anticline (north of Elbingerode) had arised and vanished in connection
with iron ore mining, and most fossils always had been collected from
loose debris material only. Conodonts indicate the varcus zone
(probably middle varcus at all) in accordance with old ammonoid records
(Koch 1896, Maenioceras terebratum zone) from nearby pelagic cephalopod
limestones. The trilobite fauna corresponds to the facially identical
Acanthopyge-Phaetonellus community of Bohemian Lower Eifelian.
Concomittantly occurs a tentaculitic association of
postotomari-bianulifera zones. Anthozoa bearing beds are differentiated
into Amplexus-limestone and Bainbridgia-limestone. (Original summary) *
The chapter Anthozoa contains figures of Amplexus? hercynicus Roemer
1855, Laccophyllum sp., Cyathaxonia? hercynica Roemer 1855, and
Bainbridgia alternans (Roemer 1850).^1";
s[388] = "MAY A., BECKER T. (1996).- Ein Korallen-Horizont im Unteren
Banderschiefer (hoechstes Mittel-Devon) von Hohenlimburg-Elsey im
Nordsauerland (Rheinisches Schiefergebirge).- Berliner
geowissenschaftliche Abhandlungen E18: 209-241.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-2</b>,
p. 38, ID=3122^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy; coral horizon;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian
Giv; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Rhenish Mts, Sauerland^Basinal shales
of the Lower Banderschiefer Formation (Upper Givetian, Pharciceras
Stufe) yielded for the first time in Hohenlimburg-Elsey (City of Hagen,
northern Rhenish Massiv) an allochthonous shallow-water fauna dominated
by corals. Among a total of twenty-four taxa the solitary Rugosa
Acanthophyllum concavum simplex and Macgeea multizonata as well as the
branching tabulates Alveolites (Alveolitella) polenowi and Scoliopora
denticulata are abundant. Other Rugosa, Tabulata, stromatoporoids,
brachiopods, crinoid ossicles and nautiloids occur as minor faunal
elements. M. multizonata, A. (Alv.) polenowi and &#034;Chaetetes&#034;
barrandei are recorded for the first time from Germany. The unusual
local lack of coarse crinoidal reef debris suggests as source a
subtidal coral garden which grew marginally on top of the drowned
Steltenberg Reef from where individual specimens were washed downslope
during storm events. The fauna combines Upper Givetian and Lower
Frasnian species and contributes to the understanding of coral
biostratigraphy at the Middle &#47; Upper Devonian transition.^1";
s[389] = "MAY A. (1992).- Paleoecology of Upper Eifelian and Lower
Givetian Coral Limestones in the Northwestern Sauerland (Devonian;
Rhenish Massif).- Facies 26: 103-116.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-1.1</b>, p. 41,
ID=3211^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral horizons, ecology, paleontology;
ecology, paleontology; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Eif &#47; Giv; <b>Geography: </b>Germany,
Rhenish Mts, Sauerland^The prevailing sandy &#47; silty lower part of
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the Middle Devonian in the northwestern Sauerland includes two coral
limestone horizons, which contain a rich fauna of corals,
stromatoporoids, and calcareous algae. The Ihmert-Formation is
subdivided into three parts. The older coral limestone horizon is the
Gruenewiese-Member of the Ihmert-Formation (uppermost Eifelian), the
younger is in the Bredenbruch-Member of the Unterhonsel-Formation
(lower Lower Givetian). Conclusions about the environmental constraints
are drawn from the sedimentology and the fossil content of the coral
limestones. Predominant biostromes are built between storm wave base
and normal wave base. Only the few bioherms grew above the normal wave
base. These coral limestones were deposited in a tropical or
subtropical normal marine environment in the shallow euphotic zone.
Among the reef-builders epoecism is very frequent, and until now this
phenomenon has not been investigated in detail. Fragile rugose and
tabulate corals lived as commensals with stromatoporoids. Some other
aspects of paleoecology are concisely presented.^1";
s[390] = "MAY A. (1994).- Paleoecology and paleobiogeography of corals
and other reef-builders from the Middle Devonian of the Sauerland
(Germany).- Courier Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg 172
[Oekentorp-Kuester P. (ed.) Proceedings of the VI. International
Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and Porifera, Vol. 2]: 147-159.-
<b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 17, ID=4072^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology,
biogeography; ecology, biogeography; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Eif/Giv; <b>Geography:
</b>Germany, Rhenish Mts^In the NW Sauerland the coral limestone
horizons of the uppermost Eifelian and the Lower Givetian show a very
rich content of fossils: 28 tabulate coral species, 21 rugose coral
species, 21 stromatoporoid species, 2 chaetetid species, and 16
calcareous algae species were identified by the author. They generally
lived in a warm, normal marine environment in the shallow euphotic
zone. An analysis of the lagoonal Massenkalk sediments (upper Lower
Givetian to Frasnian) shows intertidal to subtidal cyclic
sedimentation. Herein several reef-builder associations can be
recognized. Their composition and distribution depend on water depth as
well as on the restriction of their environment. The Upper Eifelian and
Lower Givetian reef-builder fauna of the Sauerland corresponds to the
fauna of the Eifel Hills and the Ardennes, but a few of the Sauerland
species are up to now only known from occurrences east of it. The
&#034;Rhenohercynian Basin&#034; was a marginal sea, into which faunas
from the Asiatic part of the &#034;Old World Realm&#034; immigrated. A
marine connection to the &#034;Eastern Americas Realm&#034; was opened
in the Upper Givetian.^1";
s[391] = "CHENG Y.-M. (1969).- Ueber einen Goniatitien-Fund in einer
devonischen Koralle.- Muenster. Forsch. Geol. Palaeont. 14: 49-56.-
<b>FC&#038;P 1-2</b>, p. 12, ID=4635^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology;
Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Rhenish Mts^The specimen
Diplochone macrocystis (Schlueter 1889) containing a shell of
Goniatites within the corallite described by Schlueter (1889: 88) is
sectioned and restudied. The Goniatites was not taken by the polyp as
Schlueter believed. It is interpreted that the shell accidentally
happened to slip into the gullet of the polyp.^1";
s[392] = "KARNEKAMP C. (1973).- Gerolstein in de Eifel.- Grond boor en
hamer 1973, 4: 104-113.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 33,
ID=5112^<b>Topic(s): </b>; paleontology; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Germany,
Eifel^Faune de brachiopodes, pélécypodes, coralliaires du Dévonien.^1";
s[393] = "GALLE A., CHLUPAC I. (1976).- Finds of corals in the
metamorphic Devonian of the Jestedske pohori Mountains.- Vestn. ustr.
Ust. geol. 51: 123-127.- <b>FC&#038;P 5-2</b>, p. 5,
ID=5396^<b>Topic(s): </b>metamorphosed; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography:
</b>Czech Republic, Jestedske Pohori^[recorded are: Peneckiella sp.,
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Disphyllum sp., Alveolites sp. cf. A. suborbicularis and ?Actinostroma sp.]^1";
s[394] = "ZHAVORONKOVA R.A. (1978).- Granica nizhnego i srednego devona na zapadnom sklone Yuzhnogo Urala po dannym izucheniya korallov. [Lower &#47; Middle Devonian boundary of western slopes of southern Urals as marked by corals; in Russian].- Voprosy stratigrafii paleozoya (devon, karbon): 46-50; Nauka, Leningrad.- <b>FC&#038;P 8-2</b>, p. 31, ID=5695^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy; corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L/M; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Urals^^1";
s[395] = "EISENLOHR H. (1969).- Stratigraphische und faunistische Untersuchungen der Unterhonseler Schichten am NE-Ende des Remscheid-Altenaer Sattels (Rheinisches Schiefergebirge).- Muenster. Forsch. Geol. Palaeont. 14: 57-104.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 47, ID=5985^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy; corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Giv; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Rhenish Mts^[described and figured are the Givetian Rugose and Tabulate corals: Macgeea (Thamnophyllum) caespitosum, Breviphyllum cf. dianthus, Breviphyllum cf. lindstroemi, Sparganophyllum cf. gracile, Sociophyllum cf. sociale, Favistella (Dendrostella) rhenana, Hexagonaria quadrigemina, Hexagonaria philomena, Syringopora tenuis, Syringopora cf. crispa]^1";
s[396] = "BIRENHEIDE R. (1989).- Notes on the investigation of the Southern Eifelian limestone synclines.- FC&P 18, 2: 6-10. [short note] - <b>FC&#038;P 18-2</b>, p. 6, ID=6778^<b>Topic(s): </b>geology, research history; research history; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Rhenish Mts^For more than 200 years the Middle Devonian limestone synclines of the Eifel have been famous for their great variety of fossils. These limestone synclines swim like a ship&#039;s formation in abeam line in the &#034;water&#034; of the enormous sandstone-series and shales of the Rhenish Lower Devonian. The two &#034;flankships&#034; the Sötenich syncline in the north and the Prüm syncline in the south, are the largest of all synclines, and - at the same time - the &#034;cornerstones&#034; in the investigation of Middle Devonian of the Eifel. Their thick deposits are interspersed with biostromes and bioherms, which even reach up as far as the Upper Devonian in the Prüm syncline. [introductory part of a note]^1";
s[397] = "HLADIL J., PRUNER P., VENHODOVA D., HLADILOVA T., MAN O. (2002).- Toward an exact age of Middle Devonian Celechovice corals - Past problems in biostratigraphy and present solutions complemented by new magnetosuceptibility measurements.- Coral Research Bulletin 7: 065-071. [Dieter Weyer&#039;s 65th birthday commemorative volume; S. Schröder, H. Löser &#038; K. Oekentorp (eds)].- <b>FC&#038;P 31-1</b>, p. 33, ID=7100^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy; coral fauna; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Giv; <b>Geography: </b>Czech Republic, Moravia, Celechovice^First discovery of the rich coral faunas of the Celechovice (Moravia) section was in the 1830s. This Celechovice section belonged to the classical outcrops which were visited by prominent geologists who first described the Devonian system. However, a mistaken identification of the brachiopod, &#034;Stringocephalus burtini&#034;, in a position below the coral horizon with Calceola sandalina presented a long-term biostratigraphic problem. Because of this identification, many paleontological papers pushed the age of this coral horizon to the Late Givetian. An opposite trend (i.e., to keep the age of the coral horizon close to the Eifelian/Givetian boundary) began with regional correlation of trilobites (Schizoproetus) in 1960s. This continued with revisions of thick-shelled brachiopods (&#034;Stringocephalus&#034; = Kaplex obesissimus Ficner &#038; Havlicek 1975) in the 1970s, and it culminated in 1990s, with numerous studies on trilobites, corals, conodonts, dacryoconarids and crinoids. In spite of these modern biostratigraphic data, the exact age of the coral horizon remained
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unclear. It fluctuated within a wide range between the
Eifelian/Givetian and Lower/Middle Givetian boundaries.
Magnetosusceptibility stratigraphy allows the projection of the E/G
GSSP (Jbel Mech Irdane, Morocco) 5m below the base of the Celechovice
Upper Dark-colored Interval (abbrev. CUDI; beds 117-146), approximately
10m below the most productive, world-famous Celechovice &#034;Fossil
Korallen-Lagerstätte&#034;. According to the correlation of the
magnetics with the standard conodont zones, the age of the richest
Celechovice coral fauna is between the earliest Givetian hemiansatus
and Early varcus zones. [original summary]^1";
s[398] = "TYAZHEVA A.P., ZHAVORONKOVA R.A., GARIFULLINA A.A. (1976).-
Korally i brachiopody nizhnego devona Yuzhnogo Urala. [corals and
brachiopods of the Lower Devonian of S Urals; in Russian].- Nauka: 172
pp., 51 pls.- <b>FC&#038;P 7-1</b>, p. 27, ID=5582^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
corals, brachiopods; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria Brachiopoda;
Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L; <b>Geography: </b>Russia,
Urals^[described are species of Favosites, Pachyfavosites,
Riphaeolites, Echyropora, Thamnopora, Gracilopora, Caliapora, Coenites,
Rhabdacanthia, Rhizophylloides, Loboplasma, Columnaria, Fasciphyllum,
Spongophyllum, Neomphyma, Lyrielasma, Disphyllum, Acanthophyllum,
Rhizophyllum and Gyaloplasma n.g., Ceriocysta n.g.]^1";
s[399] = "KAEVER M., OEKENTORP Kl., SIEGFRIED P. (1980).- Fossilien
Westfalens. Invertebraten des Oberdevons.- Muenstersche Forschungen zur
Geologie und Palaeontologie 50: 1-276.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-2</b>, p. 39,
ID=0301^<b>Topic(s): </b>; paleontology; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria
Porifera; Anthozoa Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian;
<b>Geography: </b>Germany, Westphalia^Illustrations and descriptions of
Devonian corals and stromatoporoids from Westphalia.^1";
s[400] = "MAY A. (1986).- Biostratigraphische Untersuchungen im
Mitteldevon des Nordwest-Sauerlandes (Rheinisches Schiefergebirge).-
Dortmunder Beitr. Landeskunde, natw. Mitt. 20: 23-55. [in German, with
English summary].- <b>FC&#038;P 16-1</b>, p. 75, ID=2016^<b>Topic(s):
</b>geology; geology, stratigraphy; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria
Porifera; Anthozoa Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M;
<b>Geography: </b>Germany, Rhenish Mts^[extensive fossil-collections of
sandy-shaly Middle Devonian deposits of the northwestern Sauerland are
presented. By means of brachiopods (atrypids, spiriferids) it is
possible to project the standard subdivision of the Eifel into this
sedimentary sequence. Besides other fossil groups also corals and
stromatoporoids are listed]^1";
s[401] = "AVLAR H., MAY A. (1997).- Zur Fauna und Stratigraphie der
cultrijugatus-Schichten (Wende Unter- &#47; Mittel-Devon) im
West-Sauerland (Rheinisches Schiefergebirge).- Coral Research Bulletin
05: 103-119.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-1</b>, p. 41, ID=3798^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
fossils; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria Porifera; Anthozoa
Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L/M; <b>Geography:
</b>Germany, Rhenish Mts^Within the southwestern part of the Ebbe
Anticline (Western Sauerland, Rhenish Massif) the cultrijugatus Beds
represent the upper Upper Emsian and Lower Eifelian. Based on
lithological differences of the vertical sequence it is possible to
subdivide these beds into the Lower, Middle and Upper cultrijugatus
Beds in the area of Kierspe and Meinerzhagen. The Lower &#47; Middle
Devonian boundary is in the Middle cultrijugatus Beds. The previous
&#034;Meinerzhagener Korallenkalk&#034; named Upper cultrijugatus Beds
include reefoid structures (biostromes) and contain a rich fauna of
reef-builders. The stromatoporoids Schistodictyon amygdaloides
subvesiculosum (Lecompte 1951) and Clathrocoilona (Clathrocoilona)
curiosa (Bargatzky 1881), the chaetetid Pachytheca stellimicans
Schlueter 1885, the tabulate corals Thamnopora angusta Lecompte 1939,
Alveolites (Alveolites) edwardsi edwardsi Lecompte 1939, Alveolites
(Alveolites) intermedius Smith 1933, Squameoalveolites fornicatus
(Schlueter 1889), Coenites vermicularis (McCoy 1850), and Platyaxum
(Roseoporella) gradatum (Lecompte 1939) as well as the rugose corals
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Cyathophyllum (Peripaedium) planum (Ludwig 1866), Acanthophyllum
heterophyllum (Milne-Edwards &#038; Haime 1851), and Mesophyllum
(Mesophyllum) cylindricum (Schlueter 1882) are described from the Upper
cultrijugatus Beds south of Kierspe, respectively west of Meinerzhagen.
Schistodictyon amygdaloides subvesiculosum, Alveolites (Alveolites)
intermedius, and Coenites vermicularis are found in the Eastern Rhenish
Massif for the first time. The coral limestones originated in a period
of reduced sediment supply within a tropical or subtropical, shallow
marine environment. The stratigraphical ranges of the investigated
reef-builders demonstrate, that the reef-builder fauna was not affected
perceptibly by the jugleri Event (= Chotec Event) of the Lower
Eifelian. Instead of this, the reef-builder fauna shows a remarkable
continuity within the whole Eifelian.^1";
s[402] = "MAY A. (1993).- Stratigraphie, Stromatoporen-Fauna und
Paloekologie von Korallenkalken aus dem Ober-Eifelium und
Unter-Givetium (Devon) des norwestlichen Sauerlandes (Rheinisches
Schiefergebirge.- Geol. Palaeont. Westf. 24: 5-93. [in German, with
English summary].- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 83, ID=4190^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biostratigraphy, ecology; stratigraphy,, stroms, ecology;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria Porifera; Anthozoa Stromatoporoidea;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Eif &#47; Giv; <b>Geography: </b>Germany,
Rhenish Mts, Sauerland^The prevailing sandy-silty lower part of the
Middle Devonian in the northwestern Sauerland includes two coral
limestone horizons, which contain a rich stromatoporoid fauna besides
many corals (Tabulata and Rugosa) and calcareous algae. Bryozoans are
unimportant reef-builders. The entire fossil content is listed up and
concisely discussed. At first the lithostratigraphical subdivision, the
biostratigraphical classification, and the facies of the sequence are
discussed. The Ihmert-Formation is subdivided into Bergfeld-Member
(lower Upper Eifelian), Gruenewiese-Member (uppermost Eifelian), and
Dannenhoefer-Member (lowermost Givetian). 21 stromatoporoid species are
described from the coral limestone horizon of the Gruenewiese-Member
and the Bredenbruch-Member (lower Lower Givetian) of the
Unterhonsel-Formation. The classification of stromatoporoids by Stearn
(1980) is applied with minor modifications. Dendrostroma fibrosum
Galloway 1960, Trupetostroma dushanense Yang &#038; Dong 1963 and
Stachyodes (Stachyodes) dendroidea kuznetskensis (Yavorsky 1957) have
been found in Europe for the first time. 8 other stromatoporoids are
described from the Rhenish Massif for the first time as well.
Lectotypes are designated for Actinostroma dehornae densicolumnatum
Lecompte 1951, Stromatoporella solitaria Nicholson 1892 and Stachyodes
(Stachyodes) dendroidea kuznetskensis (Yavorsky 1957). Synthetostroma
Lecompte 1951 is considered as a subgenus of Clathrocoilona Yavorsky
1931. Clathrocoilona spissa (Lecompte 1951) is so similar to
Clathrocoilona solidula (Hall &#038; Whitfield 1873) from the Upper
Devonian of the U.S.A., that it is valued as a subspecies of solidula.
Probably the stromatoporoid skeleton consisted originally of
high-magnesian calcite, now less diagenetically altered than aragonite,
but more than calcite. Remarks to the biogeography of Devonian
stromatoporoids are given in this paper. Conclusions about the
environmental constraints are drawn from the sedimentology and the
fossil content of the coral limestones. The predominant biostromes are
built between the storm wave base and the normal wave base. Only the
few bioherms grew above the normal wave base. These coral limestones
are deposited in a tropical or subtropical normal marine environment in
the shallow euphotic zone. Among the reef-builders epoecism is very
frequent, and till now this phenomenon has not been investigated in
such an extensive Devonian material. Some other aspects of
palaeoecology are concisely presented.^1";
s[403] = "MAY A. (1991).- Catalogue of types and voucher material for
the thesis of A. May (1990).- FC&P 20, 1.1: 91-103. [catalogue of
specimens] - <b>FC&#038;P 20-1.1</b>, p. 91, ID=6799^<b>Topic(s):
</b>collections of fossils; corals, stroms; <b>Systematics:
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</b>Cnidaria Porifera; Anthozoa Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Rhenish Mts^The whole material is From the Middle Devonian of the northwestern Sauerland (MTB 4612 Iserlohn, MTB 4711 Lüdenscheid, and MTB 4713 Plettenberg). The Selscheid-Formation is of Middle Eifelian age, the Ihmert-Formation of Upper Eifelian age, and the Unterhonsel-Formation of Lower Givetian age. If not stated otherwise, the specimens are voucher material to the descriptions and plate-figures. * The whole material is stored in the Forschungsstelle für Korallenpaläozoologie, Geologisch-Paläontologisches Institut und Museum. [lists Tabulata, Chaetetida, Rugosa and stroms]^1";
s[404] = "FERNANDEZ-MARTINEZ E. (1998).- Estudio preliminar sobre la familia Heliolitidae (Tabulata) del Dévonico de la Cordillera Cantábrica (NW de España).- Communicaciones Symposio Projecto P.I.C.G. 421: 201-203. [abstract] - <b>FC&#038;P 29-1</b>, p. 35, ID=1457^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Heliolitida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Heliolitida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Spain, Cantabrian Mts^^1";
s[405] = "HLADIL J. (1994).- Ostracodes swallowed by Palaeozoic corals? .- Lethaia 26: 313-317.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>, p. 31, ID=4224^<b>Topic(s): </b>as predator?; Heliolitida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Heliolitida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M; <b>Geography: </b>Czech Republic, Barrandian^Middle Devonian heliolitids and favositids from Central Bohemia, belonging to Heliolites &#039;intermedius&#039; LeMaitre and Favosites goldfussi Orbigny, incorporated ostracode shells within their living corallite structures. The ostracode shells were sealed in by skeletal tissue that was septal in origin (Heliolites) or they were roofed over by tabulae (Favosites). The foreign shell was near the axis of the polyp when trapped within the coral skeleton. Only ostracodes, not other rounded shells or sedimentary particles, were trapped in this way. Approximately one in 30 favositid corallites and one in 70 heliolitid corallites display this peculiar condition, where the ostracode shells seem to have been swallowed by the polyps. A probable scenario involves the injury of the mouth area and the trapping of the ostracodes. A high probability that the basal part of the polyp experienced a controlled penetration is the most striking part of the process.^1";
s[406] = "GALLE A., WEYER D. (1972).- Heliolitida (Anthozoa) aus dem Unterdevon von Thüringen.- Jb. Geol. 4: 425-457.- <b>FC&#038;P 2-2</b>, p. 16, ID=4796^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Heliolitida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Heliolitida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Thuringia^Rare Heliolitids found in the Upper Pragian (Lower Emsian) tentaculite limestone of Eastern Thuringia are revised and determined as Heliolites zagorae n.sp. and Heliolites cf. praeporosus Kettnerova 1933.^1";
s[407] = "GUNIA T. (1973).- Genus Heliolites (Tabulata) from the Chwaliszow conglomerates.- Biuletyn Instytutu Geologicznego 022, 264: 173-184.- <b>FC&#038;P 3-2</b>, p. 38, ID=4947^<b>Topic(s): </b>redeposited; Heliolitida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Heliolitida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fam; <b>Geography: </b>Poland, Sudetes^A limestone pebble with a fragment of a colony of Heliolites sp. was found in late Devonian (Famennian) conglomerates. This pebble representents older, possibly Silurian rocks. Limestones older than the late Devonian are most known in surface exposures in the region of Chwaliszów [Sudetes]. The finding of the pebble with Heliolites sp. has a great importance for palaeogeographic reconstructions.^1";
s[408] = "FERNANDEZ-MARTINEZ E.M. (1999).- Heliolitidae (Cnidaria, Tabulata) del Devonico de la Cordillera Cantabrica (NW de Espana). [in Spanish, with English abstract].- Trabajos de Geologia 21: 97-110; Oviedo.- <b>FC&#038;P 32-1</b>, p. 27, ID=7145^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy, ecology, biology; Heliolitida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Heliolitida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography:
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</b>Spain, Cantabrian Mts^This paper constitutes the first work on the
order Heliolitida (Cnidaria, Tabulata) from the Devonian of the
Cantabrian Mountains. In this area, the presence of heliolitids is
restricted to two moments, upper Emsian-lower Eifelian and Upper
Givetian, when reefal conditions were established. In spite of the
preliminary condition of this study, the systematic conclusions allow
to compare the cantabrian heliolitids with those from different regions
with Devonian reefal sediments and to deduce several biological
behaviours of these corals. [original English abstract]^1";
s[409] = "PIECHA M. (2004).- Late Famennian heterocorals from the
Refrath 1 Borehole (Bergisch Gladbach-Paffrath Syncline;
Ardennes-Rhenish Massif, Germany).- Courier Forschungsinstitut
Senckenberg 251: 123-133.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-2</b>, p. 20,
ID=1124^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Heterocorallia; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Heterocorallia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fam;
<b>Geography: </b>Germany, Rhenish Mts^The heterocoral Oligophylloides
pachythecus is described from the Refrath 1 Borehole. Theborehole is
53m deep and consists of dark grey, in part marly mudstones with few
thin intercalations of calacreous siltstones. The sediments are dated
as Middle expansa Zone (late Famennian) by conodonts. The heterocorals
are well preserved and multiple branched. The shape of the heterocorals
suggests a procumbent living condition.^1";
s[410] = "CHWIEDUK E. (2001).- Biology of the Famennian heterocoral
Oligophylloides pachythecus.- Palaeontology 44, 6: 1189-1226.-
<b>FC&#038;P 30-2</b>, p. 15, ID=1556^<b>Topic(s): </b>biology;
Heterocorallia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Heterocorallia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fam; <b>Geography: </b>Poland, Holy
Cross^Studies on the taxonomy and morphology of the Famennian
heterocoral Oligophylloides have placed great emphasis on the character
of the soft tissue, coloniality and distal development of the skeleton
with regard to the construction of the wall. Here, the existence of
soft tissue covering the entire skeleton of the colony is proposed.
Thirty-eight branching specimens have been found in addition to the
predominant single fragments of corallites; these should be regarded as
colonial with a well-developed branching form. It is here proposed that
the external wall grew not only at the distal end, and that its
thickening did not result from the overlapping of tabulae, but was
built independently of tabulae by the soft tissue covering the whole
skeleton of the colony. The following new characteristics of
Oligophylloides are described: a change in the position of septa,
so-called &#039;septal shifting&#039;, a rearrangement of the septal
apparatus; the occurrence of aulos-like structures; a groove
ornamentation on the external wall; and the granular microstructure of
the axial part of septa. A detailed study of Late Devonian
Oligophylloides corals shows that O. tenuicinctus Rozkowska and O.
pachythecus pentagonus Rozkowska are synonymous with O. pachythecus
Rozkowska. [original abstract]^1";
s[411] = "KARWOWSKI L., WRZOLEK T. (1987).- Skeletal microstructure of
the heterocoral Oligophylloides from the Devonian of Poland.- N. Jb.
Geol. Palaeont. Mh. 1987, 6: 321-331.- <b>FC&#038;P 17-1</b>, p. 13,
ID=2100^<b>Topic(s): </b>microstructures; Heterocorallia,
Oligophylloides; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Heterocorallia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fam; <b>Geography: </b>Poland, Holy
Cross^^1";
s[412] = "WEYER D. (1989).- Heterocorallia aus dem Unter-Famenne von
Thueringen.- Bulletin de la Societe belge de Geologie 98, 3/4:
327-334.- <b>FC&#038;P 20-2</b>, p. 55, ID=2931^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Heterocorallia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Heterocorallia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fam; <b>Geography: </b>Germany,
Thuringia^Oligophylloides and Heterophyllia are recorded from
cephalopod limestones of upper Cheiloceras-Stufe (Lower marginifera
zone) at Berga anticline (locality Roeppisch creek) in the Thuringian
Mountains.^1";
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s[413] = "GLINSKI A. (1998).- Eine Heterokoralle aus dem Mittel-Devon
der Eifel.- Senckenbergiana lethaea 77, 1/2: 37-41.- <b>FC&#038;P
27-2</b>, p. 56, ID=3915^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Heterocorallia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Heterocorallia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian Eif; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Eifel^A new species of
Mariaphyllia Fedorowski 1991, M. eifeliensis n.sp. (Heterocorallia) has
been discovered in the Rohr syncline (Eifel, Rheinisches
Schiefergebirge). 1st stratigraphic record in the lower Middle Devonian
Ahrdorf Formation represents one of the earliest occurrences of the
Heterocorallia. The new species represents the first discovery of the
order in the central European Middle Devonian.^1";
s[414] = "SUTHERLAND P.K., FORBES C.L. (1981).- Septal development of
Oligophylloides pachythecus from the Famennian of Poland.- Acta
Palaeontologica Polonica 25, 3-4: 497-504.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p.
46, ID=5979^<b>Topic(s): </b>ontogeny; Heterocorallia; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Heterocorallia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fam;
<b>Geography: </b>Poland, Holy Cross^[serial sections show a pattern of
septal insertion markedly at variance with that postulated for Lower
Carboniferous heterocorals]^1";
s[415] = "WRZOLEK T. (1981).- Coral growth in Oligophylloides
pachythecus Rozkowska 1969.- Acta Palaeontologica Polonica 25, 3-4:
513-517.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-2</b>, p. 66, ID=5983^<b>Topic(s): </b>growth
mode; Heterocorallia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Heterocorallia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fam; <b>Geography: </b>Poland, Holy
Cross^Coral growth in Heterocorallia is described and illustrated for
the first time. It has been studied in Oligophylloides pachythecus
Rozkowska 1969 from the Upper Famennian of the Swietokrzyskie (Holy
Cross) Mountains, Poland. One single offset at a time was formed
laterally with respect to the parent polyp. It did not inherit any
septa from the parent corallite forming its own, independent set of
septa. The young polyp was for a long time connected with the parent by
soft tissue being separated from its skeleton by a tabulotheca. The
theca and possibly all the other skeletal elements of the species
studied grew centrifugally. Evidence is presented that O. pachythecus
had a distal part of its corallite in the shape of a slender distal
cone with a set of septa protruding on top of the cone. [original
abstract]^1";
s[416] = "RIGBY J.K., RACKI G., WRZOLEK T. (1981).- Occurrence of
dictyid hexactinellid sponges in the Upper Devonian of the Holy Cross
Mts.- Acta Geologica Polonica 31, 3-4: 163-168.- <b>FC&#038;P 11-2</b>,
p. 43, ID=1875^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Porifera Hexactinellida;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Hexactinellida; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian Fra; <b>Geography: </b>Poland, Holy Cross^Hexactinellid
sponges with rigid, laterally fused, dictyonine skeletons are reported
from the Frasnian rocks of the Holy Cross Mts., Central Poland. This
occurrence with nearly contemporary undescribed forms from Belgium and
Western Australia, extend the range of the Hexactinosa back from the
Triassic, the previously earliest described sponges of an order.
[original summary]^1";
s[417] = "MEHL D., WUTTKE M., KOTT R. (1997).- Beitraege zur
Spongien-Fauna des Hunsrueckschiefers (II). Beschreibung eines neuen
Kieselschwammes (Hexactinellida, &#034;Rossellimorpha&#034;, fam., gen.
et sp. indet.).- N. Jb. Geol. Palaeont. Mh. 1997, 2: 79-92.-
<b>FC&#038;P 26-2</b>, p. 75, ID=3764^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy;
Porifera Hexactinellida; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Hexactinellida;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Hunsruck^A
new siliceous hexactinellid sponge with soft-part preservation
possesses a vase-shaped calyx attached by a basal root tuft. However,
the lack of microscleres allows only uncertain classification.
Fossilization took place in two phases, first an incomplete
pyritization of peripheral parts followed by silification of the
remaining central area.^1";
s[418] = "YOCHELSON E.L., STURMER W., STANLEY G.D.jr (1983).-
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Plectodiscus discoideus (Rauff): a redescription of a chondrophorine
from the Early Devonian Hunsruck Slate, West Germany.- Paläontologische
Zeitschrift 57: 39-68.- <b>FC&#038;P 12-2</b>, p. 46,
ID=6247^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Hydrozoa, Chondrophorina;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Hydrozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian
L; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Hunsruck^Additional specimens of a
&#034;by-the-wind sailor&#034; (vevellid hydrozoan) from the Hunsruck
Slate indicate that Palaeonectris Rauff is a subjective synonym of
Plectodiscus Ruedemann. Silurovelella Fisher is also judged to be a
synonym of Plectodiscus. The nature of the matrix and the degree of
decay and flexing of the pneumatophore disc affect preservation of
these fossils. The internal chitinoid gas-filled float structure of
Plectodiscus discoideus is often preserved as a concentrically
laminated, oval disc. After death of the organism, it was separated
from the soft tissues and before burial in the sediment, it may have
been transported by the wind and surface currents. Some new details are
added to the anatomy of P. discoideus (Rauff), and a new reconstruction
is presented. [original summary]^1";
s[419] = "HERGARTEN B. (1985).- Die Conularien des Rheinischen Devons.-
Senckenbergiana lethaea 66, 3/5: 269-297.- <b>FC&#038;P 14-2</b>, p.
47, ID=0906^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Conulata; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Hydrozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography:
</b>Germany, Rhenish Mts^The present paper is introduced by a survey of
the stratigraphic distribution of about 90% of the actually known
species of the Conulata as well as of the range of their genera. - In
the Rhenish Devonian of W.Germany, these invertebrate fossils are
extremely rare. All of the 18 species recorded till now belong to the
family Conulariidae. With the exception of the four conulariid species
of the Lower Devonian Hunsruck Shale, these taxa are revised
respectively described as new. - The Lower Devonian Conularia
subparallela G. Sandberger 1847 and the Middle Devonian species
Conularia gerolsteinensis Archiac &#038; Verneuil 1842 and Conularia
dencknanni n.sp. belong to the subfamily Conulariinae. The Middle
Devonian Paraconularia deflexicosta (G. Sandberger 1847) is placed
among the Paraconulariinae. The Lower Devonian species Climacoconus
imodevonicus n.sp. is attributed to the Ctenoconulariinae, with
reservation also the genus Holoconularia n.g. with the type species
Holoconularia hummeli (Kegel 1926), Holoconularia fimbriata (Walther
1903), and Holoconularia kiderleni n.sp. from the Lower Devonian and
with Holoconularia eifliensis (Steininger 1853), Holoconularia richteri
n.sp., Holoconularia geesensis n.sp., and Holoconularia? rospensis
n.sp. from the Middle Devonian; Holoconularia ornata (Archiac &#038;
Verneuil 1842) is the only Upper Devonian species.^1";
s[420] = "HERGARTEN B. (1994).- Conularien des Hunsrueckschiefers
(Unter-Devon) [Conulariids of the Hunsrueckschiefer (Lower Devonian)].-
Senckenbergiana lethaea 74, 1/2: 273-290. [in German, with English
summary].- <b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>, p. 63, ID=4422^<b>Topic(s):
</b>taxonomy; Conulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Hydrozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L; <b>Geography: </b>Germany,
Hunsruck^The Conularia species from the Lower Devonian
Hunsrueckschiefer are reviewed based on new material. In addition to
the four species already known from the Hunsrueck region, five further
species are described as new, one also from the Hunsrueck (Conularia
hunsrueckiana) and four from the &#034;Hunsrueckschiefer&#034; of the
Eifel region (C. mayenensis, C. bausbergensis, C. bartelsi and
Sinusconularia blasii). The new genus Sinusconularia (Suborder
Circonulariina Bischoff 1978) is described. The species from the
typical Hunsrueck region, i.e. from the slate pits at Bundenbach and
Gemuenden, are assigned to the Lower Emsian substage. However,
according to Meyer (1986), for the species from the Eifel region, i.e.
from the slate pits at Mayen and Kehrig, a Siegenian age is adopted.
The evaluation of X-ray photographs is discussed with regard to the
&#034;Chordata theory&#034; held by Steul (1984).^1";
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s[421] = "SCHRODER S., BRUHL D. (1995).- Eine Conularie (Cnidaria; Conulata) aus dem Mitteldevon der Dollendorfer Mulde (Eifel &#47; Rheinisches Schiefergerbirge).- Decheniana 148: 148-154. [in German, with English abstract].- <b>FC&#038;P 24-2</b>, p. 90, ID=4593^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Conulata Holoconularia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Hydrozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Eif; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Eifel^The rare conulariid species Holoconularia richteri Hergarten 1985 is described from the Upper Eifelian (Ahbachian) of the Dollendorfer Syncline &#47; Eifel Hills (Rhenish Massif). Some stratigraphic aspects are discussed.^1";
s[422] = "WEYER D. (1981).- Glatziella Renz 1914 (Ammonoidea, Clymeniida) im Oberdevon von Thueringen.- Hall. Jb. Geowiss. 6: 1-12; Leipzig.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-2</b>, p. 64, ID=6081^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Ammonoids, Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Mollusca Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fam; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Thuringia^[in addition to other fossils, the two Rugose corals Cyathaxonia (Cyathaxonia) sp. and Neaxon regulus (Richter 1848) from the top of the Famennian beds (middle Wocklumeria stage) of the Geipel quarry in the town of Schleiz (Berga anticline, Thuringian Mountains) are described in this paper; the faunal community represents typical cephalopod limestone facies]^1";
s[423] = "FONTAINE H. (1977).- Decouverte du genre lowaphyllum (Tetracoralliaire) dans un biostrome Eodevonien du Cotentin.- Geobios 10: 471-477.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-2</b>, p. 15, ID=0115^<b>Topic(s): </b>new records; Rugosa, Iowaphyllum; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L; <b>Geography: </b>France, Armorique^First record of Iowaphyllum in France.^1";
s[424] = "SOTO F. (1975).- Metriophyllum album n.sp. (Coelenterata, Rugosa) del Devonico inferior de la Cordillera Cantabrica (NW de Espana).- Breviora geol. Asturica 19: 51-54; Oviedo.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-2</b>, p. 15, ID=0122^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Rugosa, Metriophylllum; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L; <b>Geography: </b>Spain, Cantabrian Mts^Description of new species^1";
s[425] = "PONCET J. (1977).- Le biostrome eodevonien a Tetracorallaires coloniaux de la Roquelle (Manche): etude d&#039;un paleomilieu.- Memoires du BRGM 89 [J.P. Chevalier (ed.): Second Symposium international sur les coraux et recifs coralliens fossiles; Paris, 1975]: 116-124.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-2</b>, p. 17, ID=0144^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs ecology; reefs ecology; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L; <b>Geography: </b>France, Armorique^Hexagonaria is the main constituent but stroamatoporoids form an important part. The stromataporoids are not identified.^1";
s[426] = "BIRENHEIDE R. (1979 ).- Xystriphyllum- und Sociophyllum-Arten (Rugosa) aus dem Eifelium der Eifel.- Senckenbergiana lethaea 60: 189-221.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 31, ID=0243^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Eif; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Rhenish Mts^A reassigranent of some cerioid Eifelian species to Xystriphyllum, including 1 new species and a new subspecies and an early Eifelian new subspecies of Sociophyllum from the Eifel.^1";
s[427] = "GARCIA S.R. (1978).- Corales rugosos del Devonico de la Sierra del Pedroso.- Estudios geol. 34: 331-350.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 32, ID=0249^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L; <b>Geography: </b>Spain, Sierra Pedroso^A lower Devonian rugose coral fauna from southern Spain containing new species of Hexagonaria, Disphyllum, ?Synaptophyllum and Zelophyllum.^1";
s[428] = "COEN-AUBERT M. (1980).- Rugueux massifs cerioides du Givetien et du Frasnien de la Belgique.- Bulletin de l&#039;Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique, Sciences de la Terre 51: 1-53.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 34, ID=0260^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Giv
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Fra; <b>Geography: </b>Ardennes^Sixteen species and two forms of the
genera Hexagonaria Guerich G. 1896, Argustastrea Crickmay C.H. 1960,
Xystriphyllum Hill D. 1939 and Donia Soshkina E.D. 1951 from the
Givetian and the Frasnian of Belgium are described, figured and placed
in their stratigraphic context. Four species are new: D. micheli. D.
soshkinae. D. tenuis and D. vesiculosa.^1";
s[429] = "COEN-AUBERT M. (1980).- Representants Frasnien du genre
Scruttonia Tcherepnina S. K. 1974, (Rugosa) en Belgique.- Bulletin de
l&#039;Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique, Sciences de
la Terre 51, 4: 1-15.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 34,
ID=0261^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, Scruttonia; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fra; <b>Geography:
</b>Ardennes^The genus Scruttonia Tcherepnina S.K. 1974, of which the
diagnosis is completed, is represented in the Belgian Frasnian by four
species and subspecies: S. bowerbanki (Edwards, H.M. et Haime J. 1851),
S. boloniensis minor n. subsp., S. balconi n.sp. and S. sp. The genus
is provisionally incorporated in the family Disphyllidae Hill D.
1939.^1";
s[430] = "WEYER D. (1978).- Neaxon bartzschi, eine neue Rugosa-Art aus
der Wocklumeria-Stufe (Oberdevon) des Thuringischen Schiefergebirges.-
Zeitschrift der geologischen Wissenschaften 6 (1978): 493-500.-
<b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 37, ID=0273^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Rugosa,
Neaxon; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian Fam; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Thuringia^Neaxon bartzschi
n.sp. is described from the lower Wocklumeria-stage (Kalloclymenia
subarmata zone) of the Bohlen section, south of Saalfeld. Relations of
the genera Nicholsoniella Soshkina 1952, Catactotoechus Hill 1954, and
Guerichiphyllum Rozkowska 1969 (subfamily Guerichiphyllinae) are
discussed.^1";
s[431] = "ROZKOWSKA M. (1979).- Contribution to the Frasnian
tetracorals from Poland.- Palaeontologia Polonica 40: 1-56.-
<b>FC&#038;P 9-2</b>, p. 39, ID=0303^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian
Fra; <b>Geography: </b>Poland^39 Frasnian rugosans belonging to 25
genera and 12 families from various parts of Poland are described,
including the new genera Smithicyathus (Phillipsastraeinae),
Trigonella, Debnikiella (Marisastrinae), Piceaphyllum
(Charactophyllidae), Fedorowskicyathus (incertae sedis), Kowalaephyllum
(Chonophyllidae) and Rachaniephy1lum (?Cystiphyllidae). 22 new species
are also described.^1";
s[432] = "LUTTE B.-P. (1984).- Rugose Korallen aus dem Mitteldevon
(Givetium) der Sotenicher Mulde (Rheinisches Schiefergebirge,
Nord-Eifel).- Muenstersche Forschungen zur Geologie und
Palaeontologie.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 33, ID=0443^<b>Topic(s):
</b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian Giv; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Rhenish Mts^Systematic
research of rugose coral from the Givetian of the Sotenich syncline
(Rheinisches Schiefergebirge, Northern Eifel) lead to the
identification of the folowing solitary species: Cyathophyllum sp.,
Charactophyllum longiseptatum n.sp., Charactophyllum sp., Aristophyllum
sp., Grypophyllum dencknanni., Grypophyllum wedekindi, Acanthophyllum
heterophyllum, Acanthophyllum. vermiculare, Acanthophyllum concavum,
Acanthophyllum cf. ultimum, Stringophyllum acanthicum, Stringophyllum
buechelense, Mesophyllum (Mesophyllum) vesiculosum, Mesophyllum
(Cystiphylloides) macrocystis macrocystis. Mesophyllum
(Cystiphylloides} secundum secundum, Masophyllum (Cystiphylloides)
secundum pseudoseptatum and Mesophyllum (Cystiphylloides) secundum
conistructum.The largest in number is the family of the Cystiphyllidae
followed by the Ptenophyllidae. Distribution of Rugosa within the
Givetian is rather uniform. Only few species, as far as envisaged, are
restricted to particular beds making further investigations necessary
concerning their stratigraphic position.^1";
s[433] = "SOTO F. (1981).- Synaptophyllum aus dem Unterdevon des
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Kantabrischen Gebirges (Nordspanien).- N. Jahrbuch Geol. Palaeont. Mh
2, 91-99.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 39, ID=0463^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Rugosa, Synaptophyllum; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Spain, Cantabrian
Mts^^1";
s[434] = "WEYER D. (1982).- Neaxon cheilos n.sp. aus dem Unterfamenne
von Schleiz im Thuringer Schiegergebirge (Anthozoa, Rugosa;
Oberdevon).- Abhandlungen und Berichte für Naturkunde und Vorgeschichte
12, 5: 3-16.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-2</b>, p. 38, ID=0541^<b>Topic(s):
</b>new taxa; Rugosa, Neaxon; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fam; <b>Geography: </b>Germany,
Thuringia^From cephalopod limestones dated as upper Cheiloceras-Stufe
(lower marginifera zone) and quarried near Rodersdorf north-northeast
of Schleiz (northwestern border of Berga anticline), the new species
Neaxon cheilos is described, with discussions on stratigraphic
distribution of the genus Neaxon Kullmann 1965, and on taxonomy of the
subfamily Neaxoninae Hill 1981. The &#034;third order&#034; septa
regularly distributed between all major and minor septa in high
calicular regions of Neaxon regulus (R. Richter 1948) and Ufimia
tricyclica (Schindewolf 1942) seem similar to hyposepta, but differ in
their primary absence just as the most distal calicular margin. The new
morphological term meiosepta is proposed for these structures appearing
in a short distance below the upper calicular rim, functioning as
active septa in a small zone of the highest calice, and disappearing by
secondary incorporation into the thickening archaeothecal wall not far
from the distal margin.^1";
s[435] = "BIRON J.P., COEN-AUBERT M., DREESEN R., DUCARME B., GROESSENS
E., TOURNEUR F. (1983).- Le Trou de Versailles ou carriere a Roc de
Ranee.- Bulletin de la Societe belge de Geologie 92, 4: 317-336.-
<b>FC&#038;P 13-2</b>, p. 53, ID=0593^<b>Topic(s): </b>stratigraphy;
Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian U; <b>Geography: </b>Ardennes^L&#039;exondation temporaire
de la Carriere a Roc dit &#034;Trou de Versailles&#034; a Rance a
permis d&#039;y faire de nouvelles observations et de dater ce site a
l&#039;aide de Conodontes, Rugueux et Tabules. Le recif de marbre rouge
proprement dit peut etre rapporte au sommet du Frasnien tandis que les
calcaires noduleux a Brachiopodes qui le surmontent, appartiennent a la
base du Famennien. [original summary]^1";
s[436] = "GALLE A. (1985).- On some Moravian Devonian Rugosa.- Vestnik
Ustredniho ustavu geologickeho ., 4: 241-244.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-1.2</b>,
p. 25, ID=0864^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Czech
Republic, Moravia^^1";
s[437] = "SOTO F. (1984).- Rugose corals of the Lower-Middle and
Middle-Upper Devonian boundary beds of the Cantabrian Mountains (NW
Spain).- Palaeontographica Americana 54: 459-464 [Oliver W. A. Jr et
al. (eds): Recent advances in the paleobiology and geology of the
Cnidaria: Proceedings of the 4th International Symposium on Fossil
Cnidaria].- <b>FC&#038;P 15-1.2</b>, p. 28, ID=0883^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Spain, Cantabrian Mts^Most rugose
corals from the Devonian of the Cantabrian Mountains (NW Spain) can be
dated in terms of conodont zones. * At present the base of the
Polygnathus costatus partitus Zone is accepted as being the
Lower-Middle Devonian boundary. In the Asturo-Leonese region of the
Cantabrian Mountains the equivalent to that boundary could be the base
of the Icriodus retrodepressus Zone. The rugose corals of the Moniello
and Santa Lucia Formations will be analyzed in relation to this
stratigraphic position. Recently, the Middle-Upper Devonian boundary
has been interpreted as being the base of the Lower Polygnathus
asymnetricus Zone, equivalent to the transition Ancyrodella
binodosa-Ancyrodella rotundiloba. The association of rugose corals from
the Candas and Portilla Formations are listed with respect to this
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transition which is well established in the Cantabrian Mountains.
[original summary]^1";
s[438] = "LUTTE B.-P. (1985).- Cyathophyllum (Cyathophyllum) arduum
n.sp. (Rugosa) aus der Sotenicher Mulde (Rheinisches Schiefergebirge,
Nordeifel).- Neues Jahrbuch für Geologie und Paläontologie, Monatshefte
1985, 9: 542-552.- <b>FC&#038;P 14-2</b>, p. 34, ID=0912^<b>Topic(s):
</b>new taxa; Rugosa, Cyathophyllum; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Giv; <b>Geography: </b>Germany,
Rhenish Mts^Cyathophyllum (Cyathophyllum) arduum n.sp. is described
from the Upper Givetian Kerpen-Formation of the Sotenich Syncline
(Rhenish Massif, North-Eifel). The new species is discussed and
compared to similar forms from the Eifel District and other Devonian
localities.^1";
s[439] = "GALLE A. (1985).- Biostratigraphy and rugose corals of
Moravian Devonian (Czechoslovakia).- Newsletter for Stratigraphy 14:
48-68.- <b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p. 46, ID=0963^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biostratigraphy; stratigraphy; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Czech
Republic, Moravia^^1";
s[440] = "COEN-AUBERT M. (2004).- Two new species of Temnophyllids
(Rugosa) from the Upper Givetian of Belgium.- Bulletin de
l&#039;Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique, Sciences de
la Terre 74: 19–34.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-2</b>, p. 14, ID=1109^<b>Topic(s):
</b>new taxa; Rugosa, Temnophyllum; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Giv; <b>Geography:
</b>Ardennes^Temnophyllum delmeri n.sp., and T. ramosum n.sp. are
described in detail and come from theUpper Givetian of Belgium. On the
south side of the Dinant Synclinorium, T. delmeri is associatedwith
Sunophyllum beichuanense He, 1978 and Wapitiphyllum laxum (Gürich,
1896), at the top ofthe Mont d&#39;Haurs Formation. It is also present
in the Flohimont Member, the lower subdivision ofthe Fromelennes
Formation. At the base of the overlaying Moulin Boreux Member, there is
a levelof limestones rich in stringocephalids, diverse groups of
tabulate corals and in rugose coralsrepresented by W. laxum,
Temnophyllum ramosum, T. delmeri and locally Sunophyllumbeichuanense.
Nearly all these fossils disappear higher in the Moulin Boreux member.
The samesituation has been observed in the Philippeville Massif, on the
north side of the DinantSynclinorium and in the Vesdre Massif. As the
base of the Flohimont Member lies at the top of theLower Polygnathus
varcus Zone and as the major part of this lithographic unit belongs to
the P.ansatus Zone corresponding to the Middle P. varcus Zone, it is
quite possible that the Taghanicevent occurs in Belgium just above the
level of limestones with the last stringocephalids.^1";
s[441] = "PLUSQUELLEC Y. (2005).- Hadrophyllum asturicum n.sp., Rugosa
du Dévonien de la Chaîne Cantabrique (Espagne): seul représentant du
genre hors l&#039;Amérique du Nord.- Neues Jahrbuch für Geologie und
Paläontologie, Monatshefte 2005, 1: 46-64.- <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 34,
ID=1125^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Rugosa, Hadrophyllum;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian;
<b>Geography: </b>Spain, Cantabrian Mts^The examination of the rugose
corals assigned to Hadrophyllum orbignyi (Middle Devonian of Asturias,
NW Spain), shortly described and incompletely figured by Altevogt
(1967), allows to confirm its generic assignment but a new species must
be erected: H. asturicum. A critical review of the species referred to
Hadrophyllum shows that the genus is only represented by two species,
namely H. orbignyi and H. asturicum. H. asturicum is the only
representative of the genus in North Gondwana. Palaeobiogeographic
relationships between eastern North America provinces of Laurussia and
North Gondwana are attested by its occurrence.^1";
s[442] = "WEYER D. (2004).- Neue Rugosa-Funde aus dem Unter-Famenne von
Deutschland (Anthozoa, Oberdevon).- Hessisches Jahrbuch Geologie 131:
203-223.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-2</b>, p. 23, ID=1133^<b>Topic(s): </b>new
records; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
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</b>Devonian Fam; <b>Geography: </b>Germany^^1";
s[443] = "MAY A. (2006).- Radiastraea (Anthozoa, Rugosa) from the Emsian and Eifelian (Devonian) of Aviados, northern Spain.- Bulletin of Geosciences 81, 3: 151-162.http:&#47;&#47;www.geology.cz/bulletin/contents/art2006.03.151.- <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 33, ID=1236^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, Radiastraea; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Ems Eif; <b>Geography: </b>Spain, Cantabrian Mts^This paper describes a colonial rugose coral from the upper Emsian or lower Eifelian of Aviados (Provincia León, northern Spain). This colony, which has been figured as Phillipsastrea torreana (Milne-Edwards &#038; Haime 1851) by Almela &#038; Revilla (1950), belongs in fact to Radiastraea arachne Stumm 1937. It is the first reported occurrence of the genus Radiastraea from Europe, and an example of close palaeobiogeographical relationships between the Cantabrian Mountains and North America during the Emsian. Cantabriastraea Schroeder &#038; Soto 2003 is probably only a marginal case of Radiastraea Stumm 1937. The lectotype of Phillipsastrea torreana var. minuta Almela &#038; Revilla 1950 from the upper Emsian to lower Eifelian or upper Givetian of Aviados (Provincia León, northern Spain) is designated and described in detail. It is a subspecies of Phillipsastrea torreana (Milne-Edwards &#038; Haime 1851) with 10-12 major septa and a tabularium diameter of 1.9-2.1 mm.^1";
s[444] = "SCHRODER S. (2005).- Stratigraphie und Systematik rugoser Korallen aus dem hohen Givetium und tiefen Frasnium des Rheinischen Schiefergebirges (Devon; Sauerland &#47; Bergisches Land).- Zitteliana B25: 39-116.- <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 37, ID=1241^<b>Topic(s): </b>biozonation; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Giv Fra; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Rhenish Mts^Recent investigations in the eastern part of the Rheinisches Schiefergebirge indicate the existence of stratigraphically significant rugose coral assemblages which can in part also be used for interregional stratigraphic correlations (Belgium, France, Poland), as they display always a typical faunal succession. Accordingly, six coral associations at the genus level are established, which can be used for biostratigraphic correlation of coral bearing sequences. The composition of these faunas allow assignment of ages to reef complexes where conodonts or shelly faunas are virtually absent. Although some &#034;index species&#034; are useful to refine these correlations, it is not possible to establish true &#034;coral-biozones&#034; based on current data. [first part of an extensive abstract; taxonomic description covers 35 species, including 2 new species and one new subspecies: Hunanophrentis abnormis n.sp., Wapitiphyllum scaphense n.sp. and Phillipsastrea hennahi perforata n. ssp.]^1";
s[445] = "WEYER D. (2005).- Antilacca, ein neues Rugosa-Genus aus dem mitteleuropaischen Unterdevon.- Abhandlungen und Berichte für Naturkunde 28: 5-21.- <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 41, ID=1245^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Rugosa, Antilacca; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L; <b>Geography: </b>Europe, Central^The new genus Antilacca and ist type species Antilacca arnosti are described from the Upper Emsian of Czechia (Suchomasty Limestone from the the Barrandian area) and Germany (olistolithic Herzynian Limestones from the Harz Mts., Greifenstein Limestone of Upper Emsian to basal Eifelian from the Rhenish Mts.). By its unusual prolongated antiseptum, the taxon enters a phylogenetic lineage Laccophyllum/Hamarophyllum &#062; Antilacca &#062; Columnaxon (subfamily Columnaxoninae, family Cyathaxoniidae), representing the first trend to produce a solely antiseptal columella.^1";
s[446] = "WRZOLEK T. (2005).- Devonian rugose corals of the Phillipsastrea hennahii species group.- Acta Geologica Polonica 55, 2: 163-185.- <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 42, ID=1247^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Rugosa, Phillipsastrea; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Giv; <b>Geography: </b>Poland, Holy Cross^Massive phillipsastreid tetracorals similar to
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Phillipsastrea hennahii, defined as a Ph. hennahii species group, are
characterized by reduced intercorallite walls (thamnasterioid or
subthamnasterioid habit), by variable but generally good development of
horseshoe dissepiments at the tabularium/dissepimentarium boundary, and
by strongly deflected peripheral platforms at corallite margins. Seven
species of the Ph. hennahii species group, mostly from the Givetian of
southern Euramerica, Iberia and northern Gondwana, are reviewed. Two
species, the Middle Givetian Phillipsastrea sobolewi (Rózkowska 1956)
and the Late Givetian Phillipsastrea jachowiczi, a new species
described herein, both from the Holy Cross Mountains (Poland) are
described and illustrated. Also described from that area is
Phillipsastrea falsa Coen-Aubert 1987 from the Upper Frasnian.^1";
s[447] = "COEN-AUBERT M. (2003).- Description of a few rugose corals
from the Givetian Terres d&#39;Haures Formation in Belgium.- Bulletin
de l&#039;Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique, Sciences
de la Terre 73: 11-27.- <b>FC&#038;P 32-1</b>, p. 22,
ID=1383^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Giv; <b>Geography:
</b>Ardennes^Disphyllum mcleani n.sp., Temnophyllum wellinense n.sp.
and Pseudozaphrentis zamkowae (Wrzolek, 1993) are described in detail
and come from the Givetian Terres d&#39;Haures Formation, on the south
side of the Dinant Synclinorium. This subdivision belongs to the top of
the Polygnathus heminasatus Zone and to the Lower P. varcus Zone.
Temnophyllum wellinense is present at the base of the
lithostratigraphic unit together with Argustastrea quadridgemina
(Goldfuss, 1826) refigured herein. Disphyllum mcleani and
Pseudozaphrentis zamkowae have only been observed very sparsely,
respectively in the middle and upper parts of the Terres d&#39;Haures
Formation. At its top occur already a few species characteristic of the
lower part of the overlaying Mont d&#39;Haurs Formation. The area
located between Beauraing and Resteigne to the east of Givet is
compared to that more eastern of Hotton where the Terres d&#39;Haures
Formation is thicker and richer in coral beds.^1";
s[448] = "ROHART J.-C. (2002).- Coraux rugueux du membre des
P&#226;tures, Formation de Beaulieu (Frasnien de Ferques, Boulonnais).-
Annales de la Societe geologique du Nord 9 (2eme serie): 111-128.-
<b>FC&#038;P 32-2</b>, p. 59, ID=1388^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian
Fra; <b>Geography: </b>France, Boulonnais^A new and temporary
accessible Upper Devonian outcrop in the Ferques area (Boulonnais,
North of France), has allowed one to observer and sample the c term of
the P&#226;tures Member of the Beaulieu Formation. The following
species were collected and are briefly figured or describded:
Metripophyllum bouchardi Milne-Edwards &#038; Haime, 1850,
Catactotoechus ? variabilis Rohart, 1988, Disphyllum gradutum Tsien,
1970, Themnophyllum cf. majus Walther, 1928, Sinodisphyllum kielciense
(Rozkowska, 1980), Macgeea gallica gallica Lang &#038; Smith, 1935,
Macgeea sp., Thamnophyllum kozlowskii (Rozkowska, 1953). The age is
Upper Devonian, Frasnian, lower Part of the Palmatolepis punctata Zone.
^1";
s[449] = "SCHRODER S., SOTO F. (2003).- Lower Devonian (Emsian) rugose
corals from the Cantabrian Mountains, northern Spain.- Acta
Palaeontologica Polonica 48, 4: 547-558.- <b>FC&#038;P 32-2</b>, p. 60,
ID=1389^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Ems; <b>Geography: </b>Spain,
Cantabrian Mts^Two species of Lower Devonian rugose corals are
described from the Cantabrian Mountains of Spain: Cantabriastraea
cantabrica gen. et sp.nov. and Tabulophyllum bonarense sp.nov. The
development of root- or buffer-like attachment structures
(&#039;rhizoid processes&#039;) in T. bonarense indicates adaptation to
the soft substrate and supports corallite stabilisation. Because of
their strongly everted calices and a corresponding arrangement of
trabeculae, the colonies of the genus Cantabriastraea are assigned
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tentatively to the Paradisphyllinae, constituting the first record of the subfamily in Western Europe. Some specimens give information on colony-formation of this taxon, which is induced by strong lateral budding (nonparricidal increase) of a remarkable large and long-lasting protocorallite. [original abstract]^1";
s[450] = "COEN-AUBERT M. (2000).- Stratigraphy and additonal rugose corals from the Givetian Mont d&#39;Haurs Formation in the Ardennes.- Bulletin de l&#039;Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique, Sciences de la Terre 70: 5-23.- <b>FC&#038;P 29-1</b>, p. ???, ID=1436^<b>Topic(s): </b>stratigraphy, new taxa; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Giv; <b>Geography: </b>Ardennes^^1";
s[451] = "SCHRODER S., LUTTE B.-P. (1999).- Zur taxonomischen Stellung von &#034;Fasciphyllum varium Schlueter 1889&#034; (Rugosa &#47; Mittel-Devon der Eifel).- Senckenbergiana lethaea 79, 1: 119-129. [in memoriam Dr. Wolfgang Struve].- <b>FC&#038;P 29-1</b>, p. 58, ID=1452^<b>Topic(s): </b>systematics; Rugosa, Fasciphyllum; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Eifel^The Middle Devonian rugose coral species Battersbyia varia (Schlüter 1889) is revised. Specimens recently regarded as conspecific belong to an undescribed species of Xystriphyllum, which is closely related to Xystriphyllum implicatum (Tsien 1969). This species should most probably be split into two subspecies (or morphotypes?) because of very different development of lonsdaleoid dissepiments and completenes of septa. ^1";
s[452] = "COEN-AUBERT M. (2000).- Annotations to the Devonian Correlation Table, B142dm00-B142ds00: Stratigraphic distribution of the Middle Devonian and Frasnian rugose corals from Belgium.- Senckenbergiana lethaea 80: 743-745.- <b>FC&#038;P 30-2</b>, p. 15, ID=1557^<b>Topic(s): </b>stratigraphy, correlation table; stratigraphy; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Eif - Fra; <b>Geography: </b>Ardennes^This stratigraphic compilation for the Middle Devonian and the Frasnian is based on numerous rugose corals collected by the author in situ during geological surveys made bed by bed in various localities from the south and north sides of the Dinant Synclinorium as well as from the Philippeville and Vesdre Massifs. The framework of these investigations is provided by the recent revision of the lithostratigraphic units supervised by the Belgian Commission on Devonian Stratigraphy.^1";
s[453] = "GLINSKI A. (2001).- Tryplasma (Anthozoa, Rugosa) im Mittel-Devon der Eifel (Rheinisches Schiefergebirge, Deutschland).- Senckenbergiana lethaea 81, 1: 71-89.- <b>FC&#038;P 30-2</b>, p. 15, ID=1558^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, Tryplasma ; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Rhenish Mts^The genus Tryplasma Lonsdale 1845 with the species Tryplasma rohrensis n.sp. (family Tryplasmatidae Etheridge 1907) has been recorded from the middle and western European Middle Devonian for the first time. Tryplasma is widely distributed in the lowermost part of the coral-rich Niederehe Subformation (Eifelian, Ahrdorf Formation) of the Eifel Mountains. From investigation of the trabecular microstructure of the new species Tryplasma rohrensis in view of its taxonomic value and related terminology, the hitherto preferred idea of &#034;rhabdacanths&#034; sensu Hill (1936) cannot be fully accepted and is instead contrasted with the concept of &#034;Primärseptum&#034; of some earlier authors. Microscopic analysis revealed identical acanthine characteristics in a species of the tabulate genus Syringocystis Deng 1966, thus suggesting a basic revision and reinterpretation of its systematic position. Syringocystis can clearly be compared with Tryplasma and so possibly classified as a rugose coral. The horizon with Tryplasma constitutes a sharp stratigraphical marker. Its horizontal distribution supports the isochronic correlation of the Niederehe reefal facies in the individual Eifel Synclines and, in addition, confirms the traditional dating of
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the stratigraphic boundary layers of the Ahrdorf and Junkerberg
formations. There is no age relationship between the Antoniusbusch Reef
near Rohr and the Bouderath Reef (Hollerberg) in the eastern
Blankenheim Syncline, which belongs to the Nohn Formation. Regional
analysis of Tryplasma occurrences indicates many biostratigraphical
parallels between the Eifel region and the Russian Devonian provinces
in Europe and Asia as well as Middle Devonian areas in China and
Australia and points to certain paleogeographic connections.^1";
s[454] = "SCHRODER S. (2001).- Wenig bekannte rugose Korallen aus dem
Mittel- und Oberdevon der Aachener Mulde (Rheinisches
Schiefergebirge).- Geologica et Palaeontologica 35: 63-79.-
<b>FC&#038;P 30-2</b>, p. 18, ID=1564^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M
U; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Aachen syncline^Some taxa of
insuffciently known rugose corals are described from the Upper Givetian
of Friesenrath and the Frasnian-Famennian boundary-beds near Werth in
the Aachen Syncline: Tabulophyllum aff. cylindricum Walther 1928,
Temnophyllum blacourti (Rohart 1988), Spinophyllum cf. spongiosum
(Schlüter 1889), Macgeea recta (Walther 1928), Hexagonaria? sp. W,
Frechastraea pentagona minima (Rózkowska 1953) and Frechastraea cf.
carinarta Scrutton 1968. Rugose corals are generally rare within this
stratigraphical interval and thus are important records for the Aachen
Syncline. In addition, clear faunistic relationships in regard to
faunas known from France (Ferques) and Belgium are recognizable.^1";
s[455] = "SCHRODER S., SALERNO C. (2001).- Korallenfauna und Fazies
givetischer Kalksteinabfolgen (Cürten-/Dreimühlen-Formation) der
Dollendorfer Mulde (Devon, Rheinisches Schiefergebirge &#47; Eifel).-
Senckenbergiana lethaea 81, 1: 111-133.- <b>FC&#038;P 30-2</b>, p. 18,
ID=1565^<b>Topic(s): </b>facies, shallow-marine; shallow marine facies;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian
Giv; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Eifel^The descriptive terms
&#034;Leperditien-Kalke&#034; and &#034;Klotzige Bank-Kalke&#034; were
introduced by Kräusel (1953) during the reinvestigation of the
Dollendorfer Mulde and describe two lower Givetian limestone intervals,
each of about 15 to 20 m thickness. As none of those limestones yield
biostratigraphically relevant macrofaunas, the age of both deposits can
be estimated only approximately, considering the position of both
between the well correlated Cürten and Rodert Formations. Examination
of the sections revealed four facies types, characteristic for a
shallow marine, peritidal setting. The limestones are composed mainly
of calcisphere ostracode wackestones or peloidal
calcisphere-ostracod-packstones. Together with amphiporoid-floatstones
they indicate lagoonal and restricted environmental conditions.
Intercalated amphiporoid rudstones suggest temporarily more agitated
water conditions. Remarkable thrombolithic bindstones occur with a
partly stromatactoid fabric yielding cortoiods and Algae of the genus
Issinella Reitlinger 1954 and Jansaella Mamet &#038; Roux 1975.
Deposition of several stromatoporoid coral rudstone layers indicates a
greater water depth with more open marine influence.Eleven taxa of
rugose corals can be recognized. Most of those are related to small
trochoid zaphrentids or charactophyllids, which were able to survive in
the restricted conditions of a lagoonal environment. Common species are
Glossophyllum sp. cf. schouppei, Grypophyllum sp. and Sinodisphyllum
sp. Pseudozaphrentis intermissa n.sp. Schröder is described as a new
species.^1";
s[456] = "BERKOWSKI B. (2001).- Famennian colonial Rugosa from southern
Poland: recovery and extinction.- Bulletin of the Tohoku University
Museum 1 [Proceedings of the 8th International Symposium on Fossil
Cnidaria and Porifera]: 285-290.- <b>FC&#038;P 31-2</b>, p. 38,
ID=1672^<b>Topic(s): </b>extinctions F/F; Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fam; <b>Geography:
</b>Poland S^After the Frasnian-Famennian extinction the colonial
Rugosa disappeared almost entirely from the fossil record. New data
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indicate that during the Late Famennian radiation colonial Rugosa
evolved rapidly within isolated areas and became an important component
of coral assemblages of the southern Poland. The assemblages consist of
surviving taxa (Smithiphyllum aff. imperfectum and 4 Famennian species
of Scruttonia), homeomorphic taxa (2 species of Pseudoendophyllum) and
one new Famennian genus (Heterostrotion). The pattern of extinction and
recovery of colonial Rugosa seems to have followed the following rule:
survivors from the F-F crisis went extinct after the Famennian
radiation (the D-C extinction), and the homeomorphic species, as well
as new taxa, survived subsequent D-C extinction.^1";
s[457] = "BERKOWSKI B. (2001).- Astogeny of amural colonial Rugosa from
the Famennian of the Sudetes - a palaeoenvironmental study.- Acta
Geologica Polonica 51, 2: 109-120.- <b>FC&#038;P 31-2</b>, p. 39,
ID=1673^<b>Topic(s): </b>blastogeny, ecology; Rugosa astogeny;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian
Fam; <b>Geography: </b>Poland, Sudetes^The astogeny of three species of
the amural rugosan genus Scruttonia coming from the Famennian so-called
main limestone cropping out in Dzikowiec (the Middle Sudetes) is
described. The colonies studied reveal cyclomorphic variation usually
regarded as seasonal in nature. The character and shape of the colony
as well as the character of the internal skeletal elements has been
investigated to determine the colony-sediment interactions. The
character of those interactions and the taphonomy of the colonies
helped to make a determination of the colony growth rate and the
sedimentation rate of the beds where colonial corals occur.^1";
s[458] = "WEYER D. (2002).- Guerichiphyllum Rozkowska 1969 (Anthozoa,
Rugosa) aus dem Ober-Famennium (Wocklumeria-Stufe) von Saalfeld in
Thüringen.- Abhandlungen und Berichte für Naturkunde 25: 15-24.-
<b>FC&#038;P 32-1</b>, p. 24, ID=1681^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa,
Guerichiphyllum; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian Fam; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Thuringia^Guerichihyllum?
mirabile n.sp. is described from the Wocklumeria sphaeroides subzone of
the psychrospheric aphotic cephalopod facies. The new taxon, based on
only one specimen with extremely changing morphology during ontogeny,
is compound with Guerichophyllum kowalense Rozkowska, 1969 (HolyCross
Mountains,mPoland), and with Hebukophyllum xinajiangense Liao &#038;
Cai, 1987 (Sinkiang, NW China).^1";
s[459] = "ROHART J.-C., SEMENOFF-TIAN-CHANSKY P. (1981).- Description
des types de Hexagonaria davidsoni (Milne-Edwards &#038; Haime) et de
&#034;Pseudoacervularia&#034; profunda (Michelin), Tetracoralliaires du
Devonien du Boulonnais.- Bulletin du Museum national d&#039;histoire
naturelle, 4e ser., 3, sect. C, n° 1, pp 3-29.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>,
p. 23, ID=1749^<b>Topic(s): </b>type material; Rugosa, Hexagonaria
davidsoni; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>France, Boulonnais^The type specimens
of Acervularia davidsoni Milne-Edwards et Haime and of Cyathophyllum
profundum Michelin, of which thin sections have been cut, are
redescribed and figured. The first species is an Hexagonaria from the
Ferques formation (Fransnian) of the Ferques region (Pas-de-Calais,
France). The second is provisionally assigned to the genus
Pseudoacervularia Schluter. The type specimen, the only one known, is
of Givetian or Frasnian age from the same region.^1";
s[460] = "WRZOLEK T. (1981).- Rugose coral Cyathophyllum diffusum sp.n.
from the Frasnian deposits of the Holy Cross Mts.- Acta Geologica
Polonica 31, 3-4: 169-174.- <b>FC&#038;P 11-2</b>, p. 31,
ID=1756^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fra; <b>Geography:
</b>Poland, Holy Cross^The rugose coral Cyathophyllum diffusum sp.n.
from the Upper Frasnian marly limestones of the Holy Cross Mts.,
Central Poland, is described. The new species has got dispersed
trabeculae in the peripheral parts of the septa. Distally convex
blisters, i.e. the intraseptal dissepiments, connect the dispersed
trabeculae of a septum. Another type of intraseptal dissepiments is
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demonstrated in the species lowaphyllum mutabile Tsien 1977, from the
Frasnian limestones of the same region; in this species the intraseptal
dissepiments disrupt the continuity of the trabeculae and are the
particular type of lonsdaleoid dissepiments^1";
s[461] = "GALLE A. (1981).- Rugose corals of the slopes of Bohemian
Massif in the regions South.- Biostratigrafie Paleozoika na
jihovychodni Morave 2: 59-66.- <b>FC&#038;P 11-2</b>, p. 26,
ID=1829^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Giv Fra; <b>Geography: </b>Czech
Republic, Moravia^Givetian and Frasnian rugose corals are recorded in
boreholes between Brno and Hodonin.^1";
s[462] = "KRAMER T. (1982).- Cerioide Rugosa aus dem Devon der Bergisch
Gladbach - Paffrather Mulde (Rheinisches Schiefergebirge).- N. Jb.
Geol. Palaeont. Mh. 1982, 1: 648-666.- <b>FC&#038;P 12-1</b>, p. 31,
ID=1898^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M U; <b>Geography: </b>Germany,
Rhenish Mts^Eine Bestandsaufnahme der im Mittel- und Oberdevonprofil
der Bergisch Gladbach-Paffrather Mulde vorkommenden cerioiden, rugosen
Blockkorallen erforderte eine Revision einiger in die Gattung
Hexagonaria Guerich 1896 bzw. Disphyllum de Fromentel 1861 gestellten
Arten. Viele dieser Arten lassen sich weder auf Hexagonaria Guerich
noch auf Disphyllum de Fromentel beziehen. Deshalb war die Einfuhrung
einer neuen Gattung (Pseudohexagonaria n.g.) erforderlich. Eine streng
an der Typus-Art H. hexagona (Goldfuss 1826) orientierte Definition
ergab, dass Hexagonaria Guerich im europaischen Devon auf die
Frasne-Stufe (Oberdevon) beschraenkt ist. Im Arbeitsgebiet kommt nur
die Typus-Art H. hexagona (Goldfuss) vor, und zwar in den Refrather
Schichten. [A revision of some species attributed to Hexagonaria
Guerich 1896 respectively Disphyllum de Fromentel 1861 shows that many
of them must be referred to a new genus (Pseudohexagonaria n.g.). With
a definition strictly related to the type-species (H. hexagona
(Goldfuss 1826), Hexagonaria Guerich is restricted in Europe to the
Frasnian (= Adorf-Stufe; U. Devonian). Only the type-species H.
hexagona (Goldfuss) occurs in the Devonian sequence investigated].^1";
s[463] = "WEYER D. (1982).- Thecaxon (Anthozoa, Rugosa) im Oberdevon
von Steinach (Thueringer Schiefergebirge).- Hallesches Jb. Geowiss. 7:
111-116.- <b>FC&#038;P 12-1</b>, p. 34, ID=1906^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Rugosa, Thecaxon; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fam; <b>Geography: </b>Germany,
Thuringia^Thecaxon rozkowskae Weyer 1978, is a typical coral of the
Cheiloceras-stage (Lower Famennian) along the entire Southeast flank of
the Schwarzburg anticline (Saxothuringicum) and it is also traceable in
the Upper Devonian area of Steinach as well as in the Saalfeld Bohlen
profile.^1";
s[464] = "COEN-AUBERT M. (1982).- Massive and solitary rugose corals
from the upper part of the Givetian and the Frasnian of Belgium.-
Papers on the Frasnian Givetian boundary [Geological Survey ofBelgium]:
65-69.- <b>FC&#038;P 12-1</b>, p. 38, ID=1911^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian Giv Fra; <b>Geography: </b>Ardennes^^1";
s[465] = "COEN-AUBERT M. (1982).- Rugueux solitaires du Frasnien de la
Belgique.- Bulletin de l&#039;Institut royal des sciences naturelles de
Belgique, 54, 6, 1-65.- <b>FC&#038;P 12-1</b>, p. 38,
ID=1912^<b>Topic(s): </b>solitary, taxonomy; Rugosa, solitary;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian
Fra; <b>Geography: </b>Ardennes^^1";
s[466] = "TSYGANKO V.S. (1981).- Devonskie rugozy severa Urala.- Nauka,
Leningrad: 120 pp., 58 pls.- <b>FC&#038;P 12-1</b>, p. 39,
ID=1918^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Russia,
Urals^The work concerns the Rugosa - group of fossil [corals] important
for stratigraphy of the Devonian of Western slopes of Polar Urals and
of Pay-Khoy. Described are 94 rugosan species of 57 genera, classified
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into 29 families; 2 families, 9 genera and 23 species are new and are
based on the author&#039;s material. Analyzed are stratigraphic and
geographic distribution of corals, and their ecology. Zonation pattern
is established with assemblages characteristic of: * Ovinparm horizon
of the Lochkovian; * Pragian and Zlichovian; * Koyven and Bia horizons
of the Eifelian; * Afoniya and Cheslav horizons of the Givetian; *
Lower, Middle and Upper substages of the Frasnian. [translated from the
original Russian summary]^1";
s[467] = "ROHART J.-C. (1987).- Rugueux givétiens et frasniens de
Ferques, Boulonnais - France.- Biostatigraphie du Paléozoïque 7 [BRICE
D. et al. (eds)]: 231-296.- <b>FC&#038;P 16-1</b>, p. 20,
ID=1935^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Giv Fra; <b>Geography:
</b>France, Boulonnais^&#192; partir des récoltes banc par banc, 39
espèces parmi les plus communes sont décrites et figurées dont 9
nouvelles et 4 laissées en nomenclature ouverte.L&#039;étude historique
montre que 2 seulement avaiant déjà été citées dans le Boulonnais et
que la plupart des 47 noms anciens attribués aux rugueux boulonnais
jusqu&#039;ici (tableau 1) doivent être abandonnés. La repartition
stratigraphique est résumée dans le tableau 2. La série stratigraphique
qui a livré des rugueux s&#039;étend de la Zone à ensensis supérieure
(Givétien) à la Zone supérieure à asymmetricus (Frasnien). Les
Disphyllidés dominent tant en nombre d&#039;espèces qu&#039;en nombre
d&#039;individus. La plupart des formes possèdent une extension
stratigraphique limitée comparable à celle qu&#039;elles ont dans des
régions voisines. Au Givétien, quelques espèces sont communes avec le
Massif Schisteux Rhénan; au Frasnien, c&#039;est avec l&#039;Ardenne et
la Pologne que l&#039;on remarque les plus grandes affinités. Mais la
valeur de ces observations est limitée par la connaissance incomplète
que l&#039;on a des faunes coralliennes européennes spécialement au
Givétien et en Allemagne. La succession des faunes de rugueux, mise én
evidence par Galle (1985), en Moravie, se retrouve &#34;en gros&#34;
dans le Boulonnais au niveau générique mais les espèces typiques sont
différentes. La partie systématique décrit les 39 espèces suivantes
placées dans 22 genres en portant, chaque fois que cela est possible,
une attention particulière à la variation et à la structure fine :
Lythophyllum secundun secundum (Goldfuss 1826), L. secundun
conistructum (Quenstedt 1879), L. secundum pseudoseptatum (Schulz
1883), Mesophyllum cristatum (Schlueter 1882), Metrioplexus richteri
Glinski 1963, M. sp. cf. carinatus Rozkowska 1969, Catactotoechus
variabilis n.sp., Tabulophyllum smithi Tsien 1976, T. sylvaticum n.sp.,
T. vorticis n.sp., Acanthophyllum concavum (Walther 1928),
Ellesmerelasma ? sp. cf. diluvianum (Wedekind 1925), Stringophyllum
isactis (Frech 1886), Gaofengophyllum cf. longiseptatum (Bulvanker
1958), Columnaria ? sp. cf. junkerbergiana Glinski 1955, Disphyllum
rugosum (Wedekind 1922), D. pashiense (Soshkina 1939), D. lazutkini
(Ivaniya 1953), D. gradatum Tsien 1970, D. grabaui Tsien 1970,
Pseudohexagonaria amanshauseri (Glinski 1955), P. glinskii (Tsien
1977), Disphyllia wangi (Tsien 1977), D. hamoriensis (Tsien 1977), D.
periclada (Kraemer 1982), D. magnei n.sp., Aristophyllum lemaitreae
n.sp., Hexagonaria marmini (Milne-Edwards et Haime 1851), H. mirabilis
Moenke 1954, Hexagonaria mae Tsien 1977, H. mireillae n.sp.,
Cystohexagonaria defecta n.sp., Temnophyllum longiseptatum (Luette
1984), Truncicarinulum blacourti n.sp., Thamnophyllum caespitosum
(Goldfuss 1826), T. kozlowskii (Rozkowska 1953), Peneckiella
fascicularis (Soshkina 1939), Cyathophyllum briceae n.sp. et
Spinophyllum arduum (Luette 1985). 2 genres inconnus en Europe
jusqu&#039;ici sont cités: Ellesmerelasma ? et Gaofengophyllum.
Cystohexagonaria nov. gen. est établi.^1";
s[468] = "WRZOLEK T. (1987).- Rozkowskaella, a new name for Devonian
tetracoral Trigonella Rozkowska, 1980.- Acta Palaeontologica Polonica
31, 3-4: 277. [imprint 1985].- <b>FC&#038;P 16-2</b>, p. 22,
ID=1940^<b>Topic(s): </b>nomenclature; Rugosa, Rozkowskaella;
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<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian
Fra; <b>Geography: </b>Poland, Holy Cross^Rozkowska (1980) established
the genus Trigonella for a Frasnian tetracoral from the Swietokrzyskie
Mts. (= Holy Cross Mts., Poland), choosing as the type species T.
sandaliformis Rozkowska 1980. The name was subsequently used by Hill
(1981: F740). Professor Jerzy Fedorowski has drawn my attention to the
fact that the name Trigonella has been preoccupied for a modern bivalve
by da Costa 1778 (fide Moore 1969: N595). Therefore, I propose the new
name Rozkowskaella, in honour of late Maria Rozkowska, an eminent
Polish student of Rugosa. The type species and its type specimen remain
the same, as it was indicated by Rozkowska (1980: 24, fig. 4, pl. 2: 6
a-c) [full text].^1";
s[469] = "BIRENHEIDE R. (1986).- Neue rugose Korallen aus den
W-deutschen Ober-Devon.- Senckenbergiana lethaea 67: 1-31.-
<b>FC&#038;P 16-1</b>, p. 57, ID=1946^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa;
Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian U; <b>Geography: </b>Germany W^^1";
s[470] = "GALLE A. (1987).- Rugose corals from the Mokra Cement Works
quarry east of Brno (Famennian, Palmatolepis crepida Zone).- Vest.
Vstr. Ust. geol. 62, 1: 35-40.- <b>FC&#038;P 16-1</b>, p. 57,
ID=1949^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fam; <b>Geography: </b>Czech
Republic, Moravia^^1";
s[471] = "BIRENHEIDE R. (1987).- Erster Nachweis der rugosen
Korallengattung Moravophyllum aus dem Ober-Eifelium der Eifel.-
Senckenbergiana lethaea 67, 5/6: 459-466 [in German, with English
summary].- <b>FC&#038;P 16-2</b>, p. 16, ID=2034^<b>Topic(s): </b>new
records; Rugosa, Moravophyllum; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Eif; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Rhenish
Mts^From the Upper Eifelian of the Dollendorf syncline (Eifel hills, W
Germany) the solitary rugose coral Moravophyllum oliveri n.sp. is
described and figured. By this the occurrence of the genus
Moravophyllum Kettnerova 1932 is recorded for the first time from
Middle Devonian strata of W Europe; up to now Moravophyllum has been
described only from so-called Givetian of Moravia (CSSR) and N
America.^1";
s[472] = "COEN-AUBERT M. (1987).- Nouvelles sous-especes de
Phillipsastrea hennahi (Lonsdale W. 1840) dans le Frasnien superieur de
la Belgique.- Bulletin de l&#039;Institut royal des sciences naturelles
de Belgique, Sciences de la Terre 56: 45-55.- <b>FC&#038;P 16-2</b>, p.
16, ID=2036^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Rugosa, Phillipsastrea;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian
Fra; <b>Geography: </b>Ardennes^Phillipsastrea hennahi falsa n. subsp.
is described from nodular limestones of late Frasnian age in the
Philippeville and Vise Massifs. P. hennahi ranciae n. subsp. is
described from two bioherms (&#034;red marble&#034; reefs) of the
uppermost Frasnian at Rance. The two new subspecies are associated with
Frechastraea pentagona minima (Rozkowska M. 1953).^1";
s[473] = "COEN-AUBERT M. (1987).- Description de deux especes de
Wapitiphyllum McLean R. A. et Pedder A. E. H. 1984 recoltees dans le
Frasnien de Huccorgne, au bord nord du Bassin de Namur.- Bulletin de
l&#039;Institut royal des sciences naturelles de Belgique, Sciences de
la Terre 56: 57-65.- <b>FC&#038;P 16-2</b>, p. 16, ID=2037^<b>Topic(s):
</b>; Rugosa, Wapitiphyllum; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fra; <b>Geography: </b>Ardennes^In the
middle part of the Frasnian at Huccorgne, on the northern border of the
Namur Synclinorium, the genus Wapitiphyllum McLean R. A. et Pedder A.
E. H. 1984 is represented by two species unknown up to now elsewhere in
Belgium. The genus is used as a replacement name for Donia Soshkina E.
D. 1951 homonymous of Donia Oudemans A. C. 1939.^1";
s[474] = "LUTTE B.-P. (1987).- Glossophyllum-Arten aus dem Mittel-Devon
der Eifel (Rugosa; Rheinisches Schiefergebirge).- Senckenbergiana
lethaea 67, 5/6: 433-457 [in German, with English summary].-
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<b>FC&#038;P 16-2</b>, p. 19, ID=2043^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa,
Glossophyllum; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian Giv; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Rhenish Mts^The present
paper deals with the description of four species of Glossophyllum
Wedekind 1924 from the Middle Devonian of the Rhenish Massif (Eifel
District). One of these, the Lower Givetian Glossophyllum soetenicum
(Schlueter 1885), is revised and a lectotype is chosen. The Middle
Givetian Glossophyllum ceratites (Goldfuss 1826) is also documented and
Glossophyllum sp. A and Glossophyllum sp. B are described for the first
time from the Middle Givetian Kerpen Formation of the Soetenich
Syncline (N Eifel).^1";
s[475] = "LUTTE B.-P., OEKENTORP Kl. (1988).- Rugose Korallen aus der
Curten-Formation (Givetium) der Sotenicher Mulde (Rheinisches
Schiefergebirge, Nord-Eifel).- N. Jb. Palaeont. Abh. 176, 2: 213-243
[in German, with English summary].- <b>FC&#038;P 17-1</b>, p. 23,
ID=2129^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Giv; <b>Geography: </b>Germany,
Rhenish Mts^Description of Cyathophyllum (Cyathophyllum) dianthus,
Disphyllum caespitosum, D. geinitzi, D. sp. A, D. sp. B, Argutastrea
quadrigemina, A. sp. A, Thamnophyllum cf. caespitosum, Temnophyllum
latum, Mesophyllum (Cystiphylloides) sp. V, M. (Cy.) secundum
pseudoseptatum, M. (Cy.) secundum conistructum, M. (Cy.) antilimbatum,
Stringophyllum acanthicum, S. buechelense. This association - typical
for the lower Givetlan of the northern Eifel district - is discussed
and compared with faunas from other Devonian districts.^1";
s[476] = "LUTTE B.-P., OEKENTORP Kl. (1988).- Die stratigraphische
Verteilung der solitaren Rugosa im Givetium (Mittel-Devon) der Eifel
(Rheinisches Schiefergebirge).- Newsletter for Stratigraphy 20, 1:
29-42 [in German, with English summary].- <b>FC&#038;P 17-2</b>, p. 29,
ID=2185^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy; Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Giv; <b>Geography:
</b>Germany, Rhenish Mts^In the present paper the distribution of the
solitary rugose corals in the Givetian of the Eifel District (Rhenish
Slate Mountains) is shown and all known taxa are discussed. Rugose
corals had also been tested for stratigraphical use within the Givetian
and for correlation with other Middle-Devonian areas.^1";
s[477] = "BOULVAIN F., COEN-AUBERT M., TOURNEUR F. (1988).-
Sedimentologie et coraux du bioherme de marbre rouge frasnien
(&#034;F2j&#034;) de Tapoumont (Massif de Philippeville).- Annales de
la Societe geologique de Belgique 110: 225-240.- <b>FC&#038;P 18-1</b>,
p. 13, ID=2203^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs sedimentology; reefs, Anthozoa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian
Fra; <b>Geography: </b>Ardennes^^1";
s[478] = "OLIVER W.A.jr, SORAUF J.E. (1988).- Heliophyllum Hall and
Charisphyllum n.gen. (Devonian rugose corals) of the Cantabrian
Mountains (NW Spain).- Trabajos de Geologia 17: 3-17.- <b>FC&#038;P
18-1</b>, p. 41, ID=2274^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M;
<b>Geography: </b>Spain, Cantabrian Mts^Specimens of two species of
Heliophyllum (H. chengi n.sp. and H. sp. cf. H. halli E. and H.) and a
third species (Charisphyllum altevogti n.gen., n.sp., family?
Charactophyllidae) with some heliophylloid characters are described
from Middle Devonian strata on the NW coast of Asturia, Spain
(Cantabrian coast, near Gijon). Heliophyllum seems to have been
restricted to the Eastern American Realm during the Emsian but became
widespread during Middle Devonian time. The genus may have included two
morphologic groups characterized by attenuate and dilated septa
respectively.^1";
s[479] = "WEYER D. (1989).- Neaxon muensteri, eine neue Koralle aus dem
europaeischen Ober-Famenne.- Abhandlungen und Berichte für Naturkunde
und Vorgeschichte 14: 3-16.- <b>FC&#038;P 18-1</b>, p. 41,
ID=2275^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Rugosa, Neaxon; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fam; <b>Geography:
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</b>Europe, Central^The new species Neaxon muensteri is described from micritic cephalopod limestones of both Clymenia-Stufe and Wocklumeria-Stufe. Records are from German Democratic Republic (Buschteich section, Thuringia), from Austria (Weihermuehle section near Graz), and from Poland (Dzikowiec &#47; Ebersdorf section, Lower Silesia). It is the fourth representative of the ahermatypic genus within Upper Famennian aphotic deep water facies.^1";
s[480] = "COEN-AUBERT M., PLUSQUELLEC Y. (2007).- Nouvelles especes du genre Phillipsastrea d&#039;Orbigny, 1849 (Rugosa) dans le Givetien superieur de la Rade de Brest (Massif Armoricain, France).- Bulletin de l&#039;Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique, Sciences de la Terre 77: 63-75.- <b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p. 50, ID=2333^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Rugosa, Phillipsastrea; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Giv; <b>Geography: </b>France, Armorique^Two new species of rugose corals, namely Phillipsastrea kergarvanensis n.sp. and P. morzadeci n.sp., are described in detail and have been collected at Kergarvan in Plougastel-Daoulas lying in the Rade de Brest, at the western border of the Median Synclinorium, Armorican Massif, France. They come from the lower to the middle part of the Kergarvan Formation which belongs to the Upper Givetian, in the Schmidtognathus hermanni-Polygnathus cristatus conodont Zone. This discovery completes the palaeobiogeographic distribution of the genus Phillipsastrea d&#039;Orbigny, 1849 that occurs in the Upper Givetian as an ubiquitous taxon, though well established at the North Gondwana and South Laurussia margins.^1";
s[481] = "GALLE A. (2007).- Spinophyllum Wedekind, 1922 (Anthozoa, Rugosa) in the Lower Givetian (Devonian) of Bohemian Massif.- Bulletin of Geosciences 82, 2: 133-144.- <b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p. 53, ID=2337^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, Spinophyllum; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Giv; <b>Geography: </b>Czech Republic, Bohemian Massif^The rugose coral genus Spinophyllum Wedekind, 1922 occurs in Moravia (S. conicum Kettnerová, 1932 and S. ondra sp.nov.). Its most peculiar character is coarse septal trabeculae displaying double bend of charactophyllids. In this, it resembles Charisphyllum Oliver &#038; Sorauf, 1988, synonymized with Spinophyllum. Spinophyllum sp. cf. conicum Kettnerová, 1932 known from Koneprusy Acanthopyge Limestone of Prague Basin has its slender septal trabeculae arranged in half-fan or asymmetrical fan and do not belong to Spinophyllum. The fine structures of rugose corals are repeating at the same taxa in various preservational environments. It seems to prove that these fine structures are at least based on the structures which originated through the life of corals. The mentioned fine structures were considered important diagnostic feature in the present paper.^1";
s[482] = "MAY A. (2007).- Reply to the critical review of Francisco Soto on the paper by A. May &#034;Radiastraea (Anthozoa, Rugosa) from the Emsian and Eifelian (Devonian) of Aviados, Northern Spain&#034;.- Bulletin of Geosciences 82: 293-296.- <b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p. 54, ID=2340^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, Radiastraea; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Ems Eif; <b>Geography: </b>Spain, Cantabrian Mts^^1";
s[483] = "SOTO F. (2007).- Critical review of the article published by Andreas May (2006): &#034;Radiastraea (Anthozoa, Rugosa) from the Emsian and Eifelian (Devonian) of Aviados, Northern Spain&#034;.- Bulletin of Geosciences 82: 291-292.- <b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p. 59, ID=2353^<b>Topic(s): </b>polemical paper; Rugosa, Radiastraea; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Ems Eif; <b>Geography: </b>Spain, Cantabrian Mts^^1";
s[484] = "SOTO F., SCHRODER S. (2007).- Lower Devonian rugose corals faunas from the Cantabrian Mountains (NW Spain): phases of development and response to sea-level fluctuations.- Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Schriftenreihe der Erdwissenschaftlichen Kommissionen 17: 199-213.- <b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p. 59, ID=2354^<b>Topic(s): </b>biozonation, eustacy; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
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<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L; <b>Geography: </b>Spain, Cantabrian
Mts^^1";
s[485] = "SUDKAMP W.H. (2007).- An atypical fauna in the Lower Devonian
Hunsrück Slate of Germany.- Paläontologische Zeitschrift 81: 181-204.-
<b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p. 59, ID=2355^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa,
Volgerophyllum; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian L; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Rhenish Mts^[paper in
English with German abstract; contains description of the new genus
Volgerohyllum]^1";
s[486] = "COEN-AUBERT M. (1989).- Representants des genres Sociophyllum
Birenheide 1962 et Beugniesastraea n.gen. a la base du Calcaire de
Givet de Pondrome et de Resteigne (bord sud du Bassin de Dinant,
Belgique).- Bulletin de l&#039;Institut royal des sciences naturelles
de Belgique, Sciences de la Terre 68: 5-31.- <b>FC&#038;P 18-2</b>, p.
13, ID=2458^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, Sociophyllum; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Giv; <b>Geography:
</b>Ardennes^Spongophyllum kunthi Schlueter 1880, type species of the
genus Beugniesastraea n.gen. has been sampled at the base of the Givet
Limestone from Resteigne, with B. parvistella (Schlueter 1882). In this
locality and at Pondrome, Sociophyllum elongatum (Schlueter 1881), S.
torosum (Schlueter 1881) and S. birenheidei n.sp. occur in the same
level. Four of these taxa characterize the Loogh Formation, at the base
of the Givetian from the Eifel Hills in Germany. The Couvinian species
Beugniesastraea varia (Schlueter 1889) is also described.^1";
s[487] = "BIRENHEIDE R. (1988).- Middle &#47; Upper Devonian boundary
coral stratigraphy in the Rhenish Mountains of W Germany.- Canadian
Society of Petroleum Geologists, Memoir 14 [McMillian N. J., Embry A.
F. &#038; Glass D. J. (eds): Devonian of the World], III: 141-145.-
<b>FC&#038;P 18-2</b>, p. 29, ID=2467^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy;
Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian Giv/Fra; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Rhenish Mts^Since
investigations of Frech (1885, 1886), Paeckelmann (1913) and Walther
(1928), only sporadic work has been done on the coral faunas of the
Middle &#47; Upper Devonian boundary beds of the Rhenish Mountains.
Recent studies based on new material mainly collected by the author
yielded the following results: Whereas rugose corals of the upper
Givetian time-equivalent Kerpen, Buechel and Schwelm Formations are
relatively abundant and well known also at comparable stratigraphic
levels all over the world, they become rare in uppermost Givetian and
lowermost Frasnian beds. Such units are represented in W. Germany by
the Wallersheim Formation (Eifel hills), the &#034;Grenzschiefer&#034;
(Walheim, near Aachen), the &#034;Plattenkalk&#034; (Upper Bergisch
Land), and the &#034;Flinz&#034; and Dorp Limestones (Lower Bergisch
Land, Sauerland). These transitional units with thickness of more than
one hundred metres at some localities contain rugose corals which
proved to be Middle &#47; Upper Devonian mixed faunas; moreover there
is some difference between the coral faunas of the lower and upper
parts of the transitional successions. In the lower parts corals of the
Middle Devonian genera Acanthophyllum, Grypophyllum and Battersbyia (or
Fasciphyllum) are still present, whereas stringophyllids are entirely
lacking. Temnophyllum and allied forms as well as different
&#034;caespitosans&#034; also occur, but seem to be of little
stratigraphic value for a boundary discrimination. In the Lower
&#034;Plattenkalk&#034; we also meet the last (?) representatives of
Disphyllia and the first specimens of probably Wapitiphyllum. At other
outcrops which apparently represent the middle part of the transitional
succession, a more or less mixed fauna is present; the previously
mentioned genera are still recorded, but now more Upper Devonian
elements appear for the first time, with rare specimens of
Tabulophyllum sensu stricto (broad tabularium, no fossula) and of
Pexiphyllum. Finally, in outcrops of the upper parts of the
transitional beds the first representatives of the massive coral
species Hexagonaria hexagona (= sedgwicki of Paeckelmann),
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Phillipsastrea hennahi and Frechastraea sanctacrucensis occur,
accompanied by small as well as large specimens of Pexiphyllum. These
upper parts often contain brachiopods and sometimes also trilobites of
Upper Devonian character. But we also found in them the very last
representatives (one specimen respectively) of the Middle Devonian
genera Acanthophyllum (probably n.sp.) and Cystiphylloides.^1";
s[488] = "LUTTE B.-P., GALLE A. (1989).- Erster Nachweis der Gattung
Amplexocarinia (Rugosa) im Elfelium der Nord-Eifel (Rheinisches
Schiefergebirge).- Paläontologische Zeitschrift 63, 3-4: 165-176.-
<b>FC&#038;P 18-2</b>, p. 33, ID=2478^<b>Topic(s): </b>new records;
Rugosa, Amplexocarinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Eif; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Eifel^The
rugose coral genus Amplexocarinia Soshkina 1928 is recorded for the
first time from the Freilingen Formation (Upper Eifelian) of the
Soetenich syncline (North Eifel, Rheinisches Schiefergebirge). A new
species, Amplexocarinia freilingensis, is described, figured and
compared to Amplexocarinia sp. from Eifelian/Givetian boundary beds of
Moravia (Czechoslovakia) and to similar forms from different Devonian
strata. Some remarks concerning the stratigraphy of the Freilingen
Formation are given.^1";
s[489] = "WRZOLEK T. (1989).- Tetracoral zonation of the
stromatoporoid-coral limestones, southwestern Holy Cross Mts, Poland.-
Canadian Society of Petroleum Geologists, Memoir 14 [McMillan N. J. et
al. (eds): Devonian of the World], 3: 413-423.- <b>FC&#038;P
19-1.1</b>, p. 32, ID=2608^<b>Topic(s): </b>biozonation; Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Giv
Fra; <b>Geography: </b>Poland, Holy Cross^^1";
s[490] = "BIRENHEIDE R., LUTTE B.-P. (1990).- Rugose Korallen aus dem
Mittel-Givetium (Mittel-Devon) des Rheinischen Schiefergebirges.-
Senckenbergiana lethaea 70, 1/3: 1-28. [in German, with English
summary].- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 46, ID=2652^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian Giv; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Rhenish Mts^From different
localities of the Middle Givetian (Middle Devonian) of the Rheinische
Schiefergebirge the following species of rugose corals are described:
Spinophyllum spongiosum (Schlueter 1889), Mictophyllum schlueteri
n.sp., Temnophyllum cf. ornatum Walther 1928, Disphyllum sp.,
Grypophyllum denckmanni Wedekind 1922, Grypophyllum postprimum n.sp.
(with two subspecies), Acanthophyllum sp. of the group vermiculare
&#47; concavum, Mesophyllum (Mesophyllum) vesiculosum cf. vesiculosum
(Goldfuss 1826) and Mesophyllum (Cystiphylloides) secundum secundum
(Goldfuss 1826). A lectotype is designated for Spinophyllum spongiosum,
and the morphological variability of this species is demonstrated by
means of thin section figures. The occurrence of the genus Mictophyllum
Lang &#038; Smith 1939 in W. Germany is recorded for the first time.^1";
s[491] = "COEN-AUBERT M. (1990).- Description de quelques Rugueux
coloniaux du Couvinien superieur de Wellin (bord sud du Bassin de
Dinant, Belgique).- Bulletin de l&#039;Institut royal des sciences
naturelles de Belgique, Sciences de la Terre 59: 15-35.- <b>FC&#038;P
19-2.1</b>, p. 9, ID=2727^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Eif; <b>Geography:
</b>Ardennes^The X Formation is intercalated at the top of the
Couvinian from Wellin, between the Jemelle and Hanonet Formations and
consists of crinoidal limestones rich in stromatoporoids and corals
including many colonial rugose corals. Xystriphyllum pachytecum
(Glinski 1955), Cyathophyllum multicarinatum n.sp., Sociophyllum
semiseptatum (Schlueter 1881). S. rolfwerneri Birenheide 1979 and the
solitary coral Stringophyllum wadilinum n.sp. are described herein. The
definition of the genus Cyathophyllum Goldfuss 1826 is emended and this
taxon is now restricted to the colonial forms.^1";
s[492] = "BIRENHEIDE R. (1990).- Untersuchungen an rugosen Korallen aus
dem Bereich der Mittel-Devon/Ober-Devon-Grenze des Rheinischen
Schiefergebirges.- Senckenbergiana lethaea 70, 4/6: 259-295.-
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<b>FC&#038;P 19-2.1</b>, p. 28, ID=2745^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian
Giv/Fra; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Rhenish Mts^Since the
investigations of Frech (1885, 1886), Paeckelmann (1913) and C. Walther
(1928, 1929), only sporadic work has been done on the coral faunas of
the Middle/Upper Devonian boundary beds of the Rheinische
Schiefergebirge. Recent studies, mainly based on new material, have
yielded the following results. Whereas rugose corals of the Middle
Givetian, roughly time-equivalent Kerpen, Buechel and Schwelm
Formations are relatively abundant and well-known, also from comparable
stratigraphic levels nearly all over the world, they become rare in
uppermost Givetian and lowermost Frasnian beds. Such units are
represented in W Germany by the Wallersheim Formation (Eifel hills,
Pruem Syncline), the &#034;Grenzschiefer&#034; beds (Walheim, near
Aachen), the Plattenkalk and Hornstein levels (Bergisches Land), as
well as the Flinz and Dorp Limestones (N Bergisches Land and
Sauerland). These transitional units, which are more than one hundred
metres thick at some localities, contain rugose corals which proved to
be Middle/Upper Devonian mixed faunas; moreover, there is some
difference between the coral faunas of the lower, middle, and upper
parts of the transitional successions. In the lower parts, corals of
the Middle Devonian genera Acanthophyllum, Grypophyllum, and
Battersbyia (or Fasciphyllum) are still present, whereas Stringophyllum
is entirely lacking. Temnophyllum and allied forms, as well as
different Disphyllum (Disphyllum) colonies of the caespitosum species
group (with a tendency to Temnophyllum-like septal structures) also
occur, but they seem to be of little stratigraphic value for a boundary
discrimination. In the Lower Plattenkalk of the Paffrath Syncline the
last (?) representatives of Disphyllia and the first (?) specimens of
the genus Wapitiphyllum occur. At other outcrops which apparently
represent the middle part of the transitional succession there is a
more or less mixed fauna: the genera cited above are still recorded,
but some characteristic Upper Devonian faunal elements appear for the
first time with rare specimens of Tabulophyllum s. str. (with broad
tabularium and without fossula), and of Pexiphyllum. Finally, in
outcrops of the upper parts of the transitional beds, the first
representatives of the massive coral species Hexagonaria hexagona and
the (sub)genera Phillipsastrea, Frechastraea (Scruttonia) and
Haplothecia (Kuangxiastraea) occur, accompanied by both small and large
specimens of Pexiphyllum, and at the level of the
&#034;Grenzschiefer&#034; beds of Walheim even a representative of the
Chinese subgenus Disphyllum (Pseudodisphyllum) is recorded. These upper
parts often contain brachiopods and sometimes also trilobites of
distinctly Upper Devonian character, however, the very last
representatives (one specimen respectively) of the Middle Devonian
genera Acanthophyllum (probably a new species) and Cystiphylloides also
occur.^1";
s[493] = "COEN-AUBERT M., LUTTE B.-P. (1990).- Massive rugose corals
from the Middle Devonian of the North Eifel Hills (Rheinisches
Schiefergebirge, West Germany).- Geologica et Palaeontologica 24:
17-39.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-2.1</b>, p. 30, ID=2746^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Rugosa, Pseudohexagonaria; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Eifel^The
definition of the genus Pseudohexagonaria Kraemer 1982 is emended on
the basis of the revision of its type species P. philomena (Glinski
1955). In addition, P. breviseptata (Glinski 1955) is described from
the Rohr Member of the Upper Eifelian Junkerberg Formation; P.
amanshauseri (GLINSKI, 1955) and P. parallaxa (GLINSKI, 1955) are
placed in synonymy with P. bfevisepta. For comparison, two species of
the genus Argutastrea Crickmay 1960, A. quadrigemina (Goldfuss 1826)
and A. tenuiseptata n.sp., are investigated from the Lower Givetian
Rodert Formation and the Middle Givetian Kerpen Formation.^1";
s[494] = "LUTTE B.-P. (1990).- Horn- und kegelformige rugose Korallen
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aus dem Mittel-Devon der Eifel.- Senckenbergiana lethaea 70, 4/6:
297-395. [in German, with English summary].- <b>FC&#038;P 19-2.1</b>,
p. 31, ID=2748^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M; <b>Geography: </b>Germany,
Eifel^Twenty taxa of cornute and conical rugose corals are described
from Middle Devonian deposits of the Eifel district, mainly from the
Givetian of the Soetenich Syncline (north Eifel, Rhenish Massif). The
corals belong to the families Cyathaxoniidae, Cystiphyllidae,
Hapsiphyllidae, Ptenophyllidae and Cyathophyllidae, and the following
species are new: Cyathophyllum (Cyathophyllum) trochiforme, Soetenia
struvei, Mictophyllum duesterbergense, Glossophyllum varioseptatum,
Glossophyllum schouppei, Glossophyllum dachsbergense and
Schlueteriphyllum parvum. A lectotype is designated for Adradosia
incurva (Schlueter 1884). The stratigraphic distribution of the
described species is discussed and the evolution of the family
Cyathophyllidae is reviewed.^1";
s[495] = "COEN-AUBERT M. (1990).- Deuxieme note sur les Rugueux
coloniaux de l&#039;Eifelien superieur et de la base du Givetien a
Wellin (bord sud du Bassin de Dinant, Belgique).- Bulletin de
l&#039;Institut royal des sciences naturelles de Belgique, Sciences de
la Terre 60: 5-28.- <b>FC&#038;P 20-1.1</b>, p. 13,
ID=2786^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Eif &#47; Giv; <b>Geography:
</b>Ardennes^The following species are described herein: Neomphyma
delicata n.sp. and Lyrielasma mutabilis (Tsyganko 1977) from the Upper
Eifelian; Thamnophyllum schouppei Scrutton 1968 from the top of the
Eifelian; Centristela fasciculata Tsyganko 1967, Beugniesastraea conili
n.sp., Columnaria intermedia n.sp., Neomphyma delicata and Lyrielasma
sp. A from the base of the Givetian. Moreover, the correlations between
the sections of Wellin and Resteigne emphasize the diachronism present
at the base of the Givet Limestone.^1";
s[496] = "MAY A. (1989).- Die rugose Koloniekoralle Argutastrea aus dem
Massenkalk (Devon) des Honnetals (Rechtsrheinisches Schiefergebirge).-
Dortmunder Beitr. Landeskde, naturwiss. Mitt. 24: 101-108. [in German,
with English summary].- <b>FC&#038;P 20-1.1</b>, p. 57,
ID=2827^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, Argutastrea; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Giv; <b>Geography:
</b>Germany, Rhenish Mts^The Asbeck quarry in the Honne valley south of
Oberrodinghausen (Western Sauerland; Eastern Rhenish Schiefergebirge)
shows a more than 500 m mighty fossiliferous lagoonal Massenkalk
(limestone) of Givetian (Middle Devonian) age. In the lower part of the
sequence a corallum of the compound rugose coral Argutastrea
(Pseudohexagonaria) brevisepta (Glinski 1955) has been found. It is the
first proof of this species in the Givetian of the Rhenish
Schiefergebirge.^1";
s[497] = "WEYER D. (1991).- Pseudopetraia Soshkina 1951 (Anthozoa,
Rugosa) aus dem Unterdevon des Thuringischen Schiefergebirges.-
Abhandlungen und Berichte für Naturkunde und Vorgeschichte 15: 9-24.-
<b>FC&#038;P 20-2</b>, p. 49, ID=2914^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa,
Pseudopetraia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian L; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Thuringia^^1";
s[498] = "WEYER D. (1991).- Rugosa (Anthozoa) aus dem Unter-Famenne von
Rubeland (Harz).- Abhandlungen und Berichte für Naturkunde und
Vorgeschichte 15: 25-43.- <b>FC&#038;P 20-2</b>, p. 49,
ID=2915^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fam; <b>Geography: </b>Germany,
Harz^^1";
s[499] = "COEN-AUBERT M., WRZOLEK T. (1991).- Redescription of the
rugose coral Macgeea (Rozkowskaella) sandaliformis (Rozkowska 1980)
from the Upper Frasnian of the Holy Cross Mountains (Poland).- Bulletin
de l&#039;Institut royal des sciences naturelles de Belgique, Sciences
de la Terre 61: 5-19.- <b>FC&#038;P 20-2</b>, p. 49,
ID=2919^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, Macgeea; <b>Systematics:
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</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fra; <b>Geography:
</b>Poland, Holy Cross^The discovery of horseshoe dissepiments at the
base of some coralla of Trigonella sandaliformis Rozkowska 1980, type
species of Rozkowskaella Wrzolek 1987 from the Upper Frasnian of
Poland, leads to consider this taxon as subgenus of Macgeea Webster
1889. Moreover, Debnikiella Rozkowska 1980, whose type species is D.
formosa Rozkowska 1980 also from the Upper Frasnian of Poland, can
probably be placed in synonymy with Rozkowskaella. For comparison, a
few topotypes of Pachyphylium solitarium Hall &#038; Whitfield 1873,
type species of the genus Macgeea are described.^1";
s[500] = "FUCHS A. (1991).- Bemerkungen zur conodontenstratigraphischen
Position einiger devonischer rugoser Korallen des Elbingeroder
Riffkomplexes (Harz).- Abhandlungen und Berichte für Naturkunde und
Vorgeschichte 15: 3-8.- <b>FC&#038;P 20-2</b>, p. 51,
ID=2922^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy; Rugosa, stratigraphy;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian;
<b>Geography: </b>Germany, Harz^The conodont-stratigraphic position of
some Devonian rugose corals of the Elbingerode Reef Complex has been
obtained. Marisastrum hercynicum, Haplothecia schlotheimi and
Medusaephyllum ibergense have been observed in the Lower asymmetricus
Zone. It is only possible to give an Upper Devonian age (Frasnian) for
Frechastrea carinata and Frechastrea frechi. ^1";
s[501] = "COEN-AUBERT M. (1995).- Especes du genre Peneckiella
(Soshkina, 1939) dans le Frasnien de la Belgique.- Bulletin de
l&#039;Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique, Sciences de
la Terre 65: 35-49.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-1</b>, p. 3, ID=2984^<b>Topic(s):
</b>; Rugosa, Peneckiella; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fra; <b>Geography: </b>Ardennes^Four
species of Penekiella Soshkina, 1939 are recorded in the middle part of
the Frasnian. In the Philippeville Massif, P. isylica (Bulvanker, 1958)
and P. fascicularis (Soshkina, 1939) have been collected in the lower
part of the Philippeville Formation. The latter species also occurs on
the south side of the Dinant Synclinorium: at the base of the Bieumont
Member in the Focant borehole and in the Lion Member of North Quarry at
Frasnes-les-Couvin. P. duponti n.sp. is abundant in the intercalations
of red marble located at the base of this exposure whereas P.
szulczewskii Rozkowska, 1979 has been found at the base of the
Boussu-en-Fagne Member. Several of these species are associated with
Hexagonaria mirabilis Moenke, 1954, Scruttonia balconi Coen-Aubert,
1980 and S focantiensis (Tseen, 1978) senior of S. boloniensis minor
Coen-Aubert, 1980.^1";
s[502] = "SCHRODER S. (1995).- Rugose Korallen aus der
Freilingen-Formation der Dollendorfer Mulde.- Senckenbergiana letaea
75, 1/2: 33-75.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-1</b>, p. 34, ID=3016^<b>Topic(s):
</b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian Eif; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Eifel^A rugose coral fauna
from the Upper Eifelian (Freilingen Formation) of the Dollendorf
Syncline (Eifel Hills/Rheinisches Schiefergebirge) has been
investigated. All corals originated from an abandoned outcrop located
in the Ahr Valley, NE Dollendorf Syncline. The determination of the
coral species resulted in a relatively high number of different species
which usually charaterize Eifelian strata of the Eifel but were only
rarely known form the Freilingen Formation. A remarkable discovery was
a new species of Heliophyllum, herein described as Heliophyllum
(Heliophyllum) holleri n.sp., a close realtive of which is Heliophyllum
(Moravophyllum) sp. Because of this relationship the genus Heliophyllum
has been subidived now into the two subgenera Heliophyllum
(Heliophyllum) and Heliophyllum (Moravophyllum). [first fragment of
extensive summary]^1";
s[503] = "COEN-AUBERT M. (1996).- Rugueux Frasniens du sondage de
Focant.- Annales de la Societe geologique de Belgique 117, 1: 57-67.-
<b>FC&#038;P 25-2</b>, p. 13, ID=3073^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy;
Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
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</b>Devonian Fra; <b>Geography: </b>Ardennes, Focant Bh^The study of
rugose corals allows to date a few coral levels from the Frasnian of
the Focant borehole which has reached the depth of 3208m, on the south
side of the Dinant Synclinorium. These fossils occur mainly in the
Grands Breux Formation, in the middle part of the stage. Scruttonia
focantiensis (Tsien, 1978), Hexagonaria mirabilis Moenke 1954, Macgeea
brevisepta (Picket, 1967)) and Peneckiella fascicularis (Soshkina,
1939) are the principal species of the Bieumont Member whereas P.
szulczewskii Rozkowska, 1979 has been found in a faulted zone of the
Boussu-en-Fagne Member. Interesting facies variations appear also in
the Bieumont Member which has been intersected several times.^1";
s[504] = "SCHRODER S., LUTTE B.-P., OEKENTORP K. (1996).-
Enallophrentis (Rugosa, Sipbonophrentidae) aus dem Ober-Eifelium &#47;
Mittel-Devon der Dollendorfer Mulde (Rheinisches Schiefergebirge &#47;
Eifel).- Geologica et Palaeontologica 30: 15-31.- <b>FC&#038;P
25-2</b>, p. 49, ID=3137^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, Enallophrentis;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian
Eif; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Eifel^The Siphonophrentidae Merriam
1974 are recorded with a new species of the genus Enallophrentis from
the Devonian of the Eifel &#47; Rhenish Mountains. Siphonophrentids are
group of formerly endemic genera of the Eastern Americas Realm [EAR],
and their distribution in the Eifel can be proved for the first time.
Enallophrentis rhenana n.sp. was collected in the Freilingen Formation
(Middle Devonian, Upper Eifelian) of the Dollendorf Syncline (Eifel)
and is regarded as an example for faunal migration from the EAR into
the Eifel which can be recognized especially in the Upper Eifelian. As
the stratigraphic distribution of this new species is confined to the
Freilingen Formation, it is useful for biostratigraphic correlation at
least in the Northern Eifel.^1";
s[505] = "COEN-AUBERT M. (1992).- Rugueux coloniaux mesodevoniens du
Fondry des Chiens a Nismes (Ardenne, Belgique).- Bulletin de
l&#039;Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique, Sciences de
la Terre 62: 5-21.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-1.1</b>, p. 10,
ID=3193^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy, ecology; Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M; <b>Geography:
</b>Ardennes^The stromatoporoid reef limestone that outcrops in the
Fondry des Chiens at Nismes, reaches a thickness of 70 metres and is
assigned to the base of the Givetian, by conodonts. It contains rare
colonies of Neomphyma dalcqae n.sp. and Fasciphyllum katranicum
(Gorianov 1968). F. conglomeratum (Schlueter 1881), type species of
Fasciphyllum Schlueter 1885 has been collected from the Upper Eifelian
and Lower Givetian of Wellin. The relations between the genera
Fasciphyllum and Battersbyia Milne-Edwards &#038; Haime 1851 are also
investigated.^1";
s[506] = "BIRENHEIDE R., SOTO F. (1992).- Rugose Einzel und
Phaceloid-Korallen aus dem Ober-Givetium (Mittel-Devon) des
Kantabrischen Gebirges, NW-Spanien.- Palaeontographica A221, 4-6:
95-123.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-1.1</b>, p. 42, ID=3213^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian Giv; <b>Geography: </b>Spain, Cantabrian Mts^From four
outcrops of the Portilla Fm. and one outcrop of the Candas Fm. in the W
Cantabrian Mountains 17 species and subspecies of solitary and
phaceloid rugose corals are described. They belong to 15 different
genera. The stratigraphical classification of four of the localities in
question as Upper Givetian is confirmed by means of the identified
coral faunas, and this age is also probable for the fifth locality. The
rugose coral genera Breviseptosia n.gen. and Sinaxis n.gen. are erected
in this paper, moreover the following 13 new species and subspecies are
described and figured: Schindewolfia plena n.sp., Neaxon variabilis
n.sp., Catactotoechus bonarensis n.sp., Metrionaxon transitorius n.sp.,
Famennelasma antiquum n.sp., Breviseptosia pulchra n.gen. et n.sp.,
Sinaxis bulbosa n.gen. et n.sp., Cyathophyllum (C.) postarduum n.sp.,
Thamnophyllum caespitosum leonense n.ssp., Acanthophyllum confusum
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n.sp., Stringophyllum buechelense cantabricum n.ssp., Stringophyllum
crassimargjnatum n.sp. and Soliptera fontainei n.sp. The number of
genera and species of the normally as ahermatypic classified small
solitary corals without dissepimentarium is unusually great with
respect to the reef facies of the Portilla Formation. A part of them
even occurs together with compact flat colonies of back reef corals of
the subfamily Phillipsastreinae. Moreover at other localities such
small corallites also occur together with aggregates of cylindrical
corals of the &#034;reef meadows&#034; or even together with large
solitary corals. So we have to assume that the &#034;Portilla
environment&#034; of the investigated localities was characterized by a
very narrow-spaced irregular morphological pattern of its sea bottom.^1";
s[507] = "COEN-AUBERT M. (1992).- La carriere du Cimetiere a
Boussu-en-Fagne.- Annales de la Societe geologique de Belgique 115, 1:
23-24.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-2</b>, p. 7, ID=3292^<b>Topic(s): </b>geology;
geology; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Ardennes^^1";
s[508] = "GRIGO M., LUTTE B.-P., OEKENTORP Kl. (1992).- Korallen
(Rugosa) aus dem Unterdevon des nordlichen Westerwaldes (Rheinisches
Schiefergebirge).- N. Jb. Geol. Palaeont. Mh. 1992, 12: 735-749.-
<b>FC&#038;P 22-1</b>, p. 32, ID=3386^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L;
<b>Geography: </b>Germany, Rhenish Mts^^1";
s[509] = "LUTTE B.-P. (1993).- Rugose Korallen aus dem Grenzbereich
Eifelium &#47; Givetium in der Nord-Eifel.- Courier Forschungsinstitut
Senckenberg 164: 103-108. [P. Oekentorp-Kuster (ed.) Proceedings of the
VI. International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and Porifera, Vol. 1].-
<b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>, p. 12, ID=3443^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Eif
&#47; Giv; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Eifel^The traditional Eifelian
&#47; Givetian boundary is defined by the first occurrence of the
brachiopod genus Stringocephalus (boundary sensu Beyrich 1837; Struve
1961). In the Eifel Hills this boundary is located between the Upper
Eifelian Ahbach and the Lower Givetian Loogh Formation. In the light of
actual discussions of new definitions by means of conodonts, the
distribution of rugose corals has been investigated within this
stratigraphic range. In the northern Eifel Hills the Upper Eifelian is
not characterised by a typical association of rugose corals. Many of
the well known genera and species show a long stratigraphic range and
some of them are still common in the Lower Givetian. Only a few taxa
become extinct at the top of the Ahbach Formation. In the Lower
Givetian the composition of the coral association changed, caused by
the appearance of new taxa. The association is now dominated by small
cornute corals (e.g., Schlueteriphyllum looghiense, Sch. parvum,
Soetenia struvei, Aristophyllum terechovi) as well as Glossophyllum
soetenicum. From the point of coral development the traditional
Eifelian/Givetian boundary represents a crisis in the northern Eifel
Hills. The boundary is not based on the extinction of many species, but
is reflected by the appearance of the Schlueteriphyllum - Glossophyllum
- Association in the Lower Givetian.^1";
s[510] = "WRZOLEK T. (1993).- Variability in the Devonian tetracoral
Phillipsastrea lacunosa (Gurich).- Courier Forschungsinstitut
Senckenberg 164: 293-300. [P. Oekentorp-Kuster (ed.) Proceedings of the
VI. International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and Porifera, Vol. 1].-
<b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>, p. 20, ID=3464^<b>Topic(s): </b>variability;
Rugosa, Phillipsastrea; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fra; <b>Geography: </b>Poland, Holy
Cross^Described and illustrated are over 40 colonies of Phillipsastrea
lacunosa from the Upper Frasnian smithi Zone of the Holy Cross
Mountains, Poland. The corals are phaceloid to pseudocerioid, with
thick internal septothecae surrounding tabularia; the latter are
without septa. 3 subspecies are distinguished within the material
studied: Ph. lacunosa lacunosa (Guerich), predominantly phaceloid, with
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gently concave tabulae; Ph. lacunosa smithi (Rozkowska), typically
pseudocerioid, with larger corallites; Ph. lacunosa mariae subsp. n.,
morphologically intermediate between the former subspecies, with
tabulae commonly flat. Distinction of subspecies rather than species is
justified by presence of forms intermediate between these three
morphotypes.^1";
s[511] = "COEN-AUBERT M., LUTTE B.-P. (1993).- Revision der rugosen
Koloniekoralle lowaphyllum rhenanum (Schlueter 1880) aus dem Oberdevon
des Rheinischen Schiefergebirges (Deutschland).- Paläontologische
Zeitschrift 67, 1-2: 45-61.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>, p. 24,
ID=3475^<b>Topic(s): </b>revision; Rugosa, Iowaphyllum; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fra; <b>Geography:
</b>Germany, Rhenish Mts^The massive rugose coral lowaphyllum rhenanum
(Schlueter 1880) is described from the Upper Devonian (Frasnian) of
Breinigerberg, in the area of Stolberg near Aachen, Germany. The
holotype is compared to the material from the Les Valisettes Formation
in the Philippeville Massif and from the Upper Frasnian shales of the
Vesdre Massif, the latter is in the continuation of the Aachen Syncline
in Belgium. All the Belgian material belongs to the Upper Palmatolepis
gigas Zone and is associated with rugose corals such as Frechastraea
pentagona pentagona (Goldfuss 1826) and F. pentagona minima (Rozkowska
1953).^1";
s[512] = "WRZOLEK T. (1993).- Rugose corals from the Devonian Kowala
Formation of the Holy Cross Mountains.- Acta Palaeontologica Polonica
37, 2-4: 217-254.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>, p. 39, ID=3488^<b>Topic(s):
</b>new taxa; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Giv Fra; <b>Geography: </b>Poland, Holy
Cross^Rugose corals of the Givetian to Lower Frasnian Kowala limestone
Formationin the environs of Checiny, SW Holy Cross Mts and in its age
equivalents in the Silesian-Cracow region of Southern Poland represent
five distinct assemblages of restricted time-and-space distribution.
Within the Stringocephalus Beds the high diversity Pseudohexagonaria(?)
laxa assemblage indicates open-shelf conditions whereas low diversity
Temnophyllum occidentale assemblage represents restricted conditions.
The transgressive Jazwica Mbr. locally contains diversified and
cosmopolitan Acanthophyllum sp. n. fauna. Following temporally coral
assemblages, i.e. Disphyllum (lower Sitkówka and Checiny Beds) and
Macgeea-Thamnophyllum (Kadzielnia Mbr, upper Sitkówka Beds) are mostly
biostromes of branching corals of low taxonomical diversity typical for
relatively restricted setting, rather unfavorable for rugosans.
Exceptional are two Hexagonaria horizons with common massive colonies.
Diffusolasma gen. nov., Sociophyllum severiacum sp.nov., Temnophyllum
zamkowae sp.nov. and Hexagonaria hexagona kowalae subsp.nov. are
proposed as the new taxa. ^1";
s[513] = "GALLE A. (1993).- Middle Devonian Rugosa from Horni Benesov
(Moravia, Czech Republic).- Journal of Czech Geological Society 38,
1-2: 59-70.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>, p. 80, ID=3504^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian M; <b>Geography: </b>Czech Republic, Moravia^Eight species
of the rugose corals are described from the Eifelian and probably
lowermost Givetian of Horni Benesov. One of them, Thamnophyllum
germanicum moravicum, is considered new. Stratigraphical distribution
of Rugosa as well as their distribution within known microfacies is
given. ^1";
s[514] = "SCHRODER S. (1996).- Revision der rugosen Koralle Macgeea
bathycalyx (Frech 1886) (Mitteldevon, Rheinisches Schiefergebirge).-
Senckenbergiana lethaea 76, 1/2: 53-63.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-1</b>, p. 63,
ID=3632^<b>Topic(s): </b>revision; Rugosa, Macgeea bathycalyx;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M;
<b>Geography: </b>Germany, Eifel^The solitary rugose coral Macgeea
bathycalyx (Frech 1886) from the Middle Devonian (upper Eifelian and
lower Givetian) of the Eifel is revised and a neotype is designated.
Whereas the corallites from the Eifel belong to the nominotypical
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subspecies, the populations from the Middle Devonian of Poland (Skaly)
are included in the subspecies Macgeea bathycalyx josephi Rozkowska
1956.^1";
s[515] = "SCHRODER S. (1997).- Upper Eifelian (Middle Devonian) rugose
corals of the Eifel Hills (Germany) and their relation to North
American and Eastern European taxa.- Boletin de la Real Sociedad
Espanola de Historia Natural, Seccion Geologica 92, 1/4: 271-279.-
<b>FC&#038;P 26-2</b>, p. 31, ID=3719^<b>Topic(s): </b>biogeography;
Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian Eif; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Eifel^Studies of Upper
Eifelian (Freilingen Formation) rugose coral faunas of the Dollendorf
and Blankenheim Syncline (Eifel Hills, Germany) led to the discovery of
some rare and untypical coral species which are either unknown or
otherwise have seldom been reported from this region up to now. They
resemble typical genera of the Eastern American Realm [EAR] or have
their closest relatives in Eastern Europe. A description of
Guerichiphyllum ? sp., Enallophrentis n.sp. A, Heliophyllum
(Heliophyllum) halleri Schroeder and Heliophyllum (Moravophyllum)
oliveri (Birenheide) is given and their taxonomic relation to other
known genera and species within the Eifel is discussed.^1";
s[516] = "COEN-AUBERT M. (1997).- Rugueux solitaires pres de la limite
Eifelien-Givetien a Pondrome (Belgique).- Bulletin de l&#039;Institut
royal des sciences naturelles de Belgique, Sciences de la Terre 67:
5-24.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-2</b>, p. 66, ID=3745^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Eif
&#47; Giv; <b>Geography: </b>Ardennes^Acanthophyllum heterophyllum
(Milne-Edwards &#038; Haime 1851), A. vermiculare (Goldfuss 1826) and
Aristophyllum luetti n.sp. are described in detail and have been mainly
collected at Pondrome, Wellin and Resteigne where important facies
variations appear near the Eifelian-Givetian boundary. Acanthophyllum
heterophyllum occasionally occurs at the top of the Jemelle Formation,
in the Hanonet and X Formatioms and also at the base of the
Trois-Fontaines Formation. A. vermiculare is mostly characteristic of
the Hanonet Formation, but is still present at the base of the
Trois-Fontaines Formation. Aristophyllum luetti n.sp. is usually
restricted to the upper part of the Hanonet Formation. Thin sections of
the holotype of Acanthophyllum heterophyllum, type species of the genus
Acanthophyllum Dybowski 1873, are figured for the first time.^1";
s[517] = "SCHRODER S. (1997).- Die Rugosen-Fauna des Eilenbergium der
Dollendorfer Mulde (Mittel-Devon &#47; Ober-Eifelium; Rheinisches
Schiefergebirge &#47; Eifel).- Geologica et Palaeontologica 31: 1-36.-
<b>FC&#038;P 26-2</b>, p. 67, ID=3746^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian
Eif; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Eifel^As a further contribution to the
knowledge on the Upper Eifelian coral fauna of the Dollendorf Syncline
the rugose corals of the Eilenbergian (Freilingen Formation) are
investigated. The fauna comprises 20 different species; three of them
are new: Spinophyllum incompositum n.sp., Chostophyllum dollendorfense
n.sp. and Grypophyllum duplex n.sp. The insufficiently known and often
misinterpreted species Kunthia crateriformis is revised. In spite of
the fact that corals are generally very rare in the
brachiopod-dominated facies of the Eilenberg Member, the fauna shows a
remarkable high diversity and is characterized mainly by small trochoid
coral species. Next to some well known genera of the Middle Devonian of
the Eifel some species restricted to Upper Eifelian strata and also
species known as ahermatypical have been found. Additionally, two
genera typical for the eastern North American faunal realm were
recorded. The distributional patterns of some species are discussed,
especially in regard to the so called &#034;Glinski-Linie&#034; which
marks a border for faunal exchange between the North- and South-Eifel
in the Dollendorf Syncline.^1";
s[518] = "COEN-AUBERT M. (1998).- Thamnophyllides et Acanthophyllides
pres de la limite Eifelien-Givetien a Wellin et Pondrome (Belgique).-
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Bulletin de l&#039;Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique,
Sciences de la Terre 68: 5-24.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-1</b>, p. 68,
ID=3810^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, Thamnophyllum; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Eif &#47; Giv;
<b>Geography: </b>Ardennes^Acanthophyllum tortum (Tsien 1969),
Thamnophyllum germanicum Scrutton 1968, T. occlusum (Tsien 1969) and T.
tsieni n.sp. are described in detail and have been mainly collected at
Pondrome, Wellin and Resteigne. The type specimens from several of
these species as well as the holotype of Acanthophyllum vermiculare
(Goldfuss 1826) are refigured herein. Thamnophyllum germanicum has been
found at the top of the Jemelle Formation. T. tsieni and T. occlusum
also occur at the top of this lithostratigraphic unit, but are
particularly abundant in the Hanonet Formation; moreover, T. occlusum
is still present at the base of the Trois-Fontaines Formation.
Acanthophyllum tortum is characteristic of the Hanonet Formation, but
has also been observed in the X Formation and at the base of the
Trois-Fontaines Formation. Finally, the new geological surveys near
Wellin confirm the lateral changeover from the base of the
Trois-Fontaines Formation to the Hanonet Formation.^1";
s[519] = "SCHRODER S. (1997).- Zur Kenntnis der Gattung Wapitiphyllum
McLean &#038; Pedder 1984 aus dem Devon der Bergisch
Gladbach-Paffrather Mulde (Rheinisches Schiefergebirge &#47; Bergisches
Land).- Sonderveroffentlichungen, Geologisches Institut der
Universitaet zu Koeln 114 (Festschrift Eugen K. Kempf): 409-425.-
<b>FC&#038;P 27-1</b>, p. 75, ID=3884^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa,
Wapitiphyllum; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian Giv Fra; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Rhenish Mts^Two
different species of the rugose coral genus Wapitiphyllum McLean &#038;
Pedder 1984 are described from the Upper Givetian (Untere Plattenkalk
Formation) and the Middle Frasnian (Refrath Formation) of the Bergisch
Gladbach-Paffrath Syncline. Wapitiphyllum n.sp. aff. Wapitiphyllum
irregularis Kong 1978 is a typical member of the genus but
Wapitiphyllum ? sp. indicates a close relationship to the Middle
Devonian Argutastraea species-group.^1";
s[520] = "SCHRODER S. (1997).- Rugose Korallen aus dem
&#034;Bouderath-Riff&#039; (Eifelium &#47; Ahrdorf-Formation) der
Blankenheimer Mulde &#47; Eifel.- Coral Research Bulletin 05: 211-220.-
<b>FC&#038;P 27-1</b>, p. 76, ID=3885^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian
Eif; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Eifel^The rugose corals from the
Bouderath-reef and the Holler-Berg in the Frohngau-Engelgau part of the
Blankenheim Syncline have been investigated. The poor rugose
coral-fauna is characterized by a relatively low number of species:
Acanthophyllum heterophyllum, Stringophyllum cf. acanthicum,
Sociophyllum elongatum, Mesophyllum (Mesophyllum) pseudoorthoceras,
Mesophyllum (M.) cf cylindricum. Therefore a comparison with other
localities of &#034;real&#034; Niederehe-reefs of the Ahrdorfian is
impossible. With the occurrence of Sociophyllum elongatum the
stratigraphic range of this species in the Eifel Hills will be
considerably extended.^1";
s[521] = "BERKOWSKI B. (1996).- Strunian corals - examples from Poland
(in Polish with English summary).- Geologos 1: 69-78.- <b>FC&#038;P
27-2</b>, p. 12, ID=3888^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fam; <b>Geography:
</b>Poland^The Strunian, due to its facial character, has no
significant chronostratigraphical or geochronological value. This term,
however, is widely used by coral researchers because it denotes its
own, characteristic coral fauna. During the crisis at the Frasnian
&#47; Fammenian boundary, a variable and rich coral fauna became
strongly depleted. It was not until after the crisis, that in the zones
rhomboidea and marginifera, first evolutionary impulse occured, and
after a transgression in the expansa chron, a strong development of two
&#034;eco&#034;-groups of corals took place: (1) corals of basin facies
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(fauna of the &#034;Cyathaxonia&#034; type), (2) corals of shallow shelf facies, the so called &#034;Strunian corals&#034; (fauna of the &#034;Canino-Clisiophyllum&#034; type). Corals of colonial type described lately as Calyxcorallia Fedorowski, 1991, in particular, should also be recognized as &#034;Strunian&#034; corals. In Poland, three areas exist of coral occurrence in the Late Fammenian, i.e.: the Swietokrzyskie Gory Mts, the Sudetes and the Krakow region. Preliminary investigation of coral faunas of these areas allows distinguishing of two regions:1. Swietokrzyskie Gory Mts region, where coral fauna typical of basin facies occurs; however, in the southern part of this region (Kowala locality) Strunian fauna of the &#034;Canino-Clisiophyllum&#034; type is also present. The fauna can be traced along the belt of outcrops from the Ardennes, through the Thuringen to the Swietokrzyskie Gory Mts. 2. The region of the Sudetes and the Krakow region, where an exceptional fauna of colonial corals occurs, which is typical of shallow shelf zone; its counterparts are known from China only.^1";
s[522] = "LUTTE B.-P., SCHRODER St. (1998).- Anmerkungen zur Devon-Stratigraphietabelle, B141dm97: Rugosa; Eifel.- Senckenbergiana lethaea 77, 1/2: 273-275.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-2</b>, p. 52, ID=3912^<b>Topic(s): </b>stratigraphic table; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Eifel^^1";
s[523] = "COEN-AUBERT M. (1999).- Description de quelques Rugueux coloniaux de la Formation givetienne du Mont d&#039;Haurs en Ardenne - Description of a few colonial rugose corals from the Givetian Mont d&#039;Haurs Formation in the Ardenne.- Bulletin de l&#039;Institut royal des sciences naturelles de Belgique, 69: 27-46.- <b>FC&#038;P 28-1</b>, p. 32, ID=3963^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Giv; <b>Geography: </b>Ardennes^The Mont d&#039;Haurs Formation, which belongs to the Lower Polygnathus varcus Zone, reaches a thickness of about 180 metres between Beauraing and Han-sur-Lesse, on the south side of the Dinant Synclinorium. Argutastrea tenuiseptata Coen-Aubert &#038; Luette, 1990, Sociophyllum isactis (Frech, 1886) and S. wedekindi n.sp. are characteristic of its lower part whereas Sunophyllum beichuanense He, 1978, Argutastrea wangi (Tsien 1978) and Wapitiphyllum laxum (Guerich 1896) occur in its upper part. Moreover, the latter species is still present at the base of the overlying Fromelennes Formation. Sociophyllum isactis, S. wedekindi and Sunophyllum beichuanense are described in detail. A neotype is proposed for Wapitiphyllum laxum, the neotype of Sociophyllum isactis is revised and refigured.^1";
s[524] = "PEDDER A.E.H., FEIST R. (1998).- Lower Devonian (Emsian) Rugosa of the Izarne Formation, Montagne Noire, France.- Journal of Paleontology 72, 6: 967-991.- <b>FC&#038;P 28-1</b>, p. 34, ID=3966^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Ems; <b>Geography: </b>France, Montagne Noire^An anccount of the sysrematics, biostratigraphy, ecological setting and the biogeographic implications of rugose corals from olistoliths of the Cabrieres area is given. Corals of the lower member of the Izarne Formation are dated by conodonts as gronbergi Zone age, and include Lythophyllum sp. indet., Calceola sandalina (Linne), Tryplasma sp. A, Breviphrentis roharti Pedder new species, B. exigua Pedder new species, and Aqishaphyllum sp. A. Corals from the middle member of the formation include Frechocystis pertinax Pedder new genus and species, Calceola sp. undet, Rhizophyllum sp. aff. R. ukalundense Flill and Jell, Tryplasma enorme Pedder new species, Tryplasma sp. A, Breviphrentis sp. A, Platysmatophyllum halleri Pedder new genus and species, Pseudochonophyllum sentum Pedder new species, and Izarneophyllum barroisi (Frech) new genus. No age significant conodont has been recovered from the middle member. However, scutelluid trilobites, which, together with other trilobites, evidently used the underside of Izarne corals for shelter during molting, provide
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correlation with conodont sequences in the nappe domain to the north
and southwest of Cabrieres. From this line of evidence, the middle
Izarne coral fauna is deduced to be nothoperbonus Zone in age. The
association of a variety of benthic trilobites, all with large eyes,
provides evidence of a photic zone environment for the middle Izarne
corals. Rugose corals from the Izarne Formation belong to the Old World
Realm and have nothing in common with similar age Rugosa of the Eastern
Americas Realm. This implies that the dissolution of the boundary
between these realms, which occurred in the Middle Devonian, did not
begin before latest Emsian time.^1";
s[525] = "SCHRODER S. (1998).- Rugose Korallen und Stratigraphie des
oberen Eifelium und unteren Givetium der Dollendorfer Mulde/Eifel.
(Mittel-Devon; Rheinisches Schiefergebirge).- Courier
Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg 208: 135 pp.- <b>FC&#038;P 28-1</b>, p.
35, ID=3968^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy; Rugosa, stratigraphy;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Eif
Giv; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Eifel^The distribution of several
fossil groups from the Middle Devonian of the Eifel region suggest that
it may be subdivided into three &#034;faunal regions&#034; (North-,
West-and South-Eifel). These regions are widely accepted in the
literature, and the boundary between the N and S Eifel regions, which
has become known as the &#034;Glinski sche Linie&#034;, traverses the
Dollendorfer Mulde in an E-W direction. Due to its central position in
the Eifeler Kalkmuldenzone, the Dollendofer Mulde is important in the
recognition of Devonian faunas within the Eifel. Several taxa of
brachiopods and corals are known as characteristic faunal elements of
the northern Eifel and their southward distribution seems to end
exactly at the &#034;Glinski&#039;sche Linie&#034;. However, the
geology of the Dollendorfer Mulde is not adequately known, and
consequently a detailed taxonomic-systematic study of its fossil
content has not been undertaken. As a result detailed comparison with
other Eifel synclines is currently impossible. [first part of extensive
summary].^1";
s[526] = "COEN-AUBERT M. (1994).- Stratigraphie et systematique des
Rugueux de la partie moyenne du Frasnien de Frasnes-les-Couvin
(Belgique).- Bulletin de l&#039;Institut royal des Sciences naturelles
de Belgique, Sciences de la Terre 64: 21-56.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>,
p. 3, ID=4044^<b>Topic(s): </b>stratigraphy, taxonomy; Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian
Fra; <b>Geography: </b>Ardennes^Ten species belonging to the genera
Hexagonaria Guerich 1896, Aristophyllum Bulvanker, Spassky &#038;
Kravtsov 1975, Phillipsastrea d&#039;Orbigny 1849, Frechastraea
Scrutton 1968, Scruttonia Tcherepnina 1974, Peneckiella Soshkina 1939
and Trapezophyllum Etheridge 1899 including T. roharti n.sp. are
described and figured. This material comes mainly from the
Boussu-en-Fagne Member and the Neuville Formation exposed at Frasnes,
Boussu-en-Fagne and Nismes. The geological surveys emphasize
interesting lateral facies variations close to the second and third
levels of Frasnian bioherms. The correlations with the Philippeville
Massif are also considered. The investigated fauna shows strong
affinities with that from the Boulonnais in France and the Holy Cross
Mountains in Poland.^1";
s[527] = "BIRENHEIDE R. (1993).- Mitteldevonische Korallen aus dem
&#034;Sulz-Uberleitungs-Stollen&#034; im Bergischen Land.- Geol. Jb.
Hessen 121: 5-9.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 62, ID=4134^<b>Topic(s):
</b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian Giv; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Bergisches Land^In the
&#034;Suelz-Conducting-Tunnel&#034; to the Great Dhuenn Barrage, sheet
Kuerten in the Bergisches Land area, a small coral fauna could be
found. Its preservation allows determinations of the respective species
with the result, that the geological age of the section part between
Station 1400 and 805 is Lower Givetian.^1";
s[528] = "GALLE A. (1994).- Rugose corals of the Acanthopyge Limestone
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of Koneprusy (Middle Devonian, Barrandian, Czech Republic).- Vestnik
Ceskeho geologickeho ustavu 69, 1: 41-58.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p.
64, ID=4138^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M; <b>Geography: </b>Czech
Republic, Barrandian^The Eifelian Acanthopyge Limestone with the well
documented conodont zones Po. costatus partitus up to Po. hemiansatus
of the Barrandian Koneprusy area yielded diverse rugosan faunas.
Seventeen species belonging to eleven genera were recorded. The
assemblage differs from corals of the same age found in Moravia,
nevertheless, most of the taxa of both regions can be compared with
corals from the German Rhenish Slate Mountains. Bohemian Eifelian
Rugosa show striking similarities to Givetian faunas of other
regions.^1";
s[529] = "SOTO F. (1986).- Consideraciones sobre la Posicion
Sistematica del genero Angustiphyllum Altevogt (Coelenterata, Rugosa)
del Devonico medio de la Cordillera Cantabrica (NO de Espana).- Revista
Espanola de Paleontologia 01: 63-72.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 64,
ID=4140^<b>Topic(s): </b>systematics; Rugosa, Angustiphyllum;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M;
<b>Geography: </b>Spain, Cantabrian Mts^The genus Angustiphyllum
Altevogt, of a marked provincialism, is represented in the Middle
Devonian (Eifelian) of the Cantabrian Mountains by species, whose most
striking feature is its outer wedge shaped aspect. The only species, A.
cuneiforme Atevogt, shows apart from this morphology other typical
characteristics of the genus, such as an axial ridge, formed by
synapticulae arranged perpendicularly to the cardinal-counter plane and
septa consisting of fibrolamellar mirostructure. In this work the
systematic value of both characteristics is analyzed and on that basis
the diagnosis of the genus Angustiphyllum is enlarged. Its systematic
position, concerning family and subfamily, is discussed as well.
Likewise, the geographical distribution of the genus in the Cantabrian
Mountains is extended so that it constitutes a useful guide-level on a
regional scale. The finding of similar specimes of Angustiphyllum, but
lacking the axial ridge in the calice, makes it possible to propose a
new genus and species, but for the moment we prefer to keep them in
open nomenclature because of the small number of specimens collected.^1";
s[530] = "WRZOLEK T., WACH P. (1993).- Tetracoral genus Spinophyllum in
the Devonian of the Holy Cross Mts, Poland.- Prace Nauk. Uniw.
Slaskiego, Geologia 12/13: 47-63.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>, p. 41,
ID=4236^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, Spinophyllum; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Giv Fra;
<b>Geography: </b>Poland, Holy Cross^Described and illustrated are the
Holy Cross Devonian tetracorals with radial septal arrangement and
carinate septa. They are assigned to the genus Spinophyllum Wedekind
1922, synonymous with Truncicarinulum Yu et Kuang 1982 and
Charisphyllum Oliver et Sorauf 1988. Of the three described species
two, S. longiseptatum (Luette) and S. aiense aiense (Soshkina), occur
in the Upper Givetian (equivalents of Temnophyllum occidentale Zone);
the third species, S. aiense liujingense (Yu et Kuang), is from the
Frasnian Zones Macgeea-Thamnophyllum up to Phillipsastrea smithi.^1";
s[531] = "GALLE A. (1995).- The Breviphrentis-dominated coral faunule
from the Middle Devonian of Moravia, Czech Republic.- Vestnik Ceskeho
geologickeho ustavu 70, 2: 59-70.- <b>FC&#038;P 24-2</b>, p. 82,
ID=4568^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, Breviphrentis; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M; <b>Geography:
</b>Czech Republic, Moravia^The interval of Eifelian &#47; Lower
Givetian, found in boreholes of the region of Konice and in the mine
Benkov (central Moravia), yielded the following species of rugose
corals: Breviphrentis joae sp.nov., Acanthophyllum vermiculare,
Calceola sandalina, Cystiphylloides sp., Cystiphylloides? sp., and
Digonophyllidae gen. et sp. indet. The presence of Breviphrentis is of
particular interest and biogeographical significance because of its
North American origin.^1";
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s[532] = "SCHRODER S. (1995).- Die Korallenfauna des Kirchen-Berges
(Freilingen-Formation) in der Blankenheimer Mulde (Rheinisches
Schiefergebirge &#47; Eifel).- Muenstersche Forschungen zur Geologie
und Palaeontologie 77: 373-421. [in German, with English abstract].-
<b>FC&#038;P 24-2</b>, p. 84, ID=4574^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian
Eif; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Eifel^A rugose coral-fauna from the
Kirchen-Berg (Freilingen-Formation) in the Blankenheim syncline has
yielded the following taxa: Guerichiphyllum? sp., Enallophrentis n.sp.,
Cyathophyllum (Cyathophyllum) strigosum n.sp., Glossophyllum sp.,
Heliophyllum (Heliophyllum) halleri Schroeder, Heliophyllum
(Moravophyllum) cf. oliveri (Birenheide), Bethanyphyllum ? sp.,
Thamnophyllum sp. A, Xystriphyllum varians varians (Schlueter),
Dohmophyllum helianthoides (Goldfuss), Acanthophyllum heterophyllum
(Milne-Edwards &#038; Haime), Acanthophyllum vermiculare (Goldfuss),
Stringophyllum cf. acanthicum (Frech), Mesophyllum (Mesophyllum)
lissingenense lissingenense (Schlueter), M. (Cystiphylloides) secundum
secundum (Goldfuss), M (Cy.) secundum conistructum (Quenstedt), M.
(Cy.) secundum pseudoseptatum (Schulz). The coral-fauna is dominated by
typical Upper Eifelian taxa; like the very common Acanthophyllum- and
Cystiphylloides-species. Moreover, a strong
&#034;bohemian-american&#034; influence can be recognized. Migrations
from the North American faunal region (EAR = Eastern Americas Realm)
are visible in the occurance of Heliophyllum, Bethanyphyllum and a new
Enallophrentis-species. Enallophrentis or specimens of the family
Siphonophrentidae in general have never been collected in the
Rheinisches Schiefergebirge so far. On the other hand, the coral fauna
is influenced by eastern european taxa like Heliophyllum
(Moravophyllum) and a questionable Guerichiphyllum species.
Cyathophyllum (Cyathophyllum) strigosum is described as new. Within the
stratigraphical distribution of the Cyathophyllids C. (C.) strigosum
intercedes between the Lower Eifelian and Givetian taxa of
Cyathophyllum.^1";
s[533] = "WEYER D. (1995).- Thecaxon Weyer 1978 (Anthozoa, Rugosa) im
Unter-Famenne des Rheinischen Schiefergebirges.- Abhandlungen und
Berichte für Naturkunde 18: 137-141.- <b>FC&#038;P 24-2</b>, p. 86,
ID=4579^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, Thecaxon; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fam; <b>Geography:
</b>Germany, Rhenish Mts^The ahermatypic coral Thecaxon rozkowskae
Weyer 1978, previously known from but 4 localities in the Thuringian
Mountains, is recorded from cephalopod limestones of upper
Cheiloceras-stage (rhomboidea to Lower marginifera conodont zones) in
the Enkeberg section near Madfeld (eastern Sauerland).^1";
s[534] = "BIRENHEIDE R. (1971).- Untersuchungen an Microcyclus
clypeatus (Goldfuss) (Rugosa; Mitteldevon).- Senckenbergiana lethaea
52: 501-527.- <b>FC&#038;P 1-2</b>, p. 12, ID=4633^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Rugosa, Microcyclus; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Eifel^An
Hand zahlreicher Neufunde wird die Knopf koralle Microcyclus clypeatus
(Goldfuss 1826) aus dem Mitteldevon der Eifel neu untersucht. Die
grosse Variationsbreite einiger Merkmale wird statistisch belegt und
deren Abhaengigkeit von oekologisch bedingten Einfluessen diskutiert.
Querschliffe direkt oberhalb der Epithek von M. clypeatus lassen
unmittelbar seine Ontogenie erkennen, die derjenigen der Typus-Art M.
discus Meek &#038; Worthen 1868 gleicht und derjenigen der Gattung
Hadrophyllum sehr aehnlich ist.^1";
s[535] = "CHENG Y.-M. (1971).- A restudy of the Devonian Coral
Diplochone striata Frech.- Proc. of the Geol. Soc. of China 1:
189-191.- <b>FC&#038;P 1-2</b>, p. 13, ID=4636^<b>Topic(s):
</b>revision; Rugosa, Diplochone; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Rhenish
Mts^The specimens of Diplochone striata Frech 1886, are examined and
one transverse and longitudinal sections were prepared. All the five
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specimens displayed the septal grooves and septal ridges. The cardinal and alar septa can be clearly discriminated. No evidence of septal spines, septal cones or repeated rejuvenation of calyx is observed. The affinity to the family Cystiphyllidae E. &#038; H. 1850, is questioned.^1";
s[536] = "OLIVER W.A.jr, GALLE A. (1971).-&#039;Calceola&#034; (= Rhizophyllum) and &#034;Billingsastraea&#034; (= Iowaphyllum) in Bohemia.- Vest. Ustr. ust. geol. 46: 209-216.- <b>FC&#038;P 1-2</b>, p. 16, ID=4658^<b>Topic(s): </b>revision; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L; <b>Geography: </b>Czech Republic, Barrandian^Calceola sandalina described by Prantl (1937) belongs to the genus Rhizophyllum Lindstroem. Billingsastraea bohemica and B. branikensis Prantl, 1951, are included in one species of Iowaphyllum Stumm. The two species come from the Kaplicka coral horizon of the Zlichov Limestone (Zlichovian - Emsian) in the southern part of Prague. The revision of these species is presented and other occurrences of Rhizophyllum and Iowaphyllum in Bohemia are mentioned. The genera Calceola and Billingsastraea are not known to occur in Bohemia.^1";
s[537] = "OLIVER W.A.jr, GALLE A. (1971).- Rugose corals from the Upper Koneprusy Limestone (Lower Devonian) in Bohemia.- Sbor. geol. ved. NR: 35-106.- <b>FC&#038;P 1-2</b>, p. 17, ID=4659^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L; <b>Geography: </b>Czech Republic, Bohemian Massif^Rugose corals from Barrandian &#034;bande f2&#034; are redescribed and discussed. Thirteen species are recognized from the Upper Koneprusy Limestone including the type species of Chlamydophyllum Pocta, Pselophyllum Pocta and Pseudochonophyllum Soshkina. In addition one species is assigned to the Suchomasty Limestone and three to the Acanthopyge Limestone. Type specimens of two &#034;f2&#034; species probably originated in the Silurian and &#034;f2&#034; representatives of two additional species have not been found. Most of the 54 &#034;species&#034; described by Pocta (1902) are placed in synonymy with one of the recognized species. The Upper Koneprusy Limestone primarily consists of rubble from the erosion of a reef facies and the rugose fauna is dominated by solitary corals with thick septothecae that show signs of extensive rolling. Corals with thin walls and septa are more common in the Suchomasty and Acanthopyge Limestones.^1";
s[538] = "TSIEN H.-H. (1970).- Espèces du genre Disphyllum (Rugosa) dans le Dévonien moyen et le Frasnien de la Belgique.- Annales de la Societe geologique de Belgique 93: 159-182.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 39, ID=4665^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, Disphyllum; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Eif - Fra; <b>Geography: </b>Ardennes^15 species of Disphyllum are described from the Middle and Upper Devonian (Frasnian) of Belgium. Of these 4 are new: D. hilli, D. crassiseptatum, D. grabaui and D. gradatum; 3 uncertain. The variations of the external and internal characters of the same species in the different facies are analysed. It has been found that the external and internal characters of the corals such as shape, form of the calyx, septa and dissepiments were strongly influenced by environmental conditions. The biostratigraphical value of the more important species is also briefly given.^1";
s[539] = "ROZKOWSKA M., FEDOROWSKI J. (1972).- Genus Disphyllum de Fromentel (Rugosa) in the Devonian of Poland and its distribution.- Acta Palaeontologica Polonica 17, 3: 265-335.- <b>FC&#038;P 1-2</b>, p. 25, ID=4705^<b>Topic(s): </b>distribution; Rugosa, Disphyllum; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Poland^11 species and subspecies of the genus Disphyllum de Fromentel are described from the Devonian of Poland, two of them, D. wirbelauense bonae and D. w. regulare, are new. The geological structure of the Disphyllum-bearing localities from the Holy Cross Mts and Sudetes is discussed. The profiles of deep boreholes from Silesian-Cracow anticlinorium and Pomerania are presented. The
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coral&#039;s blastogeny and intraspecific variability are
characterized. The septal index and pattern of internal structure are
regarded as taxonomical criteria for specific identifications. It was
noted that the microstructure is characterized by coarse monacanths
distributed horizontally or in the form of half-fans. Distribution of
Disphyllum in Poland and in the world, the moment of its appearance and
its biostratigraphical value are discussed.^1";
s[540] = "TSYGANKO V.S. (1971).- New Middle Devonian Tetracorals from
northern Urals and Paj-Khoi.- Zapiski Leningradskogo ordenov Lenina i
trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni Gornogo Instituta im. G.V. Plekhanova 59, 2,
Paleontology (1971): 33-47.- <b>FC&#038;P 2-1</b>, p. 23,
ID=4739^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M; <b>Geography:
</b>Russia, Urals, Pay-Khoy^^1";
s[541] = "GALLE A., WEYER D. (1973).- Bitraia gen. nov. (Anthozoa
Rugosa) aus dem Mitteldevon der CSSR.- Palaeont. Abh. 1973, A4:
707-722.- <b>FC&#038;P 2-2</b>, p. 16, ID=4797^<b>Topic(s): </b>new
taxa; Rugosa, Bitraia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M; <b>Geography: </b>Czech Republic,
Barrandian^Bitraia bohemica gen. &#038; sp.nov. is described from the
Upper Eifelian Acanthopyge limestone of Bohemia. The new genus is a
member of the subfamily Petraiinae de Koninck, 1872, closely related to
Petraia Muenster, 1839.^1";
s[542] = "MARIN P., PLUSQUELLEC Y. (1973).- Sur les Combophyllum
(Tétracoralliaires) du Dévonien de Montalban (Province de Teruel,
Espagne).- Annales de la Societe geologique du Nord 93: 39-54.-
<b>FC&#038;P 3-1</b>, p. 26, ID=4884^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa,
Combophyllum; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Spain, Teruel^Le riche gisement
fossilifère de Cabrero (Dévonien de Montalban, Province de Teruel,
Espagne) a livré notamment des Brachiopodes, dont Paraspirifer
cultrijugatus et des Tétracoralliaires, dont Combophyllum cf. leonense
Milne-Edwards &#038; Haime, 1851 et Combophyllum ibericum nov. sp. Chez
cette dernière espèce sont mis en évidence un cycle de septes de
troisième ordre et l&#039;englobement distal des septes mineurs par les
septes majeurs.^1";
s[543] = "WEYER D. (1975).- Einige Rugose Korallen aus der
Erbslochgrauwacke (Unterdevon) des Unterharzes.- Zeitschrift der
geologischen Wissenschaften 1975, 1: 45-65.- <b>FC&#038;P 3-2</b>, p.
43, ID=4966^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L; <b>Geography: </b>Germany,
Harz^Description dans le Grauwacke d&#039;Erbsloch d&#039;Enterolasma
sp., de Barrandeophyllum sp., d&#039;Oligophyllum kullmanni sp.nov.
Proposition de la nouvelle sous-famille des Baryphyllinae chez les
Plerophyllidae avec les nouveaux genres: Baryphyllum et Barylasma
n.gen.^1";
s[544] = "BIRENHEIDE R. (1974).- Papiliophyllum lissingenense n.sp.
(Rugosa) aus dem Lissinger Schurfgraben (Emsium; Eifel).-
Senckenbergiana lethaea 55, 1/5: 251-257.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 29,
ID=5093^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Rugosa, Papiliophyllum;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian
Ems; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Eifel^A new rugose coral species,
Papiliophyllum lissingenense n. sp from the Lissingen exploration
trench (Eifel, Gerolstein syncline; 1972), is described and figured.
Hitherto species of Papiliophyllum have been known only from the lower
Devonian (Onondaga Formation) of Nevada (USA). A new systematic
delimitation of the Halliidae Chapman 1893 is proposed. This
necessitates the introduction of the new subfamily Siphonophrentinae.^1";
s[545] = "TSIEN H.-H. (1974).- Espèces du genre Stringophyllum (Rugosa)
dans le Dévonien moyen de la Belgique.- Annales de la Societe
geologique de Belgique 97: 257-271.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 40,
ID=5143^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Rugosa, Stringophyllum;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M;
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<b>Geography: </b>Ardennes^Treize espèces, dont deux nouvelles du genre
Stringophyllum Wedekind R., 1922 font l&#039;objet d&#039;une étude.
Leurs caractères, leur distribution stratigraphique et leur milieu
écologique sont attentivement examinés. En Belgique, ce genre apparaît
depuis le Couvinien inférieur et est très fréquent dans les calcaires
Co2a, Co3, Gi1&#946; et Gi2&#946;, mais il n&#039;existe pas dans le
Dévonien supérieur.^1";
s[546] = "WEYER D. (1973).- Famennelasma gen. nov. (Anthozoa Rugosa)
aus der Cephalopoden Fazies des mitteleuropaeischen Oberdevons.-
Palaeontol. Abh. A, 4, 4: 683-694.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 40,
ID=5150^<b>Topic(s): </b>pelagic facies; Rugosa, Fammenelasma;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian
Fam; <b>Geography: </b>Europe, Central^^1";
s[547] = "BRICE D., ROHART J.-C. (1975).- Les Phillipsastraeidae
(Rugosa) du Devonien de Ferques (Boulonnais, France). Première note. Le
genre Macgeea Webster 1898. Nouvelles observations.- Annales de la
Societe geologique du Nord 94, 1: 47-62.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-2</b>, p. 56,
ID=5257^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, Macgeea; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography:
</b>France, Boulonnais^Après un bref historique du genre Macgeea
Webster 1889, et une formulation de ses caractères, description de 5
espèces ou sousespèces reconnues dans le Frasnien moyen de Ferques: M.
gallica Lang et Smith 1935 s.s., M. gallica gigantea subsp.nov., M.
dubia (de Blainville, 1850). Remarques sur Cyathophyllum bouchardi
Milne Edwards et Haime, 1851.^1";
s[548] = "SCRUTTON C.T. (1975).- Preliminary observations on the
distribution of Devonian rugose coral faunas in south-west England.-
Drevniye Cnidaria [B.S. Sokolov (ed.)], 2: 131-140.- <b>FC&#038;P
5-2</b>, p. 7, ID=5412^<b>Topic(s): </b>distribution, biozonation;
Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Britain SW^Comments on the composition,
palaeoecology and faunal affinities of the English Devonian rugose
coral faunas.^1";
s[549] = "TSYGANKO V.S. (1975).- Stratigraphical distribution and
facial determination of Devonian tetracorals from north Urals and
Pai-Khoi.- Drevniye Cnidaria [B.S. Sokolov (ed.)], 2: 140-148.-
<b>FC&#038;P 5-2</b>, p. 8, ID=5420^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy,
facies; stratigraphy, facies; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Urals,
Pay-Khoy^Species lists and the compositions of facies faunas from
Devonian sections in the northern Urals and Pai-Khoi.^1";
s[550] = "GALLE A. (1976).- Rugose coral Petraiella in the Famennian
(Upper Devonian) of Bohemia.- Vest. Ustr. ust. geol. 51, 4: 279-280.-
<b>FC&#038;P 5-1</b>, p. 14, ID=5470^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa,
Petraiella; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian Fam; <b>Geography: </b>Czech Republic, Bohemian Massif^^1";
s[551] = "TSIEN H.-H. (1977).- The sequence and distribution of
Frasnian rugose coral faunas in Belgium.- Memoires du BRGM 89 [J.P.
Chevalier (ed.): Second Symposium international sur les coraux et
recifs coralliens fossiles; Paris, 1975]: 203-220.- <b>FC&#038;P
6-1</b>, p. 21, ID=5506^<b>Topic(s): </b>biozonation; Rugosa, zonation;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian
Fra; <b>Geography: </b>Ardennes^[Rugose coral zonation in the Belgian
Frasnian]^1";
s[552] = "BIRENHEIDE R., SOTO F. (1977).- Rugose corals with wall-free
apex from the Lower Devonian of the Cantabrian Mountains, Spain.-
Senckenbergiana lethaea 58, 1/3: 1-23.- <b>FC&#038;P 7-1</b>, p. 6,
ID=5535^<b>Topic(s): </b>wall-free apex; Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L; <b>Geography:
</b>Spain, Cantabrian Mts^Two new genera of solitary rugose corals
possessing an apex lacking the wall are described from the Lower Emsian
&#47; Upper Emsian boundary of the Complejo de La Vid of the localities
Adrados and Colle in the Cantabrian Mountains, Spain. The first genus,
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Gymnaxon n.g., with the species Gymnaxon weyeri n.sp., belongs to the
family Cyathaxoniidae Milne-Edwards &#038; Haime 1850, subfamily
Petronellinae Birenheide 1965. The second genus, Adradosia n.g., with
the species Adradosia barroisi n.sp., belongs to the family
Hapsiphyllidae Grabau 1928, subfamily Adradosiinae n.subfam. For the
first time new localities of Petronella truncata (Barrois 1882) are
recorded. * The absence of the wall on the apex of all these corals is
interpreted as resulting from a special mode of reproduction (probably
asexual) apparently developed under the ahermatypic quiet water
conditions of their environment. * The subfamily Petronellinae of the
family Cyathaxoniidae embraces at present 3 genera lacking the wall on
the apex: Duncanella Nicholson 1874, Petronella Birenheide 1965 and
Gymnaxon n.g. In the subfamily Adradosiina of the family
Hapsiphyllidae, the only genus Adradosia n.g. shows this pecularity.
[original abstract]^1";
s[553] = "TSIEN H.-H. (1977).- Rugosa massifs du Devonien de la
Belgique.- Mem. Inst. Geol. Univ. Louvain 29: 197-229.- <b>FC&#038;P
7-1</b>, p. 5, ID=5559^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography:
</b>Ardennes^^1";
s[554] = "COEN-AUBERT M. (1976).- Distribution stratigraphique des
rugueux massifs du Givetien et du Frasnien de la Belgique.- Annales de
la Societe geologique du Nord 97: 49-56.- <b>FC&#038;P 7-2</b>, p. 20,
ID=5626^<b>Topic(s): </b>massive, distribution; Rugosa massive;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Giv
Fra; <b>Geography: </b>Ardennes^[general account of the sequence of
appearance of massive rugose corals in the Belgian Givetian and
Frasnian]^1";
s[555] = "TSIEN H.-H. (1976).- Especes du genre Tabulophyllum (Rugosa)
dans le Devonien moyen et le Frasnien de la Belgique.- Annales de la
Societe geologique de Belgique 99: 263-282.- <b>FC&#038;P 7-2</b>, p.
21, ID=5640^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, Tabulophyllum; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Eif - Fra;
<b>Geography: </b>Ardennes^[brief descriptions and stratigraphical
ranges of species of Tabulophyllum including the new species T. smithi,
T. implicatum and T. conspectum]^1";
s[556] = "LASS G. (1978).- Taxionomische Bestimmung einer
mitteldevonischen rugosen Korallenfauna des Bergischen Landes.-
Muenster Univ. (?) unpublished Diploma Thesis: 61 pp., 7 figs, 9 pls.-
<b>FC&#038;P 8-1</b>, p. 16, ID=5679^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M;
<b>Geography: </b>Germany, Bergisches Land^An Upper Eifelian rugose
coral fauna is determined from Hagen (Bergisches Land, W-Germany) and
briefly characterized. Most species belong to the Ptenophyllidae and
Cystphyllidae. There are few representatives of the Stringophyllidae.
The species are: Grypophyllum denckmanni Wedekind 1922, G. gracile
Wedekind 1922, Acanthophyllum (A.) heterophyllum Edwards &#038; Haime
1851, A. (Neostringophyllum) concavum Wedekind 1922, Mesophyllum
(Cystiphylloides) secundum pseudoseptatum Schulz 1831, M. (C.)
antilimbatum Quenstedt 1879, M. (Mesophyllum) vesiculosum annulifer
Schluter 1885, M. (M.) cristatum Schluter 1882, Stringophyllum normale
Wedekind 1922, Neospongophyllum buchelense Wedekind 1922.^1";
s[557] = "TSYGANKO V.S. (1978).- Novyi rod devonskikh rugoz. [new
Devonian rugosan genus; in Russian].- Biostratigrafiya Fanerozoya
severo-vostoka evropeyskoy chasti SSSR: 10-13; Syktyvkar.- <b>FC&#038;P
8-2</b>, p. 33, ID=5699^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian
Zlich; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Urals^[Septiphyllum n.g. (type species
Pseudodigonophyllum notabilis Tsyganko); see Tsyganko 1970: p. 4, pl.
2: 1; Middle Devonian, Zlichovian, small Shezhin river of Western
slopes of Northern Urals]^1";
s[558] = "SHURYGINA M.V. (1978).- Rugozy pogranichnykh sloev nizhnego i
srednego devona Urala. [Rugosa of the Lower &#47; Middle Devonian
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boundary beds of the Urals; in Russian].- Granica nizhnego i srednego
devona na Urale i eyo paleontologicheskoe obosnovaniye: 60-71;
Sverdlovsk, Izd. Uralskogo nauchnogo centra AN SSSR.- <b>FC&#038;P
8-2</b>, p. 33, ID=5701^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L/M; <b>Geography:
</b>Russia, Urals^^1";
s[559] = "SOTO F. (1978).- Crassicyclus n.gen. (Coelenterata, Rugosa)
del Devonico de la Cordillera Cantabrica (NW de Espana).- Trabajos de
Geologia, Univ. de Oviedo 10: 425-433.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 22,
ID=5783^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Rugosa, Crassicyclus;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian;
<b>Geography: </b>Spain, Cantabrian Mts^^1";
s[560] = "SOTO F. (1978).- El genero Combophyllum Milne-Edwards &#038;
Haime (Coelenterata, Rugosa) en el Devonico de la Cordillera Cantabrica
(NW de Espana).- Estudios geol. 34: 483-496.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p.
22, ID=5784^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, Combophyllum; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography:
</b>Spain, Cantabrian Mts^^1";
s[561] = "WEYER D. (1977).- Revision des Genus Schindewolfia Weissermel
1943 (Anthozoa, Rugosa; Unterdevon, Harz).- Zeitschrift der
geologischen Wissenschaften 5: 305-319.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 33,
ID=5790^<b>Topic(s): </b>revision; Rugosa, Schindewolfia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L;
<b>Geography: </b>Germany, Harz^The original material of the type
species Schindewolfia lauterbergensis (Weissermel 1941) are
redescribed. Schindewolfia is very similar to Barrandeophyllum Pocta
1902 (sensu auct.).^1";
s[562] = "IVANOVSKIY A.B., SHURYGINA M.V. (1980).- Reviziya devonskikh
rugoz Urala. [revision of Devonian corals of the Urals; in Russian].-
Trudy Paleont. Inst. 186; 64 pp.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 39,
ID=5795^<b>Topic(s): </b>revision; Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography:
</b>Russia, Urals^[revision of Devonian rugose corals of the Urals,
described by Markov (1921, 1926), Bulvanker (1934) and Soshkina (1936,
1939, 1949, 1951); revised genera: Astrictophyllum, Briantelasma,
Dendrostella, Dialythophyllum, Digonophyllum, Disphyllum,
Embolophyllum, &#034;Favistella&#034;, Frechastraea, Grypophyl1um,
Haplothecia, Heliophyllum, Hexagonaria, Keriophylloides, Loyolophyllum,
Lyrielasma, Macgeea, Mansuyphyllum, Marisastrum, Mesophyllum,
Microplasma, Nalivkinella, Neocolumnaria, Neomphyma, Neostringophyllum,
Phillipsastrea, Pseadamplexus, Pseudopetraia, Rhizophyllum,
Spongophyllum, Stringophyllum, Syringaxon, Tabulophyllum,
Thannophyllum, Trapezophyllum, Tryplasma, Utaratuia, Xystriphyllum,
Zonophyllum]^1";
s[563] = "COEN-AUBERT M. (1980).- Les coraux des recifs de Marbre Rouge
&#034;F2j&#034;.- Bulletin de la Societe belge de Geologie 89, 2:
67-69.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-2</b>, p. 10, ID=5849^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian
Fra; <b>Geography: </b>Ardennes^This paper synthesizes succintly some
recent observations about the stratigraphic distribution of the
&#034;Phillipsastrea&#034; in the upper part of the Belgian Frasnian.
[original abstract]^1";
s[564] = "SOTO F. (1979).- Rugose corals.- Geol. et Palaeontol. 13 [M.
Arbizu et al. (eds): Biostratigraphical study of the Moniello Formation
(Cantabrian Mountains, Asturias, NW Spain)]: 113-114.- <b>FC&#038;P
10-1</b>, p. 46, ID=5978^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Ems Eif;
<b>Geography: </b>Spain, Cantabrian Mts^[description of seven species
of rugose corals of Upper Emsian - Lower Eifelian age]^1";
s[565] = "TSIEN H.-H. (1981).- Ecology, evolution, distribution and
population of Hexagonaria in Western Europe.- Acta Palaeontologica
Polonica 25, 3-4: 633-644.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 46,
ID=5980^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology, distribution; Rugosa, Hexagonaria;
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<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian;
<b>Geography: </b>Europe W^[analyses the record of species distribution
in time and space of Hexagonaria during the Devonian in Western
Europe]^1";
s[566] = "RODRIGUEZ S., SOTO F. (1979).- Nuevos datos sobre los corales
del Devonico de la Sierra del Pedroso. [new data on Devonian corals of
Sierra del Pedroso; in Spanish, with English summary].- Estud. geol.
35: 345-354; Madrid.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-2</b>, p. 63,
ID=6078^<b>Topic(s): </b>new records; Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Giv; <b>Geography:
</b>Spain, Pedroso Mts^Five species of Devonian Rugosa from the Pedroso
Mountains are described in this paper. Two of these are described from
Spain for the first time; one of them was found before only in North
America. The locality is dated as being Givetian, where this has been
dated before as being Emsian. The age of the Pedroso Mountains
Limestone is discussed. [original summary; the species mentioned are:
Tabulophyllum traverense Winchell (1866), Acanthophyllum (A.) sp.,
Diplochone sp., Disphyllum pedrosensis Rodriguez 1978; Tabulophyllum
traverense has been found beyond North America for the first time; the
latter species, together with Temnophyllum richardsoni, is recorded for
the first time from Spain]^1";
s[567] = "WEYER D. (1980).- Bathyale Rugosa (Anthozoa) aus pelagischem
Oberems (Unterdevon) im Thueringischen Schiefergebirge. [in German,
with English summary].- Abhandlungen und Berichte für Naturkunde und
Vorgeschichte 12, 3: 23-73.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-2</b>, p. 64,
ID=6080^<b>Topic(s): </b>pelagic facies; Rugosa, bathyal;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian
Ems; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Thuringia^Rare and poorly known corals
of Lower Devonian in Thuringia (saxothuringian zone of mid-European
Variscan Mountains) are reviewed in faunal lists, based on critical
compilation of published data. There occur two autochthonous
communities of hercynian facies type, in the tentaculitid nodular
limestone horizon of Pragian or Siegenian age, and in the level C of
upper tentaculitid shale horizon of Upper Emsian or Dalejan age
(Nowakia richteri zone). A third allochthonous fauna is present in
level B of the upper tentaculitid shale horizon (Upper Emsian, Dalejan,
Nowakia cancellata zone) and yields a mixture of both rhenish and
hercynian facies fossils. * Rugosa of the bathyal upper fauna, found in
pelagic shales of the Nowakia richteri zone, belong at the least to
twelve species, mostly indeterminable at the moment due to bad
preservation (casts). Morphology and taxonomy of the two more abundant
species, Paliaxon zimmermanni (Weissermel 1941) and Bojocyclus
bohemicus Prantl 1939, are revised. The new genus Paliaxon
(Metriophyllidae) descends from Neaxon Kullmann 1965, by development of
pali similar to Scleractinian ones, which are discussed as to
terminology at variance with the primary meaning of the term palus
proposed by Edwards (1857) for Caryophyllia cyathus (Ellis &#038;
Solander 1786). Bojocyclus Prantl 1939, and its ancestor Rhabdocyclus
Lang &#038; Smith 1939, are classified as Tryplasmatidae =
Palaeocyclidae within a suborder Pholidophyllina Wedekind 1927, with
normal Rugosan septal apparatus, excluded from Cystiphyllina with
missing minor septa at counter septum. [original summary]^1";
s[568] = "LUTTE B.-P. (1983).- Aristophyllum terechovi (Rugosa) aus der
Sotenicher Mulde (Rheinisches Schiefergebirge, Nord-Eifel).- N. Jb.
Geol. Palaont. Mh. 1983, 7: 400-405.- <b>FC&#038;P 12-2</b>, p. 29,
ID=6207^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, Aristophyllum; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography:
</b>Germany, Rhenish Mts^Mit Aristophyllum terechovi Bulvanker,
Spasskiy &#038; Kravtsov wird die Gattung Aristophyllum Bulvanker,
Spasskiy &#038; Kravtsov in der Nord-Eifel nachgewiesen. Es ist das
erste Vorkommen dieser bisher nur aus oberdevonischen Ablagerungen der
UdSSR und Polens bekannten Gattung in W.-Deutschland. A. terechovi
stammt aus den mittel devonischen Curten-Schichten (Givetium) der
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Sotenicher Mulde (Nord-Eifel). Ein kurzer Vergleich mit Breviphyllum
Stumm wird gezogen und auf die Problematik dieser Gattung hingewiesen.
[original abstract]^1";
s[569] = "BERKOWSKI B., BELKA Z. (2008).- Seasonal growth bands in
Famennian rugose coral Scruttonia kunthi and their environmental
significance.- Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology 265,
1-2: 87-92.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 51, ID=6432^<b>Topic(s):
</b>ecology, growth bands; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fam; <b>Geography: </b>Poland,
Sudetes^Large colonies of rugose coral Scruttonia kunthi occuring in
the upper Famennian of Sudetes (southern Poland) reveal distinct growth
banding in their skeletons. They were investigated for internal
structural characteristics and stable isotopic composition. The
skeletal tissue consists of alternating light and dark bands which
differ in thickness, density and morphology of structural elements, and
in occurrence of corallite contraction and rejuvenescence. Darker parts
with densely arranged thick skeletal elements are thin in comparison to
lighter parts. In addition, they include frequently offsets and
contraction of corallites. A couplet of dense and less dense bands is
interpreted to represent most probably an annual cycle. The calculated
growth rate for Scruttonia kunthi varied from 6 mm/yr to 12 mm/yr.
Growth-band formation was influenced environmentally. Oxygen isotopic
data provide an evidence that high-density bands were formed in the
season of higher environmental stress, with relatively warmer
temperatures and higher sedimentation rates. Carbon isotopic signatures
are very uniform, and thus enigmatic. They indicate that at least
growth rate of the skeleton and seawater temperature had no influence
on the coral dC13.^1";
s[570] = "COEN-AUBERT M. (2009).- Fasciculate rugose corals across the
Early-Middle Frasnian boundary in Belgium.- Bulletin de l&#039;Institut
royal des sciences naturelles de Belgique, Sciences de la Terre 79:
55-86.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 52, ID=6436^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian
Fra; <b>Geography: </b>Ardennes^Disphyllum hilli Tsien 1970. D. grabaui
Tsien 1970, D. rugosum (Wedekind 1922). D. preslense n.sp. and
Peneckiella discreta n.sp. are described in detail and have been mostly
collected in beds rich in fasciculate rugose corals, occurring in
various areas of Belgium. The material investigated comes mainly from
the Palmatolepis transitans and P. punctata conodont Zones, at the
transition between the Early and the Middle Frasnian. The rugose corals
identified herein allow also interesting regional correlations.
Disphyllum hilli, D. grabaui and Macgeea rozkowskae Coen-Aubert 1982
are abundant at the base of the Moulin Lienaux Formation on the south
side of the Dinant Synclinorium and at the base of the Lustin Formation
on the north side of the same structural unit. Disphyllum preslense and
D. rugosum are widely distributed in the middle part of the Bovesse
Formation on the north side of the Namur Synclinorium, in the middle of
the reefal limestones from the lower part of the Lustin Formation and
in the middle part of the Pont de la Folle Formation which
characterizes the northwestern part of the Dinant Synclinorium.
Peneckiella discreta serves locally as basement for the small mounds
observed at the top of the Moulin Lienaux Formation. Hexagonaria
mirabilis Moenke 1954 and Tabulophyllum mcconnelli (Whiteaves 1898) are
frequently associated at the base of the overlying Grands Breux
Formation, at the top of the Pont de la Folle Formation, at the top of
the reefal limestones from the Lustin Formation and at the base of the
Huccorgne Formation capping the Bovesse Formation.^1";
s[571] = "CHENG YINGMIN (1969).- Mitteldevonische rugose Korallenfaunen
aus Asturien (Nordspanien).- Münster University (Germany, Westphalia),
Unver. Diss.: 176 pp., 17 figs, 18 pls.- <b>FC&#038;P 14-2</b>, p. 52,
ID=6720^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M; <b>Geography: </b>Spain,
Asturias^[for catalogue of Cheng&#039;s specimens see Marks &#038;
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Kuster, 1985]^1";
s[572] = "MARKS S., KUSTER P. (1985).- Katalog des in der Forschungsstelle für Korallenpaläozoologie, Münster, aufbewahrten Belegmaterials zur Dissertation von Cheng Y. M. 1969: Mitteldevonische rugose Korallenfaunen aus Asturien (Nordspanien).- FC&P 14, 2: 52-59.- <b>FC&#038;P 14-2</b>, p. 52, ID=6721^<b>Topic(s): </b>catalogue of fossils; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M; <b>Geography: </b>Spain, Asturias^[listed are the specimens illustrated in unpublished Thesis of Cheng; new species names proposed by Cheng, eg Charactophyllum hispanicum Cheng 1969, are invalid]^1";
s[573] = "LUTTE B.-P. (1987).- Untersuchungen über horn- und kegelförmige Rugosa aus dem Mittel-Devon der Eifel.- FC&P 16, 1: 47. [short note] - <b>FC&#038;P 16-1</b>, p. 47, ID=6762^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Rhenish Mts^[preliminary paleontological note, with taxonomic and nomenclatorical remarks]^1";
s[574] = "MAY A. (1991).- Voucher specimen to A. May (1990): Die rugose Koloniekoralle Argutastrea aus dem Massenkalk (Devon) des Hönnetals (Rechtsrheinisches Schiefergebirge).- FC&P 20, 1.1: 103.- <b>FC&#038;P 20-1.1</b>, p. 103, ID=6800^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Rugosa Argutastrea; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Giv; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Rhenish Mts^[the specimen comes from the Massenkalk of Asbeck quarry; this single colony of Argutastrea (Pseudohexagonaria) brevisepta (Glinski 1955) makes a first record of the species in the Givetian]^1";
s[575] = "WENNING W. (1997).- Cyathophyllum (Cyathophyllum) hypocrateriforme Goldfuss 1826; Synonym von Cyathophyllum (C.) dianthus Goldfuss 1826 oder eigenständige Art der Gattung Cyathophyllum (Rugosa, Mitteldevon der Eifel)?.- FC&P 26, 2: 51-53. [short note] - <b>FC&#038;P 26-2</b>, p. 51, ID=6881^<b>Topic(s): </b>nomenclature; Rugosa Cyathophyllum; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Giv; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Rhenish Mts^[&#8230;] verbleiben für die Artzugehörigkeit des Neufundes drei Möglichkeiten: (1) es handelt sich um eine Cyathophyllum-Art, die eher an den (eifelischen) Formenkreis von C. (C.) planum tabulatum anzuschlie&#223;en ist, jedoch mit dem Unterschied, da&#223; die Kelche steil/schräg anstatt flach/horizontal ausgebildet sind; (2) um eine innerhalb der Variationsbreite von C. (C.) dianthus sensu Birenheide liegende Extremform ohne Marginalknospungen, die ökologisch zu begründen ist; (3) um eine eigenständige Cyathophyllum-Art, die sich anhand konstanter Merkmale der Knospungsart und Kelchmorphologie von den beiden erstgenannten Taxa abtrennen lä&#223;t und als C. (C.) hypocrateriforme zu bezeichen ist. In diesem Falle wäre das Taxon erneut in den Artrang zu erheben. [original conclusions]^1";
s[576] = "SCHRODER S. (2002).- Rugose Korallen aus dem hohen Givetium und tiefen Frasnium (Devon) des Messinghäuser Sattels (Rheinisches Schiefergebirge).- Coral Research Bulletin 7: 175-189. [Dieter Weyer&#039;s 65th birthday commemorative volume; S. Schröder, H. Löser &#038; K. Oekentorp (eds)].- <b>FC&#038;P 31-1</b>, p. 34, ID=7103^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Giv/Fra; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Rhenish Mts^The rugose coral fauna of the Devonian Burg-Berg section (Upper-Givetian/Frasnian) near Madfeld/east Sauerland is described. The faunal composition is characterized by Upper Givetian taxa and a few long ranging Devonian species. In the lower part of the section (Upper Givetian) the fauna is composed only of solitary species whereas colonial taxa are dominating in the upper part (Frasnian). The following taxa are described: &#034;Cyathopaedium&#034; sp., Spinophyllum spongiosum (Schlüter 1889), Macgeea sp., Hexagonaria cf. hexagona (Goldfuss 1826), Grypophyllum postprimum postprimum Birenheide &#038; Lütte 1990, Dohmophyllum? sp., Acanthophyllum sp. ex gr. Vermiculare &#47; concavum, Sociophyllum cf. semiseptatum (Schlüter
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1881), Mesophyllum (Mesophyllum) vesiculosum annulifer (Schlüter 1885).
[original summary]^1";
s[577] = "COEN M., COEN-AUBERT M. (1976).- Conodonts et Coraux de la
partie supérieure du Frasnien dans la tranchée du chemin de fer de
Neuville (Massif de Phillipeville, Belgique).- Bulletin de
l&#039;Institut royal des sciences naturelles de Belgique, 50, 8: 1-7.-
<b>FC&#038;P 5-2</b>, p. 5, ID=5395^<b>Topic(s): </b>stratigraphy;
Conodonta, Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria Chordata; Rugosa
Conodonta; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fra; <b>Geography:
</b>Ardennes^[an account of the conodonts and corals, principally
phillipsastraeids and Iowaphyllum, found in the Upper Frasnian section
exposed in the railway cutting at Neuville]^1";
s[578] = "KOWALSKI H. (1983).- Die Pantoffelkoralle Calceola
sandalina.- Die Eifel 78: 24-27.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-2.1</b>, p. 25,
ID=2740^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, Calceola; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography:
</b>Germany^Diese ebenso anmutige wie eigenartig gestaltete Koralle
gehoert zu den am langsten bekannten Versteinerungen aus dem
Eifel-Devon. Es mag die ungewoehnliche Form gewesen sein, die schon
frueh die Aufmerksamkeit der Gelehrten auf diese &#034;versteinerte,
einem Pantoffel aehnliche zwoschaalige Muschel&#034; lenkte. [initial
fragment of a paper]^1";
s[579] = "STOLARSKI J. (1993).- Ontogenetic development and functional
morphology in the early growth-stages of Calceola sandalina (Linnaeus
1771).- Courier Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg 164: 169-177. [P.
Oekentorp-Kuster (ed.) Proceedings of the VI. International Symposium
on Fossil Cnidaria and Porifera, Vol. 1].- <b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>, p.
15, ID=3451^<b>Topic(s): </b>ontogeny, functions; Rugosa, Calceola;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian
Eif; <b>Geography: </b>Poland, Holy Cross^At the earliest ontogenetical
stages, Calceola sandalina has corallum in the form of hemispheric cup
provided with peculiar tube-like outgrowths and attachment scar to the
substrate; it lacks septa and external growth lines on the wall. At the
next stage operculum appears with a pair of submedially situated,
relatively large hinge lists. Succesively, large central septum and two
lateral septa appear. Attachment scars of desmocytes arranged in double
or single rows are present in the calice and inner side of the
operculum. Phylogenetic relationships of operculate corals with the
Cambrian Cothonion are discussed.^1";
s[580] = "WRIGHT A.J., COEN-AUBERT M., BULTYNCK P., van VIERSEN A.R.
(2010).- New data on occurrences of the Devonian rugose coral Calceola
in Belgium.- Memoirs of the Association of Australasian
Palaeontologists 39: 121-129.ISSN 810-8889.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p.
72, ID=6473^<b>Topic(s): </b>new records; Rugosa Calceola;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M;
<b>Geography: </b>Ardennes^Opercula and corallites of Calceola
sandalina from the late Eifelian and early Givetian (Middle Devonian)
Hanonet Formation of Belgium are illustrated. The few previous
illustrations of calceoloid corals from the Devonian of Belgium did not
include opercula showing the genetically diagnostic morphological
features, so for the first time the presence of the genus and species
in Belgium is confirmed. One important corallite shows the alar septum
and insertion of septa on the external surface of the counter face
adjacent to the alar septum. [original abstract]^1";
s[581] = "GALLE A., FICNER F. (2004).- Middle Devonian Calceola
sandalina (Linnaeus, 1771) (Anthozoa, Rugosa) from Moravia (Czech
Republic): aspects of functional morphology, gerontic growth patterns,
and epibionts.- Geodiversitas 26, 1: 17-31.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-1</b>, p.
53, ID=7208^<b>Topic(s): </b>functional morphology; Rugosa Calceola;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian
Giv; <b>Geography: </b>Czech Republic, Moravia^Middle Devonian (lower
Givetian) Calceola sandalina (Linnaeus, 1771) from Celechovice
Limestone, Moravia, Czech Republic, displays sharply differing
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ontogenetic stages. Width of ventral side and size &#47; volume of
calice steadily increases in juvenile and adult stages but decreases in
some specimens in final stages of life; we consider these reductive
late stages to be gerontic characters. &#034;Ventral&#034; side of
juvenile specimens is flat and straight while in adults this side
becomes convex. We suggest that opening of operculum and shifting part
of polyp body mass forward would shift centre of gravity so that
calicinal part of adult coral could rock down to sea-bottom. Closing
operculum would elevate calice above bottom. Rocking movements could
help to free coral from sediment. Operculum positioning could move
coral and keep it in optimum feeding position. Single specimens show
predation injury: almost half of the &#034;ventral&#034; side is
missing between counter septum and corallite angle but has healed
within calice. [original abstract]^1";
s[582] = "SCHRODER S. (2001).- Zwei wenig bekannte Arten von rugosen
Kolonie-Korallen der Columnariinae Nicholson 1879 (Anthozoa, Rugosa)
aus der Sammlung Schlüter (Mittel-Devon, Rheinisches Schiefergebirge).-
Paläontologische Zeitschrift 74, 4: 469-477.- <b>FC&#038;P 30-2</b>, p.
18, ID=1537^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy, nomenclature; Rugosa,
Columnariinae; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian M; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Rhenish Mts^Two
insufficiently known Middle Devonian columnariid-species of the
collection of C. SCHLÜTER are redescribed and figured for the first
time. Columnaria devonica Schlueter 1889 is regarded as conspecific
with C. sulcata Goldfuss and Spongophyllum tabulosum Schlueter 1889 has
to be treated as valid name for the younger synonym Columnaria
cacotropia Glinski 1955.^1";
s[583] = "WEYER D. (1975).- Combophyllidae (Anthozoa, Rugosa) im
Mitteldevon des Thuringer Schiefergebirges.- Freiberger Forschung. C
504: 7-31.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-2</b>, p. 63, ID=5301^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Rugosa, Combophyllidae; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M; <b>Geography: </b>Germany,
Thuringia^Morphology and systematics of the genera Combophyllum M. Edw.
&#038; H. 1850, and Parmasessor Ludwig 1869, and of the polyphyletic
family Hadrophyllidae Nicholson 1889, are revised. Combophyllidae
(Devonian), Cumminsiinae (Carboniferous), and Gymnophyllidae (Upper
Carboniferous) are new family rank taxa. Combophyllum sp. aff. leonense
M. Edw. &#038; Haime 1851, and Parmasessor cf. ovatus Ludwig 1869, have
been determined from basal Eifelian beds in the Western Thuringian
Mountains. A redefinition based on typical examples is given for the
Rugosan and Scleractinian morphological terms epitheca and
archaeotheca. The presence of true eutheca and epitheca is recorded
from some few Rugose corals. The typical wall structure of nearly all
solitary Rugosa is an archaeotheca.^1";
s[584] = "BIRENHEIDE R., SOTO F. (1981).-&#039;Cystimorphe&#034; rugose
Korallen aus dem Devon des Kantabrischen Gebirges, N-Spanien.-
Senckenbergiana Lethaea 62, 2/6: 251-273.- <b>FC&#038;P 11-1</b>, p.
46, ID=1757^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa cystimorpha; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Ems Eif;
<b>Geography: </b>Spain, Cantabrian Mts^Cystimorph rugose corals of
Upper Emsian - ?Lower Eifelian age (La Vid Fm., Raneces Fm., Sta. Lucia
Fm., Moniello Fm.) and of Givetian age (Lower Portilla Fm., Lower
Candas Fm.) from the Cantabrian Mountains s.l. are described for the
first time. They belong to the genera and subgenera Edaphophyllum
Simpson 1900, Mesophyllum (Mesophyllum) Schlueter 1889, Mesophyllum
(Cystiphylloides) Chapman 1893 and Cayugaea Lambe 1901. The following
species and subspecies are new: Mesophyllum (Cystiphylloides)
monielloense n.sp., M. (C.) secundum ascendens n.ssp., M. (C.)
macrocystis leonense n.ssp. and Cayugaea hispanica n.sp. Our material
of these new taxa is with one exception probably exclusively of Upper
Emsian age. It shows closer relations to N. American cystimorphs than
to contemporary corals of the Rhenish Mountains. On the other hand the
Givetian cystimorphs from the Lower Portilla and Lower Candas
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Formations can easily be identified with already described taxa from
the Eifel synclines. Of the species of the subgenus Mesophyllum
(Mesophyllum) Schlueter 1889 only one – of Givetian age – has been
recorded from the Devonian of N. Spain, in spite of the worldwide
distribution of some of them. As they are normally very abundant,
mainly in Eifelian beds, it is probable that in the listed N. Spanish
localities sediments of Eifelian age are not at all, or only very
poorly, represented.^1";
s[585] = "COEN-AUBERT M. (2002).- Temnophyllids and Spinophyllids
(Rugosa) from the Givetian Mont d&#39;Haurs Formation in Belgium.-
Bulletin de l&#039;Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique,
Sciences de la Terre 72: 5-24.- <b>FC&#038;P 31-1</b>, p. 60,
ID=1624^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, Disphyllidae; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Giv; <b>Geography:
</b>Ardennes^Temnophyllum majus Walther, 1929, T. imperfectum n.sp.,
Spinophyllum spongiosum (Schlüter, 1889) and S. blacourti (Rohart,
1988) are described in detail and come mainly from the lower part of
the Givetian Mont d&#039;Hauers Formation, on the south side of the
Dinant Synclinorium. The type specimens of S. spongiosum, Temnophyllum
majus, T.latum Walther, 1929 and T. clavatum Walther, 1929 as well as
the holotype of Spinophyllum altevogti (Oliver &#038; Sorauf, 1988) are
refigured herein. As a whole, the fauna from the Mont d&#39;Hauers
Formation, which belongs to the Lower Polygnathus varcus Zone, is
widely distributed in various areas of Europe and Asia and shows strong
affinities with the Givetian rugose corals from Germany and the
Boulonnais in France.^1";
s[586] = "SOTO F. (1975).- Nota previa sobre los Hadrofilidos (Rugosos)
del Devonico de la Cordillera Cantabrica.- Cantabrica. Brev. geol.
Asturica 19: 27-32.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-2</b>, p. 15, ID=0121^<b>Topic(s):
</b>; Rugosa, Hadrophyllidae; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Spain, Cantabrian
Mts^Hadrophyllid corals from the Spanish Devonian.^1";
s[587] = "SOTO F. (1983).- Hadrophyllinae (Coelenterata, Rugosa) del
Devonico inferior de la Cordillera Cantabrica (NO de Espana).- Trabajos
de Geologia, Universidad de Oviedo 13: 97-112.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-2</b>,
p. 35, ID=0538^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, Hadrophyllidae;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian
Ems; <b>Geography: </b>Spain, Cantabrian Mts^Lower Devonian Rugose
corals of the subfamily Hadrophyllinae found in La Vid Formation
(Cantabrian Mountains, NW Spain) are described for the first time. The
species described here belong to the genera Hadrophyllum Milne-Edwards
&#038; Haime and Microcyclus Meek &#038; Worthen. Three of these
species (Hadrophyllum romani, H. neritae and Microcyclus truyolsi) are
new and two of them (Hadrophyllurm bifidum Bassler and Microcyclus
thedfordensis Bassler) were only known previously from N. America. The
occurrence of Microcyclus in La Vid Formation is the first occurrence
of this genus in strata as old as Lower Devonian (Emsian) age.^1";
s[588] = "SOTO F. (1977).- Sur la distribution des Hadrophyllidae dans
le Devonien de la Peninsule Iberique.- Memoires du BRGM 89 [J.P.
Chevalier (ed.): Second Symposium international sur les coraux et
recifs coralliens fossiles; Paris, 1975]: 108-111.- <b>FC&#038;P
6-1</b>, p. 21, ID=5504^<b>Topic(s): </b>distribution; Rugosa,
Hadrophyllidae; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Iberian Peninsula^[geographic and
stratigraphic distribution of Hadrophyllum, Combophyllum and
Microcyclus in the Iberian peninsula]^1";
s[589] = "COEN M., COEN-AUBERT M., CORNET P. (1976).- Distribution et
extension stratigraphique des recifs a &#034;Phillipsastrea&#034; dans
le Frasnien de l&#039;Ardennes.- Annales de la Societe geologique du
Nord 9 (2eme serie): .- <b>FC&#038;P 6-2</b>, p. 15,
ID=0113^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs Rugosa; Rugosa, reefs; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fra; <b>Geography:
</b>Ardennes^Description of three stratigraphically significant coral
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associations in the Upper Frasnian of the Ardennes.^1";
s[590] = "ROHART J.-C. (1981).- Phillipsastraeidae (Rugosa) du Devonien
de Ferques (Boulonnais, France).- Annales de la Societe geologique du
Nord 101: 105-115.- <b>FC&#038;P 11-2</b>, p. 30, ID=1844^<b>Topic(s):
</b>; Rugosa, Phillipsastreidae; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fra; <b>Geography: </b>France,
Boulonnais^The species is described from a sample of the type locality.
The variation, fine structure and increase are studied. The sample was
only collected from the Ferques Formation, member of the Parisienne.
The age is Middle Frasnian, upper Polygnathus asymmetrieus zone. The
features which distinguish Scruttonia and Phillipsastrea are given;
some supplements on the type locality and the fine structure of S.
bowerbanki, the type species of Scruttonia.^1";
s[591] = "POTY E., CHEVALIER E. (2007).- Late Frasnian phillipsastreid
biostromes in Belgium.- Geological Society of London, Special
Publications 275: 143-161.- <b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p. 100,
ID=2427^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; biostromes, Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fra; <b>Geography:
</b>Ardennes^In the Belgian Namur-Dinant Basin the boundary between the
Lustin Formation and the Aisemont Formation (in the Lower rhenana
conodont Biozone) corresponds to a fall followed by a rise in sea
level, leading to the first recorded late Frasnian coral crisis. The
Aisemont Formation records a transgressive-regressive cycle. Prior to
the crisis most of the colonial rugose corals were members of the
Family Disphyllidae, but these were largely replaced by corals
belonging to the Phillipsastraeidae. Among these Frechastraea colonized
all environments of the basin and was the main constructor of a
biostromal reef in its northern-most proximal area, in the fair-weather
wave zone. Corals did not encrust each other and therefore were not
firmly attached, but they hug tightly the substrate (a dead coral
colony) and rest closely on it to resist to the turbulence of waves.
During the Silurian and Devonian, up until the late Frasnian crisis,
shallow-water reefs in turbulent water were usually built by encrusting
stromatoporoids, whereas rugose corals were restricted to waters of
lower energy. Indeed, they were unable to encrust substrates, unlike
stromatoporoids and post-Palaeozoic scleractinians, and to live in
turbulent habitats. In Belgium argillaceous sedimentation prevented the
development of stromatoporoids and provided an opportunity for the
corals to colonize empty niches and to construct biostromes in
relatively high-energy environments. At the same time Alveolites and
stromatoporoids were dominant in a mid-proximal environment below the
fair-weather wave base, but within the storm wave zone, where they also
constructed biostromes. [original abstract]^1";
s[592] = "ERRENST C. (1993).- Koloniebildende Phillipsastreidae und
Hexagonariinae aus dem Givetium des Messinghaeuser Sattels und vom
Suedrand des Briloner Massenkalkes (nordoestliches Sauerland).- Geol.
Palaeont. Westf. 26: 7-45.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 62,
ID=4135^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, Phillipsastreidae; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Giv/Fra;
<b>Geography: </b>Germany, Rhenish Mts^The majority of the compound
rugose corals described in this paper derives from debris flow
sediments of the Messinghausen Anticline, which is situated in the
southeast of the Devonian Brilon Massive Limestone Complex. The
succession of Middle and Upper Devonian conodont zones was pointed out
for this area by Stritzke (1980, 1986, 1989 and 1990). Rugosa taken
from sections can be dated by this means. Thamnophyllum simplex n.sp.
is an abundant element within Middle Givetian initial faunas (Middle
varcus Zone), settling on volcanic sea-mountains and ridges. The
occurrence of Phillipsastrea, represented by the type species P.
hennahi (Lonsdale 1840), is confirmed for the Upper Givetian (Upper
varcus Zone up to the lower part of the Lowermost asymmetricus Zone).
This contradicts to the general opinion, that the first appearence of
Phillipsastrea marks out the beginning of the Upper Devonian in Central
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Europe. The use of this genus as an index fossil resulted in wrong
datings of strata, which led to misinterpretations of sedimentary and
palaeogeographical developments even in the lastest publications
concerning regional geological circumstances. Samples of the very
similar Scruttonia sanctacrucensis (Rozkowska 1953) also have been
taken from Upper Givetian strata. In addition Kuangxiastrea julli
Pedder 1986 has been found in Givetian deposits (lower part of the
Lowermost asymmetricus Zone) as well. For this reason the species
neither can be regarded as a Frasnian index fossil in Europe, what had
been presumed in literature. The new data do not only take effect on
the interpretation of reef development within the northeastern Rhenish
Slate Mountains. Former conceptions concerning rugosan stratigraphy of
the Middle-Upper Devonian transition and derived palaeobiogeographical
models for the Devonian of Europe will have to be revised.^1";
s[593] = "COEN-AUBERT M. (1974).- Représentants des genres
Phillipsastrea d&#039;Orbigny, A., 1849, Billingsastraea Grabau, A.W.,
1917 et Iowaphyllum Stumm, E.C., 1949 du Frasnien du Massif de la
Vesdre et de la bordure orientale du Bassin de Dinant.- Bulletin de
l&#039;Institut royal des sciences naturelles de Belgique, Sciences de
la Terre 49: 1-38.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 30, ID=5095^<b>Topic(s):
</b>; Rugosa, Phillipsastrea; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fra; <b>Geography: </b>Ardennes^Treize
espèces et sous-espèces des genres Phillipsastrea d&#039;Orbigny, A.,
1849, Billingsastraea Grabau, A.W., 1917 et Iowaphyllum Stumm, E.C.,
1949, provenant principalement du Frasnien de l&#039;Est de la
Belgique, sont décrites, figurées et précisées dans leur contexte
stratigraphique. Une nouvelle sous-espèce, Phillipsastrea ananas
veserensis, est introduite.^1";
s[594] = "GLINSKI A. (1999).- Plerophyllina (Anthozoa, Rugosa) im
Mitteldevon der Eifel (Rheinisches Schiefergebirge, Deutschland).-
Senckenbergiana lethaea 79, 1: 105-117. [in memoriam Dr. Wolfgang
Struve].- <b>FC&#038;P 29-1</b>, p. 55, ID=1441^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Rugosa, Plerophyllina; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Rhenish
Mts^Two new genera of the suborder Plerophyllina Soshkina 1960,
hitherto unknown in the German Middle Devonian, are described and
figured. The first one, Gerolasma n.g. (type species G. geesensis
n.sp.) is phaceloid with a Tetralasma trend and comes from the Upper
Eifelian of the Gerolstein Syncline. The second genus, Pentaxon n.g.
(type species P. struvei n.sp.), solitary and showing a complex axial
structure, has been collected in the Lower Givetian of the Hillesheim
Syncline. The new genera represent different families, Polycoeliidae de
Fromentel 1861 and Pentaphyllidae Schindewolf 1942 respectively.
Stratigraphy and facies environment of the cited localities are
discussed. [original summary]^1";
s[595] = "SOTO F. (1982).- Plerophyllidae y Pentaphyllidae
(Coelenterata, Rugosa) del Devonico de la Cordillera Cantabrica (NO de
Espagna).- Trabajos de Geologia, Universidad de Oviedo 12: 49-61.-
<b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 36, ID=0451^<b>Topic(s): </b>distribution,
facies; Rugosa, Polycoeliidae; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Spain, Cantabrian
Mts^A compilation of all species of the Plerophyllidae and
Pentaphyllidae (Coelenterata, Rugosa) known from the Devonian rocks of
the Cantabrian Mountains is presented. This investigation is based on
former research work as well as on own investigations, and includes the
taxa already known as well as new species. The facies relations of
these forms, which belong to the Cyathaxonia-fauna, and their
paleobiogeographical implications are discussed.^1";
s[596] = "BIRENHEIDE R. (1972).- Ptenophyllidae (Rugosa) aus dem
W-deutschen Mittel-devon.- Senckenbergiana lethaea 53, 5: 405-437.-
<b>FC&#038;P 2-1</b>, p. 15, ID=4713^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa,
Ptenophyllidae; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian M; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Eifel, Sauerland^Several
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species of Grypophyllum from the Middle Devonian of the Eifel and
Sauerland areas are described, one of which is new: Gr. mirabile. The
ancestors of Grypophyllum were Dohmophyllum-like and not
Acanthophyllum-like corals. Corals figured by Wedekind (1925) as
Pseudoptenophyllum sp. are placed into a new species: Dohmophyllum
wedekindi. Stratigraphical range, localities, and relationships of the
W. German Ptenophyllidae are discussed and illustrated.^1";
s[597] = "SCHRODER S. (2001).- On some western European
Siphonophrentidae.- Bulletin of the Tohoku University Museum 1
[Proceedings of the 8th International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and
Porifera]: 254-264.- <b>FC&#038;P 30-2</b>, p. 18, ID=1563^<b>Topic(s):
</b>; Rugosa, Siphonophrentidae; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Europe W^The
Siphonophrentidae Merriam 1974 is a family of rugose corals endemic to
the Eastern Americas Realm (EAR) during the Lower Devonian. Beginning
in the Middle Devonian the siphonophrentids migrated eastward into the
Old World Realm (OWR). This migration was controlled by sea level
fluctuations (phases of transgressive events). Thus, siphonophrentids
are useful for paleogeographic reconstructions and in identification of
migration routes during the Devonian. Taxa known from western Europe
are reviewed relative to their taxonomic status and stratigraphic and
geographic distribution. Some records from Germany and Spain are
discussed in detail and figured for the first time.^1";
s[598] = "COEN-AUBERT M. (1996).- Siphonophrentides et Cyathophyllides
pres de la limite Eifelian-Givetien a Resteigne (Ardenne, Belgique).-
Bulletin de l&#039;Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique,
Sciences de la Terre 66: 19-36.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-1</b>, p. 32,
ID=3011^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, Siphonophrentidae; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Eif &#47; Giv;
<b>Geography: </b>Ardennes^Breviphrentis martinae n.sp. and
Rhytidolasma dahlemense (Haller 1936) have been collected near the base
of the Hanonet Formation at Resteigne; this level still belongs to the
Eifelian and the discovery of these two taxa implies a North American
influence which also characterizes other parts of Western and Central
Europe. Keriophyllum maillieuxi (Tsien 1969) has been observed at the
top of the Hanonet Formation and at the base of the overlying
Trois-Fontaines Formation in Resteigne, Nismes and Glageon; these
layers belong to the base of the Givetian. From a taxonomic point of
view, Keriophyllum yakowlewi Haller 1936 is placed in synonymy with
Rhytidolasma dahlemense whereas the definitions of the genus
Keriophyllum Wedekind 1923 and of the species K. maillieuxi are
emended. Several type specimens of the genera Rhtytidolasma Pedder 1989
and Keriophyllum Wedekind 1923 are also refigured.^1";
s[599] = "WRZOLEK T. (2002).- Siphonophrentidae (Rugosa) in the
Devonian of Poland.- Coral Research Bulletin 7: 229-240. [Dieter
Weyer&#039;s 65th birthday commemorative volume; S. Schröder, H. Löser
&#038; K. Oekentorp (eds)].- <b>FC&#038;P 30-2</b>, p. 22,
ID=7085^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa Siphonophrentidae; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography:
</b>Poland, Holy Cross^Four species of the family Siphonophrentidae
Merriam 1974 are described from the Holy Cross Mts, Poland. The two
species, Enallophrentis corniformis (Gürich 1896), and Enallophrentis
polonica (Sobolev 1904) are revised, although their type material is
missing; the two species described as new are Siphonophrentis laskowae
sp.n. and ?Siphonophrentis georgii sp.n. The corals studied were
possibly of the Eastern Americas origin, introduced into the Old World
biogeographic Realm. During the Givetian they inhabited the fore-reef
setting of the Holy Cross area. Both Eifelian and Frasnian records of
Siphonophrentidae in Poland are taxonomically dubious. [original
abstract]^1";
s[600] = "TSYGANKO V.S. (1996).- Novaya devonskaya Stauriida (Rugosa).-
Syktyvkarskiy Paleontologicheskiy Sbornik 1: 22-28. (Trudy Instituta
Geologii Komi nauchnogo tsentra 89).- <b>FC&#038;P 30-2</b>, p. 21,
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ID=1570^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Rugosa, Stauriidae; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography:
</b>Russia, Urals?^^1";
s[601] = "SOTO F. (1979).- Considerations paleobiogeographiques sur les
Streptelasmatina (Coelenterata, Rugosa) solitaires du Devonien des
Monts Cantabriques (NW de l&#039;Espagne).- Geobios 12, 3: 399-409.-
<b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 23, ID=5785^<b>Topic(s): </b>biogeography;
Rugosa, Streptelasmatina; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Spain, Cantabrian
Mts^^1";
s[602] = "MAY A. (1993).- Korallen aus dem hoheren Eifelium und unteren
Givetium (Devon) des nordwest-lichen Sauerlandes (Rheinisches
Schiefergebirge). Teil II: Rugose Korallen, Chaetetiden und spezielle
Themen.- Palaeontographica A228, 1-3: 1-103.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>, p.
81, ID=3507^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, Chaetetida; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa Chaetetida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Eif/Giv;
<b>Geography: </b>Germany, Rhenish Mts^From the Middle Eifelian to the
Lower Givetian strata of the northwestern Sauerland (map sheet 4612
Iserlohn, 4711 Luedenscheid and 4713 Plettenberg) 19 rugose corals and
2 chaetetid species are described. The material has been collected
mostly in the coral limestone of the Gruenewiese-Member (uppermost
Eifelian) of the Ihmert-Formation and the Bredenbruch-Member (lower
Lower Givetian) of the Unterhonsel-Formation. The compound coral
Smithiphyllum kloeckneri n.sp. is new. Glossophyllum occidentale (Hill
&#038; Jell 1971), Glossophyllum ? aff. excavatum (Hill 1942), and
Sociophyllum longiseptatum Bulvanker 1958 have been found for the first
time in Central or Western Europe. 4 other Rugosa species and 1
Chaetetida species are described from the Eastern Rhenish Massif for
the first time as well. The skeletons of reef-builders are frequently
affected by diagenetic processes - most important are alterations of
the microstructure and thickenings of skeletal elements. Some
reef-builders contain habitats of &#034;worm&#034;-commensals and some
other borings. The coral limestone of the Gruenewiese-Member and the
Bredenbruch-Member are mostly biostromes, built in a normal marine
environment of the euphotic zone between storm wave base and normal
wave base. Palaeobiographical investigations show, that the
&#034;Rhenohercynian Basin&#034; was only a marginal sea, into that
from the east faunas of the asiatic part of the &#034;Old World
Realm&#034; immigrate.^1";
s[603] = "BERKOWSKI B. (2002).- Famennian Rugosa and Heterocorallia
from southern Poland.- Palaeontologia Polonica 61: 3-88.- <b>FC&#038;P
32-1</b>, p. 21, ID=1674^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, Heterocorallia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa Heterocorallia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian Fam; <b>Geography: </b>Poland S^Famennian corals (Rugosa
and Heterocorallia) occur in three areas of southern Poland: the Holy
Cross Mountains and the Kraków area situated along the south-western
margin of the East European Platform, and the Sudetes located within
the Variscan orogenic belt. In the deep-water Famennian environments of
the Holy Cross Mountains (Kowala) the first corals appeared after the
Frasnian-Famennian crisis in the P. marginifera to P. trachytera zones.
They are represented by monospecific assemblages of Circellia concava,
a species able to live on a soft muddy and dysaerobic bottom. On even
more organic-rich sediment heterocorals Oligophylloides flourished;
they are suggested to feed on suspended or dissolved organic matter.
When the environment became more aerated in the P. expansa and S.
praesulcata zones more diverse coral assemblages appeared, including
large dissepimented solitary rugosans. In the extremely shallow-water
limestone facies (&#034;Stromatoporoid Rocks&#034;) of the Kraków
region, two species of the colonial rugose coral Pseudoendophyllum and
several solitary corals are represented. The shallow shelf carbonate
facies of the Sudetes (Main Limestone) starts with assemblages
dominated by three species of massive colonial Scruttonia followed by
assemblages with a few species of solitary dissepimented corals. The
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colonial corals disappeared with the incursion of deeper-water
cephalopod Wocklumeria limestone facies and only solitary
non-dissepimented corals and heterocorals remained. The colonial Rugosa
of Famennian age are almost unknown in other regions of the world.
Their abundance in the Sudetes and the Kraków region suggests that
these areas represented a refuge for corals during the high sea stand
of the latest Devonian. Several Famennian corals reveal characters
typical for those of either the Frasnian or Viséan. These characters
are more likely to develop convergently than representa continuity
within lineages. Pseudoendophyllum raclaviense sp. n. Scruttonia
sudetica sp. n., S. fedorowskii sp. n., and Oligophylloides weyeri sp.
n. are proposed.^1";
s[604] = "SOTO F., MENDEZ-BEDIA I. (1985).- Estudio de una asociacion
coral Rugoso-Estromatoporido en el arrecife de Arnao (Fui. Moniello,
Asturias, NO de Espana).- Trabajos de Geologia, Universidad de Oviedo
15 : 203-209.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-1.2</b>, p. 29, ID=0803^<b>Topic(s):
</b>; Rugosa, stroms, association; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria
Porifera; Rugosa Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Eif;
<b>Geography: </b>Spain, Cantabrian Mts^In this paper a Rugose
coral-Stroraatoporoid association is studied, which is present in
several levels of an organic buildup occurring within the middle part
of the Moniello Formation (Emsian-Eifelian) in Arnao (Asturia,
Cantabrian Mountains, NW Spain). The features of this fossil
association are analysed in detail in order to establish the possible
relationship between its components. A commensal relationship with
clear benefit for the Rugose coral is suggested. (Original summary)^1";
s[605] = "PREAT A., COEN-AUBERT M., MAMET B., TOURNEUR F. (1984).-
Sedimentologie et paleoecologie de trois niveaux recifaux du Givetien
inferieur de Resteigne (Bord Sud de Bassin de Dinant, Belgique).-
Bulletin de la Societe belge de Geologie 93, 1-2: 227-240.-
<b>FC&#038;P 13-2</b>, p. 56, ID=0598^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs,
sedimentology, ecology; reefs, sedimentology, ecology; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria Porifera algae; Rugosa Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian Giv; <b>Geography: </b>Ardennes^Three reefal complexes are
observed in the Early Givetian carbonate platform of the Dinant Basin.
The first biostome is characterized by stromatoporoids-corals-phylloid
algae (bafflestones, bindstones and floatstones). The second level is
composed of an accumulation of Trachypora and abundant Frutexites
(lagunal wackestones and floatstones). The third complex is
characterized by Pachyfavosites-Xystriphyllum floatstones and
issinellid-kamaenid packstones.^1";
s[606] = "BIRENHEIDE R. (1998).- Rugose und tabulate Korallen aus der
Bohrung Viersen 1001.- Fortschr. Geol. Rheinld. u. Westf. 37: 161-213.-
<b>FC&#038;P 27-2</b>, p. 50, ID=3907^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa,
Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa Tabulata;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Giv Fra; <b>Geography: </b>Germany,
Viersen 1001 bh^Rock samples of the Viersen 1001 borehole from depths
between 1,012.85 and 1,496.80 m contain specimens of seven rugose and
nine tabulate coral species which are described and figured herein; one
of the tabulates, Remesia obscura n.sp., is new. The species
composition of the coral fauna is comparable to that of the Aachen
Massenkalk limestone and the Ardennes. The investigated material
comprises a time interval between Early (?) Givetian and Upper
Frasnian. By far the greatest part of this interval is represented by
the Polygnathus varcus conodont zone. Furthermore, the coral record
also allows a discrimination of a Middle Givetian (here: Rodert to
Kerpen Formation) and part of the Fromelennian. In thin sections, the
Fromelennian and Frasnian specimens show evidence of dispersal caused
by rough weather periods within a normally quiet, shallow-water
environment with a relatively high content of clay components. On the
other hand all the Middle Givetian and possible Lower Givetian
specimens come from the basal phyllite conglomerate of the examined
section.^1";
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s[607] = "BOGOYAVLENSKAYA O.V. (1977).- Nekotorye Stromatoporoidei iz rannedevonskikh otlozheniy vostochnogo sklona Urala. [some Early Devonian Stromatoporoidea from the eastern slopes of the Urals; in Russian].- Trudy Inst. geol. geofiz. AN SSSR, Ural. nauch. centr. 128 [G.N. Papulov &#038; M.G. Breyvel (eds): Novye materyaly po paleontologii Urala]: 13-30.- <b>FC&#038;P 8-2</b>, p. 51, ID=0191^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Urals^Besides new data on stratigraphy, Stromatoporidea of the Lower Devonian from the eastern slope of the Ural are described for the first time. These characterize all subgroups of the local stratigraphy. Three new genera are described: Bullatella n.gen., Auroriina n.gen. and Lamellistroma n.gen. The last two genera, together with Densastroma Flügel and Desmosostroma Bolshakova represent the new subfamily Densastromatidae n.fam.^1";
s[608] = "BOGOYAVLENSKAYA O.V. (1977).- New Stromatoporoids of the Early and Middle Devonian of the eastern slope of the Urals.- Akademiya Nauk SSSR, Paleont. Inst. (Scientific Council on the Problems of the Ways and Rules of the Historical Evolution of animal and plant Organisms) New Species of Ancient Plants and Invertebrates Bul 4, 14-18.- <b>FC&#038;P 7-1</b>, p. 25, ID=0193^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L M; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Urals^The new genus Coenellostroma (with type species C. kalyanum n.sp.) is proposed and three species in all belonging to the genus are described. Two new species of Parallelopora and one of Stromatopora are also described.^1";
s[609] = "ZUKALOVA V. (1976).- Biostratigraphy of the Paleozoic in the basement and foreland of the Carpathians east of Brno. [in Czech with English summary].- Casopis pro mineralogii a geologii 21, 4: 369-385.- <b>FC&#038;P 7-1</b>, p. 26, ID=0199^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy; stratigraphy; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fra; <b>Geography: </b>Czech Republic, Moravia^[Frasnian limestones containing Stromatoporoids have been penetrated by deep boreholes in the Carpathian flysch Belt and Neogene foredeep in Moravia; stromatoporoids are listed but not described]^1";
s[610] = "HLADIL J. (1983).- The biofacies section of Devonian limestones of the central part of the Moravian Karst.- Sbor. Geol. Ved., Geol. 38: 71-94.- <b>FC&#038;P 12-2</b>, p. 43, ID=0522^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, ecology; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Czech Republic, Moravia^Attention is paid to the section of a Devonian carbonate complex in the Moravian Karst. The following facies are recognized: banks (comprising six subfacies), back-reef, reef, fore-reef (comprising five subfacies), and reef cap (comprising three subfacies). The banks, reef and reef cap facies developed especially in Givetian, Lower Frasnian and Upper Frasnian time, respectively. The condensed carbonate sedimentation traceable at the upper boundary of the complex until Lower Tournaisian time was replaced by Culm sedimentation. [original abstract]^1";
s[611] = "ZUKALOVA V. (1984).- Biostratigrafie devonu ve vrtu Ostravice NP-824 jizne od Ostravy [Biostratigraphy of the Devonian in the Ostravice NP-824 borehole south of Ostrava].- Acta Universitatis Carolinae Geologica .- <b>FC&#038;P 15-1.2</b>, p. 46, ID=0793^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy; stroms, stratigraphy; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Giv Fra; <b>Geography: </b>Czech Republic, Silesia^Twenty-three taxa of stromatoporoids are identified from the Givetian and Frasnian beds in this well. Many are illustrated in 5 plates.^1";
s[612] = "MENDEZ-BEDIA I. (1984).- Primera nota sobre los stromatoporoidos de la formacion Moniello (Devonico de la Cordillera Cantabrica, NW de Espana).- Trabajos de Geologia, Universidad de Oviedo
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14: 151-159.- <b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p. 56, ID=1048^<b>Topic(s):
</b>new records; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Eif; <b>Geography:
</b>Spain, Cantabrian Mts^Six stromatoporoid species, of which three
are identified only as to genus, are briefly described and
illustrated.^1";
s[613] = "MISTIAEN B., WEYER D. (1999).- Late Devonian stromatoporoid
from the Sudetes Mountains (Poland) and endemicity of the Upper
Famennian to Uppermost Famennian (= &#034;Strunian&#034;)
stromatoporoid fauna in western Europe.- Senckenbergiana lethaea 79, 1:
51-61. [in memoriam Dr. Wolfgang Struve].- <b>FC&#038;P 29-1</b>, p.
69, ID=1520^<b>Topic(s): </b>endemism; stroms; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fam;
<b>Geography: </b>Poland, Sudetes^A single large stromatoporoid
specimen collected by one of us (D.W.) from the so-called &#034;Main
Limestone&#034; at Dzikowiec (=Ebersdorf) in the Sudetes Mountains of
Lower Silesia, Poland, is here assigned to Trupetostroma Parks, 1936.
It is typical of the Upper Famennian to Uppermost Famennian (=
&#034;Strunian&#034;) stromatoporoid assemblage No. 3 defined by Stearn
(1987) and Stearn, Halim-Dihardja &#038; Nishida (1987). This
assemblage, confined to western Europe and Kazakhstan, is dominated by
clathrodictyids but without labechiids. Other genera present with
Trupetostroma in this assemblage include Amphipora, Anostylostroma,
Atelodictyon, Clathrocoilona, Clathrodictyon, Clathrostroma,
Gerronostroma, Petridiostroma, and Stromatopora. All these genera were
widespread globally through the Middle and Upper Devonian
(Givetian-Frasnian) but in the Upper Famennian to Uppermost Famennian
(= &#034;Strunian&#034;) deposits of western Europe they appear as
&#034;Lazarus taxa&#034; - a consequence of the Frasnian/Famennian
boundary Kellwasser event which terminated reefal environments world-
wide. Viewed at the generic level, the western European Upper Famennian
to Uppermost Famennian stromatoporoid fauna is essentially ubiquitous,
but at the species level endemism is pronounced. This may have resulted
from reactivation of distinct biotopes when conditions became
conducive, locally, to renewed reef development. The endemicity is
analysed using the Jaccard coefficient.^1";
s[614] = "MENDEZ-BEDIA I. (1999).- El género Actinostroma Nicholson
(estromatoporoideos) en la formación Santa Lucía (Devónico, Cordillera
Cantábrica NO de España).- Revista Espanola de Paleontologia no. extra
homenaje al Prof. J. Truyols: 121-128.- <b>FC&#038;P 30-1</b>, p. 36,
ID=1528^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; stroms, Actinostroma;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian Ems Eif; <b>Geography: </b>Spain, Cantabrian Mts^The Santa
Lucía Formation, from the Devonian (late Emsian-early Eifelian) in the
Canatabrian Mountains (NW Spain) yields an abundant and diversified
stromatoporoid fauna; one of the most common taxa is the genus
Actinostroma Nicholson. In this work the specimens studied are assigned
to four species of this genus. A. stellulatum Nicholson, A. verrucosum
(Goldfuss), A. geminatum Lecompte and A. cf. conglomeratum Lecompte.
The last two species have already been reported from the Cantabrian
Mountains, but they are figured for the first time. A. verrucosum, A.
geminatum, and A. cf. conglomeratum corresponding to the Actinostroma
verrucosum group of Lecompte, have been a matter of discussion and
even, assigned to the genus Nexililamina Mallett. The above mentioned
species show a typical hexactinellid network which allows us to keep
them in the genus Actinostroma s.l.^1";
s[615] = "MAY A. (2002).- Bisher noch nicht bekannte Stromatoporen aus
dem Pragium (Unterdevon) von Koneprusy (Böhmen).- Coral Research
Bulletin 7: 115-140. [Dieter Weyer&#039;s 65th birthday commemorative
volume; S. Schröder, H. Löser &#038; K. Oekentorp (eds)].- <b>FC&#038;P
31-2</b>, p. 57, ID=1715^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Prag;
<b>Geography: </b>Czech Republic, Barrandian^Within the Pragian (Lower
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Devonian) reefs are extremely rare world-wide. A remarkable exception
is the occurrence of a large reef complex in the Pragian near the
Bohemian village of Koneprusy (ca. 30 km SW of Prague). Two large
quarries expose the Koneprusy limestone (of kindlei conodont zone) in
which stromatoporoids are rare. In addition to the taxa found by Pocta
(1894) and May (1999) the following stromatoporoids were found and are
described in detail: Actinostroma clathratum, A. sertiforme,
Plectostroma yunnanense, P. crassum, Stromatoporella sp., Hermatostroma
holmesae, and Salairella insignis. Common commensal worms and growth
pits induced by non-preservable organisms are also described.^1";
s[616] = "ZUKALOVA V. (1981).- Distribution and stratigraphical
significance of the stromatoporoids and microfossils contained in the
Devonian limestones (Givetian and Frasnian) from deep boreholes south
and southeast of Brno.- Knihovnicka Zemniho plynu a nafty 2 [J. Kalvoda
(ed.): Biostratigrafie paleozoika na jihovychodni Morave]: 49-57;
Hodonin.- <b>FC&#038;P 11-2</b>, p. 44, ID=1877^<b>Topic(s):
</b>distribution; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Giv Fra; <b>Geography:
</b>Czech Republic, Moravia^^1";
s[617] = "MISTIAEN B. (1987).- Stromatopores du Givetien et du Frasnien
de Ferques (Boulonnais - France).- Biostatigraphie du paleozoique 7
[BRICE D. et al. (eds)]: .- <b>FC&#038;P 16-1</b>, p. 19,
ID=1933^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Giv Fra; <b>Geography:
</b>France, Boulonnais^Cette etude complete une precedente monographie
(Mistiaen 1980) consacree aux Stromatopores du Givetien de Ferques. 60
taxons sont reconnus, leur repartition est precisee. Les 18 taxons
suivants sont decrits: Actinostroma cf. filitextum Nicholson 1886,
Actinostroma ? cf. sertiforme Lecompte 1951, Pseudostictostroma sp.,
Clathrocoilona inconstans Stearn 1962, C. spissa (Lecompte 1951),
Stictostroma saginatum (Lecompte 1951), S. ciuriosa (Bargatzky 1881),
Gerronostroma lemniscum (Lecompte 1951), Syringostromella cooperi
(Lecompte 1952), Habrostroma percanaliculata (Lecompte 1951),
Stachyodes australe (Wray 1967), Idiostroma roemeri irregularis
(Heinrich 1914), Amphipora pervesiculata Lecompte 1952, A. cf.
laxeperforata Lecompte 1952, A. sp., Euryamphipora sp.Plusieurs
biozones a Stromatopores sont proposees, 3 pour le Givetien et 2 pour
le Frasnien; elles sont caracterisees par des associations,
l&#039;extension ou I&#039;acme de certaines especes.Deux ensembles
fauniques tres distincts sont mis en evidence: un ensemble givetien,
caracterise par une grande diversite (polystoeie) au niveau generique
(19 genres) et specifique (41 especes) et un ensemble frasnien a faible
diversite (oligostoeie) generique (8 genres) et specifique (15
especes), pour des nombres comparables de specimens recoltes. Cette
observation peut etre correllee au mode de construction recifale: de
type bioherme, a nombreuses possibilites de niches ecologiques au
Givetien - biostromes aux conditions ecologiques plus homogenes au
Frasnien.^1";
s[618] = "WILDER H. (1985).- Mikrofazielle und geochemische
Untersuchungen zum oberdevonischen Stromatoporen-Riffsterben am
Nordrand des mitteleuropaischen Variszikums [microfacies and
geochemical research on termination of Upper Devonian stromatoporoid
reefs growth along the Northern Mid-European Variscides; in German].-
Aachen Technische Hochschule, Dissertationen; 178 pp., 49 figs., 13
tabs. [disseration] - <b>FC&#038;P 16-1</b>, p. 75,
ID=2013^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs stromatoporoid, extinctions; reefs
stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fra/Fam; <b>Geography: </b>Europe,
Central^[unpublished ?] The worldwide Devonian reef growth was
terminated in the large areas during the triangularis- and gigas-Zone
(do I &#947;/&#948;). To explain this phenomenon six profiles with the
transition from reef- to non-reef facies ranging from Namur (Belgium)
to Wuppertal (W.-Germany) were investigated microscopically and
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geochemically. * It turned out that the periodically increased
production and sedimentation of clayey and mainly organic material
directly controlled the Upper Devonian reef growth and finally caused
its termination. * Increased plate tectonical shifting of the land
areas during the Upper Devonian finally triggered off the following
chain of events: increasing rates of periodical rainfall - intensified
spreading of land plants - increased chemical weathering - periodically
increased transport of nutrients and clastic material into the reef
habitat - increased production and sedimentation od phytoplankton -
termination of reef growth - final euxinic sedimentation (lower
Kellwasser limestone, do I &#948;).^1";
s[619] = "MAY A. (2007).- Lower Devonian stromatoporoids of the Sierra
Morena (Southern Spain) and their palaeogeographic affinities.-
Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Schriftenreihe der
Erdwissenschaftlichen Kommissionen 17: 139-151. ISBN
978-3-7001-3826-6.- <b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p. 43, ID=2321^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biogeography; stroms, biogeography; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L; <b>Geography:
</b>Spain, Sierra Morena^For the first time the stromatoporoid fauna
from two locations in the Penón Cortado Limestone (Upper Emsian) from
the Sierra Moreno (Southern Spain) has been examined in detail. The
fauna contains 8 stromatoporoid species. One of them, a new species, is
described as Pseudotrupetostroma anacontentoae n.sp. The absence of
stromatoporoids with branched coenostea and the scarcity of
stromatoporoids with thin-layered encrusting growth form probably
served as an obstacle to reef construction. The fauna of the Sierra
Morena is unrelated to that of the Eastern Americas Realm. However, it
is closely related to Emsian faunas of Australia and Canada. There is
no evidence to suggest that Southern Spain was a refuge for Eastern
Americas stromatoporoids.^1";
s[620] = "KREBEDUNKEL J. (1995).- Stromatoporen aus dem Givet und
Frasne des Bergischen Landes.- Geologisches Institut der Universitaet
zu Koln, Sonderveroffentlichungen 106: 182 pp.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-1</b>,
p. 48, ID=3057^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Giv Fra; <b>Geography:
</b>Germany, Bergisches Land^In the lower Givetian reef builders used
littoral sediments of sand, silt and clay as a foundation for thin
biostromes which could exist in spite of repeated sedimentation. In
consequence of constant favourable conditions a reef with typical reef
facies developed in the upper Givetian. In the Frasnian these bioherms
were drowned as sea level rose. The reef evolution of the Bergisch
Gladbacher-Paflrather Mulde is analysed by the description of the
stromatoporoids which represent an important group of Devonian
reefbuilders. The descriptions include 56 species, 11 taxa comparable
with described species (cf.), and 2 taxa identified only generically
(sp.). The shapes of the skeletons are also described. To better
describe and define the species the scanning electron microscope and
image processing supplemented the usual skeletal measurements. Except
for the dendroid species, all stromatoporoids changed their growth
structure according to the predominate environment. Therefore layered
flat species appear mostly at the base of the reef and knobby, globular
or massive stromatoporoids existed mostly in high energy reef zones.
The dendroid species were often found in the lower energy reef zones
with high sedimentation rates. The stratigraphic distributions of
several species from the area were compared with those from other
areas. The distribution of the Middle Devonian Clathrocoilona abeona
and Anostylostroma columnare and the Upper Devonian Trupetostroma
cimanense are notable. [original abstract, with minor modifications]^1";
s[621] = "ISAACSON P.E., GALLE A. (1991).- Significance of Amphipora
floatstones within the Lazanky Limestone (Late Givetian), Moravian
Karst.- Vestn. Ustred. ustavu geol. 66, 5: 275-285.- <b>FC&#038;P
21-1.1</b>, p. 55, ID=3265^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stroms, Amphipora;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy:
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</b>Devonian Giv; <b>Geography: </b>Czech Republic, Moravia^Four
lithofacies are apparent in the studied sections: fore-reef facies with
possible contourite, resulting from presumed reef drowning or reef
backstep; poorly developed buildup facies with boundstones of
encrusting stromatoporoids; Amphipora-rich back-reef facies, mainly
with floatstones; and anoxic lagoon facies of dark, laminated mudstone
without fossils and bioturbations. The backstepping of the reef is
interpreted here as a result of eustatic and subsidence changes which
finally prevented the development of reef facies.^1";
s[622] = "HERBIG H.-G., WEBER H.M. (1996).- Facies and Stromatoporoid
Biostromes in the Strunian (Latest Devonian) of the Aachen Region,
Germany.- Goettinger Arbeiten zur Geologie und Palaeontologie, Special
Volume 2 [Reitner J., Neuewiller F. &#038; Gunkel F. (eds): Global and
Regional Controls on Biogenic Sedimentation I. Reef Evolution]:
359–364.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-1</b>, p. 45, ID=3617^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs,
biostromes; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fam; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Aachen
region^During the Strunian (latest Devonian), a transgression initiated
shallow-water carbonate sedimentation on the western European Condroz
shelf along the southeastern shore of the Old Red Continent. The
succession contains the youngest Stromatoporoid biostromes of the
world. Facies studies from the Aachen region demonstrate a mixed
carbonate - siliciclastic ramp with confined fossil assemblages.
Biostromes are pioneer structures with extremely low diversity and
integration. The binder guild, only formed by stromatoporoids, is of
overwhelming importance. Biostromes are neither linked distinctly to
Devonian nor Carboniferous buildups. Expansion and extinction is mostly
controlled by sealevel changes. ^1";
s[623] = "MENDEZ-BEDIA I., MISTIAEN B. (1997).- Genus Stromatoporella
Nicholson 1886 from the Cantabrian Mountains (Santa Lucia Formation,
Lower-Middle Devonian, NW Spain).- Boletin de la Real Sociedad Espanola
de Historia Natural, Seccion Geologica 91, 1/4: 343-353.- <b>FC&#038;P
26-2</b>, p. 19, ID=3695^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stroms, Stromatoporella;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian L M; <b>Geography: </b>Spain, Cantabrian Mts^The genus
Stromatoporella Nicholson 1886 is very abundant in the Santa Lucia
Formation (Upper Emsian-Lower Eifelian), in the Cantabrian Mountains,
NW Spain. The present study is based on more than one hundred specimens
collected from different sections, all of them located on the southern
slope of the Cantabrian Mountains. The studied specimens show large
variations in the typical characters of the genus, especially the shape
and abundance of ring-pillars. Five species have been recognized in
open nomenclature; a comparative study was made, mainly based on the
different features of the ring-pillars, in order to verify if they
allow characterization of the different species. In general, the
morphological features of ring-pillars such as shape, relative number
of shorter, higher ring-pillars or as high as one interlaminar space,
presence of dissepiments and wall thickness are suitable criteria to
differentiate the species involved in this study. Some other features,
such as density are more variable and, thus, are of less systematic
value.^1";
s[624] = "LACHKHEM H., MISTIAEN B. (1994).- Stachyodes australe (Wray
1967), stromatopore a morphologie et mode de croissance particuliers.-
Memoires Institut Geologique de l&#039;Universite Catholique de Louvain
35: 191-195.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-2</b>, p. 79, ID=3769^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
stroms, Stachyodes; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fra; <b>Geography: </b>Ardennes^The genus
Keega Wray 1967, was created for a Frasnian species and originally
interpreted as a coralline alga. In 1974 Riding demonstrated it was not
an alga but a laminar stromatoporoid belonging to the genus Stachyodes.
S. australis is here recorded for the first time in the Frasnian of
Belgium. Some paleoecological observations lead us to think that S.
australe was growing in a very quiet environment and was not encrusting
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but just like a loose sheet lying on the bottom.^1";
s[625] = "MISTIAEN B. (1997).- Decouverte du genre Amphipora Schulz
1883, dans le Famennien terminal, &#034;Strunien&#034; de la carriere
du Parcq, a Etroeungt, stratotype du Calcaire d&#039;Etroengt et
ailleurs en Avesnois (Nord de la France).- Comptes Rendu, Academie des
Sciences, Paris 655, ser. Ila: 655-662.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-2</b>, p. 80,
ID=3771^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; stroms, Amphipora; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fam;
<b>Geography: </b>France, Avesnois^The genus Amphipora Schulz 1883,
widely represented during Givetian and Frasnian times, was considered
extinct at the end of the Frasnian, at least in western Europe. In
fact, it still exists in the latest Famennian (Strunian) in Avesnois,
North of France. It has been observed at several levels in two
sections, in du Parcq quarry near Etroeungt (stratotype of the Calcaire
d&#039;Etroeungt) and in Bocahut quarry near Avesnes.^1";
s[626] = "KONIGSHOF P., GEWEHR B., KORDNER L., WEHRMANN A., BRAUN R.,
ZANKL H. (1991).- Stromatoporen-morphotypen aus einen zentralen
Riffbereich (Mitteldevon) in der suedwestlichen Lahnmulde.- Geologica
et Palaeontologica 25: 19-35.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-1</b>, p. 108,
ID=3860^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M; <b>Geography:
</b>Germany, Rhenish Mts^^1";
s[627] = "LUCZYNSKI P. (1998).- Stromatoporoid morphology in the
Devonian of the Holy Cross Mountains, Poland.- Acta Palaeontologica
Polonica 43, 4: 653-663.http:&#47;&#47; www.a
pp.pan.pl/article/item/app43-653.html.- <b>FC&#038;P 28-1</b>, p. 52,
ID=3989^<b>Topic(s): </b>morphology; stroms; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian;
<b>Geography: </b>Poland, Holy Cross^Stromatoporoids have been measured
in three Upper Devonian localities: Karwow, Kadzielnia and Sitkowka
quarries. Quantitative analysis in the measurements demonstrated
several differences that have been interpreted in terms of ecological
variations between localities. Rate of deposition is proposed to be of
special importance in controlling stromatoporoid morphology. Deposits
exposed in Kadzielnia and Karwow quarries represent an environment with
periodically accelerating deposition and water turbidity, where low
domical individuals with a ragged surface and non-enveloping
arrangement of latilaminae constitute the most numerous group of
stromatoporoids. The deposits outcropping in Sitkowka-Kowala quarry,
formed in a calm setting with low deposition rate, are characterized by
the following stromatoporoid features: usually extended domical or
bulbous shape, smooth surface and an enveloping arrangement of
latilaminae. The similarity of stromatoporoid assemblages from Karwow
and Kadzielnia confirmed that dolomite exposed in the Karwow quarry
represents Kadzielnia-type reef-mound deposits.^1";
s[628] = "MAY A. (1998).- Das Riff im Pragium (Unter-Devon) von
Koneprusy (Bohmen) und seine Stromatoporen-Fauna.-
Abstract&#034;Geo-Berlin - 98&#034; Technische Universitat Berlin,
Oktober 6-9, 1998: v 222. [abstract] - <b>FC&#038;P 28-1</b>, p. 53,
ID=3991^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs stromatoporoid; reefs stroms;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian L; <b>Geography: </b>Czech Republic, Barrandian^^1";
s[629] = "MAY A., HLADIL J. (1997).- Spodnodevonsti stromatoporoidi z
Koneprus (stupen prag).- Zpravy a geologickych vyzkumech v roce 1997:
94-97.- <b>FC&#038;P 28-1</b>, p. 53, ID=3992^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L; <b>Geography: </b>Czech Republic,
Barrandian^The following species are identified from the Koneprusy
Limestone of the Pragian stage: Actinostroma clathratum, A. sertiforme,
Plectostroma latens, P. yunnanense, P. crassum, Schistodictyon
neglectum, S. n.sp. aff. neglectum, Stromatoporella sp., Stictostroma
clarum, Amnestostroma holmesae, Salairella perinsignis,
Syringostromella columnaris, Atopostroma contextum, A.frustulum,
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Parallelopora florida. Those species marked are Pocta&#039;s species
with revised generic names.^1";
s[630] = "MAY A. (1999).- Stromatoporen aus dem Ober-Emsium
(Unter-Devon) der Sierra Moreno (Sued-Spanien).- Munstersche
Forschungen zur Geologie und Palaontologie 86: 97-106.- <b>FC&#038;P
28-2</b>, p. 38, ID=4036^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stroms; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Ems;
<b>Geography: </b>Spain, Sierra Morena^For the first time the
stromatoporoid fauna from 2 localities in the Pefion Cortado Limestone
(Upper Emsian) from the Moreno (southern Spain) is investigated
systematically and figured. Described are Actinostroma compactum Ripper
1933, and Schistodictyon n.sp. aff. amygdaloides (Lecompte 1951). The
fauna contains 8 stromatoporoid species (in addition to the above ~
Plectostroma salairicum, Clathrocoilona (Clathrocoilona) sp.,
Stromatopora ex. gp. polaris, Pseudotrupetostroma sp., Syringostromella
zintchenkovi, Parallelostroma sp.) and shows close relations to Emsian
faunas of Australia and Canada.^1";
s[631] = "MAY A. (1999).- Die Stromatoporen-Fauna des Mitteldevons von
Zentral-Bohmen.- Munstersche Forschungen zur Geologie und Palaontologie
86: 121-134.- <b>FC&#038;P 28-2</b>, p. 39, ID=4037^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M; <b>Geography: </b>Czech Republic,
Barrandian^For the first time the stromatoporoid fauna of the
Acanthopyge Limestone (Eifelian and Lower Givetian) from Koneprusy
(Central Bohemia) has been investigated systematically. The fauna
contains 19 stromatoporoid species. Data concerning the stratigraphical
and geographical distribution of the taxa are given. Except for
Actinostroma vastum Pocta 1894, all taxa are known from other parts of
the world.^1";
s[632] = "SLUPIK A. (1994).- Rodzaj Amphipora (Stromatoporoidea) z
franu Jaworzni w Górach Swietokrzyskich [Genus Amphipora
(Stromatoporoidea) from the Frasnian of Jaworznia in the Holy Cross
Mts, Poland; in Polish, with English summary].- Prace Nauk. Uniw.
Slaskiego, Geologia 12/13: 126-136.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>, p. 19,
ID=4220^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; stroms, Amphipora; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fra;
<b>Geography: </b>Poland, Holy Cross^^1";
s[633] = "CORNET P. (1974).- Morphogénèse et caractères écologiques des
Stromatoporoïdes du bassin de Dinant (Belgique).- C. R. Acad. Sci.
Paris 279, 5, sér. D: 393-396.- <b>FC&#038;P 3-2</b>, p. 47,
ID=4986^<b>Topic(s): </b>morphogenesis; stroms; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian;
<b>Geography: </b>Ardennes^L&#039;auteur propose un mécanisme
d&#039;édification du squelette des Stromatoporoides et une
interprétation du rôle des Astrorhizes. Une étude détaillée réalisée
sur le terrain permet de répartir les différentes formes de colonies en
8 types principaux auxquels correspondent des conditions
paléoécologiques différentes. Enfin, la distribution de ces formes dans
les faciès récifaux est brièvement esquissée.^1";
s[634] = "FLUGEL E. (1974).- Stromatoporen aus dem Schwelmer Kalk
(Givet) des Sauerlandes.- Paläontologische Zeitschrift 48, 3-4:
149-187.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 46, ID=5176^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Giv; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Rhenish
Mts^^1";
s[635] = "MISTIAEN B. (1976).- Stromatopores du Devonien de Ferques
(Boulonnais).- Univ. Sciences et Techniques, Lille, Thesis, Dr. 3e
cycle, 24 May, 1976.- <b>FC&#038;P 5-2</b>, p. 12, ID=5457^<b>Topic(s):
</b>; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>France,
Boulonnais^[unpublished Thesis ?]^1";
s[636] = "KERSHAW S., RIDING R. (1980).- Stromatoporoid Morphotypes of
the Middle Devonian Torbay Reef Complex.- Proc. Ussher Soc. 5:13-23.-
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<b>FC&#038;P 10-2</b>, p. 75, ID=6097^<b>Topic(s): </b>morphology; 
stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; 
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M; <b>Geography: </b>Britain, 
Devonshire^A section in Devon shows a transition from laminar forms, 
through domal forms to bulbous forms at the top. The changes in the 
growth forms are documented through use of the triangular plot 
suggested by Kershaw and Riding (1978). The raggedness index is also 
measured. The changes in form suggest a shallowing upward sequence.^1";
s[637] = "MISTIAEN B. (1980).- Stromatopores du Givetien de Ferques 
(Boulonnais, France).- Bulletin du Museum national d&#039;histoire 
naturelle Paris, 4e ser. 2 (C), 3: 167-257.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-2</b>, p. 
79, ID=6098^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; 
Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Giv; <b>Geography: 
</b>France, Ferques^Givetian fauna of stromatoporoids of Ferques 
(Boulonnais), up to now completely unknown, has, however, revealed 
itself very varied. Thirteen levels, more or less rich in 
stromatoporoids, have been located. They all belong to the &#034;Membre 
du Griset&#034;. Among more than 40 taxons present, 36 are described, 
belonging to 15 different genera. Their stratigraphic distribution is 
given and discussed. Comparisons, especially with the 
&#034;Ardenne&#034;, are worked out. [original summary; stratigraphy of 
the section and the occurence of the stromatoporoids in each bed is 
documented; thirty-six species belonging to 15 different genera are 
described and illustrated: Actinostroma (9), Atelodictyon (1), 
Clathrodictyon (1), Anostylostroma (1), Trupetostroma (2), 
Pseudostylodictyon (1) Clathrocoilona (3), Stromatoporella (1), 
Synthetostroma (1), Hermatostroma (6), Stromatopora (6), 
Ferestromatopora (1), Parallelopora (1), Stachyodes (1), and 
Dendrostroma (1)]^1";
s[638] = "OSPANOVA N.K. (2009).- Vytautas Leono Leleshus, 25 March 1930 
- 18 August 2007.- FC&P 35: 17-23.- <b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p. 17, 
ID=7259^<b>Topic(s): </b>biographical; <b>Systematics: </b>; 
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^[obituary note, with attached 
list of recent publications of Leleshus]^1";
s[639] = "ZUKALOVA V. (1981).- Stromatoporoids in the Devonian 
Carbonate Complex in Moravia (Czechoslovakia).- Acta Palaeontologica 
Polonica 25, 3-4: 671-679.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-2</b>, p. 76, 
ID=6106^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; 
Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: 
</b>Czech Republic, Moravia^[the stratigraphy and distribution of 
carbonate facies in the basin are described; special attention is given 
to shapes of stromatoporoid coenostea and the stratigraphical 
significance of the stromatoporoids]^1";
s[640] = "Da SILVA A.C., KERSHAW S., BOULVAIN F. (2010).- 
Stromatoporoid palaeoecology of the Frasnian (Upper Devonian) of 
southern Belgium.- Third International Palaeontological Congress 
Programme and Abstracts, p. 135. [abstract] - <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 
29, ID=6392^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology; stroms; <b>Systematics: 
</b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fra; 
<b>Geography: </b>Ardennes^Stromatoporoid faunas from the Frasnian of 
southern Belgium are abundant in the carbonate platform and mound 
environments present in this area. Stromatoporoids dominate the large 
skeletal organisms, with their principal occurrence in biostromes and 
mound deposits. Stromatoporoid genera include Actinostroma, Amphipora, 
Euryamphipora, Atelodictyon, Clathrocoilona, Idiostroma, Salairella, 
Stachyodes, Stictostroma, Stromatopora and Trupetostroma. Comparable 
facies were observed in the carbonate platform and in the mound, so it 
appears that even if the mound and platform were independent, similar 
stromatoporoids occur in similar facies indicating a strong 
palaeo-environmental control. From the more distal to the more 
proximal, facies are: (1) outer platform or off-mound (shales, 
crinoidal packstones); (2) outer intermediate platform or deep mound 
(muddy facies with crinoids and reef-builders); (3) inner intermediate
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platform or shallow mound (muddy facies with algae) and (4) restricted
platform or mound (laminites, mudstones, paleosols). Low profile
stromatoporoids (dominated by Stictostroma and Salairella) are often
observed at the beginning of sequences, as stabilizers and in facies 1
and 2 (so they likely led to expansion of the carbonate factory). High
domical stromatoporoids (dominated by Actinostroma, Atelodictyon and
Trupetostroma) occur in facies 3 and 4, in association with branching
stromatoporoids. Stromatoporoid growth forms seem to be related mostly
to environmental parameters but there is also some taxonomic control.^1";
s[641] = "LUCZYNSKI P. (2008).- Growth forms and distribution patterns
of stromatoporoids exposed on Devonian palaeobottom surfaces; Holy
Cross Mountains, central Poland.- Acta Geologica Polonica 58, 3:
303-320.http:&#47;&#47; www.geo.uw.edu.pl/agp/.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>,
p. 35, ID=6401^<b>Topic(s): </b>growth forms, distribution patterns;
stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Poland^Well preserved
palaeobottom surfaces with stromatoporoids are exposed in two Devonian
localities in the Holy Cross Mountains in central Poland: Skaly and
Bolechowice-Panek quarries. The stromatoporoids were subjected to
morphometric analysis and distribution studies. Stromatoporoids were
studied hitherto only in vertical cross sections; the study of
three-dimensional stromatoporoid domes has created a need to introduce
a new set of parameters describing their shapes, which includes:
horizontal length and width, vertical height, elongation ratio and
elongation azimuth. In order to make the measurements made by various
methods comparable, and thus to allow comparable interpretations,
recalculation formulas have been presented. Comparison of the results
obtained by the two methods indicates that the measurements made in
vertical cross sections substantially bias the dimensions and shapes of
the stromatoporoids, which may influence stromatoporoid-based
palaeoenvironmental reconstructions. The results of the measurements
were interpreted in terms of palaeonvironmental conditions. In
Bolechowice-Panek the stromatoporoids lived in a quiet shallow water
setting with a low and stable sedimentation rate. In Skaly the
stromatoporoids grew in a shallow subtidal setting and located
themselves on parallel ripples, most probably to escape being buried by
deposits accumulating in inter-ripple depressions.^1";
s[642] = "LUCZYNSKI P. (2009).- Stromatoporoid growth orientation as a
tool in palaeotopography: a case study from the Kadzielnia Quarry, Holy
Cross Mountains, central Poland.- Acta Geologica Polonica 59, 3:
319-340.http:&#47;&#47; www.geo.uw.edu.pl/agp/.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>,
p. 36, ID=6402^<b>Topic(s): </b>growth orientation; stroms;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Poland, Holy Cross^Growth orientation
of stromatoporoids has allowed reconstruction of the palaeotopographic
position of a large Frasnian organic buildup exposed in the Kadzielnia
Quarry in the Holy Cross Mountains, central Poland. Two main, mature
stage, stromatoporoid growth modes have been discerned: erect and
semi-buried. The growth orientations of the stromatoporoids were
studied in 17 sections that expose four different facies in the quarry.
The inclinations of the basal surfaces of specimens and direction of
the growth axes were measured and compared in terms of different growth
modes, facies and positions in the organic buildup. The results support
the earlier opinions that the inclined contact between the Kadzielnia
stromatoporoid-coral limestones and the detrital limestones is
depositional and represents an inclined depositional surface, and that
the Kadzielnia buildup developed in a calm water setting below the
storm wave base on a slope or at its foot. General conclusions emerging
from the studies are: 1) stromatoporoid growth directions hold a key to
reconstructing ancient topography; 2) erect stromatoporoids that grew
on inclined surfaces changed the growth axes to the vertical direction
during their growth; and 3) stromatoporoid growth directions and
particularly the changing mode of growth of erect forms support the
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view that Palaeozoic stromatoporoids acted photosensitively.^1";
s[643] = "WOLNIEWICZ P. (2009).- Late Famennian stromatoporoids from
Debnik Anticline, southern Poland.- Acta Palaeontologica Polonica 54,
2: 337-350.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 47, ID=6427^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fam; <b>Geography: </b>Poland S^Famennian
Stromatoporoidea from the Quasiendothyra communis Foraminiferal Zone
and slightly younger strata from the Debnik anticline, southern Poland,
form a succession of three consecutive assemblages. Assemblages 1 and 3
consist of representatives of the order Clathrodictyida, while
assemblage 2 is dominated by the order Labechiida. The clathrodictyids
are represented by the genus Gerronostroma, and labechiids are
represented by the genus Stylostroma. Species assigned here to the
genus Gerronostroma show a network of amalgamated pillars in the
central part of the columns, a feature regarded by previous authors as
typical of the genus Clavidictyon. Two new species, Stylostroma
multiformis sp.nov. and Gerronostroma raclaviense sp.nov., are
described. Stromatoporoids from southern Poland differ from the
Famennian fauna of western Europe, showing affinity to eastern European
and Siberian Stromatoporoidea.^1";
s[644] = "HLADIL J., KOPTIKOVA L., SCHNABL P., SLECHTA S., GALLE A.,
STRNAD L., DRABKOVA V. (2010).- Complex pathways of iron uptake in
stromatoporoid skeletons: variability mapped by magnetic
susceptibility.- IGCP 580 Meeting: Applications of Magnetic
Susceptibility on Paleozoic Rocks, 28th November-4th December 2010,
Guilin, China; Meeting Programme and Abstracts [D. Chen &#038; A. C. da
Silva (eds.)]: 4-5; Beijing.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 127,
ID=6580^<b>Topic(s): </b>Fe uptake; stroms, Fe uptake; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Giv;
<b>Geography: </b>Czech Republic, Moravia^The authors of this extended
abstract are studying middle Givetian Actinostroma and upper Frasnian
Stromatopora from the Moravian Karst. In Actinostroma they have
detected differences in the deposition of iron within the CaCO3 of
three types of seasonal banding, each prevailing in short periods of
decadal scale.^1";
s[645] = "KAZMIERCZAK J. (2003).- Stromatoporoid stromatolites. [grupa
stromatolity stromatoporoidowe; in Polish].- Budowa Geologiczna Polski.
III. Atlas skamienialosci przewodnich i charakterystycznych, part 1b,
Dewon [L. Malinowska et al. (eds)]: pp 690-707, pls 390- 403; Panstwowy
Instytut Geologiczny, Warszawa.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-1</b>, p. 40,
ID=7193^<b>Topic(s): </b>atlas of fossils; stroms; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian;
<b>Geography: </b>Poland^This section of the Polish Atlas of Index and
Characteristic Fossils is a condensation of the 1971 monograph of
Kazmierczak on Stromatoporoids from the Holy Cross Mountains
(Palaeontologia Polonica 26). Thirty-nine species are described briefly
and illustrated with rearranged photomicrographs from the 1971
publication. Generic discussions are not included. Ten species have
been dropped from the faunal list. In an introduction of two and a half
pages the hypothesis that the stromatoporoids should be placed in the
Cyanophyta is adopted. [comment by C.W. Stearn; see also bibliographic
note in Fossil Cnidaria &#038; Porifera 32, 2, p. 56]^1";
s[646] = "LUCZYNSKI P. (2003).- Stromatoporoid morphology in the
Devonian of the Holy Cross Mountains, Poland, and its
palaeoenvironmental significance.- Acta Geologica Polonica 53, 1:
19-27.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-1</b>, p. 40, ID=7194^<b>Topic(s):
</b>morphology, ecology; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography:
</b>Poland, Holy Cross^Stromatoporoid skeletons from polished slabs of
stromatoporoid- and coral-bearing limestones of the Upper Devonian
Kowala Formation from the Holy Cross Mountains in central Poland have
been measured using a classic parameterization method, introduced by
Kershaw &#038; Riding (1978) and improved by Kershaw (1984, 1998). The
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stromatoporoid shape appeared to be strongly dependent on its size -
the V/B ratio decreases along with increasing B. The relation can be
well matched by a curve described by a formula: f(x) = 5.7103x0.81633.
The size of the measured specimens must therefore be taken into account
in those studies of the stromatoporoid morphology, where it is
concerned a palaeoenvironmental indicator. The stromatoporoids adopted
several types of initial surfaces, corresponding to various growth
strategies in the first phase of their growth in response to various
environmental conditions, such as substrate consistency and
sedimentation rate. Latilaminae arrangement well records the
stromatoporoid growth history and therefore its studies are crucial in
environmental interpretations, as the conclusions inferred from the
shape alone might be very misleading. [original abstract]^1";
s[647] = "RACKI G., SOBSTEL M. (2004).- Very large stromatoporoid
indicating Early Frasnian reef core (Holy Cross Mts., Poland).-
Geological Quarterly 48, 1: 83-88.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-1</b>, p. 78,
ID=7224^<b>Topic(s): </b>strom reefs; stroms reefs; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fra;
<b>Geography: </b>Poland, Holy Cross^A large stromatoporoid
Actinostroma cf. crassipilatum Lecompte, 1951, at least 0.85m in
height, occurs in the Sluchowice quarry, Kielce, Holy Cross Mountains.
The sponge occurs in growth position within Early Frasnian (transitans
Zone) intraclast-rich reef-rubble deposits. The unique preservation of
the reef-builder close to a reef core is implied for the northern flank
of the developing Dyminy Reef during the maximum expansion northward
into the Kostomloty intrashelf basin. [original abstract]^1";
s[648] = "ZUKALOVA V. (1976).- Upper Devonian Stromatoporoids,
foraminifers and algae in the borehole Nepasice (western Bohemia).-
Vestnik Ustredniho ustavu geologickeho 51: 281-284.- <b>FC&#038;P
7-1</b>, p. 26, ID=0198^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stroms, forams, Algae;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera algae Foraminifera; Stromatoporoidea;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian U; <b>Geography: </b>Czech Republic
W^[Atelodictyon cf. A. variabile (Riabinin) is described and
illustrated]^1";
s[649] = "ZUKALOVA V. (1981).- Stromatoporoidea, Foraminifera and red
algae from the Givetian and Frasnian of the Krasna-1 borehole.- Sbornik
geol. ved. Paleont. 24: 63-94.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-2</b>, p. 76,
ID=6105^<b>Topic(s): </b>; fossils, stroms; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera algae Foraminifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian Giv Fra; <b>Geography: </b>Czech Republic, Moravia^[the
following stromatoporoids are described: Actinostroma clathratum, A.
verrusosum, A. cf. moravicum, ?Trupetostroma cf. pertabulatum,
Stachyodes cf. radiata, S. cf. caespitosa, Amphipora angusta, A.
laxeperforata; other specimens are assigned with uncertainty to
Trupetostroma, Hermatostroma, Clathrocoilona, Stachyodes]^1";
s[650] = "MAY A. (1994).- Fossilien aus dem Schwelmer Kalk. IV.
Stromatoporen und Korallen.- Beiträge Heimatkde. Schwelm Umgebung n.F.
44: 9-16. [in German].- <b>FC&#038;P 24-1</b>, p. 58,
ID=4466^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stroms, corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera
Cnidaria; Stromatoporoidea Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian;
<b>Geography: </b>Germany, Rhenish Mts^[in this general report some
good figures of rugose and tabulate corals as well as stromatoproids
are given]^1";
s[651] = "NEIDHARDT S. (1985).- Stromatoporen, Chaetetiden und
Solenoporaceen aus der Eifel-Stufe (Mitteldevon) des südlichen
Bergischen Landes (Rechtsrheinisches Schiefergebirge).- FC&P 14, 1:
30-33.- <b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p. 30, ID=6619^<b>Topic(s):
</b>taxonomy, ecology; stroms, Chaetetida, algae; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera algae; Stromatoporoidea Chaetetida; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian Eif; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Rhenish Mts^Aus dem
südlichen Bergischen Land werden erstmalig Stromatoporen, Chaetetiden
und Solenoporaceen monographisch beschrieben. * Die Fundpunkte gehören
stratigraphisch in die Eifel - Stufe, die im Untersuchungsraum
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folgenderma&#223;en gegliedert wird: * Selscheider Schichten:
Schönenborn - Horizont * Mühlenberg - Schichten: Bilstein - Horizont,
Grenzkalk * Hobräcker Schichten: Basiskalk * Hohenhöfer Schichten:
Tonstein - Folge. * Das Ablagerungsmilieu ist nach litho- und
biofaziellen Merkmalen als marine strandnahe Akkumulation mit geringer
terrigener Sedimentzufuhr gekennzeichnet. [initial part of a short
paleontological note; list of taxa contains species of genera
Actinostroma, Atelodictyon, Anostylostroma, Gerronostroma,
Synthetostroma, Stromatoporella, Clathrocoilona, Stictostroma,
Stromatopora, Syringostroma, Ferestromatopora, Trupetostroma, Chaetetes
and Solenopora]^1";
s[652] = "OEKENTORP K. (1980).- Coelenterata: Stromatoporoidea, Rugosa,
Tabulata.- Muenstersche Forschungen zur Geologie und Palaeontologie 50:
85-126 [Kaever H., Oeketorp Kl. &#038; Siegfried P. (eds): Fossilien
Westfalens. Invertebraten des Oberdevons].- <b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p.
45, ID=0284^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Stroms, Rugosa, Tabulata;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera Cnidaria; Stromatoporoidea Rugosa
Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian U; <b>Geography: </b>Germany,
Westphalia^The following species are described: Stromatoporoidea:
Actinostroma (A.) clathratum Nicholson 1886, A. (A.) stellulatum
Nicholson 1886, A. (A.) verrucosum (Goldfuss 1826), Stromatoporella
curiosa (Bargatzky 1881), Paralleloporella bucheliensis Bargatzky 1881,
Stachyodes verticillata (McCoy 1851). Amphipora ramosa (Phillips 1841).
Rugosa: Metriophyllum irregulare Paeckelmann 1922, Neaxon regulus (R.
Richter 1848), Amplexus helminthoides Frech 1885, Hexagonaria
basaltiforme (Roemer 1885), H. hexagona (Goldfuss 1826), Phillipsastrea
ananas (Goldfuss 1826), Ph. hennahi (Lonsdale 1840), Pexiphyllum
heterophylloides (Frech 1885), Hankaxis tinocystis (Frech 1885),
Tabulophyllum priscum (Muenster 1841). Tabulata: Thamnopora boloniensis
(Gosselet 1877), Alveolites suborbicularis Lamarck 1801, Scoliopora
vermicularis (McCoy 1850), Cladochonus tubaeformis Ludwig 1865.^1";
s[653] = "MISTIAEN B. (2002).- Stromatopores et coraux tabulés du
Membre des Pâtures, Formation de Beaulieu (Frasnien de Ferques,
Boulonnais, France).- Annales de la Societe geologique du Nord 9 (2eme
serie): 85-90.- <b>FC&#038;P 31-1</b>, p. 62, ID=1635^<b>Topic(s):
</b>taxonomy, ecology; stroms, Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera
Cnidaria; Stromatoporoidea Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fra;
<b>Geography: </b>France, Boulonnais^Stromatoporoids and Tabulate
corals were collected in new outcrops of the Membre des Pâtures (term
c), Beaulieu Formation, Frasnian of Boulonnais. The majority of the
concerned taxa were never collected in this level, but they correspond
to taxa previously observed below, in the Noces Member of the Beaulieu
Formation, and/or above, in the Fiennes, du Bois and Parisienne Members
of the Ferques Formation. Some palaeoenvironnemental considérations are
also developed.^1";
s[654] = "ZAPALSKI M.K., HUBERT B. NICOLLIN J.-P., MISTIAEN B., BRICE
D. (2007).- The palaeobiodiversity of stromatoporoids, tabulates and
brachiopods in the Devonian of the Ardennes: changes through time.-
Bulletin de la Societe Geologique de France 178, 5: 383-390.-
<b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p. 118, ID=2457^<b>Topic(s): </b>biodiversity;
stroms, Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera Cnidaria;
Stromatoporoidea Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography:
</b>Ardennes^The specific biodiversity of stromatoporoids, tabulates
and brachiopods from the Ardennes (706 taxa) has been analyzed
stage-by-stage from the Lochkovian up to the Famennian. The diversity
of each group may be correlated with external factors (e.g. facies),
but it varied individually (e.g. decline of brachiopods in the
Givetian). The faunas are discussed at the order level, however some
more diversified orders are analyzed at family level. Biodiversity
shows a single peak centered on the Givetian for the bioconstructors,
and two major peaks (Emsian-Eifelian and Frasnian) for the brachiopods.
The most diversified orders are Stromatoporellida (stromatoporoids),
Favositida (tabulate corals) and Spiriferida (brachiopods).
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Stromatoporoids display two, tabulate corals four and brachiopods five stages of renewal of fauna.^1";
s[655] = "CARPENTIER M., PEL J. (1977).- Sur deux especes givetiens deTrachypora (Tabulata) recueillies a Givet et au bord sud du synclinorium de Dinant.- Bureau Recherches Geologiques et Minieres Memoir 89: 88-096 [Proceedings of Second International Symposium on Corals and Fossil Coral Reefs, Paris 1975].- <b>FC&#038;P 6-2</b>, p. 19, ID=0148^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata, Trachypora; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Giv; <b>Geography: </b>Ardennes^Etude de deux especes de Tabules rapportees au genre Trachypora (T. circulipora Kayser 1879, T. cf. dubatolovi. Tong&#039;Dzui 1967). L&#039;une d&#039;elles signalee pour la premiere fois en France et en Belgique semble identique a un Tabule decrit du Nord Vietnam. Les deux especes sont characteristiques du Givetien inferieur. [original summary]^1";
s[656] = "STASINSKA A. (1969).- Koralowce dewonskie Tabulata z otworu Miastko 1 w polnocno-zachodniej Polsce [Devonian Tabulata from Miastko 1 borehole in NW Poland].- Acta Geologica Polonica 19, 4: 765-778.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-2</b>, p. 22, ID=0162^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Poland NW^Results of a study on tabulate corals are reported from the profile of borehole Miastko 1 in the province of Koszalin (NW Poland). The typical Frasnian species are Thamnopora boloniensis (Gosselet) and Alveolites obtortus Lecompte. The assemblage of species is characteristic of the Givetian.^1";
s[657] = "STASINSKA A. (1969).- Structure and ontogeny of Kozlowskicystia polonica (Stasinska, 1958).- Acta Palaeontologica Polonica 14, 4: 553-564.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-2</b>, p. 23, ID=0163^<b>Topic(s): </b>nomenclature; Tabulata, Kozlowskicystia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Eif; <b>Geography: </b>Poland, Holy Cross^The genus Kozlowskia from the Couvinian of Grzegorzowice in the Holy Cross Mts, assigned to a new family Kozlowskiidae, was erected by the writer in 1958. Now, on the basis of a new material, supplementary observations have been made concerning the structure of wall and ontogenetic development. At the same time, since the name of Kozlowskia was preoccupied (Fredericks, 1933), new generic and family names (Kozlowskiocysta, resp. Kozlowskiocystidae) have been introduced.^1";
s[658] = "LAFUSTE J., PLUSQUELLEC Y. (1976).- Kerforneidictyum n.gen. (Tabulata, Devonien), morphologie et microstructure.- Bulletin de la Societe geologique de France 18, 6: 1699-1711.- <b>FC&#038;P 7-1</b>, p. 22, ID=0177^<b>Topic(s): </b>microstructures; Tabulata, Kerforneidictyum; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>France^Pleurodictyum kerfornei Collin 1912 is designated as type species of the genus Kerforneidictyum. A way of fixation upon a non-fossilizable organism is described as well as the presence, in some species, of an arrangement of the septal ridges according to a Tetracoralla type of scheme. The microstructure shows lamellary cenenchyma and fibrous spines, the dark median line is granular. Some supports in fayour of the phylogenetic connections between Tabulata and Tetracoralla are presented.^1";
s[659] = "MAREK L., GALLE A. (1976).- The tabulate coral Hyostragulum, an epizoan with bearing on hyolithid ecology and systematics.- Lethaia 9, 1: 51-64.- <b>FC&#038;P 5-1</b>, p. 33, ID=0180^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata, Hyostragulum; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L M; <b>Geography: </b>Czech Republic, Moravia^The new, monotypic tabulate coral Hyostragulum and its type species H. mobile is described. This coral was found as an epizoan on the conch of different hyolithid species - and occasionally of nautiloids and gastropods - in the Bohemian and Moravian Lower and Middle Devonian. Moreover the authors discuss the validity of the hyolithid genus Pterygotheca Novak 1891, as also hyolithid ecology and systematic. The new hyolithid genus Ottomarites is established.^1";
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s[660] = "WEYER D. (1976).- Cleistopora struniana, eine neue tabulate
Koralle aus dem Etroeungt (Oberdevon) des Rheinischen
Schiefergebirges.- Jahrbuch Geol. 7/8 (1971/72); 353-361.- <b>FC&#038;P
9-1</b>, p. 47, ID=0287^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy, new taxa; Tabulata,
Cleistopora; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian Fam; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Rhenish Mts^Cleistopora
struniana nov. sp. is described from Etroeungtian beds of the
Carboniferous limestone district near Aachen (Western Rhenish
Mountains). Probably conspecific casts have been found in the same
horizon of the Velbert anticline (Eastern Rhenish Mountains). The new
species shows diagnostic generic features of both Stratophyllum Smith
1933 and Squameophyllum Smith 1933, which are supposed to represent
synonyms of Cleistopora Nicholson 1888.^1";
s[661] = "HLADIL J. (1980).- On the Givetian &#47; Frasnian boundary
determination in the Devonian limestones of the Bohemian Massif
slopes.- Zemny plyn a nafta 25, 1: 25-32.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-2</b>, p. 46,
ID=0353^<b>Topic(s): </b>stratigraphy; Tabulata, Caliapora;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian
Giv Fra; <b>Geography: </b>Czech Republic, Bohemian Massif^A
disappearance of a group of Caliapora-like corals, similar to Caliapora
battersbyi, can be observed in a profile of deep boreholes at the
Givetian &#47; Frasnian boundary. The author discusses this fact
depending upon the development of marine ecosystems during that
period.^1";
s[662] = "IVEN C. (1980).- Alveolitiden und Heliolitiden aus dem Mittel
und Oberdevon des Bergischen Landes (Rheinisches Schiefergebirge).-
Palaeontographica A176 (4-6): 121-179.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-2</b>, p. 47,
ID=0357^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Alveolitida, Heliolitida;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M
U; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Rhenish Mts^Middle and Upper Devonian
Alveolitids and Heliolitids of the Bergisches Land, east of Cologne,
were investigated and monographically described. 24 species of
Alveolitids were found. Nine new species and one new genus were
established. Among other criteria, statistical methods have been used
in the characterization of the species. The colonial growth forms were
reduced to three fundamental types. The microstructure of the skeleton
(especially of the tabulae and the wall neighbouring the pores) were
examined. Two budding types are described. The new alveolitid species
are: A. pseudorbicularis, A. bergeri, A. lindensis, A. bilsteinensis,
Subalveolites praetenuissimus, S. parvicorallitus, Alveolitella
schladensis. The new genus Spongialveolites is characterized as
follows: Diagnosis: Transverse sections of the corallites
kidney-shaped. At the lower wall of the corallites a robust ridge is
always developed. Pores of the wall numerous and large, mostly higher
than wide. Many pores in the corners of the corallites are arranged in
such a manner that two pores combine and mutually connect three
corallites. Thickness of wall and distance of tabulae and pores are
equal in the entire colony. Growth not known in detail and probably
varying. Remarks: The genus is clearly characterized by large oval wall
pores and the robust ridge at the lower wall of the corallites. The
different species are differentiated only by the dimensions. Two new
species are assigned to the genus: Sp. minor as the type species and
Sp. minimus. Nine subspecies of Heliolites porosus (Goldfuss 1826) can
be distinguished in this investigation area. Three new subspecies are
established. Here, statistical methods are also used in the
characterization and distinction of the subspecies. Some supplementary
data are given concerning Goldfuss&#039; originals of Heliolites
porosus which had already been revised by Lecompte (1936). The
submicroscopic structure of the skeleton as well as some perceptions on
foreign bodies and parasites are described. The new species H.
bilsteinensis and the new subspecies of H. porosus: H. p. bergeri and
H. p. schladensis are assigned to line heliolitids. Finally, the
stratigraphic range of the species and the facies in which they are
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found, are indicated.^1";
s[663] = "HLADIL J. (1984).- Tabulate corals of the genus Thamnopora Steininger from the Devonian of Moravia.- Vestnik Ustredniho ustavu geologickeho 59, 1: 29-39.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 43, ID=0497^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata, Thamnopora; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Czech Republic, Moravia^The study deals with corals of the genus Thamnopora Steininger and their application to the stratigraphy of the Devonian reef complexes in Moravia. Ten known and three new taxa are described on the subspecies level. Skeletal fragments have often been found in thin section during micropaleontological and petrographical practices performed. Due to the compactness of the skeletons, this coral group shows a high resistance to reworking processes.^1";
s[664] = "HLADIL J. (1984).- Tabulatni korali z vrtu NP-824 Ostravice.- Acta Universitatis Carolinae Geologica 3: 251-259.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-1.2</b>, p. 34, ID=0822^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy, stratigraphy; Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Eif - Fam; <b>Geography: </b>Czech Republic, Silesia^Tabulate corals are sampled in the depth-interval between 1877.5 and 1901.7 m. Association of corals includes Caliapora battersbyi (Milne-Edwards et Haime 1851), Scoliopora denticulata denticulata (Milne-Edwards et Haime 1851) alpha morphotype (see text fig. 1), Scoliopora minima Nowinski (temporarily nomen nudum), Natalophyllum ? dubiensis Nowinski 1976, Thamnopora bublichenkoi Dubatolov 1962, Crassialveolites crassus (Lecpte 1939). The spectrum of present coral species indicates the Caliapora battersbyi acrozone. In the large appendix the biozones are defined on the basis of tabulate corals. Beginning from the bottom they are as follows: Spongioalveolites intermixtus acrozone, Trachypora dubatolovi - Scoliopora dubrovensis coenozone, Caliapora battersbyi acrozone, Alveolites mailleuxi local problematic biozone, Alveolites delhayei acmezone, Crassialveolites domrachevi s. s. acrozone, Scoliopora denticulata vassinoensis acmezone. These biozones represent the time span from the upper Eifelian to the lower Famennian age.^1";
s[665] = "LAFUSTE J., TOURNEUR F. (1988).- Dendropora Michelin 1846 et le nouveau genre dendroporimorphe Senceliaepora du Givetien et du Frasnien de la Belgique.- Bulletin du Museum national d&#039;histoire naturelle 4 ser., 10, 1988, sec. C, 4: 307-341.- <b>FC&#038;P 18-1</b>, p. 25, ID=0842^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata, Senceliaepora; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Giv Fra; <b>Geography: </b>Ardennes^Le genre monospecifique Dendropora, jusqu&#039;a present connu seulement par deux petits specimens de musee, est redecrit sur la base d&#039;un abondant materiel du Givetien de Belgique et du Boulonnais; celui-ci permet de preciser les caracteres structuraux et microstructuraux de Dendropora explicita Michelin 1846. Le nouveau genre Senceliaepora, cree pour S. tenuiramosa n.gen., n.sp. se distingue du precedent par plusieurs traits morphologiques et microstructuraux; il est localement tres abondant dans certains niveaux du Frasnien superieur de Belgique et du Boulonnais. La position systematique des deux genres est discutee, ainsi que la definition de la famille Dendroporidae de Fromentel 1861.^1";
s[666] = "MAY A. (2005).- A new Parastriatopora species (Anthozoa, Tabulata) from the Lower Devonian of Colle (Spain, Cantabrian Mountains).- Bulletin of Geosciences 80, 4: 287-290.- <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 45, ID=1253^<b>Topic(s): </b>biogeography; Tabulata, Parastriatopora; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Ems; <b>Geography: </b>Spain, Cantabrian Mts^The paleontological collection of the Museo Geominero (Madrid) houses a new species of the tabulate coral Parastriatopora. It comes from the Lower Devonian of Colle (Prov. Léon) and probably originates from one of the biostromal levels in the upper part of the Valporquero Formation and the Lower part of the Coladilla Formation (Upper Emsian).
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The new species, described under open nomenclature as Parastriatopora
sp., is characterized primarily by its large corallites and calices:
the 5- to 7-cornered calices are 3.5-6.9mm in diameter (mostly
5.5-6.0mm). Furthermore, it shows very interesting paleobiogeographical
relationships, because the morphologically closest related species is
Parastriatopora gigantea (Knod 1908) from the Lower Devonian of
Bolivia. Parastriatopora sp. could be an example of a close
relationship between the Cantabrian Mountains and America during the
Emsian.^1";
s[667] = "STADELMAIER M., NOSE M., MAY A., SALERNO C., SCHRODER St.,
LEINFELDER R. (2005).- Ästige tabulate Korallen-Gemeinschaften aus dem
Mitteldevon der Sötenicher Mulde (Eifel): Faunenzusammensetzung und
fazielles Umfeld.- Zitteliana B25: 5-38.ISSN 1612-4138.- <b>FC&#038;P
34</b>, p. 48, ID=1262^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy, facies; Tabulata;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian
M; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Rhenish Mts^This paper decribes the fauna
and the facies of thamnoporoid-rich reefhorizons in the Lower Givetian
(Cürten Formation to Rodert Formation)of the Sötenich Syncline (Eifel
Hills, Germany). The followingbranched tabulate corals are described:
Alveolites (Alveolitella)fecundus (Lecompte 1939), Alveolites
(Alveolitella) crassus (Schlueter1885), Scoliopora cf. denticulata
(Milne-Edwards &#038; Haime 1851), Scoliopora cf. serpentina Janet
1972, Celechopora devonica (Schlueter 1885), Pachyfavosites polymorphus
(Goldfuss 1829), Pachyfavosites tumulosus (Janet 1965)?, Thamnopora
cervicornis (Blainville 1830), Thamnopora irregularis (Lecompte 1939),
Thamnopora reticulata (Blainville 1830), Roemerolites brevis (Schlueter
1889) andRoemerolites tenuis (Schlueter 1885)^1";
s[668] = "ZAPALSKI M.K. (2005).- A new species of Tabulata from the
Emsian of the Holy Cross Mts., Poland.- Neues Jahrbuch für Geologie und
Paläontologie, Monatshefte 2005, 4: 248-256.- <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p.
48, ID=1263^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa, biogeography; Tabulata;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian
Ems; <b>Geography: </b>Poland, Holy Cross^A new species of a tabulate
coral, Aulopora hacqueti, from the Upper Emsian (serrotinus-partitus
zones) of the Grzegorzowice Formation (Holy Cross Mts, Poland) is
proposed. The discussion of the taxonomic composition and
palaeogeographic distribution of the tabulate faunas occurring in this
Formation permits to conclude that the auloporid and syringoporid
faunas of the Grzegowice Fm. are endemic, while favositids are
widespread. The herein described new species underlines the observation
on auloporid endemicity.^1";
s[669] = "MAY A. (1999).- Kommensalische Syringopora-Arten (Anthozoa;
Tabulata) aus dem Devon von Zentral-Böhmen.- Munstersche Forschungen
zur Geologie und Palaeontologie 86: 135-146.- <b>FC&#038;P 28-2</b>, p.
39, ID=1464^<b>Topic(s): </b>commensalism; Tabulata; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography:
</b>Czech Republic, Bohemian Massif^For the first time the Syringopora
species are described, which occur as commensals within the
stromatoporoids of the Koneprusy Limestone (Middle Pragian) and the
Acanthopyge Limestone (Eifelian and Lower Givetian) from Koneprusy
(Central Bohemia). Among the 5 species, which have been found, only
Syringopora hanshanensis CHOW 1980 and Syringopora expansa MAURER 1885
are known from other parts of the world. From the Pragian to the
Eifelian Syringopora shows a drastic increase in frequency and a better
adaptation to a commensalic way of life. ^1";
s[670] = "OEKENTORP K., BRUHL D. (1999).- Tabulaten-Fauna im
Grenzbereich Unter-/Mittel-Devon der Eifeler Richtschnitte
(S-Eifel/Rheinisches Schiefergebirge).- Senckenbergiana lethaea 79, 1:
63-87. [in memoriam Dr. Wolfgang Struve].- <b>FC&#038;P 29-1</b>, p.
61, ID=1465^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Tabulata; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Ems Eif;
<b>Geography: </b>Germany, Rhenish Mts^Tabulate corals from the
Lower/Middle Devonian boundary beds are described. The specimens were
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recovered from the middle Heisdorf Formation - lower Lauch Formation,
ranging from the upper Emsian to lowermost Eifelian. The material was
collected by Dr. Rolf Werner [&#8224;], Forschungsinstitut
Senckenberg/Frankfurt, in the early seventies from new trenches
(&#034;Richtschnitte&#034;) in Wetteldorf (Pruem Syncline; Werner
1972a), Dingdorf (Pruem Syncline; Werner 1973b, 1975), Lissingen
(Gerolstein Syncline, Werner 1973a, 1976) and the Lower/Middle Devonian
profile &#034;Ahuetter Kehre&#034; (Hillesheim Syncline, Werner 1972b).
The following taxa have been identified: Favosites (Favosites) gilsoni
Lecompte 1939, Favosites (Emmonmsia) sollei (Birenheide 1985), and
Squameofavosites straeleni Lecompte 1939; and Heliolites werneri n.sp.
is described. Investigation of microstructure in coral skeletons
related to boring cyanophyceans allows conclusions on the timing of the
diagenesis to be drawn. Endobiontic worm-tubes of Chaetosalpinx
huismani Stel 1978 are described.^1";
s[671] = "PLUSQUELLEC Y., JAHNKE H. (1999).- Les tabulés de
l&#39;Erbslochgrauwacke (Emsien inferieur du Kellerwald) et le problème
des affinités paleogéographiques de l&#39;allochthone
&#034;Giessen-Harz&#034;.- Abhandlungen der Geologischen Bundesanstalt
54: 435-451.- <b>FC&#038;P 28-2</b>, p. 26, ID=1466^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biogeography; Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Ems; <b>Geography: </b>Germany,
Kellerwald^Newly discovered tabulate corals form the Erbslochgrauwacke
(Lower Emsian, Kellerwald, Germany) are attributed to: Pterodictyum
polentinensis, Kerforneidictyum n.sp. A, Praemichelinia n.sp. e.g.
guerangeri guerangeri and Hyostragulum n.sp. ? In addition the very
well known Petridictyum e.g. petrii is recorded. These forms are
cleraly of North Gondwanan affinities during the Pragian and Early
Emsian. Their occurrence contributes to the discussion about the
paleogeographic origin of the exotic rocks belonging to the
Giessen-Harz nappe.^1";
s[672] = "GALLE A., PLUSQUELLEC Y. (2002).- Systematics, morphology,
and paleobiogeography of Lower Devonian tabulate coral epibionts:
Hyostragulidae fam. nov. on hyolithids.- Coral Research Bulletin 7:
053-064. [Dieter Weyer&#039;s 65th birthday commemorative volume; S.
Schröder, H. Löser &#038; K. Oekentorp (eds)].- <b>FC&#038;P 31-1</b>,
p. 62, ID=1634^<b>Topic(s): </b>pseudoplanctic; Tabulata;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian
L; <b>Geography: </b>Czech Republic^The family Hyostragulidae fam.
nov., encompassing the genera HyostragulumMarek &#038; Galle, 1976
(including the new species H. annae and H. barborae) and
Marekostragulum gen. nov. (with the species M. adami) as well as cf.
Marekostagulum and new genus A. Their systematics, morphology and
palecology are discussed. The palaeobiogeography of Hyostragulum from
Central Bohemia, Germany and Morooco, Marekostragulum from Moravia, the
Armorican Massif, and Algeria, cf. Marekostrahgulum from Portugal and
new genus A from Germany is evaluated.^1";
s[673] = "PLUSQUELLEC Y., HLADIL J. (2001).- Tabulate corals of
Ibarmaghian affinities in the Upper Emsian of Bohemia.- Geologica et
Palaeontologica 35: 31-51.- <b>FC&#038;P 31-1</b>, p. 65,
ID=1639^<b>Topic(s): </b>biogeography; Tabulata; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Ems;
<b>Geography: </b>Czech Republic, Bohemian Massif^Some tabulate corals
belonging to a genus identified for the first time in the Barrandian
area (Bohemia, Czech Republic) were coillected in 1948-1950 by Jiri
Bouska in the vicinty of Holyne. The fossiliferous beds of the Bouska
excavation are assigne to ther Trebotov Formation which belongs to the
Upper Emsian (Upper part of Po. serotinus Zone). This part of
stratigraphic sequence consists of background sedimetation
lime-mudstone, which alternates with fine-grained tentaculit-bearing
and coarse-grained calciturbidites. Among the largely silicified
tabulate corals - many of them still remaining undetermined - three new
species have significant palaeogeographic implications, being
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inconsistent with previous knowledge of Bohemian coral biofacies. These
species are Kerfernoidictyum rex n.sp., Pterodictyum holynesis n.sp.
and Taouzia vulvaria n.sp. During the Upper Emsian, these genera are
typical for the Ibarmaghian Domain of the Gondwana margin (north
Sahara, Iberian Peninsula and Armorican Massif) or in the
Maghrebo-European Realm (north Gondwana and Avalonia). Pterodictyum and
Taouzia were formerly identified only in the Ibarmaghian Domain;
Kerforneidictyum is widely distributed. The oldest occurrences of the
latter genus are from the Lower Emsian of the North Gondwana Province,
but this genus has also been recorded form the Uppermkst Emsian of the
Sauerland. The co-occurrence of Kerformeidictyum, Pterodictyum and
Taouzia in he Upper Emsian of Bohmia indicates clear affinities with
the Ibarmaghian Domain and gives supplementary evedence for retaining
central Bohemia at the north Gondwana margin.^1";
s[674] = "FUCHS G., PLUSQUELLEC Y. (1982).- Pleurodictyum problematicum
Goldfuss 1829 (Tabulata, Devonien). Status, Morphologie, Ontogenie.-
Geologica et Palaeontologica 15: 1-26.- <b>FC&#038;P 11-1</b>, p. 49,
ID=1768^<b>Topic(s): </b>nomenclature, phylogeny; Tabulata,
Pleurodictyum; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Eifel^Because the type
specimens of Pleurodictum problematicum Goldfuss 1829 are lost, a
neotype is created here coming from the Lower Emsian of
Oberstadtfeld/Eifel. Species range from the Upper Siegenian to the
Lower Emsian/Upper Emsian boundary. The fossils can be found in life
position only in the silty shallow water sediments together with many
Chonetids, while well-preserved specimens coming from fine quartzitic
sandstones show features of redeposition. Morphology and ontogeny of
the specimens are studies in details. Quantitative analysis shows an
anagenetic trend in the evolution of some characters. A proterogenetic
trend is pointed out from PI. problematicum to PI. latum.^1";
s[675] = "HLADIL J. (1981).- The genus Caliapora Schlueter (tabulate
corals) from the Devonian of Moravia.- Vestn. Ustred. Ustavu geol., 56
(3): 157-168.- <b>FC&#038;P 11-1</b>, p. 49, ID=1770^<b>Topic(s):
</b>taxonomy, stratigraphy; Tabulata, Caliapora; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M; <b>Geography:
</b>Czech Republic, Moravia^In the Middle Devonian limestone complexes
in Moravia nine species of Caliapora, including three new species, have
been found in total. This group of tabulate corals has been used in the
solving of the Paleozoic biostratigraphy on the slopes of the Bohemian
Massif. The paper also gives a short description of the phylogenesis
and ecology of the Moravian members of the genus. [the species
described are: Caliapora batterbyi (Milne-Edwards &#038; Haime), C.
venusta Yanet, C. robusta (Pradacova), C. reducta Yanet, C.
plagiosquamata n.sp., C. chaetetoides Lecompte, C. uralica Yanet, C.
ochoensis n.sp., C. celechovicensis n.sp.; Caliapora is mostly
associated with semilagoonal environments or coral banks generated
beneath the reach of more intensive wave action].^1";
s[676] = "HLADIL J. (1981).- Devonian tabulate corals from the deep
boreholes located south of Brno. [in Czech, with English summary].-
Biostratigrafie Paleozoika: 31-36; Hodonin.- <b>FC&#038;P 11-2</b>, p.
32, ID=1845^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy, distribution; Tabulata;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian;
<b>Geography: </b>Czech Republic, Moravia^In the region described, the
tabulate coral faunas are mainly associated with the lower part of the
Devonian limestone complex. They are charateristic of dark coloured,
partially dolomitized limestones of the semilagoonal facies and of
coral bank facies. The flat fringing reef developing in the roof and
comprising laminites and breccia intercalations as well as nodular
limestone beds (Skocek 1978) ceases to include subfacies suitable to
the growth of tabulate corals. The diversity of the corals decreases
until they get gradually extinct. * The vertical trends in the
evolution of tabulate coral assemblages in the southern region are
similar to those in the central region (Hladil 1974). However, as can
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be concluded from the intermittently cored boreholes, the Frasnian
associations of the southern region seem to restrict themselves even
more pronouncedly to ramose representatives of the subfamily
Natalophyllinae Sokolov. Lower Givetian age can be ascribed to the
assemblage determined in the Menin-1 borehole, core No. 12: Striatopora
cf. devonica Schlueter, Thamnopora bilamellosa Yermakova, Th. tumefacta
Lecompte, Caliapora taltiensis Yanet, Mastopora sp., Remesia sp.,
Crassialveolites crassus (Lecompte), Cr. aff. crassus (Lecompte),
Natalophyllum sp. A, Scoliopora ex gr. denticulata (Milne-Edwards et
Haime). * The presence of Chaetetes raritabulatus Deng in core No. 27
of the Nemcicky-2 borehole seems to indicate Lower Givetian age as
well. Caliapora battersbyi (Milne-Edwards et Haime) that is diagnostic
in Moravia of the upper parts of the Givetian as high as the Givetian
&#47; Frasnian boundary was recognized only in core No. 26 from the
Nemcicky-2 borehole. * Only Scoliopora denticulata (Milne-Edwards et
Haime) and Natalophyllum sp. B are present in the Frasnian
limestones.^1";
s[677] = "NOWINSKI A., PREJBISZ A. (1986).- Devonian tabulate corals
from Western Pomerania.- Acta Palaeontologica Polonica 31, 3-4:
237-261. [imprint 1985].- <b>FC&#038;P 16-2</b>, p. 24,
ID=1937^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Giv Fra; <b>Geography:
</b>Poland, Pomerania^Seven species of Tabulata (including three new
ones: Alveolitella pseudoramosa sp. n., Syringoporella stasinskae sp.
n., Sinopora minima sp. n.) from the Givetian and Frasnian of the
Wyszeborz 1 borehole, north-western part of Poland has been described
and figured. Tabulata occur with other fossils in three rich in fossils
horizons of the Wyszeborz 1 profile.^1";
s[678] = "HLADIL J. (1987).- The Lower Famennian tabulate corals from
southern Moravia.- Vestn. ustred. ustavu geol. 62, 1: 41-46.-
<b>FC&#038;P 16-1</b>, p. 64, ID=1972^<b>Topic(s): </b>stratigraphy,
taxonomy; Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fam; <b>Geography: </b>Czech Republic,
Moravia^The reef benthic communities had survived at Mokra in southern
Moravia till the Lower Famennian age. Coral samples are dated by
conodont fauna into upper part of the Palmatolepis crepida Zone (see
Friakova et al. 1985). The Frasnian &#47; Famennian boundary in
southern Moravia is placed at the limit of the Lower and Middle
Palmatolepis triangularis Zone, following the recently most acceptable
conception (see Chlupac 1984). The taxa Scoliopora denticulata
rachitiforma subsp. n. and Natalophyllum persicum sp. n. are newly
described in the present paper.^1";
s[679] = "LAFUSTE J., PLUSQUELLEC Y. (1986).- Les caulicules, elements
nouveaux de l&#039;axe des trabecules du Tabule Devonien Ligulodictyum
Plusquellec 1973.- C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris 303, II/8: 761-764 [in
French, with English summary].- <b>FC&#038;P 16-1</b>, p. 65,
ID=1975^<b>Topic(s): </b>microstructures; Tabulata, Ligulodictyum;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian
L; <b>Geography: </b>France, Finistre^Polished slides have been cut in
specimens of Ligulodictyum Plusquellec 1973 from the Lower Devonian of
Finistere, France. In the axis of trabeculae are observed
monocrystalline rods, whose diameter is distinctly greater than the one
of the surrounding embossed fibers. We propose to call it cauliculae.
The hyaline calcite which constitutes them is loaded with uniformly
scattered particles. Cauliculae have been until now encountered in a
single genus: therefore, any part can be attributed to them in
systematics or phylogeny of the Tabulate corals.^1";
s[680] = "BIRENHEIDE R., PLUSQUELLEC Y., TOURNEUR F. (1989).-
Neubeschreibung des Originalmaterials von Pleurodictyum petrii Maurer
1874, der Typus-Art von Petridictyum Schindewolf 1958 (Tabulata;
Unter-Devon, Rheinisches Schiefergebirge).- Neues Jahrbuch Geologie
Palaeontologie Monatshefte 1989, 6: 356-374. [in German, with English
and French summaries].- <b>FC&#038;P 18-2</b>, p. 36,
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ID=2483^<b>Topic(s): </b>nomenclature; Tabulata, Pleurodictyum;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian
L; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Rhenish Mts^Our revision confirms the
validity of the genus Petridictyum Schindewolf 1958. Its distinctive
features are the convex shape of the proximal surface, a concentric
mode of budding around the protocorallite (= petrioid budding), a
strong development of spiny septal crests apparently arranged in two
cycles and lack of the commensal worm Hicetes. A more precise
definition, including the microstructure, will have to await future
studies of material that is not decalcified.^1";
s[681] = "SCRUTTON C.T. (1990).- Ontogeny and astogeny in Aulopora and
its significance, illustrated by a new non-encrusting species from the
Devonian of southwest England.- Lethaia 23, 1: 61-75.- <b>FC&#038;P
19-1.1</b>, p. 33, ID=2610^<b>Topic(s): </b>ontogeny &#038; astogeny;
Tabulata, Aulopora; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Britain SW^A new
non-encrusting species of Aulopora is described from the Middle
Devonian of southwest England. Its colonial form is reconstructed from
serial sections using a computer program. These sections also allow the
description of protocorallite ontogeny and the formation of offsets in
the new species. For comparison, aspects of ontogeny and astogeny were
investigated in some other auloporids: protocorallite ontogeny and
colony form in &#039;Plexituba&#039;? cucullina; increase in Aulopora
serpens and Aulocystis sp. cf. A. amica. Most reptant auloporids show a
more or less constant angle of offsetting to the parent, but in
&#039;P.&#039;? cucullina, the interoffset angle decreases with each
successive increase event in the colony. The phylogenetic significance
of the auloporids is reassessed on the basis of these new data on
protocorallite ontogeny and increase. [original abstract]^1";
s[682] = "HLADIL J. (1989).- Branched tabulate corals from the
Koneprusy reef (Pragian, Lower Devonian, Barrandian).- Vestn. Ustred.
Ustavu geol. 64, 4: 221-230.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 51,
ID=2663^<b>Topic(s): </b>revision; Tabulata; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Prag;
<b>Geography: </b>Czech Republic, Barrandian^Whereas the assemblage of
tabulate corals forming massive coralla has been known from the Pragian
stage for some time, the branched colonies are faced with a revision,
which should complement the survey of fauna from the type outcrops of
the Pragian stage in the Barrandian region. In the submitted paper, an
assemblage of 6 species from the northern part of the Cisarsky Lom
quarry near Koneprusy, from the upper part of the Koneprusy Limestone
outcrops is described [with]: Yacutipora bohemica sp.nov., Scoliopora
(Protoscoliopora) franciscae subgen. et sp.nov., Coenites
(Levisicoenites) equiaurei subgen. et sp.nov., Coenites aff. carnosus
Koksarskaya 1975, Coenites cf. dunginensis Sarkova 1981, and Coenites
crassus Dubatolov 1968.^1";
s[683] = "KOWALSKI H. (1988).- Pleurodictyum problematicum - eine
merkwurdige Versteinerung der Eifel.- Eifeljahrbuch 1989: 172-174.-
<b>FC&#038;P 19-2.1</b>, p. 26, ID=2741^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata,
Pleurodictyum; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Eifel^1771 beschrieb der
Jenaer Professor der Dichtkunst und Beredtsamkeit Johann Ernst Immanuel
Walch (1725-1778) im 3. Teil seiner Naturgeschichte der Versteinerungen
zur Erlaeuterung der Knorrischen Sammlung von Merkwuerdigkeiten der
Natur ein sonderbares und noch wenigen Naturforschern bekanntes
Geschopf, dem 58 Jahre spaeter der Bonner Palaeontologe Georg Goldfuss
(1782-1848) in seiner Petrefacta Germaniae den Namen Pleurodictyum
problematicum gab. [initial part of a paper]^1";
s[684] = "TOURNEUR F. (1990).- Occurrence du Tabule Dualipora Termier
&#038; Termier 1980 dans le Devonien inferieur de Boheme
(Tchecoslovaquie).- Geologica et Palaeontologica 24: 1-9. [in French,
with English summary].- <b>FC&#038;P 20-1.1</b>, p. 61,
ID=2789^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata, Dualipora; <b>Systematics:
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</b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L; <b>Geography: </b>Czech Republic, Barrandian^The original material of Dualipora preciosa Termier &#038; Termier 1980, type species of the genus Dualipora Termier &#038; Termier 1980, from the Lower Emsian of the Moroccan Presahara, has been revised; some specimens of this species, coming from the Lower Emsian (Zlichovian) of Bohemia, are also described. The genus is characterized by the strong dimorphism of calices and the presence of two continuous septal ridges in the larger calices. It belongs to the family Pachyporidae and to the subfamily Striatoporinae.^1";
s[685] = "SCRUTTON C.T. (1990).- A new Aulopora from the Devonian of south-west England and its significance.- Proc. Ussher Soc. 7: 307. [poster abstract] - <b>FC&#038;P 20-1.1</b>, p. 24, ID=2811^<b>Topic(s): </b>astogeny; Tabulata, Aulopora; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Britain SW^A new species of the simple tabulate coral genus Aulopora, from the Chercombe Bridge Limestone (Eifelian) of the Lemon Valley near Newton Abbot, South Devon, is free living. Its presence was detected in serial sections and its three-dimensional form reconstructed by computer. Members of this genus not occurring as weathered out encrusting material are probably much more common than recorded but usually escape detection. Characteristic features are only more apparent in sections cut in the plane of bedding, whilst most working sections are cut perpendicular to bedding. * The protocorallite of this new species shows the development of a macrospine in the plane of bilateral symmetry. Such a structure has not previously been described in a tabulate coral, but suggests comparison with the first formed counter-cardinal septal plate of rugose corals. In addition, the serial sections yield new information on the mode of origin of new corallites in the auloporid colony. * The pattern of offsetting compares closely with that seen in the genus Eofletcheria rather than with the mode typical of most tabulate corals. This supports an earlier deduction that Auloporu evolved from Eoflecteria in the Middle Ordovician, rather than the Russian view of Aulopora as ancestral to all tabulate corals (Scrutton 1984, 1990). [poster abstract]^1";
s[686] = "TOURNEUR F., FERNANDEZ-MARTINEZ E. (1991).- Parastriatopora cantabrica, nueva especie de Tabulado del Devonico inferior (Emsiense) de la Cordillera Cantabrica (NO de Espana).- Revista Espanola de Paleontologia 6, 1: 3-19.- <b>FC&#038;P 20-2</b>, p. 31, ID=2892^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Tabulata, Parastriatopora; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Ems; <b>Geography: </b>Spain, Cantabrian Mts^A new species of the genus Parastriatopora, P. cantabrica, is described from two localities in the Cantabrian Mountains (NW Spain) : Adrados in the Asturo-Leonese facies and Lebanza in the Palentian facies. The two occurrences are of Emsian age (La Vid Group and Abadia Formation). The species is characterized by the very large dimensions of the branches and corallites (the largest of the genus) and by the slight thickening of the skeletal elements. Bases of colonies, in the form of flat lamellar expansions, are described for the first time.^1";
s[687] = "TOURNEUR F., LAFUSTE J. (1991).- Precisions sur la structure et la microstructure de Roemeria bohemica Pocta 1902, espece-type du genre Roemeripora Kraicz 1934 (Tabulata, Devonien inferieur de Boheme).- Paläontologische Zeitschrift 65, 1/2: 77-103.- <b>FC&#038;P 20-2</b>, p. 32, ID=2893^<b>Topic(s): </b>revision; Tabulata, Roemeria; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L; <b>Geography: </b>Czech Republic, Bohemian Massif^The species Roemeria bohemica Pocta 1902 has been revised on the basis of its original material and of topotypical specimens : its characters are in general consistent with those of Calamopora injundibulifera Goldfuss, 1829, type species of the genus Roemeria Milne-Edwards &#038; Haime 1851. Roemeria bohemica is characterized by the numerous complex tabulae and the strong development of septal spines. These characters
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are considered by us of only specific importance and the genus
Roemeripora Kraicz 1934, based on R. bohemica, is thus considered as a
junior synonym of Roemeria . An exhaustive list of the Devonian species
attributed to Roemeria or to Roemeripora is given.^1";
s[688] = "LAFUSTE J., FERNANDEZ MARTINEZ E., TOURNEUR F. (1992).-
Parastriatopora (Tabulata) de las Calizas del Lorito (Devonico
inferior, Provincia de Cordoba): morfologia y microestructura.- Revista
Espanola de Paleontologia 7, 1: 3-12.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-1.1</b>, p. 11,
ID=3194^<b>Topic(s): </b>morphology, microstructures; Tabulata,
Parastriatopora; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Spain,
Cordoba^Tabulate corals from the Lower Devonian Lorito Limestones
(Cordoba Province) are described in detail and they are assigned to
Parastriatopora ex gr. annulata (Le Maitre 1952), a group until now
mostly known from North Africa and Armorica. The Lorito Limestones
probably belong to the upper part of the Gedinnian, according to their
tabulate coral fauna content. The microstructural evolution of the
median lamina of the wall, from the axial part of the branches until
the periphery, is described in detail. We observed a replacement of
granules by elongated rods and, close to the surface of the corallum, a
complete disappearance of any median structure. This feature is
compared with other cases, of known branching tabulate corals.^1";
s[689] = "LATHUILIERE B. (2009).- Sylvie Barta-Calmus (1937-2007).-
FC&P 35: 16-17.- <b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p. 16, ID=7258^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biographical; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^[obituary note]^1";
s[690] = "FERNANDEZ-MARTINEZ E., TOURNEUR F. (1993).- El genero
Caliapora (Tabulate) en el Devonico de la Cordillera Cantabrica (NW de
Espana).- Revista Espanola de Paleontologia [special volume]: 58-70.-
<b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>, p. 24, ID=3476^<b>Topic(s): </b>systematics;
Tabulata, Caliapora; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Giv; <b>Geography: </b>Spain N^The genus
Caliapora Schlueter 1889 is subdivided in three subgenera Caliapora
(Caliapora) Schlueter 1889, limited to the Givetian; Caliapora
(Mariusilites) Mironova 1974 probably the direct ancestor of Caliapora
(Caliapora) and known from the Lowermost Devonian until the Lower
Givetian; and Caliapora (Luciaella) nov. subgen., from the Upper Emsian
- Lower Eifelian of the Cantabrian Mountains (NW Spain). The genus
Caliapora is recorded for the first time from the Cantabrian Mountains
with Caliapora (Mariusilites) cf. chaetetoides Lecompte 1939 and
Caliapora (Luciaella) daedala nov. sp. Some general considerations
concerning the genus Caliapora are developed: the systematic position
of the genus at familial level, the stratigraphical range of the
different subgenera, the paleogeographical repartition and the
paleoecological requirements.^1";
s[691] = "NOWINSKI A. (1993).- Tabulate corals from the Givetian and
Frasnian of the Holy Cross Mountains and Silesian Upland.- Acta
Palaeontologica Polonica 37, 2-4: 183-216. [monograph] - <b>FC&#038;P
22-2</b>, p. 28, ID=3485^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Giv Fra;
<b>Geography: </b>Poland, Holy Cross^Tabulate corals and single species
each of the heliolitid anthozoans and chaetetid sclerosponges mostly
from the Givetian and Frasnian stromatoporoid-coral series of the Holy
Cross Mts and the Silesia-Cracow Region are reviewed from an ecological
and stratigraphical point of view. Thamnopora, or the branched
pachyporids, and massive alveolitids are usually the most significant
reef-builders. The most distinctive fauna, with Caliapora battersbyi
and Heliolites porosus, thrived in the earlier Givetian bank habitats.
Late Givetian biostromal-complex associations with Alveolites obtortus,
Striatopora enigmatica, and especially Alveolitella fecunda, as well as
the succeeding Frasnian Alveolites-dominated reef-complex faunas with
A. maillieuxi, and later with A. tenuissimus, Aulocystis and
syringoporids, are far more uniform. In addition, a local Coenites
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laminosa-Chaetetes yunnanensis fauna is re ognized in the Middle
Givetian of the Kostomloty area. The transitional biogeographic
position for Polish tabulate assemblages between Variscan Europe and
Russia is clearly evident. Forty eight species have been identified.
Pachyfavosites polonicus sp. n., Striatopora enigmatica sp. n.,
Alveolitella polygona sp. n., Armalites minimus sp. n., and
Syringoporella raritabulata sp. n, Alveolites edwardsi frasnianus
subsp. n., and Caliapora battersbyi minor subsp. n. are proposed.
[original abstract]^1";
s[692] = "HLADIL J. (1993).- Strange squamulate coral from the Eifelian
Acanthopyge Limestone (Koneprusy, Central Bohemia).- Vestnik Ceskeho
geologickeho ustavu 68, 2: 43-44.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>, p. 83,
ID=3515^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Tabulata, Esperanzia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian
Eif; <b>Geography: </b>Czech Republic, Barrandian^The new Lichenariid
taxon Esperanzia obscura n.gen. et n.sp. is described and figured. Its
resemblance to Caliapora is discussed.^1";
s[693] = "LUTTE B.-P. (1993).- Zur stratigraphischen Verteilung
tabulater Korallen im Mittel-Devon der Soetenicher Mulde (Rheinisches
Schiefergebirge, Nord-Eifel).- Geologica et Palaeontologica 27: 55-71.-
<b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>, p. 84, ID=3518^<b>Topic(s): </b>stratigraphic
distribution; Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Eifel^In
the present paper the distribution of tabulate corals in the Middle
Devonian of the Soetenich Syncline (Rheinisches Schiefergebirge,
Northern Eifel Hills) is shown. All known taxa are discussed and
compared with faunas from other Devonian areas. In the systematic part
the following species are described: Favosites goldfussi d&#039;Orbigny
1850, Pachyfavosites polymorphus (Goldfuss 1826), Alveolitella fecunda
(Lecompte 1939), Crassialveolites crassus (Lecompte 1939), Scoliopora
crassa (Schlueter 1885) and Roemerolites tenuis (Schlueter 1885).^1";
s[694] = "MAY A. (1993).- Korallen aus dem hoheren Eifelium und unteren
Givetium (Devon) des nordwestlichen Sauerlandes (Rheinisches
Schiefergebirge). Teil I: Tabulate Korallen.- Palaeontographica A227,
4-6: 87-224.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>, p. 84, ID=3519^<b>Topic(s):
</b>monograph; Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Eif/Giv; <b>Geography: </b>Germany,
Rhenish Mts^From the Middle Eifelian to the lower Givetian strata of
the northwestern Sauerland (map sheet 4612 Iserlohn, 4711 Luedenscheid,
and 4713 Plettenberg) are 29 tabulate coral species described.
Informations about the type material and the previously known
distribution are given for every species. The material has been
collected mostly in the coral limestones of the Gruenewiese-Member
(uppermost Eifelian) of the Ihmert-Formation and the Bredenbruch-Member
(lower Lower Givetian) of the Unterhonsel-Formation. The subspecies
Squameoalveolites strigosus cusanorum n.ssp.is new. Axuolites ?
szechwanensis (Tchi 1964), Thamnopora urensis spinulosa Tchudinova
1970, Platyaxum (Platyaxum) cf. laminosum (Guerich 1896), Platyaxum ?
(Microalveolites) leve leve (Tchernychev 1951), and Roemerolites brevis
rhiphaeus (Yanet 1972) have been found for the first time in Central or
Western Europe. 7 other species are described from the Eastern Rhenish
Massif for the first time as well. The correct name of the species
known as &#034;Caunopora placenta&#034; is Syringopora hanshanensis
Chow 1980. Many species show an important expansion of their known
stratigraphical range. The most Devonian reef-builders allow only rough
stratigraphical classifictions.^1";
s[695] = "MAY A. (1993).- Thamnopora und verwandte astige tabulate
Korallen aus dem Emsium bis Unter-Eifelium von Asturien (Devon;
Nord-Spanien).- Geologica et Palaeontologica 27: 23-101.- <b>FC&#038;P
22-2</b>, p. 85, ID=3520^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata, Thamnopora;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian
Ems Eif; <b>Geography: </b>Spain, Asturias^Eight species of ramose
tabulate corals related to Thamnopora are described in detail from the
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Ferrones Formation (Lower Emsian to lower Upper Emsian) and the Aguion
Formation (Upper Emsian) of the Raneces Group and the Moniello
Formation (upper Upper Emsian to lowermost Eifelian) of the central
Asturian coast as well as from the Valporquero Formation and the
Coladilla Formation (Upper Emsian) of the La Vid group and the Santa
Lucia Formation (upper Upper Emsian to lowermost Eifelian) of Asturias.
Among them are two species and one genus new. Thamnopora ? sotoi n.sp.
from the Upper Emsian shows strong and abundant squamulae. Oekentorpia
n.gen., with the only one species Oekentorpia radigi n.gen., n.sp. from
the Upper Emsian of Asturias, has thin, three-dimensionally connected
branches with small Caliapora-like corallites. Thamnopora pulchra
savitschevae Dubatolov 1964, Thamnopora irregularis Lecompte 1939,
Thamnopora cervicornis (Blainville 1830), Striatopora tschichatschewi
Peetz 1901, Parastriatopora fallatis Yanet 1968, and Parastriatopora
obsolenta Dubatolov 1969 are found for the first time in the Emsian of
Spain. These corals have only a little biostratigraphical importance.
They show close palaeobiogeographical relations to Siberia. Furthermore
are informations given about the fossil contents of the Valporquero
Formation and then Coladilla Formation of the La Vid Group.^1";
s[696] = "BRUHL D. (1996).- Die Gattungen Alveolites Lamarck 1801 und
Squameoalveolites Mironova 1969 (Anthozoa, Tabulata) im unteren
Mittel-Devon (Eifelium) der Dollendorfer Mulde &#47; Eifel (Rheinisches
Schiefergebirge).- Senckenbergiana lethaea 76, 1/2: 1-51.- <b>FC&#038;P
26-1</b>, p. 64, ID=3633^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Tabulata;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian
Eif; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Eifel^The stratigraphical distribution
of the tabulate coral genera Alveolites Lamarck 1801 and
Squameoalveolites Mironova 1969 from the lower Eifelian (Middle
Devonian) of the Dollendorf Syncline &#47; Eifel Hills (Rheinisches
Schiefergebirge) has been examined in detail. Through investigation of
the morphological characters it is possible to distinguish the
following species at different stratigraphical levels: Alveolites
suborbicularis Lamarck 1801, Alveolites edwardsi Lecompte 1939,
Alveolites intermixtus intermixes Lecompte 1939, Alveolites intermixtus
minimus (Iven 1980), Alveolites megastomus Steininger 1849, Alveolites
minutus Lecompte 1939, Alveolites subaequalis Milne-Edwards &#038;
Haime 1851, Alveolites crassus Lecompte 1939, Alveolites cavernosus
Lecompte 1933, Squameoalveolites fornicatus (Schlueter 1889),
Squameoalveolites robustus (Pradacova 1938) and Squameoalveolites
straeleni (Lecompte 1939). The coral assemblage in the north-eastern
part of the Dollendorf Syncline is dominated by faunal elements of the
North Eifel area with a clear bohemian influence. In the south-western
part of the syncline a typical South Eifel fauna can be recognized. In
addition, a distinct faunal influence from the Ardennes (Belgium) can
be recognized at some stratigraphical levels. The species Alveolites
suborbicularis, hitherto considered as typical of Givetian and Frasnian
deposits, occurs first in the upper Eifelian. Also remarkable is the
first record of the species Squameoalveolites robustus (Pradacova 1938)
in the upper Eifelian. This species was hitherto known from comparable
sediments of Bohemia &#47; Moravia, Russia and Austria. The occurrence
of the rare species Alveolites megastomus Steininger 1849 in the
Freilingen Formation is also of special interest. The preservation of
the skeletal microstructure of the different species was examined
particularly with respect to diagenetic alteration. There are numerous
microstructures, which cannot be accounted for as of primary
morphological origin. These secondary pseudostructures were caused by
diagenetic recrystallization processes during fossilization.^1";
s[697] = "BRUHL D., OEKENTORP Kl. (1997).- Secondary microstructures in
tabulate corals of the genus Alveolites Lamarck 1801 from the Middle
Devonian of the Dollendorf Syncline (Eifel Hills, Germany).- Boletin de
la Real Sociedad Espanola de Historia Natural, Seccion Geologica 92,
1/4: 87-097.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-2</b>, p. 24, ID=3705^<b>Topic(s):
</b>microstructures; Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata;
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<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Eifel^The
skeletal elements of representatives of the genus Alveolites Lamarck
1801 from the Eifelian (Middle-Devonian) of the Eifel Hills
(Rheinisches Schiefergebirge &#47; Germany), especially from the
Dollendorf Syncline, were investigated in detail with regard to their
post-mortem diagenetic changes. Numerous microstructures, which cannot
be interpreted morphogenetically, have been recognized in the skeletons
of diverse species of Alveolites Lamarck 1801. The present study is
devoted mainly to the most important skeletal element of tabulate coral
colonies, the wall, which is especially affected by post-mortem
recrystallization due to fossilization. The new observatives on
Alveolites with a Scanning Electron Microscope gives impressive proofs
that the primary skeletal microstructure of the wall has been partly
replaced by different secondary textures and, moreover, has been
thickened by deposition of cement A and additional overprinting as a
result of diagenetic processes. As an important criterion of these
different alterations of the original structure, recrystallization
(&#034;aggrading neomorphism&#034;) is indicated by the formation of
coarse crystal aggregates, which appear in the shape of dark
saw-toothed rhombs. Distinct cleavage structures in the neomorphic
calcite have been observed as zigzag patterns and also as
pseudolamellar structures. Last but not least, the recrystallization of
syntaxial cements is a clear sign of diagenetic alteration.^1";
s[698] = "BRUHL D. (1997).- Tabulate Korallen aus der Curten-Formation
(Mittel-Devon &#47; Unter-Givetium) des Ahrtalprofiles der Dollendorfer
Mulde (Eifel &#47; Rheinisches Schiefergebirge).-
Sonderveroffentlichungen, Geologisches Institut der Universitat zu
Koeln 114 (Festschrift Eugen K. Kempf): 137-157.- <b>FC&#038;P
27-1</b>, p. 79, ID=3818^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Tabulata;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian
Giv; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Eifel^The rocks of the Upper Curten
Formation (Scheid Member) of the Ahr valley in the NE part of the
Dollendorf Syncline are very rich in a benthic fauna, especially in
rugose and tabulate corals. The sequence is characterized by an
interbedding of bituminous silty limestones, brown marly siltstones and
marly shales. Special interest is layed on the Tabulata, which are
present with some typical taxa for the lower Givetian of the Eifel
Hills. The systematic description of this characteristic association
within the Scheid Member of the Ahr valley section gives the first
record of the following species for the Cuerten Formation of the
northeastern Dollendorf Syncline: Favosites goldfussi d&#039;Orbigny
1850, Pachyfavosites polymorphus polymorphus (Goldfuss 1829),
Thamnopora cervicornis (Blainville 1830), Alveolites crassus Lecompte
1939, Scoliopora denticulata (Milne-Edwards &#038; Haime 1851), and
Roemerolites tenuis (Schlueter 1885).^1";
s[699] = "HLADIL J., MAZUR S., GALLE A., EBERT J.R. (1999).- Revised
age of the Maly Bozkow limestone in the Klodzko metamorphic unit (early
Givetian, late Middle Devonian) implications for the geology of the
Sudetes, SW Poland.- N. Jb. Geol. Palaont. Abh. 211 3: 329-353.-
<b>FC&#038;P 28-1</b>, p. 65, ID=4006^<b>Topic(s): </b>hercynian
metamorphism; Tabulata, Caliapora; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Giv; <b>Geography: </b>Poland,
Sudetes^Interpretations of a Caledonian (early to mid-Devonian)
tectono-metamorphic event in the Klodzko unit and therefore, throughout
the entire West Sudetes were largely based on the assumption of a
Silurian age for the limestones in the area of Maly Bozkow. Additional
collection of tabulate corals, restudy of previous collections and
confirmation of the presence of Caliapora battersbyi in the fauna
indicate that the deposition continued in the basin into the Givetian.
Consequently, deformation and metamorphism of the West Sudetes postdate
the Middle Devonian and cannot be associated with the Caledonian
orogeny. Post-Givetian tectonism in the Sudetes signifies that Variscan
orogenesis was the pre-eminent event in the region, mixed
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paleogeographic characteristics in the maly Bozkow fauna suggest close
proximity of the southern Laurussia margin to the northern Gondwana
margin during the Middle Devonian.^1";
s[700] = "LAFUSTE J., TOURNEUR F. (1992).- Révision des espèces de
Cladochonus McCoy, 1847 (Tabulata) décrites dans le Frasnien de la
Belgique par Lecompte en 1939.- Bulletin de l&#39;Institut royal des
Sciences naturelles de Belgique, Sciences de la Terre 62: 23-41.-
<b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 70, ID=4149^<b>Topic(s):
</b>microstructures, taxonomy; Tabulata, Cladochonus; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fra;
<b>Geography: </b>Ardennes^The original material of the three species
from the Frasnian of Belgium formerly assigned to the genus Cladochonus
McCoy 1847 by Lecompte (1939) has been revised. Two of these species
are considered valid and maintained in the genus: C. robustus Lecompte
1939 and C. maillieuxi Lecompte 1939; C. brevicollis devonicus is for
us a synonym of the last species. A microstructural study of C.
robustus affords a useful comparison with the microstructure of typical
Cladochonus from the Carboniferous. A systematical hierarchy of
characters is proposed for the family Pyrgiidae De Fromentel 1861.^1";
s[701] = "MAY A. (1995).- Thamnopora (Anthozoa; Tabulata) aus dem
Givetium bis Frasnium von Asturien (Devon; Nord-Spanien).- Muenstersche
Forschungen zur Geologie und Palaeontologie 77: 479-491. [in German,
with English abstract].- <b>FC&#038;P 24-2</b>, p. 87,
ID=4583^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata, Thamnopora; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Giv Fra;
<b>Geography: </b>Spain, Asturias^Three species of ramose tabulate
corals of the genus Thamnopora are described in detail. The material
originates from the Candas Formation (Givetian to Frasnian) and the
Pineres Formation (Frasnian) of the central Asturian coast as well as
from the Portilla Formation (Givetian) of Asturias. Thamnopora
nicholsoni (Frech 1885) and Thamnopora bilamellosa Ermakova 1960 are
found in Spain for the first time. These corals have only a little
biostratigraphical importance. They indicate close
paleobio-geographical relations to Siberia. [original abstract; the
third species described herein is Th. boloniensis (Gosselet 1877)]^1";
s[702] = "DETHIER M., PEL J. (1971).- Periphacelopora exornata gen.
nov., sp.nov., Tabulé du Givétien inférieur de Hampteau (Bord oriental
du Synclinorium de Dinant).- Annales de la Societe geologique de
Belgique 94: 301-310.- <b>FC&#038;P 2-2</b>, p. 14,
ID=4788^<b>Topic(s): </b>systematics; Tabulata, Parastriatopora;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian
Giv; <b>Geography: </b>Ardennes^In the Gib of Hampteau-sur-Ourthe
several specimens of a new tabulate (coral) have been collected. The
colony has a compact base from which rise blades of varying thickness.
The arrangement of the individuals in the colony is the most unusual
character of the genus: in the central part of the blade the corallites
are prismatic and welded into a cerioid colony, while outside this they
diverge from one another forming a phaceloid colony whose development
often exceeds that of the massive part. The new tabulate is described
and figured in detail. An attempt is made to assign it to its
systematic position.^1";
s[703] = "LEJEUNE M., PEL J. (1973).- Un autre Tabulé nouveau du
Givétien de l&#039;Ardenne belge - Antostegites hillae gen. et sp.nov.-
Annales de la Societe geologique de Belgique Liège 95, 2: 457-461.-
<b>FC&#038;P 2-2</b>, p. 17, ID=4805^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata,
Anthostegites; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian Giv; <b>Geography: </b>Ardennes^Etablissement d&#039;une
nouvelle espèce et d&#039;un nouveau genre de Tabulé provenant du
Givétien moyen de Hampteau-sur-Ourthe. Polypier caractérisé par des
étages largement séparés de polypiérites, les uns courts terminés par
un calice peu élevé au-dessus de leur étage, les autres longs et ayant
contribué à la formation d&#039;un ou même deux étages supérieurs. A
insérer dans les Auloporoïdes sans que l&#039;on puisse préciser
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davantage sa position systématique.^1";
s[704] = "PEL J., LEJEUNE M. (1971).- Trypanopora gabeliensis sp.nov.,
Tabulé énigmatique du Mésodévonien supérieur de Givet (France).-
Annales de la Societe geologique de Belgique 94: 295-300.- <b>FC&#038;P
2-2</b>, p. 18, ID=4808^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata, Trypanopora;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian
Giv; <b>Geography: </b>France, Givet^A very thin bed packed with
organic remains attributable to the genus Trypanopora has been located
in the Upper Givetian of the Mont d&#039;Haur (Givet). This organism
has been classified with the tabulate corals although it comprises
accumulations of corallites which are seemingly independent. The
species from Givet is described as being new and is compared with the
Trypanopora already known. An attempt has also been made to express
statistically the variation of certain of its characters.^1";
s[705] = "MENN le J., PLUSQUELLEC Y., MORZADEC P., LARDEUX H. (1976).-
Incursion hercynienne dans les faunes rhenanes du Devonien inferieur de
la Rade de Brest (Massif Armoricain).- Palaeontographica A153: 1-61.-
<b>FC&#038;P 6-1</b>, p. 23, ID=5512^<b>Topic(s): </b>; fossils
Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian L; <b>Geography: </b>France, Armorique^Research on the top
of the Grauwacke of Faou and on the base of the Shales and Grauwacke of
Reun ar C&#039;Hrank lead to the proposal of a limit between the two
formations. A new fauna consisting of Coelenterates, Trilobites,
Crinoids and Tentaculitids has been found. A mixed fauna of Hercynian
(Lower Zlichovian) and Rhenish (Lower Emsian) species is reported for
the first time from the Median Armorian Synclinorium. The coral fauna
is represented by the Tabulate families Cleistoporidae (Cleistodictyum
porosum Plusquellec 1973) and Pleurodictyidae (Pleurodictyum
microspinosum n.sp., PI. latum n.sp., Pl. A, Pl. B, Petridictyum petrii
(Maurer 1874)? and n.gen. ? n.sp.). This tabulate coral fauna -
described by Y. Plusquellec - is of rhénane type.^1";
s[706] = "STASINSKA A., NOWINSKI A. (1976).- Tabulata from the Givetian
of South-Eastern Poland.- Acta Palaeontologica Polonica 21, 3:
293-309.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-1</b>, p. 24, ID=5514^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian Giv; <b>Geography: </b>Poland SE^The characteristics of a
Tabulata assemblage from the Devonian of the Lublin area are given; the
coral bearing strata are correlated with the Givetian of other parts of
Poland as well as west and east European regions. * There is great
similarity with the tabulate coral fauna of the Givetian of Belgium and
also with that one known from the western Ural basin, but the fauna
differ markedly in the specific composition from that one of the
Central Devonian Field and of the South-East part of the East-European
Platform.^1";
s[707] = "YANET F.E. (1977).- Tabulata. [in Russian].- Biostratigrafiya
i fauna rannego devona vostochnogo sklona Urala: 23-42; Ural. terr.
geol. upr., Min. geol. SSSR.- <b>FC&#038;P 8-2</b>, p. 47,
ID=5722^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L; <b>Geography: </b>Russia,
Urals^From the Gedinnian - Eifelian interval described are the
following taxa of tabulate corals: Parastriatopora fallacis Yanet,
Palaeocorolites effectus Yanet sp.n., Favosites polaris Chekh., F.
subtarejaensis Chekh., F. schiriktensis Chekh., F. intricatus Barr., F.
duplaris Yanet, F. admirabilis Dubat., F. interstinctus Regn., F.
preplacentus Dubat., F. kozlowskii Sok., F. lucidus Yanet, F.
pseudoregularissimus Kim., F. wagranensis Yanet, F. totaensis Yanet, F.
karpinskyi Yanet, F. gregalis Porf., F. fedotovi Chern., Riphaeolites
ramosus Yanet, R. virgosus Yanet, R. horridus Yanet, R. sokolovi Yanet,
R. obuti Yanet, R. vijaicus (Yanet), Squameofavosites sokolovi Chekh.,
S. frequens Smirn., S. bohemicus Pocta, Gracilopora paula Yanet, G.
mala Yanet, G. mitus Yanet, Cladopora actuosa Yanet, C. alba Yanet,
Yacutiopora altaica Dubat., Fomitchevia aquosa Yanet sp.n., Thamnopora
sarmentosa Yanet, T. faceta Yanet, T. plumosa Yanet, Trachypora spica
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(Miron.), T. electa Yanet, Rudakites multiformis Lel., Oculipora antica
Yanet, Coenites puberulus Yanet.^1";
s[708] = "LAFUSTE J., PLUSQUELLEC Y. (1980).- Les Polypiers -
Tabulata.- Mém. Soc. Géol. Minér. Bretagne 23 [Y. Plusquellec (coord.):
Les schistes et calcaires de l&#039;Armorique (Dévonien inférieur,
Massif Armoricain). Sédimentologie, Paléontologie, Stratigraphie]; 30
pp, 26 figs, 10 tabl., 3 pls.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 52,
ID=5769^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L; <b>Geography: </b>France,
Armorique^The new genus Praemichelinia (type species: Beaumontia ?
guerangeri Edwards &#038; Haime 1851) is described with special
reference to the microstructure. The walls are built up by oblique and
waved lamellae, whereas the dark median line shows a granulated
microstructure in central parts of colonies; it becomes broader and
fibrous to the periphery with perpendicular arrangement of the fibres.
The genus ranges from Upper Gedinnian to the Carboniferous. The two
subspecies P. guerangeri guerangeri Edwards &#038; Haime 1851, and P.
guerangeri cryptospinosa n.sp. are described. [translated French
summary]^1";
s[709] = "PLUSQUELLEC Y., FRANKE C. (2010).- Présence précoce du genre
Kerforneidictyum representé par K. oeslingensis n.sp. (Cnidaria,
Tabulata) dans l&#39;Emsien inférieur du Grande-Duché de Luxemburg.-
Ferrantia 58: 72-80.http:&#47;&#47;
www.mnhn.lu/naturmusee/pubcollabo.asp.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 76,
ID=6481^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Tabulata Kerforneidictyum;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian
Ems; <b>Geography: </b>Luxemburg^A new species of Kerforneidictyum, K.
oeslingensis n.sp., is described. It is mainly characterized by the
following features: apical angle reaching up to 160 degrees, deep
calices with numerous small spines roughly of the same size, setted in
two rows or scattered on septal ridges which are wider than the
interseptal furrows, no obvious cardinal ridge, tabulae scarce or
missing. The species has been collected in the lowermost Emsian of the
Givonne-Eislek Anticlinorium in Luxembourg. It is 1) the first record
of the genus in the Devonian of Luxembourg and 2) in the autochthonous
part (SE Laurussia) of the Ardenno-Rhenish Mountains and 3) very likely
the first - or one of the two first - representatives of the genus
taking into account Gondwana and Laurussia. [original abstract]^1";
s[710] = "ZAPALSKI M.K. (2009).- Parasites in Emsian-Eifelian Favosites
(Anthozoa, Tabulata) from the Holy Cross Mountains (Poland): changes of
distribution within colony.- The Geological Society, London, Special
Publications 314 [Koenigshof P. (ed.): Case Studies in Palaeogeography
and Palaeoecology]: 125-129.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 77,
ID=6483^<b>Topic(s): </b>parasitism; Tabulata, parasites of;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian;
<b>Geography: </b>Poland, Holy Cross^Organisms of unknown biological
affinities, assigned to the genus Chaetosalpinx, are known to infest
Palaeozoic tabulate corals and stromatoporoids. Analysis of
distribution of these parasites, performed on Emsian-Eifelian material
of Favosites goldfussi (Anthozoa, Tabulata) from the Northern Region of
the Holy Cross Mountains (Poland), shows that parasites were absent in
the early astogenetical stages, and that during astogeny both the
absolute number of parasites per colony and the number of parasites per
polyp were increasing. The latter can reach 2.7 parasites per polyp.
Preferred settling places are in corallite corners (junction of three
individuals), but dense infestation also produced settlement in the
corallite walls (between two individuals). Probable causes of the
increase are insufficient protection by host&#039;s cnidae,
insufficient immune system response, and parasite ability to adapt to
the host&#039;s defences. [original abstract]^1";
s[711] = "KULICKA R., NOWINSKI A. (1984).- The Devonian Tabulata of the
southern part of the Swietokrzyskie (Holy Cross) Mts, Poland.- Acta
Palaeontologica Polonica 28, 3-4: 467-490 [for 1983].http:&#47;&#47; a
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pp.pan.pl/article/item/app28-467.html.- <b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p. 23,
ID=6611^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Giv Fra; <b>Geography:
</b>Poland, Holy Cross^Seventeen species of the Tabulata, including
four new species and one new subspecies, have been described from the
Givetian and Frasnian deposits of the Zerniki IG-1 borehole in the
southern part of the Swietokrzyskie (Holy Cross) Mountains. The
Givetian and Frasnian assemblages of Zerniki differ in their small
taxonomic differentiation and in specific spectrum from assemblages
found in other part of the Holy Cross Mts., Cracow Region and Lublin
Region. * As compared with coeval assemblages of Western (the Ardennes)
and Eastern (the Urals, the East-European Platform) Europe, the
Givetian and Frasnian assemblages under discussion are transitional in
character. [original abstract]^1";
s[712] = "GOODGER K. (1986).- Devonian tabulate coral faunas of
south-west England.- FC&P 15, 1.2: 23-24.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-1.2</b>, p.
23, ID=6726^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Tabulata; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography:
</b>Britain, Devonshire^[presented is a list of taxa recognized in the
Eifelian to Frasnian limestones of the South Devon area, in 4
successions (Torquay, Ugbroke &#038; East Ogwell, Torbryan, Dartington,
Littlehampton &#038; Staverton) and in one area (Saltern Cove)]^1";
s[713] = "BRUHL D. (1997).- New data on Alveolites megastomus
Steininger 1849 (Tabulata; Alveolitidae) from the Eifel Hills
(Rheinisches Schiefergebirge &#47; Germany).q.- FC&P 26, 2: 46-51.
[short note] - <b>FC&#038;P 26-2</b>, p. 46, ID=6880^<b>Topic(s):
</b>taxonomy, types; Tabulata Alveolites; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M; <b>Geography: </b>Germany,
Rhenish Mts^Two unknown specimens of Alveolites megastomus Steininger
1849 from the Middle Devonian (most probably upper Eifelian) of the
Gerolstein Syncline deposited in the collection of the Institute of
Paleontology of the University Bonn have been investigated and
described. Both colonies [are] derived from the old collection material
of Cl. A. Schlüter (1835-1906). [original abstract]^1";
s[714] = "ZAPALSKI M.K., NOWINSKI A. (2005).- Maksymilianites, a new
name for Syringella Nowinski, 1970 (Anthozoa, Tabulata) preoccupied by
Syringella Schmidt, 1868 (Porifera).- Paläontologische Zeitschrift 79,
4: 507-508.- <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 49, ID=7253^<b>Topic(s):
</b>nomenclatorial note; Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Poland^A new
name,Maksymilianites nom. nov. is proposed as a replacing name for
Syringella Nowinski, 1970 (Anthozoa, Tabulata), monospecific genus from
the Middle/Upper Devonian of Poland preoccupied by Syringella Schmidt,
1868 (Porifera).^1";
s[715] = "HLADIL J. (1981).- Alveolites corals from the Middle and
Upper Devonian of the Moravian Karst (Anthozoa, Tabulata).- Acta Musei
Moravicae 66: 25-32.- <b>FC&#038;P 11-1</b>, p. 49,
ID=1769^<b>Topic(s): </b>stratigraphy, facies; Tabulata, Alveolites;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian;
<b>Geography: </b>Czech Republic, Moravia^In the Devonian reef
limestones of Moravia and, particularly, in the Moravian Karst, thirty
Alveolites coral species have been known so far. The abundant
associations occurring at the various stratigraphic levels and in the
individual facies of the reef sedimentation correlate well with other
European sedimentary areas composed of Middle and Upper Devonian reef
limestones. The concise paper presents comments concerning
stratigraphy, facies, investigation methods and system.^1";
s[716] = "HLADIL J. (1989).- Function morphology of Alveolitinae and
its dependence on the Kellwasser and other events (Tabulata, M. to U.
Devonian, Moravia, CSSR).- Newsl. Stratigr. 31, 1: 25-37.- <b>FC&#038;P
18-2</b>, p. 37, ID=2484^<b>Topic(s): </b>functional morphology;
Tabulata, Alveolitidae; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M U; <b>Geography: </b>Czech Republic,
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Moravia^Changes of function morphology are utilized for
eventostratigraphical evaluations. 23 species from the subfamily
Alveolitinae (tabulate corals) are studied on the background of 12
Middle to Upper Devonian stratigraphic levels of carbonate buildups in
Moravia. Porosity, spinality and skeletization parametres have been
caculated with the following interpretations: Two events re-presenting
optimal reef conditions fall into the lowermost Givetian and the Upper
Frasnian. The regressional event in the Upper Givetian is proved by
this method, too. The impressive diminishing of variabilities is
observed in the Upper Frasnian time-interval before the Kellwasser
Event when Alveolitinae had extincted.^1";
s[717] = "BRUHL D. (1996).- Alveolites megastomus Steininger 1849
(Tabulate) im Mittel-Devon der Eifel (Rheinisches Schiefergebirge).-
Paläontologische Zeitschrift 70, 3-4: 315-324.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-2</b>,
p. 50, ID=3141^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Tabulata, Alveolites;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian
M; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Eifel^Two new specimens of the rare
tabulate coral Alveolites megastomus Steininger 1849 are described from
the lower Middle Devonian (Eifelian) of the Eifel Limestone
Synclinorium (Rheinisches Schiefergebirge &#47; Germany). One specimen
originates from the Freilingen Formation of the Dollendorf Syncline; it
is the first record from the Upper Eifelian of the Rheinisches
Schiefergebirge. The second specimen comes from the upper Junkerberg
Formation (Middle Eifelian) of the Pruem Syncline being the first proof
in this Formation. The state of conservation of the skeletal
microstrucrure of both coralla is described and discussed.^1";
s[718] = "LUTTE B.-P., OEKENTORP Kl. (1993).- Alveolites megastomus,
eine seltene tabulate Koralle aus dem Mittel-Devon der Eifel
(Rheinisches Schiefergebierge).- Sonderveroeffentlichungen,
Geologisches Institut der Universitaet zu Koeln 70 [Festschrift Ulrich
Jux]: 381-396.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 71, ID=4150^<b>Topic(s):
</b>taxonomy; Tabulata, Alveolites; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Eif; <b>Geography: </b>Germany,
Eifel^A new specimen of Alveolites megastomus Steininger 1849 from the
Middle Devonian (Eifelian, Junkerberg Formation) of the Hillesheim
Syncline (S. Eifel, Rheinisches Schiefergebirge) is described, figured
and compared with similar species of the genus Alveolites Lamarck 1801.
Some remarks concerning the microstructure of the neotype and the new
specimen are given.^1";
s[719] = "STASINSKA A. (1974).- On some Devonian Auloporida (Tabulata)
from Poland.- Acta Palaeontologica Polonica 19, 2:
265-280.http:&#47;&#47; www.a pp.pan.pl/article/item/app19-265.html.-
<b>FC&#038;P 6-2</b>, p. 23, ID=0167^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy,
budding; Tabulata, Auloporida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Poland^Description of
8 species (including 3 new, Aulopora lataeformis sp.n., Grabaulites
jurkowicensis sp.n., G. skalensis sp. n.) belonging to 3 genera found
in Devonian of Poland are given. Budding is investigated.^1";
s[720] = "ZAPALSKI M.K. (2005).- Palaeoecology of Auloporida: an
example from the Devonian of the Holy Cross Mts., Poland.- Geobios 38,
5: 677-683.- <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 49, ID=1264^<b>Topic(s):
</b>ecology; Tabulata, Auloporida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Poland, Holy
Cross^Substrate specificity of Auloporida (Tabulata) from the Skaly Fm.
(Upper Eifelian-Lower Givetian) of the Holy Cross Mts., Poland, has
been recognized. Kyrtatrypa sp., a rare species in the formation (under
5%), was the most often encrusted brachiopod (59% of investigated
specimens), while the most often occurring brachiopod, Aulacella
eifeliensis (de Verneuil) was nearly not encrusted. The majority of
encrusted brachiopods were larger than 20 mm, while smaller brachiopods
occur abundantly in the Formation. The substrate specificity has been
caused mainly by the ornamentation of the host&#039;s shell. The
position of corallites along the commissure of the brachiopod shell
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proves that auloporids often encrusted living hosts. The epizoan
probably used water currents produced by brachiopod&#039;s lophophore
impoverishing the host&#039;s food composition, their relationship can
therefore be described as scramble competition.^1";
s[721] = "MISTIAEN B. (1987).- Tabules Auloporida du Givetien et du
Frasnien de Ferques (Boulonnais, France).- Biostatigraphie du
paleozoique 7 [BRICE D. et al. (eds)]: .- <b>FC&#038;P 16-1</b>, p. 19,
ID=1934^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Tabulata, Auloporida;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian
Giv Fra; <b>Geography: </b>France, Boulonnais^15 especes
d&#039;Auloporida sont reconnues dans le Givetien et le Frasnien de
Ferques: Aulopora serpens Goldfuss 1829, A. sp. e.g. parva Lecompte
1939, A. stasinskae n.sp., A. cf. stasinskae, &#034;Plexituba&#034; ?
cucullina (Michelin 1845). &#034;P.&#034; briceae n.sp., &#034;P.&#034;
cf. briceae, &#034;P.&#034; cf. lata (Lecompte 1939), Aulocystis ? sp.,
Aulocystis jurkowicensis (Stasinska 1974), Chia polonica (Nowinski
1970), Syringopora cf. patula (Hinde 1890), Remesia crispa (Shlueter
1885), Roemeria infundibulifera (Goldfuss 1829), Thecostegites
bouchardi (Michelin 1846).Le genre Aulostegites Lejeune &#038; Pel est
considere comme un synonyme probable du genre Aulopora; le genre
Mastopora Sokolov, comme une forme de croissance particuliere des
genres Aulopora et Thecostegites. L&#039;analyse de la microstructure
en lames minces a faces polies (LFP, Lafuste 1970) permet de
reconnaitre des parois constituees, selon les genres, de lamelles, de
microlamelles ou de fibres. Chez deux especes (A. serpens et T.
bouchardi) une symetrie d&#039;ordre douze apparait tres nettement. La
faune decrite presente des affinites certaines avec celle connue en
Ardennes (Bassin de Dinant), en Pologne (Monts Sainte Croix); il existe
aussi des analogies entre les especes d&#039;Auloporida du Frasnien de
Ferques et des especes voisines du Devonien moyen des U.S.A. et du
Canada.^1";
s[722] = "WEYER D. (1992).- Bainbridgia (Anthozoa, Tabulata) aus dem
Gebiet des Unterharzes.- Zeitschrift der geologischen Wissenschaften
20, 4: 403-409.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-1</b>, p. 38, ID=3396^<b>Topic(s):
</b>; Tabulata, Bainbridgia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Giv; <b>Geography: </b>Germany,
Harz^Bainbridgia Ball 1933 is a rather common coral of the European
Lower and Middle Devonian of hercynian Greifenstein facies type. The
Givetian fossil locality Buechenberg yields Bainbridgia alternans
(Roemer 1850).^1";
s[723] = "TOURNEUR F., BIRENHEIDE R. (1994).- Structure et
microstructure du genre Schlueterichonus Byra 1983 (Tabulata,
Auloporida; Devonien moyen de l&#039;Eifel).- Geologica et
Palaeontologica 28: 65-77.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>, p. 17,
ID=4218^<b>Topic(s): </b>Schlueterichonus; Tabulata, Auloporida;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian
M; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Eifel^L&#039;espece du corail tabule
Aulocystis entalophoroides Schlueter 1889, du Devonien moyen, espece-
type du genre Schlueterichonus Byra 1983, est redecrite sur la base du
materiel original de Schlueter. Ses caracteres internes, inconnus
jusqu&#039;a present, sont precises: planchers developpes sous forme de
grandes vesicules accolees aux parois, abondance des epines fusiformes
inserees dans les murailles ou reposant sur les planchers. La
microstructure, remarquablement preservee, montre, autour d&#039;une
lame mediane constitute de granules et de biocristaux etires
transversalement, des lamelles onduleuses longues; la premiere serie de
ces lamelles forme avec la lame mediane un diedre ouvert vers le haut;
les autres series sont disposees en chevrons plus ou moins reguliers.
L&#039;ensemble des caracteres structuraux et microstructuraux permet
d&#039;attribuer le genre Schlueterichonus a la famille Aulocystidae
Sokolov 1950, au sein de laquelle il se distingue par son habitus
branchu erige. Le genre est egalement represente dans le Devonien des
Etats-Unis et d&#039;Algerie.^1";
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s[724] = "GALLE A., HLADIL J. (1997).- Functional Morphology Analysis
of the Tabulae in Favosites sp. from the Emsian &#47; Eifelian Boundary
Interval in Barrandian, Czech Republic.- Coral Research Bulletin 05:
141-149.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-1</b>, p. 82, ID=3822^<b>Topic(s):
</b>functional morphology; Tabulata, Favositida; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Ems Eif;
<b>Geography: </b>Czech Republic, Barrandian^Upper surfaces of the
tabulae of Favosites sp. bear funnel-shaped depressions or elongated
grooves. They are positioned close to the corallite axes. The tabulae
bear flutings adjacent to the mural pores. Explanation of those
structures by means of functional morphology analysis using the
paradigm approach is attempted, with results supporting the conclusions
of Wens (1969) and Sorauf (1974) on centripetal growth of tabulae and
hydrostatic elevation of polyps.^1";
s[725] = "OEKENTORP K. (1976).- Beschreibung und Systematik devonischer
Favositidae Asturiens und Betrachtungen zur Biogeographie
nord-spanischer Korallenfaunen.- Muenster. Forsch. Geol. Palaeont. 37:
1-129.- <b>FC&#038;P 5-1</b>, p. 33, ID=5386^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy;
Tabulata, Favositida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L M; <b>Geography: </b>Spain,
Asturias^Representatives of the genus Favosites resp. the subgenera
Fav. (Favosites), Fav. (Astrocerium), Fav. (Squameofavosites), Fav.
(Emmonsia) and the genus Pachyfavosites out of Lower and Middle
Devonian beds at the Asturian coast (Northern Spain) are here
described. The following new species are named: Fav. (Squameofav.)
hispanicus n.sp., Fav. (Squameofav.) verminosus n.sp., Fav. (Emmonsia)
moniellensis n.sp. and Pachyfav. pseudoseptatus n.sp. Besides endemic
species the described coral fauna shows close relationships to those of
the Devonian of the USSR.^1";
s[726] = "GALLE A. (1976).- Favositids of the basal Zlichov Limestone
(Lower Devonian) of Bohemia.- Casopis pro mineralogii a geologii 21, 4:
363-368.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-1</b>, p. 22, ID=5509^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Tabulata, Favositida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L; <b>Geography: </b>Czech Republic,
Bohemian Massif^The paper describes two previously known and one new
species of tabulate corals, which belong to Favosites (F. cf.
intricatus Pocta 1902), Squameofavosites (S. kukuk sp.n.) and Thecia
(Thecia (Thecia) sp.). This fauna derived from the base of the
Zlichovian is very close to the favositid fauna of the Koneprusy
Limestone (Pragian, Lower Devonian). [original abstract]^1";
s[727] = "MAY A. (2007).- Reply to the comments of Yves Plusquellec and
Esperanza Fernandez-Martinez on the paper by A. May &#034;Micheliniidae
and Cleistoporidae (Anthozoa, Tabulata) from the Devonian of
Spain&#034;.- Bulletin of Geosciences 82, 1: 90-94.- <b>FC&#038;P
35</b>, p. 109, ID=2440^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata, Micheliniidae;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian;
<b>Geography: </b>Spain^^1";
s[728] = "PLUSQUELLEC Y., FERNANDEZ-MARTINEZ E. (2007).- Comments on
the paper by A. May &#034;Micheliniidae and Cleistoporidae (Anthozoa,
Tabulata) from the Devonian of Spain&#034;.- Bulletin of Geosciences
82, 1: 85-89.- <b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p. 112, ID=2447^<b>Topic(s):
</b>paper review; Tabulata, Micheliniidae; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography:
</b>Spain^^1";
s[729] = "MAY A. (2006).- Micheliniidae and Cleistoporidae (Anthozoa,
Tabulata) from the Devonian of Spain.- Bulletin of Geosciences 81, 3:
163-172.- <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 46, ID=1254^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian Ems Eif; <b>Geography: </b>Spain^The present article
describes five different tabulate coral species of the families
Micheliniidae and Cleistoporidae from the Emsian and Eifelian of
various localities in northern and central Spain. The species
Pleurodictyum elisabetae sp.nov. is erected. Michelinia guerangeri
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(Milne-Edwards &#038; Haime 1851) and Cleistopora smythi Le Maître 1952 are described for the first time from Spain. The Spanish fauna&#039;s biogeographical relationships to France, Germany and northern Africa are very close. The Spanish fauna belongs to the Ibarmaghian Domain of the North Gondwana Province. The biostratigraphical value of the species found is very limited.^1";
s[730] = "LUKIN V.Yu. (2006).- Novye vidy syringoporid iz Eyfel&#39;skikh otlozheniy pripolyarnogo Urala.- Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal 2006, 4: 20-24.- <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 45, ID=1252^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata, Syringoporida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Eif; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Urals^A high diversity of tabulate corals in Eifelian deposits of the Syv&#039;yu River basin (Subpolar Urals) is reported for the first time. Most of the corals are represented by colonies of syringoporids. Five new species: Syringopora parva sp.nov., S. insueta sp.nov., S. indecora sp.nov., Tetraporina syvjuensis sp.nov., and Armalites serotinus sp.nov. are described.^1";
s[731] = "COEN-AUBERT M. (1980).- Le genre Thecostegites Edwards et Haime 1848 (Tabulata) dans le Frasnien de la Belgique.- Bulletin de la Societe belge de Geologie 89, 2: 103-113.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 51, ID=5850^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata, Thecostegites; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fra; <b>Geography: </b>Ardennes^Three species of the genus Thecostegites Edwards, H.M. et Haime J. 1849 from the Frasnian of Belgium: T. bouchardi (Michelin H. 1846), T. cf. lepas Sokolov B.S. 1952 and T. dumoni n.sp. are described, figured and placed in their stratigraphic context. [original summary]^1";
s[732] = "HLADIL J. (1993).- Tabulatomorphs and stromatoporoids below and above the upper boundary of the Acanthopyge Limestone, (Eifelian &#47; Givetian transitional interval, Central Bohemia).- Vestnik Ceskeho geologickeho ustavu 68, 2: 27-42.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>, p. 83, ID=3516^<b>Topic(s): </b>stratigraphy, ecology; tabulatomorpha, stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Eif &#47; Giv; <b>Geography: </b>Czech Republic, Barrandian^Abundant tabulatpmorphs and stromatoporoids settled the shallow water flanks of the Koneprusy islet elevations during the late and terminating Eifelian. Caliapora ex.gr. venusta, C. reducta, Spongioalveolites minor, Heliolites lindstromi, Celechopora devonica and Salairella spp. belong to the most common species. Many species flourished here earlier than around the Northern Devonian Continents. The coral &#47; stromatoporoid assemblage above the dark beds (shallow water equivalent of the Kacak Shale) differs significantly from the pre-event assemblages. More diversified actinostromatids and alveolitids substituted the previous dominat species. Favosites goldfussi, Alveolites praetenuissimus and Heliolites intermedius are common, as well as Caliapora ex.gr. battersbyi.^1";
s[733] = "BYRA H. (1983).- Revision der von Cl. Schlueter (1880-1889) beschriebenen Chaetetida und Tabulata aus dem Rheinischen Devon.- Courier Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg 059: 1-127.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 42, ID=0491^<b>Topic(s): </b>revision; Tabulata, Chaetetida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria Porifera; Tabulata Chaetetida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Rhenish Mts^The Devonian Chaetetida and Tabulata of the Rhenish Mountains which were described by Cl. Schlueter (1880-1889), are revised morphologically and systematically by means of the original specimens and of new collections; all species are provided with new illustrations.^1";
s[734] = "BIRENHEIDE R. (1985).- Chaetetida und tabulate Korallen des Devon.- Leitfossilien, begruendet von Georg Guerich 3: 1-249. [Ziegler W. (ed.)].- <b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p. 52, ID=1025^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Tabulata, Chaetetida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria Porifera; Tabulata Chaetetida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Germany^^1";
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s[735] = "SARNECKA E. (1986).- Tabulata and Chaetetida from the
borehole Ostalow 1.- Kwartalnik geologiczny 30, 1: 49-62 [in Polish,
English summary].- <b>FC&#038;P 16-1</b>, p. 21, ID=1938^<b>Topic(s):
</b>; Tabulata, Chaetetida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria Porifera;
Tabulata Chaetetida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography:
</b>Poland, Ostalow 1 bh^^1";
s[736] = "SARNECKA E. (1987).- Tabulata and Chaetetida in selected
columnar sections of Eifelian deposits in the Gory Swietokrzyskie.-
Biuletyn Instytutu Geologicznego 354: 125-144.- <b>FC&#038;P 16-1</b>,
p. 65, ID=1939^<b>Topic(s): </b>distribution; Tabulata, Chaetetida;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria Porifera; Tabulata Chaetetida;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Eif; <b>Geography: </b>Poland, Holy
Cross^The author has characterized Tabulata assemblages occurring in
Eifelian deposits obtained from boreholes in the Gory Swietokrzyskie.
She has described the state of preservation of the fossils and the
frequency of the occurrence of Tabulata and the accompanying fauna in
various lithological complexes. Eleven species of Tabulata and one
species of Chaetetida have been determined. Among these, three species
(Thamnopora angusta Lecompte, Striatopora tenuis Lecompte, Cladopora
tenuissima Dubatolov) are described for the first time in Poland. Two
species (Gracilopora sp. A and Caliapora sp. A) belong to genera which,
so far, have been described in Poland from the Upper Devonian stages
(Frasnian, Givetian). The author has distinguished index species of
stratigraphic importance. The occurrence of the particular species and
genera in the Kielce region and in the Bodzentyn Syncline has been
presented, as well as their stratigraphic range.^1";
s[737] = "GALLE A., HLADIL J., MAY A. (1999).- Two new corals from the
Koneprusy Limestone (Lower Devonian, Pragian, Barrandian, Czech
Republic).- Journal Czech geological Society 44, 1-2 [Barrande Vol.]:
181-187.- <b>FC&#038;P 28-1</b>, p. 33, ID=1440^<b>Topic(s):
</b>taxonomy; Tabulata, Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Prag; <b>Geography: </b>Czech
Republic, Bohemian Massif^Two new species [the rugose coral
Joachimastraea barrandei gen. nov., sp.nov. and the tabulate coral
Remesia koneprusiana sp.nov.], one of them considered a new genus, are
described from the Pragian Koneprusy Limestone. Members of the new
genus display characters of both disphyllids and phillipsastraeids.
Ecology and sedimentology of the Koneprusy Limestone is briefly
discussed and the morphology of the Koneprusy reef is mentioned.
[original abstract]^1";
s[738] = "PLUSQUELLEC Y. (1981).- Les tabules et les
tetracoralliaires.- Mem. Soc. geol. min. Bretagne 24; 89-102 [Morzadec
P. et al. (eds): La tranchee de la Lezais (Emsien superieur) du Massif
Armoricain].- <b>FC&#038;P 11-2</b>, p. 33, ID=1834^<b>Topic(s):
</b>taxonomy; Tabulata, Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Ems; <b>Geography: </b>France,
Armorique^La tranchée de La Lezais a livré une faune de Tabulés et de
Tétracoralliaires solitaires. Quelques Tabulés imparfaitement conservés
et un plus grand nombre de Tétracoralliaires (environ 150) n&#039;ont
pu être déterminés. La faune étudiée comporte les espèces suivantes:
Pleurodictyum sp. A ? Plusquellec 1976, Paracleistopora intermedia
n.sp., Adradosia barroisi Birenheide &#038; Soto 1977 simplex n.subsp.,
Petronella ? sp., Syringaxon ? sp., Combophyllum oehlerti n.sp.,
morphotypes A et B. [original summary]^1";
s[739] = "TOURNEUR F., BABIN C., BIGEY F., BOULVAIN F., BRICE D.,
COEN-AUBERT M., DREESEN R., DUSAR M., LOBOZIAK S., LOY W., STREEL M.,
(1989).- Le Devonien du sondage de Nieuwkerke (Flandre Occidental,
Belgique - extremite occidental du Synclinorium de Namur).- Annales de
la Societe geologique du Nord 108: 85-112. [in French, with English
summary].- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 20, ID=2577^<b>Topic(s):
</b>geology; geology; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Giv/Fra; <b>Geography: </b>Ardennes^The
hydrogeological reconnaissance borehole Nieuwkerke has traversed the
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Givetian-Frasnian boundary. Different fossil groups provide the
framework for a biostratigraphic zonation. An ecological break between
a supratidal restricted environment and a subtidal open marine
environment has been observed in a carbonate sequence, which precedes
the biostratigraphic boundary based on conodonts. * Because of its
intermediate geographical position, the Nieuwkerke borehole can be
lithostratigraphically correlated with the Tournai region of the Namur
Synclinorium (Belgium) and the Ferques region in Boulonnais (N.
France). The lower unit is equivalent to the Mazy Formation and to the
Bastien Member of the Blacourt Formation but environmental instability
and biofacies variation observed at this level are probably due to the
regressive tendencies in the Uppermost Givetian at the southern margin
of the Brabant Massif. The upper unit can be easily correlated with the
lower part of the Bovesse Formation and with the lower part of the
Cambreseque Member of the Beaulieu Formation. The transgression which
nearly marks the base of the Frasnian has probably produced a more
regular and uniform facies distribution. * [in annexes described and
illustrated are Disphyllum virgatum (Hinde 1890) by M. Coen-Aubert and
Thamnopora polyforata (Schlotheim 1820), Aulocystis sp. and Dendropora
explicita Michelin 1846 by F. Tourneur.^1";
s[740] = "BIRENHEIDE R., COEN-AUBERT M., LUTTE B.-P., TOURNEUR F.
(1991).- Devonian coral bearing strata of the Eifel Hills and the
Ardennes.- Excursion B1, VI International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria
and Porifera, Muenster, 113 pp.- <b>FC&#038;P 20-2</b>, p. 48,
ID=2908^<b>Topic(s): </b>excursion guide; Tabulata, Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Rhenish Mts, Ardennes^^1";
s[741] = "BIRENHEIDE R., GABRIELLI P. (1993).- Stratigraphie und
Korallen des unteren Mittel-Devon im NE-Teil der Rohrer Mulde in der
Eifel.- Senckenbergiana lethaea 73, 1: 7-24.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>, p.
79, ID=3501^<b>Topic(s): </b>stratigraphy, taxonomy; Tabulata, Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian M; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Eifel^The stratigraphical
data of the NE part of the Middle Devonian Rohr syncline in the Eifel
hills, based on field work of P. Gabrielli are outlined herein. Of the
Eifelian fossil collections from this area five rugose and three
tabulate coral species are described and figured which are either
insufficiently known or of stratigraphical value. Moreover the generic
rugose taxa Argutastrea Crickmay 1960 and Disphyllia He 1978 are
estimated to be only of subgeneric rank with respect to Disphyllum
Fromentel 1861, whereas Pseudohexagonaria Kraemer 1982 falls under
synonymy of Disphyllum (Argutastrea).^1";
s[742] = "HLADIL J., CEJCHAN P. (1997).- Tissue-to-tissue competition
between caliaporids and stromatoporoids: related skeletal features and
possible strategies.- Boletin de la Real Sociedad Espanola de Historia
Natural, Seccion Geologica 91, 1/4: 273-283.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-2</b>, p.
17, ID=3690^<b>Topic(s): </b>competition; Tabulata, stroms;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria Porifera; Tabulata Stromatoporoidea;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M; <b>Geography: </b>Czech Republic,
Moravia^Although stromatoporoids colonized the dead surfaces of coral
skeletons there is also evidence for competition between
stromatoporoids and caliaporids. Different species and genera of
stromatoporoids display different abilities to attack the caliaporid
corals. Actinostroma devonense was, at least in the Middle Devonian of
Moravia (Central Europe), a dangerous killer of caliaporids. However,
the representatives of the genera Trupetostroma, Hermatostroma and
Clathrocoilona were less successful if forced into close,
tissue-to-tissue competition. The caliaporids responded to the
stromatoporoid attack using two strategies: escape and counter-attack.
The close competition led to malformations in the tabulate coral
skeleton, especially affecting the squamulae: reduction of squamulae to
irregular thick spines is the major malformation trend.^1";
s[743] = "BRUHL D. (1997).- Eine besondere Wuchsform fossiler
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Riffbewohner (Alveolitidae, Stromatoporoidea und Bryozoa) aus dem
Mittel-Devon der Eifel (Rheinisches Schiefergebirge).- Coral Research
Bulletin 05: 121-133.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-1</b>, p. 44,
ID=3799^<b>Topic(s): </b>growth forms; Tabulata, stroms;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria Porifera; Tabulata Stromatoporoidea;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Eifel^The
tabulate corals Squameoalveolites fornicatus (Schlueter 1889) and
Platyaxum (Roseoporella) taenioforme (Schlueter 1889), the
stromatoporoid species Stromatoporella granulata (Nicholson 1873) and
the bryozoan colony Fistuliporella aff. constricta (Hall 1883) are
described by a special growth form from the Freilingen Formation (Upper
Eifelian) of the Dollendorf Syncline (Eifel Hills &#47; Rheinisches
Schiefergebirge). This dome-shaped growth form resulted from the
successive encrustation of the different reef-organisms.^1";
s[744] = "TOURNEUR F., LACHKHEM H., MISTIAEN B. (1995).- Trypanopora
conili nov. sp. (Annelida ?) du Calcaire de Couvin, Eifelien du bord
sud du Synclinorium de Dinant (Belgique). Affinites biologiques et
relations avec les organismes holes.- Memoires de l&#039;Institut
geologique de l&#039;Universite catholique de Louvain 35 : 83-122.-
<b>FC&#038;P 25-1</b>, p. 5, ID=2987^<b>Topic(s): </b>epibionts of
Chaetetida &#038; Stromatoporoidea; Annelida Trypanopora;
<b>Systematics: </b>Annelida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Eif;
<b>Geography: </b>Ardennes^A new species of the genus Trypanopora
(Sokolov and Obut 1955), T. conili, is described from the Couvin
Limestone, Lower Eifelian of the southern margin of the Dinant
Synclinorium (Belgium). Its morphological and microstructural
characters are studied in detail. The stratigraphical and geographical
distribution of the genus is summarized. The biological affinities of
the family Trypanoporidae (Li 1981), successively compared with
Tabulata, Annelida and Tentaculitida, are discussed; an attribution to
the Polychaetes annelids is suggested. The relationships between the
Trypanopores and their hosts - Chaetetids and Stromatopores - are
examined: they formed mutual overgrowths.^1";
s[745] = "COEN-AUBERT M., COEN M. (1974).- Le Givétien et le Frasnien
dans la vallée de la Meuse, de Tailfer à Yvoir (bord Nord du Bassin de
Dinant).- Annales de la Societe geologique de Belgique 97, 2: 499-524.-
<b>FC&#038;P 4-2</b>, p. 56, ID=5260^<b>Topic(s): </b>geology; geology;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian;
<b>Geography: </b>Ardennes^A la faveur de la vallée de la Meuse, du
Burnot et du Bocq, une quinzaine de coupes du Givétien et du Frasnien
au bord Nord du Bassin de Dinant sont décrites en détail. L&#039;accent
est mis sur le point de vue lithostratigraphique. Un lithostratotype
est proposé (formation de Lustin). Des Coelentérés sont signalés dans
chaque coupe.^1";
s[746] = "BIRENHEIDE R. (1976).- Devonische Cnidaria aus der Bohrung
Saar 1.- Geol. Jb. A27: 335-349.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-1</b>, p. 21,
ID=5486^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Cnidaria; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Germany^The deep
drilling projet Saar 1 has delivered the Rugosa Pachyphyllum cf.
ibergense (Romer), Pterorrhiza sp. and Tabulophyllum gracile (Walther);
the Tabulata: Alveolites suborbicularis Lamarck, Scoliopora sp. and the
Stromatoporoids: Actinostroma cf. stellulatum Nicholson,
Stromatoporella obliterata Lecompte, Stachyodes caespitosa Lecompte,
Amphipora angusta Lecompte and Amphipora sp. These forms are out of
Middle and Upper Devonian beds.^1";
s[747] = "BRICE D., BIGEY F., MISTIAEN B., PONCET J., ROHART J.-C.
(1977).- Les organismes constructeurs (Algues, Stromatopores, Rugueux,
Tabules, Bryozaires) dans le Devonien de Ferques (Boulonnais - France):
Associations, Repartition Stratigraphique.- Memoires du BRGM 89 [J.P.
Chevalier (ed.): Second Symposium international sur les coraux et
recifs coralliens fossiles; Paris, 1975]: 136-151.- <b>FC&#038;P
6-2</b>, p. 17, ID=0138^<b>Topic(s): </b>distribution; Cnidaria,
Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy:
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</b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>France, Boulonnais^Includes detailed
stratigraphic distribution of species of algae, stromatoporoids, corals
and bryozoans in the Ferques Devonian.^1";
s[748] = "FRIAKOVA O., GALLE A., HLADIL J., KALVODA J. (1985).- A Lower
Famennian fauna from the top of the reefoid limestones at Mokra
(Moravia, Czechoslovakia).- Newsletter for Stratigraphy 15, 1: 43-56.-
<b>FC&#038;P 14-2</b>, p. 32, ID=0947^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Cnidaria,
Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian Fam; <b>Geography: </b>Czech Republic, Moravia^The five
zonal divisions (conodont, foraminiferal, tabulate coral, rugose coral,
and stromatoporoid) are correlated in the Lower Famennian Vilemovice
Limestones (Macocha Formation). The age of the reefoid limestones
corresponds to the upper part of the Palmatolepis crepida Zone.
Stromatoporoid and formaminiferal fauna do not differ substantially
from the Upper Frasnian association in the bottom, some differences
were observed in the tabulate corals, while the rugose corals show
pronounced changes. (Original summary)The corals will be described
separately. Here only a list of species found in the section is
given:Tabulate Corals: Scoliopora dentiaulata vassinoensis DUBATOLOV,
Sc. denticulatum n. ssp., Natalophyllum n.sp., Syringopora sp. Rugose
Corals: Alaiophyllum ? n.sp., Disphyllum n.sp., Tabulophyllim n.sp. and
Rugosa indet.^1";
s[749] = "BRICE D., MISTIAEN B., ROHART J.-C. (2002).- Progrès dans la
connaissance des Flores et Faunes Dévoniennes du Boulonnais
(1971-2001).- Annales de la Societe geologique du Nord 9 (2eme serie):
61-74.- <b>FC&#038;P 31-1</b>, p. 52, ID=1411^<b>Topic(s):
</b>paleontology; Cnidaria, Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria
Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>France,
Boulonnais^Since 1970, an inventory of all the present fossil groups to
be found in the largest part of the Devonian series in the Ferques area
has been realized, after the establishment of the detailed
stratigraphic series and the updating of new outcrops (especially from
1975). This inventory has been established from all the old and recent
available material. The latter was collected bed by bed on the new
outcrops, jointly by various specialists. Thanks to the exemplary
collaboration of well informed amateurs such as Jean-Pierre Vidier and
Christian Loones, the collection has been continued allowing new
studies and discoveries.The studies and the systematic revisions, the
definitions of taxonomic and biostratigraphic units were established
with a concern for replacing the fossils in their sedimentary context,
for giving their stratigraphic and biogeographic distribution in
correlation with the international conodont scale. Since the
publication of results, the Devonian conodont scale has been revised.
Correlation between the old scale and the new one will be found in
fig.1. The affinities of the flora and the fauna with those of the more
or less remote regions were also analysed.The different taxa recognized
in the Devonian of the Ferques area (more than 780) are listed below,
following by one or several numbers referring to one or several papers
where they are described or quoted. When a taxon has been revised, the
paper quoting this taxon before the revison is not mentioned. These
taxa belong to about twenty different fossil group : Calcareous algae,
miospores, acritarchs, chitinizoans, foraminifers, moravamminids,
stromatoporoids, rugose and tabulate corals, bryozoans, brachiopods,
bivalve and cephalopd mollusks, tentaculites, crinoids and echinida,
trilobites, ostracodes, conodonts, vertebrate remains (ichtyofauna)^1";
s[750] = "PAJCHLOWA M., MALINOWSKA L., MILACZEWSKI L., SARNECKA E.,
WORONCOWA-MARCINOWSKA T. (2003).- Geological Structure of Poland III,
Atlas of index and charactersitic fossils, Pt 1b, Devonian (Fasc. 1,
2).- Geological Structure of Poland III, Atlas of index and
charactersitic fossils, Pt 1b, Devonian (Fasc. 1, 2). ISBN
83-7372-639-X.- <b>FC&#038;P 32-2</b>, p. 56, ID=1415^<b>Topic(s):
</b>atlas of fossils; Cnidaria, Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria
Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography:
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</b>Poland^[contains chapters on corals and sponges from the Polish Devonian, authored by Fedorowski J., Hurcewicz H., Kazmierczak J., Nowinski A. and Sarnecka E.; stroms are described as Cyanobacteria by Kazmierczak stromatoporoid stromatolites] ^1";
s[751] = "MISTIAEN B., BECKER T., BRICE D., DEGARDIN J.-M., DERYCKE C., LOONES C., ROHART J.-C. (2002).- Données nouvelles sur la partie supérieure de la formation de Beaulieu (Frasnien de Ferques, Boulonnais, France).- Annales de la Societe geologique du Nord 9 (2eme serie): 75-84.- <b>FC&#038;P 31-1</b>, p. 53, ID=1416^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy, ecology; Cnidaria, Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fra; <b>Geography: </b>France, Boulonnais^A new and temporary accessible Upper Devonian outcrop in the Ferques area, Boulonnais, North of France, has allowed one to observe and sample not visible levels in the upper part of the Patures Member. They have proved rich in fauna. The systematic studies on several fossils groups (stromatoporoids, tabulate and rugose corals, brachiopods, cephalopods, conodonts, vertebrate remains) yield interesting biostratigraphic and paleoecological data.^1";
s[752] = "FUCHS A. (1987).- Conodont biostratigraphy of the Elbingerode Reef Complex, Harz Mountains.- Acta Geologica Polonica 37, 1-2: 33-50.- <b>FC&#038;P 17-1</b>, p. 38, ID=2150^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs stratigraphy; reefs, stratigraphy; <b>Systematics: </b>Chordata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Giv Fra; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Harz^The stratigraphy and development of the Elbingerode Reef Complex (Harz Mountains) are presented in the light of conodont investigations. The Elbingerode Reef Complex, which developed on an isolated submarine volcanic rise within the Renish Trough, displays an atoll-like structure of facies pattern. Correlations based upon conodonts indicate the onset of reef growth in the Middle varcus Zone and its diachronus termination up to the Upper gigas Zone. The younger, post-reef sediments ranging up to the anchoralis-latus Zone are recognized as the neptunian dykes and the pockets within the reef carbonates. The termination of reef formation in the Elbingerode Reef Complex is interpreted as result of the increasing subsidence of the sea floor. The conodont distribution within the reef carbonates is restricted to the fore-reef facies, but no clear depth segregation of conodonts is observed. Differentiation of CAI values within the Elbingerode Reef Complex is also discussed.^1";
s[753] = "STANLEY G.D.jr, STURMER W. (1983).- The first fossil Ctenophore from the Lower Devonian of West Germany.- Nature 303, 5917: 518-520.- <b>FC&#038;P 12-2</b>, p. 46, ID=6245^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Ctenophora; <b>Systematics: </b>Ctenophora; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Hunsruck^^1";
s[754] = "RIGBY J.K., PISERA A., WRZOLEK T., RACKI G. (2001).- Upper Devonian sponges from the Holy Cross Mountains, Central Poland.- Palaeontology 44, 3: 447-488.- <b>FC&#038;P 30-1</b>, p. 38, ID=1550^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fra; <b>Geography: </b>Poland, Holy Cross^The rich fauna of Late Devonian (late Frasnian) siliceous sponges from the Holy Cross Mountains, Poland is composed of 15 species and 11 genera. Both astylospongid demospponges (lithistids) and hexactinosan hexactinellids are present. The following new genera and/or species are proposed: D. regukara Rigby and Pisera sp.nov., Jazwicella media Rigby and Pisera gen. et sp.nov., Astyloscyphia irregularis Rigby and Pisera gen. et sp. nov, A. turbinata Rigby and Pisera gen. et sp.nov.,Astylotuba modica Rigby and Pisera gen. et sp.nov., Paleaoregulara cupula Rigby and Pisera gen. et sp.nov., Paleoramospongia bifurcata Rigby and Pisera gen. et sp.nov., Cordiospongia conicas Rigby and Pisera gen. et sp.nov., Paleoraticularia elongata Rigby and Pisera gen. et sp.nov., P. gigantia Rigby and Pisera gen. et sp.nov., Polonospongia devonica Rigby and Pisera gen. et sp.nov., P. fistulata Rigby and Pisera gen. et sp.nov., Urnospongia modica Rigby and Pisera gen. et sp.nov., and Conicospongia
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annulata Rigby and Pisera gen. et sp.nov. The investigated fauna
contains the youngest astylospongiids known and the oldest
well-preserved and most diversified Palaeozoic hexactinosans. The
sponge fauna constituted a significant element of a
brachiopod-coral-sponge assemblage that inhabited a deep slope of the
local Dyminy Reef structure, during its final phase of growth, in a
clearly hemipelagic setting. This fauna is limited to the intrashelf
depression within an incipiently drowned carbonate platform.^1";
s[755] = "JUX U. (1992).- Schwamme aus dem obersten Mitteldevon der
Bergisch Gladbach-Paffrather Mulde (Bergisches Land).- Decheniana 145:
302-311.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-1</b>, p. 48, ID=3418^<b>Topic(s):
</b>taxonomy; Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian Giv; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Bergisches Land^With the
exception of rock forming stromatoporoids and dispersed megascleres,
fossil sponges were just recently recognized within the Devonian
sequence of strata of the Bergisches Land. The specimens in question
are preserved in original globular shapes exhibiting all the characters
of a Rhagon-type sponge. Described under the name Globispongia
paffrathi n.gen., n.sp., the fossils refer to Astylospongiidae Rauff
1893 on account of identical internal organization. The sponges were
detected in a partly dolomitized, originally dark bed of limestone at
the base of the Hornstein-Horizon, which is the youngest mappable unit
of Middle Devonian rocks in the Bergisch Gladbach-Paffrather
syncline.^1";
s[756] = "ZAPALSKI M.K., PINTE E., MISTIAEN B. (2008).- Late Famennian
?Chaetosalpinx in Yavorskia (Tabulata): the youngest record of tabulate
endobionts.- Acta Geologica Polonica 58, 3: 321-324.http:&#47;&#47;
www.geo.uw.edu.pl/agp/table/abstracts/58-3.htm.- <b>FC&#038;P 35</b>,
p. 67, ID=2373^<b>Topic(s): </b>Tabulata, endobionts; Chaetosalpinx ?;
<b>Systematics: </b>problematica; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fam;
<b>Geography: </b>France N^Tabulate corals are sometimes associated
with other organisms occurring within their skeletons. These tabulate
endobionts are common in Lower Palaeozoic (Ordovician and Silurian) and
Devonian strata, but until now they have not been recognized in strata
younger than early Frasnian. Here we report ?Chaetosalpinx sp.
occurring within the skeletons of the tabulate coral Yavorskia sp.
(Favositida, Cleistoporidae) from the latest Famennian
(&#034;Strunian&#034;) in the Etroeungt area (Northern France). It can
be stated that these endobionts survived the Frasnian-Famennian
boundary crisis and recovered in the Late Famennian.^1";
s[757] = "MORZADEC P., PLUSQUELLEC Y. (1977).- Hyostragulum simplex
n.sp. (incertae sedis) du Devonien du Massif Armoricain, interet
paleobiogeographique et systematique.- Geobios 10, 4: 573-579.-
<b>FC&#038;P 7-1</b>, p. 22, ID=0179^<b>Topic(s): </b>; enigmatic
Hyostragulum; <b>Systematics: </b>problematica; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian Ems; <b>Geography: </b>France, Armorique^In the western
part of the synclinorium median armoricain (Rade de Brest), the
presence of Hyostragulum simplex n.sp. in the lower part of the Troan
formation (Upper Emsian) is a supplementary element of hercynian fauna
in Brittany during lower Devonian time. For the new species,
characterized by lack of a septum on the base of the corallite (basal
disc), a fibrous microstruture, perhaps trabecular, is shown. Pores are
absent. Some tabulae are deyeloped. Corallite diameters range between
1.2 - 1.9 mm (1.0 - 1.4 mm in the sense of measuring by Marek &#038;
Galle 1976). Thickness of the walls is 0.04 - 0.1 mm. The systematic
position of the genus - by Marek &#038; Galle thought to be a
representative of the suborder Alveolitina Duncan 1872 - is discussed
but ending with the suggestion to let it remain incertae sedis.^1";
s[758] = "DIEKEN G. (1996).- Karbonatmikrofazies, Palaeooekologie und
Genese der Stromatactis-Strukturen des Suchomasty- und des basalen
Acanthopyge-Kalksteins im Barrandium (Tschechische Republik).- Aachener
Geowissenschaftliche Beitrage 19: i-xi + 1-116. [monograph] -
<b>FC&#038;P 25-2</b>, p. 65, ID=3168^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stromataxis;
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<b>Systematics: </b>problematica; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Ems
Eif; <b>Geography: </b>Czech Republic^These investigation results
relate to the Devonian Suchomasty limestone (upper Emsian - lowest
Eifelian) and basal Acanthopyge limestone (Eifelian), which is
restricted to the south-western area of the Barrandian (Czech Republic)
known as the Koneprusy area. From the beginning of the Pragian stage to
the beginning of the Eifelian stage, this region underwent is own
course of development, independent of the other Barrandian area. The
frequency and distribution of the bioliths, the associated fauna and
the sediment structures of the Suchomasty limestone and the base of the
Acanthopyge limestone indicate the formation of a shallow subtidal
environment. The sponge-cement framestone which occurs only at the base
of the Suchomasty limestone suggest that the palaeobathymetric position
of the sedimentation area was more shallow than the several tens of
metres generally assumed to date, at least at the beginning of the
sedimentation of the Suchomasty limestone. [first fragment of extensive
summary]^1";
s[759] = "HUSSNER H., FLAJS G., VIGENER M. (1995).- Stromatactis-Mud
Mound Formation - A Case Study from the Lower Devonian, Montagne Noire
(France).- Beiträge zur Paläontologie 20: 113-121.- <b>FC&#038;P
25-2</b>, p. 69, ID=3173^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, mud mounds; reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>problematica; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Ems;
<b>Geography: </b>France, Montagne Noire^Mud mounds in the Emsian of
the Montague Noire are built by red biomicrites and white sparitic
layers. The latter fall into the category of stromatactis structures.
Sponges and bryozoans are dominant in the micrites. The stromatactis
structures are interpreted as spar-filled cavity-systems, which
originated from microbial mats decaying in the sediment. The bryozoan
&#47; sponge community as well as the microbial mat community both
contributed to the growth of the mounds. Mound growth was thus
primarily biologically controlled, but influenced by sea level changes.
Spectral analysis of detailed measurements of quarry sections revealed
orbital cycles to be responsible for the sea level changes.^1";
s[760] = "FLAJS G., HUSSNER H., VIGENER M. (1996).- Stromatactis Mud
Mounds in the Upper Emsian of the Montagne Noire (France): Formation
and Diagenesis of Stromatactis Structures.- Goettinger Arbeiten zur
Geologie und Palaeontologie, Special Volume 2 [Reitner J., Neuewiller
F. &#038; Gunkel F. (eds): Global and Regional Controls on Biogenic
Sedimentation I. Reef Evolution]: 345-348.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-1</b>, p.
44, ID=3614^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, mud mounds; reefs; <b>Systematics:
</b>problematica; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Ems; <b>Geography:
</b>France, Montagne Noire^The Upper Emsian mud mounds in the Montagne
Noire are composed of interlayering red micrites and Stromatactis
layers. Four types of Stromatactis were distinguished by their
morphology and cementation pattern. The micrites are characterized by a
baffling and &#47; or binding microbial &#47; sponge &#47; bryozoan
association. The formation of Stromatactis voids was caused by the
decay of extensive microbial mats which proliferated during times of
low or nondeposition. We present arguments for an early formation of
the voids after the burial of the mats by increasing sediment influx,
as well as for their early stabilization by cementation and by early
lithification of the lime mud. The frequent changes from the microbial
&#47; sponge &#47; bryozoan association to microbial mats were due to
high-frequency sealevel fluctuations. The cyclic arrangement of
Stromatactis layers is supposed to be caused by orbital cycles.^1";
s[761] = "FLAJS G., DIEKEN G., HUESSNER H. (1996).- Upper Emsian and
Lower Eifelian Stromatactis Limestones of the Koneprusy Area
(Barrandian, Czech Republic).- Goettinger Arbeiten zur Geologie und
Palaeontologie, Special Volume 2 [Reitner J., Neuewiller F. &#038;
Gunkel F. (eds): Global and Regional Controls on Biogenic Sedimentation
I. Reef Evolution]: pp ???.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-1</b>, p. 44,
ID=3615^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stromataxis, limestones; <b>Systematics:
</b>problematica; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Ems Eif; <b>Geography:
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</b>Czech Republic, Barrandian^The upper Emsian Suchomasty limestone
and the Eifelian Acanthopyge limestone of the Barrandian are composed
of red to gray biomicrites and white sparitic layers, which fall into
the category of Stromatactis structures. A distinction of four types of
Stromatactis fabrics by their morphology and cementation pattern is
possible. The stromatactis fabrics of type A and B are interpreted as
spar-filled cavity-systems, which originated from decaying microbial
mats. Stromatactis type A occurs only in combination with sponge-cement
framestones at the base of the Suchomasty limestone. This microfacies
type probably documents an &#034;embryonic&#034; mud mound stage in the
lowest Suchomasty limestone. The occurrence of Sphaerocodium at the
base of stromatactis fabrics type B indicates the origin of this
stromatactis type due to former presence of &#034;microbial mats&#034;.
Concerning the distribution of the stromatactis fabrics type A and B in
the section a change of sediment input was the dominant controlling
factor.^1";
s[762] = "FLAJS G., HUSSNER H. (1993).- A Microbial Model for the Lower
Devonian Stromatactis Mud Mounds of the Montagne Noire (France).-
Facies 29, 1-2: 179-194.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 87,
ID=6841^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stromatactis; <b>Systematics:
</b>problematica; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L; <b>Geography:
</b>France, Montagne Noire^^1";
s[763] = "SCRUTTON C.T. (1977).- Facies variations in the Devonian
limestones of eastern South Devon.- Geological Magazine 114: 165-193.-
<b>FC&#038;P 6-2</b>, p. 15, ID=0120^<b>Topic(s): </b>carbonates;
carbonates reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian;
<b>Geography: </b>Britain, Devonshire^Includes lists of coral faunas
and discussion of reef facies in Tor Bay Reef-Complex.^1";
s[764] = "TSIEN H.-H. (1977).- Morphology and development of Devonian
reefs and reef complexes in Belgium.- Third International Symposium on
Coral Reefs, Miami: 191-200.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-2</b>, p. 16,
ID=0124^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef complexes; reef complexes;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography:
</b>Ardennes^A general account of the development of Devonian reef
facies in Belgium.^1";
s[765] = "JUX U., MANZE U. (1978).- Milieu-Indikationen aus einem
mitteldevonischen biohermalen Riff des Bergischen Landes mittels C- und
O-Isotopen.- Decheniana 131: 300-324.- <b>FC&#038;P 8-1</b>, p. 57,
ID=0241^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs bioherms, stable isotopes, C O; reefs
ecology; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M;
<b>Geography: </b>Germany, Rhenish Mts^[Environmental indications from
a Middle Devonian biohermal reef of the Bergisches Land, W-Germany) by
means of C- and O-isotope methods.] Nachdem bereits ein
Stromatoporen-Biostrom aus dem Mitteldevon des Bergischen Landes
isotopenphysikalisch untersucht worden ist (Jux &#038; Makze 1976),
stand nunmehr als Vergleichsobiekt ein Rugosen-Bioherm des gleichen
geosynklinalen Ablagerungsraumes im Blickfeld der Betrachtung.^1";
s[766] = "HLADIL J. (1979).- Reefal fauna from the Devonian limestones
at Malhostovice (eastern border of the Boskovice Furrow).- Vestnik
Ustredniho ustavu geologickeho 54, 5: 179-183.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-2</b>,
p. 47, ID=0355^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs biota; reefs, stratigraphy;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography:
</b>Czech Republic, Moravia?^In an abandoned quarry at Malhostovice,
eastern margin of the Boskovice Furrow, a recrystallized reefal fauna
has been found. From the determined corals, Crassialveolites domrachevi
(Sokolov), Scoliopora denticulata vassinoensis Dubatolov and, according
to A. Galle, Frechastraea pentagona minima (Rozkowska) are bearing
evidence of Upper Frasnian age. An isolated find of autochthonous
corals bearing morphological features of the genus Caliapora is
remarkable. However, the recrystallized material does not allow an
unequivocal determination of their systematic position. With regard to
the biofacies, this is the frontal margin of the reef core including a
zone of a stromatoporoid block reef alternating with a zone of tabular
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alveolites.^1";
s[767] = "PONCET J. (1979 ).- Evolution sedimentaire d&#039;une serie carbonatee de plate-forme: la serie carbonatee Eodevonienne de Vire, est du massif Amoricain, France.- France. Sediment. Geol. 24: 307-322.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-2</b>, p. 51, ID=0375^<b>Topic(s): </b>carbonates; carbonates; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L; <b>Geography: </b>France, Armorique^^1";
s[768] = "COEN-AUBERT M., DEJONGHE L., CNUDDE C., TOURNEUR F. (1986).- Etude stratigraphique, sedimentologique et geochimique de trois sondages effectues a Membach (Massif de la Vesdre).- Professional Papers of Service Geologique de Belgique 1985, 10: 223.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-1.2</b>, p. 7, ID=0841^<b>Topic(s): </b>stratigraphy; stratigraphy; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Giv Fra; <b>Geography: </b>Ardennes, Membach Bh^Description of three boreholes in the Upper Givetian and Frasnian of Eastern Belgium, with notes on the distribution of Rugose corals, brief descriptions and figurations of several unnamed species of Thamnopora, Scoliopora, Natalophyllum and Hillaepora and of Caliapora battersbyi.^1";
s[769] = "COEN-AUBERT M., LACROIX D. (1985).- Le Frasnien dans la partie orientale du bord nord du synclinorium de Namur.- Bulletin de la Societe belge de Geologie 94, 2: 117-128.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-1.2</b>, p. 25, ID=0860^<b>Topic(s): </b>stratigraphy, geology; stratigraphy; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fra; <b>Geography: </b>Ardennes^^1";
s[770] = "DVORAK J., FRIAKOVA O., GALLE A., HLADIL J., SKOCEK V. (1984).- Correlation of the reef and basin facies of Frasnian age in the Krtiny HV-105 borehole in the Moravian Karst.- Sbornik geologickych ved., Geol. 39: 73-163.- <b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p. 65, ID=1079^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs stratigraphy; reefs, stratigraphy; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fra; <b>Geography: </b>Czech Republic, Moravia^The Krtiny HV-105 borehole was located at the boundary of two blocks in the Proterozoic crystalline basement In Palaeozoic sediments this boundary was marked by a flexure associated with rapid fades changes and thickness variations. The alternation of reef and basin facies during the Frasnian makes possible a partial comparison between the evolution of reef-building organisms and the conodont parastratigraphy.^1";
s[771] = "MENDEZ-BEDIA I., SOTO F. (1984).- Paleoecological successions in a Devonian organic buildup (Moniello Fm., Cantabrian Mountains, NW Spain).- Geobios 8: 151-157.- <b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p. 67, ID=1082^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecological succession; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Spain, Cantabrian Mts^A Lower Devonian organic buildup (Moniello Formation) from the Cantabrian Mountains (Asturias, NW Spain) displays a vertical paleoecological zonation reflecting different stages in the reef development. Four zones have been established, namely: stabilization, colonization, diversification and domination zones. The biologic and taxonomic composition of these zones as well as their lithofacies relations are indicated.Rugose corals (Synaptophyllum) played an important role as stabilizing organisms; the frame builders themselves (Stromatoporoids and Corals) also contribute to that function.Finally, the autogenic or allogenic character of the succession is discussed^1";
s[772] = "BARCHY L., COEN-AUBERT M., MARION J.M., COEN M. (2004).- Mise en évidence de la Faille de Marenne sur la carte géologique Aye - Marche-en-Famenne.- Bulletin de l&#039;Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique, Sciences de la Terre 74, ?: 59-71.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-2</b>, p. 10, ID=1096^<b>Topic(s): </b>stratigraphy; stratigraphy; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Giv; <b>Geography: </b>Ardennes^[&#8230;] The dating by rugose corals has allowed to define with precision the Givetian lithologic units that have been put in contact by this normal faul with a later, right-lateral strike-slip component. [&#8230;]^1";
s[773] = "BOULVAIN F., CORNET P., Da SILVA A.-C., DELAITE G., DEMANEY
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B., HUMBLET M., RENARD M., COEN-AUBERT M. (2004).- Reconstructing
atoll-like mounds from the Frasnian of Belgium.- Facies 50, 2:
313-326.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-2</b>, p. 10, ID=1097^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs,
atolls; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fra;
<b>Geography: </b>Ardennes^A succession of Frasnian mounds on the
southern border of the Dinant Synclinorium (Belgium) was investigated
for their facies architecture, sedimentary dynamics and
palaeogeographic evolution. Seven mound facies were defined from the
Arche (A) and Lion (L) members, each characterized by a specific range
of textures and association of organisms (A2/L2: red or pink limestone
with stromatactis, corals and crinoids; A3/L3: grey, pink or green
limestone with stromatactis, corals and stromatoporoids; A4/L4: grey
limestone with corals, peloids and dasycladaceans; A5/L5: grey
microbial limestone; A6/L6: grey limestone with dendroid
stromatoporoids; A7/L7: grey laminated limestone with fenestrae; and
A8/L8: grey bioturbated limestone). Laterally equivalent sediments
include substantial reworked material from the buildups and background
sedimentation. Textures and fossils suggest that A2/L2 and A3/L3 facies
developed close to storm wave base, in a subphotic environment. Facies
A4/L4, occurring near fair weather wave base in the euphotic zone,
includes lenses of A5/L5 with stromatolitic coatings and thrombolithes.
A6/L6 corresponds to a slightly restricted environment and shows a
progressive transition to fenestral limestone of A7/L7. This facies was
deposited in a moderately restricted intertidal area. A8/L8 developed
in a quiet lagoonal subtidal environment. The mounds started with A2/L2
or A3/L3 in which microbial lenses and algal facies A4/L4 became
progressively more abundant upwards. Following 20m of laterally
undifferentiated facies, more restricted facies occur in the central
part of the buildups. This geometry suggests the initiation of
restricted sedimentation, sheltered by bindstone or floatstone facies.
The facies interpretation shows that after construction of the lower
part of the mounds during a transgression and a sea-level highstand, a
lowstand forced reef growth to the margin of the buildups, initiating
the development of atoll-like crowns during the subsequent
transgressive stage. The persistence of restricted facies results from
the balance between sea-level rise and reef growth. [original
abstract]^1";
s[774] = "BOULVAIN F., COEN-AUBERT M. (2006).- A fourth level of
Frasnian carbonate mounds along the south side of the Dinant
Synclinorium (Belgium).- Bulletin de l&#039;Institut royal des Sciences
naturelles de Belgique, Sciences de la Terre 76, ?:
31-51.http:&#47;&#47; hdl.handle.net/2268/19038.- <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>,
p. 29, ID=1224^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, carbonate mounds; reefs, Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fra; <b>Geography:
</b>Ardennes^An additional level of Frasnian mounds has been recognized
in the La Boverie quarry at Rochefort and in four boreholes drilled in
the Nord quarry at Frasnes, on the south side of the Dinant
Synclinorium. It occurs between the Arche and Lion Members belonging
respectively to the Moulin Liénaux and Grands Breux Formations, in the
middle part of the stage. The new name of La Boverie Member is
introduced at the top of the Moulin Liénaux Formation, for the deposits
lying between the Arche and Bieumont Members; the latter is the
basement of the Lion mound. The same succession has been observed in
the sections of Moulin Bayot close to Vodelée, in the southeastern part
of the Philippeville Anticlinorium. The La Boverie Member starts with
rather deep bioclastic sediments, after the collapse of the carbonate
factory at the top of the Arche mound. In the upper part of the
lithostratigraphic unit, there is a thin buildup characterized by
relatively shallow facies. The solitary rugose corals Macgeea
boveriensis n.sp., M. socialis Soshkina, 1939 and Sinodisphyllum
posterum (Ivaniya, 1965) collected in the lower part of the La Boverie
Member are described in detail whereas the revision of S. kielcense
(Rozkowska, 1979) occurring in the Bieumont Member is also provided.^1";
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s[775] = "BOULVAIN F., DEMANY B., COEN-AUBERT M. (2005).- Frasnian
carbonate buildups of Southern Belgium: the Arche and Lion Members
interpreted as atolls.- Geologica Belgica 8, 1-2: 69-89.http:&#47;&#47;
popups.ulg.ac.be/Geol/document.php?id=562.- <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 72,
ID=1308^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian U; <b>Geography: </b>Ardennes^The facies
architecture, sedimentary dynamics and paleogeographic evolution were
reconstructed for a number of Frasnian buildups developed on a
carbonate platform on the south side of the Dinant Synclinorium
(Belgium). Bed-by-bed sampling and detailed petrography were
complemented by magnetic susceptibility analysis, allowing for
high-precision lateral correlation. Six facies were recognised in the
buildups, each characterized by a specific range of textures and
assemblage of organisms: grey, pinkish or greenish limestone, with
stromatactis, corals and stromatoporoids (facies A3-L3); grey limestone
with corals, peloids and dasycladales (facies A4-L4); grey, microbial
limestone (facies A5-L5); grey limestone with dendroid stromatoporoids
(facies A6-L6); grey, laminar fenestral limestone, (facies A7-L7);
grey, bioturbated limestone (facies A8-L8). The time-equivalent
off-buildup sediments include a large amount of transported material
that originally came from the buildups. Sedimentological evidence
suggests that facies A3-L3 developed between the storm wavebase and the
fairweather wavebase, in a oligophotic environment. This facies
contains lenses of facies A5-L5, with stromatolitic coatings and
Renalcis-rich thrombolitic bushes. These lenses were developed in
greatest abundance closest to the fairweather wavebase, and they became
anastomosing. Facies A6-L6 was developed in an environment with
slightly restricted water circulation; there is a steady transition
between this facies and the fenestral limestone A7-L7, which were
deposited in a moderately protected subtidal to intertidal area. Facies
A8-L8 developed at subtidal depths in a quiet, lagoonal environment.
The buildups started with the development of facies A3-L3, with
microbial lenses and algal facies becoming progressively more abundant
upwards. Above about 20m in each buildup, more protected facies are
found in the buildup&#039;s central part. This atoll-like geometry
suggests the development of restricted sedimentation in this central
area, sheltered by bindstone or floatstone facies. The initial
development of the lower part of a buildup during a transgression and
subsequent highstand would have been followed by reefal growth along
the edge of the buildup during the succeeding lowstand; an atoll crown
would then have started to develop during the following transgressive
stage. The presence of restricted facies can be seen as the consequence
of the balance between sea level rise and reef growth. [original
abstract]^1";
s[776] = "FERNANDEZ L.P., NOSE M., FERNANDEZ-MARTINEZ E., MENDEZ-BEDIA
I., SCHRODER St., SOTO F. (2006).- Reefal and mud mound facies
development in the Lower Devonian La Vid Group at the Colle outcrops
(León province, Cantabrian Zone, NW Spain).- Facies 52, 2: 307-327.-
<b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 77, ID=1318^<b>Topic(s): </b>sedimentology;
reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L;
<b>Geography: </b>Spain, Cantabrian Mts^In the locality of Colle
(Cantabrian Zone, NW Spain), the upper part ofthe Valporquero Shale
Formation (Emsian, La Vid Group) contains aninterval of shales and
marlstones (barren, greenish-grey shales and fossiliferous,
greenish-grey or reddish shales/marlstones) with beds andpackages of
homogeneous and cross-bedded skeletal limestones. Metrescalemud mounds
and coral biostromes occur encased in thefossiliferous reddish and
greenish-grey shales/marlstones, respectively,with the coral biostromes
overlying conspicuous skeletal limestonebodies. These rocks were
deposited on a carbonate ramp, ranging fromabove storm wave base for
the cross-bedded skeletal limestones tobelow the storm wave base for
the remaining deposits, organic buildupsincluded. The vertical stacking
of these facies and the occurrence of thetwo types of buildups are
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interpreted to reflect the interplay amongseveral (possibly 4th and
5th) orders of relative sea-level variations,during a 3rd-order
highstand.Coral biostromes occur in early 5th-order transgressive
system tractsdeveloped within late 4th-order highstand, and are
interpreted to havethrived on a stable granular substrate (skeletal
limestones) in non-turbidwaters, being later aborted by the onset of
muddy sedimentation.Biostrome features suggest that they developed
under environmentalconditions essentially different from those related
to the sedimentationof their granular substrate. Mud mounds occur in
5th-order transgressiveand early highstand system tracts tied to early
4th-order sea-level rise.Field relationships suggest that mud mounds
grew coevally with muddysedimentation, with high-frequency variations
in carbonate vs.terrigenous mud sedimentation influencing their
development.^1";
s[777] = "HERBIG H.-G., WEBER H.M. (1997).- Der mitteldevonische
Riffzyklus im Bergischen Land - von der siliziklastischen Rampe zum
Karbonatschelf.- Terra Nostra 1997, 3: 51-67. [excursion guide] -
<b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 82, ID=1320^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, reef cycle;
reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M;
<b>Geography: </b>Germany, Rhenish Mts^^1";
s[778] = "COEN-AUBERT M., BOULVAIN F. (2006).- Frasnian.- Geologica
Belgica 9: 19-25.- <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 93, ID=1350^<b>Topic(s):
</b>stratigraphy; stratigraphy; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian Fra; <b>Geography: </b>Ardennes^The name Frasnian, which
comes from the locality of Frasnes near Couvin in Belgium, was
introduced by Gosselet in 1879 and was formally retained for the lower
stage of the Upper Devonian by theSubcommission on Devonian
Stratigraphy in 1981. The moderndefinition of the Frasnian is based on
conodonts and the historicalbackground of the stage is developed in
detail herein. Data about thelithostratigraphy, sedimentology,
biostratigraphy, chronostratigraphyand absolute age of the Frasnian can
also been found in this contribution.^1";
s[779] = "HALAMSKI A.T., ZAPALSKI M.K. (2006).- Les schistes a
brachiopodes de Skaly - un niveau exceptionnel. Premiere partie:
inventaire faunistique.- Bulletin mensuel de la Société linnéenne de
Lyon 75, 3: 145-150.- <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 96, ID=1357^<b>Topic(s):
</b>list of taxa; paleontology; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian Eif; <b>Geography: </b>Poland, Holy Cross^^1";
s[780] = "ANTOSHKINA A.I. (2003).- Ecology of Early Devonian reefs in
the Western Urals, Russia.- Courier Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg 242:
111-123.- <b>FC&#038;P 32-2</b>, p. 69, ID=1429^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs,
ecology; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L;
<b>Geography: </b>Russia, Urals^^1";
s[781] = "POHLER S.M.L., BRUHL D., MESTERMANN B. (1999).- Struves Mud
Mound am Weinberg – carbonate buildup-Fazies im Otomari-Intervall,
Hillesheimer Mulde, Eifel.- Senckenbergiana lethaea 79, 1: 13-29. [in
memoriam Dr. Wolfgang Struve].- <b>FC&#038;P 29-1</b>, p. 66,
ID=1511^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, mud mounds; reefs; <b>Systematics:
</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M; <b>Geography: </b>Germany,
Rhenish Mts^Middle Devonian carbonates of the Ahbach Formation are
exposed in a quarry at Weinberg, in the western Hillesheimer Syncline.
At this locality, the Hallert Member of the formation reaches maximum
thickness. The basal carbonates containing Stromatactis, bryozoans,
sponge spicules, and phylloid algae are interpreted as mud mound
sediments. The mound appears to have developed above crinoidal detrital
limestones with incipient biostromes (upper Bohnert Member), whose
depostion was initially caused by exogenic factors, such as an elevated
position, and hydrodynamic processes, such as storms, and contour
currents. Detrital and reefal limestones, and dolomites with
stromatoporoids and chaetetids, occur above the mound sediments,
indicating shallowing. The younger inter-bedded bituminous limestones
and dolomites with Amphipora/stromatoporoid biostromes of the
succeeding Hallert-Lahr Member, were deposited in shallow quiet water,
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and suggest increasing restriction of circulation within the basin.^1";
s[782] = "CHLUPAC I., GALLE A., HLADIL J., KALVODA J. (2000).- Series and stage boundaries in the Devonian of the Czech Republic.- Courier Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg 225: 159-172.- <b>FC&#038;P 30-2</b>, p. 9, ID=1592^<b>Topic(s): </b>stratigraphy; stratigraphy; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Czech Republic^^1";
s[783] = "MORZADEC P., BRICE D., CYGAN C., FEIST R., MAJESTE-MENJOULAS C., PARIS F., RACHEBOEUF P.R. (2000).- The Devonian of France: a tentative tie with the GSSP of the Devonian stages.- Courier Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg 225: 115-129.- <b>FC&#038;P 30-2</b>, p. 11, ID=1597^<b>Topic(s): </b>stratigraphy, correlation; stratigraphy, correlation; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>France^^1";
s[784] = "MISTIAEN B., BRICE D., ROHART J.-C. (2002).- Trente années de recherche sur le Dévonien de Ferques (Boulonnais): Données acquises en litho- et biostratigraphie.- Annales de la Societe geologique du Nord 9 (2eme serie), 2: 5-12.- <b>FC&#038;P 31-1</b>, p. 54, ID=1616^<b>Topic(s): </b>geology, fossils, research history; Boulonnais, stratigraphy, geology; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>France, Boulonnais^The Marquise sheet in 1/50000 was published for the first time in 1971, just thirty years ago. During these three decades, several opportunities appeared: excavations for the foundation of a water-tower on Ferques area and some neighbouring houses, a new trench of railroad connecting Caffiers with Marbres du Boulonnais quarries, the extension of the Banc Noir quarry (also named Stinkal quarry&#8230; However, most of the old outcrops and most of the new ones which appeared between 1971 and 2001, are today in a very bad state of preservation, or of particularly difficult access or have disappeared. If the work of the last three decades was to be done again only with today&#039;s outcrops, the results would very probably not be the same. ^1";
s[785] = "BOULVAIN F. (2001).- Facies architecture and diagenesis of Belgian Late Frasnian carbonate mounds.- Sedimentary Geology 145: 269-294.- <b>FC&#038;P 31-1</b>, p. 68, ID=1642^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, facies, diagenesis; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fra; <b>Geography: </b>Ardennes^Facies architecture and diagenesis of Belgian Late Frasnian carbonate mounds.^1";
s[786] = "GLAZEK J., KARWOWSKI L., RACKI G., WRZOLEK T. (1981).- The early Devonian continental/marine succession at Checiny in the Holy Cross Mts, and its paleogeographic and tectonic significance.- Acta Geologica Polonica 31, 3-4: 233-250.- <b>FC&#038;P 11-1</b>, p. 31, ID=1755^<b>Topic(s): </b>geology, fossils; geology fossils; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L; <b>Geography: </b>Poland, Holy Cross^^1";
s[787] = "SZULCZEWSKI M., RACKI G. (1981).- Early Frasnian bioherms in the Holy Cross Mts.- Acta Geologica Polonica 31, 3-4: 147-162.- <b>FC&#038;P 11-2</b>, p. 41, ID=1871^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fra; <b>Geography: </b>Poland, Holy Cross^The Frasnian bioherms exposed along the southern limb of the Galezice syncline in the Holy Cross Mts., Central Poland, occur in the highest part of the stromatoporoid coral sequence, and their facies equivalent are chiefly the coral biostromes of the Upper Sitkowka Beds. In spite of small bathymetric differences between bioherms and biostromes, they contrast in ecology of the contained invertebrates, especially in brachiopod assemblages. The bioherms have developed in the belt on a gentle southern slope of the early Frasnian shallow-water carbonate bank of the Kielce region in the central part of the Holy Cross Mts. [original abstract]^1";
s[788] = "FRIAKOVA O., ZUKALOVA V. (1986).- Biostratigraphy of the Devonian carbonates in the region south of Ostrava (Moravia).- Acta Musei Moravicae 71: 23-53.- <b>FC&#038;P 16-1</b>, p. 76, ID=2017^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy; stratigraphy, stroms;
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<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: 
</b>Czech Republic, Moravia^[the stromatoporoid faunas of the Frasnian 
limestones are listed and discussed. They are stratigraphically placed 
by means of conodonts. The new species Stachyodes (Stachyodes) 
densilaminata is described from the lower Frasnian]^1";
s[789] = "HLADIL J., KESSLEROVA Z., FRIAKOVA O. (1986).- The Kellwasser 
event in Moravia.- Lecture Notes in Earth Sciences 8 [Walliser O. H. et 
al (eds): Global Bioevents: a critical Approach]: 213-218; 
Springer-Verlag, Berlin.- <b>FC&#038;P 16-1</b>, p. 76, 
ID=2018^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, Kellwasser event; reefs extinctions; 
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fra/Fam; 
<b>Geography: </b>Czech Republic, Moravia^[discussion of the extinction 
of late Devonian reef communities in relation to the Frasnian &#47; 
Famennian extinction event]^1";
s[790] = "MAY A. (1988).- Fossilfuehrung und Paloekologie des 
lagunaeren Massenkalkes (Devon) im Sauerland (Rheinisches 
Schiefergebirge).- Paläontologische Zeitschrift 62, 3-4: 175-192.- 
<b>FC&#038;P 17-2</b>, p. 38, ID=2200^<b>Topic(s): </b>lagoon; fossils; 
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Giv; <b>Geography: 
</b>Germany, Rhenish Mts^The Massenkalk north of Brilon 
(East-Sauerland) and north of Balve (West-Sauerland) is of lagoonal 
character and is Upper Givetian (Middle Devonian) in age. 
Stromatoporoids, which can be subdivided into different growth forms 
(spherical to tabular, encrusting, thin lamellar, branching), are the 
main reef building organisms The species of the branching 
stromatoporoid Amphipora, which are hard to distinguish, dominate. The 
two thin laminar species Stromatopora cygnea Stearn 1983 and Stachyodes 
(Keega) jonelrayi Stearn 1975 are described for the first time from 
western Europe. Tabulate corals represent about 20% of the 
reef-builders and permit important inferences about the restriction of 
environment. Rugose corals and calcareous algae are rare. Reef dwelling 
organisms are less important; among these brachiopods, molluscs, 
foraminifera, calcispheres, and ostracods are, however, widespread. 
Several associations of reef-builders that depend on different water 
depths can be distinguished. Their composition varies according to the 
restriction of environment. With increasing water depth water energy 
increased on the carbonate platform. The analysis on the 
stratigraphical distribution of the species of the reef-builder fauna 
allows no more but vague stratigraphical classifications.^1";
s[791] = "HLADIL J. (1988).- Structure and Microfacies of Middle and 
Upper Devonian Carbonate Buildups in Moravia, Czechoslovakia.- Canadian 
Society of Petroleum Geologists, Memoir 14 [McMillan N. J. et al. 
(eds): Devonian of the World], vol. 2: 607-618.- <b>FC&#038;P 18-1</b>, 
p. 47, ID=2289^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs structures, microfacies; reefs; 
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M U; <b>Geography: 
</b>Czech Republic, Moravia^The most bulk (98%) of the carbonate 
buildups are developed on Proterozoic crystalline basement blocks. 
Lagoons with mud banks and patch reefs range in width from several to 
several tens of kilometres but the reef margin is very narrow, only 
some tens or few hundreds of metres wide. Thickness of the buildups is 
generally between 200 and 1000 m. The mean subsidence rates, calculated 
according to buildup thickness and duration of the buildup 
accumulation, varied from 20.0 to 86.7 m Myr-1. The platform margin has 
a general retreating trend up to the upper Frasnian Palmatolepis gigas 
Zone, when an advancing trend started. Coral-stromatoporoid benthic 
communities are present from Eifelian to the lower Famennian 
Palmatolepis crepida Zone. Four megacycles occur which display a 
general succession of dark wackestones, Amphipora-bearing rocks and 
boundstones. These megacycles culminate in (1) the Eifelian-Givetian 
boundary interval, (2) the upper part of the middle-Givetian, (3) the 
lower Frasnian, and (4) the uppermost Frasnian. These culminations are 
characterized by maximum rates of buildup accumulation and also the 
synchronous deposition of black anoxic sediments (generally in deeper 
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environments. - the otomari, Phariceras, Manticoceras and Kellwasser
events). The volumes of limestones corresponding to the standard
microfacies (in the sense of Fluegel 1978) were calculated with
following results: Standard microfacies No. 9 (SMF 9) - biomicritic
limestones with bioclasts, 39,4 %, SMF 7 - biolitic limestones, 23.7%,
SMF 8 - biomicritic limestone with biomorphs, 7.4%, etc. The abundant
micrite formed in a variety of ways, partly mechanical, partly algal
and other biochemical origins. Cementation at various stages completely
fills porosity except for dolomitized and fractured horizons. The 129
microfacies which were distinguished during the evaluation of the
material are reclassified according to the standard microfacies system
(in the Fluegel&#039;s sense) as well as according to Devonian
microfacies associations and Devonian development stages systems (in
the sense of the author, Hladil 1986). The quantitatively restricted
dependence is shown in Table 1.^1";
s[792] = "HUBERT B.L.M., ZAPALSKI M.K., NICOLLIN J.-P., MISTIAEN B.,
BRICE D. (2007).- Selected benthic faunas from the Devonian of the
Ardennes: an estimation of palaeobiodiversity.- Acta Geologica Polonica
57, 2: 187-204.http:&#47;&#47;
www.geo.uw.edu.pl/agp/table/abstracts/57-2.htm.- <b>FC&#038;P 35</b>,
p. 107, ID=2438^<b>Topic(s): </b>biodiversity; biodiversity;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography:
</b>Ardennes^A survey of the principal benthic faunas from the Devonian
of the Ardennes is presented. The alpha-diversity is very high (707
species, including 138 species of stromatoporoids, 113 species of
tabulates, hydroids and chaetetids, and 456 species of brachiopods).
Analysis of their distribution through time indicates two brachiopod
diversity peaks (Emsian/Eifelian and Frasnian), a single stromatoporoid
diversity peak (Givetian), and no clear peak of tabulate corals (with
the highest diversification during the Eifelian-Frasnian). The highest
diversity of bioconstructors in the Givetian correlates with a decrease
in brachiopod diversity. Changes in the vertical distribution of the
faunas are correlated with the facies development: the development of
carbonates correlates with the abundance of stromatoporoids and
tabulates, while brachiopods were most abundant before and after the
peak of carbonate development. Bioconstructors are absent (or nearly
absent) in siliciclastic facies.^1";
s[793] = "GALLE A., FRIAKOVA O., HLADIL J., KALVODA J., KREJCI Z.,
ZUKALOVA V. (1988).- Biostratigraphy of Middle and Upper Devonian
Carbonates of Moravia, Czechoslovakia.- Canadian Society of Petroleum
Geologists, Memoir 14 [McMillian N. J., Embry A. F. &#038; Glass D. J.
(eds): Devonian of the World], III: 633-645.- <b>FC&#038;P 18-2</b>, p.
29, ID=2468^<b>Topic(s): </b>carbonates; carbonates stratigraphy;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Ems Eif;
<b>Geography: </b>Czech Republic, Moravia^This paper discusses
contemporaneous knowledge of conodont, foraminiferal, stromatoporoid,
tabulate and rugosan faunas through the Devonian carbonate platform of
Moravia. In basal parts of the Moravian Devonian, upper Emsian to
lowermost Eifelian is documented by conodonts. In the Jeseniky Mts
conodonts are rare in the Middle Devonian and the Middle &#47; Upper
Devonian boundary is not yet documented by conodonts. The most
important change in the conodont assemblage lies in the upper part of
the Pa. triangularis Zone in Moravia; for detailed zonation of
Famennian, the system based on phylogeny of Palmatolepis is accepted.
Five foraminiferal zones correlated with the standard conodont zonation
are distinguished in the Upper Devonian. Several stromatoporoid
assemblages were distinguished in the interval from Eifelian to
Frasnian; stromatoporoids pass into the Famennian. Eight tabulate coral
biozones are known at present, some of which are capable of more
detailed division. Biostratigraphically significant tabulates range
from Eifelian to the Famennian Pa. crepida Zone. Seven rugose coral
biozones are described, ranging from Eifelian to the upper Frasnian Pa.
gigas or Pa. triangularis Zones with a local fauna known from the
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Famennian Pa. crepida Zone. Stromatoporoid and coral faunas are
correlated with standard conodont zonation of the Upper Devonian.
Stromatoporoid and coral shallow water faunas locally pass from upper
Frasnian to Famennian without pronounced systematic changes. However,
both diversity and abundance of coral and stromatoporoid faunas
decrease noticeably across the Frasnian &#47; Famennian boundary
beds.^1";
s[794] = "BOULVAIN F., COEN-AUBERT M. (1989).- Modele sedimentologique
des monticules micritiques de la partie superieure du Frasnien du
Massif de Phllippeville et correlations sequentielles avec le bord nord
du Synclinorium de Dinant (Belgique).- Comptes Rendus Acad. Sci. Paris
309, II: 81-87. [in French, with English summary].- <b>FC&#038;P
18-2</b>, p. 41, ID=2494^<b>Topic(s): </b>mud mounds; mud mounds;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fra; <b>Geography:
</b>Ardennes^In the classical area of the Dinant Synclinorium,
sequential correlations, confirmed by fossils (massive rugose corals
and conodonts), are established between mud mounds and stratified
deposits situated closer to the continent.^1";
s[795] = "MISTIAEN B., PONCET J. (1989).- Blacourt (Givetian),
Boulonnais, northern France.- Mem. Ass. Australas. Palaeontols 8 [Jell
P. A. &#038; Pickett J. W. (eds): Fossil Cnidaria 5 (Proceedings of the
Fifth International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria including
Archaeocyatha and Spongiomorphs)]: 413-423.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>,
p. 14, ID=2559^<b>Topic(s): </b>geology; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Giv; <b>Geography: </b>France,
Boulonnais^^1";
s[796] = "WELLER H. (1989).- Sedimentologie von Mud Mounds und ihr
Nachweis im Harz. [sedimentology of mud mounds and proof of their
presence in Harz; in German] .- Wiss. Z. Ernst-Moritz-Arndt-Univ.
Greifswald, Math.-nat.wiss. Reihe 38, 1-2: 70-78.- <b>FC&#038;P
19-1.1</b>, p. 60, ID=2683^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, mud mounds; reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fra; <b>Geography:
</b>Germany, Harz^Mud mounds sind huegelfoermige
Karbonatschlammakkumulationen ohne Boundstonegeruest, die im
offenmarinen Raum unterhalb der Wellenbasis unter wesentlicher
Beteiligung von Mikrobenkolonien aufgebaut werden. Ihre Merkmale sind
Mud- und Wackestones, Stromatactis, Zebrakalke, Rutschungsgefuege, eine
spaerliche Makrofauna und in hoeheren Lagen Bindstone-lagen. * Fuer den
Harz und fuer die Rheinischen Trogriffe wurde erstmals ein Mud Mound
nachgewiesen, das in der Ibergfazies des Kappenstadiums (Frasne) im
Elbingeroeder Riffkomplex auftritt. Alle von analogen Bildungen
abgeleiteten Merkmale sind im Ruebelaender Mud Mound ausgebildet.
Mikrobenkolonien (zumeist Cyanobacterien) sind die wesentlichen
Baumeister der Matrix und eines bislang unbekannten
Stromatolithentypus, der mit der Morphotypbezeichnung Ursoscopulus
versehen wird.^1";
s[797] = "WELLER H. (1989).- Das Ruebelaender Mud Mound im Riffkomplex
von Elbingerode (Harz) und seine sedimentologischen Eigenschaften.
[Ruebeland mud mound in Elbingerode reef complex of Harz and its
sedimentological characteristics; in German, with English summary] .-
Hercynia NF 26, 4: 321-337.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 60,
ID=2684^<b>Topic(s): </b>mud mounds; reefs, sedimentology;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fra; <b>Geography:
</b>Germany, Harz^In talus limestones of the cap-stage (Frasnian)
within the reef complex of Elbingerode/Harz Mts. it succeeded to prove
a mud mound with characteristic features. * Mud mounds are hill-shaped
lime mud buildups without framework accumulated in open-marine quite
water. Their identity is proven by a matrix of mud- and wackestones,
stromatactis, zebra limestones, and stromatolitic bindstones in the
upper parts. Microbial communities, presumably cyanobacteria are
considered to be the essential creators of the matrix, of the zebra
limestones and of novel types of stromatolites (Ursoscopulus). They
accumulated hill-shaped during a rhythmical process of formation
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together with finest remains of plancton and undergo permanent
superficial sedimentary slide actions decomposing the primary
structures.^1";
s[798] = "WILDER H. (1989).- New results on the termination of the
Upper Devonian reef growth along the northern Mid-European Variscides.-
Fortschr. Geol. Rheinld. u. Westf. 35: 57-74. [in German, with English
and French summaries].- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 61,
ID=2685^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, extinctions; reefs; <b>Systematics:
</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fra/Fam; <b>Geography: </b>Europe
Variscan^The worldwide Devonian reef growth was terminated in large
areas during the triangularis and gigas zone (Upper Devonian I &#47;
&#948;). To explain this phenomenon six profiles with the transition
from reef to non-reef facies ranging from Namur (Belgium) to Wuppertal
(Germany) were investigated microscopically and geochemically. It
turned out that the periodically increased production and sedimentation
of clayey and mainly organic material directly controlled the Upper
Devonian reef growth and finally caused its termination. Increased
plate tectonical shifting of the land areas during the Upper Devonian
finally triggered off the following chain of events: increasing rates
of periodical rainfalls - intensified spreading of land plants -
increased chemical weathering - periodically increased transport of
nutrients and clastic material into the reef habitat - increased
production and sedimentation of phytoplankton - termination of
reefgrowth - finally euxinic sedimentation (Lower Kellwasser limestone,
Upper Devonian I &#948;).^1";
s[799] = "BRICE D., MILHAU B., MISTIAEN B., ROHART J.-C., VIDIER J.-P.
(1988).- Le Givetien superieur (Devonien) a Ferques
(Boulonnais-France), observations nouvelles.- Annales de la Societe
geologique du Nord 108: 113-123.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 65,
ID=2698^<b>Topic(s): </b>geology; fossils, stroms; <b>Systematics:
</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Giv; <b>Geography: </b>France,
Boulonnais^Stromatoporoids of 27 different species are identified from
3 levels in new exposures in the Banc Noir quarry; the morphology of
stromatoporoids cannot be interpreted directly in an ecologic context;
some species are always massive; others, tabular.^1";
s[800] = "FUCHS A. (1990).- Charakter und Ende der devonischen
Riffentwicklung im Elbingeroder Komplex (Harz).- Facies 23: 97-108.-
<b>FC&#038;P 20-1.1</b>, p. 66, ID=2847^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography:
</b>Germany, Harz^The Elbingerode Reef developed on a volcanic rise
within the Rhenish Trough of the Variscan Geosyncline during the upper
Middle Devonian (Givetian) and early part of the Late Devonian
(Frasnian). Reef development can be recognized in the Elbingerode
Complex from the varcus Zone up to the gigas Zone of conodont
chronology. Volcanic activity came to an end in the Elbingerode Complex
nearly isochronously within the Middle and Upper varcus Zone (iron-ore
bed). Reef growth started in the Upper varcus Zone (Middle Devonian).
The lithology of the reef limestones permits a general distinction
between peripheral detrital reef limestones (fore-reef) and lagoonal
limestones (back-reef). Unbedded reef debris characteristic of the
outer reef flank is represented mainly by rudstones and packstones. The
biogenes are clasts of corals and stromatoporoids. This facies type
contains conodonts. In the lagoon facies mudstones and grainstones with
peloids are abundant. Stomatactis and birdseye structures are
characteristic. The bedded limestones of this region mainly contain
amphiporoids, gastropods, brachiopods, calcispheres and foraminifers,
and only subordinate stromatoporoids and corals. The back-reef
limestones generally lack conodonts. A division of the reef complex
into back-reef and fore-reef areas is only possible for the Middle
Devonian (pre-rotundiloba interval). The lagoon was filled during the
Late Devonian (Lower asymmetricus Zones), so that younger reef
limestones (asymmetricus to gigas Zones) lack a back-reef sedimentation
(cape stage). The central Elbingerode Complex displays the
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palaeographical picture of an atoll with a leeward lagoon and an outer
circle of calcareous reef debris. The Neuwerk and Buchenberg anticlines
and other anticlines were originally volcanic rises extending in front
of the atoll in a bathymetric deeper position and with an independent
sedimentation. The transgressive character of reef development
(formation of a so-called reef onion) is deduced from the dip of the
bedding of the reef limestones. The sequence reef limestones
-brachiopod limestones (post-reef limestones) - pelagic post-reef
limestones also provides good evidence that the end of the reef
development was caused by an increasing subsidence. The reef growth in
the Elbingerode Complex terminated in different places at different
times. The last sign of reef building is known from the Upper gigas
Zone. The end of the Devonian reefs and the beginning of the flysch
stage are genetically and temporarily related, but took place
regionally separated from each other.^1";
s[801] = "COEN-AUBERT M., MAMET B., PREAT A., TOURNEUR F. (1991).-
Sedimentologie, paleoecologie et paleontologie des calcaires
crinoidiques au voisinage de la limite Couvinien-Givetien a Wellin
(bord sud du Synclinorium de Dinant, Belgique).- Memoires pour servir a
I&#039;Explication des Cartes Geologiques et Minieres de la Belgique
31: 1-61.- <b>FC&#038;P 20-2</b>, p. 31, ID=2890^<b>Topic(s):
</b>sedimentology; sedimentology; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Eif &#47; Giv; <b>Geography:
</b>Ardennes^The sedimentology of the Eifelian-Givetian boundary beds
in the Wellin area indicates a transition from a
siliciclastic-carbonate ramp to a gently sloping carbonate platform
lacking a true reefal barrier. Prograding decametric sedimentary units
form a littoral accretion megasequence. Corallian megafauna and algal
microflora are highly diverse and abundant. Several communities are
recognized in the ramp but they cannot be used for precise
chronostratigraphic correlations. Comparison with other regions of the
Dinant Synclinorium shows that the basin was already partitioned into
blocks in Late Eifelian time. In Early Givetian several blocks of
plurikilometric extension are identified. In this context, recognition
of a new formation, provisionnally called &#034;Formation X&#034;,
between the Jemelle and Hanonet Formations, is significant. This local
unit, some 120 meters thick, is composed of crinoidal and reefal
limestones and indicates the existence of a sharply subsiding block in
the Wellin area.^1";
s[802] = "GISCHLER E., WELLER H., WEYER D. (1991).- Devonian reefs of
the Harz Mountains, Germany.- Excursion A4, VI International Symposium
on Fossil Cnidaria and Porifera, Muenster, 104 pp.- <b>FC&#038;P
20-2</b>, p. 49, ID=2910^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, excursion guide;
reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian;
<b>Geography: </b>Germany, Harz^^1";
s[803] = "MAY A. (1991).- Die Fossilfuehrung des westsauerlaendischen
Givetiums (Devon; Rheinisches Schiefergebirge) in der Sammlung des
Staedtischen Museums Menden.- Geol. Palaeont. Westfalen 17: 7-42. [in
German, with English summary].- <b>FC&#038;P 20-2</b>, p. 52,
ID=2927^<b>Topic(s): </b>collections of fossils; paleontology;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Giv; <b>Geography:
</b>Germany, Rhenish Mts^The Municipal Museum Menden &#47; Sauerland
possesses extensive fossil collections from the northwestern Sauerland
and its neighbourhood out of the Givetian strata Oberhonsel-Formation,
Massenkalk, and Flinz. This collection was founded in 1912-1939 in
cooperation with K. Torley. Brachiopods and reef builders (corals and
stromatoporoids) are the most important fossil groups. The
re-examination of the collection gave some new (bio-)stratigraphical
information. The upper part of the Oberhonsel-Formation is as old as
the Dreimuehlen-Formation in the Eifel. Following species are described
for the first time from the Eastern Rhenish Schiefergebirge: the
tabulate coral Aulopora lata Lecompte 1939, the rugose coral
Siphonophrentis cantabcrica Birenheide 1978, and the brachiopods
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Spinatrypa orthodina Copper 1967, Spinatrypa girzenensis Copper 1967,
and Desquamatia (Variatrypa) ajugata Copper 1965. The anarcestid
cephalopod Sobolewia amplorotundata (Torley 1908) is figured for the
first time. Other Givetian fossils are listed as well as figured.
[original summary] Briefly described and figured is the species
Battersbyia aff. conglomerata (Schlueter 1881), and only figured is
Endophyllum bowerbanki Milne-Edwards &#038; Haime 1851.^1";
s[804] = "WELLER H. (1991).- Facies and Development of the Devonian
(Givetian &#47; Frasnian) Elbingerode Reef Complex in the Harz Area
(Germany).- Facies 25: 1-50.- <b>FC&#038;P 20-2</b>, p. 68,
ID=2970^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef complexes, facies, geohistory; reef
complexes; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Giv Fra;
<b>Geography: </b>Germany, Harz^The Givetian to Frasnian Elbingerode
Complex, situated in the Harz area (Germany), corresponds to an
atoll-like reef formed by corals and stromatoporoids on a group of
submarine volcanoes. Circularly arranged stratovolcanoes enclosed a
central lagoon containing up to 600 m of Givetian backreef limestones.
Three of the four volcanoes were surrounded by fringing reefs; one of
them remained permanently in a deeper water position. Limestone
sedimentation and reef growth were controlled by differential
synsedimentary subsidence of blocks and by eustatic sea-level
fluctuations. [first fragment of extensive summary]^1";
s[805] = "MAY A., AVLAR H. (1995).- Evolution of Rhenish faunal
communities during the Late Emsian and Early Eifelian: three reviews on
sedimentation, brachiopods and bioevents.- Geolines 3: 38-49.-
<b>FC&#038;P 25-1</b>, p. 30, ID=3005^<b>Topic(s): </b>bioevents;
biocoenoses; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian ;
<b>Geography: </b>Germany, Rhenish Mts^Data concerning the influence of
the jugleri Event on reef building organisms in the western Sauerland
(Eastern Rhenish Massif, Germany) includes: Cultrijugatus Beds are
Upper Emsian to Lower Eifelian and consists mainly of sandy silt- and
mudstones with shallow marine fauna. It is proved by brachiopods, that
the upper part of the Cultrijugatus Beds is of Lower Eifelian age. With
no break, fossiliferous, marly beds of the Hobracke Formation (without
Paraspirifer) follows above. The upper part of the Cultrijugatus Beds
contains very fossiliferous coral limestones. The majority of coral and
brachiopod species continued to overlying beds with no visible mass
extinction by the jugleri/Chotec Event. Probably, this event was not
very important for corals and stromatoporoids. [last fragment of
extensive summary]^1";
s[806] = "FERNANDEZ L.P., FERNANDEZ-MARTINEZ E., MENDEZ-BEDIA I., SOTO
F. (1996).- Devonian Reef Facies from the Cantabrian Zone (NW Spain).-
Department of Geology, University of Oviedo: 67 pp., 29 figs.-
<b>FC&#038;P 25-2</b>, p. 67, ID=3169^<b>Topic(s): </b>excursion guide;
reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian;
<b>Geography: </b>Spain, Cantabrian Mts^The aim of this guide is to
illustrate the Devonian reef development in the Cantabrian Mountains.
This internal report is a collection of data and results which have
been published by the authors in the guide book &#034;Field trip
A&#034;, on the occasion of the VII International Symposium on Fossil
Cnidaria and Porifera held in the Cantabrian Mountains in September
1995.^1";
s[807] = "NARKIEWICZ M., RACKI G., WRZOLEK T. (1991).-
Lithostratigraphy of the Devonian stromatoporoid-coral series in the
Holy Cross Mountains.- Kwartalnik Geologiczny [Geological Quarterly]
34, 3: 433-456. [in Polish].- <b>FC&#038;P 21-1.1</b>, p. 20,
ID=3209^<b>Topic(s): </b>stratigraphy, strom-coral limestones;
stratigraphy; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian;
<b>Geography: </b>Poland, Holy Cross^Kowala Formation is formally
introduced for Givetian to Frasnian biogenic limestones of the western
part of the Holy Cross Mts (Gory Swietokrzyskie), Poland.^1";
s[808] = "BOULVAIN F., COEN-AUBERT M. (1992).- Sedimentologie,
diagenese et stratigraphie des biohermes de marbre rouge de la partie
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superieure du Frasnien belge.- Bulletin de la Societe belge de Geologie
100, 1/2: 3-55.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-2</b>, p. 7, ID=3289^<b>Topic(s):
</b>reefs, sedimentology; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian Fra; <b>Geography: </b>Ardennes^A global view of the
geology of &#034;F2j&#034; mud mounds from the upper part of the
Belgian Frasnian is briefly presented. The paper deals successively
with the stratigraphy and the sedimentology of the mounds and the
paleogeographic evolution of the Frasnian ramp in relation with
eustacy. Diagenetic evolution of buildups and enclosing rocks is also
considered. A selection of sections from mound, peri-mound and
off-mound environments is described in detail.^1";
s[809] = "BOULVAIN F., COEN-AUBERT M. (1992).- La carriere de marbre
rouge de Beauchateau: apercu paleontologique, stratigraphique et
sedimentologique.- Annales de la Societe geologique de Belgique 115, 1:
19-22.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-2</b>, p. 7, ID=3290^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs,
paleontology; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian Fra; <b>Geography: </b>Ardennes^^1";
s[810] = "HLADIL J., KREJCI Z., KALVODA J., GINTER M., GALLE A.,
BEROUSEK P. (1991).- Carbonate ramp environment of Kellwasser
time-interval (Lesni Lom, Moravia, Czechoslovakia).- Bulletin de la
Societe belge de Geologie 100, 1-2: 57-119.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-2</b>, p.
57, ID=3356^<b>Topic(s): </b>carbonate platforms; carbonate ramp;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fra/Fam;
<b>Geography: </b>Czech Republic, Moravia^The Frasnian-Famennian
limestone sequence of Lesni Lom displays a series of significant gaps,
especially at a stratigraphical level encompassing the final Late Pa.
rhenana Zone and the Early Pa. triangularis Zone. Mixed nearshore and
nektonic &#47; pelagic faunas, as well as mixed allochems derived from
a large spectrum of facies belts, point to an inclined outer carbonate
ramp depositional environment. The maximum water depth probably
exceeded several tens of meters. However, extreme and short-term
sea-level falls around the Frasnian-Famennian (F-F) transition might
have stripped a substantial part of the sedimentary cover on this ramp.
The presence of an increasing amount of unstable siliciclastic grains,
followed by the influx of lateritic and ferruginized particles are
typical for the Lesni Lom F-F sequence. This can be correlated with an
oolitic ironstone level, which has been described from an &#039;inner
ramp&#039; sequence at &#039;V Habesi&#039;. The latter iron-horizon,
resembles the Famennian ironstones of Belgium, but it has also good
analogues in the F-F sequences of the Russian Platform. Rebuilt corals
and foraminifers seem to indicate different biotic and environmental
controls, separately on the outer and/or inner ramp. Although more than
twenty groups of taxa are discussed, only four of them - corals, fish
remains, foraminifers and conodonts - have been described in detail.
[original summary] The new coral species (Tabulata) Scoliopora
tetralobata Hladil et Berousek sp.n., S. relicta Hladil et Berousek
sp.n., Coenites otavai Hladil et Berousek sp.n., Alveolites tenuissimus
junior Hladil et Berousek subsp. n., and (Rugosa) Phillipsastrea zerda
Galle sp.n. have been established.^1";
s[811] = "SANDBERG C.A., ZIEGLER W., DREESEN R., BUTLER J.L. (1992).-
Conodont Biochronology, Biofacies, Taxonomy and Event Stratigraphy
around Middle Frasnian Lion Mud-mound (F2h), Frasnes, Belgium.- Courier
Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg 150; 87 pp.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-1</b>, p.
53, ID=3429^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy; conodont stratigraphy;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fra; <b>Geography:
</b>Ardennes, Frasne^In diesem Band wird auf der Grundlage der
Conodontenbiofaziesanalyse ein Faziesmodell eines oberdevonischen
Mudmound vorgestellt. Die Conodontenbiostratigraphie ermoeglicht eine
hohe Aufloesung der zeitlichen Entwicklung eustatischer und lokaler
Meeresspiegel-schwankungen sowie globaler Bio-Events. Darueber hinaus
werden auch taxonomische Feinheiten diskutiert. [reviewed in Natur und
Museum 123, 4 (1993)]^1";
s[812] = "RACKI G. (1993).- Evolution of the bank to reef complex in
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the Devonian of the Holy Cross Mountains.- Acta Palaeontologica
Polonica 37, 2-4: 87-182.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>, p. 28,
ID=3486^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef complexes, stratigraphy; reef complexes;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Giv Fra;
<b>Geography: </b>Poland, Holy Cross^Givetian and Frasnian
stromatoporoid-coral limestone of the Kowala Formation in the southern
Holy Cross Mts is subdivided stratigraphically, and correlated with
strata elsewhere on the basis of identified sea-level cyclicity, with
support from conodonts and other selected benthic fossils. After the
Eifelian hypersaline sabkha phase, an extensive two-step regional
colonization of the Kielce Region carbonate platform took place during
the Eifelian/Givetian passage interval and the Middle Givetian. At
least four deepening pulses resulted in intermittent drowning of the
vast carbonate platform and sequential replacement of the
undifferentiated Stringocephalus biostromal bank by the Sitkówka bank
complex and, subsequently, by the Dyminy reef complex. The reef
developed in the central Dyminy belt as result of the early Frasnian
accelerated sea-level rise after some period of biotic stagnation near
the Givetian-Frasnian boundary. Final demise of the reef resulted from
combined eustatic and tectonic movements during the late Frasnian major
crisis interval. [original abstract]^1";
s[813] = "FLAJS G., HUSSNER H. (1996).- Lower Devonian Coral &#47;
Stromatoporoid Reefs in the Koneprusy Area (Czech Republic) - A
Preliminary Report.- Goettinger Arbeiten zur Geologie und
Palaeontologie, Special Volume 2 [Reitner J., Neuewiller F. &#038;
Gunkel F. (eds): Global and Regional Controls on Biogenic Sedimentation
I. Reef Evolution]: pp ???.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-1</b>, p. 45,
ID=3616^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L; <b>Geography: </b>Czech Republic,
Barrandian^The middle Paleozoic reef community, which is characterized
by stromatoporoids, tabulate and rugose corals, goes through a
bottleneck in the Lower Devonian. The only European example of this
reef community is found in the Koneprusy area. Quantitative analysis of
thin sections shows more relationships to younger and older reefs, than
to coeval mud mounds. The zonation of the organisms thus obtained, fits
very well into a fore reef - reef - lagoon scheme.^1";
s[814] = "MALMSHEIMER K.W., FLAJS G., KOCH-FRUCHTL U. (1996).- Middle
Devonian Initial Reef-Facies from the Rhenish Schiefergebirge
(Sauerland and Eifel), Western Germany.- Goettinger Arbeiten zur
Geologie und Palaeontologie, Special Volume 2 [Reitner J., Neuewiller
F. &#038; Gunkel F. (eds): Global and Regional Controls on Biogenic
Sedimentation I. Reef Evolution]: pp ???.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-1</b>, p.
46, ID=3619^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, reef growth; reefs; <b>Systematics:
</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M; <b>Geography: </b>Germany,
Rhenish Mts^Initial stages of Givetian reefs in the Rhenish
Schiefergebirge are characterized by short-term primary and/or
secondary ecological successions. Complete sequences from the start of
the substrate colonization to the end of the (first) domination stage
do not exceed 75 cm. The guild composition of colonization,
diversification and domination stages (sensu Miller 1991) depends on
the paleogeographic situation, the water energy and in particular on
the terrigenous input. High clastic influx led to numerous repetitions
of the colonization stage without the development of diversification
and domination stages. Good environmental conditions allowed the
development of primary and/or secondary successions from the
colonization stages to the diversification and domination stages. In
such reef sequences the limestones, up to some 100 m thick, consist of
repetitions of the diversification and/or domination stages.^1";
s[815] = "WELLER H. (1996).- Controls on the Origin and Composition of
a Devonian Mud Mound (Frasnian of the Harz Mountains) with Special
Respect to the Construction and Formation of Zebra-Limestones.-
Goettinger Arbeiten zur Geologie und Palaeontologie, Special Volume 2
[Reitner J., Neuewiller F. &#038; Gunkel F. (eds): Global and Regional
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Controls on Biogenic Sedimentation I. Reef Evolution]: pp ???.-
<b>FC&#038;P 26-1</b>, p. 47, ID=3621^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, ecology,
zebra limestones; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian Fra; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Harz^Mud mounds are
special cases of local hill-shaped marine accumulations of
stromatactis-bearing carbonate mud. In contrast to reefs, a rigid
framework of bioconstructors is absent. The investigated Upper Devonian
Ruebeland Mud Mound in the Harz Mountains is completely constructed by
black and white micrites with stromatactis. Intercalated are
stromatolites and zebra limestones. The carboante mud buildup was
essentially accumulated and early cemented by microbial activities.
Within the sediments of the whole buildup a distinct rhythmicity
between spreading of microbial mats respectively the formation of white
mudstones and real sedimentation of microfossiliferous wackestones is
indicated. Thrombolitic mudstones, spar layers and stromatolites are of
microbial, mostly cyanobacterial, genesis. Main controlling factors on
Ruebeland mud mound growth are endogenic block movements and the
rhythmical exogenic efficiency of microbial colonies. Hexactinellid
sponges are the only macrofossils. Their issues seem to play a second
order role in formation of carbonate mud. Most important for micrite
formation of the white mudstones are micritized and lithified,
laterally extended cyanobacterian colonies (cf. Epiphyton sp.)
representing about 40-50% of the whole mound matrix.^1";
s[816] = "FERNANDEZ L.P., FERNANDEZ-MARTINEZ E., GARCIA-RAMOS J.C.,
MENDEZ-BEDIA I., SOTO F., (1997).- A sequential approach to the study
of reefal facies in the Candas and Portilla Formations (Middle
Devonian) of the Cantabrian Zone (NW Spain).- Boletin de la Real
Sociedad Espanola de Historia Natural, Seccion Geologica 92, 1/4:
023-033.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-2</b>, p. 21, ID=3699^<b>Topic(s):
</b>sequential stratigraphy; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M; <b>Geography: </b>Spain, Cantabrian
Mts^The laterally equivalent Portilla and Candas Formations
(Givetian-earliest Frasnian), a dominantly carbonate succession with
reef-bearing intervals, was deposited in a carbonate ramp setting,
zoned into a backreef lagoon, a reef tract and a calcarenite forereef
belt distally grading to outer shelf marls and terrigenous mudstones.
Sequential facies analysis of the reef-bearing intervals produced a
model of ramp evolution. The succession is arranged in sequences up to
several tens of metres thick. Each sequence has a sharp to rapidly
transitional base and splits into a lower transgressive subsequence
(commonly very thin or absent) and an upper regressive one. Reefs, when
present, cap the regressive subsequence. [first fragment of extensive
summary]^1";
s[817] = "HLADIKOVA J., HLADIL J., ZUSKOVA J. (1997).- Discrimination
between facies and global controls in isotope composition of
carbonates: carbon and oxygen isotopes at the Devonian reef margin in
Moravia (HV-105 Krtiny borehole).- Journal Czech Geol. Soc. 42, 1-2:
1-16.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-1</b>, p. 117, ID=3877^<b>Topic(s): </b>stable
isotopes; stable isotopes; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Czech Republic, Moravia^Relations among
the isotope ratios, chemical composition, sedimentological features,
eustatic fluctuations and diagenetical history have been documented
from the reef &#47; basin transition in the Moravian Karst (Krtiny
HV-105 borehole). The &#948;13C and &#948;18O values of the Late
Devonian limestones are within the ranges for the Late Devonian marine
sedimentary environment. Nevertheless, the originally diverse isotopic
compositions of the fossils and other rock components were changed in
closed marine pore-water &#47; rock systems, under conditions of
rapidly decreased permeability. In the studied sequence &#948;13C
values of 2 to 2,5‰ are characteristic for bioherms, parts of the
fore-reef to off-reef slope, and offshore lagoons. The &#948;13C values
close to 0 are characteristic for shallow-back-reef. The low &#948;13C
values of reef margin developed during the occasional emergence of this
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facies. A significant anomaly in &#948;13C values (up to +5.5‰) has been documented at the transition between the proximal and distal forereef in the Pa. transitans Zone of the Early Frasnian, just before the maximum sea-level rise. This unusual positive excursion of the &#948;13C values does not correspond to the global-event anomalies. The existence of this anomaly on the slope of the Moravian Karst is tentatively expalined by a local IIIrd-category upwelling, a result of the diversion of the deeper contour and shallower wind-driven currents away from the shore. This anomaly corroborates the hypothesis of a strong facies control of the &#948;13C content in carbonates.^1";
s[818] = "MAY A. (1997).- Sind die devonischen Riffe des Sauerlandes heutig Korallenriffe vergleichbar? .- Dortmunder Beitraege Landeskunde., Naturwissenschaft Mitteilungen 31: 127-135.- <b>FC&#038;P 28-1</b>, p. 52, ID=3990^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, modern vs fossil; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M U; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Rhenish Mts, Sauerland^In this paper reasons are given why the Massenkalk reefs (Middle &#038; Upper Devonian) of the Sauerland are not comparable to modern coral reefs. A new model is developed explaining the observed carbonate facies without contradiction. This model assumes that the &#034;reef cores&#034; of the Massenkalk reefs were no barrier, but the uppermost part of the basinward directed slope of the carbonate platform. The distribution of stromatoporoid - dominated facies on the reefs is considered.^1";
s[819] = "DUMOULIN V., MARION J.-M., BOULVAIN R., COEN-AUBERT M., COEN M. (1998).- Nouvelles donnees lithostratigraphiques sur le Frasnien de l&#039;anticlinorium de Philippeville.- Annales de la Societe geologique du Nord 06: 79-85.- <b>FC&#038;P 28-1</b>, p. 61, ID=4002^<b>Topic(s): </b>lithostratigraphy; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fra; <b>Geography: </b>Ardennes^The revision of the Sautour-Surice geological map revealed some important lateral facies variations in the Frasnian of the Philippeville anticlinorium. Two kinds of lithological successions have been observed, corresponding to the formations newly defined in the Philippeville anticlinorium (proximal facies) and on the southern border of the Dinant Synclinorium (distal facies). The geographic repartition of the two facies is schematically presented. A new section (distal facies) is described from the Hermeton valley (SE of the Philippeville anticlinorium). As a conclusion, the origin of the coexistence of the two facies types in the Philippeville anticlinorium is discussed.^1";
s[820] = "FERNANDEZ-MARTINEZ E., SOTO F., MENDEZ-BEDIA I. (1994).- An example of reef development in the Middle Devonian (Candas Fm., Givetian) in the Cantabrian Mountains (NW Spain).- Courier Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg 172 [Oekentorp-Kuester P. (ed.) Proceedings of the VI. International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and Porifera, Vol. 2]: 103-110.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 16, ID=4068^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M; <b>Geography: </b>Spain, Cantabrian Mts^A well exposed section, showing three different types of reef carbonate units of the Candas Formation (Givetian) close to the locality of Coallaju (province of Asturias, NW Spain, Cantabrian Mountains), is described in detail. This formation consists of limestones with argillaceous intercalations, marls and dark lutites. These materials were deposited probably on a carbonate ramp with gentle slope and irregular bottom. The first type with a biohermal aspect, lithologically consists of limestones; its basal part overlies a crinoid-brachiopod packstone. This bioherm, small in size, is mainly built by tabular and hemispherical stromatoporoids and alveolitids associated with smaller numbers of other organisms. The second type, developed in argillaceous limestones, consists of a series of biostromes formed by branching coral bafflestones (Thamnopora and Smithiphyllum); within them an outstanding massive rugose coral framestone (Argutastrea and Endophyllum) occurs. The third type,
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biohermal in shape, is made up of massive grey limestones forming a
sharp relief on the terrain. Recrystallization of the builders and bad
exposure conditions prevented the study of the faunal content and,
therefore the analysis of this reefal unit. A detailed analysis is made
of the faunal composition, with special emphasis on the more common
fossil assemblages in these reef units. Finally, on the basis of faunal
and sedimentological data, a paleoecological interpretation is given.^1";
s[821] = "HLADIL J. (1994).- Moravian Middle and Late Devonian
buildups: evolution in time and space with respect to Laurussian
shelf.- Courier Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg 172 [Oekentorp-Kuester
P. (ed.) Proceedings of the VI. International Symposium on Fossil
Cnidaria and Porifera, Vol. 2]: 111-125.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p.
16, ID=4069^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M U; <b>Geography: </b>Czech Republic,
Moravia^Maps of individual buildup facies from the prospected ME
Moravia oil field (100 x 25 km) are presented. Considering reshuffle of
the Devonian lithostrata and of the stratigraphic columns for the
individual tectonic belts, the basinal analysis is suggested, including
an expanded tentative model of the Frasnian configurations. Besides the
global climatic factors, the Emsian-Frasnian tectonic changes within
the Laurussian shelf favoured the giant growth of the Givetian-Frasnian
buildups. ^1";
s[822] = "MENDEZ-BEDIA I., SOTO F., FERNANDEZ-MARTINEZ E. (1994).-
Devonian reef types in the Cantabrian Mountains (NW Spain) and their
faunal composition.- Courier Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg 172
[Oekentorp-Kuester P. (ed.) Proceedings of the VI. International
Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and Porifera, Vol. 2]: 161 -183.-
<b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 17, ID=4073^<b>Topic(s):
</b>classification; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Spain, Cantabrian Mts^In the Paleozoic
series of the Cantabrian Mountains, reefal carbonates occur first in
the Devonian. In this period, a sequence of terrigenous and carbonate
sediments with varied reefal development was deposited on a shallow
marine platform. The most widespread reef facies occurred at the end of
the Lower Devonian and in the Middle-Upper Devonian, coinciding with
the deposition of the Moniello-Santa Lucia (Upper Emsian-Lower
Eifelian) and Candas-Portilla (Givetian, locally Givetian-Lower
Frasnian) Formations. In addition, some reefal episodes of minor
importance were developed at slightly older and younger stratigraphic
levels (Rafieces-La Vid Group and Pineres-Nocedo Formation,
respectively). Carbonate facies in the Moniello-Santa Lucia Formation
are arranged in parallel strips with sublittoral facies towards the
west and southwest and shallower water, lagoonal and peritidal deposits
towards the north and east. In the more distal facies, biostromes and
bioherms occur. The bioherms, developed in massive limestones, consist
of large stromatoporoid and tabulate coral framestones with numerous
encrusting growths, the stromatoporoids being the dominant reef
building organisms. The biostromes are developed in the more
argillaceous limestones. Seven types have been distinguished on the
basis of their faunal composition and the morphology of the
constituting organisms (mainly stromatoporoids and corals). The study,
mainly paleontological, of the reef structures present in the
Candas-Portilla Formation suggests a sedimentation model corresponding
to a carbonate ramp, with a gentle slope towards the south and west and
a slightly irregular bottom, where biostromes and occasional bioherms
were developed. Bioherms are basically built by tabulate and massive
rugose corals, although stromatoporoids more rarely occur as one of the
main reef builders. Six types are differentiated on the basis of faunal
composition and the morphology of the principal reef building
organisms. On the basis of the faunal content and sedimentological
observations of these reefs, different paleoecological interpretations
are made of the most favourable environmental conditions for their
development.^1";
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s[823] = "KOCH-FRUCHTL U., FRUCHTL M. (1993).- Stratigraphie und
Faziesanalyse einer mitteldevonischen Karbonatabfolge im
Remscheid-Altenaer Sattel (Sauerland).- Geol. Palaont. Westf. 26:
47-75.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 60, ID=4130^<b>Topic(s):
</b>carbonates stratigraphy; stratigraphy, facies; <b>Systematics:
</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M; <b>Geography: </b>Germany,
Rhenish Mts, Sauerland^^1";
s[824] = "OETKEN S., ZANKL H. (1993).- Sediment 93, Exkursion:
Mittel-Oberdevonische Karbonate des zentralen und vorgelagerten
Riffbereiches in der mittleren Lahnmulde.- Geologica et Palaeontologica
27: 324-331.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 90, ID=4207^<b>Topic(s):
</b>reef carbonates, excursion guide; reef carbonates; <b>Systematics:
</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M U; <b>Geography: </b>Germany,
Rhenish Mts^^1";
s[825] = "SCHUDACK M.E. (1993).- Karbonatzyklen in Riff- und
Lagunenbereichen des devonischen Massenkalkkomplexes von Asbeck
(Hoenneta1, Rheinisches Schiefergebirge).- Geol. Palaont. Westf. 26:
77-106. [in German, with English summary].- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p.
92, ID=4211^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef complexes, cyclicity; reef complex,
cyclicity; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian;
<b>Geography: </b>Germany, Rhenish Mts^The carbonate sequence (600 m
thickness) of the Asbeck quarry (Hoenneta1, Rhenish massif) belongs to
the Devonian Hagen - Iserlohn - Balve reef complex and consists of reef
core, lagoonal, and inter-/supratidal deposits. The succession of the
six principal facies types allows recognition of three orders of
cycles. 1st order cycles subdivide the section into five formations.
Complete 2nd order (decameter) and 3rd order (1-3 meters) cycles
exhibit a subtidal (reef core &#62; sublagoonal &#62; lagoonal) &#62;
intertidal &#62; supratidal succession. They represent the regressive
pulses of relative sea-level changes following rapid nondepositional
transgressions. These can eventually be explained by abrupt subsiding
movements of the Lenne inversion structure at the northeast margin of
which the depositional area was situated. During each of the following
tectonically quiet phases, seaward shoreline progradation was combined
with a progressive infilling of the lagoon behind the reef belt,
finally resulting in tidal influences and subaerial exposure. Due to
the biostratigraphical data, correlations with eustatic sea-level
curves are impossible.^1";
s[826] = "SOTO F., MENDEZ-BEDIA I., FERNANDEZ-MARTINEZ E. (1994).-
Construcciones Arrecifales del Devonico de la Cordillera Cantabrica (NO
de Espana).- Revista Espanola de Paleontologia 9, 1: 29-36.-
<b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 92, ID=4213^<b>Topic(s): </b>structures,
ecology; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Ems
- Giv; <b>Geography: </b>Spain, Cantabrian Mts^In the Asturian-Leonese
area of the Cantabrian Zone, an important reef development took place
during the Devonian. The most widely represented reef structures
originated at the end of the Early Devonian (late Emsian) and during
the Middle Devonian (Givetian), coinciding, respectively, with the
deposition of the Moniello-Santa Lucia and Candas-Portilla limestone
formations. Minor reef episodes occurred also at older stratigraphic
level (Rafleces-La Vid Group, late Emsian) as well as younger ones
(Pifleres-Nocedo Formation, Frasnian). Most frequently, the reef units
correspond to biostromes. However, bioherms also occur. In the
Moniello-Santa Lucia Formations, stromatoporoids are generally the main
reef-building organisms; in all other formations, the most common reef
builders are rugose and tabulate corals. A palaeoecological analysis
has been combined with results of earlier sedimentological work in
order to reach conclusions regarding the most favourable conditions for
reef development as well as the role played by the different reef
building organisms.^1";
s[827] = "BRICE D., MILHAU B., MISTIAEN B. (1994).- Affinites
nord-americaines de taxons devoniens (Givetien-Frasnien) du Boulonnais,
Nord de la France. Migrations et diachronismes.- Bulletin de la Societe
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geologique de France 165, 4: 291-306.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>, p. 31,
ID=4223^<b>Topic(s): </b>biogeography; fossils; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>France,
Boulonnais^Recent studies (Brice 1988a) show that most of the Devonian
taxa in Boulonnais have Old World Realm affinities. Nevertheless about
5% of the benthic taxa in Tabulate Auloporida, brachiopods, crinoids,
ostracods are very similar to eastern Americas Realm taxa and their
occurrence, with references to the conodont zonation, comes later in
Boulonnais than in North America. The distribution of these benthic
taxa in different Givetian-Frasnian palaeogeographical reconstructions
shows large discontinuities: we must assume some trans-oceanic
migrations from North America to western Europe. To be successful,
these trans-oceanic migrations need the combination of many different
factors, including both biotic and non biotic ones. The uncertainties
of the result can explain the observed diachronisms.^1";
s[828] = "BRICE D., MILHAU B., MISTIAEN B., ROHART J.-C., WEYANT M.
(1994).- Precisions stratigraphiques sur le Frasnien de
Ferriere-la-Grande (Devonien Superieur; Avesnois, Nord, France).-
Annales de la Societe Geologique du Nord 02 (2nd Ser): 91-104.-
<b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>, p. 54, ID=4398^<b>Topic(s): </b>stratigraphy;
stratigraphy; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fra;
<b>Geography: </b>France, Nord^[An inventory of 5 fossil groups allows
a corelation to be made between both sides of an anticline, to confirm
the Frasnian (F2gh) age, and to emphasize the affinity of the fauna
with that of the Ardennes and Boulonnais; details of the stratigraphic
distribution of many species of stromatoporoids in these beds are
given; most are species described by Lecompte from the Ardennes]^1";
s[829] = "HLADIL J. (1994).- Microfacies of Devonian limestones in
Moravia (Part I - Approaches in classification; Part II - Review of
discerned microfacies).- Zemni plyn a nafta 38, 4: 291-335 &#038; 39,
1: 19-70.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>, p. 71, ID=4440^<b>Topic(s):
</b>carbonates; carbonates microfacies; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Czech Republic,
Moravia^Devonian carbonates have been studied in many boreholes and
surface outcrops in Moravia since 1973. The article gives short summary
of the terminology, genetic classification, cyclicity, stratigraphy and
facies analysis of Devonian limestones. It describes different
bioclasts, lithoclasts and cements composing Devonian limestones and
their textures. Different microfacies are described in detail.^1";
s[830] = "GALLE A., HLADIL J., ISAACSON P.E. (1995).- Middle Devonian
biogeography of closing South Laurussia-North Gondwana Variscides:
Examples from the Bohemian Massif (Czech Republic), with emphasis on
Horni Benesov.- Palaios 10: 221-239.- <b>FC&#038;P 24-2</b>, p. 77,
ID=4555^<b>Topic(s): </b>biogeography; biogeography; <b>Systematics:
</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M; <b>Geography: </b>Czech
Republic, Bohemian Massif^Middle Devonian (Eifelian and early Givetian)
brachiopod and coral faunas of the Bohemian Prague Basin and Moravian
Celechovice and Horni Benesov regions, Czech Republic, are essentially
dissimilar to each other, although the trilobites of the Prague Basin
and Horni Benesov show some similarity. Apart from their mutually low
similarity, expressed by the Otsuka Coefficient, each of the Czech
faunas is comparable to faunas of other regions, particularly to the
Rhenish Slate and/or Harz mountains. Although some of the differences
among the respective Bohemian Massif faunas are mostly
facies-controlled, they also appear to be a consequence of dispersal
patterns of larvae by marine surface currents. Shallow water benthic
communities show that oceanic circulation at this time could have been
restricted by land masses, and perhaps by quite disjunct regions that
have since been juxtaposed. As the Bohemian massif approached southern
Laurussia, a progressive exchange of faunas from both shelves took
place. It appears, moreover, that from late Emsian to the present there
was not a significant separation between North Africa and Europe.^1";
s[831] = "GISCHLER E. (1995).- Current and wind induced facies patterns
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in a Devonian atoll: Iberg Reef, Harz Mts., Germany.- Palaios 10, 2:
180-189.- <b>FC&#038;P 24-2</b>, p. 98, ID=4605^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs,
facies pattern; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian Fra; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Harz^The Middle to Upper
Devonian Iberg Reef was an oceanic atoll within the Rhenish Trough of
the Variscan Geosyncline. It existed for at least 15 million years
before it was drowned shortly before the turn of the
Frasnian-Famennian. The spatial distribution of facies and early
diagenetic features within these Frasnian reef limestones confirms the
reefs paleogeographical location between the equator and 30° south. The
southeastern, windward side of the atoll was dominated by massive
stromatoporoids and bulbous corals as well as by encrusting and
dendroid stromatoporoids. Reef-builders were rarely preserved in situ.
Several generations of early fibrous cement form thick isopachous
crusts on the limestone components, confirming early lithification. On
the northwestern, leeward side, platy and branching stromatoporoids and
corals predominated. They were mostly preserved in growth position.
Fine-grained sediment forms a large portion of the limestone matrix. A
leeward lagoon entrance was marked by large thickets of branching
rugose corals and a mixture of back reef and fore reef faunal elements
in the northwesternmost lagoonal limestones. A chain of stromatoporoid
gravel cays formed inside the lagoon due to wave-refraction on the
southern reef front.^1";
s[832] = "GISCHLER E. (1995).- Guilds and cycles in Devonian fore reef
limestones: a preliminary study (Iberg Reef, Harz Mts., Germany).-
Neues Jahrbuch fuer Geologie und Palaeontologie, Monatshefte 1995, 5:
279-294.- <b>FC&#038;P 24-2</b>, p. 99, ID=4606^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs,
benthic guilds; fore reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian Fra; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Harz^Facies and organism
guilds (constructor, binder, baffler, dweller, destroyer) were
quantitatively investigated in 497 evenly spaced samples in the upper
part (30-160m) of the borehole &#034;Iberg 1&#034; that penetrates 420m
of Devonian reef limestones. The investigated section encompasses
transitans, punctata, hassi and parts of falsiovalis and jamieae
conodont zones of the Frasnian which cover a time span of 2-2.5 Ma. The
majority (72%) of the limestones are rudstones; 19% of the limestones
are grainstones; only 9% of the core are stromatoporoid and coral
boundstones. The first component obtained by principal component
analysis of the time series can be assigned to the process of reef
construction. A Fourier spectral analysis revealed cyclic fluctuations
of the first component, although cyclic changes are not visible in the
core. The relationships of the cycles to orbital cycles and sea level
fluctuations are discussed.^1";
s[833] = "TSIEN H.-H. (1971).- The Middle and Upper Devonian
Reef-Complexes of Belgium.- Petrol. Geol. of Taiwan 8: 119-173.-
<b>FC&#038;P 1-2</b>, p. 19, ID=4667^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef complexes,
stratigraphy, ecology; reef complexes; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M U; <b>Geography: </b>Ardennes^The
Middle and Upper Devonian (Frasnian) reef-complexes are well exposed in
the Dinant, Namur and Vesdre basins. The Middle and Upper Devonian
stratigraphy and sedimentation in Belgium are briefly described. Early
work interpreted the red coloured Phillipsastraea facies as a time
stratigraphic lithologic unit. However, from detailed field
examinatiion, detailed paleoecologic study and rugose corals study,
this red coloured Phillipsastraea facies is in fact time-transgressive.
The most common and important fossil organisms found in the reef
complexes are illustrated. Their distribution in the reef complexes and
their ecological significance are discussed. The variations in
sedimentary facies within the reef complexes are described and related
to factors which influenced the changes. The depositional. history is
outlined and divided into four phases: a. the transgressive phase, b.
the relatively stable phase, c. the regressive phase and d. the
transitional phase. Finally, the terminology and classification for the
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various carbonate depositional environments of the different facies are
suggested.^1";
s[834] = "COEN-AUBERT M. (1973).- Le Givétien et le Frasnien de la
vallée du Hoyoux.- Service Géologique de Belgique, Professional Paper
6: 12 pp., 5 figs.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 30, ID=5094^<b>Topic(s):
</b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian
Giv Fra; <b>Geography: </b>Ardennes^Etude des différents niveaux
récifaux. Remarques à propos de la découverte de Phillipsastrea
bouchardi (M. E. &#038; H.) à la base du Frasnien.^1";
s[835] = "TSIEN H.-H. (1974).- Paleoecology of Middle Devonian and
Frasnian in Belgium.- [journal?] Symp. Namur 1974, publication 12.-
<b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 39, ID=5142^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology; ecology;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M U; <b>Geography:
</b>Ardennes^The paleogeographic patterns of the Middle Devonian and
the Frasnian are first reconstructed and illustrated. Generally, the
Couvinian and the lowermost Givetian beds become more and more sandy
towards the north and east. This indicates clearly that the sediments
came from the direction of the Brabant and Stavelot massifs. Evidence
furnished by the facies distribution demonstrated the existence of the
Rocroi and the Stavelot islands. In Middle Couvinian time, the
continental regions were in the north. The Rocroi island was a very low
almost featureless area, but the Stavelot island was still high land.
It was only at Middle Givetian time that the Stavelot island became a
nearly featureless region, and the Rocroi island subsided with the
transgression of Gi2a and disappeared definitively during early Middle
Givetian time. The Upper Givetian beds represent a regressive phase.
The Gi3&#946; is a period of relative stability during the regressive
phase. The paleogeographic pattern of Frasnian time is quite different
from those of the Middle Devonian. Consequently, the development of the
reefs and the sedimentary facies distribution were in a manner totally
different. * Then the most common and important fossil growth forms are
described. Their ecological significance is discussed in detail. In the
case of Lion reef, Stromatoporoids and Corals were the principal frame
builders in the Devonian reefs. Algae were subordinate. In the case of
Neuville reef, Algae were the principal reef builders. * The reefs grew
in various environments with correspondingly different associations of
reef-building organisms. * Finally the factors which controlled the
vertical and lateral distribution of the various facies are discussed.
Several major lithic-faunal associations are recognized during the
different phases in the Middle Devonian and Frasnian rock sequence of
Belgium. Five types of organic reefs can be distinguished in the
Ardennes geosyncline. The reef development was mainly controlled by the
paleo geographic pattern and the epeirogenic movements.^1";
s[836] = "ZUKALOVA V. (1974).- The Paleozoic basement of the Tertiary
in the Nitkovice-2 borehole in the Carpathian foredeep in Moravia.-
Bulletin Geol. Survey Prague 49, 4: 193-200.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p.
41, ID=5156^<b>Topic(s): </b>carbonates; carbonates, stroms forams;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Giv Fra;
<b>Geography: </b>Czech Republic, Moravia^Paleozoic sediments in the
Nitkovice-2 borehole are represented by the limestones of upper Middle
Devonian age - the Givetian and of lower Upper Devonian age - the
Frasnian. They have been evidenced paleontologically at a depth of 868
to 1707m. Their stratigraphy has been determined on the basis of
abundant stromatoporoid fauna and tabulate corals. For precision of the
stratigraphic conclusions the foraminiferal fauna has been studied.^1";
s[837] = "FLUGEL E., HOTZL H. (1975).- Paloekologische und statistische
Untersuchungen in mitteldevonischen Shelf-Kalken (Schwelmer Kalk,
Givet; Rheinisches Schiefergebirge).- Abhandlungen Bayerischen Akad.
Wissenschaft. 156; 66 pp.- <b>FC&#038;P 5-2</b>, p. 12,
ID=5455^<b>Topic(s): </b>carbonates; petrology; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Rhenish
Mts^A comparative investigation of various statistical methods to
determine their suitability for facies studies and the characterization
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of Devonian shallow water communities. Twelve species of
stromatoporoids are used in the statistical analysis.^1";
s[838] = "SCRUTTON C.T. (1977).- Reef facies in the Devonian of eastern
South Devon, England.- Memoires du BRGM 89 [J.P. Chevalier (ed.):
Second Symposium international sur les coraux et recifs coralliens
fossiles; Paris, 1975]: 125-135.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-1</b>, p. 21,
ID=5503^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef facies; reef facies; <b>Systematics:
</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M; <b>Geography: </b>Britain,
Devonshire^[geographical and stratigraphical distribution of major
facies types associated with Middle Devonian stromatoporoid reefs]^1";
s[839] = "BRICE D., BULTYNCK J.P., COLBEAUX F., LETHIERS F., MISTIAEN
B., ROHART J.-C., BIGEY F. (1976).- Une nouvelle coupe dans le Devonien
de Ferques (Boulonnais, France).- Annales de la Societe geologique du
Nord 96: 135-155.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-1</b>, p. 19, ID=5508^<b>Topic(s):
</b>geology, fossils; geology, paleontology; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>France,
Boulonnais^[includes comments on the stratigraphic distribution of the
Rugosa]^1";
s[840] = "CROUSILLES M., DIXSAUT C., LAFUSTE J. (1978).- Donnees
nouvelles sur les calcaires du Devonien inferieur de la province de
Cordoue (Espagne).- C. R. Ac. Sci. Paris 286: 507-509.- <b>FC&#038;P
7-1</b>, p. 8, ID=5560^<b>Topic(s): </b>carbonates; carbonates reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L; <b>Geography:
</b>Spain, Cordoba^La détermination spécifique de deux Tabulés
(Michelinia et Parastriatopora) a permis d&#039;attribuer un âge
précis, Gédinnien supérieur, à des calcaires jusqu&#039;ici considérés
comme &#034;paléozoïques&#034; non précisés.^1";
s[841] = "TSIEN H.-H. (1976).- L&#039;activite recifale au cours du
Devonien moyen et du Frasnien en Europe occidentale et ses
particularites en Belgique.- Annales de la Societe geologique du Nord
97: 57-66.- <b>FC&#038;P 7-2</b>, p. 21, ID=5639^<b>Topic(s):
</b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian
Eif - Fra; <b>Geography: </b>Ardennes^[description of the development
of the Belgian Devonian reefs including generalised observations on
distribution of corals]^1";
s[842] = "SCHNEIDER W. (1977).- Diagenese devonischer Karbonatkomplexe
Mitteleuropas.- Geol. Jahrbuch, Reihe D, 21: 1-107.- <b>FC&#038;P
7-2</b>, p. 26, ID=5667^<b>Topic(s): </b>carbonates; carbonates
diagenesis; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian;
<b>Geography: </b>Europe, Central^[diagenesis of Devonian carbonate
complexes of Middle Europe]^1";
s[843] = "PLUSQUELLEC Y. (coord.) (1980).- Les schistes et calcaires de
l&#039;Armorique (Dévonien inférieur, Massif Armoricain).
Sédimentologie, Paléontologie, Stratigraphie.- Mém. Soc. Geol. Minér.
Bretagne 23: 310 pp., 15 tabl., 71 figs, 42 pls.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>,
p. 15, ID=5767^<b>Topic(s): </b>geology; geology; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L; <b>Geography: </b>France, Armorique^^1";
s[844] = "PELHATE A., PLUSQUELLEC Y. (1980).- Le milieu récifal.- Mém.
Soc. Géol. Minér. Bretagne 23 [Y. Plusquellec (coord.): Les schistes et
calcaires de l&#039;Armorique (Dévonien inférieur, Massif Armoricain).
Sédimentologie, Paléontologie, Stratigraphie]: 8 pp., 4 figs.-
<b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 15, ID=5768^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L; <b>Geography:
</b>France, Armorique^^1";
s[845] = "TSIEN H.-H. (1980).- Les régimes récifaux dévoniens en
Ardenne.- Bulletin de la Société belge de Géologie 89, 2: 71-102.-
<b>FC&#038;P 9-2</b>, p. 10, ID=5852^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography:
</b>Ardennes^10 types of reefs are described. These are barrier reef
(Rl), patch reef (R2), bioherm complexes (R3A, R3B), biostromes (R4I,
R4II, R4III, R4IV), and mud mounds (R5A, R5B). Most of them (Rl, R2, R3
and R4) have developed during relatively stable phases (tectonically
calm periods). Other reefs (R5A, R5B) of different types developed
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during the transgressive phases. * The growth forms of most common and
important reef building organisms are described. Their ecological
significance is discussed. The environmental distribution of the reef
building organisms and their ecological adaptations in the different
facies are shown.^1";
s[846] = "TSIEN H.-H., MOURAVIEFF A.N., MOUNJOY E.W. (1980).- Devonian
Reefs in Belgium.- Geobios Mem. special 4 [26th Geol. Congress (Paris)
Guidebook; excursion 140C (Paleoenvironnements et bioconstructions
d&#039;Europe occidentale)]: 17-33.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-2</b>, p. 13,
ID=5860^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Ardennes^^1";
s[847] = "RACKI G. (1980).- Importance of conodonts to the
biostratigraphy of stromatoporoid-coral limestones in the Holy Cross
Mountains.- Przeglad Geologiczny 28: 215-219.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>,
p. 60, ID=6021^<b>Topic(s): </b>stratigraphy, strom-coral limestones;
stratigraphy; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian;
<b>Geography: </b>Poland, Holy Cross^^1";
s[848] = "TOURNEUR F. (1981).- L&#039;étude des &#034;Récifs rouges
F2j&#034; en Belgique (jusqu&#039;en 1970).- Bulletin de la Société
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ID=6138^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fra; <b>Geography: </b>Ardennes^^1";
s[849] = "HLADIL J. (1983).- Cyklicka sedimentace v devonskych
karbonatech Macosckenko souvrstvi. [cyclic sedimentation of the
Devonian Macocha carbonates; in Czech, with English summary].- Zemni
plyn a nafta 28: 1-14.- <b>FC&#038;P 12-2</b>, p. 43,
ID=6240^<b>Topic(s): </b>carbonates; carbonates; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Czech Republic,
Moravia^(1) At the cummulation of the facial and stratigraphical
sections trough the Devonian reef complex of Macocha - formation
defined by Zukalova - Chlupac (1982) a cyclic pattern of carbonate
sedimentation has been observed. The cycles of various order have been
documented. In the present paper four composite cycles of the greatest
magnitude are defined. Starting from the base they are the
Celechovice-cycle, the Byci-cycle, the Ochoz-cycle, and the
Mokra-cycle. (2) The range zone of the defined cycles are marked by
clastic intercalations, break and erosion levels, laminite, breccia or
limestone with many intraclasts, nodular textures, intensive
dolomitization or occasionally by silification. The development of low
magnitude and complex cycles of the greatest magnitude generally obtain
the Kassig&#039;s phasis succession. Progressively, the dark micritic
carbonate sediments go over the Amphipora limestones to predominantly
light-grey biostromal and biohermal limestones. Succession may be
modified by local factors, but ranges of major cycles are are
remarkably fast in all cases. (3) The cycles mentioned above are more
restricted to some time-scale intervals than members which are used
usually im mapping. Therefore, these cycles make possible to correlate
borehole cores in inner structures of the Macocha Formation. Each of
the cycles has particularly modified its lithological succession and
biozone sequence, essential in low taxons at least, in context to
development of the whole reef complex (see Hladil 1983). Application of
cycles defined concerns the oil wells drilled in Bohemian massive
slopes, in the &#034;South&#034; region. [original summary]^1";
s[850] = "TSIEN H.-H. (1984).- Récifs dévoniens des Ardennes:
paléoécologie et structure.- Géologie et paléoécologie des récifs [J.
Geister &#038; R. Herb (eds)]: 7.1-7.31.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 11,
ID=6320^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Ardennes^L&#039;étude
des récifs anciens représente un intérêt capital car elle constitue un
cas particulièrement spectaculaire de paléoécologie, elle détient la
clef de problèmes touchants la sédimentation marine calcaire (calcaire
construit, origine de micrite dans les mud mounds, origine de
Stromatactis etc.), en plus, plus de 30 % d&#039;hydrocarbures se
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trouvent dans les complexes récifaux; la plupart des gisements de
nombreux métaux se sont formés en milieux récifaux, et encore, beaucoup
de &#034;marbres&#034; qui peuvent être employés dans la décoration ou
dans l&#039;ameublement sont liés aux récifs (&#034;récifs rouges&#034;
en Belgique). [fragment of an introduction]^1";
s[851] = "MACHADO G., HLADIL J., SLAVIK L., KOPTIKOVA L., MOREIRA N.,
FONSECA M. &#038; FONSECA P. (2011).- An Emsian-Eifelian Calciturbidite
sequence and the possible correlatable pattern of the Basal Chotec
event in Western Ossa-Morena Zone, Portugal (Odivelas Limestone).-
Geologica Belgica 13, 4: 431-446. [see FC&P 36: 37 - without
abstract]-  <b>FC&#038;P</b> 36, 037, ID=6404^<b>Topic(s):
</b>carbonates, volcaniclastics, reef fauna; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L-M, Emsian, Eifelian, Odivelas
Limestone; <b>Geography: </b>Portugal, Ossa Morena Zone^This study
explores a genetic link between modern Atlantic coral mounds and
ancient, sponge-rich carbonate mudmounds based on Ca-carbonate
authigenesis driven by induced-and-supported organomineralization
(ISOM). The potential for ISOM in Atlantic coral mounds is tracked by
peak patterns of fluorescent dissolved organic matter (FDOM) present in
pore waters down to 3 m of sediment depth (Gamma mound, Beta mound, Pen
Duick escarpment, offshore Morocco). The modern coral-rich mound
system, which by itself appears diverse and with a variety of
controlling factors, maintains an excellent potential to drive ISOM and
to share a crucial process of early diagenesis with Phanerozoic sponge
rich carbonate mudmounds.^1";
s[852] = "GOURVENNEC R., PLUSQUELLEC Y., PEREIRA Z., PICARRA J.M., le
MENN J., OLIVEIRA J.T., RAMAO J., ROBARDET M. (2008).- A reassessment
of the Lochkovian (Lower Devonian) benthic faunas and palynomorphs from
the Dornes region (southern Central Iberian Zone, Portugal).-
Communicas Geologicas 95: 5-25.http:&#47;&#47;
repositorio.lneg.pt/handle/10400.9/881.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 75,
ID=6479^<b>Topic(s): </b>; paleontology; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Lochk; <b>Geography: </b>Portugal^A
revision of benthic faunas and palynomorphs previously described from
Dornes Syncline, southern Central Iberian Zone, Portugal, complemented
with recent research, shows that the Serra de Luacao Formation is of
Lochkovian age. The systematics of the benthic fauna, with clear
Gondwana affinities, are described in detail. [original abstract; among
other fossils described is the tabulate coral Ligulodictum ligulatum
(Plusquellec 1965)]^1";
s[853] = "FERNANDEZ-MARTINEZ E., FERNANDEZ L.P., MENDEZ-BEDIA I., SOTO
F., MISTIAEN B. (2010).- Earliest Pragian (Early Devonian) corals and
stromatoporoids from reefal settings in the Cantabrian Zone (N Spain).-
Geologica Acta 8, 3: 301-323.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 78,
ID=6484^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefal benthos; reefal benthos;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Prag; <b>Geography:
</b>Spain N^The oldest reefal episode in the Cantabrian Zone (earliest
Pragian) consists of small biostromal patch reefs, mainly built by
corals and stromatoporoids, and developed on a storm-dominated ramp.
Four outcrops provide the stratigraphic framework in which these reef
facies developed, and these permitted an interpretation of their
depositional setting in terms of a relatively distal or protected
shelf. Six species of stromatoporoids are described: Labechiella sp. 1;
Labechiella sp. 2; Intexodictyon perplexum Yavorsky, 1963; Plectostroma
salairicum (Yavorsky, 1930); Habrostroma centrotum (Girty, 1995); and
Parallelostroma foveolatum (Girty, 1995). [extracted from the
abstract]^1";
s[854] = "HLADIL J., KOPTIKOVA L., GALLE A., SEDLACEK V., PRUNER P.,
SCHNABL P., LANGROVA A., BABEK O., FRANA J., HLADIKOVA J., OTAVA J.,
GERSL M. (2009).- Early middle Frasnian (E-MF) platform reef strata in
the Moravian Karst interpreted as recording the atmospheric dust
changes: the key to understanding perturbations in the punctata
conodont zone.- Bulletin of Geosciences 84: 75-106.- <b>FC&#038;P
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36</b>, p. 114, ID=6552^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef complexes, paleoclimates;
reef complexes; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian
Fra; <b>Geography: </b>Czech Republic, Moravia^The early middle
Frasnian (Upper Devonian) punctata Zone interval of Moravia, Czech
Republic, was chosen, because a pure limestone lacking an obvious
siliciclastic component is present, and because the authors had access
to voluminous surface and subsurface stratigraphic data. Research
methodology included [quotations from abstract, p. 75]: &#034;...
biostratigraphy and facies analysis, magnetic susceptibility (MS),
gamma-ray specteometry (GRS), instrumental neutron activation analysis
(INAA), and finally, separation and assessment of rare non-carbonate
particles.&#034; ... &#034;The most significant disturbance was found
near the mid-punctata Zone level.&#034; They conclude that the exotic
nature of the grains may be due to the Alamo Impact Event in Nevada,
USA [see Aul 2010 &#038; Aul et al. 2010], but feel that a single event
does not explain all their findings.^1";
s[855] = "MACHADO G., HLADIL J., KOPTIKOVA L., FONSECA P.E., ROCHA
F.T., GALLE A. (2009).- The Odivelas Limestone: evidence for a Middle
Devonian reef system in western Ossa-Morena Zone (Portugal).- Geologica
Carpathica 60, 2: 121-137.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 116,
ID=6556^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef system; reef system; <b>Systematics:
</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M; <b>Geography: </b>Portugal^The
Odivelas Limestone constitutes one of the few records of Middle
Devonian sedimentation in the western Ossa-Morena Zone. Although
deformed and metamorphosed the limestones have an abundant fossil
content which allows their positioning as late Eifelian/early Givetian
in age and to relate the reef fauna with the typical Rhenish facies for
the same time period. Magnetic susceptibility analysis was attempted
and is in agreement with the biostratigraphy, but the limited extent of
sections and the metamorphism precludes firm correlations. The field
evidence, petrographic and geochemical analysis point to a close
paleogeographical relation and dependence of the reef system on
volcanic structures which are included in the Beja Igneous Complex. The
age of part of the volcanic and sub-volcanic suite of this complex is
thus constrained. [original abstract]^1";
s[856] = "RODRIGUEZ S., FERNANDEZ-MARTINEZ E., COZAR P.,
VALENZUELA-RIOS J.I., PARDO ALONSO M.V., LIAO J.-C., MAY A. (2010).-
Stratigraphic succession, facies and depositional environment of Emsian
reefal carbonates in the Ossa-Morena Zone (SW Spain).- Neues Jahrbuch
fur Geologie und Palaontologie Abhandlungen 257, 1: 69-83.-
<b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 121, ID=6564^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs carbonates;
reefs, carbonates; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian
Ems; <b>Geography: </b>Spain SW^The Devonian succession between the
Guadiana and Guadalquivir valleys in the Obejo-Valsequillo Domain
comprises more than 600m of shale and sandstone with some interbedded
limestone and marl. The most complete reefal sequences of the region
are exposed in the Guadamez-2 section, which is located on the western
bank of the Guadamez River, near Zalamea de la Serena. It consists
mainly of shale and calcareous shale in its lower part and shaly,
skeletal and reefal limestone in its upper part. Conodont and
brachiopod data indicate that this section spans the interval from the
Lochkovian to at least the upper Emsian. Eight microfacies types have
been identified in the calcareous facies: (A) brachiopod-echinoderm
wackestone/packstone; (B1) echinoderm grainstone; (B2)
echinoderm-bryozoan grainstone/packstone; (C) echinoderm packstone; (D)
tabulate coral rudstone; (E) brachiopod wackestone/packstone; (F)
brachiopod grainstone/packstone; and (G) stromatoporoid and tabulate
coral boundstone/rudstone. Microfacies A, B1, C, E and F represent a
sequence of environments from middle platform (A) to tidal flat (F),
including shoals (B1) and shallow platform facies. Microfacies B2, D
and G represent the development of patch-reefs superimposed on the
shoals. [original abstract]^1";
s[857] = "FRANKE C. (2010).- Marine Fauna der Wiltz-Schichten
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(Ober-Emsium, Unter-Devon) der Mulde von Wiltz und der Daleider
Mulden-Gruppe (Luxemburg, Deutschland): Teil 1.- Ferrantia 58: 5-62.-
<b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 125, ID=6577^<b>Topic(s): </b>; paleontology;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Ems; <b>Geography:
</b>Luxemburg, Germany^A multitude of new finds permit a fundamental
revision of the fossil contents of the Wiltz layers. For this purpose,
approx. 5,700 proofs of finds were evaluated. Due to the numerous
finds, the study will be published in several parts. It turns out that
the species-diversity is very much greater than assumed to date. The
presence of many of genera and species known from other sedimentation
areas have now been proved for the Wiltz-layers in the Wiltz-basin and
Daleiden Synclinal Group. This publication includes plant fossils,
Rhaphidopora sp. cf. Rhaphidopora lonsdalei, Cornulites sp. and
Pterygotoidea fam., gen. et sp. indet. The trilobite Leonaspis grafi
n.sp. is described. * Finally, the area examined can be defined as an
extensive long-lived deposit region of a shallow water situation
extending from close to and far from the coast of the Ardennes-Rhenish
continental shelf with multifold faunistic correspondences to other
regions in the Variscan sea during the upper Emsian. [original
abstract]^1";
s[858] = "HLADIL J. (1995).- Basic information about the sedimentology
and diagenesis of the Koneprusy Reef (Lower Devonian, Pragian, SW
segment of the Central Barrandian Synform).- FC&P 24, 1: 26-41.-
<b>FC&#038;P 24-1</b>, p. 26, ID=6859^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs
sedimentology, bibliography; reefs, sedimentology; <b>Systematics:
</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Prag; <b>Geography: </b>Czech
Republic, Barrandian^The Koneprusy reef is a unique bioclastic complex
of Pragian age that can be compared only with few places in the world
(Carnic Alps, Ufimia Amphitheater of Urals, Rocky Mountains of Canada).
This reef possess a long history of investigation. Rich paleontological
material of the Koneprusy sites is deposited in prominent musea and
universities of the world. There is only roughly estimated that 500
species have been already distinguished by variety of authors. Probable
number of fossil organic species can be limited by 800. Uncovered
complex is situated within the classic area used for the standard
Devonian stratigraphical settings. Discernment of the diagenetical
history can contribute also to the knowledge about the Variscan history
of the Central Europe. [introduction to a short note; major part of the
note is a list of publications, pertaining to the Koneprusy
limestone]^1";
s[859] = "BOULVAIN F., BULTYNCK P., COEN M., COEN-AUBERT M., LACROIX
D., LALOUX M., CASIER J.-G., DEJONGHE L., DUMOULIN V., GHYSEL P.,
GODEFROID J., HELSEN S., MOURAVIEFF N.A., SARTENAER P., TOURNEUR F.,
VANGUESTAIN M. (1999).- Les Formations du Frasnien de la Belgique.-
Mem. Geol. Surv. Belgium 44: 126 pp., 60 figs.- <b>FC&#038;P 29-1</b>,
p. 48, ID=7041^<b>Topic(s): </b>geology, lithostratigraphy;
lithostratigraphy; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian
Fra; <b>Geography: </b>Ardennes^This memoir on the Frasnian formations
of Belgium is the result of meetings and field trips of the National
Subcommission on Devonian Stratigraphy. It was prepared in
collaboration with geologists involved in the new mapping programm of
Wallonia at scale 1/25 000. Seventeen formations are described. Six of
them (Aisemont, Barvaux, Bovesse, Franc-Waret, Matagne en Rhisnes) are
well known from literature. The eleven others (Grands Breux, Huccorgne,
Lambermont, Lustin, Moulin Lienaux, Neuville, Philippeville, Pont de la
Folle, Presles and Valisettes) were introduced during the last twenty
five years. All these formations are revised and presented in files
giving a brief historical account, location of the reference sections,
lithology, limits and thickness at the stratotype or the reference
sections, lateral variations, ages and eventual uses. Furthermore, each
formation is documented by the location of the outcrops on a portion of
the relevant topographic map (scale 1/10 000) and by a cross-section or
a stratigraphic log of the stratotype or other reference sections.
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Lastly, the tables in the opening section provide information on the historical subdivisions of the Frasnian in Belgium, the stratigraphic correlation between the Frasnian formations from different structural units recognized in this work and the stratigraphic distribution of the taxa of the fossil groups cited in the text. [original summary]^1";
s[860] = "BARTZSCH K., WEYER D. (1986).- Biostratigraphie der Devon/Karbon Grenze im Bohlen-Profil bei Saalfeld (Thuringen, DDR).- Zeitschrift der geologischen Wissenschaften 14: 147-152.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-2</b>, p. 29, ID=0651^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian &#47; Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Thuringia^^1";
s[861] = "POTY E., TOURNEUR F, JAVAUX E. (1991).- The uppermost Devonian and the Lower Carboniferous coral faunas of Belgium.- Excursion A1, VI International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and Porifera, Muenster,101 pp.- <b>FC&#038;P 20-2</b>, p. 49, ID=2912^<b>Topic(s): </b>excursion guide; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fam &#47; Carboniferous Tour; <b>Geography: </b>Ardennes^^1";
s[862] = "GISCHLER E. (1996).- Late Devonian - Early Carboniferous deep-water coral assemblages and sedimentation on a Devonian seamount: Iberg Reef, Harz Mts., Germany.- Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology 123, 1-4: 297-322.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-2</b>, p. 67, ID=3170^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, biocoenoses; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian U &#47; Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Harz^Growth of the Middle Late Devonian Iberg Reef, a small atoll in the Variscan Geosyncline of central Europe, ceased towards the end of the Frasnian. During the Famennian and Dinantian, the reef continuously subsided relative to sea level. In the latest Dinantian the reef was covered by clastics. Five deep-water organism assemblages colonized the Famennian-Dinantian seamount successively. They are well comparable to recent organism communities on deepwater coral banks. In the Famennian, abundant crinoids and ancillary rugose corals and brachiopods colonized the reef top. During the Late Tournaisian, a coral-crinoid assemblage established on the reef. It developed into a varied fauna of corals, crinoids, trilobites, brachiopods, bivalves, gastropods, and goniatites in the Early and Middle Visean. The Late Visean assemblage was dominated by goniatites and pseudoplanktonic bivalves. In the latest Visean, a monospecific brachiopod fauna and small microbial buildups thrived in extreme environmental conditions on the reef top. The skeletal debris of the organisms was eroded post-mortem and only accumulated in current-protected depressions of the reef surface, along with carbonate mud. Local depressions include hollows on the reef top, neptunian dikes, and pore space of a breccia that formed due to intensive shattering of the reef top during nearby volcanic activity. During most of the Famennian and Tournaisian, there is a hiatus caused by non-deposition. Only reworked Famennian and Tournaisian conodonts recovered from Upper Tournaisian-Middle Visean limestones give evidence of marine conditions on top of the reef. The sedimentary environment on the drowned atoll compares well to that on recent guyots, including hiatuses, slow and patchy sedimentation, erosion and redeposition. Both the aftermath of the Frasnian &#47; Famennian extinction that drastically reduced metazoan reef builders and a trend towards lower temperatures in the Famennian and Dinantian are believed to have produced the reestablishment of a shallow water reef on the drowning Devonian atoll.^1";
s[863] = "CONIL R., GROESSENS E., CARPENTIER-LEJEUNE M., PEL J., TSIEN H.-H. (1975).- Dévonien et Carbonifère (Coraux et formations récifales) du Nord de la France et Belgique.- Second Symposium Intern. sur les Coraux et Récifs coralliens fossiles, Livret-Guide, Excursion C, Paris 1975. Serv. Géol. Belgique, Bruxelles: 90 pp., 48 figs, 5 pls, 1 dépl.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-2</b>, p. 56, ID=5261^<b>Topic(s): </b>excursion guide; Anthozoa reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
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<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian, Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>France
N, Ardennes^^1";
s[864] = "POTY E. (1985).- Rugose corals at the Devonian-Carboniferous
boundary in western Europe.- Tenth International Congress of
Carboniferous Stratigraphy and Geology, Compte Rendu 4: 147.-
<b>FC&#038;P 15-2</b>, p. 32, ID=0688^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian
&#47; Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>Europe W^^1";
s[865] = "GALLE A. (1984).- Rugosni korali a biostratigrafie paleozoika
ve vrtu Ostravice jizne od Ostravy [Rugosa and biostratigraphy of
Palaeozic in Ostravice borehole, south of Ostrava].- Acta Universitatis
Carolinae Geologica 3: 237-249.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-1.2</b>, p. 25,
ID=0863^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy; Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian, Carboniferous;
<b>Geography: </b>Czech Republic, Silesia^^1";
s[866] = "RODRIGUEZ S. (1985).- Aportaciones de los corales rugosos a
la datacion del Devonico y Carbonifero de Ossa Morena.- 5a Reunion del
Grupo de Ossa Morena, Temas Geologico Mineros 7: 2-6; Instituto
Geologico y Minero de Espana.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-1.2</b>, p. 25,
ID=0876^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy; Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian, Carboniferous;
<b>Geography: </b>Spain, Ossa Morena^^1";
s[867] = "CHWIEDUK E. (2005).- Late Devonian and Early Carboniferous
Rugosa from Western Pomerania, northern Poland.- Acta Geologica
Polonica 55, 4: 393-443.- <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 30,
ID=1226^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian &#47; Carboniferous;
<b>Geography: </b>Poland NW^The taxonomic description of the Late
Devonian and Early Carboniferous Rugosa from the boundary area of the
Precambrian East European Craton and the Palaeozoic platform of Central
Europe is presented. Palaeontological analysis and the stratigraphical
distribution of the corals in Western Pomerania enabled recognition of
several faunistic events, which reflect evolutionary trends in rugose
corals. The pre-crisis Frasnian coral fauna, dominated by colonial
forms both massive [Disphyllia laxa (Gürich, 1896), Hexagonaria
hexagona kowalae Wrzolek, 1992, ?Frechastraea] and branching
[Disphyllum kweihsiense Yoh, 1937, Peneckiella ?fascicularis (Soshkina,
1952), Thamnophyllum monozonatum (Soshkina, 1939), Peneckiella
szulczewskii Rózkowska, 1979], developed on the carbonate platform
extending along the edge of the East European Craton. The similarity of
these faunas to Rugosa faunas from southern Poland is significant. The
coral fauna was reduced significantly after the Kellwasser crisis.
Colonial corals disappeared altogether and solitary dissepimented forms
were markedly reduced. The subsequent Late Famennian radiation caused a
significant quantitative and qualitative differentiation of the coral
faunas. In addition to the well-known &#039;Cyathaxonia fauna&#039;,
warm and shallow-water solitary corals appeared in the latest
Famennian. The stratigraphically important taxa of the latest Famennian
include: Campophyllum Milne-Edwards &#038; Haime, 1850, ?Palaeosmilia
aquisgranense (Frech, 1885), Bounophyllum pomeranicum sp.nov. and
Guerichiphyllum kowalense Rózkowska, 1969. The latest Famennian
regression caused subdivision of the Pomeranian area into at least two
sedimentary basins, separated by shallows, with peculiar ecological
conditions, and the appearance of numerous endemic taxa. This
regressive interval contains, however, numerous levels yielding less
restricted faunas, which suggest the intermittent appearance of more
open-sea conditions.^1";
s[868] = "WEYER D. (1981).- Korallen der Devon/Karbon-Grenze aus
hemipelagischer Cephalopoden-Fazies im mitteleuropaischen variszischen
Gebirge - Bathybalva n.g., Thuriantha n.g. (Rugosa).- Freiberger
Forschungsheft C363: 111-125.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-2</b>, p. 65,
ID=1798^<b>Topic(s): </b>pelagic facies; Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian &#47;
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Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>Europe, Central^Devonian &#47;
Carboniferous boundary beds of cephalopod facies type within the
central European Variscan Mountains contain mostly unknown coral faunas
including new genera, two of which are described from the reference
sections of Bohlen near Saalfeld and of Hoenetal railroad cut at
Oberroedinghausen. Bathybalva n.g. is classified as a primitive member
of Metriophyllinae, similar to the Silurian Asthenophyllum Grubbs 1939,
but with apomorphic lamellar septal microstructure; one species
Bathybalva crassa n.sp. has been found in the lower Tournaisian
Gattendorfia-Stufe (lower part, Siphonodella sulcata and Siphonodella
duplicata zone) of Rhenish and Thuringian Mountains. Thuriantha n.g.,
with monotypic type species Thuriantha muelleri n.sp., occurs in the
upper Gattendorfia-Stufe (Gattendorfia crassa zone) of Thuringia and is
a Scleractinia-like descendant from Laccophyllum Simpson 1900 (?
Petraiinae). [original summary]^1";
s[869] = "FEDOROWSKI J. (1973).- Rugose Corals Polycoelaceae and
Tachylasmatina subord. n. from Dalnia in the Holy Cross Mts.- Acta
Geologica Polonica 23, 1: 89-133.- <b>FC&#038;P 2-2</b>, p. 15,
ID=4793^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian ? Carboniferous;
<b>Geography: </b>Poland, Holy Cross^Fourteen new species of
tetracorals have been described from the neptunian dykes on Dalnia Hill
(Wocklumeria or Gattendorfia Stage) in the Holy Cross Mts, and assigned
to nine genera (three new ones) and four families (one new family and
one new subfamily). Corals with the pentaphylloid type of septal
insertion have been separated to form a new suborder Tachylasmatina,
their separation from the superfamily Polycoelaceae being based on
their different ontogeny.^1";
s[870] = "POTY E., DEVUYST F.-X., HANCE L. (2006).- Upper Devonian and
Mississippian foraminiferal and rugose coral zonations of Belgium and
northern France: a tool for Eurasian correlations.- Geological Magazine
143, 6: 829-857.- <b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p. 56, ID=2345^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biozonation; Rugosa, forams, stratigraphy; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria Foraminifera; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian U
&#47; Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>Ardennes, France N^The
radiation of early Carboniferous foraminifers and rugose corals
following the Devonian-Carboniferous crisis offers the best tool for
high-resolution correlations in the Mississippian, together with the
conodonts in the Tournaisian, notable in the Namur-Dinant Basin.
However, some of the guides are facies-controlled and an integrated
approach combining biostratigraphy, Sedimentology and sequence
stratigraphy is critical to identify delayed entries, potential
stratigraphic gaps and to avoid diachronous correlations. The main
difficulty is in correlating shallow and deeper water facies at any
given time. In existing zonations, the Viséan part of the scheme is
always more detailed, reflecting the widespread development of
shallow-water platforms in the early Viséan which created conditions
more suitable for foraminifers and rugose corals over larger areas. In
contrast, the Tournaisian zones, less well documented, reflect
unfavourable environmental conditions in the lower ramp (Dinant
Sedimentation Area) and pervasive dolomitization of the inner ramp
(Condroz and Namur Sedimentation Area). Recent progress in
understanding the Belgian early Carboniferous sequence stratigraphy and
lithostratigraphy, and revision of the biostratigraphy of the key
sections, strongly modify former biostratigraphic interpretations.
Improvements mainly concern the latest Devonian, the late Tournaisian
and the early Viséan. The late Devonian and the Tournaisian are equated
with foraminifer zones DFZ1 to DFZ8 and MFZ1 to MFZ8 respectively. The
Viséan correlates with zones MFZ9 to MFZ14. Zone MFZ15 straddles the
Viséan- Namurian boundary and Zone MFZ16 is the youngest Mississippian
zone. The rugose corals allow the recognition of the zones, RC0 to RC9,
covering the Strunian (late Famennian) to Serpukhovian interval.
Discrepancies with former zonations are discussed. The Moliniacian
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Stage is emended to restore the coincidence between the base and that
of the Viséan.^1";
s[871] = "SEMENOFF-TIAN-CHANSKY P. (1988).- Corals from the
Devonian-Carboniferous Boundary at La Serre (Montagne-Noire, France).-
Courier Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg 100: 129-138.- <b>FC&#038;P
18-1</b>, p. 26, ID=2221^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, Heterocorallia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa Heterocorallia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian &#47; Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>France, Montagne
Noire^Preliminary description of a small coral fauna from the Devonian
Carboniferous boundary section at La Serre, near Cabrieres, Herault
(selected as Global Boundary Stratotype to be submitted to the
International Commission of Stratigraphy, Washington 1989). * This
faunule consists of small solitary rugose corals, with tabulates and
heterocorals (Sutherlandia, Heterophyllia) partly related to the
&#034;Cyathaxonia fauna&#034; from the cephalopod facies of northern
Europe, particularly the Holy Cross Mountains. Succeeding the Famennian
metriophyllids of the basal unit (upper Palmatolepis expansa Zone) and
after an interval of beds nearly devoid of corals, an obvious change
coincides apparently with the boundary as defined by conodonts. It is
characterized by the appearance of Carboniferous genera with dominant
plerophyllids and some forms indicative of the Lowermost Tournaisian.
The very beginning of this Carboniferous fauna occurs at the base of
the Siphonodella sulcata Zone. * [Listed are] 11 genera, [with] 13
species of which most are new and provisionally described under open
nomenclature.^1";
s[872] = "BLESS M.J.M., BRAUCKMANN C., CONIL R., HERBIG H.-G., POTY E.,
RIBBERT K.-H., STREEL M., WEBER H.M. (1998).- Ein Devon &#47;
Karbon-Grenzprofil im Untergrund der Niederrheinischen Bucht bei
Krefeld.- Fortschritte in der Geologie von Rheinland und Westfalen 37:
55-79.- <b>FC&#038;P 29-1</b>, p. 48, ID=7039^<b>Topic(s): </b>geology;
geology; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian &#47; Carboniferous; <b>Geography:
</b>Germany, Krefeld area^[stromatoporoids were identified in a deep
borehole through the Strunian (Tournai la) interval in the Krefeld
area; Amphipora aff. pervesiculata Lecompte is identified and
illustrated from these beds and Atelodictyon ratingense is identified
from the basal limestones]^1";
s[873] = "STASINSKA A. (1973).- Tabulate corals from Dalnia in the Holy
Cross Mountains.- Acta Geologica Polonica 23, 1: 83-88.- <b>FC&#038;P
6-2</b>, p. 23, ID=0165^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian U &#47;
Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>Poland, Holy Cross^Four new species
of tabulate corals have been described from the neptunian dykes on
Dalnia Hill (Wocklumeria or Gattendorfia Stage) in the Holy Cross Mts.
These species, viz. Emmonsia dalniae sp.n., Michelinopora sulczewkii
sp. n., Acaciapora infracarbonica sp.n. and Kueichowpora~~polo-nica
sp.n. are indicative of Lower Carboniferous age of the deposits they
are containedin. [original summary]^1";
s[874] = "NOWINSKI A. (1976).- Tabulata and Chaetetida from the
Devonian and Carboniferous of Southern Poland.- Palaeontologia Polonica
35: 125 pp., 21 figs, 27 pls.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-1</b>, p. 23,
ID=5513^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata, Chaetetida; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria Porifera; Tabulata Chaetetida; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian, Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>Poland S^The results of
studies on Tabulata and Chaetetida from the Givetian, Frasnian and
Visean of the Cracow-Silesian Upland (Cracow Region) and from the
Visean of south-western part of the Holy Cross Mountains (Galezice) are
presented. Fourty-one species of Tabulata (orders: Favositida,
Syringoporida, Auloporida) including eighteen new species, and six
species of Chaetetida (family Chaetetidae) including three new species
are described. Following new species are designated: Squameofavosites
megasquamatus sp.n., S. (Dictyofavosites) pachyfavositoides sp.n.,
Emmonsia czarnieckii sp.n., Michelinia aseptata sp.n., Palaeacis orlei
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sp.n., Thamnopora striatoporoides sp.n., Alveolitella rarispinosa
sp.n., Crassialveolites polonicus sp.n., Natalophyllum dubiensis sp.n.,
Tyrganolites frasnianus sp.n., Syringopora sinusoidea sp.n., S.
subreticulata sp.n., S. tenuitheca sp.n., S. pachysiphonata sp.n.,
Multithecopora polonica sp.n., M. spinosa sp.n., Syringoporella
longituba sp.n., Sinopora polonica sp.n., Cyclochaetetes tuberculosus
sp.n., Chaetetella (Chaetetiporella) heterozoa sp.n., Ch.
(Chaetetiporella) rotaiformis sp.n. * It has been stated here that only
two types of asexual reproduction occur in Tabulata: (1) intracalicular
budding, and (2) longitudinal division. Three variants of
intracalicular budding have been studied in detail: (a) intravisceral
budding realized by wall outgrowths or invaginations in the wall of
parent calices; (b) mural budding, and (c) extravisceral budding. The
comparison of described Tabulata and Chaetetida assemblages with
contemporaneous assemblages of Europe and Asia indicates that: (1) the
Givetian assemblage of Debnik anticline is mixed and rather poor in
species; (2) the Frasnian assemblage of Debnik anticline displays great
similarity to West-European tabulate corals, (3) the Visean assemblage
from the Holy Cross Mountains (Galezice), except of a few local
components, is close to the West-European assemblages. The assemblages
of Chaetetida from the Visean of the Holy Cross Mountains (Galezice)
have many species common with East-European assemblages (Moscow Basin).
[original abstract]^1";
s[875] = "BLIECK A., BRICE D., COURVILLE P., CRONIER C., DERYCKE C.,
HUBERT B., MISTIAEN B., NICOLLIN J.-P., ZAPALSKI M.K. (2006).- La Vie
en Ardenne occidentale au Paléozoique supérieur (Dévonien-Carbonifere,
416 a 299 Ma): paléobiodiversité, événements paléobiologiques,
paléoenvironnements, paléobiogéographie.- Géologie de la France 2006,
1-2: 21-27.- <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 93, ID=1349^<b>Topic(s):
</b>paleontology; Cnidaria, Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria
Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian, Carboniferous; <b>Geography:
</b>Ardennes^The Ardenne Massif is part of a complex of Palaeozoic
outcrops between the Channel in the west and the Rhine river and beyond
in the east. It has registered both the Caledonian and the Hercynian
orogenies. Originally part of a terrane located north of the Gondwana
supercontinent (Avalonia), it became an element of the southern margin
of the Old Red Sandstone Continent (ORSC, also called Euramerica,
Laureuropa, or Laurussia) in the Devonian and Carboniferous, when it
suffered the effects of the Hercynian orogeny by collision of the ORSC
and Gondwana. These global tectonic events, linked to climatic changes
due to continental drift, had profound consequences on the living
organisms of the Ardenne Massif. Here we focus on some aspects of a
series of animal groups of western Ardenne, being elements of either
the benthos (brachiopods, trilobites), or the reefal environments
(tabulate corals, stromatopores), or the nekton (vertebrates, including
the first tetrapods). When vertebrates (&#034;fishes&#034;) and
brachiopods were quite abundant as early as the base of the Devonian,
mostly in siliciclastic facies, reefal organisms appear only in the
Emsian, and become abundant in the Eifelian, with the development of a
carbonate platform. Reefs or reef-like buildings occur up to the Early
Carboniferous, where new fish assemblages are known. Trilobites occur
often with brachiopod-bearing communities. The trilobite-rich locality
of the &#034;Mur des Douaniers&#034;, at the former French/Belgian
boundary, is an example of an early Eifelian Fossil-Lagerstätte, now
protected as a Nature Reserve. [original abstract]^1";
s[876] = "ARETZ M., CHEVALIER E. (2007).- After the collapse of
stromatoporid-coral reefs - the Famennian and Dinantian reefs of
Belgium: much more than Waulsortian mounds.- Geological Society,
London, Special Publications 275 [Alvaro J.J., Aretz M., Boulvain F.,
Munnecke A., Vachard D. &#038; Vennin E. (eds): Palaeozoic Reefs and
Bioaccumulations: Climatic and Evolutionary Controls]: 163-188.-
<b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p. 90, ID=2411^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs,
extinctions; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian
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Fam &#47; Carboniferous Tour; <b>Geography: </b>Ardennes^Reef
development in the Famennian and Carboniferous successions of Belgium
is more common than previously thought, and 10 broad time intervals of
reef development can be differentiated. Reef formation is due to a
variety of reef fabrics. Microbial communities are important for most
reef frameworks, and often crucial for formation and stabilization of
frameworks. Larger skeletal frameworks are rare. However, the
interaction of skeletal bioconstructors and microbial communities is
common, and results in successful reef building. However, microbial
communities are still the backbone of these reefs.The majority of reefs
are small, and a significant number formed in environments of
restricted marine facies. Large reefs developed only in the late
Tournaisian and late Viséan. Their initiation and formation was
controlled by the geometry of the shelf. Three hierarchical levels,
discussed below under the headings palaeobiology, local environment,
and regional and global environment, controlled reef formation.
Important limiting factors were relative water depth, sea-level
oscillations, climate, shelf geometry and the needs of the individual
bioconstructor.In general, Belgian reef diversity reflects the global
picture, but significant differences can be recognized in the different
time slices. In particular, the abundance of middle Viséan reefs is a
unique feature. The onset of the Variscian orogeny terminated all reef
development in Belgium, and reefs younger than late Viséan are
unknown.^1";
s[877] = "GISCHLER E. (1992).- Das devonische Atoll von Iberg und
Winterberg im Harz nach Ende des Riffwachstums.- Geol. Jb. A 129:
5-193.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-2</b>, p. 57, ID=3357^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs,
post-reefal deposits; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian Fam &#47; Carboniferous Tour; <b>Geography: </b>Germany,
Harz^Growth of the Devonian (Middle to Upper) atoll of Iberg and
Winterberg in the Harz Mts. ceased towards the end of the Frasnian.
After the death of the last reef-building organisms, from Famennian to
Gattendorfia Stage (cuI), the reef persisted in the shallow water
environment. During this time there is a hiatus caused by
nondeposition. Only conodonts accumulated in hollows on the old reef.
Reworked conodonts in Dinantian limestones provide evidence for marine
conditions during the Famennian and the time of the Gattendorfia Stage.
An exception are neptunian dikes that opened during the Upper
marginifera Zone (do II/III) and were filled with crinoidal limestones.
[first fragment of extensive summary]^1";
s[878] = "ZAGORA I., ZAGORA K. (1999).- Zur Biostratigraphie des
Oberdevons und Unterkarbons der Forschungsbohrung Pudagla 1/86 auf der
Insel Usedom (NE-Deutschland).- Greifswalder Geowissenschaftliche
Beiträge 6: 347-365; Greifswald.- <b>FC&#038;P 31-2</b>, p. 31,
ID=7129^<b>Topic(s): </b>geology; geology; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian U - Carboniferous L; <b>Geography:
</b>Germany NE^The borehole Pudagla 1/86 on the isle of Usedom is the
most northwesterly situated deep well in Germany. This borehole is
7550m deep. Below younger deposits the Lower Carboniferous, the Upper
Devonian and partially the Middle Devonian were pierced. The authors
examined biostratigraphically the Lower Carboniferous and the Upper
Devonian beds. The most important results of this work are published in
this paper. The work involves investigations concerning foraminifers,
tentacilites and calcareous algae. Contrary to the isle of Rügen, the
Lower Carboniferous contains volcanic rocks. The age of volvanic
activity is determinable by fossils biostratigraphically. [original
abstract]^1";
s[879] = "KACHANOV E.I. (1975).- O svyazi periodichnosti razvitiya
rannekamennougol&#039;nykh korallov s osnovnymi podrazdeleniyami
niznego Karbona Urala [link between the periodicity in the development
of the Early Carboniferous corals and the main stratigraphic units of
the lower Carboniferous of the Urals].- Akademiya Nauk SSSR,
Ural&#039;skiy Nauchnyy Tsentr, Inst. Geol. Geokhimii Trudy &#47; 25:
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94-109 &#47; Smirnov, G. A. and Papulov, G. N., ed_s., Kamennougolnye
otlozheniya na Urale &#47;Carboniferous deposits of. the Urals.-
<b>FC&#038;P 6-1</b>, p. 26, ID=0056^<b>Topic(s): </b>phylogeny,
biostratigraphy; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>Russia,
Urals^Role of corals in identifying time-stratigraphic units^1";
s[880] = "KACHANOV E.I. (1976).- Granitsa mezhdu Turneyskim i Vizeyskim
yarusami na Urale po korallam [boundary between Tournaisian and Visean
in the Urals according to the corals].- Sovetskaya Geologiya 10:
68-77.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-1</b>, p. 26, ID=0057^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biostratigraphy; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Tour &#47; Vise; <b>Geography:
</b>Russia, Urals^^1";
s[881] = "KACHANOV E.I. (1976).- Korally nizhnego Namyura Urala v
svyazi s problemoy Namyurskogo Yarusa [corals of the Lower Namurian
deposits of the Urals in connection with the problem of the Namurian
Stage].- Sovetskaya Geologiya 04: 118-124.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-2</b>, p.
16, ID=0129^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Nam;
<b>Geography: </b>Russia, Urals^^1";
s[882] = "WEYER D. (1975).- Korallen aus dem Obertournai der Insel
Hiddensee.- Zeitschrift der geologischen Wissenschaften 3 (1975):
927-949.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 37, ID=0271^<b>Topic(s):
</b>taxonomy, new taxa; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Tour; <b>Geography:
</b>Germany, Hidden Isl^Few small Tabulata and Rugosa corals of a
&#034;Zaphrentis phase&#034; (Cyathaxonia facies) occur in Upper
Tournaisian dark calcareous shales of boring Ruegen 2 in the North of
Hiddensee island. The fauna has strong affinities to similar
communities of the Lower Visean of Yorkshire. The genera Sutherlandia,
Cladochonus, Pentaphyllum, Ufimia. Zaphrentites, Saleelasma?, Rylstonia
and Cyathaxonia are recorded with new species Pentaphyllum hithis n.sp.
Pentaphyllum hibernicum balticum n. subsp., and Rylstonia smythi
n.sp.^1";
s[883] = "GORSKIY I.I. (1978).- Korally Srednego Karbona zapadnogo
sklona Urala [Middle Carboniferous corals of the western slope of the
Urals].- Korally srednego Karbona zapadnogo sklona Urala; Nauka,
Moskva: 224 pp., 43 figs, 3 tab., 23 pls.- <b>FC&#038;P 8-2</b>, p. 31,
ID=0311^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous M; <b>Geography:
</b>Russia, Urals^The book deals with all Middle Carboniferous tabulate
and rugose corals known from the western slope of the Ural mountains.
The first chapter gives a brief history of investigation on Middle
Carboniferous corals. The second chapter contains descriptions of the
stratigraphical units and their position, together with the fossil
assemblages (corals and others). Theme of the third chapter is the
correlation of the coral faunas and also the stratigraphy with those
from other regions of the USSR, Western Europe and China. The main part
of the book contains descriptions of 65 species and subspecies. 43 are
new ones together with one subgenus - Lophophyllum (Konickophylloides)
n.sub.-gen. [described are: Chaetetes, Multithe??????, Cladochonus,
Amplexus, Hapsiphyllum, &#034;Zaphrentis&#034;, Caninia, Pseudotimania,
Bothrophyllum, Campophyllum, Lophophyllidium, Lophophyllum
(Lophophyllum), L. (Koninckophyllum), L. (Arachnolasma), L.
(Pischerina), Lithostrotion, Orionastraea, Lithostrotionella,
Lytvophyllum, Corwenia, Kionophyllum, Cravenia, Dibunophyllum; new
subgenus: Lophophyllum (Koninckophylloides), with type species L. (K.)
uralicum from the Middle Carboniferous of Bashkiria: p. 132, pl. 18: 2,
3]^1";
s[884] = "KACHANOV E.I. (1978).- Rasprostraneniye i Stratigraficheskoe
znachenie rannenamyurskikh korallov na Urale [distribution and
stratigraphic significance of the early Namurian corals of the Urals].-
Akademiya Nauk SSSR, Ministerstvo Geologii SSSR, Mezhvedomstvenny
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Stratigraficheskiy SSSR Trudy 6: 196-198.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-2</b>, p. 40, ID=0315^<b>Topic(s): </b>distribution; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Nam; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Urals^^1";
s[885] = "KACHANOV E.I. (1979).- Obyom i granitsy stratigraficheskikh podrazdeleniy Nizhnego Karbona Urala po korallum [intervals and boundaries of stratigraphic subdivisions of the Lower Carboniferous of the Urals based on corals].- Paleontologicheskaya kharakteristika osnovnykh podrazdeleniy karbona: 263-267; Nauka, Moskva.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 40, ID=0316^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Urals^^1";
s[886] = "RODRIGUEZ S. (1984).- Carboniferous corals from eastern Cantabrian Mountains: paleogeographic implications.- Palaeontographica Americana 54: 433-436 [Oliver W. A. Jr et al. (eds): Recent advances in the paleobiology and geology of the Cnidaria: Proceedings of the 4th International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria].- <b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p. 50, ID=1001^<b>Topic(s): </b>geography; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>Spain, Cantabrian Mts^^1";
s[887] = "WEYER D. (2001).- Korallen im Unterkarbon Deutschlands.- Abhandlungen und Berichte fur Naturkunde 23: 57-91.- <b>FC&#038;P 30-1</b>, p. 28, ID=1541^<b>Topic(s): </b>distribution; corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>Germany^Coral faunas (Rugosa, Heterocorallia, Tabulata) from the German Lower Carboniferous are summarized in a biostraigraphical-facial review based on literature, historical collections and unpublished materials.^1";
s[888] = "ARETZ M. (2001).- The Upper Viséan coral bearing horizons of Royseux - the development of an unusual facies in Belgian Early Carboniferous.- Bulletin of the Tohoku University Museum 1 [Proceedings of the 8th International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and Porifera]: 86-095.- <b>FC&#038;P 30-1</b>, p. 30, ID=1551^<b>Topic(s): </b>facies; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Vise; <b>Geography: </b>Ardennes^Two coral horizons in the Anhée Formation (Upper Visean) of Roseux are an unusual development for the Early Carboniferous of Belgium. The first horizon is found at the base, the second one at the top of the sequence +2. Only this sequence reflects a deepening-upward and a shallowing-upward trend, in contrast to the other sequences, which display a shallowing-upward trend only. Three evolutionary stages (stabilization, colonization, diversification) can be recognised in a biostrome forming the first coral horizon. A second biostrome principally constructed by Siphonodendron junceum forms the base of the complex second coral-horizon. This horizon is followed by pebbly rudstones and a coral thicket of Siphonodendron martini. Changes in the coral-fauna are connected with changes in the paleoenvironment, caused by sea level fluctuations and/or changes in the geometry of the seafloor. Corals ot the genus Siphonodendron seem to have high ecological variability and distribution.^1";
s[889] = "POTY E. (1981).- The stratigraphy and paleobiogeography of Belgian Visean corals.- Acta Palaeontologica Polonica 25, 3-4: 587-595.- <b>FC&#038;P 11-1</b>, p. 47, ID=1761^<b>Topic(s): </b>stratigraphy, biogeography; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Vise; <b>Geography: </b>Ardennes^Rugose coral assemblages may be used to characterize Belgian Visean strata but there are some differences between contemporary coral assemblages from the Namur-Dinant basin and from the Vise area (Campine-Brabant basin). The Namur-Dinant basin was a relatively closed environment usually separated from the Vise area by some kind of barrier. Corals could have migrated into it from Ireland or are endemic. In contrast, the Vise area was an open environment with corals showing affinities with those of the British Central Province,
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the USSR and Africa.^1";
s[890] = "POTY E. (1981).- Corals [in: Bless M. J. M. et al. (eds): Preliminary report on Lower Tertiary-Upper Cretaceous and Dinantian-Famennian rocks in the boreholes Heugem-1/1a and Kastanjelaan-2 (Maastricht, the Netherlands)].- Mededelingen Rijks Geologische Dienst 35, 15: 345-351.- <b>FC&#038;P 11-1</b>, p. 53, ID=1792^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>Netherlands^^1";
s[891] = "CONIL R., GROESSENS E., LALOUX M., POTY E., TOURNEUR F. (1990).- Carboniferous guide Foraminifera, Corals and Conodonts in the Franco-Belgian and in the Campine Basins. Their potentiality for widespread correlations.- Courier Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg 130: 15-30.- <b>FC&#038;P 20-1.1</b>, p. 13, ID=2787^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy; stratigraphy, zonations; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>Ardennes, France N^In Belgium and adjacent areas, 38 biozones (including 43 subzones) can be distinguished in the interval ranging from the base of the Strunian to the top of Yeadonian. These are illustrated on three range charts. The subdivisions of the Dinantian are based essentially on conodonts, foraminifera and rugose corals. The Namurian stages (with the exception of the Pendleian) are recognized by means of goniatites and, from some limestone layers, of conodonts and foraminifera. The most of the biozones can be traced in Western Europe and a large number of them along the Eurasian province. The conodonts, foraminifera and rugose corals which can be used for widespread correlations in the Lower Carboniferous have been checked.^1";
s[892] = "RODRIGUEZ S., FALCES S., COZAR P. (1996).- Excursion A1. Cuenca Carbonifera de Los Santos de Mainiona.- In: T. Palacios &#038; R. Gozalo (eds) Comunicaciones XII Jornadas de Paleontologia: 129-147. Universidad de Extremadura.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-1</b>, p. 14, ID=3788^<b>Topic(s): </b>geology, excursion guide; geology, corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>Spain SW^^1";
s[893] = "RODRIGUEZ S. (1996).- Development of coral reef-facies during the Visean at Los Santos de Maimona, SW Spain.- Geological Society Special Publication 107 [Strogen P., Somerville I.D. &#038; Jones G.L. (eds): Recent advances in Carboniferous geology]: 145-152.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-1</b>, p. 14, ID=3789^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral reefs facies; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Vise; <b>Geography: </b>Spain SW^^1";
s[894] = "RODRIGUEZ S., FALCES S. (1994).- Coral distribution patterns in the Los Santos de Maimona Lower Carboniferous Basin (Badajoz, SW Spain).- Courier Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg 172 [Oekentorp-Kuester P. (ed.) Proceedings of the VI. International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and Porifera, Vol. 2]: 193-202.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 18, ID=4075^<b>Topic(s): </b>distribution; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>Spain SW^The Los Santos de Maimona Basin comprises more than 1000 m of Upper Visean rocks of varying lithology, divided into 8 lithostratigraphic units, from 0 to 7. Clastic sediments and volcanic rocks are dominant in units 0, 2, 5 and 7; carbonate sediments are common in units 1, 3, 4 and 6, and scarce in units 2 and 5. The varied environments of the different units provide an excellent way of comparing the coral distribution effect of ecological factors. In addition, the order of appearance of lithostrotionids, similar to that in Belgium, allows precise dating of the units containing colonial Rugosa. Corals are common in all carbonate units. Unit 1 yielded abundant fasciculate (both rugose and tabulate), and solitary corals, mainly dissepimented. Massive and fasciculate colonial corals are common in Unit 3, in which solitary corals are scarce. In Units 4-6 solitary undissepimented corals are dominant; some colonial corals also occur.^1";
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s[895] = "WEYER D. (1994).- Korallen im Untertournai-Profil von Drewer (Rheinisches Schiefergebirge).- Geol. Palaeont. Westf. 29: 177-221. [in German, with English summary].- <b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>, p. 39, ID=4235^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Tour; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Rhenish Mts^Drewer (Rhenish Massif) and Saalfeld (Thuringian Massif) are the two most important German localities yielding corals of top Upper Famennian and basal Lower Tournaisian times, between the Hangenberg and the crenulata events (Upper praesulcata Zone to sandbergi Zone). The Anthozoan community of Drewer is reviewed (both Tabulata and Rugosa), and the following taxa are described: Cyathaxonia n.sp. A, n.gen. n.sp. (aff. Kabakovitchiella), Hebukophyllum priscum (Muenster 1840), Drewerelasma schindewolfi Weyer 1973, Pentaphyllum walliseri n.sp., Commutia schmidti n.sp., Commutia longiseptata Fedorowski 1973. ^1";
s[896] = "KACHANOV E.I. (1970).- Corals and historical development of the Lower Carboniferous sea on the eastern slope of southern Urals.- In Voprosy geologii i magmatizma Urala [edited by AN SSSR, Uralskiy filiyal]: 54-57.- <b>FC&#038;P 2-1</b>, p. 23, ID=4735^<b>Topic(s): </b>geography; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Urals^^1";
s[897] = "ALTMARK M.S. (1973).- New Carboniferous corals from Tataria.- Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal 1973, 2: 41-45.- <b>FC&#038;P 2-2</b>, p. 13, ID=4782^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Tataria^^1";
s[898] = "DEGTYAREV D.D. (1968).- Nouvelles espèces de Coraux du Carbonifère inférieur et supérieur de l&#039;Oural Sud [New species of Corals from lower and upper Carboniferous of Southern Urals].- Trud. Sverdlovskogo ordena trudovogo Krasnogo znameni gornogo Instituta im. V.V. Vakhrusheva 53: 40-50.- <b>FC&#038;P 2-2</b>, p. 14, ID=4785^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Urals^^1";
s[899] = "DEGTYAREV D.D. (1973).- Main Steps in evolution of Carboniferous Corals from Urals.- Trud. Sverdloskogo ordena trudovogo Krasnogo znameni gornogo Instituta im. V.V. Vakhrusheva 93: 79-92.- <b>FC&#038;P 2-2</b>, p. 14, ID=4786^<b>Topic(s): </b>phylogeny; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Urals^^1";
s[900] = "DEGTYAREV D.D. (1973).- New species of Corals from the productive layers of Carboniferous of western Ural.- Trud. Inst. Geol. i geokh. AN SSSR, Ural&#039;skij nautchnyj tsentr 82: 191-230.- <b>FC&#038;P 2-2</b>, p. 14, ID=4787^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Urals^^1";
s[901] = "DEGTYAREV D.D. (1973).- Nouvelles espèces de Coraux de l&#039;Ouralien occidental (Carbonifère) de l&#039;Oural. [en russe] .- Trudy Inst. Geol. Geokhim. Sverdlovsk 82: 191-205.- <b>FC&#038;P 3-2</b>, p. 37, ID=4943^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Urals^^1";
s[902] = "ALTMARK M.S. (1975).- Nouveaux coraux du Carbonifère de Tatarie.- Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal 1975, 2: 41-45.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-2</b>, p. 55, ID=5253^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Tataria^[chaetetid Moskovia elabugensis Altmark sp.nov., Carcinophyllidae Gangamophyllum dobrolyubovae n.sp., Lithostrotionidae Stylastraea porfirjevi n.sp., Lonsdaleiidae Lonsdaleia scharonovi n.sp.]^1";
s[903] = "ALTMARK M.S. (1975).- Ekologicheskiye osobennosti i usloviya sushchestvovaniya korallov v Rannekamennougol&#039;nom basseyne
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Tatarii. [ecological particularities and living conditions of corals in the Early Carboniferous basin of Tataria; in Russian] .- Drevniye Cnidaria [B.S. Sokolov (ed.)], 2: 37-48.- <b>FC&#038;P 5-1</b>, p. 28, ID=5344^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Tataria^[distinguishes 3 ecological groups of corals and relates them to paleogeographic zones]^1";
s[904] = "HOFFMAN N., LINDERT W., WEYER D., ILLERS K.-H. (1975).- Zum Unterkarbon-Vorkommen auf den Inseln Ruegen und Hiddensee.- Zeitschrift der geologischen Wissenschaften 03, 7: 851-873.- <b>FC&#038;P 5-1</b>, p. 29, ID=5352^<b>Topic(s): </b>geology; geology; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Rugen^[stratigraphic distribution of coral genera and species; illustrates 3 species]^1";
s[905] = "DEGTYAREV D.D. (1975).- Fauna korallov i nekotorye voprosy stratigrafii srednego karbona Urala. [corals and some stratigraphical questions of the Middle Carboniferous of the Urals; in Russian].- Trudy Inst. Geol. Geokhim. AN SSSR, Ural. Nauch. Centr. 121, Sbornik po voprosam stratigrafii 25 [G.A. Smirnov &#038; G.N. Papulov (eds): Kamennougolnye otlozheniya na Urale]: 138-149.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-1</b>, p. 25, ID=5519^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy; corals, stratigraphy; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous M; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Urals^[summary of geographic and stratigraphic distribution and usefulness of corals for identifying time-stratigraphic units]^1";
s[906] = "RODRIGUEZ S., MORENO-EIRIS E. (1987).- Microbiofacies de algas y corales del Kasimoviense del norte de los Picos de Europa, N de Espana.- Acta Geologica Hispanica 21-22: 521-527.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-1.1</b>, p. 47, ID=3236^<b>Topic(s): </b>microfacies; microfacies; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria algae; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Kas; <b>Geography: </b>Spain, Cantabrian Mts^^1";
s[907] = "POTY E. (1977).- Donnees nouvelles sur les heterocoralliaires du Dinantien Belge.- Annales de la Societe geologique de Belgique 100: 233-243.- <b>FC&#038;P 8-1</b>, p. 53, ID=0227^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Heterocorallia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Heterocorallia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>Ardennes^^1";
s[908] = "POTY E. (1978).- La croissance de Heterophyllia ornata: un modele pur l&#039;ontogenie des heterocoralliaires.- [Bulletin] Academie des Sciences de Paris 287: 687-688.- <b>FC&#038;P 8-1</b>, p. 53, ID=0228^<b>Topic(s): </b>growth mode; Heterocorallia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Heterocorallia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>Ardennes^^1";
s[909] = "MONTENARI M., LEPPIG U., WEYER D. (2002).- Heterocorallia from the Early Carboniferous of the Moldanubian Southern Vosges Mountains (Alsace, France).- Neues Jahrbuch fuer Geologie und Palaeontologie, Abhandlungen 224, 2: 223-254.- <b>FC&#038;P 31-2</b>, p. 40, ID=1677^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy, ecology; Heterocorallia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Heterocorallia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>France, Vosges^Within the Mid European Variscian Belt, Heterocorallia have been described from the Rhenohercynian, the Saxothuringian and Upper Austro-Alpine. A section from the Early Carboniferous of the Moldanubian Southern Vosges Mountains has yielded Heterocorallia, which are here described for the first time: Hexaphyllia sp. 1, Hexaphyllia sp. 2, Heterophyllia sp. and Heterophyllia aff. ornata M&#39;Coy, 1849. Their occurrence in calciblastic turbidites is an evidence for a Moldanubian carbonate platform. The fragile character of heterocoral polypars in general might be an indication for low water energy environments within the platform. A comparison from Rhenohercynian, Saxothuringian and Moldanubian Heterocorallia results in good correspondence concerning occuring taxa. Together with smaller benthic forminifera it is possible to date the Heterocorallia bearing sediments from the Southern Vosges as Arundian (Viséan).^1";
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s[910] = "RODRIGUEZ S., COMAS-RENGIFO M.J. (1989).- Los Heterocorales
del Carbonifero de los Santos de Maimona (Badajoz, SW de Espana).-
Coloquios de Paleontologia [COL-PA] 42: 61-81. [in Spanish, with
English summary].- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 47, ID=2656^<b>Topic(s):
</b>; Heterocorallia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Heterocorallia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>Spain
SW^Heterocorals found in several sections of the Carboniferous from Los
Santos de Maimona area yield always at the same stratigraphic level.
The abundant specimens from Sierra Cabrera outcrops correspond to a
population with a high morphological variability. Fourtyfour percent of
the specimens have more than 6 septa (7-9) and consequently they cannot
be included definitively into Hexaphyllia. However, most of the
characteristics of the specimens are similar to Hexaphyllia mirabilis.
The validity of this genus is questionable.^1";
s[911] = "CONIL R., GROESSENS E., LALOUX M., POTY E. (1989).- La limite
Tournaisien &#47; Viseen dans la Region-Type.- Annales de la Societe
geologique de Belgique 112, 1: 177-189.- <b>FC&#038;P 18-2</b>, p. 31,
ID=2473^<b>Topic(s): </b>geology; geology, stratigraphy;
<b>Systematics: </b>Foraminifera Cnidaria Chordata; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Tour &#47; Vise; <b>Geography:
</b>Ardennes^The distribution of Foraminifera, Conodonts and Rugose
Corals are schematized and briefly described for the Tournaisian and
the lower part of the Visean in Belgium, in order to give some details
about the stratigraphy around the Tournaisian-Visean boundary. The
different positions of this one are specified.^1";
s[912] = "WEYER D. (1980).- Zwei Ufimia-Arten aus dem Erdbacher Kalk im
Rheinischen Schiefergebirge (Anthozoa, Rugosa; Unterkarbon).-
Abhandlungen und Berichte für Naturkunde und Vorgeschichte 12, 2:
3-25.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-2</b>, p. 43, ID=0339^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa;
Rugosa, Ufima; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Rhenish Mts^^1";
s[913] = "FONTAINE H. (1980 ).- Sychnoelasma urbanowitschi Stuckenberg,
espece corallienne du Carbonifere de Normandie, de la Sarthe et du
Morvan.- Bulletin Societe Histoire naturelle d&#039;Autun 95: 19-26.-
<b>FC&#038;P 9-2</b>, p. 43, ID=0346^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa,
Sychnoelasma; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous Vise; <b>Geography: </b>France, Armorique^Many
samples of Sychnoelasma urbanowitschi have been collected from
Carboniferous limestone in Normandy, Sarthe and Morvan, showing the
wealth of this species in the Lower Visean of the northern half of
France.^1";
s[914] = "POTY E. (1982).- Les tetracoralliaires du calcaire de
Vinalmont.- Bulletin de la Societe belge de Geologie 91, 3: 153-156.-
<b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 40, ID=0477^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>Ardennes^^1";
s[915] = "POTY E. (1982).- Deux nouvelles especes de Tetracoralliaire
du sondage de Kastanjelaan-2 a Maastricht, Pays-Bas.- Natuur-historisch
Maandblad 71, 3: 54-58.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-2</b>, p. 32,
ID=0687^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography:
</b>Netherlands, Maastricht^^1";
s[916] = "RODRIGUEZ S. (1983).- Caracteres microestructurales de los
corales rugosos del Carbonifero de la Cordillera Cantabrica.- Boletin
de la Real Sociedad Espanola de Historia Natural, Seccion Geologica 81,
1-2: 85-98.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-2</b>, p. 32, ID=0692^<b>Topic(s):
</b>microstructures; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>Spain, Cantabrian
Mts^^1";
s[917] = "VUILLEMIN C. (1985).- Delepinella anastomosa nov. gen., nov.
sp., Rugosa (Tetracoralliaire) du Tournaisien superieur du Massif
Armoricain (France).- Geologica et Palaeontologica 19: 39-49.-
<b>FC&#038;P 15-1.2</b>, p. 31, ID=0813^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa;
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Rugosa, Delepinella; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Tour; <b>Geography: </b>France,
Armorique^The rugose coral Delepinella anastomosa nov. gen., nov. sp.,
is described from the Upper Tournaisian limestones of the Laval
Synclinorium (Armorican Massif - France). Delepinella shows many
morphological features in common with genera of the family
Aulophyllidae. Belonging to the &#034;Caniniid-Clisiophyllid&#034;
fauna (D. Hill 1938), D. anastomosa probably indicates a shallow water
environment. A part of the Tournaisian corals fauna from the Laval
Synclinorium seems to be endemic.^1";
s[918] = "RODRIGUEZ S. (1985).- Bioestratigrafia de los corales rugosos
de Asturias.- Tenth International Congress of Carboniferous
Stratigraphy and Geology, Compte Rendu 1: 327-332.- <b>FC&#038;P
15-1.2</b>, p. 28, ID=0882^<b>Topic(s): </b>biozonation; Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>Spain, Cantabrian Mts^Detailed
studies on Rugose Corals of the Carboniferous from Cantabrian Mountains
is making evident these fossils can be very useful in biostratigraphy.
Several coral associations characterising some steps from Serpukhovian,
Upper Bashkirian-Lower Vereyan, Upper Kashirian-Lower Podolskian, Upper
Podolskian and Kasimovian. Further, several species can be considered
characteristic because their broad geographic and restricted
stratigraphic distributions. These species must be the basis of the
biozonation with corals of the Carboniferous from Cantabrian
Mountains.^1";
s[919] = "BOLL F.-C. (1985).- Rugose Korallen aus der
Flachwasser-Fazies im Oberkarbon des Kantabrischen Gebirges
(Nordspanien).- Palaeontographica A190: 1-81.- <b>FC&#038;P 14-2</b>,
p. 31, ID=0945^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous U; <b>Geography: </b>Spain,
Cantabrian Mts^(Rugose corals of the shallow-water-facies in the Upper
Carboniferous of the Cantabrian Mountains (N. Spain)On several
expeditions (1975-78) to the Carboniferous in the Cantabrian Mountains,
the author collected many rugose corals of the shallow-water-facies
(corals with dissepiments). This collection has been completed by
material from our team F 10 of the &#034;Sonderforschungsbereich
53&#034;. In the palaeontologi cal part 48 species and subspecies of 20
genera are described. Almost half of the forms belong to new species.
Altogether one genus and 22 species and subspecies have been
established: Kullmannophyllum n.gen. with the typespecies K.
triolloense n.sp. and species and subspecies of the following genera.
Namurian A: Lithostrotion, Dorlodotia, Kullmatmophyllum n.gen.,
Lonsdaleia, Gangamophyllum; Namurian B/C: Dorlodotia, Caninia,
Westphalian A: Caninia, Skolekophyllum, Kionophyllum; Westphalian C/D:
Dorlodotia, Koninckophyllum, Caninia, Bothrophyllum, Ivanovia,
Kionophyllum; Lower Stephanian: Corwenia, Kionophyllum. Also problems
of coral taxonomy, evolutionary trends and the significance of
environmental influences are discussed.^1";
s[920] = "RODRIGUEZ S. (2004).- Taphonomic alterations in upper Viséan
dissepimented rugose corals from the Sierra del Castillo unit
(Carboniferous, Córdoba, Spain).- Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology,
Palaeoecology 214, 1-2: 135-153.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-2</b>, p. 12,
ID=1104^<b>Topic(s): </b>taphonomy; Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Vise;
<b>Geography: </b>Spain SW^Dissepimented rugose corals are common in
the Sierra del Castillo Unit (upper Viséan from SW Spain). A complete
taphonomic study has been made of the corals from three localities,
eachrepresenting different environmental conditions: Antolín rocks are
interpreted as mid-ramp andcontains mainly reworked corals from reefs,
Sierra del Castillo rocks are regarded as originating ona shallow-water
platform, and Sierra de la Estrella rocks are typical of the middle to
outer platform.The occurrence and distribution of taphonomic features
are different at each outcrop and even ineach bed, but a general
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temporal scheme with the timing of all processes is proposed.
Borings,encrustations, fragmentation, abrasion, recrystallization,
compression, stylolitization, silicification,cleavage, dissolution, and
ferruginization are documented. Some processes which are
generallyregarded as biostratinomic (borings and encrustations) and
even as fossildiagenetic (cementation)began before the death of the
polyps. Other processes occurred only during the biostratinomic
phase(abrasion) or during the fossildiagenetic phase (silicification,
stylolitization, cleavage), but manyprocesses occurred during both the
biostratinomic and fossildiagenetic phases
(fragmentation,cementation).^1";
s[921] = "GOMEZ-HERGUEDAS A., RODRIGUEZ S. (2005).- Serpukhovian
(Mississippian) rugose corals with dissepiments from the La Cornuda
section (Córdoba, Spain).- Coloquios de Paleontología 55: 51-101.-
<b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 32, ID=1232^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous Serp; <b>Geography: </b>Spain, Cordoba^This paper
deals with the dissepimented rugose corals from La Cornuda (Córdoba,
Spain). The section is composed of terrigenous and carbonate sediments,
Serpukhovian in age (Early Namurian). Rugose corals have been
identified only in units 1 and 7; 23 species that correspond to 13
genera belonging to 4 suborders, have been identified. A new genus and
two new species included in the subfamily Amygdalopyllinae are decribed
here: Amygdalophyllum cornudensis sp.nov. and Guadiatia pseudocoloniale
gen. nov., sp.nov. Two endemic genera belonging to the
Lithostrotionidae and the Axophyllidae are maintained in open
nomenclature owing to the scarcity of the material.^1";
s[922] = "RODRIGUEZ S., HERNANDO J.M., RODRIGUEZ-CURT L. (2004).- Study
on the upper Viséan cyathopsids (Rugosa) from the Sierra del Castillo
Unit (Córdoba, Spain).- Coloquios de Paleontologia 54: 69-82.-
<b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 35, ID=1239^<b>Topic(s): </b>dissepimentate,
taxonomy; Rugosa dissepimented; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Vise; <b>Geography: </b>Spain,
Cordoba^Dissepimented rugose corals are frequent in the Sierra del
Castillo Unit (Guadiato Area, Ossa Morena) which is composed mainly of
Viséan limestones. Cyathopsid corals from Sierra del Castillo, Sierra
de la Estrella (both near Espiel, Córdoba) and Antolin (near Penarroya,
Córdoba) have been studied. Seven species belonging to the genera
Siphonophyllia, Caninia, Pseudozaphrentoides, Haplolasma and
Caninophyllum have been described.^1";
s[923] = "ARETZ M. (2002).- Rugose corals and associated carbonate
microfossils from Brigantian (Mississippian) of Castelsec (Montagne
Noire, Southern France).- Geobios 35, 2: 187-200.- <b>FC&#038;P
31-2</b>, p. 42, ID=1683^<b>Topic(s): </b>microfossils, taxonomy;
Rugosa, microfossils; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>France,
Montagne Noire^The disused quarry east of Castelsec offers a viwe of
shallow-marine carbonates of the poorly known Uppermost Mississippian
of the Montagne Noire. At Castelsec, sections are studied in two
characteristic facies types (bioclastic wackestone and microbial
dominated boundstone) of the Upper Mississippian. The succession is
rich in rugose corals and carbonate microfossils. Six genera with seven
species belonging to a rugose coral fauna consisting of at least eight
genera with several species are described herin; Dibunophyllum
castelsecensis sp.nov. is described as new. Twenty-seven carbonate
microfossils of different groups have been identified. The Castelsec
succession is Brigantian in age, based on the stratigraphic occurrence
of rugose corals, foraminifers, and calcareous algae observed in both
sections. The rugose coral fauna shows relationships with the
well-known fauna of northwestern Europe and the Ouralian-Asian
Province. Typical elements of northwestern Europe are missing at
Castelsec and vice versa. The differentiation between north and south
is interpreted as responses to different palaeolatitudes and tectonic
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settings.^1";
s[924] = "ARETZ M. (2002).- Habitatanalyse und Riffbildungspotential
kolonialer rugoser Korallen im Unterkarbon (Mississippian) von
Westeuropa.- Kölner Forum für Geologie und Paläontologie 10: 1-155.-
<b>FC&#038;P 31-2</b>, p. 51, ID=1684^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology, reefs;
Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>Europe W^The habitats of
colonial rugose corals - reef coral fauna of Hill 1938 - are
investigated in the upper Lower Carboniferous (Mississippian) of
Western Europe. The studied area consists of two geotectonic realms,
the stable southern shelf of Laurussia (Belgium, Great Britain,
Ireland) and the southern shelf of Armorica (Southern France), which
has been reworked during the Variscan orogeny. Based of the diversity
and frequency of colonial taxa, the distances of the colonies, the
lateral and vertical dimensions of the single corals occurrences, and
their facies setting, six gradually intermerging ecotypes are
differentiated: A: level-bottom communities, B: coral meadows, C:
biostromes, D: mound-dwelling communities, E: bioherms, divided into
the subtypes corals-microbe reefs (E1) and coral reefs (E2) and F: reef
complexes. This division is applicable to coral-bearing
bioconstructions on a world-wide scale.The analysis of the habitats
shows that colonial rugose corals actively contributed to
reef-formation in bioherms and reef complexes, and partly in biostroms.
Coral-dominated bioconstrcutions are more frequent than hitherto and
occur in all shallow-water carbonate systems studied. Colonial rugose
corals are dwellers in various microbial shallow-water mounds.The
potential of rugose corals to form bioconstructions is mostly limited
to frame-building due to their inability to encrust substrates. Only
exceptionally intergrowing cerioid rugose corals actively stabilized
certain bioconstructions. Normally, encrusting and binding was achieved
by associations of microbes, algae, and bryozoans. This fundamental
functional difference provide the differentiation of coral-microbe
reefs and coral reefs.Generally, Mississippian coral-dominated
bioconstructions consist only of a pioneer stage; a true
diversification is never observed and domination stages developed
rarely. The bioconstrcutions had been limited to one 4th or 5th order
sequence. Their growth was restricted by a complex system of limiting
factors. High-frequency eustatic sea-level fluctuations and/or
siliciclastic input and biotic competition are the most important
factors on a local scale. Rapidly varying, they caused only briefly
ecological niches resulting in small and undifferentiated biotic
buildups. The faunal turnover at the Mid-Mississippian Boundary caused
final collapse of the coral-dominated Late Mississippian
bioconstructions.The study of coral-dominated bioconstructions also
supplied new litho- and biostratigraphic data in the Western Europe
Asbian to Serpukhovian. The monography also includes a taxonomic
description of the important rugose corals in late Lower Carboniferous
bioconstructions.^1";
s[925] = "RODRIGUEZ S., HERNANDO J.M., SAID I. (2001).- Estudio de los
corales con aulos del Viseense (Carbonífero) de la Unidad de la Sierra
del Castillo (Área del Guadiato, SO de Espana).- Coloquios de
Paleontología 52: 85-94.- <b>FC&#038;P 31-2</b>, p. 45,
ID=1690^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>Spain
SW^Viséan rugose corals with aulos are studied in this paper. Corals
are recorded in four localities from three areas (Sierra de Castillo,
Sierra de la Estrella and PeÔ arroya) at the Guadiato Area (Ossa
Morena). Three species belonging to two genera have been identified and
described in detail: Solenodendron furcatum, Solenodendron horsfieldi
and Aulokoninckophyllum carinatum. Aulokoninckophyllum carinatum and
Solenodendron horsfieldi are recorded for the first time in Spain.
Microstructural features of Solenodendron are described for the first
time. Solenodendron possesses septa with fibrous (water-jet)
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microstructure. On the contrary, Aulokoninckophyllum shows trabecular microstructure of the septa in the dissepimentarium. The trabeculae are disposed as a fan system. When the septa reach the tabularium the trabeculae are substituted by fibrous microstructure with water-jet disposition. Microstructural differences between Solenodendron and Aulokoninckophyllum allow to propose evolutive origin for these two genera. ^1";
s[926] = "FEDOROWSKI J. (2001).- Subclass Rugosa Milne-Edwards et Haime, 1850. [in Polish].- Geology of Poland, Vol. 3: Atlas of index and charactersitic fossils: Pt 1c, fasc. 1 [L. Malinowska (ed.)]: Upper Paleozoic - Carboniferous fauna: pp 93-136, pls 28-61. ISBN 83-86986-58-1.- <b>FC&#038;P 32-1</b>, p. 25, ID=1724^<b>Topic(s): </b>atlas of fossils; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>Poland^^1";
s[927] = "FEDOROWSKI J. (2001).- Subclass Dividocorallia Fedorowski, 1991. [in Polish].- Geology of Poland, Vol. 3: Atlas of index and charactersitic fossils: Pt 1c, fasc. 1 [L. Malinowska (ed.)]: Upper Paleozoic - Carboniferous fauna: pp 136-138, pls 62, 63. ISBN 83-86986-58-1.- <b>FC&#038;P 32-1</b>, p. 25, ID=1725^<b>Topic(s): </b>atlas of fossils; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>Poland^^1";
s[928] = "RODRIGUEZ S. (2001).- Life strategies of solitary undissepimented rugose corals from the upper member of the Picos de Europa Formation (Moscovian, Carboniferous, Cantabrian Mountains, NW Spain).- Lethaia 34, 3: 203-214.- <b>FC&#038;P 32-1</b>, p. 26, ID=1728^<b>Topic(s): </b>life strategies; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Mos; <b>Geography: </b>Spain, Cantabrian Mts^Rugose corals belonging to the orders Metriophyllina, Stereolasmitina and Plerophyllina have been identified in the upper member of the Picos de Europa Formation (Moscovian). Corals occur in crinoidal limestones containing common bryozoans. The coral assemblage shows a high diversity. Mode of preservation and spatial distribution of corals demonstrate close relationships with biogenic components such as crinoids, bryozoans, brachiopods and bivalves. The morphology of corals provides valuable data for identifying their life strategies, for which have been identified: liberosessile with straight growth, liberosessile with curved growth, fixosessile with straight growth and fixosessile with curved growth. Most corals from the Picos de Europa Formation appear to have been fixosessile with straight growth; they attached themselves to bioclasts and subsequently developed radiciform processes (mainly talons) to remain straight.^1";
s[929] = "RODRIGUEZ S., HERNANDO J.M., RODRIGUEZ-CURT L. (2002).- Estudio de los corales Lithostrotiónidos del Viseense (Misisipiense) de la Unidad de la Sierra del Castillo (Córdoba, España).- Revista Espanola de Paleontologia 17, 1: 13-36.- <b>FC&#038;P 32-1</b>, p. 26, ID=1729^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Vise; <b>Geography: </b>Spain, Cordoba^Viséan rugose corals belonging to the family Lithostrotionidae are studied in this paper. Corals were recorded at seven localities from three different areas (Sierra del Castillo, Sierra de la Estrella and Antolín; Cordoba) at the Guadiato Area (Ossa Morena). Ten species belonging to two genera have been identified and described in detail: Lithostrotion vorticale (Parkinson, 1808), Lithostrotion araneum (McCoy, 1844), Siphonodendron junceum (Fleming, 1828), Siphonodendron pauciradiale (McCoy, 1844), Siphonodendron irregulare (Phillips, 1836), Siphonodendron intermedium Poty, 1981, Siphonodendron martini (Milne-Edwards &#038; Haime, 1851), Siphonodendron sociale (Phillips, 1836), Siphonodendron scalebreense Nudds &#038; Somerville, 1987 and Siphonodendron aff. martini. The latter represents an ecological variety of the nominal species adapted to reefal environment. Microstructural features of all species are described in detail. Siphonodendron scalebreense is recorded for the
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first time out from British Islands.^1";
s[930] = "HERBIG H.-J., MAMET B. (1983).- Stratigraphy of the Limestone
Boulders, Marbella Formation (Betic Cordillera, Southern Spain).- C.R.
10eme Int. Strat. Geol. Carbonifere, Madrid, 1983, 1: 199-212.-
<b>FC&#038;P 16-1</b>, p. 60, ID=1962^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy;
Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous Vise; <b>Geography: </b>Spain, Betic Cordillera^The
following rugose corals are mentioned: Actinocyathus sp., A.
floriformis crassiconus (McCoy), Axophyllum sp., A. densum (Ryder), A.
latevesiculosum (Salee) [figured], A. aff. A. pseudokirsopianum
Semenoff-Tian-Chansky, Clisiophyllum garwoodi (Salee) [figured],
Dibunophyllum bipartitum (McCoy), Gangamophyllum boreale Gorsky
[figured], Kizilia concavitabulata Degtyarev [figured], Koninckophyllum
interruptum Thomson &#038; Nicholson [figured], Lonsdaleia corbariensis
Semenoff-Tian-Chansky &#038; Ovtracht [figured], Palaeosmilia
murchisoni E. &#038; H. forma stutchburyi E.& H., Pseudozaphrentoides
juddi (Thomson) [figured], Siphonodendron &#034;irregulare&#034;
(Phillips) and S. pauciradiale (McCoy) [figured].^1";
s[931] = "RODRIGUEZ S., SANDO W.J., KULLMANN J. (1986).- Utility of
corals for biostratigraphic and zoogeographic analyses of the
Carboniferous in the Cantabrian Mountains, Northern Spain.- Trab. Geol.
Univ. Oviedo 16: 37-60.- <b>FC&#038;P 16-1</b>, p. 62,
ID=1966^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy, biogeography; Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous U; <b>Geography: </b>Spain, Cantabrian Mts^Systematic
studies of Carboniferous corals in the Cantabrian Mountains of northern
Spain have progressed to the point where they are quite useful for
biostratigraphic and zoogeographic analyses. This report presents a
distribution analysis based on 1369 specimens assigned to 163 species
representing 56 genera of rugose corals. A preliminary biostratigraphic
zonation based on generic ranges is useful to identify series or stages
of Carboniferous in the area studied. Twenty-nine genera are known only
from one series or stage, 25 genera are not known to occur below a
particular series or stage, and 16 genera are not known to occur above
a particular series or stage. Future studies should be directed toward
construction of a time scale independent series of stage boundaries.
Coral abundance, frequency of occurrence, generic and specific
diversity, influx of new genera, and morphotype diversity, all known
maxima in Namurian A-B, Westphalian A, and Westphalian D, and
intervening minima in Visean, Namurian C, Westphalian B, and
Cantabrian-Stephanian A. Because most of the rugose coral genera
originated outside the area studied, these maxima and minima seem to
represent invasions and retreats of the coral fauna related with
changes in coral habitats. Although there is a general correlation of
increased abundance and diversity with regression of the sea through
Late Carboniferous time in northern Spain, smaller cyclical variations
in abundance and diversity are related to increases in habitat size
(ecospace) and habitat diversification. A general migration of corals
from deep-water environments to generally shallow water evironments
through late Carboniferous time is similar to pattern seen in the Lower
Carboniferous of the western conterminous USA and may be related to
larger regional events. Zoogeographic comparisons with North America
and the Donetz Basin of the USSR by means of similarity index (SI)
suggest that a sea way along the juncture of the African, South
American, and North American plate provided a communication route for
coral gene flow between Spain and North America during the entire Late
Carboniferous.^1";
s[932] = "VUILLEMIN C. (1986).- Les Tetracoralliaires (Rugosa) du
Carbonifere inferieur du Massif Armoricain (France).- Rennes Univ. I
Diss. [in French; unpublished?].- <b>FC&#038;P 16-2</b>, p. 20,
ID=2047^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>France,
Armorique^Apres avoir defini le cadre geologique et la lithologie au
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Carbonifere inferieur, la terminologle et la classification utilisees
pour les Tetracoralliaires sont precisees. L&#039;etude systematique
porte sur des nombreux specimens, dont les caracteres externes et
internes sont decrits et figures. Des methodes d&#039;analyse
biometrique ont ete utilisees. Les taxons etudies appartiennent a
l&#039;ordre Stauriida et se repartissent dans huit sous-ordres,
quatorze familles: Stauriina (Famille Amplexidae), Metriophyllina
(Famille Cyathaxoniidae), Stereolasmatina (Familles Antiphyllidae,
Hapsiphyllidae, Zaphrentoididae), Plerophyllina (Familles
Verbeekiellidae, Lophophyllidiidae, Hexalasmatidae), Caniniina
(Familles Cyathopsidae, Uralinidae), Lonsdaleiina (Famille
Axophyllidae), Aulophyllina (Familles Palaeosmiliidae, Aulophyllidae),
Llthostrotionina (Famille Lithostrotionidae) et sous-ordre et famille
incertains; vingt-neuf genres dont quatre nouveaux (Nominoephyllum,
Delepinella, Solemnophyllum, Sabolia). alnsi que quarante-cinq especes
dont douze nouvelles. Ce chapitre comporte egalement des donnees sur
l&#039;insertion septale chez Delepinella anastomose et sur quelques
tendances evolutives relatives aux genres Siphonophyllia et
Aulokoninckophyllum. La partie biostratigraphique est consacree a la
repartition verticale des genres et des especes. Un essai de
biozonation a ete tente pour les especes d&#039;age tournaisien
superieur a viseen moyen. Enfin, divers aspects de la paleoecologie des
Tetracoralliaires ont etes traites. L&#039;environnement sedimentaire
regit la repartition des differentes especes. L&#039;analyse
paleoautoecologique montre que suivant leurs formes externes et leurs
caracteres internes, certains polypiers peuvent caracteriser un
environnement particulier. Differentes associations a Tetracoralliaires
ont ete reconnues, semblant se repartir en fonction d&#039;un gradient
bathymetrique; les differences observees aux niveaux generique et
specifique resulteraient de l&#039;influence des facteurs de
l&#039;environnement (turbulence de caux, nature des sediments). Dans
le meme chapitre, des comparaisons sont tentees avec les faunes
d&#039;autres regions (Europe occidentale, Nord de I&#039;Afrique,
Europe orientale, Asie). De fortes similitudes au niveau specifique et
generique apparaissent entre le domaine armoricain, l&#039;Europe
occidentale, le Nord de l&#039;Afrlque et meme la Siberie (Bassin de
Kuznetsk).^1";
s[933] = "WEYER D. (1987).- Richrathina gen. nov. (Anthozoa, Rugosa)
aus dem Unterkarbon des Rheinischen Schiefergebirges.- Abhandlungen und
Berichte für Naturkunde und Vorgeschichte 13: 69-76.- <b>FC&#038;P
16-2</b>, p. 22, ID=2049^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Rugosa,
Richrathina; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Rhenish Mts^The
proposed new genus of Antiphyllidae, with type species Richrathina
pauli sp.nov., is close to Claviphyllum and occurs in a Cyathaxonia
facies community of basal Lower Visean age (Richrath Limestone) near
Sondern (Velbert Anticline).^1";
s[934] = "WEYER D. (2006).- Cyathoclisia Dingwall 1926 (Anthozoa,
Rugosa) im Unterkarbon des Rheinischen Schiefergebirges.- Abhandlungen
und Berichte für Naturkunde 29: 23-71.- <b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p. 60,
ID=2357^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, Cyathoclisia; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L;
<b>Geography: </b>Germany, Rhenish Mts^The Late Tournaisian (Early
Chadian, Levitusia humerosa Zone, Cromford Formation) of Ratingen
(Velbert Anticline, Rhenohercynian Zone of Variscides) yields
Cyathoclisia (Cyathoclisia) modavensis (Salée 1913). There are only two
further localities of this common index coral in Germany: an olistolith
of Carboniferous limestones within the Bavarian facies of Culm measures
in Upper Franconia (Saxothuringian Zone of Variscides), and a borehole
on the Baltic Sea island of Rügen (carbonate ramp, southern margin of
Baltoscandia).The amygdalophyllid genus widely distributed in the late
Early Tournaisian (late Hastarian) and in the Late Tournaisian
(Ivorian, Early Chadian) of Europe and Asia is provisionally subdivided
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into two subgenera: Clisaxophyllum Grabau in Chi 1931 (minor septa
short, never contracline) and Cyathoclisia Dingwall 1926 (minor septa
long and contracline, with biform tabulae, sometimes with diplosepta
arising in maturity), but the actual obsolete taxonomy of the genus and
the 27 named &#034;species&#034; requires much additional revisions.The
rare German materials and a comparative English sample from Clitheroe
(Lancashire) give first doubts about the current, since 1981 accepted
synonymy of Cyathoclisia tabernaculum Dingwall 1926 and Cyathoclisia
modavensis (Salée 1913).Emended future diagnosis of specific taxa are
in strong need of studied populations and revised type specimens,
especially of the extremely rich Russian Cyathoclisia communities; here
the classical collection of Ludwig (1862) from the Ural Mountains is
well preserved in the university of Göttingen.^1";
s[935] = "POTY E. (1989).- Distribution and palaeogeographic affinities
of Belgian Tournaisian rugose corals.- Mem. Ass. Australas. Palaeontols
8 [Jell P. A. &#038; Pickett J. W. (eds): Fossil Cnidaria 5
(Proceedings of the Fifth International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria
including Archaeocyatha and Spongiomorphs)]: 267-273.- <b>FC&#038;P
20-1.1</b>, p. 14, ID=2544^<b>Topic(s): </b>distribution, geography;
Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous Tour; <b>Geography: </b>Ardennes^New research in the
Tournaisian of Belgium and adjacent areas has yielded rugose coral
faunas that are generally more diversified than those from the
classical Tournai area. These faunas permit definition of three
Tournaisian coral zones. The oldest one, whose base coincides with the
Devonian-Carboniferous boundary, includes Melanophyllum, Caninia
tregaensis, Saleelasma, Siphonopyllia, and Cyathaxonia. Some of the
corals of this zone show affinities with those of Sando &#038;
Bamber&#039;s Zone I in the Western Interior Province of North America
and also with corals from the lower Tournaisian of the USSR. The second
zone is characterized by an abundant but low diversity fauna including
Lophophyllum and Siphonophyllia. The youngest coral zone has the most
diverse fauna with Caninophyllum, Uralinia, Siphonophyllia,
Cyathoclisia and Solenodendron. Corals of this zone are known in the
upper Tournaisian of Asia (USSR and China).^1";
s[936] = "VUILLEMIN C., SEMENOFF-TIAN-CHANSKY P. (1987).- Description
des types de Caninia gigantea Michelin, Tetracoralliaires du
Carbonifere du Massif Armoricain.- Bulletin du Museum national
d&#039;histoire naturelle, ser. 4, 9, 1987, sec. C, 3: 257-289.-
<b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 43, ID=2617^<b>Topic(s): </b>type material
redescribed; Rugosa, Caninia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>France,
Armorique^^1";
s[937] = "RODRIGUEZ S., FALCES S. (1992).- Corales rugosos.- Coloquios
de Paleontologia 44 [Rodriguez S. et al. (eds) - Analisis
Paleontologico y Sedimentologo de la Cuenca Carbonifere de Los Santos
Maimona (Badajoz)]: 159-218.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>, p. 82,
ID=3510^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>Spain
SW^Rugose corals occur in all the calcareous units. Thirty six species
are described. Colonial and solitary corals show distributions clearly
related to the original environment represented by each unit.
Nevertheless, the appearance patterns of the colonial corals are
similar to those described by Poty (1984, 1985) for western Europe,
providing higher biostratigraphic resolution than other fossil groups.
Colonial rugose corals built biostromes in unit 1. Dominant species is
Siphonodendron martini, but more than 15 other colonial and solitary
species also occur in that unit. Massive corals are common in unit 3,
where first appearance of Diphyphyllum furcatum is recorded. Units 4 to
6 yielded mainly undissepimented solitary corals, with high abundance
of Zaphrentites and Uflmia. Some colonial specimens of the species
Lithostrotion decipiens and Siphonodendron aff. pauciradiale also
occur.^1";
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s[938] = "RODRIGUEZ S., FALCES S., COZAR P. (1997).- Development of dissepimented rugose corals in Moscovian soft bottom environments at Ribadesella (Asturias, NW Spain).- Boletin de la Real Sociedad Espanola de Historia Natural, Seccion Geologica 92, 1/4: 209-223.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-2</b>, p. 29, ID=3714^<b>Topic(s): </b>dissepimentate, soft bottom habitats; Rugosa dissepimented; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Mos; <b>Geography: </b>Spain, Asturias^Solitary dissepimented rugose corals occur in muddy limestones and marls at Ribadesella quarry (Lower Moscovian, Eastern Asturias, NW Spain). Diversity is low and most corals belong to the families Aulophyllidae and Cyathopsidae. Geyerophyllidae, which are dominant in most Moscovian coral localities from the Eastern Cantabrian Mountains, are scarce in this outcrop. The taxonomic features of this assemblage are described in detail. These corals inhabited soft-bottom environments, probably below the wave-base, and periodically subject to notable water movements. They developed diverse adaptations to these conditions, and many of them were able to change their growth direction several times. Additionally, they provided a substratum for development of bryozoans, auloporoids and chaetetids, which also grew on brachiopod shells. Most specimens are covered by algal crusts containing up to three kinds of algae; borings and other kinds of postmortem disturbances are not common.^1";
s[939] = "RODRIGUEZ S., KULLMANN J. (1999).- Rugose corals from the upper member of the Picos de Europa Formation (Moscovian, Cantabrian Mountains, NW Spain).- Palaeontographica A252: 23-92.- <b>FC&#038;P 28-1</b>, p. 34, ID=3967^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Mos; <b>Geography: </b>Spain, Cantabrian Mts^The &#034;Picos de Europa&#034; Formation consists mainly of massive, white to light grey limestones. In its upper member, beds of red to pink, marly, crinoidal limestones contain a rich rugose coral fauna. Its age is Upper Carboniferous (Kashirian to Myachkovian, middle and upper Moscovian, = Westphalian C, Bolsovian, and Westphalian D). Rugose corals of the suborders Cyathaxoniina Spasskiy (Metriophyllina sensu Hill, tentatively including the superfamily Duplocariniicae Fedorowski), Zaphrentoidina Schouppe &#038; Stacul (Stereoplasmatina sensu Hell) and Plerophyllina Sokolov are described. Thirty-one species belong to 18 genera are identified; 9 species are new (Cyathaxonia pinguis, Neaxon ? multitabulatus, Trochophyllum ? variabile, Kabakovitchiella triformis, Lophotichium ? espinerense, Ufimia accelerata, Lophophyllidium picoensis, Wannerophyllum carbonicum and Wannerophyllum incertum); 11 species are described in open nomenclature.^1";
s[940] = "JAVAUX E. (1994).- Paleoecology of rugose corals in the Neffe Formation (Middle Visean) of Belgium.- Courier Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg 172 [Oekentorp-Kuester P. (ed.) Proceedings of the VI. International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and Porifera, Vol. 2]: 127-139.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 16, ID=4070^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Vise; <b>Geography: </b>Ardennes^In Belgium and Northern France, the middle part of the Visean is composed of massive open-marine limestones (Neffe Formation, &#034;V2a&#034;) which laterally contain two different rugose coral assemblages. The first one yields abundant Dorlodotia briarti, Siphonodendron ondulosum, Palaeosmilia murchisoni and few Caninophyllum cf. patulum and Axophyllum mendipense. This assemblage occurs mainly in very turbulent shallow-water grainstones. The second one includes numerous Axophyllum mendipense, Siphonodendron ondulosum and Palaeosmilia murchisoni, but other species are lacking; this assemblage occurs mainly in shallow-water bioclastic packstones and grainstones. These two assemblages are considered as corresponding to different bathymetric environments. Dorlodotia briarti lived in a shallower-water environment as Axophyllum mendipense, whereas the species common in both assemblages (S. ondulosum and P. murchisoni) can show more or less
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important differences in their morphological characteristics which
allow recognition of ecotypes. The results are compared with an
assemblage from England (Orton, Ravenstonedale) which is composed of
similar species than the assemblage with D. briarti (additionally with
Siphonodendron sociale) and occurs in a quiet shallow-water
environment. A model of the bathymetric and hydrodynamic influences on
the morphology of these corals is suggested.^1";
s[941] = "RODRIGUEZ S., ARRIBAS M.E., FALCES S., MORENO-ERIS E., DE LA
PENA J.A., (1994).- The Siphonodendron Limestone of the Los Santos de
Maimona Basin: development of an extensive reef-flat during the Visean
in Ossa Morena, SW Spain.- Courier Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg 172
[Oekentorp-Kuester P. (ed.) Proceedings of the VI. International
Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and Porifera, Vol. 2]: 203-214.-
<b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 18, ID=4076^<b>Topic(s): </b>Siphonodendron
limestone; reefs, reef flat; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Vise; <b>Geography: </b>Spain SW^The
Los Santos de Maimona Basin in Ossa Morena (SW Spain) includes 8
lithostratigraphic units numbered from 0 to 7. Unit 1, which
constitutes the subject of the present contribution, is composed of
marls and limestones with interbedded volcanic rocks of basaltic
composition. Limestones and marls contain abundant colonies of the
rugose genus Siphonodendron. Large brachiopods, algae and tabulate
corals participate in the framework. Solitary corals, gastropods,
bryozoans, ostracodes and foraminifers are also common. The
Siphonodendron Limestone shows a vertical lithologic evolution from
marls at the base to limestones at the top. Facies are ordered into
five associations which correspond to reef-flat sequences and storm
episodes. This unit, interpreted as a reef-flat, extends over the whole
basin, although the thickness, the development of the framework and the
distribution of organic components vary from SE (seaward) to NW
(landward). The main environmental factors controlling the development
of the organic framework are the tidal regime, minor subsidence pulses
and periodical storms.^1";
s[942] = "WEYER D. (1993).- Korallen aus dem Obertournai und Untervise
der Inseln Hiddensee und Ruegen.- Abhandlungen und Berichte für
Naturkunde 16: 31-69.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 66,
ID=4143^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography:
</b>Germany, Hiddensee &#038; Rugen^Some corals of cyathaxoniid
biofacies are described from boreholes drilled in the Carboniferous
Limestone district of the Baltic Sea island of Ruegen and Hiddensee.
Small communities of Upper Tournaisian (Ivorian) and basal Lower Visean
(Chadian) include Sutherlandia, Rotiphyllum, and representatives of the
rare genera Drewerelasma, Saleelasma, and Lophophyllum, together with
common Cyathaxonia, Rylstonia, and Palaeacis. Additional records of
Upper Hastarian Keyserlingophyllum and of Chadian Cyathodisia and
Pleurosiphonella are given for the caniniid/clisiophyllid biofacies.^1";
s[943] = "POTY E. (1994).- Nouvelles precisions sur les correlations
stratigraphiques du Dinantien du Boulonnais et de la Belgique:
application de la biozonation corallienne [New precisions about the
stratigraphic correlations of the Dinantian of the Boulonnais (France)
and Belgium: application of the Rugose Coral biozonation].- Comptes
rendus de l&#039;Academie des Sciences de Paris 319, serie II:
467-473.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>, p. 17, ID=4217^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biozonation; stratigraphy, Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>France,
Boulonnais, Ardennes^The stratigraphic distribution of the Rugosa
enables to do correlations with Belgium. Several Belgian formations can
be formally recognized in the Boulonnais. The facies in the Ferques
autochtonous tectonic unit may be compared with those known in the
northern part of the Namur synclinorium, and the facies in the
Haut-Banc allochtonous tectonic unit with those known in the southern
part of the Namur synclinorium (or in the Dinant synclinorium). The
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lithological units are isochronous.^1";
s[944] = "FALCES S., RODRIGUEZ S. (1993).- Analisis tafonomico de los
corales solitaries sin dissepimentos de la cuenca Carbonifera de los
Santos de Maimona (Badajoz, SO de Espana).- Revista Espanola de
Paleontologia, numero extraordinario: 109-117.- <b>FC&#038;P 24-2</b>,
p. 82, ID=4247^<b>Topic(s): </b>taphonomy; Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L;
<b>Geography: </b>Spain SE^The taphonomic analysis of the solitary
undissepimented corals from the calcareous units at the &#034;Los
Santos des Maimona&#034; Lower Carboniferous Basin is carried out. Two
kinds of taphonomic observations are made: 1. Areal distribution of the
specimens at each outcrop and relationship between them. 2.
Preservational phenomena for each specimen (microborings,
colonizations, fractures, recrystallization, cementation and infilling,
diagenetic compression and abrasion). All these phenomena are analysed
to identify the original environment in which the corals lived, and
their diagenetic history.^1";
s[945] = "WEYER D. (1994).- Dorlodotia Salee 1920 (Anthozoa, Rugosa) im
deutschen Unterkarbon.- Archaeologie im Ruhrgebiet; Geologie,
Palaeontologie und Vor- und Fruehgeschichte zwischen Lippe und Wupper 2
[C. Hackler, A.Heinrich &#038; E.-B. Krause (eds)]: : 151-172.-
<b>FC&#038;P 24-1</b>, p. 63, ID=4479^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa,
Dorlodotia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>Germany^German lower Visean
(Arundian) records of Dorlodotia (Dorlodotia) briarti Salee 1920 are:
1. Busbach near Aachen (Ardennes, Rhenohercynian Variscan Zone); 2.
drillhole Loissin 1/1970 (near Greifswald, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, SW
margin of the East European Platform; with biostratigraphic data for
the Lower Carboniferous sequence of Brigantian-Asbian Culm Measures and
Arundian Carboniferous Limestone). Notes on taxonomy and Eurasian
Chadian-Arundian species of Dorlodotia Salee 1920 (including subgenus
Pseudodorlodotia Minato 1955) are followed by a stratigraphic review of
index fossils (W Europe, NW and S China): Dorlodotia (Pseudodorlodotia)
pseudovermicularis (M&#039;Coy 1849), Dorlodotia (Dorlodotia) briarti
Salee 1920, Dorlodotia (Dorlodotia) mui Luo in Luo &#038; Zhao 1962,
Dorlodotia (Dorlodotia) asiatica (Yu 1934) and similar so-called
&#034;Thysanophyllum&#034; &#47; Thysanophylloides species. Upper
Carboniferous Dorlodotia-like taxa are classified within Lytvophyllum
Dobrolyubova in Soshkina, Dobrolyubova &#038; Porfir&#039;ev 1941;
Visean species of N America are members of Acrocyathus d&#039;Orbigny
1849.^1";
s[946] = "SEMENOFF-TIAN-CHANSKY P., PLUSQUELLEC Y. (1994).- Presence de
Aulokoninckophyllum dans le conglomerat de Caouennet, Carbonifere du
Bassin de Chateaulin (Massif Armoricain, France.- Annales de la Societe
geologique du Nord 37, 2: 133-139. [in French, with English abstract].-
<b>FC&#038;P 24-2</b>, p. 84, ID=4575^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa,
Aulokoninckophyllum; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Vise; <b>Geography: </b>France,
Armorique^The very scarcity of the corals in the Chateaulin basin is
emphasized and the only specimen of Rugosa collected in the Caouennet
conglomerat is accurately described (structure and microstructure). It
is assigned to Aulokoninckophyllum sp. aff. carinatum (Carruthers
1909), despite the somewhat uncertain identity of the specimen, the age
given by the microfauna is precised and the pebbles of conglomerate
dated as the Upper Visean.^1";
s[947] = "KACHANOV E.I. (1971).- Corals of the genera Lytvophyllum and
Thysanophyllum from lower and middle Carboniferous of Urals.- Zapiski
Leningradskogo ordenov Lenina i trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni Gornogo
Instituta im. G.V. Plekhanova 59, 2, Paleontology (1971): 65-75.-
<b>FC&#038;P 2-1</b>, p. 23, ID=4741^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa,
Lytvophyllum; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous L/M; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Urals^^1";
s[948] = "GROOT G.E.de (1971).- Note on Leonardophyllum leonense nov.
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sp. in Winkler Prins C. F.: The road section East of Valdeteja with its
continuation along the arroyo de Barcaliente (Curueno Valley, Leon).
The Carboniferous of Northwest Spain.- Trabajos de Geologia Fac. Ci.
Univ. Oviedo 4: 683-686.- <b>FC&#038;P 2-2</b>, p. 16,
ID=4798^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Rugosa, Leonardophyllum;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous Bashk; <b>Geography: </b>Spain NW^The corals
collected by Winkler Prins from the Cladochonus Band in the type
section of the Valdeteja Formation include two specimens of
Leonardophyllum, a genus previously known only from the Pennsylvanian
and Permian of North America. The specimens are deposited in the
Rijksmuseum van Geologie en Mineralogie of the Netherlands (Leiden).
These fossils are probably of Bashkirian age.^1";
s[949] = "WEYER D. (1972).- Korallenfunde aus dem Kohlenkalk des Morvan
(Zentralfrankreich).- Jb. Geol, 4: 465-475.- <b>FC&#038;P 3-1</b>, p.
31, ID=4900^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, Sychnoelasma; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Vise;
<b>Geography: </b>France, Morvan^Corals from the Upper Middle Visean
Carboniferous limestone of the Morvan mountains are identified as
Sychnoelasma urbanowitschi (Stuckenberg 1895). This species occurs in
western, central, and eastern European regions and has a rather long
time range from Lower Lower Visean to Upper Middle Visean strata.^1";
s[950] = "WEYER D. (1973).- Drewerelasma, ein neues Rugosa-Genus aus
der Gattendorfia-Stufe (Unterkarbon) des Rheinischen Schiefergebirges.-
Zeitschrift der geologischen Wissenschaften 1973, 1, 8: 975-980.-
<b>FC&#038;P 3-2</b>, p. 43, ID=4967^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Rugosa,
Drewerelasma; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous Tour; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Rhenish Mts^^1";
s[951] = "WEYER D. (1974).- Das Rugosa Genus Antiphyllum Schindewolf
1952 (Unternamur, Oberschlesisches Steinkohlenbecken).- Gas. Mineral.
Geol. 19, 4: 545-564.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-2</b>, p. 63,
ID=5300^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, Antiphyllum; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Nam;
<b>Geography: </b>Poland, Silesia Upper^Die Revision der Gattung
Antiphyllum Schindewolf zeigte, dass Antiphyllum ein juengeres Synonym
von Claviphyllum Hudson 1942 ist. Einige morphologische Merkmale der
Rugosa (biforme Kleinsepten reduktion, Septen formeln) werden
diskutiert und der neue morphologische Terminus biforme Marginarium
wird eingefuerht. Die Rugosa-Fauna der Ostrauer Schichten wird Kritisch
betrachtet.^1";
s[952] = "FEDOROWSKI J. (1975).- Lower Carboniferous tetracoral fauna
in Poland.- Drevniye Cnidaria [B.S. Sokolov (ed.)], 2: 170-179.-
<b>FC&#038;P 5-1</b>, p. 28, ID=5348^<b>Topic(s): </b>distribution;
Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>Poland^[stratigraphic,
geographic, ecologic distribution and taxonomy of coral species]^1";
s[953] = "POTY E. (1976).- Contribution a l&#039;etude des genres
Lithostrotion et Siphonodendron du Viseen moyen Belge.- Annales de la
Societe geologique de Belgique 98: 75-90.- <b>FC&#038;P 5-1</b>, p. 29,
ID=5360^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, Lithostrotion; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Vise;
<b>Geography: </b>Ardennes^[stratigraphic and geographic distribution
of 2 species of Siphonodendron and 1 species of Lithostrotion; taxa are
described and illustrated]^1";
s[954] = "POTY E. (1976).- Contribution a l&#039;étude du genre
Dorlodotia et sa répartition stratigraphique dans le Viséen du bord
oriental du bassin de Namur.- Bulletin de la Societe belge de Geologie
98: 91-110.- <b>FC&#038;P 5-1</b>, p. 30, ID=5361^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biostratigraphy; Rugosa, Dorlodotia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Vise; <b>Geography:
</b>Ardennes^[detailed description and illustrations of type species of
Dorlodotia]^1";
s[955] = "POTY E. (1976).- Un nouveau tetracoralliaire du Viséen moyen
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de la Belgique: Corphalia mosae gen. et sp.nov.- Annales de la Societe
geologique de Belgique 98: 111-121.- <b>FC&#038;P 5-1</b>, p. 30,
ID=5362^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Vise;
<b>Geography: </b>Ardennes^^1";
s[956] = "GORSKIY I.I., DEGTYAREV D.D., KACHANOV E.I., RAKSHIN P.P.,
SUMAKOVA M.A., (1975).- Tetracoralla. In D.L. Stepanov (ed.):
Paleontologicheskiy Atlas Kamennougol&#039;nyjch otlozheniy Urala.
[Paleontologic atlas of Carboniferous deposit of the Urals] .- Trudy
Vses. Neft. Nauchno-issled. Geologoraz. Inst. 383: 73-89.- <b>FC&#038;P
5-2</b>, p. 8, ID=5425^<b>Topic(s): </b>atlas of fossils; Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Urals^Describes and
illustrates 43 species, 3 of them new.^1";
s[957] = "SAYUTINA T.A. (1976).- O rode Sychnoelasma iz
Nizhnekamennougol&#039;nykh otlozheniy Severnogo Urala. [on genus
Sychnoelasma from Lower Carboniferous deposits of the northern Urals]
.- Biulleten Moskovskogo Obshchestva Ispytateley Prirody, Otdel
Geologicheskiy 51, 1: 111-123.- <b>FC&#038;P 5-2</b>, p. 9,
ID=5434^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, Sychnoelasma; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L;
<b>Geography: </b>Russia, Urals^Discusses world distribution of genus
composed of 4 species only. Describes and illustrates 2 species,
including type, from the Soviet Union.^1";
s[958] = "WEYER D. (1977).- Review of the rugose coral faunas of the
lower Namurian Ostrava Formation (Upper Silesian Coal Basin).- In: V.M.
Holub &#038; R.H. Wagner (eds): Symposium on Carboniferous
Stratigraphy: 459-468.- <b>FC&#038;P 7-2</b>, p. 23,
ID=5652^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Nam; <b>Geography:
</b>Poland, Upper Silesia^^1";
s[959] = "SIMAKOVA M.A., DEGTYAREV D.D., RAKSHIN P.P. (1978).- Rugozy.
[Rugosa; in Russian].- Opornye razrezy i fauna vizeyskogo i namyurskogo
yarusov Srednego i Yuzhonogo Urala: 65-74; Nauka, Leningrad.-
<b>FC&#038;P 8-2</b>, p. 32, ID=5697^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Urals^[Nemistium,
Caninia, Siphonophyllia, Kizilia, Uralinia, Keyserlingophyllum,
Palaeosmilia, Sychnoelasma, Clisiophyllum, Cyathoclisia, Dibunophyllum,
Aulophyllum, Koninckophyllum, Carcinophyllum, Gangamophyllum,
Arachnolasma, Spirophyllum, Kazachiphyllum, Turbinatocaninia,
Lithostrotion, Diphyphyllum, Aulina, Tschernowiphyllum,
Paralithostrotion, &#034;Campophyllum&#034;, Lonsdaleia]^1";
s[960] = "DEGTYAREV D.D. (1979).- Korally. [in Russian].- Atlas fauny i
flory srednego-pozdnego karbona Bashkirii [O.L. Einor (ed.)]: 41-54,
pls 44-53; Nedra, Moskva.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 39,
ID=5791^<b>Topic(s): </b>; corals, atlas of fossils; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography:
</b>Russia, Bashkiria^[Caninia, Caninophyllum, Botbrophyllum,
Cyathaxonia, Monophyllum, Bradyphyllum, Hapsiphyllum, Lophophyllidium,
Koninckophyllum, Koninckophylloides, Neokoninckophyllum,
&#034;Lithostrotion&#034;, &#034;Fischerina&#034;, Lytvophyllum,
Darvasophyllum, Petalaxis, &#034;Corwenia&#034;, Campophyllum]^1";
s[961] = "BARTZSCH K., WEYER D. (1981).- Zur Stratigraphie des
Untertournai (Gattendorfia-Stufe) von Saalfeld im Thuringischen
Schiefergebirge.- Abhandlungen und Berichte für Naturkunde und
Vorgeschichte 12, 4: 3-54.- <b>FC&#038;P 12-1</b>, p. 42,
ID=6181^<b>Topic(s): </b>geology; geology, Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Tour;
<b>Geography: </b>Germany, Thuringia^Fur die bathyalen Tonschiefer der
Gattendorfia-Stufe in der engeren sudlichen Umgebung Saalfelds, den
etwa 8 m machtigen Horizont der Obersten Kalkknollenschiefer, werden
detaillierte Profilaufnahmen vorgelegt [ &#8230; ] An Korallen werden
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Bathybalva crassa Weyer 1981 und Guerichiphyllum priscum (Munster 1840) erwahnt, die sowohl im rheinischen als auch im thuringischen Schiefergebirge in der Gattendorfia-Stufe auftreten. [first and last fragments of extensive summary]^1";
s[962] = "BOLL F.-C. (1983).- Der Wandel der Rugosen Korallenfaunen der Flach-Wasser Fazies im Karbon des Kantabrischen Gebirge (Nordspanien).- Eberhardt-Karls-Universitat Tubingen; unpublished Ph.D. Thesis; 275 pp.- <b>FC&#038;P 12-2</b>, p. 33, ID=6213^<b>Topic(s): </b>bathymetry; Rugosa, bathymetry; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>Spain, Cantabrian Mts^[Ph.D. Thesis; unpublished]^1";
s[963] = "RODRIGUEZ S. (1984).- Corales rugosos del Carbonifero del Este de Asturias.- Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Collect. Tesis Doctorales 109: 528 pp., 266 figs, 2 tabs, 32 pls.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-2</b>, p. 35, ID=6373^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>Spain, Asturias^^1";
s[964] = "ARETZ M. (2010).- Habitats of colonial rugose corals: the Mississippian of western Europe as example for a general classification.- Lethaia 43, 4: 558-572.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 49, ID=6429^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>Europe W^Colonial rugose corals are a major constituent of shallow-water marine benthic communities in Mississippian times. The study of western European rugose coral habitats from the base of the Tournaisian stage to the Serpukhovian stage allows the recognition of four basic habitat types, which can be divided into a total of 11 subtypes. The classification is mainly based on field data, and thus rapidly applicable. Level-bottom communities in which large colony distances are characteristic (type A) represent the most basic community type; polyspecific (subtype A1) and monospecific (subtype A2) subtypes occur. Reduced colony distances result in the formation of coral meadows (type B), which either show homogeneous coral distribution (subtype B1) or the development of patches (subtype B2). Coral biostromes (type C) represent a spectrum between hydrodynamically controlled biostromes (nothing in place, subtype C1) and biologically constructed and controlled biostromes (subtype C2). The bulk of the biostromes represent mixtures of these two subtypes (subtype C3). Colonial rugose corals are widely encountered in Mississippian bioherms where they are dwellers (subtype D1), form capping beds (subtype D2), support framework building along with other organisms (subtype D3) and form coral framework (subtype D4). The latter is probably the most uncommon of all subtypes in Mississippian times. The classification is widely applicable to other groups. [original abstract]^1";
s[965] = "GOMEZ-HERGUEDAS A., RODRIGUEZ S. (2008).- Paleoenvironmental analysis based on rugose corals and microfacies: a case study at La Cornuda section (early Serpukhovian, Guadiato Area, SW Spain).- Lethaia 42, 1: 39-54.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 127, ID=6579^<b>Topic(s): </b>microfacies analysis; ecology; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Serp; <b>Geography: </b>Spain SW^Combined analysis of microfacies and rugose coral features provides a useful tool for palaeoenvironmental studies in areas where outcrops are not appropriate for field observations. A detailed study of Serpukhovian rugose corals from La Cornuda section (Guadiato Area, SW Spain) by means of thin sections allowed the identification of environments where they lived. All corals were collected in unit 1 of the section where three different but intimately connected environments have been identified. Corals developed mainly in small mounds built jointly by microbial communities, algae and corals. Some corals also lived in calcareous shoals mainly composed of echinoderm plates. Finally, some corals occur in oncoidal limestone that represents a shallow ramp, but they were mainly transported from shoals and mounds. [original abstract]^1";
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s[966] = "OEKENTORP K. (2006).- Waldemar Weissermel.- FC&P 34: 120-123.- <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 120, ID=7256^<b>Topic(s): </b>biographical; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^[list of coral papers by Weissermel; attached is his portrait and a list of his biographical notes]^1";
s[967] = "FEDOROWSKI J. (1985).- The Lower Visean Rugosans from Cantabria (Spain).- FC&P 14, 2: 26. [short note] - <b>FC&#038;P 14-2</b>, p. 26, ID=6714^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Vise; <b>Geography: </b>Spain, Cantabrian Mts^Horn corals from the Lower Visean of Northern Spain, e.g. the &#034;Marbre Griotte facies&#034; of the Cantabrian Mountains, are subject of a recent investigation program together with J. Kullmann, Tubingen. Corals are rather rare in this facies, but their taxonomy is surprisingly diversified. In addition to the earlier description by Kullmann (1966) it was possible to distinguish some new species of Ufimia Stuckenberg 1895, as well as other not fully identified plerophyllids and polycoeliids, several new species of Rylstonia Hudson &#038; Platt 1927; Rotiphyllum Hudson 1942; Weyerelasma Kullmann &#038; Liao 1985 and some forms of Zaphrentites Hudson 1941; Cyathaxonia Michelin 1846; &#034;Permia&#034; Stuckenberg 1895, and another aulate coral similar to Neaxon Kullmann 1965, as well as corals showing close similarity to Metriophyllum Milne-Edwards &#038; Haime 1851. A new genus similar to Claviphyllum Hudson 1942, was already distinguished, but possessing the alar septa equal to other major septa and a kind of the key-hole counter pseudofossula developed. There are also some forms represented by single corallites showing morphology so strange that we decided to postpone the detailed description of them to the time of collecting additional material. The fauna being investigated can by now be compared only to the Lower and Middle Visean faunas described from Great Britain in the series of papers by Hudson (1936 to 1945) and to the Upper Tournaisian fauna described by Weyer (1975) from the Island Hiddensee. Some elements of that fauna can also be found in Thuringia (Weyer 1984) and other regions of Europe in which the corals-bearing cephalopod facies of the Lower Carboniferous is developed. [paleontological note]^1";
s[968] = "FALCES S., RODRIGUEZ S. (2002).- Occurrence of reworked specimens of the rugose coral genus Sychnoelasma in the Guadiato valley (Serpukhovian, SW Spain).- Coral Research Bulletin 7: 047-052. [Dieter Weyer&#039;s 65th birthday commemorative volume; S. Schröder, H. Löser &#038; K. Oekentorp (eds)].- <b>FC&#038;P 31-1</b>, p. 33, ID=7099^<b>Topic(s): </b>redeposited; Rugosa Sychnoelasma; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>Spain SW^Four reworked specimens of Sychnoelasma Sando 1961 have been collected from Serpukhovian olistolithic beds of Guadiato Valley (SW Spain). No strata of the usual age of Sychnoelasma (Tournaisian to Lower Visean) occur in Guadiato Valley. Several factors, including evidence of reworking, the age of associated fossils, and the biostratigraphic distribution of Sychnoelasma at other localities, suggest that the corals were derived from older strata, subsequently exhumed by erosion, and deposited in younger beds. Morphological and microstructural analyses of the Guadiato Valley specimens show the presence of fossular crests which are conspicuous only in specimens with deep calices. These observations suggest a close relation between Sychnoelasma and the genus Ankhelasma. [original summary]^1";
s[969] = "ARETZ M., HERBIG H.-G. (2003).- Contribution of rugose corals to Late Viséan and Serphukovian bioconstructions in the Montagne Noire (Southern France).- SEPM Special Publications 78 &#47; AAPG Memoir 83 (Permo-Carboniferous carbonate platforms and reefs): 119-132.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-1</b>, p. 47, ID=7204^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral reefs, geohistory; Rugosa, reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous, Vise Serp; <b>Geography: </b>France, Montagne Noire^Coral-bearing bioconstructions are described
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for the first time from upper Lower Carboniferous (Upper Mississippian)
shallow-water limestone olistoliths of the southern Montagne Noire (
Mont Peyroux Nappe), southern France. Microbial-induced wackestones and
microbial boundstones dominate major parts of the Brigantian Roque
Redonde Formation and Serpukhovian Roc de Murviel Formation, which
follows on top of a paleokarst. Further subtidal facies are
intercalated. The short-lived bioconstructions consist of thin
monospecific and polyspecific coral biostromes, coral bioherms (patch
reefs) growing in high-energy turbulent environments, and a single
example of a large shallow-water microbial buildup that formed below
fair-weather wave base in dimmed light. The contribution of rugose
corals to the bioconstructions varies from active framebuilding in the
biostromes and bioherms to passive dwelling of sparse fauna in the
microbial buildup. Microbial structures are of special importance
within polyspecific biostromes and patch reefs. In a delicate balanced
system they are responsible for growth or suffocation of the
coral-dominated bioconstructions. That co-occurrence of coral
boundstones and microbial boundstones appears to be a widespread
characteristic of small reefs in Late Visean and Early Serpukhovian
time. Factors limiting the growth of the bioconstructions in southern
France include rapid sea-level variations, tectonic instability of the
shelf, and intrinsic paleobiological features of the rugose corals,
like their fragility and inability to encrust mobile substrates.
Comparable upper Lower Carboniferous coral-bearing bioconstructions of
the Paleotethys realm and the epeiric seas of northwestern Europe are
discussed. [original abstract]^1";
s[970] = "RODRIGUEZ S., SANCHEZ-CHICO F. (1994).- Bioconstrucciones de
corales rugosos y algas calcareas de la section del Torreon (Viseense,
Badajoz) [Rugose coral and algal buildups of the Torreon section
(Visean, Badajoz)].- Coloquios de Paleontologia 46: 61-75. [in Spanish,
with English abstract].- <b>FC&#038;P 24-2</b>, p. 104,
ID=4618^<b>Topic(s): </b>; reefs, biostromes; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria algae; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Vise;
<b>Geography: </b>Spain SW^The Torreon section comprising biostromal
marls and limestones of Upper Visean age is described. Vertical
variations of Rugose corals and calcareous algae assemblages are
detailed. Building structures by corals and algae are described in
basis to some selected examples from three beds. The sediments were
originated in a reef-flat with tectonic subsidence and storm events.^1";
s[971] = "SAYUTINA T.A. (1973).- Lower Carboniferous Corals from the
Northern Urals. Suborder Acrophyllina.- Trudy Paleontologicheskogo
Instituta 140: 1-168.- <b>FC&#038;P 2-2</b>, p. 20,
ID=4812^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, Acrophyllina; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L;
<b>Geography: </b>Russia, Urals^Description of Carboniferous Corals
(Acrophyllina) from the Northern Urals. Revision of numerous genera,
with synonymy and indications of their importance. Three assemblages of
Acrophyllina are recognised, characteristic of Tournaisian, Visean and
Namurian. Considering the species distribution, the Acrophyllina
confirm the communications of the Carboniferous Basin of the Urals with
the Basins of Donetz, Novaya Zemlya and Central Kazakhstan. This paper
is of great interest for geologists and stratigraphers as well as
paleontologists.^1";
s[972] = "RODRIGUEZ S., RODRIGUEZ-CURT L., HERNANDO J.M. (2001).-
Estudio de los Aulophyllidae (Rugosa) de la Sierra del Castillo Unit
(Córdoba, Espana).- Coloquios de Paleontología 52: 47-78.- <b>FC&#038;P
31-2</b>, p. 44, ID=1689^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, Aulophyllidae;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>Spain SW^Dissepimental rugose
corals are frequent in the Sierra del Castillo Unit (Guadiato Area,
Ossa Morena) which is composed mainly of Viséan limestones. Aulophyllid
corals from Sierra del Castillo, Sierra de la Estrella (both near
Espiel, Córdoba) and Antolín (near PeÔ arroya, Córdoba) have been
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studied. Ten species belonging to the genera Aulophyllum, Auloclisia,
Clisiophyllum, Axoclisia, Dibunophyllum, Arachnolasma, Koninckophyllum
and Amygdalophyllum have been described. The genus Axoclisia is for the
first time described in Europe. The microstructure of all species is
described in detail.^1";
s[973] = "BOLAND K. (1997).- Caninoid Rugose Corals of the Lower
Tournaisian (Hastarian) of Belgium: systematics and evolution.- Boletin
de la Real Sociedad Espanola de Historia Natural, Seccion Geologica 91,
1/4: 73-084.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-2</b>, p. 10, ID=3673^<b>Topic(s):
</b>systematics; Rugosa, Caninoid; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Tour; <b>Geography:
</b>Ardennes^The revision of the caninoid rugose corals of the Lower
Tournaisian (Hastarian) of Belgium and the comparison with species from
others regions allow recognition of 4 species and 9 subspecies
belonging to 3 genera: Siphonophyllia, Uralinia and Conilophyllum and
to establish some of their phylogenetic relationships. Conilophyllum is
first represented by a small opportunist species (Conilophyllum priscum
(Muenster), which colonized the deep water and platform areas just
after the Devonian &#47; Carboniferous boundary crisis (top of the
Siphonodella praesulcata conodont biozone). It gave rise through a
process of hypermorphosis to Conilophyllum streeli, a species which
seems to be adaptated to the shelf facies. Siphonophyllia cylindrica
hasteriensis appears near the base of the Tournaisian and gave rise to
Siphonophyllia rivagensis through a process of acceleration.
Morphotypes of Conilophyllum streeli show morphological characters
which are similar to these observed in the genus Siphonophyllia and
suggest a homeomorphic trend. The relationships between the genus
Uralinia and Siphonophyllia are defined on the basis of their ontogeny.
The latter probably gave rise to the former. The stratigraphic
distributions of all these species are defined.^1";
s[974] = "POTY E., BOLAND K. (1996).- Revision des Tetracoraliaires
caninomorphes de l&#039;Hastarien (Tournaisien) belge.- Annales de la
Societe geologique de Belgique 117, 1: 201-225.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-2</b>,
p. 47, ID=3135^<b>Topic(s): </b>revision; Rugosa caninomorpha;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous Tour; <b>Geography: </b>Ardennes^The caninoid Rugosa
from the Belgian Hastarian have been revised from specimens found in
some sections of the namur-Dinant Basin and the Vise-Maastricht area
(Campine Basin), and from the original material of Salee (1913). This
author has described two species: Siphonophyllia (&#034;Caninia&#034;)
cylindrica hasteriensis Salee and Caninia dorlodoti Salee. The second
one has been defined from specimens which are assigned here to
Siphonophyllia cylindrica hasteriensis, and other ones considered as
being Hastarian, but coming in fact from the Strunian (Campophyllum
flexuosum Goldfuss). So, that species, and in the same way Endophyllum
transitorium Groeber 1910, are considered as not valid. Four other
species, including three new ones, and a new genus are described:
Conilophyllum streeli nov. gen. nov. sp. from the subzone RC1P,
Siphonophyllia rivagensis nov. sp., from the zone RC2, and Uralinia
lobata nov. sp. from the subzone RC1, and the zone RC2.^1";
s[975] = "KULLMANN J., RODRIGUEZ S. (1986).- Hornformige Einzelkorallen
(Rugosa) aus fruhoberkarbonischen Flachwasser-Sedimenten im
Kantabrischen Gebirge (Nordspanien).- Neues Jahrbuch für Geologie und
Paläontologie, Monatshefte 1986, 6: 293-306.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-2</b>, p.
28, ID=0650^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, Cyathaxonia fauna;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous U; <b>Geography: </b>Spain, Cantabrian Mts^Shallow
marine sediments of the San Emiliano Fm. (Westphalian A) yielded a
&#034;Cyathaxonia fauna&#034; containing the variable species
Cliviphyllum emilianum n.sp. The ecologic significance of its
characteristics, especially the relatively high number of septa and
tabulae is discussed.^1";
s[976] = "RODRIGUEZ S., KULLMANN J. (1990).- Hornformige Einzelkorallen
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(Rugosa) aus spaetoberkarbonischen Flachwasser-Ablagerungen des
Kantabrischen Gebirges (Nordspanien).- Palaeontographica A210, 1-3:
19-40.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 47, ID=2657^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Rugosa, Cyathaxonia fauna; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Mos; <b>Geography: </b>Spain,
Cantabrian Mts^Upper Carboniferous (Westphalian) solitary corals
(Rugosa) of the type &#034;Cyathaxonia fauna&#034; are described from
the Ojosa formation of Casavegas in the eastern part of the Cantabrian
Mountains (North Spain) belonging in the Upper Westphalian D
(corresponding to the upper &#034;Myachkovian&#034;, uppermost
Moscovian). The described coral fauna comprises 7 species belonging to
the genera Cyathaxonia, Amplexocarinia?, Zaphrentis, Calophyllum,
Sochkineophyllum, Ufimia and Lophophyllidium. Two species are new:
Amplexocarinia? palentina n.sp. and Sochkineophyllum accelerans n.sp.
The characteristic composition of the Casavega fauna with
representatives of Cyathaxonia, Zaphrentites and Polycoeliids (s. l.)
is only known from four Cantabrian localities ranging from middle
Westphalian D till Cantabrian (lower Stephanian A); no other coeval
faunas of comparable composition seem to exist. The Casavegas fauna
seems to be restricted to still water facies of slightly greater water
depth; it marks the highest point within the sea-level changes at the
end of the Westphalian. Regional tectonic unrest hindered the spreading
of this fauna.^1";
s[977] = "KULLMANN J., RODRIGUEZ S. (1994).- Biostratigraphic range and
biogeographic relationships of the undissepimented solitary corals from
the Picos de Europa Formation (Moscovian, Cantabrian Mountains, NW
Spain).- Courier Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg 172 [Oekentorp-Kuester
P. (ed.) Proceedings of the VI. International Symposium on Fossil
Cnidaria and Porifera, Vol. 2]: 15-22.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 13,
ID=4059^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy, biogeography; Rugosa,
Cyathaxonia fauna; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Mos; <b>Geography: </b>Spain,
Cantabrian Mts^The &#034;Picos de Europa&#034; Formation consists
mainly of massive, white to light grey limestone. Its upper member
contains some beds of red to pink, marly crinoidal limestone with a
rich rugose coral fauna. Laccophyllidae, Cyathaxoniidae,
Lophophyllidiidae and Lophotichiidae are predominant. The environmental
conditions of these beds seem to be those of a shallow shelf. The fauna
is unquestionably of Moscovian age, determined by the presence of
Fusulinella, and it is similar to uppermost Carboniferous and lower
Permian coral assemblages from North America and the Carnic Alps. The
presence of some elements characteristic of uppermost Carboniferous and
lower Permian (e.g. Wannerophyllum) suggests that the &#034;Picos de
Europa&#034; fauna is a precursor of Permian coral faunas. The
affinities of the &#034;Mediterranean&#034; Picos de Europa fauna with
corals of the North American realm suggest a close connection between
these regions during the Late Carboniferous.^1";
s[978] = "WEYER D. (1981).- Korallenfunde im Kohlenkalk des
Iberg-Winterberger-Riff-massivs (Oberharz).- Abhandlungen und Berichte
für Naturkunde und Vorgeschichte 12, 4: 55-64.- <b>FC&#038;P 12-1</b>,
p. 33, ID=1904^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, Hapsiphyllidae;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Harz^Rare hapsiphyllid
Rugosa determined as Rotiphyllum sp. aff. costatum (M&#039;Coy 1849)
are recorded from high upper Visean cephalopod limestones yielding
ammonoids of Goniatites crenistria to Goniatites falcatus zones (upper
Asbian and lower Brigantian age).^1";
s[979] = "POTY E. (1984).- An evolutionary pattern for the western
European Lithostrotionidae.- Palaeontographica Americana 54: 465-469
[Oliver W. A. Jr et al. (eds): Recent advances in the paleobiology and
geology of the Cnidaria: Proceedings of the 4th International Symposium
on Fossil Cnidaria].- <b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p. 50,
ID=1002^<b>Topic(s): </b>phylogeny; Rugosa, Lithostrotionidae;
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<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>Europe W^^1";
s[980] = "NGUYEN DUC KHOA (1977).- Carboniferous Rugosa and
Heterocorallia from boreholes in the Lublin region.- Acta
Palaeontologica Polonica 22, 4: 301-404.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-2</b>, p. 41,
ID=0320^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, Heterocorallia; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa Heterocorallia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>Poland, Lublin area^^1";
s[981] = "POTY E. (1983).- Distribution stratigraphique des
tetracoralliaires et des heterocoralliaires dans le Viseen de la
Belgique.- Annales de la Societe geologique de Belgique 106, 1: 57-68.-
<b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 40, ID=0478^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy;
Rugosa, Heterocorallia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa
Heterocorallia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Vise; <b>Geography:
</b>Ardennes^^1";
s[982] = "POTY E. (1981).- Recherches sur les Tetracoralliaires et les
Heterocoralliaires du Viseen de la Belgique.- Mededelingen Rijks
Geologische Dienst 35, 1: 1-161.- <b>FC&#038;P 11-1</b>, p. 47,
ID=1762^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, Heterocorallia; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa Heterocorallia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous
Vise; <b>Geography: </b>Ardennes^Des recherches effectuees sur les
coraux du Viseen beige ont abouti a l&#039;identification de 72 especes
de Tetracoralliaires, dont 63 (parmi lesquelles 19 sont nouvelles) sont
decrites ici, et de 4 especes de Heterocoralliaires, dont 3 sont
egalement decrites. Des variations morphologiques observees dans
certaines de ces especes, comme par exemple la presence ou Tabsence de
processus de connexion chez les Siphonodendron, ou encore le
developpement temporairement fascicule de certaines colonies de
Lithostrotion deeipiens, ont par-fois pu etre mises en relation avec
des conditions particulieres de 1&#039;environnement. Par centre,
d&#039;autres variations paraissent etre la manifestation de tendances
evolutives et ont permis de preciser les relations phyletiques
probables existant entre les especes des genres Lithostrotion,
Siphonodendron et Diphyphyllum reconnues en Belgique et en
Grande-Bretagne, eellesexistant entre le genre Bothrophyllwn et le
genre Caninophyllum ou, encore qui semblent lier les genres Lonsdaleia,
Dorlodotia, Corphalia et Thysanophyllum. Les coraux presents dans
chacune des deux grandes aires paleogeo-graphiques reconnues en
Belgique — lebassinde Namur-Dinant et le bassin de Campine-Brabant --
peuvent etre distincts ou posseder des repartitions stratigraphiques
differentes qui suggerent 1&#039;ansence relative de communications
entre ces aires. Les coraux du bassin de Namur-Dinant ne montrent gueYe
d&#039;affinites qu&#039;avec caux connus en Angleterre dans la
province du Sud-Ouest et en Irlande, ce qui suppose 1&#039;existence de
relations etroites entre ces regions. Ceux du bassin de Campine-Brabant
posse&#039;dent par contre de nombreuses affinites avec ceux du centre
et du Nord de 1&#039;Angleterre, d&#039;Afrique du Nord et
d&#039;U.R.S.S.; ce bassin etait done apparemment plus ouvert aux
influences exterieures que le bassin de Namur-Dinant. Une zonation du
Viseen basee sur les coraux est proposee pour le bassin de
Namur-Dinant. ^1";
s[983] = "HERBIG H.-G. (1986).- Rugosa und Heterocorallia aus
Obervise-Geroellen der Marbella-Formation (Betische Kordillere,
Suedspanien).- Paläontologische Zeitschrift 60, 3-4: 189-225.-
<b>FC&#038;P 16-1</b>, p. 60, ID=1961^<b>Topic(s): </b>redeposited;
Rugosa, Heterocorallia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa
Heterocorallia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Vise; <b>Geography:
</b>Spain, Betic Cordillera^Limestone pebbles of the post-lower
Bashkirian Harbella Formation (Malaguides, internal Zone of the Betic
Cordillera) yielded sixteen species of rugose corals belonging to
eleven genera and two species of heterocorals belonging to two genera.
The fauna is uppermost Visean age (V3b-V3c). Its paleogeographic
significance within the western Mediterranean is discussed. Lonsdaleia
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corbariensis, known up to now only from debris flow deposits of the
Mouthoumet massif (Southern France), covers approximately half of the
total fauna. Hexaphyllia mirabilis is shown to have juvenile stages
with five septa.^1";
s[984] = "POTY E., HANNAY D. (1994).- Stratigraphy of rugose corals in
the Dinantian of the Boulonnais (France).- Memoires de l&#039;Institut
Geologique de l&#039;Universite Catholique de Louvain 35: 51-82.-
<b>FC&#038;P 24-2</b>, p. 83, ID=4572^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy;
Rugosa, Heterocorallia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa
Heterocorallia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography:
</b>France, Boulonnais^35 species of Rugosa and 2 species of
Heterocorallia have been recognized in the Dinantian of the Boulonnais.
Their stratigraphic distribution and new information about the
lithostratigraphy support, and in some cases improve the accuracy of,
correlations with Belgium proposed in earlier studies. Several
formations defined in the Belgian Namur-Dinant Basin can be formally
recognized in the Boulonnais. The Hure Dolomite equates with the Namur
Formation as it is known in the south part of the Namur Synclinorium.
It yields two Coral assemblages belonging to the RC3 Zone (Ivorian) and
to the RC4a Zone (Lower Moliniacian). The Haut-Banc Limestone comprises
three units: the Terwagne Formation, the Neffe Formation and the
members &#945; and &#946; of the Lives Formation. The Neffe Formation
contains the guide corals of the Dorlodotia briarti and Corphalia mosae
RC5 Subzones (Upper Moliniacian); member &#946; includes at its base
the Lithostrotion araneum horizon, which marks the base of the RC6
Zone, and, in the overlying beds, the same coral ecozone as in Belgium.
Another ecozone defined in the sequence n°+1 of the member &#945; of
the Lives Formation characterizes the same sequence in the
Siphonodendron martini Dolomite. The Lunel and Napoleon Limestones are
respectively equivalent to the Seilles and Grands Malades Formations.
The Joinville Limestone includes three units: the Thon-Samson
Formation, a stromatolitic unit similar to the Poilvache Formation, and
an upper unit rich in Gigantoproductids and Rugose Corals. The latter
are distributed in two assemblages corresponding to the RC7&#946;
Subzone (&#034;V3b&#947;&#034;) and the RC8 Zone (&#034;V3c&#034;). The
Joinville Limestone is capped by beds which have yielded coral species
known in the &#034;Rylstonia shale&#034; in Yorkshire. Differences in
the lithology of the upper part of the Neffe Formation and in the
member a of the Lives Formation have been observed between the Ferques
autochthonous tectonic unit and the Haut-Banc allochthonous tectonic
unit: the facies of the first may be compared with those known in the
northern part of the Namur syncline, and that of the second with those
known in the southern part. The &#034;Banc d&#039;or de Bachant&#034;,
which is between the Neffe and Lives Formations, and the Lunel,
Napoleon and Joinville Limestones are considered as isochronous rather
than diachronous units, as suggested in recent publications.^1";
s[985] = "FLUGEL E., FLUGEL-KAHLER E. (1975).- Stromatoporen aus dem
Unteren Kohlenkalk (Tn 1b, Strunium) von Aachen (Stromatoporen aus dem
deutschen Palaeozoicum 2).- N. Jb. f. Geol. Palaeont. Abh. 149, 1:
1-58.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-2</b>, p. 63, ID=5302^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stroms;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Aachen^The youngest
Central European stromatoporoids are described from Lower Tournaisian
(Tn 1b, Crinoiden - Kalk von Aachen) biostromes near Kornelimuenster,
Aachen. Morphological transitions within &#034;species&#034; and
&#034;genera&#034; can be recognized according to shape and
distribution of skeletal elements. Most species belong to genera which
dominate during Middle and Lower Upper Devonian. There is no clear
explanation for the &#034;extinction&#034; of the Paleozoic
stromatoporoids at the Devonian &#47; Carboniferous boundary.^1";
s[986] = "WEYER D. (1976).- Eine bemerkenswerte Cladochonus-Kolonie
(Anthozoa, Tabulata) aus dem Kulm-Tonschiefer (Unterkarbon, Obervise)
von Aprath im Rheinischen Schiefergebirge.- Zeitschrift der
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geologischen Wissenschaften 11, 4: 1515-1530.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p.
48, ID=0288^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata, Cladochonus; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Vise;
<b>Geography: </b>Germany, Rhenish Mts^The Tabulata genera
Sutherlandia, Cladochonus. Rossopora? and Smythina and some few
solitary Rugosa of a Zaphrentis phase constitute the coral fauna of the
Culm shales from Aprath. Growing on crinoid columns, Cladochonus
colonies extend to considerable size and may comprise about 100
corallites. Apart from the autochthonous findings, some allochthonous
corals of Carboniferous limestone facies origin occur in Culm facies
sediments of the Rhenish Mountains.^1";
s[987] = "TOURNEUR F., LAFUSTE J. (1989).- Donnes nouvelles sur le
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17-2</b>, p. 32, ID=0843^<b>Topic(s): </b>revision; Tabulata,
Groessensia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous Tour; <b>Geography: </b>Ardennes^The type specimen of
Groessensia ambigua is redescribed on the base of new thin and
ultra-thin sections, this approach modifies the original interpretation
of the structure and microstructure of the species. The systematic
position of the genus Groessensia is discussed and a rapprochment with
Roemeriidae is proposed. The genus Thecostegites and the family
Thecostegitidae are evocated for comparison.^1";
s[988] = "NOWINSKI A., ZAPALSKI M.K. (1999).- New tabulate coral from
the Tournaisian of the Debnik Anticline, Poland.- Geological Quarterly
43, 4: 547-552.- <b>FC&#038;P 31-2</b>, p. 47, ID=1696^<b>Topic(s):
</b>; Tabulata, Verolites; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Tour; <b>Geography: </b>Poland
S^Verolites polonicus sp. n. (Tabulata, Syringoporida) from the Lower
Carboniferous (Upper Tournaisian, Lower Caninia Z) of the
Silesia-Cracow Upland (Debnik Anticline, Czatkowice Quarry) is
described and illustrated. This is the third species of poorly known
genus Verolites Tchudinova. The new species differs from the type
species (V. rarus Tchudinova) in subcerioidal structure of corallum,
composed of prismatic corallites with smaller and undifferentiated
diameters, greater number of connecting pores of smaller diameters,
very rare connecting tubes, lack of connecting platforms and more
strongly developed spines of tabulae.^1";
s[989] = "ZAPALSKI M.K. (2002).- New tabulate corals from the
Tournaisian of the Cracow Area, Poland.- Acta Geologica Polonica 52, 4:
497-500.- <b>FC&#038;P 31-2</b>, p. 47, ID=1698^<b>Topic(s): </b>new
taxa; Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Tour; <b>Geography: </b>Poland S^The
paper presents the results of investigations of Tabulate corals from
the Lower Carboniferous (Upper Tournaisian, Gnathodus cuneiformis Zone)
from several exposures in the Debnik Anticline (Silesia-Cracow Upland,
southern Poland). Two taxa representing the Favositida, Roemeripora
nowinskii sp.nov. and Roemeripora sp., and one species representing the
Syringoporida, Pleurosiphonella cf. virginica (Nelson), are described.
The presence of Michelinia tenuisepta (Phillips) is noted. The genus
Pleurosiphonella Tchudinova is recognised in the Carboniferous of
Europe for the first time.^1";
s[990] = "LAFUSTE J., PLUSQUELLEC Y. (1988).- Rhizopora tubaria de
Koninck 1872; Tabulata du Carbonifere. Donnees nouvelles sur la
structure et la microstructure.- Bulletin de la Societe geologique de
France 8, 4, 6: 1015-1020.- <b>FC&#038;P 18-1</b>, p. 42,
ID=2278^<b>Topic(s): </b>microstructures; Tabulata, Rhizopora;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous Tour; <b>Geography: </b>Ardennes^Specimens of
Rhizopora tubaria de Koninck from the Tournaisian of Belgium are
incompletely silicified and confirm the presence of mural pores. The
position of the pores suggests a new mode of budding characterized by a
&#034;screened&#034; stage and the microlamellar constitution of the
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parietal sclerenchyme can be demonstrated.^1";
s[991] = "TOURNEUR F. (1989).- Presence du Tabule Verolites Tchudinova 1975 dans le Viseen de Vise (Carbonifere de la Belgique).- Bulletin de la Societe belge de Geologie 98, 1: 37-45.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 21, ID=2578^<b>Topic(s): </b>biogeography; Tabulata, Verolites; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Vise; <b>Geography: </b>Ardennes^A specimen from the P. Destinez collection presently stored at the Palaeontology Lab. Catholic University of Louvain (UCL) has been assigned to the genus Verolites Tchudinova 1975, hitherto only known by its type species V. ranis Tchudinova 1975, from the Tournaisian of Kazakhstan. The presence of this Asian genus in the coral faunas of Vise confirms their affinity with the U.S.S.R. faunas, as already been shown for the rugose corals.^1";
s[992] = "GROESSENS E., TERMIER H., TERMIER G. (1975).- A propos d&#039;un Syringoporldae nouveau du Tn 1b de la region de Dinant.- Mem. Expl. Cartes Geologiques et Minieres de la Belgique ???.- <b>FC&#038;P 7-1</b>, p. 25, ID=0190^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata, Syringoporida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Tour; <b>Geography: </b>Ardennes^^1";
s[993] = "RODRIGUEZ S., RAMIREZ C. (1987).- Los siringoporidos de la seccion de la Playa de la Huelga (Carbonifero, Asturias, Noroeste de Espana).- Boletin de la Real Sociedad Espanola de Historia Natural, seccion Geologica 83, 1-4: 57-82.- <b>FC&#038;P 17-1</b>, p. 27, ID=2140^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa, stratigraphy, biogeography; Tabulata, Syringoporida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>Spain, Asturias^The playa de la Huelga section comprises more than 1.500 meters of mainly calcareous sediments. The upper part of the section is very fossiliferous and syringoporids are dominant in some beds. Three new species, Multithecopora hontoriense n.sp., Neomultithecopora cantabrica n.sp. and Neomultithecopora submasiva n.sp. are described. They constitue a very interesting fauna because of their biostratigraphic and zoogeographic implications.^1";
s[994] = "TOURNEUR F., CONIL R., POTY E. (1990).- Donnees preliminaires sur les Tabules et les Chaetetides du Dinantien de la Belgique.- Bulletin de la Societe belge de Geologie 98, 3/4: 401-442. [in French, with English summary].- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 21, ID=2579^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata, Chaetetida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria Porifera; Tabulata Chaetetida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>Ardennes^The preliminary study of the Tabulata from the Dinantian of Belgium (kept in several collections) allowed us to recognize numerous species. Some of them are succintly described and figured. The stratigraphic distribution of the taxa was established on the base of the published data and of recent collections.^1";
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1: 187-213.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-2</b>, p. 7, ID=3293^<b>Topic(s):
</b>reefs, cryptalgal-bryozoan; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>algae
Bryozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Vise; <b>Geography:
</b>Ardennes^Cryptalgal-bryozoan carbonate buildups are reported from
the Middle Visean (Upper Dinantian) near Namur, Belgium. They occur in
a 20m-thick, upward-shallowing, carbonate rhythm - the thickest in a
succession of such rhythms. The rhythm comprises three phases; from
bottom to top: (1) packstones-grainstones with rich and diverse biota,
indicating open, shallow marine conditions; grading to (2) wackestones,
with a poorer and more restricted biota, passing upwards to cryptalgal
boundstones; and (3) mudstones with highly restricted and reduced
biota. Small- to medium-sized mounds (2-11m thick) occur at the top of
phase 2 where they settled on coral thickets. The buildups consist of a
meshwork of bryozoans encrusted by finely laminated cryptalgal coatings
and encrusting bryozoans. Brachiopods, sponges and vermetid gastropods
are also present. Voids were filled by internal sediments and early
marine cements. The growth of the buildups was probably interrupted by
a short-lived sea-level drop, recorded laterally as what seems to be a
karstic surface. Vadose internal sedimentation and minor leaching by
meteoric water occurred in the ?exposed buildups. Marine conditions
were then restored and, at the beginning of phase 3 deposition, coral
thickets (with cryptalgal coatings) colonized the top of the largest
buildup. Most remaining pore space was filled by burial cements. Other
minor diagenetic processes include neomorphism, dolomitization,
precipitation of Ca-sulphates and silicification.^1";
s[997] = "COZAR P., RODRIGUEZ S., SOMERVILLE I.D. (2003).- Large
multi-biotic cyanoliths from relatively deep-water facies in the early
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p. 13, ID=7152^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology; cyanoliths; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cyanophyta; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Serp; <b>Geography:
</b>Spain SW^Large cyanoliths reaching up to 12cm in size and mainly
prolate, discoidal and spheroidal in shape occur in early Serpukhovian
rocks from the San Antonio-La Juliana Unit (Guadiato Area, SW Spain).
The main component in the cyanoliths is Girvanella, but other important
components are the problematic-algae Sparaphralysia, Calcifolium and
crustose Fasciella. A diverse assemblage of invertebrates, algae and
aoujgaliids also occur in the cyanoliths. The internal structure of
cyanoliths shows discontinuous cortices with tabular and columnar
growth of Girvanella domes, and bafflestones of Calcifolium. These
cyanoliths were constructed in a quiet water, low-energy dysphotic
environment, in relatively deep water facies, and on the upper part of
the slope or deep outer shelf. The probably dominant factors necessary
for their growth were bioturbation and gravity. The shape, size,
architecture, depositional setting, multibiotic composition and lumpy
structure of these cyanoliths are similar to those of Cenozoic-Recent
rhodoliths. Similarities to Osagia-type oncoids are few, and mostly
related to the cyanobacterial composition. Only some Mississippian
cyanoliths from Britain (digitate growth of cyanobacteria) and NW Spain
and Poland (multibiotic composition) show notable similarities with
cyanoliths from San Antonio-La Juliana. The San Antonio cyanoliths can
be readily distinguished from coeval shallow-water oncoids in the
Guadiato Area. [original abstract]^1";
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http://popups.ulg.ac.be/Geol/document.php?id=578.- <b>FC&#038;P 35</b>,
p. 94, ID=2416^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics:
</b>Monera Bryozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Vise;
<b>Geography: </b>Ardennes^A microbe-bryozoan patch-reef was
temporarily exposed in the Lives Formation (middle Visean) at the
Engihoul Quarry, southern limb of the Namur syncline. It developed
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within the Corphalie Member during the transition from bioclastic to
stromatolitic facies. Reef formation is the result of a complex
meshwork of calcified microbes, which formed complex layers which
resemble &#034;Osagia&#034;-biocenose and individual columnar
aggregates, fenestellid bryozoans, and early cements. Reef growth began
on a hard- substrate provided by brachiopods and microbial crusts.
Brachiopods (Composita sp.) are locally abundant in the reef facies,
and contributed substantial firm ground for encrustation. Reef growth
was controlled mainly by the abundance of fenestellid bryozoans. Their
presence indicates reef formation during normal marine conditions. The
reef developed in a high-energy area of the inner shelf. Reef growth
probably stopped with the establishment of a peloidal mudstone facies,
eventually indicating hypersaline conditions.The Engihoul reef is
similar to Bomel reefs (also in the Lives Formation). All are the same
age and developed in the transitional phase of the Corphalie Member,
but minor differences in the individual reef fauna occur. The
transitional phase of the Corphalie Member is an important horizon for
reef formation with clear independence from other reef forming episodes
within the Belgian Dinantian succession.^1";
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Geschichte einer oberkarbonischen Karbonatplattform (Kantabrisches
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</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous U; <b>Geography: </b>Spain,
Cantabrian Mts^The Valdeteja Formation: Environment and History of an
Upper Carboniferous Carbonate Platform (Cantabrian Mountains, Northern
Spain) [in German, English summary].^1";
s[1000] = "POTY E., ARETZ M., BARCHY L. (2002).- Stratigraphie et
sédimentologie des &#034;Calcaires à Productus&#034; du Carbonifère
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Geoscience 334: 843-848.- <b>FC&#038;P 32-1</b>, p. 18,
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</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>France,
Montagne Noire^The &#39;Calcaires á Productus` of the Montagne Noire
are microbial build-ups. Two formations are defined and dated
respectively as Uppermost Visean (Upper Warnatian-Brigantian) and
Serpukhovian on the basis on corals. That makes these limestones out to
be younger than previously stated (Lower and base of Upper
Warnatian-Asbian and base of Brigantian) and indicates that the
development of the olistoliths and thrusts including them, due to
Variscan orogeny, was at least as young as the Upper Serpukhovian. The
Serpukhovian limestones of the Montagne Noire are correlated with the
Lanet Limestone (Mounthoumet Massif, Corbières) and Ardengost Limestone
(central Pyrenees).^1";
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ID=1430^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous U; <b>Geography: </b>Spain,
Cantabrian Mts^The Pennsylvanian organic buildups from the northeastern
Cantabrian Zone (Pico de Europa Unit and Ponga Nappe) occur in
different topographic settings of a foreland basin with an adjoining
external carbonate platform during synorogenic to later orogenic
stages. They display spatial and temporal changes in biological
structure and organism association, distribution and morphology. Eleven
types are distinguished:1. Beresellid-chaetetid buildups, 2) chaetetid
biostromes, 3) coral-chaetetid reefmounds, 4) rugose corals meadows, 5)
Petschoria meadows, 6) phylloid algal boundstones, 7) Anthracoporella
mounds, 8) Archaeolithophyllum banks, 9)
bryozoan-pelmatozoan-brachiopod reefmounds, 10) pelmatozoan mounds and
10) sphinctozoan-algal boundstones.2. During ther Moscovian the typical
Donetzella mounds of the Serpukhovian and Bashkirian were replaced by
equivalent shallow water communities of beresellid algae (Dvinella,
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Beresella, Uraloporella), chaetetids and corals. Frequently, colonies
of syringoporids characterize the base, chaetetids the top of
shallowing upward-sequences. Relative small, typically
&#034;immature&#034; buildups and low-diverse biostromal and biohermal
structures reflect dynamic habitats due to sea-level changes.
Bryozoan-pelmatozoan-communities dominated especially in deeper water
environments. The platform slopes are stabilized by microbes and/or
pure or not calcifying organisms. Bioconstructing communities from the
Cantabrian Pennsylvanian in general have a low reef-building potential.
Early diagenetic cementation of the sediments is rare.Similarities
between North America and the northeastern Cantabrian zone concerning
the decrease of chaetetids at the unconform base of the Missourian (=
base of the Kasimovian) point to paleozoogeographic relationship, which
had been already observed in the coral fauna.Most benthic communities
are supressed by siliciclastic and nutrient input. Archaeolithophyllum
obviously tolerated such environments and built low diverse banks at
the border of the carbonate platform, which episodically was influenced
by deltaic deposition; thus these algal banks mark the progradation of
the orogen. The bioconstructions of the mixed siliciclastic-carbonate
sections of the Kasimovian are mainly domoinated by algae. Especially
Anthracoporella and Archaeolithophyllum are of great volumetric
importance. The proof of widespread Anthracoporella mounds in the
Cantabrian Mountains is of special interested because of the
Palaeobiogegographic relations to the Anthracoporella mounds of the
Carnic Alps.The decline of chaetetid dominated bioconstructions at the
end of the Moscovian and the rise of algal dominated structures is a
globally observed phenomenon. It coincides with an important floral
change and, moreover, an important excursion of stable isotopes.
Therefore, a global climatic change and associated changes of the
carbon budget/nutrient input seem to be of first order importance for
the reorganisation of the buildups. In ^1";
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COZAR P., FALCES S., HERNANDO J.M., MAS J.R., MORENO-EIRIS E., De la
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Castillo succession (Late Viséan, Córdoba, SW Spain).- Proceedings of
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Stratigraphy [Wong, Th. E. (ed.), Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and
Sciences, Utrecht]: 205-216.- <b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p. 114,
ID=2450^<b>Topic(s): </b>stratigraphy, fossils; stratigraphy, fossils;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Vise;
<b>Geography: </b>Spain, Cordoba^^1";
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pp.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 41, ID=2623^<b>Topic(s): </b>geology;
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<b>Geography: </b>Germany, Rhenish Mts^^1";
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Universidad Complutense Madrid 1986-87 COL-PA 41: 107-115.-
<b>FC&#038;P 21-1.1</b>, p. 47, ID=3233^<b>Topic(s): </b>geology;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Kas;
<b>Geography: </b>Spain, Picos de Europa^^1";
s[1005] = "MUCHEZ P., VIAENE W., BOUCKAERT J., CONIL R., DUSAR M., POTY
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sedimentology, early diagenesis and significance for Early Warnantian
paleogeography.- Annales de la Societe geologique de Belgique 113, 2:
329-339.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-1.1</b>, p. 56, ID=3267^<b>Topic(s):
</b>reefs, microbial buildups; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Vise; <b>Geography: </b>Ardennes,
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Campine Basin^The Poederlee borehole is situated in the Campine Basin
and has been drilled in the center of a domal structure at the top of
the Visean, identified by reflection seismic studies. The Visean
limestones in this borehole have an Early Warnantian (Late Visean) age.
They belong to the Carboniferous foraminifer 6&#947; subzone and to the
rugose coral 7&#945; and &#946; subzones. Two types of lithofacies,
namely microbial boundstones and bioclastic packstones and grainstones,
are present in these limestones. The first type represents the core of
a reef mound, which developed below and near the wave base. The second
type occurs above the boundstones, forms the flank and top facies of
the reef mound and has been deposited above wave base. Five
superimposed reef mounds have been recognized in the Lower Warnantian
and are interpreted as a reef complex. A comparison of the Lower
Warnantian reef mounds in the Campine Basin indicates that the
paleogeographical position is a factor which influences their
evolution. Diagenesis started with the precipitation of isopachous
fibrous and fibrous radiaxial calcites under oxidizing conditions in
marine pore-waters. After the precipitation of the fibrous calcites,
dissolution of these cements and of the host limestone possibly
occurred in meteoric waters. Rim cements around crinoids and blocky
calcites developed in a pore fluid which evolved from oxidizing to
reducing.^1";
s[1006] = "MANSY J.L., CONIL R., MEILLIEZ F., KHATIR A., DELCAMBRE B.,
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Dinantien dans l&#039;Avesnois.- Annales de la Société géologique du
Nord 108: 125-142.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-1.1</b>, p. 41,
ID=4272^<b>Topic(s): </b>geology, stratigraphy; stratigraphy,
structures; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L;
<b>Geography: </b>France, Avesnois^Paleontology, sedimentology and
tectonic fields are investigated. They allow a new paleogeographical
approach of the western part of the Ardennes (Ardennes-area). The
northern part contains Ivorian and Moliniacian facies with Waulsortian
variations, they are similar to the &#034;Auge Dinantaise&#034; facies.
* The southern part contains shallow water facies identical to those of
Condroz area. A stratigraphic log is proposed using paleontological,
sedimentological and lithological markers. Near Avesnes a wide quarry
provides a tectonic model which can be applied to the Condroz area
where outcrops are sparse. A detailed study of this quarry led us to a
progressive deformation sequence, where narrow deformation bands follow
wide less deformed bands. Regional shortening must have been
accomodated by minor folding and slipping over many faults. [original
summary]^1";
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Belgium.- Geobios Mem. special 4 [26th Geol. Congress (Paris)
Guidebook; excursion 140C (Paleoenvironnements et bioconstructions
d&#039;Europe occidentale)]: 35-46.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-2</b>, p. 13,
ID=5861^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs Waulsortian; reefs Waulsortian;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography:
</b>Ardennes^^1";
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lithostratigraphic units (Belgium).- Geologica Belgica 4, 1-4:
69-94.http:&#47;&#47; popups.ulg.ac.be/Geol/document.php?id=1930.-
<b>FC&#038;P 32-1</b>, p. 18, ID=7142^<b>Topic(s): </b>geology;
geology, lithostratigraphy; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>Ardennes^Six paleogeographic
sedimentation areas (s.a.) are recognizd in the Namur-Dinant Basin: (1)
the Hainaut s.a., (2) the Namur s.a., (3) the Condroz s.a., (4) the
Dinant s.a., (5) the Visé-Maastricht s.a., and (6) Avesnois s.a. (only
in northern France). Together with the sea-level variations
(third-order sequences), local controls influenced the nature of the
sedimentary deposits, so the lithostratigraphic successions in each
sedimentation area distinctive. The depositional setting was that of a
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carbonate platform which evolved from a ramp in the early Tournaisian to a rimmed shelf during the early Visean and then to a regionally extensive shelf during the middle and late Visean. Before the Livian, open marine facies were developed to the south, but from Livian onwards open marine facies were restricted to the north while evaporites developed in the south. This inversion of a normal pattern was probably related to an early phase of the Variscan shortening. Dinantian biostratigrpahy is mainly based upon foraminifera, rugose corals and conodonts. Fifty formations (including members), 3 groups and 2 informal lithostratigraphic units are briefly described. [original abstract]^1";
s[1009] = "WEYER D. (1979 ).- Korallen-Funde im europaischen Zechstein-Meer.- Zeitschrift der geologischen Wissenschaften 1979, 7: 981-1021.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 38, ID=0274^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy, biogeography; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian Zechst; <b>Geography: </b>Europe, Central^The coral fauna of the European Zechstein (Werra cycle) is made up of only two species of Rugosa (family Polycoeliidae), Calophyllum profundum (Geinitz 1842), and Calohyllum quadrifidum (Howse 1848). Eleven additional taxa based on Zechstein materials are synonyms of these very variable species, as demonstrated by a rich collection of about one thousand specimens from 35 localities. A possible generic division between normal (Gerthia Grabau 1928) and ampleximorph polycoeliids (Calophyllum Dana 1846) would be premature. There are no Zechstein Tabulate, most old records now referring to Bryozoa. Corals lived everywhere in the Zechstein sea and are found both in near-shore and basinal regions. Other Rugosa communities, generally dominated by polycoeliids, from the Upper Permian of the boreal realm are reviewed. Relations are only indicated by striking similar species of Calophyllum from Zechstein sea, Kazanian sea, and eastern Greenland: Calophyllum profundum (Geinitz 1842), Calophyllum permianum (Nechayev 1894), Calophyllum permicum Fluegel 1973. Remarkable regional differences occur in Upper Permian Rugosa faunas of the palaeotethyan realm, too (Armenian assemblage of plerophyllids and southern Chinese Lophophyllidium-Waagenophyllidae assemblage, both of lower Dzhulfian = Baisalian age).^1";
s[1010] = "KOZUR H. (1984).- Die Verbreitung der limnischen Meduse Medusina liranica Muller, 1978, im Rotliegenden Mitteleuropas.- Paläontologische Zeitschrift 58, 1-2: 41-50.- <b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p. 63, ID=1074^<b>Topic(s): </b>limnic; Scyphozoa, Medusina; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scyphozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian Rotliegendes; <b>Geography: </b>Europe, Central^The fresh water medusoid fossil Medusina limnica Muller 1978 has a large regional, but a rather restricted vertical distribution within the continental Rotliegend facies. Its main occurrences in the higher, but not highest part of the Rotliegend supergroup in red coloured claystones, siltstones, and finegrained sandstones of Artinskian age. Any marine influence can be excluded in Rotliegend sediments of this age in the European hercynian intramontane basin.^1";
s[1011] = "CHUDINOVA I.I. (1975).- Permskie Siringoporidy srednego Urala. [Permian Syringoporida of the Middle Ural-region; in Russian] .- Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal 1975, 4: 3-8.- <b>FC&#038;P 5-1</b>, p. 34, ID=5389^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata, Syringoporida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian Sak; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Urals^The paper deals with descriptions of Lower Sakmarian (Lower Permian) genera of Syringoporida: three species of Enigmalites Chudinova 1975 - E. lectus, E. lautus n.sp., E. largus n.sp. - two new species of Neosyringopora - N. diva n.sp., N. compacta n.sp. - and a new species of Multithecopora - M. eplicata n.sp.^1";
s[1012] = "ZAGORA I., ZAGORA K. (1997).- Ein Werrakarbonat (Ca1) - Riff im deutschen Anteil der Ostsee.- Freiberger Forschungsheft C446: 19-31.- <b>FC&#038;P 31-2</b>, p. 55, ID=1714^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, facies; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian
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Zechst; <b>Geography: </b>Germany N^In the deep borehole H&#034; - 1/90
of &#034;Petrobaltic&#034; joint venture situated 20 km eastward from
the Island of Rügen a reef of the basal Zechstein (Upper permian) was
discovered. Litho- and biofacies of this reef were investigated by the
authors of this paper. New results allow a new paleogeographic
interpretation of some elder boreholes of Rügen Island.^1";
s[1013] = "KOWALSKI H. (1993).- Die Zechsteinriffe Ostthuringens.-
Fossilien 10, 4: 244-251.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>, p. 79,
ID=3497^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian Zechst; <b>Geography: </b>Germany,
Thuringia^^1";
s[1014] = "PAUL J. (1996).- Stromatolite Reefs of the Upper Permian
Zechstein Basin.- Goettinger Arbeiten zur Geologie und Palaeontologie,
Special Volume 2 [Reitner J., Neuewiller F. &#038; Gunkel F. (eds):
Global and Regional Controls on Biogenic Sedimentation I. Reef
Evolution]: pp ???.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-1</b>, p. 43, ID=3610^<b>Topic(s):
</b>stromatolite reefs; stromatolites; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian Zechst; <b>Geography: </b>Europe
central^Stromatolites and laminated mats are characteristic of
Zechstein reefs which reach heights of 100 m. Bryozoans and other
macroscopic fauna are only additional attributes. Their baffling
effects are of minor importance. Reef-types vary from fringing and
barrier reefs to patch and pinnacle reefs. Occurrence and construction
of these reefs are very similar to those of modern coral reefs, mostly
depending on hydrodynamic conditions and the influx of siliciclastics.
Extensive reef-flats are controlled by sealevel. Macrofossils are
missing at the uppermost part of the reefs as a result of increasing
salinity. Very early marine lithification protected the buildups
against browsing and wave action, but pervasive dolomitization
destroyed the microstructures of reef-builders. Sealevel fluctuation
and changes in salinity are the most important parameters controlling
growth and termination of Zechstein reefs.^1";
s[1015] = "VACHARD D., ROCHE M. (1996).- Oxyhexactines de Lyssakides
(Spongiaires Hexactinellides) dans des preparations palynologiques du
Rhetien (Trias terminal) de l&#039;Est de la France.- Geobios 29, 2:
171-176.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-2</b>, p. 57, ID=3156^<b>Topic(s):
</b>ecology; Porifera Hexactinellida; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Hexactinellida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic Rhaet; <b>Geography:
</b>France, Paris Basin^A taphocenosis with pyritized microscleres
spicules of hexactinellid sponges, associated with acritarchs and
dinofiagellate cysts, allows precise determination of
biosedimentological conditions prevaling during deposition of a facies
of the Rhaetian Sandstones from the Paris Basin.^1";
s[1016] = "MORYCOWA E. (1988).- Triassic Scleractinia from the
Cracow-Silesia region, Poland.- Acta Palaeontologica Polonica 33, 2:
91-121.- <b>FC&#038;P 18-1</b>, p. 27, ID=2223^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic; <b>Geography: </b>Poland,
Silesian-Cracow Upland^^1";
s[1017] = "MORYCOWA E., LABAJ M., SZULC J. (2006).- Calicular variation
in Eckastraea prisca (Scleractinia) from the Middle Triassic (Anisian)
of the Silesian region (SW Poland).- Neues Jahrbuch fuer Geologie und
Palaeontologie, Monatshafte 12: 705-720.- <b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p. 80,
ID=2396^<b>Topic(s): </b>calicular variation; Scleractinia, Eckastraea;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Triassic M; <b>Geography: </b>Poland, Silesia^The paper focuses on
the growth form and highly variable characters of calicular morphology
of the coralla of the Anisian scleractinian species Eckastraea prisca
(Weissermel, 1925) from the Lower Muschelkalk in the Silesian region
(SW Poland). The shape of the colonies and the variability of the
distal corallite structure are explained in terms of the changing
environmental factors and by phenotypic plasticity of corals.^1";
s[1018] = "MORYCOWA E., SZULC J. (2006).- Remarks on Middle Triassic
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(Anisian) scleractinian corals from the Cracow-Silesian region, Poland
(Northern Peri-Tethyan realm).- Österreichische Akademie der
Wissenschaften, Schriftenreihe der Erdwissenschaftlichen Kommissionen
17: 421-433.- <b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p. 81, ID=2400^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic M; <b>Geography: </b>Poland, Silesia^This
paper deals with the mode of occurrence, growth forms, skeletal
preservation and the life conditions of some of the oldest,
stratigraphically well-documented Anisian (Pelsonian-early Illyrian)
scleractinian corals, occurring in situ, in shallow-water carbonate
rocks in the Lower and Middle Muschelkalk of the Cracow-Silesian
region, Southern Poland (northern Peri-Tethys, Central Europe). Among
18 species (from 14 genera; some of generic names require emendation),
one of the important Anisian coral species is Pamiroseris silesiaca
(Beyrich) (=former Thamnastraea silesiaca Beyrich), frequently
occurring and widely distributed in the Peri-Tethyan (Germany, Poland)
and found in the Tethyan provinces (Alps and S. China). The paper also
presents skeletal growth bands of P. silesiaca and its septal
microarchitecture, important because of high morphological homeomorphy
of thamnasterioid corals e.g. Pamiroseris, Thamnasteria.^1";
s[1019] = "BODZIOCH A. (1997).- Karchowice Formation: definition and
stratigraphy. [in Polish with English summary].- Geologos 2: 165-199.-
<b>FC&#038;P 27-2</b>, p. 12, ID=3889^<b>Topic(s): </b>stratigraphy;
Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic M; <b>Geography: </b>Poland, Upper
Silesia^The paper concerns the uppermost unit of the Lower Muschelkalk
(Middle Triassic) from the Silesian-Cracow Upland. It is of interest
for coral students, as the formation considered contains early
Scleractinia known from descriptions by Beyrich (1852), Eck (1865),
Weissermel (1925), and recently by Morycowa (1986).^1";
s[1020] = "SCHNEIDER E., BECKER J. (1973).- Sur la présence de
Polypiers dans le calcaire à Entroques (Muschelkalk supérieur) de la
Sarre.- Ann. Sci. Univ. Besançon - Géol. 18: 131-133.- <b>FC&#038;P
3-2</b>, p. 46, ID=4980^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia, Procyathopora;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Triassic M; <b>Geography: </b>France, Sarre^Il est signalé la
présence de polypiers coloniaux connus dans le Muschelkalk supérieur de
la région de Donaueschlingen (Allemagne) mais nouveaux pour le
Muschelkalk supérieur de la Sarre (Procyathophora fuerstenbergensis
Eck).^1";
s[1021] = "MORYCOWA E., SZULC J. (2010).- Environmental controls on
growth of early scleractinian patch reefs (Middle Triassic; Silesia;
Poland).- Palaeoworld 19, 3-4: 382-388.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 117,
ID=6559^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral reefs, ecology; Scleractinia, reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Triassic Anis; <b>Geography: </b>Poland, Upper Silesia^Anisian
scleractinian corals are known from the Lower and Middle Muschelkalk of
the Cracow-Silesian region, but in bioherms they occur only in the
western part, i.e., in the Upper Silesian area, in the higher part of
the Lower Muschelkalk (Karchowice Beds). Silesian reefs of Anisian
(middle Pelsonian-early Illyrian) age are, so far, the oldest in situ
coral reefs following the Permian &#47; Triassic extinction. In Anisian
time, Silesian corals formed a Tethys marginal reefal rim, separating
offshore Tethyan open marine waters from the backreef area (Germanic
Basin). The shallow-water coral-bearing facies capped sponge buildups,
following a general shallowing trend in the basin. Final emersion in
the early Illyrian halted coral reef growth. Anisian scleractinian
corals appear to have been zooxanthellate, as suggested in Morycowa,
1988. [original abstract]^1";
s[1022] = "MORYCOWA E., SZULC J. (2006).- New family Eckastraeidae,
Scleractinia (Middle Triassic, Peri-Tethys, Central Europe).- Neues
Jahrbuch fuer Geologie und Palaeontologie, Monatshefte 12: 721-733.-
<b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p. 80, ID=2399^<b>Topic(s): </b>systematics;
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Scleractinia, Eckastraeidae; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic M; <b>Geography:
</b>Poland, Silesia^The genus Eckastraea Morycowa, 1988 from the Middle
Triassic of Cracow-Upper Silesian region has been created on the basis
of the holotype of Isastraea prisca Weissermel, 1925. The systemical
position of this genus was however, undetermined. The recent findings
of better preserved specimens enabled to place the genus into the new
family Eckastraeidae. This new family is closest to the family
Margarophylliidae Cuif, 1977 belonging to the superfamily Volzeioidaea
suborder Caryophylliina.^1";
s[1023] = "GEISTER J. (1984).- Les récifs à Placunopsis ostracina dans
le Muschelkalk du Bassin Germanique.- Géologie et paléoécologie des
récifs [J. Geister &#038; R. Herb (eds)]: 19.1-19.8.- <b>FC&#038;P
13-1</b>, p. 11, ID=6332^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; Placunopsis buildups;
<b>Systematics: </b>Mollusca; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic M;
<b>Geography: </b>Germanic Basin^Parmi les concrétionnements à
lamellibranches les moins connus, figurent les récifs à Placunopsis du
Trias germanique. Reconnus par Wagner (1913) pour la première fois en
Franconie, ils étaient ensuite signalés en Souabe (Bachmann 1979,
Hagdorn 1982) en Alsace (Duringer 1982) en Lorraine (Holder 1961, 1962)
et même dans le Lias d&#039;Espagne (Turnsek et al. 1975). *
Placunopsis ostracina est la seule espèce constructrice représentée
dans ce type de concrétionnement du Trias germanique, où ces récifs
apparaissent dans les couches limitrophes entre le Muschelkalk
Supérieur et la Lettenkohle (Keuper inférieur). [part of an
introduction]^1";
s[1024] = "FLUGEL E., FLUGEL-KAHLER E., MARTIN J.M., MARTIN-ALGARRA A.
(1984).- Middle Triassic Reefs from Southern Spain.- Facies 11:
173-218.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-2</b>, p. 55, ID=0596^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs;
reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic M;
<b>Geography: </b>Spain S^Middle Triassic (probably Ladinian)
carbonates of the Lower Dolomitic Member of the Trevenque Unit (a part
of the Intermediate Group of the Alpujarride Complex) were studied in
the Cahorros de Monachil section southeast of Granada, in the Inner
Zone of the Betic Cordillera, with respect to the facies succession and
to the paleontological criteria. &#034;Serpulid/algal/cement
reefs&#034;, developed in the upper part of the section, represent a
new subtype of &#034;algal/cement reefs&#034;, a special reef type
restricted to the Artinskian to Carnian time interval.^1";
s[1025] = "BODZIOCH A. (1997).- Sponge &#47; crinoidal &#47; coral
bioherms from the Muschelkalk of Upper Silesia (Middle Triassic,
Poland).- Boletin de la Real Sociedad Espanola de Historia Natural,
Seccion Geologica 92, 1/4: 049-059.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-2</b>, p. 22,
ID=3701^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, geology; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic M; <b>Geography: </b>Poland, Upper
Silesia^Sponge &#47; crinoidal &#47; coral bioherms have been found in
the Karchowice Formation which is the uppermost lithostratigraphical
unit of the Lower Muschelkalk in the Upper Silesian region. Taxonomic
composition and biohermal structure show similarities to younger
buildups, well-known during the Jurassic. Their lower part is made of
primary lime mud with loosely packed clumps of siliceous sponges
Hexactinoderma trammeri, accompanied by echinoderms, brachiopods,
ecologically diversified bivalves, polychaetes, solitary corals,
ostracos and foraminifers. In the middle part, sponges are successively
replaced by encrinids, and infaunal bivalves disappear. In the upper
part, both sponges and encrinids are replaced by corals (mainly
Pamiroseris silesiaca) which form a rigid skeletal framework. Moreover,
a significant increase in the number of species and individuals of
herbivore gastropods is visible in this part of the bioherms, as well
as the dominance of cemented and byssate bivalves. Such development of
the biohermal structure can be referred to the shallowing of the
sedimentary basin and to taphonomic feedback. Sponges (and other
reef-builders) served as a substratum for the epifauna which was a
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source of skeletal hardparts. In this way, a hard substratum was
originated, infaunal bivalves disappeared and the rigid coral framework
developed. The bioherms developed at the edge of a shallow carbonate
platform during regression of the Lower Muschelkalk sea. The coral
community lived in shallow, euphotic water.^1";
s[1026] = "TURNSEK D., SEYFRIED H., GEYER O. (1975).- Geologische und
Paläontologische Untersuchungen an einem Korallen-Vorkommen im
subbetischen Unterjura von Murcia (Süd-Spanien).- Razprave Slov. Akad.
Zn. Um, Cl. 4, 18, 5, 1-35, 25.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-1</b>, p. 30,
ID=0105^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy, ecology; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic L; <b>Geography:
</b>Spain S^Biostromal limestone of shallow water origin in the Lower
Jurassic of southern Spain are described and interpreted
paleoecologically. A coral fauna consisting of 14 genera and 8 species
is described and compared to Upper Triassic and Middle Jurassic forms.
Hispaniastraea, nov. gen., H. murciana and H. ramosa, nov. spp. and
Coccophyllum llasicum are new taxa.^1";
s[1027] = "GEISTER J. (1984).- Bajocian coral reefs of the northeastern
Paris Basin.- Advances in Reef Science, Annual Meeting int. Soc. for
Reef Studies (Miami 1984) ??? [Paleoecological aspects.- ].-
<b>FC&#038;P 13-2</b>, p. 9, ID=0621^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs coral;
reefs, Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic Baj; <b>Geography: </b>France, Paris
Basin^^1";
s[1028] = "ROSENDAHL S. (1985).- Die oberjurassische Korallenfazies von
Algarve (Sudportugal).- Arbeiten Inst. Geol. Paläont. Univ. Stuttgart
N.F. 82: 1-125.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-2</b>, p. 42, ID=0737^<b>Topic(s):
</b>; Anthozoa ecology; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic U; <b>Geography: </b>Portugal S^Le bassin
de Algarve a ete affecte par une transgression pendant l&#039;Oxfordien
moyen a laquelle s&#039;est suivie une regression a partir de
l&#039;Oxfordien superieur. Au cours de cette periode regressive
s&#039;y sont installees des facies coraliques qui ont occupe de vastes
surfaces surtout a Algarve oriental. L&#039;installation de recifs de
madreporaires a commence pendant l&#039;Oxfordien superieur, le maximum
etant atteint au Kimmeridgien inferieur. En meme temps en Algarve
occidental il y a eu des conditions qui correspondent a une mer peu
profonde. Sur la cote occidentale actuelle (Carrapateira) se sont
formes des biostromes de madreporaires qui ont occupe de vastes aires.
Au cours de l&#039;etape finale du Jurassique superieur la
sedimentation en Algarve occidental a progressivement subi des
influences continentales. En Algarve oriental, au dessus des recifs des
madreporaires apparaissent des biostromes de polypiers a facies
carbonatee ou marneuse, la formation de recifs n&#039;etant plus
possible.^1";
s[1029] = "MOLINA J.M., RUIZ ORTIZ P.A., VERA J.A. (1984).- Colonias de
corales y facies oncolitas en el Dogger de las Sierras de Cabra y
Puente Genil (Subbetico externo, Provincia de Cordoba).- Estudios geol.
40: 455-461.- <b>FC&#038;P 14-2</b>, p. 40, ID=0925^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Jurassic M; <b>Geography: </b>Spain, Cordoba^The presence of coral
colonies and oncoid facies in the Dogger of the External Subbetic is
first shown in this paper. It is worthy of remark that the Dogger
materials (ooid limestones basically) are placed between pelagic
formations. Really, they represent a part of a shallowing-upward
sequence which begins with the pelagic sediments of the
Domerian-Toarcian. Over these materials a shallow carbonate shelf is
established where bioherms, coral colonies, oncoid and ooid facies are
developed, caping the sequence a hard-ground of the Upper Bathonian.
The Upper Jurassic materials are clearly pelagic with &#034;ammonitico
rosso&#034; facies. This work represents a contribution to the
scientific controversy about the interpretation of the ooid limestones
of the Dogger. In other areas (Venetian Alps, Balearic Islands, etc.),
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these limestones have been interpreted as deep redeposited sediments
and attempts to extend this interpretation to all the Dogger ooid
limestones of the Alpine realm have been made. The features shown in
this paper about the shallow marine nature of these materials in the
External Subbetic are conclusives.^1";
s[1030] = "WERNER W. (1986).- Paloekologische und biofazielle Analyse
des Kimmeridge (Oberjura) von Consolacao, Mittelportugal.- Zitteliana
13: 1-109.- <b>FC&#038;P 16-1</b>, p. 71, ID=2005^<b>Topic(s):
</b>geology; geology; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic Kimm; <b>Geography:
</b>Portugal^[paleoecological and biofacies analysis of the
Kimmeridgian of Consolacao, central Portugal; includes faunal list and
detailed discussion of reef coral associations (pp 32-48); with English
summary]^1";
s[1031] = "ERRENST C. (1991).- Das korallenfuehrende Kimmeridgium der
nordwestlichen iberischen Ketten und angrenzender Gebiete, 1.-
Palaeontographica A214, 3-6: 121-207.- <b>FC&#038;P 20-1.1</b>, p. 62,
ID=2832^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic Kimm; <b>Geography: </b>Spain,
NW Iberian Range^The Upper Jurassic marine strata in the northwestern
Iberian Range and in adjacent areas have been studied by using sections
from 78 localities. The main subjects of research are the coral-bearing
beds of the Lower Kimmeridgian. A model of the palaeogeographical
development is presented, with the northern epicontinental borders of
the betic syncline in the Southeast and with the Jurassic Cantabrian
basin in the North. The differenciated facies development prooves the
shallow character of this channel over the entire area. With only few
exceptions the facies succesion shows continuously open-marine
conditions which merely end just before the continental
&#034;Wealden&#034;-sedimentation starts. Striking is the widespread
occurrence of corals. Thick coralline limestones are to be found in the
Sierra de los Cameras, the Sierra del Madero and the
Noviercas-Ciria-Torrelapaja-Bijuesca-region. They generally indicate a
decreasing sea-level in three steps: The &#034;initial stage&#034; is
characterized by the flat colonies, especially by Microsolena settling
in the different lithofacies. Even in sandy sediments and micritic
limestones they are to be found, forming a widely extended biostromal
slab up to 20 m in thickness. The following &#034;stage of
differenciation&#034; shows a great variety, both in lithofacies and in
the composition of coral faunas. A &#034;terminal stage&#034; with
pebbly oolitic Chaetetid-limestones, originating from very shallow
water, brings the marine development of the Upper Jurassic in the
central part of the investigated region to an end. In spite of its
shallowness and morphological impediments (reefs, oolite-and sandbars)
permanet currents passed through the channel; otherwise the widespread
coral growth and the complexity of the coral faunas could not have been
developed. The palaeontology of the rich coral fauna from the
northwestern Iberian Range is examined for the first time. The research
is supplied by additional collections and investigations in the
surrounding areas, mainly the Montes Universales, from where Geyer
already has described a coral fauna. Altogether 1366 corals have been
determined belonging to 49 genera with 96 species, including 7 new
ones. The coral fauna described in part 1 is distributed to the
families Actinastraeidae, Amphiastraeidae, Cyathophoridae, Stylinidae,
Euhellidae, Montlivaltiidae, Isastraeidae, Placosmiliidae, Faviidae and
Dermosmiliidae. The voluminous fauna shows close connections to other
Upper Jurrasic coral occurrences in Central Europe, the Mediterranean
and Caucausian areas, thus marginal domains of the Tethyan sea.^1";
s[1032] = "NAGEL R., LAUXMANN U. (1990).- Zur Verkieselung der
oberjurassischen Korallen von Wuerttemberg.- N. Jb. Geol. Palaeont. Mh.
1990, 10: 622-638. [in German, with English summary].- <b>FC&#038;P
20-1.1</b>, p. 70, ID=2854^<b>Topic(s): </b>silification; corals;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic
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U; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Wurttemberg^The silicification of the
corals of the Upper Jurassic of Wuerttemberg (SW Germany) is described
in regard to the different observed silica-phases. LS-chalcedony
(quartzine) is the most common silica-phase; it occurs generally as a
replacement of the neomorphic spar of the corals, rarely as a cavity
filling. It is spherolithic and nearly always found beneath the surface
of the corals, where it can form a skin. LF-chalcedony and megaquartz
exist in corals only as cavity fillings, whereas megaquartz may occur
in other shell fragments as a replacement. Microquartz is not too
abundant and is only found as a replacement in micritic fillings of
cavities between the septa of the corals. Lutecite was only found in
echinoderm fragments, opale not at all. The aragonite of the coral
skeletons was transformed into neomorphic spar in a marine environment.
The Mg content of the neomorphic spar made the silica precipitate as
LS-chalcedony, whereas in the adjacent cavities LS-chalcedony developed
only initially but mainly LF-chalcedony and megaquartz. This is
connected with an increasing burial under marine cover and concurrent
decrease of the bulk pore-water in Mg2+ and SO42- - contents. As the
sea retreated from the area of the Swabian Alb after the Lower
Tithonian, the silicification has to be supposed to be of early
Tithonian age. The silicified areas were submitted to beginning
recalcitisation.^1";
s[1033] = "BERTLING M. (1993).- Riffkorallen im Norddeutschen Oberjura
- Taxonomie, Oekologie, Verteilung.- Palaeontographica A226, 4-6:
77-123.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-1</b>, p. 38, ID=3398^<b>Topic(s):
</b>hermatypic, distribution; reef corals; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic U; <b>Geography:
</b>Germany N^During Late Oxfordian and Middle Kimmeridgian (Late
Jurassic), small patch reefs were formed at numerous localities in
northern Germany. The richly structured neritic sea was characterized
by seasonally varying environmental factors, such as water movement and
illumination as ecological requisites, and sedimentological conditions
and bioerosion as ecological addends. These factors evidently affect
the faunas. Thus, palaeontological facies interpretation is possible
according to qualitative and quantitative criteria supported by
sedimentological results. Twenty six species of reef corals are
described in detail and arranged in various guilds (builders, bafflers,
binders, dwellers) on the basis of the impact of growth forms on the
skeletal frame. However, intraspecific variation of guild membership
may occur due to different reefal architecture. The most important
synecological parameters, dominance and diversity, are calculated for
all localities. Thamnasteria concinna (Goldfuss) which can tolerate
partial mortality well is the dominant species in various environments,
thus showing ubiquitous characteristics. The diversities of the
associations examined are generally low and strongly vary within
comparable facies. These facts prove the oscillation of important
environmental factors. Despite the ecological preferences of some taxa,
the distribution of reef corals seems to be mostly random, at least in
more favourable environments. [list of species: Actinastrea
pentagonalis (Muenster 1829), Cyathopora (C.) bourgueti (Defrance
1826), Convexastrea sexradiata (Goldfuss 1829), Sfylina (S.) limbata
(Goldfuss 1826), Stylina (S.) delabechii Edwards &#038; Haime 1851,
Goniocora socialis (Roemer 1836), Cladophyllia dichotoma (Goldfuss
1826), Heliocoenia variabilis Etallon 1859, Montlivaltia obconica
(Muenster 1829), Thecosmilia trichotoma (Goldfuss 1826), Th. costata
Fromentel 1861, Latiphyllia suevica (Quenstedt 1858), Isastrea crassa
(Goldfuss 1826), I. helianthoides (Goldfuss 1826), Placophyllia minima
Geyer 1955, Microsolena agariformis (Etallon 1859), Thamnasteria
concinna (Goldfuss 1826), Th. seriata Becker 1875, Calamophyllia
disputabilis (Becker 1875), Dermosmilia? nana (Roemer 1836),
Latomeandra plicata (Goldfuss 1826), Ovalastrea michelini (Edwards
&#038; Haime 1851), O. caryophylloides (Goldfuss 1826), Microphyllia
brevivallis (Becker 1875), M. seriata (Becker 1875), Actinaraea
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granulata (Muenster 1829)]^1";
s[1034] = "MAS J.R., ALONSO A., BENITO M.I. (1997).- Depositional and
diagenetic evolution of late Jurassic coral reefs in Northern Iberian
Ranges (North Spain).- Boletin de la Real Sociedad Espanola de Historia
Natural, Seccion Geologica 92, 1/4: 143-160.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-2</b>, p.
26, ID=3709^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs coral, geography, geology; reefs,
coral; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Jurassic U; <b>Geography: </b>Spain, Cameros Basin^The studied
reefs are situated around the Cameros Basin (Late Jurassic-Early
Cretaceous; North Spain) in a rim of marine Jurassic outcrops. The last
marine Jurassic sediments in the area are characterized by the
development of coral reefs which correspond to the Kimmeridgian. These
reefs were situated in an epicontinental seaway which lay between the
Iberian and Ebro massives. This sequence is best exposed near
Torrecilla en Cameros where a fringing reef has been identified. In
each buildup of this reef complex, the reef-core, with a fore-reef and
long-shore carbonate sand bars can be distinguished. The reef complex
in Soria has a different geometry for vertical growth dominates,
although some progradation occurs and a back reef grainstone facies
prograded over the core reef facies. Many diagenetic processes have
affected these reefs although cementation is particularly important
because it has provided a clear paragenetic sequence related to the
diagenetic evolution of these limestones. The most common sequence
evolves from submarine cements (only present in primary cavities) to
cements precipitated under active fresh-water phreatic conditions,
stagnant phreatic afterwards, and finally under burial conditions. This
sequence represents progressive burial of these reefs when a very thick
series of essentially continental sediments was deposited. Another less
common sequence is present in some dissolution cavities generated in
the subsurface. This sequence evolved from cements precipitated in a
reduced environment to shallower oxidizing ones precipitated under
telodiagenetic conditions.^1";
s[1035] = "BERTLING M. (1998).- Structure and function of coral
associations under extreme siltation stress - a case study from the
Northern Germany Upper Jurassic.- Proceedings of the 8th International
Coral Reef Symposium Panama City, 2: 1749-1754.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-1</b>,
p. 91, ID=3835^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs ecology; reefs, siltation stress;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic
U; <b>Geography: </b>Germany N^Coral associations occur in situ within
fine-grained siliciclastics in the Oxfordian (Late Jurassic) of
northern Germany. Compared with contemporaneous localities representing
other environments, their diversity was slightly lower; species
tolerating sedimentation were more important. The morphology of their
coralla with large well-integrated calices and strongly ornamented
septa was flat, resulting from reduced light levels; no branching forms
occur. Terrigenous clastics reached the areas of coral growth
seasonally during times of increased runoff in a warm-temperate
climate, probably without being fenced off somehow. Corals show strong
partial mortality but were able to recover by overgrowing the
sediments. Since coral surface was quickly covered unless living polyps
removed sediment continuously, encrusters and borers found hardly any
suitable substrate; their abundance in the associations was very low
therefore.^1";
s[1036] = "KOENIG W., BERTLING M. (1998).- Der Korallenoolith von
Taternpfahl.- Arbeitskreis Paläontologie Hannover 26: 47-56.-
<b>FC&#038;P 28-1</b>, p. 42, ID=3973^<b>Topic(s): </b>geology;
geology; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Jurassic U; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Lower Saxony^[A coral fauna
from the Malmian near Hannover (Lower Saxony) is briefly reported]^1";
s[1037] = "NOSE M., LEINFELDER R.R. (1997).- Upper Jurassic coral
communities within siliciclastic settings (Lusitanian basin, Portugal):
implications for symbiotic and nutrient strategies.- Proceedings of the
8th International Coral Reef Symposium Panama City 2: 1755-1760.-
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<b>FC&#038;P 27-2</b>, p. 59, ID=4242^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology, siliciclastic setting; coral biocoenoses; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic U; <b>Geography: </b>Portugal, Lusitanian Basin^Upper Jurassic coral communities of Portugal (Lusitanian Basin) grew despite high siliciclastic influx. Small, reef-rimmed carbonate platforms existed on basement uplifts over an extended period of time. Other reefs grew whenever episodes of tectonic quiescence and/or rising sea level reduced siliciclastic influx. Reefs grew within a coarse siliciclastic fan delta and on a fine grained, siliciclastic slope system. The latter is developed as a distally steepened mixed carbonate-siliciclastic ramp system, which provided excellent examples for constantly or periodically sediment-stressed reefs. Sedimentation rather than water depth was the major modifier of diversity of coral communities and coral growth forms. For example, massive to foliose Microsolena agariciformis changed to a &#039;pseudobranched&#039; morphology composed of thinly stacked encrusting layers during elevated sedimentation. Depth distribution patterns and morphologic changes clearly show that Jurassic hermatypic corals had photosymbionts. However, their frequent occurrence within, or very close to, siliciclastic settings indicates that they could tolerate higher nutrient rates than modern reef corals, probably because of a still imperfect symbiotic relation. Consistent with this interpretation are the slower growth rates and the lower low to high density band ratios of Upper Jurassic reef corals even in very shallow, non sediment-stressed reef settings.^1";
s[1038] = "ROMAN J., ATROPS F., ARNAUD M. (1994).- Le gisement tithonien inferieur des calcaires lithographiques de Canjuers (Var, France): etat actuel des connaissances.- Geobios; Memoire Special 16: 126-135. [in French].- <b>FC&#038;P 24-1</b>, p. 70, ID=4499^<b>Topic(s): </b>; paleontology, lithographic lst; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic Tith; <b>Geography: </b>France, Var^New data since the synthesis of Fabre et.al. (1982) concerning the fossil locality of Canjuers (Var, France) are provided. Many species are added, mainly among plants, corals, brachiopods, ammonites and echinoderms. The species previously reported are re-examined. The early Tithonian age, mucronatum zone (and not Berriasian as formerly presumed) of the fossil locality is based on ammonites. Flora and fauna are close to the nearly contemporaneous fossils from the lithographic limestones of Bavaria and, with fewer affinities, to those of Cerin (Ain).^1";
s[1039] = "RONIEWICZ E., RONIEWICZ P. (1971).- Upper Jurassic coral assemblages of the Central Polish Uplands.- Acta Palaeontologica Polonica 21, 3: 399-423.- <b>FC&#038;P 1-2</b>, p. 23, ID=4688^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy; coral assemblages; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic U; <b>Geography: </b>Poland, Central Uplands^The Upper Jurassic coral assemblages of the Holy Cross Mts. and Polish Jura Chain are composed of: a) foliaceous and submassive colonies, b) branching colonies and c) massive subspherical colonies. The character of corals and associated fauna and flora, as well as deposits in which the assemblages occur indicate a very shallow-water environment. The character of this environment and the process of sedimentation, which accompanied the growth, indicate i.a. that the assemblages were formed by the accretion of colonies at a rate equalling that of the sedimentation. An increase in the rate of sedimentation caused the end of their development. The assemblages discussed did not supply detrital material to the sediment and did not exert a decisive influence on the course of sedimentation, which makes them similar to Recent patch reefs of the Bahamas.^1";
s[1040] = "HARY A. (1970).- Recifs de coraux du Bajocien moyen aux environs du Rumelange (Grand-Duche de Luxembourg).- Inst. Grand-Ducal Luxembourg (Sect. Sci. nat., phys., math.) Archives NS 34, 1968/69: 431-455.- <b>FC&#038;P 7-2</b>, p. 26, ID=5666^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral reefs; coral reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
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<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic Baj; <b>Geography: </b>Luxemburg^[description of Bajocian reefs of Luxembourg]^1";
s[1041] = "BENKE K., DURKOOP A., ERRENST C., MENSINK H. (1981).- Die Korallenkalke im Ober-Jura der nordwestlichen Iberischen Ketten (Spanien).- Facies 4, 1: 27-93.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 25, ID=5898^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy; coral limestones; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic U; <b>Geography: </b>Spain NW^Stratigraphy, facies and paleogeography of the Upper Jurassic coral-bearing beds are described in the area of the Sierra de los Cameros, Sierra del Madero and Tablado and from the margin of the Ebro basin south of Logrono and west of Zaragoza. The under- and overlying sedimentary sequences are also considered. [first part of extensive summary]^1";
s[1042] = "REOLID M., MOLINA J.M., LOSER H., NAVARRO V., RUIZ-ORTIZ P.A. (2009).- Coral biostromes of the Middle Jurassic from the Subbetic (Betic Cordillera, Southern Spain) facies: coral taxonomy, taphonomy and palaeoecology.- Facies 55, 4: 575-593.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 101, ID=6530^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs biostromes; coral biostromes; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic M; <b>Geography: </b>Spain, Betic Cordillera^Coral biostromes from the Camarena Formation (External Subbetic, Betic Cordillera) are reviewed under palaeoecologic, taphonomic and palaeontologic aspects. The biostromes are dominated by phaceloid forms and are characterised by a typical shallow-marine microencruster assemblage with photophilic microencrusters and scarce microbial crusts. The abundance of stylinid corals and light-dependant microencrusters suggest oligotrophic conditions. Coral colonies were located among oolitic shoals which were unfavourable for coral growth. The corals were developed in phases without oolitic production alternating with phases of oolitic production, forming metric-scale sequences. A relative sea-level fall would have reduced the ooidal production and led to the deposition of thin layers of micritic facies in intertidal areas. The cementation and hardening of the bottom resulted in a hardground that was colonized by corals after a subsequent relative sea-level rise. The progressive increase of the energetic conditions induced an increasing production of ooids and the migration of oolitic shoals, which covered and finished the coral biostromes. Repetition of this process gave rise to sequences reflecting small pulses of oscillations in the relative sea level. [original abstract]^1";
s[1043] = "BERTLING M. (1987).- Cracks in Coral Colonies - biogenic or abiogenic structures?.- FC&P 16, 2: 13-15. [short note] - <b>FC&#038;P 16-2</b>, p. 13, ID=6768^<b>Topic(s): </b>diagenesis; corals, diagenesis; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic Oxf; <b>Geography: </b>Germany NW^[...] explanation entails the early diagenetic transformation of aragonite into calcite. Colonies die off in their central parts while peripheral polyps are still living. However, no fracturing occurs during the lifetime of the corals (deduced because no healing of cracks could be observed). [fragment of conclusions]^1";
s[1044] = "BERTLING M. (1989).- Die korallengebundenen Choriozonosen des norddeutschen Malm.- Munster Univ. Inaug.-Diss.: iv + 167 pp., 22 figs, 17 tbls.- <b>FC&#038;P 20-1.1</b>, p. 50, ID=6798^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology; coral biocoenoses; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic U; <b>Geography: </b>Germany N^Subject of the work are corals as substrate and center of activity of various organisms. The material dealt with comes from 12 localities in at least six stratigraphic positions in the northern German Upper Jurassic (Oxfordian and Kimmeridgian). Ten species of corals have to be considered in this context, their measurable surfaces summing up to more than 6.4 qm. (The other 24 species of scleractinians in the region are not examined because of their relative insignificance in ecological terms.) This area reveals some 80 different taxa with about 20.500 individuals altogether. [first part of extensive summary]^1";
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s[1045] = "LATERNSER R. (2001).- Oberjurassische Korallenriffe von
Nordostfrankreich (Lothringen) und Südwestdeutschland.- Stuttgart
University &#034;Dissertation&#034; http:&#47;&#47;
elib.uni-stuttgart.de/opus/volltexte/2001/877.- <b>FC&#038;P 30-2</b>,
p. 7, ID=7084^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral reefs; coral reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic
U; <b>Geography: </b>France NE, Germany SW^The environmental conditions
during the growth of Upper Jurassic coral reefs Northeast France and
Southwest Germany were reconstructed by the detailed analysis of the
reef fauna and sedimentological criteria in comparison with modern
coral reef environments. The ecological interpretation of all exposed
reef bodies in this regions makes up the base for the reconstruction of
the local and regional environment. While the Oxfordian reefs of
Lorraine and the Isteiner Klotz where situated on an extensive and low
relief carbonate ramp, the comparatively small platform reef of Arnegg
developed on a submarine shallow during the Kimmeridgian. For the
comparison of a multitude of structurally different coral reef types in
different time sections a new reef classification was worked out. This
classification is based on ecological meaningful and exactly defined
faunistical and structural features of the reef body and facilitates
the comparison of different reef bodies, reef types and over geological
time periods. As the determining physically-chemical factors for reef
growth light, sedimentation rate, oxygen- and nutrient content,
temperature and salinity could be worked out which secondarily were
influenced by the topography of the seafloor, the substrate consistence
and the position of the reefs on the shelf profile. In all examined
sequences the succession of coral faunas and reef types documents a
shallowing upwards. The onset of coral reef growth is generally caused
by the lowering of sedimentation rates: for the Oxfordian reefs because
of a global transgression - for the Kimmeridgian Arnegg platform
because of an elevated structural position. Increasing sedimentation
rates during the following sea-level highstand (Oxfordian reefs) and
relief compensation (Arnegg platform reef) were finally leading to the
killing of coral growth. [original English summary]^1";
s[1046] = "OLIVIER N., LATHUILIERE B., THIRY-BASTIEN P. (2006).- Growth
models of Bajocian coral-microbialite reefs of Chargey-les-Port
(eastern France): palaeoenvironmental interpretations.- Facies 52, 1:
113-127.- <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 98, ID=1363^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs;
reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Monera Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Jurassic Baj; <b>Geography: </b>France E^Very large amount of
microbialites, up to 70% of the reef volume takespart in the
edification of Lower Bajocian coral reefs in the Chargey-les-Port
quarry (Haute-Saône, France). Such high amounts of microbialiteswere
unknown within bioconstructions of Middle Jurassic age. Alongthe 16
m-thick section, seven successive biohermal or biostromal units
developed on a shallow platform. Bioconstructions display a first
coralgrowth phase with either constratal or superstratal growth
fabrics. Coralfauna is relatively poorly diversified and is dominated
by massive forms(Isastrea, Thamnasteria, and Periseris) or branched
phaceloid(Cladophyllia) and ramose (Dendraraea) colonies. Corals can
beheavily encrusted by microbialites of diverse forms and fabrics
(leiolitic,thrombolitic, and stromatolitic). According to the coral
growth fabrics,microbialite crusts developed on top of or at the
underside of coralcolonies, forming a coral-microbialite elementary
unit. Microbialitesshow a multiphase development: (i) directly at the
coral surface, a firstand mm-scale microbialite layer locally
developed; (ii) a second, cmscalemicrobialite layer (up to 8 cm thick)
covered the entire coral reefframework and assumed the main building
role; and (iii) a third, mm- tocm-scale, laminated microbialite layer
may also be observed onlappingprevious reef structures, before having
been progressively buried undersediments. Contemporaneously to the
coral growth phase, the firstmicrobialite layer developed on dead
portions of coral colonies. Thetransition between coral growth and
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microbialite development (i.e.,second layer of microbialites) is
interpreted as a result of a coral reefcrisis, probably reflecting more
nutrient-rich conditions. The passage toa stromatolitic (third) layer
suggests a control of the accumulation rate.Composition and
architecture of coral-microbialite reef units ofChargey-les-Port
highlight the relations between high-frequencyfluctuating environmental
factors (mainly accumulation rate and trophicconditions) and reef
development.^1";
s[1047] = "FURSICH F., WERNER W. (1991).- Palaeoecology of coralline
sponge - coral meadows from the Upper Jurassic of Portugal.-
Paläontologische Zeitschrift 65, 1-2: 35-69.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-2</b>, p.
39, ID=3329^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs ecology; reefs ecology;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Jurassic U; <b>Geography: </b>Portugal^The Comophyllia polymorpha -
Crispispongia cf. expansa association of the Kimmeridgian Alcobaca
Formation occurs in a 5-10m thick unit that can be followed for at
least 10 km in the vicinity of Alcobaca (Estremadura). Corals,
coralline sponges (mainly Calcarea), cryptalgal crusts and, to a lesser
extent, crinoids are the dominant constituents of the autochthonous
community relic. [shortened abstract]^1";
s[1048] = "FLUGEL E. (1979).- Ptychochaetetiden aus dem oberen Malm der
Suedlichen Frankenalb.- Geol. Bl. NO-Bayern 29, 1: 1-11; Erlangen.-
<b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 26, ID=5904^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Chaetetida;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Chaetetida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic
U; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Franconia^^1";
s[1049] = "SCHMID D.U., WERNER W. (2005).- Sobralispongia
densespiculata, une nouvelle &#034;coralline sponge&#034; dans le
Jurassique supérieur du Portugal.- Geobios 38, 5: 653-666.-
<b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 24, ID=1218^<b>Topic(s): </b>new order;
Porifera corallina; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Corallina;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic U; <b>Geography: </b>Portugal^From the
Kimmeridgian (Upper Jurassic) of Portugal, the coralline sponge
Sobralispongia densespiculata nov. gen. and nov. sp. is described. Main
characteristics are a crustose habit, a primary spicule skeleton of
very densely packed styles and subtylostyles arranged in a plumose
architecture, microscleres of possibly aster-type, and a microgranular
to fibrous secondary calcareous skeleton. The primary mineralogy of the
calcareous skeleton was probably high-Mg calcitic. An assignment to the
demosponge Order Axinellida is proposed.^1";
s[1050] = "WERNER W., LEINFELDER R.R., FURSICH M., KRAUTTER M. (1994).-
Comparative palaeoecology of marly coralline sponge-bearing reefal
associations from the Kimmeridgian (Upper Jurassic) of Portugal and
Southwestern Germany.- Courier Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg 172
[Oekentorp-Kuester P. (ed.) Proceedings of the VI. International
Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and Porifera, Vol. 2]: 381-397.-
<b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 25, ID=4095^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef
complexes, ecology; reef complexes; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Corallina; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic Kimm; <b>Geography:
</b>Portugal, Germany SW^Three marly reefal associations from the
Kimmeridgian of Portugal (Alcobaca, Serra Isabel) and southwestern
Germany (Faulenhau), which share a high proportion of coralline sponges
as a main unifying element, were studied in a comparative manner. The
two Portuguese associations are dominated by corals and coralline
sponges (Alcobaca), and by crinoids and corals (Serra Isabel),
respectively. Both sedimentological and palaeoecological analysis
evidence a very shallow environment at Alcobaca and a deeper slope
setting at Serra Isabel. The association at Faulenhau, occurring within
the sponge mound fades of Southern Germany, is dominated by
hexactinellid and lithistid siliceous sponges, but contains an
unusually high proportion of coralline sponges. Comparison of the three
associations allows the establishment of bathymetric gradients and
enables interpretation of the somehow enigmatic association at
Faulenhau. All three associations grew in a fully marine, low-energy,
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low-sedimentation environment. The compositional differences are due to
increasing bathymetry (presumably Alcobaca less than 20 m, Serra Isabel
50-60 m, Faulenhau 70-90 m). This is well reflected only at the generic
and species level, where several taxa from various groups (coralline
sponges, bivalves, microbes and microproblematica) are stenobath,
whereas many others are not. The main trends towards deeper water are
decrease in the diversity of corals, coralline sponges and
&#034;algae&#034;, increase in the diversity of siliceous sponges,
change in the composition of encrusting bivalves, and decrease in the
activity of boring bivalves. Changes in morphotypes and dominance of
guilds occur among corals, sponges and bivalves, but are only partially
helpful in discriminating environmental differences. Bathymetric change
is commonly, but not necessarily correlated with a change in nutrient
and oxygen levels. Partial decoupling of these factors is obvious at
Serra Isabel, where siliceous sponges are, at a cm-scale, replaced
upwards by a hermatypic coral-crinoid association. However, the
dominance of sponges at Faulenhau cannot be explained solely by
slightly increased nutrient levels, since the diversity of coralline
sponges is much lower than at Alcobaca and Serra Isabel. It is expected
that the bathymetric position of the majority of the Upper Jurassic
sponge-crust mounds grew in water deeper than for the Faulenhau
example, i.e. below 70-90 m, although siliceous sponge facies could
have occurred at lower depths in regions or at times of lowered oxygen
contents or slightly increased nutrient levels, e.g. during rapid
sea-level rise.^1";
s[1051] = "BERTLING M. (2002).- Ecological and morphological impact of
sedimentation on hermatypic coral associations (Late Jurassic, northern
Germany).- Münstersche Forschungen zur Geologie und Paläontologie 93:
5-15.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-2</b>, p. 26, ID=1141^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology;
Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic U; <b>Geography: </b>Germany N^^1";
s[1052] = "LATHUILIERE B. (1999).- Coraux constructeurs du Bajocien
inférieur de France. 1ère partie.- Geobios 33, 1: 51-72.- <b>FC&#038;P
29-1</b>, p. 63, ID=1481^<b>Topic(s): </b>bioconstructors;
Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic Baj; <b>Geography: </b>France^Lower
Bajocian (Propinquans and Humphriesianum) reef-building corals of
France are rather poorly diversified: 16 to 19 genera (including
morphogenera) and 17 to 26 species. The new genus Atelophyllia is
created and the poorly known genus Ebrayia is revised. Synonymies of
species are well understood, owing to a statistical analysis of
populations sampled in the field (1410 samples, 900 thin sections). The
taxonomic list and statistics offer first paleogeographical tool to
study the trends of diversitry. Because this diversity increases
southwards (South Jura, Maconnais), it suggests that a climatic control
underlies the diversity gradient. Functional morphological analysis of
various taxa offers a second method to evaluate ancient light
intensities and sedimentation rates. For instance, a comparision with
Montastrea, a recent zooxanthellate coral, shows that the variations of
the colonial shape of Isastrea are ligth-dependant. An interpretation
of Bajocian bioherms as lithoherms built by nonzooxanthellate corals
must be rejected. The avarage annual growth rates of Bajocian corals
are very low. The new findings suggest evolutionary and climatic
explabations. ^1";
s[1053] = "LATHUILIERE B. (1988).- Analyse de populations
d&#039;Isastrees bajociennes (Scleractiniaires jurassiques de France).
Consequences taxonomiques stratigraphiques et paleoecologiques.-
Geobios 21, 3: 269-305.- <b>FC&#038;P 17-1</b>, p. 11,
ID=2099^<b>Topic(s): </b>populations; Scleractinia, Isastrea;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Jurassic Baj; <b>Geography: </b>France^The present statistical
study of two Bajocian populations of Isastrea from eastern France uses
different methods of measurement taking into account the colonial
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character. The results of the univariate and the multivariate analyses
together with direct observation of qualitative characters show that
only two species are present in the samples: Isastrea bernardiana and
I. tenuistriata. A new synonymy is suggested for the Bajocian species.
Genera such as Andemantastraea Alloiteau and Parisastraea Alloiteau
correspond to the common variation of Isastrea. The taxonomic position
of other Jurassic Isastrea is examined. It is probably possible to use
extreme morphotypes as stratigraphic markers owing to an eventual
anagenesis. A comparison between the two samples denotes that the
variation range or the mean value of some quantitative characters
(number, thickness of septa, dimension of corallites, trabecular
density) contributes to the paleoecological interpretation. The present
paper emphasizes the necessity of well-defined species based preferably
on population study, for a reliable generic definition.^1";
s[1054] = "PISERA A. (1987).- Boring and nestling organisms from the
Upper Jurassic coral colonies from northern Poland.- Acta
Palaeontologica Polonica 32, 1-2: 83-104.- <b>FC&#038;P 17-1</b>, p.
13, ID=2102^<b>Topic(s): </b>boring and nestling organisms;
Scleractinia, borings; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic U; <b>Geography: </b>Poland N^^1";
s[1055] = "LATHUILIERE B. (1989).- Isastrea, polypier branchu!
[Isastrea, branching coral!].- C. R. Acad. Sci., Paris 308, ser. II:
887-892 [en francais avec abridged english version].- <b>FC&#038;P
18-1</b>, p. 26, ID=2222^<b>Topic(s): </b>phaceloid forms;
Scleractinia, Isastrea; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic Baj; <b>Geography: </b>France,
Lorraine^Isastrea, a mesozoic genus of Scleractinia usually shows a
massive form and a cerioid colonial structure. Samples from the
Bajocian of Lorraine (France) demonstrate for the first time that the
corallum can be branching and phaceloid. This structure is interpreted
as the result of a partial death of the colony.^1";
s[1056] = "BLAIN H.-A. (2005).- Présence de coraux (Anthozoa,
Hexacorallia) dans le Callovo-Oxfordien basal de falaise des
Vaches-Noires (Calvados, France).- L&#039;Écho des Falaises 9: 71-77.-
<b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p. 70, ID=2377^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Jurassic Call Oxf; <b>Geography: </b>France, Calvados^For the first
time the occurrence of corals is reported from the lower part of the
Vache-Noir Cliffs of Late Callovian to Early Oxfordian age. The corals
are represented by very early stages of supposedly solitary corals
which are attached to a gastropod shell. They do not allow
determination.^1";
s[1057] = "OSCHMANN W. (1989 ).- Growth and environmental hazards of
Upper Jurassic colonial coral Actinastrea matheyi (Koby) from
Portugal.- Paläontologische Zeitschrift 63, 3-4: 193-205.- <b>FC&#038;P
19-1.1</b>, p. 19, ID=2570^<b>Topic(s): </b>growth ecology;
Scleractinia, Actinastrea; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic U; <b>Geography: </b>Portugal^Development
and growth of Upper Jurassic colonial corals Actinastrea matheyi from
Portugal was ruled by abiotic factors (water energy, sedimentation
rate) and biotic factors (predation and parasitism). Phases of growth
were interrupted by high energy events which caused tilting of the
corals. In addition, intensified parasitism and predation occurred.^1";
s[1058] = "LATHUILIERE B. (1990).- Periseris: scleractiniaire colonial
jurassique. Revision structurale et taxinomie de populations
bajociennes de l&#039;Est de la France.- Geobios 23, 1: 10 pp., 6 pls.-
<b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 30, ID=2604^<b>Topic(s): </b>populations;
Scleractinia, Periseris; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic Baj; <b>Geography: </b>France E^For a
long time, Periseris Ferry 1870 (Jurassic scleractinian) has been
confused with Thamnasteria Lesauvage 1823, in spite of their different
septal morphology. A new diagnosis of the genus, a specific
redefinition using a numerical population approach and an illustration
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of the type species, Periseris elegantula (d&#039;Orbigny) are given
here. The studied colonies have been collected at several Bajocian
outcrops in Eastern France. The data used consist of measurements of
the distance between corallite centers, the corallite density, the
number of septa, the septal density, the trabecular density, the
pennular width, the trabecular width and the vertical distance between
pennulae. Direct observation of qualitative characters, univariate
analyses and principal component analysis suggest the presence in the
samples of one single variable species: Periseris elegantula.
Discriminant analysis shows that outcrops are well explained by the
variations of characters. These variations are ascribed to an
environmental origin. Among Middle Jurassic species, 14 junior synonyms
have been enumerated. [communication presentee au premier congres
national de l&#039;association paleontologique francaise: Paris, 17-20
mai 1990]^1";
s[1059] = "ERRENST C. (1991).- Das korallenfuehrende Kimmeridgium der
nordwestlichen iberischen Ketten und angrenzender Gebiete, 2.-
Palaeontographica A215, 1-3: 1-42.- <b>FC&#038;P 20-1.1</b>, p. 63,
ID=2833^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic Kimm; <b>Geography:
</b>Spain, NW Iberian Range^The palaeontology of the rich coral fauna
from the Northwestern Iberian Range is examined for the first time. The
research takes into account additional collections of surrounding areas
as well, for instance from the occurrences of the Montes Universales,
previously described by Geyer (1965). The determined corals are
distributed to 49 genera with 96 species, 7 new ones among them. The
second part submitted contains 3 of these new descriptions. The portion
of the fauna dealt with in here includes the families Rhipidogyridae,
Haplaraidae, Actinacididae, Thamnasteriidae, Latomeandridae,
Synastraidae and Microsolenidae.^1";
s[1060] = "ELIASOVA H. (1994).- Scleractiniaires de Stranska skala
(Oxfordien inferieur &#47; superieur, Brno, Moravie, Republique
tcheque).- Vestnik Ceskeho geologickeho ustavu 69, 4: 65-74. [in
French].- <b>FC&#038;P 24-1</b>, p. 68, ID=4492^<b>Topic(s):
</b>taxonomy; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic Oxf; <b>Geography: </b>Czech Republic,
Moravia^The Stranska skala limestones in the town Brno yielded an
Oxfordian coral fauna with dominating Isastraea. In addition the
following coral species where found: Cyathophora bourgueti,
Pseudocoenia suboctonis, Cladophyllia corallina, Thecosmilia
trichotoma, Summiktaraea? sp., Dactylaraea truncata, Thamnasteria
concinna, Fungiastraea cf. arachnoides, Microsolena foliosa and
Etallonasteria minima.^1";
s[1061] = "BEAUVAIS L. (1972).- Contribution à l&#039;étude de la faune
bathonienne dans la vallée de la Creuse (Indre). Madréporaires.-
Annales de Paléontologie, Invertébrés 58, 1: 35-55.- <b>FC&#038;P
1-2</b>, p. 20, ID=4677^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Jurassic Bath; <b>Geography: </b>France, Indre^Forty-three species
of Corals from Saint-Gaultier are described in this paper. The
stratigraphical repartition of the species authorizes to confirm a
Bathonian age to the coral formation from the Creuse Valley.^1";
s[1062] = "RONIEWICZ E. (1970).- Kobyastraea n.gen. homomorphique de
Thamnasteria Lesauvage 1823 (Hexacoralla).- Acta Palaeontologica
Polonica 15, 1: 137-145.- <b>FC&#038;P 1-2</b>, p. 23,
ID=4686^<b>Topic(s): </b>homeomorphy; Scleractinia, Kobyastraea;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Jurassic U; <b>Geography: </b>Poland, Holy Cross^On a décrit le
nouveau genre Kobyastraea avec l&#039;espèce typique Thamnastrea
lomontiana Et. 1864, ainsi que 2 autres espèces classées jusqu&#039;à
présent parmi Thamnasteria Les. 1823, mais qui, suivant l&#039;auteur,
doivent être attribuées aussi au nouveau genre Kobyastraea. Les espèces
décrites proviennent du Jurassique supérieur du Jura et de la bordure
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des Monts de Sainte-Croix (Gory Swietokrzyskie) en Pologne.^1";
s[1063] = "BEAUVAIS L. (1972).- Révision des Madréporaires du Dogger de
Balin (Pologne). Collection Reuss.- Annalen des naturhistorischen
Museums in Wien 76: 29-35.- <b>FC&#038;P 2-1</b>, p. 19,
ID=4729^<b>Topic(s): </b>revision; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic M;
<b>Geography: </b>Poland, Balin^The author describes 7 species from
Reuss&#039;s collection (Naturhistorisches Museum, Vienna):
Montlivaltia insignis Reuss, Latiphyllia bajociana (d&#039;Orb.),
Dimorphastraeopsis biformis (Reuss), Thamnoseris papillosa (Reuss),
Dimorphastraea stipitata Reuss, Dimorpharaea aff. contorta (Tomes).
Age: Bajocian to Callovian.^1";
s[1064] = "ELIASOVA H. (1974).- Genre nouveau Intersmilia
(Hexacorallia) du Tithonien des calcaires de Stramberk
(Tchécoslovaquie).- Casopis pro mineralogii a geologii 19, 4: 415-417.-
<b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 43, ID=5163^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia,
Intersmilia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic Tith; <b>Geography: </b>Czech Republic^^1";
s[1065] = "LATHUILIERE B. (1984).- La plasticité du genre Kobyastraea
(Hexacorallia): un bon marqueur paléoécologique.- Géobios 17, 3:
371-375.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-2</b>, p. 18, ID=6366^<b>Topic(s):
</b>ecology; Scleractinia, Kobyastraea; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic Baj; <b>Geography:
</b>France^New forms of the genus Kobyastraea Roniewicz have been found
in the Bajocian of Jura and Lorraine (France). They are adapted to low
light levels (colonial morphology, colonial structure, calicinal
structure).^1";
s[1066] = "NOSE M. (1999).- Environmental control on the morphology and
the linear growth rate of Microsolena agariciformis Etallon
(Scleractinia) from the Upper Jurassic of Portugal.- Profil 16:125-133;
Stuttgart.- <b>FC&#038;P 29-1</b>, p. 40, ID=7023^<b>Topic(s):
</b>ecology; Scleractinia Microsolena; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic U; <b>Geography:
</b>Portugal^^1";
s[1067] = "HELM C., REUTER M., SCHULKE I. (2003).- Die Korallenfauna
des Korallenooliths (Oxfordium, Oberjura, NW-Deutschland):
Zusammensetzung, Stratigraphie und regionale Verbreitung.-
Paläontologische Zeitschrift 77, 1: 77-94.- <b>FC&#038;P 32-1</b>, p.
28, ID=7146^<b>Topic(s): </b>stratigraphy, ecology; Scleractinia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Jurassic Oxf; <b>Geography: </b>Germany NW^The stratigraphic and
regional distribution of the Oxfordian scleractinian reef corals in the
Korallenoolith Formation (NW German Malm Group) is described from the
Suntel, Deister, Kleiner Deister and Osterwald Mountains. In the study
area four horizons with (par-)autochthonous corals are developed two of
which can be traced region-wide (Untere Korallenbank Member and
florigemma-Bank Member &#47; ObereKorallenbank Member). * The coral
fauna of the biostromes, forming the Untere Korallenbank Member, is
impoverished and dominated by ubiquitous r-strategists. In contrast,
the reefal bioconstructions of the florigemma-Bank Member show a high
variability in their regional appearances, partly forming highly
diverse coral associations. The highest diversity is developed in the
patch reefs from the Obere Korallenbank Member of the Osterwald
Mountains (about 40 species). * Corals are an important part of te
Korallenoolith fauna. Altogether 20 species belonging to 15 genera have
been identified which were formerly unknown from NW German Oxfordian
successions. [original abstract]^1";
s[1068] = "ELIASOVA H. (1975).- Sous-ordre Amphiastraeina Alloiteau
1952 (Hexacorallia) des calcaires de Stramberk (Tithonien,
Tchécoslovaquie).- Casopis pro mineralogii a geologii 20, 1: 1-25.-
<b>FC&#038;P 4-2</b>, p. 52, ID=5238^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Jurassic Tith; <b>Geography: </b>Czech Republic,
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Moravia^Description de 10 genres (dont 2 nouveaux) et 19 espèces (dont
19 nouvelles) provenant des calcaires de Stramberk, Carpates externes
(Tchécoslovaquie). Précisions sur les caractères du sous-ordre
Amphiastraeina Alloiteau 1952. Les genres étudiés n&#039;appartiennent
qu&#039;à une seule famille Amphiastraeidae Ogilvie 1897.^1";
s[1069] = "LATHUILIERE B. (1996).- Itineraires astogeniques chez des
coraux simples et coloniaux montlivaltiides du Bajocien de France.-
Geobios 29, 5: 577-603.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-1</b>, p. 70,
ID=3642^<b>Topic(s): </b>populations; Scleractinia, Montlivaltiidae;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Jurassic Baj; <b>Geography: </b>France^A population study has been
carried out on Bajocian montlivaltiid corals. Some colonies determined
as Complexastrea come from reef-building environments; others, non reef
builders, were collected from the outcrop of Denney and display all the
transitional morphological steps between the genera Montlivaltia,
Coenotheca, Latiphyllia, Complexastrea and Thecosmilia. A statistical
study shows an unimodal distribution of usual quantitative specific
characters, a comparable mean for reef building and non reef building
forms but a larger variability range for non builders. Discriminant
analysis does not allow to separate infallibly these two sets. Both are
put in a common specific, transgeneric, taxonomic unit through use of
the spectral nomenclature. The study of serial sections confirms the
non-reef building population as corals stopped at a young phase of
their astogeny. This kind of populations is not exceptional in the
Jurassic, probably controlled by the unstable nature of the substrate.
Relatively to evolutionary patterns, it is impossible at present to
consider the cited genera as being phyletic. Several alternative
hypotheses are proposed, among which, some renew our vision of this
group, emphasizing the iterative production of generic morphologies
explainded by the hypothesis of heterochronic process. The study of the
microarchitecture demonstrates that the laminar layers of the septa in
montlivaltiid corals are in full continuity with the dissepiments of
the endotheca. Their geometry supports the idea of a genesis of
dissepiments linked to a rising of the soft body.^1";
s[1070] = "ELIASOVA H. (1973).- Un genre nouveau de la famille
Montlivaltiidae Dietrich, 1926, Hexacorallia.- Casopis pro mineralogii
a geologii 18, 1: 71-72.- <b>FC&#038;P 2-2</b>, p. 23,
ID=4732^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic Tith;
<b>Geography: </b>Czech Republic, Moravia^[Description of Thecomeandra
nov. gen. from Tithonic beds of Stramberk (Moravia). This genus differs
from other meandroid genera of Montlivaltiidae by a septothecal wall
and lamellar linkages between centers.] En étudiant les coraux des
calcaires Tithoniques de Stramberk (Moravie) j&#039;ai trouvé parmi eux
un nouveau genre de la famille Montlivaltiidae, que j&#039;ai nommé
Thecomeandra. Diagnose: polypier colonial, massif, méandroïde,
présentant des séries calicinales séparées par des collines tectiformes
continues, sans ambulacres. Rares calices isolés. Les calices dans les
séries sont reliés par des septes de vallée. Les costoseptes entre les
séries ne confluent pas, ou apparemment seulement, formant par leurs
extrémités périphériques une septothèque. Dissepiments abondants,
subhorizontaux ou obliques. Bourgeonnement intracalicinal. Le nouveau
genre ne comprend qu&#039;une espèce, T. remesi n.sp. Affinités: Le
genre nouveau diffère des autres genres méandroïdes de cette famille
surtout par la muraille septothécale et les septes de vallée.^1";
s[1071] = "REITNER J., BOTTCHER G., BRUNING J., KRUGER B., MAURER J.,
OPPERMANN K., OTTO A. (1994).- Mikrobialith-Porifera Fazies eines
Exogyren/Korallen Patchreefs des Oberen Korallenooliths im Steinbruch
Langenberg bei Oker (Niedersachsen).- Berliner geowissenschaftliche
Abhandlungen E13: 397-417.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>, p. 73,
ID=4431^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Monera
Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic Oxf &#47; Kimm; <b>Geography:
</b>Germany, Niedersachsen^In the uppermost facies of the Oxfordian
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&#47; Kimmeridgian &#034;Korallenoolith&#034; of Oker small lagoonal patchreefs are present. They are constructed of exogyrid oysters, serpulids, and large single scleractinians. Framebuilding algae are absent. The surrounding sediments were stable soft bottoms with large numbers of nerineid gastropods and semi-infaunal bivales. Dasycladacean algae are rarely present. Within small caves, empty conches of exogyrids, and inter biogene spaces settled a large number of cryptic sponges (mainly tetractinellid demosponges). Caused by bacterial ammonification part of the sponge soft tissues were altered in automicrite. Therefore the sponge skeletons exhibit more or less their entire shapes. Beside this type of automicrite stromatolitic and and thrombolitic microbialites play an important role in stabilizing the patchreef frame.^1";
s[1072] = "LANG B. (1989).- Die Schwamm-Biohermfazies der Noerdlichen Frankenalb (Urspring; Oxford, Malm): Mikrofazies, Paloekologie, Palaeontologie.- Facies 20: 199-274.- <b>FC&#038;P 18-2</b>, p. 47, ID=2507^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, bioherms; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic Oxf; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Frankenalb^^1";
s[1073] = "FRIEBE A. (1995).- Die Schwammfazies im Mitteljura des nordoestlichen Keltiberikums (Spanien).- Profil 8: 239-279.- <b>FC&#038;P 24-2</b>, p. 97, ID=4604^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic M; <b>Geography: </b>Spain NE^Spongiolitic facies occurs widespread in the northeastern part of the Iberian Chains, spanning the humphresianum to parkinsoni zones of Bajocian age. The study area extends from Chelva in the South to Ricla in the North (provinces of Valencia, Teruel and Zaragoza). Spongiolite development include biostromes and bioherms which overlie a generally regressive succession of bioclastic limestones punctuated by occasional hardgrounds. Spongiolite development was surrounded by coeval biomicritic or ooid-bearing detrital limestones. Spongiolites of the humphresianum zone are dominated by hexactinosan (dictyid) porifera, brachiopods and bivalves, whereas &#039;lithistid&#039; demosponges and crinoids are the predominant elements of the superimposed spongiolites of the parkinsoni zone. Glauconite grains and layered to nodular siliceous concretions are abundant within the Spongiolites. Clear differences in faunal composition exist between firm bottoms (on frequent hardgrounds as well as within bioherms and biostromes) and soft bottoms (in evenly bedded limestones and intermound areas). Firm bottom communities are composed of sponges, brachiopods (rhynchonellids, Septaliphoria ssp, Loboidothyris ssp.) limid and pectinid bivalves, gastropods (Pleurotomariacea, Trochidea, Loxonematacea, Naticacea and Muriacea) regular echinoids, crinoids, &#039;algae&#039;, serpulids, bryozoans as well as a distinct spectrum of foraminifers characteristic of sponge facies. Soft bottom communities comprise sponges (rarely in life position), brachiopods (rhynchonellids, Tetrarhynchia ssp., Lobothyris ssp.), burrowing bivalves (Myophoriidae and Pholadomyidae), rare gastropods, irregular echinoids and foraminifers which are clearly different from the sponge facies. The spatial arrangment of different lithofacies and biofacies is characteristic of a ecologically &#47; bathymetrically and sedimentologically differentiated ramp. Spongiolites only developed in selected areas with optimum condition. Towards East and West Spongiolite facies is substituded by oolitic bioclastic limestones of higher energy settings. During the late Bajocian changing environmental conditions resulted in a retreat of sponges from the Celtiberian region.^1";
s[1074] = "MEYER R.K. (1975).- Mikrofazielle Untersuchungen in Schwamm-Biohermen und -Biostromen des Malm Epsilon (Ober-Kimmeridge) und obersten Malm Delta der Frankenalb.- Geol. Bl. NO-Bayern 25, 4: 149-177.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-2</b>, p. 9, ID=5532^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs biohermes biostromes; reefs, Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic U; <b>Geography: </b>Germany,
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Frankenalb^[microfacies studies of sponge bioherms and biostromes in
the Kimeridgian of the Franconian Alb &#47; southern Germany]^1";
s[1075] = "MEYER R.K.F. (1977).- Mikrofazies im Uebergangsbereich von
der Schwammfazies zur Korallen-Spongiomorphiden-Fazies im Malm
(Kimmeridge-Tithon) von Regensburg bis Kelheim.- Geol. Jb. A37: 33-69.-
<b>FC&#038;P 6-2</b>, p. 9, ID=5533^<b>Topic(s): </b>poriferan facies;
poriferan facies; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Jurassic U; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Frankenalb^[microfacies
study of vertical and lateral transitions from sponge reefs to coral
and spongiomorphid reefs, Kimeridgian-Tithonian of the southern
Franconian Alb, southern Germany]^1";
s[1076] = "PALMER T.J., FURSICH F.T. (1981).- Ecology of sponge reefs
from the Upper Bathonian of Normandy.- Palaeontology 24, 1: 1-23.-
<b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 64, ID=6039^<b>Topic(s): </b>sponge reefs;
sponge reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Jurassic Bath; <b>Geography: </b>France, Normandy^Platychonia magna
(d&#039;Orbigny), a lithistid sponge previously regarded as a
calcisponge (Cupulospongia magna) forms small bioherms in rocks of
Upper Bathonian age (sub-zone of Clydonioeras hollandi) at
Saint-Aubin-sur-Mer on the Normandy coast. In addition to the main
frame-builder, four subsidiary faunal groups are preserved. These are:
(i) encrusting organisms which attached to the sponge fronds and gave
the reef additional strength: (ii) byssate and pedically attached
filter-feeding nestlers; (iii) vagile strollers which predated,
scavenged, or grazed; (iv) borers. The encrusters may be further
subdivided into a low diversity assemblage on the upper sides of the
Platychonia fronds, and a high diversity assemblage on their
undersides. The reefs are envisaged as having grown in the lower photic
zone, below normal wave-base but above that reached during storms. The
fauna and habitat of the reefs are compared with those of Upper
Jurassic lithistid sponge reefs in southern France and Germany, and
with those of Middle and Upper Jurassic sponge accumulation in Great
Britain. * The Platychonia magna fronds underwent early diagnetic loss
of their original hyaline silica skeleton, together with early
lithification of the fine sediment which permeated their canals after
death. This appears to be a common occurrence in fossil lithistids.^1";
s[1077] = "FLUGEL E., STEIGER T. (1981).- An Upper Jurassic
sponge-algal buildup from the northern Frankenalb, West Germany.- SEPM
Special Publications 30 [D.F. Toomey (ed.): European Fossil Reef
Models]: 371-397.- <b>FC&#038;P 11-2</b>, p. 40, ID=1869^<b>Topic(s):
</b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera algae; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Jurassic U; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Frankenalb^During Upper
Jurassic time (middle-upper Oxfordian) a number of relatively small
organic buildups, principally composed of siliceous sponges and algae,
developed in the area of southern Germany. This study concentrates on
one of these organic structures, the Mlillersfelsen buildup (northern
Franconian Alb near Streitberg). It is demonstrated that the dominant
buildup constructional organisms are siliceous sponges, principally of
two morphologies (cup-shaped and dish-shaped forms), and cyanophycean
algae, which aided in forming the mound configuration. * The
Mullerfelsen buildup developed during several cyclic stages which
occurred in relatively deeper water subtidal depositional environments,
without strong current and wave actions. Three facies types have been
recognized, these are: (1) sponge-crust boundstone facies characterized
by micritic bound-stone rich in calcified siliceous sponges, tuberoids,
and crusts; (2) lithoclastic packstone facies in which spheroidal
sedimentary particles (lithoclasts, tuberoids, and bioclasts) are the
dominant grain-supported allochems; and (3) tuberolitic wackestone
facies in which mud-supported sedimentary particles are dominant. * The
spatial distribution of these microfacies indicate that the
sponge-crust boundstone facies is the mound constructional facies,
whereas both the tuberolitic wackestone and packstone facies are only
developed in those areas marginal to the main organic buildup. The
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uppermost portion of the Mullerfelsen buildup is dolomitized. [original
summary]^1";
s[1078] = "DUARTE L.V., KRAUTTER M., SOARES A.F. (2001).- Siliceous
sponge buildups in the late Liassic of the Lusitanian basin (Portugal):
stratigraphy, sedimentology and palaeogeographic significance.-
Bulletin de la Societe geologique de France 172, 5: 637-647.-
<b>FC&#038;P 30-2</b>, p. 34, ID=1603^<b>Topic(s): </b>sedimentology,
geography; Porifera, Silicispongiae reefs; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic L; <b>Geography:
</b>Portugal^The Upper Liassic series in the western border of Iberia
(Lusitanian Basin, Portugal), show an important lutitic sedimentation,
characterized generaly by a monotonous marl/limestone alternation.
Small scale siliceous sponge mudmounds occur in these deposits from
Middle Toarcian to Lower Aalenian age. The scope of this work is to
pinpoint the stratigraphical and sedimentological context and to
characterize controlling factors of the spongioliths. [initial fragment
of extensive summary]^1";
s[1079] = "KRAUTTER M. (1995).- Kieselschwaemme als potentielle
Indikatoren fuer Sedimentationsrate und Nahrstoffangebot am Beispiel
der Oxford-Schwammkalke von Spanien.- Profil 8: 281-304. [in German,
with English abstract].- <b>FC&#038;P 24-2</b>, p. 100,
ID=4610^<b>Topic(s): </b>environmental indicators; Porifera,
Silicispongiae; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Jurassic Oxf; <b>Geography: </b>Spain^The siliceous sponge fauna of
the Oxfordian spongiolites of eastern Spain clearly demonstrates that
the shape of morphovariable sponges as well as the taxonomic
composition of morphoconstant sponges precisely mirrors external
environmental factors. Richness of hardgrounds, automicrites and
glauconite, very reduced sediment thicknesses as well as overall
character, abundance, low diversity and uniformity of benthic fauna
over a minimum area of 75000 qkm suggest a moderately deep, uniform
low-energy ramp setting with extremely reduced carbonate and
terrigeneous background sedimentation. The very reduced influx is
interpreted to have resulted in a very low nutrient level, which is
reflected by a strong reduction in filter-feeding organisms such as
bivalves, crinoids, brachiopods or serpulids frequent in other Late
Jurassic sponge settings. The sponge fauna itself is characterized by
the almost exclusive occurrence of a uniform low-diversity, specimen
rich fauna of hexactinosan dish-shaped sponges, uncommon in most other
Late Jurassic sponge faunas. These observations indicate that the major
factors controlling the morphological and taxonomic composition of
siliceous sponge faunas are sedimentation rate and food supply. When
food is available filter-feeding sponges live on free bacteria. The
mesohyl of these sponges shelters a rich microflora of symbiotic
bacteria. At low nutrition rates two different strategies are
developed. Demosponges enlarge their mesohyl so that more bacteria can
be stored during times of reduced food supply. In morphoconstant
demosponges, this strategy results in a thickening of the sponge walls
in order to increase the available volume. Morphovariable sponges are
able to completely change their form and will preferably develop thick
knob-like or tube-like morphologies. [part of extensive summary]^1";
s[1080] = "LAFUSTE J. (1971).- Présence de pennules chez un
Spongiomorphide du Kimméridgien de l&#039;île de Ré (Charente
Maritime).- C. R. som. séances S.G.F. 16: 42-43.- <b>FC&#038;P 1-2</b>,
p. 25, ID=4702^<b>Topic(s): </b>structures, pennulae; Spongiomorphs;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic Kimm;
<b>Geography: </b>France?^^1";
s[1081] = "HELM C., REUTER M., SCHULKE I. (2003).- Der Korallenoolith
(Oberjura) im Osterwald (NW-Deutschland, Niedersächsisches Becken):
Fazielle Entwicklung und Ablagerungsdynamik.- Zeitschrift der Deutschen
Geologischen Gesellschaft 153, 2/4: 159-186.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-2</b>, p.
28, ID=1150^<b>Topic(s): </b>carbonates; carbonates; <b>Systematics:
</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic U; <b>Geography: </b>Germany
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NW^Based on microfacies analysis, the sedimentary succession of the
Korallenoolith Formation cropping out in the Hainholz limestone quarry
in the Osterwald Mountains has been studied. The 42m thick deposits
almost completely represent the Korallenoolith Formation in the
Osterwald Mountains and allow the subdivision into three lithological
units: the section starts with (1) the Ahrensberg Member, a 26m thick
succession with an alternation of oolithic bioclastic limestones and
marls at its base that swiftly grades into a monotonous oolite
sequence. It is separated from (2) the overlying Hainholz Member
(&#034;Obere Korallenbank&#034; of Hoyer 1965) by a prominent erosional
unconformity. The Hainholz Member represents reefal deposits 12m in
thickness. It is followed by (3) an unit of quartz-bearing calcarenite
vertically grading into oolite, and cortoid limestone upsection, the
Barenburg Member. Although the Korallenoolith Formation is
traditionally subdivided into three (litho-) stratigraphical subunits
(&#034;Unterer Korallenoolith&#034;, &#034;Mittlerer
Korallenoolith&#034;, and &#034;Oberer Korallenoolith&#034;, see
Schulze 1975), they cannot be equated with the tripartite lithology of
the studied section. According to comprehensive geological mapping and
microfacies analysis, the lithological units recognized in the Hainholz
quarry can be traced - with lateral variations in facies development
and thickness - throughout the Osterwald Mountains. However, even at a
distance of few km from the Osterwald Mountains, the Korallenoolith
Formation differs in facies development and vertical facies patterns,
so that a correlation of the sedimentary succession up to now appears
almost impossible. When compared to the overall development of the
Korallenoolith Formation in NW Germany, the reduced thickness of the
Korallenoolith Formation exposed in the Osterwald Mountains is a
notable feature. Furthermore, the erosional unconformity at the top of
the basal oolite succession indicates a prominent hiatus in the
Osterwald Mountains that is positioned at the base of the reefal
deposits. Whether or not this unconformity can be correlated with the
well developed lowstand unconformity at the top of the widely
distributed florigemma-Bank Member
(&#034;Hauptdiskontinuitätsfläche&#034;) that terminates reefal
development remains unsettled. The middle lithological subunit
(Hainholz Member) is developed as a reef complex with abundant coral
thrombolite patch reefs imbedded in and interfingering with reef
rubble. Its exposed dimensions make it the largest reef complex known
from the Late Jurassic sedimentary succession in the Lower Saxony
Basin.^1";
s[1082] = "CARPENTIER C., MARTIN-GARIN B., LATHUILIERE B., FERRY S.
(2004).- L&#039;Oxfordien de l&#039;Est du Bassin de Paris:
corrélations des épisodes récifaux entre la Lorraine et la Bourgogne.-
Colloque AIH&#034;Géologie et hydrogéologie du Bassin de Paris&#034;,
16/17 nov 2004. Résu. 8p.- <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 72,
ID=1311^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, stratigraphy; reefs; <b>Systematics:
</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic Oxf; <b>Geography: </b>France,
Paris Basin^^1";
s[1083] = "CARPENTIER C., LATHUILIERE B., FERRY S. (2003).- La
plate-forme carbonatée oxfordienne de Lorraine: arguments pour une
ouverture vers la Mer germanique.- Comptes Rendus Geosciences 336, 1:
59-66.- <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 73, ID=1312^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs
geography; reefs geography; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Jurassic Oxf; <b>Geography: </b>France, Lorraine^The study of
sedimentary facies in the quarry of Dompcevrin (Middle Oxfordian)
located northwestward of St-Mihiel (Meuse department) provides
evidences of high-energy depositional conditions. The occurrence of
beaches associated with hurricane coral breccias containing megaclasts
is characteristic of platform edge environments. The open sea was
located northeastward, in the direction of Germany, as it is indicated
by the direction of progradation of beaches. It is concluded that the
Oxfordian carbonate platform of Lorraine was opened to the northeast
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toward the Germanic Sea during the Middle Oxfordian.^1";
s[1084] = "HELM C. (2005).- Riffe und fazielle Entwicklung der florigemma-Bank (Korallenoolith, Oxfordium) im Süntel und östlichen Wesergebirge (NW-Deutschland).- Geologische Beiträge Hannover 7: 3-339.- <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 78, ID=1319^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, patch reefs, biostromes; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic Oxf; <b>Geography: </b>Germany NW^During the sedimentation of the platform carbonate deposits of the Korallenoolith Formation (Middle Oxfordian to early Kimmeridgian) small buildups of corals arose in the Lower Saxony Basin. These bioconstructions are restricted to certain horizons (Untere Korallenbank,florigemma-Bank Member etc.) and represent patch reefs and biostromes. [first fragment of extensive summary]^1";
s[1085] = "LATHUILIERE B., CARPENTIER C., ANDRE G., DAGALLIER G., DURAND M., HANZO M., HUAULT V., HARMAND D., HIBSCH C., Le ROUX J., MALARTRE F., MARTIN-GARIN B., NORI L. (2003).- Production carbonatée dans le Jurassique de Lorraine.- Excursion Groupe Français d&#039;Etudes du Jurassique, livret-guide, 2 vol. 113 p.+ 42 p. [unpublished].- <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 85, ID=1327^<b>Topic(s): </b>carbonates; carbonates; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic; <b>Geography: </b>France, Lorraine^[unpublished excursion guide]^1";
s[1086] = "OLIVIER N., CARPENTIER C., MARTIN-GARIN B., LATHUILIERE B., GAILLARD C., FERRY S., HANTZPERGUE P., GEISTER J. (2004).- Coral-microbialite reefs in pure carbonate versus mixed carbonate-siliciclastic depositional environments: the example of the Pagny-sur-Meuse section (UpperJurassic, Northeastern France).- Facies 50, 2: 229-255.- <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 90, ID=1333^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, sedimentology, geography; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic U; <b>Geography: </b>France NE^Middle to Upper Oxfordian reefs of a shallow marine carbonate platform located in northeastern France show important facies changes in conjunction with terrigeneous contents. The Pagny-sur-Meuse section shows coral-microbialite reefs that developed both in pure carbonate limestones and in mixed carbonate-siliciclastic deposits. Phototrophic coral associations dominated in pure carbonate environments, whereas a mixed phototrophic/heterotrophic coral fauna occurred in more siliciclastic settings. Microbialites occur in pure carbonate facies but are more abundant in mixed carbonate-siliciclastic settings. Reefs seem to have lived through periods favourable for intense coral growth that was contemporaneous with a first microbialitic layer and periods more favourable for large microbialitic development (second microbialitic layer). The first microbialitic crust probably developed within the reef body and thus appears to be controlled by autogenic factors. The second generation of microbialites tended to develop over the entire reef surface and was probably mainly controlled by allogenic factors. Variations in terrigeneous input and nutrient content, rather related to climatic conditions than to water depth and accumulation rate, were major factors controlling development of reefs and their taxonomic composition.^1";
s[1087] = "HELM C., SCHULKE I., FISCHER R. (2001).- Palaeobiogeographie des Korallenooliths (Mittleres Oxfordium - Unteres Kimmeridgium): Tethyale Faunen- und Florenelemente auf höherer Paläobreite (Niedersächsisches Becken, NW-Deutschland).- Geologische Beiträge Hannover 02: 51-64.- <b>FC&#038;P 30-2</b>, p. 10, ID=1593^<b>Topic(s): </b>carbonates; carbonates Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic Oxf; <b>Geography: </b>Germany NW^An overview is given here on the palaeobiography of the Korallenoolith Formation (middle Oxfordian to early Kimmeridgian) in NW Germany (Lower Saxony Basin). Based on microfcies observations, abundant faunal and floral elements of the tropical tethyan realm are recognized in shallow-marine calcareous sediments s of the Korallenoolith Formation. Foraminiferal fauna is both highly diverse and abundant and mostly of
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mediterranean character. Also, there is a small flora recorded, which
includes heavily calcified red algae, aragonitic green algae, and
cayeuxiid algae. They display restricted diversity when compared to
those of shallow-marine tropical tethyan seas. Chaetetids and
diceratids are locally abundant. Lithocodium aggregatum and Bacinella
irregularis have been observed in Late Jurassic palaeolatitudes north
of the Tethys for the first time. Corals are present in numertous
genera and species. Their occurrence is restricted to a few horizons of
the Korallenoolith formation where they build patch reefs, coral
biostroms and coral meadows. The overall character of the
coral-thrombolite-reefs (florigemma-Bank Member) is very similar to
those of the Tethys. The presence of these marine tethyan taxa assigned
the position of the Lower Saxony Basin during middle Oxfordian to early
Kimmeridgian paleobiographically into the submediterranean province and
reflects northward migration of tropical tethyan fauna and flora which
reach in the Lower Saxony Basin their northern limit. These biota seem
to be biogeographically transitional between communities present in
England and the Tethys.^1";
s[1088] = "REUTER M., FISCHER R., HELM C., SCHULKE I. (2001).-
Entwicklung und Faziesverteilung eines Riffkomplexes im Korallenoolith
(Oberjura) des Osterwaldes (Niedersachsen).- Geologische Beitraege
Hannover 02: 31-50.- <b>FC&#038;P 30-2</b>, p. 32, ID=1613^<b>Topic(s):
</b>reef complexes, facies; reef complexes; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic Oxf; <b>Geography: </b>Germany,
Niedersachsen^The Hainholz quarry in the Osterwald hills of NW-Germany
is the most impressive outcrop in the Lower Saxony Basin exposing Late
Jurassic (Korallenoolith, Oxfordian) coral buildups. The Korallenoolith
deposits in the quarry commence with a oolitic sequence about 20 m
thick which is limited by a distinctive hardground at its top. This
sequence is overlain by the so called &#034;Obere
Korallenbank&#034;-Member about 13 m in thickness which is mainly build
up by coral reef complexes. Throughout a lateral extend of about 400 m
exposed in the quarry, the Obere Korallenbank Member shows numerous
pillar-shaped reefal build ups which are flanked by a reefal debris
limestone. The coral fauna of the in situ reefal bioconstructions
comprises not less than 37 taxa most of which have been described from
the Lower Saxony Basin for the first time. Probably, the pillar-shaped
reefs formed a small positive relief of only a few dm against the
debris deposits during deposition. The interreef debris limestones in
the lower and middle part of the Obere Korallenbank Member show three
intercalated biostromal coral layers. In the upper part of the member,
the interreef facies is represented by a mikritic peloidal limestone
rich in sponge remains and, unusual in such a depositional environment,
ammonites (Dichotomosphinctes bifurcatoides, D. sp.). Additionally, at
the top of the peloidal limestone a layer enriched in nerineids and
other gastropods limits the reefal constructions of the Obere
Korallenbank Member against the overlaying &#034;humeralis-Oolith&#034;
sequence. On the basis of the facies development of this depositional
sequence the reef formation in relation to sea-level changes is
discussed.^1";
s[1089] = "BRACHERT T.C. (1986).- Kontinuierliche und
diskontinuierliche Sedimentation im suddeutschen Oberjura (unteres
Kimmeridge; Ludwag &#47; Oberfranken, Nordliche Frankenalb).- Facies
15: 233-284.- <b>FC&#038;P 16-1</b>, p. 69, ID=1985^<b>Topic(s):
</b>carbonates; reefs, carbonates; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic Kimm; <b>Geography: </b>Germany,
Oberfranken^[includes the study of algal-sponge bioherms]^1";
s[1090] = "LEINFELDER R.R. (1986).- Facies, stratigraphy and
paleogeographic analysis of Upper ? Kimmeridgian to Upper Portlandian
sediments in the environs of Arruda dos Vinhos, Estremadura, Portugal.-
Muenchner geowiss. Abh. A (Geologie &#038; Palaeontologie) 7: 1-216.-
<b>FC&#038;P 16-1</b>, p. 69, ID=1989^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, facies;
reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic U;
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<b>Geography: </b>Portugal^[includes description of coral banks and
coral patch reefs, species list, plate 13 with 12 figs of
scleractinians]^1";
s[1091] = "JOACHIMSKI M.M., SCHELLER J.W. (1987).- Faziesgesteuerte
Diagenese am Beispiel des Korallen-Patchriffs von Laisacker
(Untertithon, Suedliche Frankenalb).- Facies 17: 129-140.- <b>FC&#038;P
16-2</b>, p. 28, ID=2071^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, diagenesis; reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic Tith; <b>Geography:
</b>Germany, Franconia^The coral patch-reef of Laisacker (Neuburg a.d.
Donau, Southern Franconian Alb) exhibits three facies zones: the reef
core consists of reef debris, there is almost no reef framework. The
core facies, interfingering with the reef debris facies is built up by
fine-grained reef detritus with intercalated coarse-grained layers of
partly high porosity (up to 24%). They mainly consist of coral
fragments (up to 83%) and reach 0.80 m in thickness. These
coarse-grained layers have been formed by storms. The interreef facies
corresponds to massive limestones. Destruction of the reef framework
was favoured by bioerosion. The high still open porosity of the
coarse-grained reef rubble was caused by high freshwater flow rates
delimiting cementation and favouring dissolution.^1";
s[1092] = "HELM C., SCHULKE I. (2006).- Patch reef development in the
florigemma-Bank Member (Oxfordian) from the Deister Mts (NW Germany): a
type example for Late Jurassic coral thrombolite thickets.- Facies 52,
3: 441-467.- <b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p. 95, ID=2418^<b>Topic(s):
</b>reefs, patch reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Jurassic Oxf; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Deister Mts^Small reefal
bioconstructions that developed in lagoonal settings are widespread in
a few horizons of the Late Jurassic (Oxfordian) succession of the
Korallenoolith Formation, exposed southwest of Hannover, Northwest
Germany. Especially the florigemma-Bank Member, &#034;sandwiched&#034;
between oolite shoal deposits, exposes a high variety of build-ups,
ranging from coral thrombolite patch reefs, to biostromes and to coral
meadows. The reefs show a distribution with gradual facies variations
along an outcrop belt that extends about 30 km from the Wesergebirge in
the NW to the Osterwald Mts in the SE. The patch reefs from the Deister
Mts locality at the &#034;Speckhals&#034; are developed as
coral-chaetetid-solenoporid-microbialite reefs and represent a reef
type that was hitherto unknown so far north of its Tethyan
counterparts. They are mainly built up by coral thickets that are
preserved in situ up to 1.5m in height and a few metres in diameter.
They contain up to 20 coral species of different morphotypes but are
chiefly composed of phaceloid Stylosmilia corallina and Goniocora
socialis subordinately. The tightly branched Stylosmilia colonies are
stabilized by their anastomosing growth. The coral branches are coated
with microbial crusts and micro-encrusters reinforcing the coral
framework. Encrusters and other biota within the thicket show a typical
community replacement sequence: Lithocodium aggregatum, Koskinobullina
socialis and Iberopora bodeuri are pioneer organisms, whereas the
occurrence of non-rigid sponges represents the terminal growth stage.
The latter are preserved in situ and seem to be characteristic so far
poorly known constituents of the Late Jurassic cryptobiont reef dweller
community. The distance and overall arrangement of branches seems to be
the crucial factor for the manifestation of a (cryptic) habitat
promoting such community replacement sequences. Widely spaced branches
often lack any encrusting and/or other reef dwelling organisms, whereas
tightly branched corals, as is St. corallina, stimulate such biota.
Hence, such reefs are well suited for research on coelobites and
community sequences of encrusting and cavity dwelling organisms.^1";
s[1093] = "CARPENTIER C., LATHUILIERE B., FERRY S., SAUSSE J. (2007).-
Sequence stratigraphy and tectono sedimentary history of the Lower and
Middle Oxfordian of eastern Paris Basin (Northeastern France).-
Sedimentary Geology 197, 3-4: 235-266.- <b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p. 104,
ID=2434^<b>Topic(s): </b>sequence stratigraphy; sequence stratigraphy;
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<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic Oxf; <b>Geography:
</b>France, Paris Basin^In the present study, the difficulty which lies
in the identification of sea-level fall discontinuities in deep
depositional environments led the authors to use the transgressive
surfaces (i.e. the most noticeable surfaces in the present case) to
determine depositional cycles. Four (3rd order?) Lower and Middle
Oxfordian cycles were identified (S1, S2, S3, and S4) in the Eastern
Paris Basin. These four cycles can be organised into two lower
frequency cycles (So I and So II) which comprise the S1, S2 and the S3,
S4 cycles respectively. During the time intervals of the S1, S2, and S3
cycles, sedimentation occurred along a southward dipping
carbonate-siliciclastic ramp, prograding from the northern Ardennes
area. The S4 cycle shows the development of a reefal distally steepened
ramp which subsequently evolved into a flat-topped platform as a result
of the compensation infill of the available accommodation space by the
carbonate production during a climatic warming, in this case reef
growth. Isopach and facies maps suggest synsedimentary activities of
hercynian faults coevals with the floodings of the So I and So II
cycles. One of these events generated a diachronism of the maximum
flooding (Plicatilis Zone) during the So II cycle between the
northwestern and southeastern parts of the studied area. The
depositional patterns found in the Eastern Paris Basin and the Swiss
Jura show great similarities for the Early-Middle Oxfordian. Both
regions were probably connected and recorded the same
tectonosedimentary evolution. In contrast a tectonic control certainly
generated differences between the sequence-stratigraphic framework of
the Eastern Paris Basin and the eustatic chart.^1";
s[1094] = "CARPENTIER C., MARTIN-GARIN B., LATHUILIERE B., FERRY S.
(2006).- Correlation of reefal Oxfordian episodes and climatic
implications in the eastern Paris Basin (France).- Terra Nova 18, 3:
191-201.- <b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p. 105, ID=2435^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs,
stratigraphy, paleoclimates; reefs, stratigraphy; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic Oxf; <b>Geography: </b>France, Paris
Basin^Oxfordian reefal episodes of Lorraine and Burgundy have a long
time been considered as contemporaneous. Biostratigraphic data and
sequential evolutions peculiar to each region indicate their structural
autonomy during Oxfordian times. A north-south oriented well-logging
transect shows that, during the Middle Oxfordian, a shallow reefal
platform developed in Lorraine while thin deeper deposits occurred in
Burgundy. In spite of their different ages, reefal episodes of Middle
Oxfordian in Lorraine and Upper Oxfordian in Burgundy exhibit a broadly
similar vertical evolution of coral communities. During the Late
Oxfordian, the contemporaneous occurrence of a diversified assemblage
in the Burgundy region, a colder coral assemblage characterized by
eurytopic genera and the decrease in seawater isotopic temperatures in
Lorraine can be explained by a shift in trophic conditions, a climatic
change related to structural rearrangements in this strategic place and
a modification of oceanic circulations between the arctic and the
Tethyan regions.^1";
s[1095] = "LEINFELDER R.R. (1989).- Intrabecken-Karbonatplattformen und
Riffstrukturen im Ostteil des Lusitanischen Beckens - Fallbeispieie
fuer gemischt karbonatisch-sillziklastische Sedimentation aus dem
Oberjura von Portugal.- Mainz University, unpublished habilitation
paper; 483 pp., 83 figs., 19 pls. [in German, with English summary].-
<b>FC&#038;P 18-2</b>, p. 46, ID=2503^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic U; <b>Geography:
</b>Portugal^[unpublished]^1";
s[1096] = "GARCIA J.-P., COURVILLE P., LAURIN B., THIERRY J. (1989).-
Degradation differentielle et encroutment des constructions a
madreporaires du Callovien inferieur (Jurassique moyen) d&#039;Etrochey
(Cote-d&#039;Or). [differential degradation and encrusting of Lower
Callovian coral bioconstructions of Etrochey; in French, with English
summary] .- Bulletin de la Societe geologique de France 8, 5, 6:
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1217-1225.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 57, ID=2676^<b>Topic(s):
</b>reefs degradation; reefs, degradation; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic Call; <b>Geography: </b>France,
Burgundy^The coral limestones from the Lower Callovian of Etrochey,
near Chatillon-sur-Seine (Cote-d&#039;Or) represent one of the last
sequences of the Burgundy platform at the end of the Middle Jurassic.
The geometrical arrangement of the reefs and associated facies shows a
progressive development with competition between constructive and other
organisms, and interference between biological and physical factors of
the environment. Three sedimentary units can be recognized,
corresponding to three successive steps in the coral complex formation.
The size and the frequency of corals decrease up through the reef. The
development of the biological frameworks, their biodegradation by
borers (bivalves and clionid sponges) and their colonization by
encrusting organisms (sponges and oysters) are controlled by the amount
and frequency of the oolitic and bioclastic sand supply which is a
major limiting factor. The successive steps of biological constructions
and biological destructions, controlled by organisms can be considered
as a palaeoecological succession. However the action of the limiting
factor, linked with a decrease in water depth results in a termination
of the reef growth and biodegradation, and this occurs at an earlier
stage in the younger units. Thus the three successive units appear as
an upside down palaeontological succession, reflecting a stronger
external control on reef development.^1";
s[1097] = "CALZADA S., REIG J.M. (1995).- Nota paleontologica sobre el
Oxfordiense de Aguilon.- Scripta Musei Geologici Seminarii
Barcinonensis 227: 3-6.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-1</b>, p. 44,
ID=3042^<b>Topic(s): </b>; paleontology; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic Oxf; <b>Geography: </b>Spain?^Some
species from the Oxfordian of Aguilon are studied. The gastropod
Proconulus gurreai is described as a new species. The scleractinian
Thecocyathus pusillus is reported from this outcrop and so enlarges its
geographical distribution because it was only known from Portugal.^1";
s[1098] = "BAUSCH W.M. (1996).- Distinction Between Deep Water and
Shallow Water Reefs by Sedimentological Methods.- Goettinger Arbeiten
zur Geologie und Palaeontologie, Special Volume 2 [Reitner J.,
Neuewiller F. &#038; Gunkel F. (eds): Global and Regional Controls on
Biogenic Sedimentation I. Reef Evolution]: pp ???.- <b>FC&#038;P
26-1</b>, p. 34, ID=3593^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs bathymetry; reefs,
Porifera, Algae; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic
Oxf; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Franconia^According to preliminary
results, in sponge-algae-reefs of the Oxfordian in the Franconian Alb
no differentiation occurs in the silt &#47; clay ratios between reef
and surrounding bedded facies. This indicates a growth in quiet and
deep water. The complementary study of coral reefs in the Tithonian -
grown in shallow and turbulent water - has to be finished.^1";
s[1099] = "DECROUEZ D., PROZ P.-A. (1996).- Les collections du
departement de geologie et de paleontologie des Invertebres du Museum
Geneve 57: La collection Richard.- Revue de Paleobiologie 15, 2:
597-615.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-1</b>, p. 68, ID=3639^<b>Topic(s):
</b>collection of fossils; fossils; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic; <b>Geography: </b>France^The specimens
of the collection Richard are listed, among them some corals from the
Jurassic of France.^1";
s[1100] = "BERTLING M., INSALACO E. (1998).- Late Jurassic coral &#47;
microbial reefs from the northern Paris Basin - facies, palaeoecology
and palaeobiogeography.- Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology,
Palaeoecology 139, 3-4: 139-175.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-1</b>, p. 113,
ID=3872^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, ecology; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic U; <b>Geography: </b>France, Paris
Basin^During the late middle Oxfordian, patch reefs grew on the
northern margin of the Paris Basin. According to the facies analysis of
the reef and inter-reef sediments, the environment was a warm, clear
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and agitated sea with highly episodic sedimentation. The bioherms were
a short-lived phenomenon during the third phase of regional reefal
development. Sequence stratigraphically, they are associated with a
highstand system tract. Volumetrically and trophically dominant
organisms were microbes now represented by massive clotted leiolite;
&#039;stalactitic&#039; hemispheroids with purely thrombolitic texture
are restricted to open caves. Corals were of structural, reef-building
importance due to their rapid upward growth. The patch reefs are
characterized by thickets of ramose corals which developed a very open
framework. In the vicinity of these patch reefs, though in
hydrodynamically higher-energy environments, grew thickets of more
stoutly branched corals; however, they are rarely preserved in situ and
are generally represented as abundant coral rubble. The reef taxa are
characterized by the notable absence of several groups (e.g. oysters,
serpulids, bryozoans, pectinids) occurring at other localities where
reefs of similar age developed in similar environmental conditions. The
reefs also have strikingly modern aspects to them, in particular the
presence of cryptic elements within caves and a sponge-dominated borer
association. Dwellers belong to various life-form types although
encrusting taxa are exceedingly rare. This may be explained by the
presence of soft microbial films on most surfaces. The palaeoecological
analysis suggests that the major controls on faunal composition and
high diversity were elevated nutrient levels, highly episodic
sedimentation and probably seasonal environmental disturbances.
Structural and functional aspects of the reef community (grazers
trigger framebuilders, borers trigger binders, binders hamper borers)
allow ecological comparisons to be made with contemporaneous, as well
as Recent, reefs. The unique combination of ecological comparisons to
be made with contemporaneous, as well as Recent, reefs. The unique
combination of ecological factors resulted in a specialized, previously
undescribed, community which differs from both Tethyan and northern
localities in various aspects; these include cavities with cryptofauna,
prominence of grazing gastropods and high faunal diversity in a
microbially dominated build-up.^1";
s[1101] = "SCHULKE I., DELECAT S., HELM C. (1998).- Oberjura-Riffe in
NW-Deutschland: Ein Ueberblick.- Mitteilungen aus dem Geologischen
Institut der Universitat Hannover 38: 191-202.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-2</b>,
p. 61, ID=3927^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic U; <b>Geography: </b>Germany NW^In this
short study NW German coral reef localities are compared. Three well
exposed localities were analyzed and classified. The palaeoecology of
these reefs is compared with those of reefs of W and SW Europe.^1";
s[1102] = "FLUGEL E., ALT T., JOACHIMSKI M.M., RIEMANN V., SCHELLER J.
(1993).- Korallenriffe im oberen Malm (Unter-Tithon) der suedlichen
Frankenalb (Laisacker, Marching): Mikrofazies-Merkmale und
Fazies-Interpretation.- Geol. Bl. NO-Bayern 43, 1-3: 33-56. [in German,
with English summary].- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 86,
ID=4200^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic Tith; <b>Geography: </b>Germany,
Franconia^Case studies of two early Tithonian coral reefs in Southern
Franconia exhibit the quantitative importance of bioclastic debris not
only in the composition of reef talus adjacent to the&#039;reef
core&#039; but also for the reef core itself. Extensive bioerosion in
combination with episodic storms might have been responsible for the
formation of these sand piles which were stabilized by micritic pellet
crusts and early marine carbonate cements. Allochthonous and
autochthonous parts of the reefs are characterized not only by
different microfacies types but also by the distributional patterns of
fossils (specifically foraminifera).^1";
s[1103] = "LEINFELDER R.R. (1994).- Karbonatplattformen und
Korallenriffe innerhalb siliziklastischer Sedimentationsbereiche
(Oberjura, Lusitanisches Becken, Portugal).- Profil 6: 1-207. [in
German, with English and Portuguese summary].- <b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>,
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p. 70, ID=4439^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, structure, history; reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic U; <b>Geography:
</b>Portugal^During the Late Jurassic, the Lusitanian Basin of Portugal
experienced an intensive rifting phase which caused pronounced
bathymetric and, hence, facies differentiation. Particularly during the
Kimmeridgian and Tithonian, siliciclastics were fed into the basin,
resulting in a mixed carbonate-siliciclastic basin fill. Carbonate
platforms and isolated coraliferous reefs of different dimensions and
composition frequently developed within this setting. A shallow-water
carbonate platform exhibiting distinct facies zonation is represented
by the narrow Ota Platform (Kimmeridgian). The buildup exhibits an
aggradational architecture and is rimmed by a high-energy,
high-diversity coral reef. In contrast to most other Upper Jurassic
high-energy reefs, the Ota coral reef contains abundant microbial and
algal crusts. This was due to the achievment of equilibrium conditions
between production and export of debris, which can be explained by the
existence of a tectonically caused, steep by-pass margin. Sedimentation
in interior platform settings is mostly characterised by stacked,
autocyclic, small-scale shallowing-up sequences. The narrow Ota buildup
developed over a basement horst and was protected from surrounding
siliciclastics by its elevated position and a strong longshore current.
The Castanheira slope-type fan delta (Kimmeridgian) also formed at the
strike-slip margin of a continental pull-apart subbasin. The fan
sediments are dominated by coarse arcosic conglomerates.
Coral-microbial reefs grew on deactivated fan areas during two phases
of relative sea-level rise. Collapse events in the course of sea level
falls led to resedimentation of allochthonous limestones in more distal
fan areas. [part of extensive summary]^1";
s[1104] = "NOSE M. (1995).- Vergleichende Faziesanalyse und
Paloekologie korallenreicher Verflachungsabfolgen des iberischen
Oberjura.- Profil 8: 1-237. [in German, with English abstract].-
<b>FC&#038;P 24-2</b>, p. 102, ID=4615^<b>Topic(s): </b>facies; facies
reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic U;
<b>Geography: </b>Portugal^Upper Jurassic deposits occur widespread
along the northern Tethyan shelf and the marginal basins of the young
North Atlantic Ocean. This work focusses on the sedimentological and
palaeoecological comparison of two Portuguese sedimentary basins
(Arruda Subbasin, eastern Algarve Basin) and the Celtiberian zone of
eastern Spain. Based on this comparative analysis, regional and global
factors controlling the depositional development are deduced. The Upper
Jurassic sediments in all three Iberian basins are characterised by
large-scale, mixed carbonate-siliciclastic, shallowing-upward
successions. Typically the development started with Oxfordian,
ammonite-bearing deeper water carbonates which were overlain by slope
deposits consisting of marls, turbiditic sandstones and intraclastic
limestones (Lower Kimmeridgian). Superimposed were reefal shallow water
carbonates of Lower &#47; Upper Kimmeridgian age. Besides rimmed
shelves (Ota Limestone, Arruda Subbasin) and buildups on deactivated
fan-lobes (Castanheira reef, Arruda Subbasin), the mixed
carbonate-siliciclastic systems were more frequently arranged in ramp
configurations. The Celtiberian zone, located on the stable northern
Tethyan shelf represented a homoclinal ramp situation, whereas the
Arruda Subbasin was characterised by an intense differentiation due to
tectonic activity. Hence distally steepened ramp settings could only
develop on the shallow dip slope of the tectonically inactive eastern
margin of the half-graben basin. The eastern Algarve Basin exhibited
both distally steepened and homoclinal ramp configurations, which was
due to halokinetic differentiation and regional tectonic. This study
concentrates on the coral-bearing shallow water deposits, which
encompass a great variety of different reefal structures. According to
their morphology and composition (amounts of metazoans, microbial
crusts and reefal debris) 16 reef types with at least 15 faunal
assemblages and associations could be distinguished. [first part of
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extensive summary]^1";
s[1105] = "BEAUVAIS L., BEAUVAIS M., BOURROUILH F. (1973).- Etude du
complexe récifal de Bellême (Normandie, France).- Proceedings of Second
Intern. Symposium on Coral Reefs, Great Barrier Reef, Australia: pp??.-
<b>FC&#038;P 3-1</b>, p. 31, ID=4902^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, ecology,
stratigraphy; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Jurassic U; <b>Geography: </b>France^Le récif de Bellême signalé
par L. Dangeard (1939-1940) et décrit par le même auteur (1950), est
étudié à nouveau à la lumière des nouvelles méthodes de pétrologie
sédimentaire et de paléoécologie. Ainsi, nous avons pu donner des
détails plus précis sur sa description et établir des comparaisons plus
objectives avec certaines formations actuelles. * La répartition
stratigraphique des faunes a permis de donner un âge Séquanien
supérieur - Kimméridgien inférieur à la formation. L&#039;étude de la
répartition écologique des fossiles récoltés, celle des différents
faciès, microfaciès, nanofaciès et de leurs répartitions dans le
&#034;complexe récifal&#034;, ainsi que les variations géochimiques
mesurées au sein de la formation ont conduit à conclure que le terme de
récif ne peut être appliqué à la formation du jurassique supérieur de
Bellême et qu&#039;il doit être remplacé par le terme de mud bank
(l&#039;élément madréporique de la lentille est monospécifique,
l&#039;espèce Thamnasteria cf. dendroidea est une espèce à branches
ténues, les colonies ne sont pas jointives mais séparées les unes des
autres par une fine micrite). Ce mud bank situé dans la zone subtidale
pouvant passer en zone intertidale avec formation de calcarénite,
d&#039;oolithes et de beach rock, était probablement entouré de chenaux
de marée divagants où la vitesse de l&#039;eau était plus grande que
celle des eaux des zones contiguës. Les conditions de vie étaient
confinées (faible taille des individus, nombre restreint de genres et
d&#039;espèces). * Le remplacement du terme récif par celui de mud bank
à cette place du Jurassique supérieur de Normandie a probablement une
signification paléogéographique qui sera étudiée dans la suite de nos
recherches sur les formations carbonatées de Normandie.^1";
s[1106] = "MENOT J.C. (1974).- Sur l&#039;organisation du système
récifal inférieur oxfordien aux confins de l&#039;Yonne et de la
Nièvre.- C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris 278, 11, ser. D: 1459-1462.-
<b>FC&#038;P 3-1</b>, p. 33, ID=4904^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic Oxf; <b>Geography:
</b>France, Yonne^Au-dessus de la surface perforée recoupant les
calcaires calloviens (zone à coronatum), la base de la série
oxfordienne (zone à transversarium) montre l&#039;installation du
régime récifal. Une nette polarité nord-sud y apparaît traduite par un
amincissement des divers horizons et même la disparition des niveaux
inférieurs, ainsi que par la diminution de la densité du peuplement en
polypiers en direction du Sud.^1";
s[1107] = "BEAUVAIS L., BEAUVAIS M., BOURROUILH F. (1974).- A study of
the reef complex at Belleme (Normandy, France).- In Proceedings of the
Second International Symposium on Coral Reefs (22nd June to 2nd July
1973, Brisbane); Published by The Great Barrier Reef Committee; vol. 2:
639-652.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 20, ID=5054^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs,
geology; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic U;
<b>Geography: </b>France^^1";
s[1108] = "KAEVER M., OEKENTORP Kl., SIEGFRIED P. (1976).- Fossilien
Westfalens II. Invertebraten des Jura.- Muenster. Forsch. Geol.
Palaeont. 40/41.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-2</b>, p. 9, ID=5534^<b>Topic(s):
</b>; paleontology, corals; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Jurassic; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Westphalia^[with chapter on
corals by Kl. Oekentorp: pp 91-115; figs 7, 8; pls 12-16; 1 photopl.]^1";
s[1109] = "FISCHER J.C. (1979).- Le Jurassique moyen au SW du Massif
Ardennais. Essai de synthese biosedimentologique.- Assoc. Sedim.
Francais, Publ spec. 1 [La sedimentation du Jurassique W-europeen]:
47-54.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 17, ID=5774^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs
sedimentology; reefs, sedimentology; <b>Systematics: </b>;
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<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic M; <b>Geography: </b>France NE^^1";
s[1110] = "MENOT J.C. (1980).- Formations recifales du Jurassique
superieur de la Vallee de l&#039;Yonne.- Geobios Mem. special 4 [26th
Geol. Congress (Paris) Guidebook; excursion 140C (Paleoenvironnements
et bioconstructions d&#039;Europe occidentale)]: 47-53.- <b>FC&#038;P
9-2</b>, p. 13, ID=5862^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef complexes; reef
complexes; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic U;
<b>Geography: </b>France, Yonne^^1";
s[1111] = "GEISTER J. (1984).- Récifs à coraux du Bajocien du
Grand-Duché de Luxembourg et de Malancourt en Lorraine.- Géologie et
paléoécologie des récifs [J. Geister &#038; R. Herb (eds)]:
12.1-12.16.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 11, ID=6325^<b>Topic(s):
</b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic
Baj; <b>Geography: </b>France, Paris Basin^C&#039;est dans ce cadre
sédimentologique caractérisé par des fluctuations considérables du
niveau de la mer qu&#039;il faut examiner l&#039;installation,
l&#039;épanouissement et le déclin des récifs au cours du Bajocien. De
tels récifs bien développés affleurent dans les carrières de Rumelange
(Luxembourg) et de Malancourt (Lorraine). [final fragment of an
introduction]^1";
s[1112] = "CARPENTIER C., LATHUILIERE B., FERRY S. (2010).- Sequential
and climatic framework of the growth and demise of a carbonate
platform: implications for the peritidal cycles (Late Jurassic,
North-eastern France).- Sedimentology (2010) 57, 4: 985-1020.-
<b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 113, ID=6549^<b>Topic(s): </b>carbonate
platforms; carbonate platform; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Jurassic U; <b>Geography: </b>France, Paris Basin^The Middle
Oxfordian of the eastern Paris Basin constitutes a remarkable example
of the growth and demise of a carbonate platform. The paper proposes a
sequence stratigraphic interpretation of famous coral bearing
sedimentary units that yielded a great part of Jurassic coral taxa
created by Michelin (1843). [first part of extensive abstract]^1";
s[1113] = "HELM C., SCHULKE I. (1999).- Ein &#034;Tethys-Riff&#034; im
Korallenoolith (Oxfordium) von Nordwestdeutschland.- Zentralblatt für
Geologie und Paläontologie 1999, 5/6: 399-414.- <b>FC&#038;P 29-1</b>,
p. 39, ID=7019^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reef; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic Oxf; <b>Geography: </b>Germany NW^^1";
s[1114] = "OLIVIER N., HANTZPERGUE P., GAILLARD C., PITTET B.,
LEINFELDER R.R., SCHMID D.U., WERNER W. (2003).- Microbialite
morphology, structure and growth: a model of the Upper Jurassic reefs
of the Chay Peninsula (Western France).- Palaeogeography,
Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology 193, 3-4: 383-404.- <b>FC&#038;P
32-1</b>, p. 33, ID=7147^<b>Topic(s): </b>carbonates microbial;
microbialites; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic U;
<b>Geography: </b>France W^During the Early Kimmeridgian, the northern
margin of the Aquitaine Basin (Western France) is characterised by a
significant development of coral reefs. The reef formation of the Chay
Peninsula comprises two main reefal units, in which the microbial
structures can contribute up to 70% of framework. The microbial crusts,
which played an important role in the stabilisation and growth of the
reef body, show the characteristic clotted aspect of thrombolitic
microbialites. Corals are the main skeletal components of the
build-ups. The bioconstructions of the Chay area are thus classified as
coral-thrombolite reefs. Four main morpho-structural types of microbial
crusts are distinguished: (1) pseudostalactitic microbialites on the
roof of intra-reef palaeocaves; (2) mamillated microbialites, found
either on the undersides or on the flanks of the bioherms; (3)
reticular microbialites in marginal parts of the reefs and between
adjacent bioconstructed units; and (4) interstitial microbilaites in
voids of bioclactic deposits. Thrombolitic crusts developed on various
substrates such as corals, bivalves, or bioclasts. The thrombolites
formed a dense, clotted and/or micropeloidal microbial framework, in
which macro- and micro-encrusters also occur. Variations in
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accumulation rate strongly influenced the reef morphology, in
particular its relief above the sediment surface. The coalescence of
the coral-microbialite patches created numerous intra-reef cavities of
metre-scale dimensions. The direction of microbial growth, which
defined the macroscopic microbialite forms, strongly depended on the
position within the reef framework but was also controlled by water
energy, accumulation rate and light availability. [original abstract]^1";
s[1115] = "GEYER O.F., ROSENDAHL S. (1985).- Stromatoporen, Korallen
und Nerineen aus oberjurassischen und unterkretazischen Schichten des
Prabetikums von Cazorla (Prov. Jaen, Spanien).- Arbeiten Inst. Geol.
Paläont. Univ. Stuttgart N.F. 82: 161-179.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-1.2</b>, p.
9, ID=0846^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; stroms, Anthozoa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera Cnidaria; Stromatoporoidea Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Jurassic U, Cretaceous L; <b>Geography: </b>Spain S^Faunal lists
and figures of stromatoporoids, scleractinians and nerineans from the
Tithonian, and Upper Berriasian/Lower Valanginian in the Prebetic area
of Cazorla (Southern Spain).^1";
s[1116] = "FRIEG C. (1982).- Palaogeographische und okologische
Bedeutung von Korallenfaunen des Unter-Cenoman und Unter-Turon am
Kassenberg bei Mulheim/Ruhr.- Paläontologische Zeitschrift 56, 1-2:
19-37.- <b>FC&#038;P 11-2</b>, p. 42, ID=0381^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biogeography, ecology; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Cen Tur; <b>Geography:
</b>Germany, Mulheim &#47; Ruhr^Coral faunas from the Lower Cenomanian
and the Lower Turonian at the Kassenberg near Mulheim &#47; Ruhr are
systematically investigated and described. In comparison with other
Europen coral collecting localities, criteria are yielded on the
migration paths of the mediterranean coral faunas. Ecological
interpretations point to the paleoecology of the Cenomanian in
Westphalia. [original summary]^1";
s[1117] = "WITTLER F., ROTH R. (2003).- Fazies und Fauna der
Oberkreidegesteine im Dortmunder Stadtgebiet. I: Temporäre Aufschlüsse
im Turon und Unterconiac zwischen 1988 und 2001.Stratigraphie,
Fossilführung.- Dortmunder Beitraege zur Landeskunde 36/37: 247-340.-
<b>FC&#038;P 33-2</b>, p. 40, ID=1183^<b>Topic(s): </b>geology;
geology; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cretaceous Tour Cogn; <b>Geography: </b>Germany NW^About 30
outcrops in the area of the town of Dortmund are described. Their
stratigraphy reach from the Turonian to Early Coniacian. The following
corals are reported: Parasmilia centralis, Coelosmilia cf. concincta,
C. cf. granulata, attachment bases of Epiphaxum cf. auloporoides.^1";
s[1118] = "ELIASOVA H. (1989).- Les Madreporaires du Cretace superieur
de la Montagne de Beskydy (Tchecoslovaquie).- Zapadne Karpaty, ser.
paleont. 13: 81-107. [in French, with English summary].- <b>FC&#038;P
18-2</b>, p. 39, ID=2490^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Cen - Sant;
<b>Geography: </b>Czech Republic, Beskides^The coral fauna from the
Pribor area has already been known on the basic of F. Trauth&#039;s
(1911) paper. The corals form part of the clastic rocks redeposited in
the Frydek and Trinec Members (Senonian to Paleogene) of the
Subsilesian unit of the Carpathian Flysch. Thus, the probably Upper
Cenomanian to Lower Santonian age of the coral fauna, does not agree
with the age of the host rock which is younger. In the present paper 18
coral species are described, of which one belongs to a new genus and 3
species are new. The coral assemblage is of a transitional character
between the Cretaceous coral assemblages of the epi-Variscan platform
and those of the Tethys (the Carpathians and the Alps). The coral fauna
from the Pribor area represents a pioneer assemblage existing during a
short stage of favourable conditions, probably on the western side of
the Baska cordillera. During the Laramian or younger movements, the
already silicified coral colonies were redeposited in rather deep parts
of the Subsilesian basin.^1";
s[1119] = "FERNANDEZ-MENDIOLA.P.A., GARCIA-MONDEJAR J. (1989).-
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Sedimentation of a Lower Cretaceous (Aptian) coral mound complex,
Zaraya Mountains, northern Spain.- Geological Magazine 120, 4:
423-434.- <b>FC&#038;P 18-2</b>, p. 43, ID=2498^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral
mound; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cretaceous Apt; <b>Geography: </b>Spain N^A Lower Cretaceous mixed
carbonate-siliciclastic sequence is well exposed in Zaraya Mountains in
Guipuzcoa Province, northern Spain. The sequence begins with
interfingering deltaic platform facies and marine patch-reef
carbonates. This unit is dominated by mudstones and sandstone with
minor interbeds of shallow-water carbonates (calcareous mudstones and
sandstones and grain-stone-packstones). A thick mixed
carbonate-terrigeneous unit overlies the siliciclastics and is composed
principally of limestones and marls. Periodic influx of terrigenous
sediments over a dominantly carbonate sea-floor gave rise to repeated
cycles typical of a mixed shallow-water platform. Demise of a southerly
derived deltaic input allowed the development of a mainly carbonate
third unit. Large (several metres across) bioherms resulted from high
in situ organic productivity (mechanical breakage of bioclasts,
algal-induced precipitation, trapping and baffling of lime mudstone).
The mounds grew making up a coral carbonate mound complex. This
progrades to the south, towards a small backreef basin, and slightly
retreated in its forereef margin. A period of tectonic instability is
thought to have been responsible for the drowning of the shallow-water
complex, which was unable to keep pace with relative sea-level rise.^1";
s[1120] = "REIG ORIOL J.M. (1991).- Fauna coralina Cretacica del
nordeste de España.- published by the author, Barcelona: 53 pp., 9
pls.- <b>FC&#038;P 20-2</b>, p. 67, ID=2963^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa;
Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cretaceous; <b>Geography: </b>Spain NE^Es un estudio sobre
Madreporarios procedentes del Cretacico inferior y del piso
Cenomaniense del NE de Espana. En el describimos taxones ya estudiados
por diversos autores y taxones nuevos. De los taxones nuevos, la
mayoria lo son a nivel de especie, pero dos de ellos lo son a nivel de
Genero y de Subgenero. La relacion de los nuevos taxones es la
siguente: Axosmilia angelisi n.sp. Axosmilia bella n.sp.; Axosmilla
viai n.sp.; Angelismilia angelisi n.sp.; Lophosmilia calzadai n.sp.,
Pachythecosmilia clarae n.gen., n.sp.; Cryptocoenia viaderi n.sp.;
Phyllocoenia (Paraphyllocoenia) gerardi n.subgen., n.sp.; Diplocoenia
calzadai n.sp.; Plesiofavia villaltai n.sp.; Hydnophora viai n.sp.;
Hydnophora cerebriformis n.sp.; Hydnophora alloiteaui n.sp.;
Stylosmilia abadi n.sp.; Rhabdophyllia gasseri n.sp.^1";
s[1121] = "ELIASOVA H. (1997).- Coraux cretace de Boheme (Cenomanien
superieur; Turonien inferieur - Coniacien inferieur), Republique
tcheque.- Vestnik Ceskeho geologickeho ustavu 72, 3: 245-266.-
<b>FC&#038;P 27-1</b>, p. 93, ID=3837^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Anthozoa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cretaceous; <b>Geography: </b>Czech Republic, Creraceous Basin^The
paper summarizes previously published data on the Cenomanian and
Turonian corals from the Bohemian Createaceous basin. A detailed
description is given on all localities, their geological setting and
palaeoenvirnoment. The palaeogeography and the faunal composition are
discussed. An appendix cites all localities and the corals found there
respectively.^1";
s[1122] = "LOSER H. (1998).- Die Korallen der Sachsischen Oberkreide -
eine Zwischenbilanz und Bemerkungen zu Korallenfaunen des Cenomans.-
Abhandlungen des Staatlichen Museums für Mineralogie und Geologie zu
Dresden 43/44: 173-187.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-1</b>, p. 93,
ID=3841^<b>Topic(s): </b>distribution; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Cen Tur;
<b>Geography: </b>Germany, Saxony^Coral material which has been
systematically collected in the past 15 years - mostly in the
Cenomanian of the Upper Cretaceous of Saxony (Cenomanian-Turonian) -
indicates that the corals (Hexacorallia and Octocorallia) dominate in
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the limestone facies of the transgressive horizons. The revision of the
rich collections has not yet been finished, however, in this paper the
taxonomic state of knowledge is given, which is accompanied by a short
introduction on the history and a description of the localities. Up to
now, 63 species in 43 genera are known: 29 species from the Lower
Cenomanian, 37 species from the Upper Cenomanian and three species from
the Turonian.^1";
s[1123] = "SCHROEDER U. (1997).- Fossilien aus der Schreibkreide von
Lagerdorf bei Itzehoe (Schleswig-Holstein).- Der Geschiebesammler 30,
1: 3-42.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-1</b>, p. 95, ID=3846^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
paleontology, chalk; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Camp Maas; <b>Geography: </b>Germany,
Schleswig-Holstein, erratics^[Among many invertebrate fossils three
coral species from the Campanian &#47; Maastrichtian are listed and
depicted]^1";
s[1124] = "LOSER H. (1994).- Die Korallenfauna des Kassenberges in
Muelheim/Ruhr (Westfalisches Kreidebecken, NW-Deutschland; Oberkreide).
(1) Geologie und Paloekologie.- Coral Research Bulletin 02: 1-19.-
<b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>, p. 50, ID=4388^<b>Topic(s): </b>geology,
ecology; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Cen Tur; <b>Geography: </b>Germany,
Kassenberg^The monograph outlines the geology, facies and palaeoecology
of the Cretaceous coral-bearing sediments of the Kassenberg quarry in
Muelheim/Ruhr (Westfalian Cretaceous Basin, NW-Germany), access to
which has become difficult. Several particularly reconstructed profiles
give an overview over the bedding. On its base the possible
sedimentation cycles from the Lower Cenomanian to Upper Turonian are
discussed. The palaeontological research is documented by a list of the
published papers on the locality. A reconstruction of the Cenomanian
habitat, facies and sedimentation of the Kassenberg site is attempted
with the aid of studies conducted on Mediterranean abrasions platforms.
The occurrence of the corals is discussed and compared to other
localities of cenomanian &#47; turonian age.^1";
s[1125] = "LOSER H. (1994).- La faune corallienne du mont Kassenberg a
Muelheim-sur-la-Ruhr (Bassin cretace de Westphalie, Nord Ouest de
I&#039;Allemagne). (2) Paleontologie.- Coral Research Bulletin 03:
1-93.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>, p. 50, ID=4389^<b>Topic(s):
</b>taxonomy; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Cen Tur; <b>Geography: </b>Germany,
Kassenberg^Part 2 of the monograph deals with the corals found at the
Kassenberg site. The relatively small fauna of a pronounced Jurassic
character comprises 41 species of hermatypic corals belonging to 30
genera of both Hexacorallia and Octocorallia. A comparison with type
material from the Cretaceous in France, Saxony (Germany), Austria,
Slovenia, Serbia, the Czech Republic and from the Jurassic in Poland
and Romania augments the existing knowledge of some species and genera.
The families Stylinidae and Haplaraeidae and the genera Acrosmilia,
Adelocoenia, Epistreptophyllum and Mixastraea are dealt with in detail.
In the concluding chapter, the coral fauna is compared - both
geographically and stratigraphically - with other coral faunas of the
Lower to Middle Cretaceous.^1";
s[1126] = "LOSER H. (1994).- Kreidekorallen vom Kassenberg in
Muelheim/Ruhr.- Fossilien 5: 304-310.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>, p. 51,
ID=4390^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Cen Tur; <b>Geography:
</b>Germany, Kassenberg^^1";
s[1127] = "LOSER H., KIENEL U. (1994).- Geologie und Palökologie der
Korallenfauna des Kassenberges in Mülheim &#47; Ruhr (Westfälisches
Kreidebecken; NW-Deutschland).- Coral Research Bulletin 02: 255 pp., 9
pls.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>, p. 25, ID=6853^<b>Topic(s): </b>geology,
Anthozoa; geology, corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous, Cen - Tur; <b>Geography: </b>Germany,
Westphalia^[this is] the first part of the monograph [which] outlines
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the geology, facies and palaeoecology of the Cretaceous (Lowermost
Cenomanian to Upper Turonian) coral-bearing sediments of the Kassenberg
quarry in Mülheim &#47; Ruhr (Westfalian Cretaceous Basin, NW-Germany),
access to which has become difficult. Several particularly
reconstructed profiles give an overview over the bedding. On its base
the possible sedimentation cycles from the Lower Cenomanian to Upper
Turonian are discussed. The palaeontological research on the locality
is documented. A reconstruction of the Cenomanian habitat, facies and
sedimentation of the Kassenberg site is attempted with the aid of
studies conducted on Mediterranean abrasion platforms. The occurence of
the corals is discussed and compared to other localities of Cenomanian
&#47; Turonian age. In addition, two assemblages of calcareous
nannofossils are introduced and their stratigraphical value
discussed.^1";
s[1128] = "GOTZ S., LOSER H., SCHMID D.U. (2005).- Reef development on
a deepening platform: two Early Cretaceous coralgal patch reefs (Catí,
Llacova Formation, eastern Spain) compared.- Cretaceous Research 26, 6:
864-881.- <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 59, ID=1280^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs,
patch reefs; reefs ecology; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria algae;
Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Haut; <b>Geography: </b>Spain
E^Two coralgal patchreefs of the Hauterivian Llacova Formation
(Maestrat Basin, E-Spain), subsequently exposed within one section,
were investigated to reveal the taxonomical implications of changing
environmental controls on reefal palaeocommunities. After taxonomical
work on the coral fauna, microfacies analysis and palaeoecological
interpretation, two communities could be distinguished that differ in
coral taxonomical composition, microbialite formation pattern and in
abundance and composition of encrusters and bioeroders. The coral fauna
comprises 14 species (e.g. Actinastrea pattoni, Cladophyllia aff.
catalaunica, Dimorphocoenia cf. crassisepta, Dimorphocoenia rudis,
Eocomoseris raueni, Eocomoseris sp., Holocoenia jaccardi, Latusastrea
irregularis, Mesomorpha sp., Microsolena kugleri, Polyphylloseris cf.
mammillata, Polyphylloseris mammillata, Polyphylloseris sp., Stylina
parvistella) and differs on the species level between the reefs. Only
one coral species (S. parvistella) occurs in both the lower (abundant)
and the upper reef (rare, occurs near the reef base). The lower reef
was dominated by phototrophic fauna and coral species that show small
corallites with nonperforate septa (a stylinid, thamnasteriid,
heterocoeniid, actinastreid association) predominate together with
Abacinella-Lithocodium dominated encruster association. The upper reef
had a balanced phototrophic-heterotrophic fauna that gradually passed
into a heterotrophic-dominated fauna during its latest growth stage
where microsolenid corals predominated. The encruster spectrum is
dominated by an association of sponges, polychaets and bryozoans.
Moderate deepening during a transgressive systems tract (TST)
depositional sequence and elevated nutrient supply are interpreted to
represent the driving environmental parameters that caused this change
in reefal palaeocommunity composition. In addition, we determined nine
coral species that were only known from younger strata (Barremian,
Aptian, Albian, Cenomanian) which emphasizes the importance of the
Hauterivian as a time of evolutionary transition from Late Jurassic to
Cretaceous coral faunas. ^1";
s[1129] = "FISCHER J.C., VOIGT E. (1978).- Redescription
d&#039;Ubaghsia favosites Oppenheim 1899, Chaetetoide du Maestrichtien
de Maestricht.- Paläontologische Zeitschrift 52, 3-4: 164-168.-
<b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 18, ID=5778^<b>Topic(s): </b>redescription;
Chaetetida; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Chaetetida; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cretaceous Maas; <b>Geography: </b>Maastricht^^1";
s[1130] = "GRUBER G., REITNER J. (1991).- Isolierte Mikro- und
Makroskleren von Porifera aus dem Untercampan von Hover
(Norddeutschland) und Bemerkungen zur Phylogenie der Geodiidae
(Demospongia).- Berliner geowissenschaftliche Abhandlungen A134:
107-117.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-2</b>, p. 50, ID=3347^<b>Topic(s):
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</b>sclerites; Porifera Demospongia; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Demospongiae; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous, Camp; <b>Geography:
</b>Germany N^From the lower Campanian of the quarry &#034;Alemania
Hover&#034; a lot of sponge spicules mainly microsleres are described.
This discovery is the first record of microsleres from this outcrop.
These microsleres are related to the demosponge taxa Poecilosclerida
(chelae, diancistra, toxa), Tetractinellida (sterraster, oxyaster) and
the hexactinellid taxon Amphidiscophorida (hemidisc). Sterraster
microscleres are firstly reported from the lower Cambrian of South
Australia. These spicules, and the Cretaceous ones, are compared with
the taxon Rhaxella perforata Hinde. Besides these microscleres some
monaxonic demosponge megascleres (strongyles, oxea, subtylostyles,
cricoamphioxea) were also collected.^1";
s[1131] = "SALOMON D. (1990).- Ein neuer lyssakiner Kieselschwamm,
Regadrella leptotoichica (Hexasterophora, Hexactinellida) aus dem
Untercenoman von Baddeckenstedt (Nordwestdeutschland).- Neues Jahrbuch
Geol. Palaont. Mh. 1990, 6: 342-352. [in German, with English
summary].- <b>FC&#038;P 19-2.1</b>, p. 39, ID=2764^<b>Topic(s): </b>new
taxa; Porifera Hexactinellida; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Hexactinellida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Cen; <b>Geography:
</b>Germany NW^The new species is a representative of the lyssakine
Hexactinellida, a group which has been hardly documented from the
Mesozoic. The rich occurrence of &#034;Hexactinosa&#034; and
Lychniscosa in the &#034;Schreibkreide&#034; Formation suggests that
the Hexactinellida have been blossoming in the Late Cretaceous and that
the poor documentation of the &#034;Lyssakinosa&#034; is a
preservational artefact.^1";
s[1132] = "GASSE W., GOCKE R., HILPERT K.-H. (1991).- The Hexatinellid
Sponge Genus Becksia Schlueter 1868 from the Campanian of the NW
Muensterland (Upper Cretaceous, NW Germany).- In: Reitnter J. &#038;
Keupp H. (eds): Fossil and Recent Sponges: 21-35.; Springer, Berlin -
Heidelberg.- <b>FC&#038;P 20-2</b>, p. 70, ID=2971^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Porifera Hexactinellida; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Hexactinellida;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Camp; <b>Geography: </b>Germany,
Munsterland^In the district of Coesfeld near the villages of Holtwick,
Osterwick, Darup and Lette, northwest area of the Muenster Cretaceous
Basin, extraordinary associations of hexactinellid and lithistid
sponges are exposed. These occur in Late Senonian strata [late Lower
Campanian (Campanian 2-3)]. The regional so-called Osterwicker
Schichten include alteration layers of glauconitic-sandy, argillaceous
and calcareous marls, and marly limestones. A first systematic review
indicates a dominance of hexactinellid sponges as opposed to lithistid
ones. The Lithistida are represented by species of the genera
Callopegma, Seliscothon, Verruculina, Jerea, and Siphonia. The
Hexactinellida comprise species of the genera Aphrocallistes, Becksia,
Camerospongia, Coeloptychium, Coscinopora, Lepidospongia, Leptophragma,
Plocoscyphia, Sporadoscinia, Tremabolites and Ventriculites (Gasse et
al. 1988). Well known from this region is the occurrence of specimens
of the genus Becksia. Also from this area the type species Becksia
soekelandi was erected by Schluter (1868). Recently collected and
well-prepared individuals of this species have stimulated the following
remarks [on Becksia]. ^1";
s[1133] = "MEHL D., NIEBUHR B. (1995).- Diversität und Wachstumsformen
bei Coeloptychium (Hexactinellida, Lychniscose) der Meiner Mulde
(Untercampan, N-Deutschland) und die Palökologie der Coeloptychidae.-
Berliner geowissenschaftliche Abhandlungen E16: 91-107.- <b>FC&#038;P
26-1</b>, p. 73, ID=3645^<b>Topic(s): </b>diversity, growth form;
Porifera Hexactinellida; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Hexactinellida;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Camp; <b>Geography: </b>Germany N^^1";
s[1134] = "NIEBUHR B., WILMSEN M. (2005).- First record of the hydroid
Protulophila gestroi Rovereto, 1901, a serpulid symbiont, from the
Middle Cenomanian primus Event, northern Germany.- Neues Jahrbuch fur
Geologie und Palaontologie, Monatshefte 2005, 4: 219-232.- <b>FC&#038;P
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34</b>, p. 98, ID=1362^<b>Topic(s): </b>commensalism; Hydrozoa,
Annelida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria Annelida; Hydrozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Cen; <b>Geography: </b>Germany N^The
colonial hydroid Protulophila gestroi Rovereto, 1901, a common serpulid
symbiont, is recorded for the first time from the lower Middle
Cenomanian Praeactinocamax primus Event of northern Germany. It is
represented by a reticulate system of thin stolons, small subcircular
openings or chimney-like bosses, and elongate polyp chambers preserved
by in vivo bioimmuration in the outer layers of the calcareous tubes of
serpulid worms. From the rich serpulid fauna of the primus Event, only
representatives of the genus Rotulispira Chiplonkar &#038; Tapaswi are
infested whereas other genera (e.g., Nogrobs (Tetraditrupa) Regenhardt
and Pentaditrupa Regenhardt) appear to be not affected. This
observation may indicate that P. gestroi was selective in the choice of
its hosts, a phenomenon known also from recent colonial hydroids living
as polychaete symbionts. A commensalic relationship is inferred for P.
gestroi from the primus Event as the percentage of infestation (ca.40%)
indicates that infested and non-infested serpulids were roughly equally
successful in the same environment.^1";
s[1135] = "REHFELD U., ERNST G. (1998).- Hydrozoan build-ups of
Millepora irregularis sp nov. and fungiid coral Meadows of Cunolites
Alloiteau (Anthozoa). - Palaeoecological and Palaeooceanographical
implications for the Upper Cretaceous of North Cantabrica (Northern
Spain).- Facies 39, 1: 125-138.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-2</b>, p. 76,
ID=3945^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs hydrozoan-fungiid; reefs
hydrozoan-fungiid; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Hydrozoa Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous U; <b>Geography: </b>Spain N^The
Cantabrian Basin of northern Spain yields an Upper Santonian &#47;
Lower Campanian carbonate sequence, where both milleporid hydrozoans
and fungiid corals established uncommon and hitherto unknown
bioconstructions. The section where these bioconstructions are exposed
can be divided in four lithological units. The hydrocoralline
bioconstructions are developed as biostromes in unit one and as
bioherms in unit three. Biostromes and bioherms are separated by unit
two, a carbonate facies rich in &#034;lithistid&#034; and hexactinellid
sponges. The hydrozoan colonies were preserved due to early diagenetic
silicification of their formerly aragonitic skeleton. The examined
fauna strongly resembles the Recent milleporid taxon Millepora
alcicornis. Significant differences between fossil and Recent skeletal
structures can be recognized only in the distribtuion of zooecial tubes
within the coenosteum. The hydrozoan facies is topped by unit four, a
quartz-rich limestone, with at least a dozen bed surfaces, each covered
by dense meadows of a more or less monospecific fungiid coral fauna,
assigned to the genus Cunnolites Aloiteau. The milleporids developed
in, at least intermittently agitated, shallow water environment with
normal, open marine salinities. The sediment yields a microfacies rich
in benthic foraminifera and bioclasts and poor in terrestrial
components. The Cunnolites fauna, instead, probably spread in a quiet,
more restricted environment of a deeper lagoonal facies, poor in marine
biogenes, except for some rare associated gryphaeid oysters and
irregular echinoids. This facies is conspicuously influenced by
terrigenic input, as is substantiated by abundant quartz minerals, wood
fragments and small coal flakes. The conspicuous environmental change
from the hydrozoan into the fungiid coral facies matches an approach of
the coastline, obviously related to an Upper Santonian &#47; Lower
Campanian &#034;tecto-event&#034;, which has been proved on a
superregional scale. Both the milleporid hydrozoans and the fungiid
corals point to a temporary influx of subtropical Tethyan ocean waters
in the Boreal Realm of the Biskaya Ocean during this time.^1";
s[1136] = "WITTLER F. (2003).- Zur systematischen Position der Isis
vertebralis (Hennig) zugeordneten Wurzelgeflechte in der Oberkreide.-
Dortmunder Beiträge zur Landeskunde 36/37: 223-228.- <b>FC&#038;P
33-2</b>, p. 39, ID=1181^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia, Isis;
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<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Octocorallia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cretaceous U; <b>Geography: </b>Germany NW^Most attachment bases of
octocorals previously assigned to Isis vertebralis (Upper Cretaceous)
cannot be confirmed as ocotocorals. They belong to solitary corals as
Parasmilia cf. granularis (from the Late Turonian of Dortmund) and
Parasmilia centralis (Early Campanian from Hannover, Höver and
Lägerdorf; all NW Germany).^1";
s[1137] = "MALECKI J. (1982).- Bases of Upper Cretaceous octocorals
from Poland.- Acta Palaeontologica Polonica 27, 1-4: 65-75.-
<b>FC&#038;P 12-1</b>, p. 21, ID=1884^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Octocorallia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Octocorallia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cretaceous U; <b>Geography: </b>Poland^Bases of octocorals, mostly
epifaunal, from Cretaceous deposits of the environs of Cracow, Poland
have been classified according to parataxonomic criteria. A form-genus
Octobasis has been proposed [by the] writer for eleven forms-species of
octocorals.^1";
s[1138] = "KOENIG W. (1991).- Oktokorallen-Basen aus dem Campanium von
Misburg und Hover.- Arbeitskreis Paläontologie Hannover 19, 6:
153-176.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-2</b>, p. 40, ID=3332^<b>Topic(s):
</b>taxonomy; Octocorallia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Octocorallia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Camp; <b>Geography: </b>Germany,
Hannover^Bases of Octocorals which are attributed to the genera Moltkia
and Isis are known from numerous Cretaceous marine sediments. In the
last time they were considered among others by Voigt (1958) and Malecki
(1982). On the base of material from the Campanian around Hannover
(Germany) the relation between the bases and internodes as well as the
role of the parataxon Octobasis Malecki is discussed.^1";
s[1139] = "ZITT J., NEKVASILOVA O. (1993).- Octocoral encrusters of
rock substrates in the Upper Cretaceous of Bohemia.- Journal of the
Geological Society 38, 1/2: 71-78; Praha.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p.
78, ID=4178^<b>Topic(s): </b>rock substrates, holdfasts; Octocorallia
holdfasts; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Octocorallia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cretaceous Cen Tur; <b>Geography: </b>Czech Republic, Bohemian
Massif^Four morphological types of octocoral bases are described from
the nearshore Upper Cenomanian-Lower Turonian sediments of Bohemia. The
studied bases still adhered either to rock clasts or to the rocky
bottom and their low number shows that the octocorals were a rare
component of encrusting communities.^1";
s[1140] = "HELM C., SCHULKE I. (2003).- An almost complete specimen of
the Late Cretaceous (Campanian) octocoral&#039;Isis&#039; ramosa Voigt
(Gorgonacea) from the Lower Saxony Basin, northwest Germany.-
Cretaceous Research 24, 1: 35-40.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-2</b>, p. 29,
ID=1151^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Octocorallia, Gorgonacea; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Octocorallia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Camp;
<b>Geography: </b>Germany NW^An almost completely preserved specimen of
the octocoral&#039;Isis&#039; ramosa (Mitteil. Geol. Staatsinst.Hamburg
27 (1958) 5) (Gorgonacea) is described. The specimen was found in
Campanian strata in the Lower Saxony Basin near Hannover (NW Germany),
presumably in the Pachydiscus stobaeil Galeola basiplana Zone of the
regional northwest German zonation. It consists of a small, rigid,
fan-shaped corallum that was formerly known only from a few poorly
preserved fragments. This feature separates&#039;I&#039; ramosa
significantly from related extant Isididae that expose a corallum
subdivided into calcified internodes and horny nodes.&#039;Isidid&#039;
species from deeper shelf settings with rigid branches and a presumed
articulation only between root system and fan are interpreted as
ancestral to extant gorgonaceans.^1";
s[1141] = "KEMPER E. (1982).- Die Kaltwasser-Korallen der Schlammgrunde
des fruhen Alb in Nordwestdeutschland.- Geologisches Jahrbuch A65:
513-515.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 21, ID=0396^<b>Topic(s):
</b>ecology; Scleractinia, Tethocyathus; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Alb; <b>Geography:
</b>Germany NW^The paleoenvironment of Tethocyathus (Caryophylliidae)
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from the Aptian &#47; Albian is discussed including evidence on
paleotemperature and water depth.^1";
s[1142] = "LELOUX J. (2003).- Columactinastraea anthonii sp.nov.
(Scleractinia, Astrocoeniina), a new coral species from the
Maastrichtian (Upper Cretaceous) of The Netherlands.- Scripta Geologica
126: 185-201.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-2</b>, p. 31, ID=1159^<b>Topic(s):
</b>taxonomy; Scleractinia, Columactinastraea; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Maas;
<b>Geography: </b>Netherlands^Only four cerioid species of
scleractinian corals have been described from the Maastrichtian in
itstype area; the montlivaltiid Isastrea angulosa (Goldfuss, 1826), and
the astrocoeniids Actinastreagoldfussi d&#039;Orbigny, 1849, A. faujasi
(Quenstedt, 1881) and Columastrea fallax Umbgrove, 1925. Alectotype is
selected for the latter species. A new cerioid species,
Columactinastraea anthonii sp.nov., is recorded from the middle part of
the Meerssen Member (Maastricht Formation) at the ENCIQuarry, Zuid
Limburg, The Netherlands. It is well-preserved and differs from other
Columactinastraea species mainly by the relatively large diameter of
its lumen.^1";
s[1143] = "LELOUX J. (2004).- Notes on taxonomy and taphonomy of two
Upper Maastrichtian (Upper Cretaceous) scleractinian corals from
Limburg, The Netherlands.- Scripta Geologica 127: 313-339.-
<b>FC&#038;P 33-2</b>, p. 32, ID=1160^<b>Topic(s): </b>taphonomy;
Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Maas; <b>Geography: </b>Netherlands^A
lectotype has been assigned for Placosmilia? robusta Umbgrove, 1925.
This taxon, although fitting into the original diagnosis of
Placosmilia, is not defined by the emended diagnosis of Alloiteau and
later authors. Specimens from the Upper Maastrichtian of The
Netherlands, that were formerly wrongly attributed to Galaxea
fasciculata (Lamarck, 1816), a homonym of the extant species Galaxea
fascicularis (Linnaeus, 1758), belong to Placocoenia macrophthalma
(Goldfuss, 1826). The specimen depicted as P. macrophthalma by Umbgrove
does not belong to this taxon and is placed in open nomenclature.^1";
s[1144] = "MORYCOWA E., MASSE J.-P., VILAS L., ARIAS C. (2002).-
Montlivaltia multiformis Toula (Scleractinia) from the Aptian of the
Prebetic domain (SE Spain).- Revista Espanola de Paleontología 16, 1:
131-144.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-2</b>, p. 34, ID=1169^<b>Topic(s):
</b>ecology; Scleractinia, Montlivaltia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Apt; <b>Geography:
</b>Spain SE^Montlivaltia multiformis Toula (Scleractinia, Faviina,
Montlivaltiidae), formerly reported from the Carpatho-Balkanic domain
is described from Lower Aptian beds of the Prebetic Domain (SE Spain).
Taxonomic attributes include the organisation of radial elements,
septal trabeculae, carinae and endothecal elements while the external
morphology of the coralla is fairly variable. The sedimentological
context suggests a circalittoral environment also supported by
palaeoecological features of the surrounding fauna. Owing to its
stratigraphic position in the Carpatho-Balkanic region and in Spain,
Montlivaltia multiformis appears as a potential marker for both shallow
carbonate or outer shelf settings of the Lower Aptian Tethys European
margin.^1";
s[1145] = "GUERRERO KOMMRITZ J., HILLMER G. (2004).- Die Gattungen
Parasmilia und Trochosmilia (Scleractinia) aus der Schreibkreide
Norddeutschlands.- Geologisches Jahrbuch A157: 69-97.- <b>FC&#038;P
34</b>, p. 60, ID=1281^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Scleractinia,
Parasmilia, Trochosmilia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous U; <b>Geography: </b>Germany N^The
chalk quarries of Lägerdorf, Kronsmoor (southeast of Itzehoe, Holstein)
and Hemmoor (northwest of Stade, Lower Saxony) expose an early complete
section from the upper Cretaceous (Middle Coniacian to the Upper
Maastrichtian) which has a thickness of 520m. It is chalk facies. Most
of the solitary corals in this section are of the genera Parasmilia and
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Trochosmilia (Coelosmilia). From 300 corals more than 50% belong to
these genera. The genus Parasmilia can be found from the Coniacian to
the Maastrichtian, Trochosmilia can only be found inthe Maastrichtian.
Material for comparison from other quarries in North-Germany were not
studied.^1";
s[1146] = "STOLARSKI J., VERTINO A. (2006).- First Mesozoic record of
the scleractinian Madrepora from the Maastrichtian siliceous limestones
of Poland.- Facies 53, 1: 67-78.- <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 69,
ID=1303^<b>Topic(s): </b>new records; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Maas;
<b>Geography: </b>Poland^The objective of the present article is to
document the first stratigraphic occurrence of the colonial oculinid
Madrepora, known from the modern seas as azooxanthellate taxon that
contributes to formation of deepwater coral reefs. The Upper Cretaceous
specimens of Madrepora sp. reported herein from Poland were recovered
from Upper Maastrichtian (Nasilów and Bochotnica localities) and Lower
Maastrichtian (Blizów locality) siliceous limestones. The corals are
preserved as imprints of the branch fragments and molds of the calices.
Despite their moldic preservation, the coral remains exhibit key
generic features of the genus Madrepora: (1) sympodial colony growth
form with calices arranged in opposite and alternating rows in one
plane of the branch, and (2) imprints of the granular coenosteum
texture, occasionally showing peculiar reticulate patterns. Some
features of the Cretaceous Madrepora sp., such as the reticulate
coenosteum texture, the range of the corallite diameter (2.8-4 mm), and
the arrangement of the septa in three regular cycles resemble the
skeletal features of the modern, typically constructional, species M.
oculata (type species). The lack of any evidence of coral buildups and
related debris in the whole Upper Cretaceous/Paleogene sequences from
Poland and the sparse occurrence of colony fragments, suggests that the
Cretaceous Madrepora sp. formed small, isolated colonies.^1";
s[1147] = "LOSER H., DECROUEZ D. (2000).- Stratigraphy of selected
Cretaceous coral localities in Northern Spain.- Abhandlungen und
Berichte für Naturkunde und Vorgeschichte 21: 63-71.- <b>FC&#038;P
29-1</b>, p. ???, ID=1488^<b>Topic(s): </b>stratigraphy; Scleractinia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cretaceous L; <b>Geography: </b>Spain N^Five Lower Cretaceous
localities in Northern Spain (near Castellví de la Marca, Masarbones
and Montsec de Rubies) with rich coral faunas known from the historical
literature were sampled and dated as Upper Aptian on the basis of
foraminifers, rudists and calcareous algae. The dating was confirmed by
the coral associations, despite their low stratigraphical value.^1";
s[1148] = "LOSER H. (1987).- Zwei neue Gattungen der Korallen
(Scleractinia) aus der Saechsischen und Boehmischen Oberkreide.-
Vestnik Ustredniho Ustavu Geologickeho 62, 4: 233-238. [in German, with
English and Czech summaries].- <b>FC&#038;P 17-1</b>, p. 8,
ID=2094^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous U;
<b>Geography: </b>Germany,, Czech Republic^The paper contains a
systematic evaluation of taxons from the order Scleractinia from the
Saxon surf facies and the Upper Cretaceous basin. They are Confusaforma
weyeri gen. nov., sp. n. and Latohelia reptans (Pocta 1887), which was
originally described under the generic name of &#034;Synhelia&#034;.^1";
s[1149] = "LOSER H., SALDANA-VILLODRE J.C. (2008).- Colonial corals
from the Early Aptian siliciclastic Montlivaltia Marls of Jumilla
(Murcia, Spain).- Revista Espanola de Paleontologia 23, 1: 1-6.-
<b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p. 78, ID=2393^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cretaceous Apt; <b>Geography: </b>Spain, Murcia^Three species of
colonial scleractinian corals are reported from Early Aptian sandy
marls of the so-called Montlivaltia marls from a section exposed on the
SE flank of the Sierra de Sopalmo, south of Jumilla in Murcia, Spain.
While solitary corals of the genus Montlivaltia are extremely common in
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the marls, colonial corals are rare. The three colonial coral species
presented here (Cryptocoenia sp. n. aff. C. pygmaea, Holocystis
elegans, and Columnocoenia aragonensis) are all common Early Cretaceous
species. They range in age from the late Barremian to early Albian with
the exception of Columnocoenia aragonensis, which ranges from the
Valanginian to Cenomanian. Their geographical distribution is large and
all species were found in the central Tethys as well as in the
Caribbean province. All species were previously found in siliciclastic
environments and while Holocystis elegans occurs primarily in such
facies, the other two species occur in pure carbonates as well.^1";
s[1150] = "TOMAS S., LOSER H., SALAS ROIG R. (2008).- Low-light and
nutrient-rich coral assemblages in an Upper Aptian carbonate platform
of the southern Maestrat Basin (Iberian Chain, eastern Spain).-
Cretaceous Research 29, 3: 509-534.- <b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p. 86,
ID=2407^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Apt;
<b>Geography: </b>Spain, Iberian Chain^A Lower Cretaceous (Aptian)
succession of carbonate rocks in the southern Maestrat Basin (Iberian
Chain, Spain) was analysed in terms of sedimentological and
palaeontological criteria. The shallow marine sequence was deposited
upon a homoclinal carbonate ramp. Five main facies types were
distinguished: (A) peloidal and bioclastic grainstones and rudstones of
the inner ramp shoals; (B) orbitolinid wackestones-packstones of the
distal outer ramp; (C) peloid and Ostrea wackestones-packstones of the
middle outer ramp; (D) coral-algal sheetstones of the proximal outer
ramp; and (E) coral-algal platestones-domestones of the middle ramp.
Coral-bearing facies types (D) and (E) showed similar major
environmental factors: low energy hydrodynamism, low light intensity
and apparently nutrient-rich water. Slight differences in these
conditions are reflected in the different growth forms and coral
assemblages. Coral-algal sheetstones are characterized by sheet-like
and lamellar forms with a low coral diversity not clearly dominated by
any taxon. Coral-algal platestones-domestones develop platy, tabular
and irregular massive forms with a slightly higher coral diversity
characterized by a Microsolenina-Faviina association. The coral fauna
is revised taxonomically and yielded a total of 22 species in 18 genera
(21 Scleractinia species, one Octocorallia species). Genera of the
suborders Microsolenina and Faviina predominate, those of the suborders
Stylinina, Fungiina, Rhipidogyrina and the order Coenothecalia are
subordinate.^1";
s[1151] = "WILMSEN M., NIEBUHR B., WOOD C.J., ZAWISCHA D. (2007).-
Fauna and palaeoecology of the Middle Cenomanian Praeactinocamax primus
Event at the type locality, Wunstorf quarry, northern Germany.-
Cretaceous Research 28, 3: 428-460.- <b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p. 87,
ID=2408^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology; fossils; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Cen;
<b>Geography: </b>Germany N^A systematic account of the fauna from the
early Middle Cenomanian Praeactinocamax primus Event, a 50-60cm thick
marl bed, at the type locality, Wunstorf quarry, to the west of
Hannover (northern Germany), is given. Numerous invertebrate taxa (over
50 in total) have been collected, including two species of belemnites,
ten ammonites, at least 12 bivalves, a single scaphopod, five
gastropods, at least eight brachiopods, two solitary corals, a single
hydrozoan, four echinoids, and ten polychaetes. The benthic community
of the primus Event clearly represents a soft-bottom fauna, with
hard-bottom elements limited to secondary hard substrates. Most of the
macrobenthic elements constitute suspension feeders; shallow-infaunal
deposit feeders, grazers and microcarnivores occur as well, while
deeper infaunal elements are largely missing. [first fragment of
extensive summary]^1";
s[1152] = "LOSER H. (1989).- Die Korallen der sachsischen Oberkreide,
Teil 1, Hexacorallia aus dem Cenoman.- Abhandlungen des Staatlichen
Museums für Mineralogie und Geologie zu Dresden 36: 88-164.-
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<b>FC&#038;P 18-2</b>, p. 16, ID=2459^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cretaceous Cen; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Saxony^In den
transgressiven Ablagerungen der saechsischen Oberkreide im Suedosten
der DDR nehmen Korallen in der Anzahl der Arten wie der auffindbaren
Exemplare stellenweise einen hohen Rang ein. Die zumeist kolonialen,
seltener solitaeren Formen sind relativ schlecht erhalten und
erschwerten eine Untersuchung. Auf der Basis der Arbeit von Bolsche
(1871) wird unter Einbeziehung der Originale mit vorliegender
Publikation ueber die Scleractinia des Cenomans eine vollstaendige
Neubearbeitung eingeleitet. Von den hier beschriebenen 31 Arten in 26
Gattungen, vor allem der Unterordnung Fungiina Duncan 1883, weniger der
Unterordnungen Archaeocoeniina Alloiteau 1952, Astraeoniina Alloiteau
1952 und Heterocoeniina M. Beauvais 1977, werden acht Arten offen,
weitere drei vergleichsweise bestimmt. Die in Loeser (1987)
vorgestellten beiden neuen Arten werden anhand den ihnen zugeordneten
Arten naher charakterisiert. Eine neue Art der Gattung Mesomorpha Pratz
1883 wird beschrieben.^1";
s[1153] = "REIG ORIOL J.M. (1988).- Dos nuevos generos de corales
cretacicos.- Batalleria 1: 39-45.- <b>FC&#038;P 20-1.1</b>, p. 63,
ID=2837^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous;
<b>Geography: </b>Spain^Two new genera of Cretaceous Scleractinia are
described. They belong to superfamily Montlivaltioidae but the familial
assignement is open. The diagnosis of the first one, named
Pseudocunnulites is as follows: Solitary circular or discoidal. Lower
face epithecate with many growth concentric rings. Upper faci with
numerous radial septa strongly perforate. Columella fasciculate.
Endotheca very thick. Without synapticula. The type species is
Pseudocunnulites rosendoi n.sp., coming from Santonian of La Llobera
(Villanova de Meia), Prepyrenees of Catalonia, NE of Spain. The
diagnosis of the second genus, Angelismilia, is: Solitary, trochoid and
with parathecal wall, covered by a smooth epitheca, followed by a
second inner wall. Perforate septa. Abundant endotheca. Columella
spongy and pseudolamellar. This new genus encloses the following
species, described by De Angelis (1905): portisi (type species),
neviani and sandalina. They were collected in Cenomanian of Castelvi de
la Marca (Catalonia, NE of Spain).^1";
s[1154] = "REIG ORIOL J.M. (1989).- Sobre varies generos y especies de
Escleractinias fosiles del Cretacico Catalan.- published by the
author?; 49 pp. [in Spanish, with English summary].- <b>FC&#038;P
20-1.1</b>, p. 64, ID=2838^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Scleractinia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cretaceous; <b>Geography: </b>Spain, Catalonia^For many years we
have carried out detailed studies on Scleractinia from the Cretaceous
period in Catalonia. As a result of these studies, we have established
21 new species, five of these belong to new genera. The new taxons are
the following: Placocolumnastrea torallolensis (nov. gen., nov. sp.),
P. humilis (nov. sp.); Pachynefocoenia danieli (nov.gen., nov sp.),
Placocaeniopsis pallarsensis (nov. sp.); Orbignygyra campaniensis (nov.
sp.); O. ilerdensis (nov. sp.); Phyllosmilia hispanica (nov. sp.);
Ilerdogyra clazadai (nov. gen., nov. sp.); Hydnophora minima (nov.
sp.); Stylohelia rosi (nov. sp.); Pallarsastrea viai (nov. gen., nov.
sp.); Actinastrea schizoformis (nov. sp.); Parasmiliopsis calzadai
(nov. sp.); Polystephanastrea danieli (nov. sp.); Eugyra crassisepta
(nov. sp.); Columnocaenia lamberti torallolensis (nov. subsp.); C.
moralejai (nov. sp.); Columnocaeniopsis eduardi (nov. gen., nov. sp.);
Astedroseris vidali (nov. sp.); Placophora viaderi (nov. sp.);
Latiphyllia viai (nov. sp.).^1";
s[1155] = "ELIASOVA H. (1995).- Scleractinaire du Cretace superieur a
Pavlovske vrchy en Moravia du Sud (Zone de Waschberg, bassin
Zdanice-sous-silesien des Carpates externes, Republique tcheque).-
Vestnik Ceskeho geologickeho ustavu 70, 3: 35-39. [in French].-
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<b>FC&#038;P 25-1</b>, p. 40, ID=3029^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous U; <b>Geography: </b>Czech Republic, Moravia^The new coral genus Larisolena (family Microsolenidae) is described on the basis of a new species from the Upper Cretaceous of southern Moravia (Czech Republic).^1";
s[1156] = "ELIASOVA H. (1995).- Famille nouvelle des Scleractiniaires du Cretace superieur de Boheme (Cenomanien superieur - Turonien inferieur, Republique tcheque).- Vestnik Ceskeho geologickeho ustavu 70, 3: 27-34. [in French].- <b>FC&#038;P 25-1</b>, p. 41, ID=3030^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Cen Tur; <b>Geography: </b>Czech Republic, Creraceous Basin^On the basis of the genus Negoporites Eliasova 1989, the new monogeneric family Negoporitidae in the suborder Fungiina is established. Additionally, a new species of Negoporites is described from the Cenomanian-Turonian-border of Bohemia.^1";
s[1157] = "REIG ORIOL J.M., VILELLA J. (1995).- Un nuevo subgenero de corales (Maastrichtiense de Isona, Lerida).- Batalleria 5: 37-39.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-1</b>, p. 42, ID=3036^<b>Topic(s): </b>revision; Scleractinia, Acrosmiliopsis; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Maas; <b>Geography: </b>Spain, Lerida^The new subgenus Acrosmiliopsis of the genus Acrosmilia is established, based on Calamophyllia marini Bataller 1936. A further new species of the subgenus is described from the Maastrichtian of Isona (N Spain).^1";
s[1158] = "COLLETE C., FRICOT C., MATRICON M. (1995).- La geologie du departement de l&#039;Aube.- [editor?]; 213pp; Troyes. [in French].- <b>FC&#038;P 25-2</b>, p. 53, ID=3146^<b>Topic(s): </b>geology; geology; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Haut; <b>Geography: </b>France, Aube^[The systematic description of the geology of the department Aube (France) encloses a report on a new locality with a rich Hauterivian coral fauna which is comparable to those of the department Yonne; the corals are listed and partly figured]^1";
s[1159] = "ELIASOVA H. (1991).- Revision du genre Glenarea Pocta (Scleractiniaires Cenomanien superieur - Turonien inferieur de la Boheme, Tchecoslovaquie).- Casopis pro mineralogii a geologii 36, 2/3: 97-102.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-2</b>, p. 39, ID=3328^<b>Topic(s): </b>revision; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Cen Tur; <b>Geography: </b>Czech Republic^The origin Cretaceous genus Glenarea Pocta 1887 was rather unknown but often reported also from the Upper Jurassic. Now it is finally revised. In view at the main characters (a septothecal wall in a fashion zig-zag, a lamellar columella, a well developed and partial vesiculous endotheca, microstructure) Glenarea is placed in the family Meandrinidae. The genus Melikerona Alloiteau 1958 is considered to be a younger synonym of Glenarea. In adition a new species, Glenarea poctai, is described.^1";
s[1160] = "HILLMER G., SCHOLZ J. (1991).- Korallen aus der Oberkreide von Helgoland.- Geol. Jb. A120: 127-137.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-2</b>, p. 40, ID=3330^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous U; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Helgoland^Solitary corals of Turonian age are described from submarine outcrops around the isle Helgoland in the North See. The four coral species belong to the genera Parasmilia, Coelosmilia and Onchotrochus.^1";
s[1161] = "REIG ORIOL J.M. (1992).- Madreporarios cretacicos de España y Francia.- published by the author, Barcelona: 69 pp., 9 pls.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-1</b>, p. 39, ID=3401^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous; <b>Geography: </b>Spain, France^Our description of Spanish and French Scleractinian fossils is not a comparative study of
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specimens from both countries. There are really very few coincidences
or common species. In spite of the same age their genetic relationship
was scarce, being the reason for the disparity of the species. In this
study we describe the following new taxa: Pachygira calzadai n.sp.,
Strotogyra magna n.sp., Uxacalcaraea motsecana n.sp., Stephanaxophyllia
villaltai n.sp., Stephanaxophyllia torallolensis n.sp., Astraraea viai
n.sp., Astraraea rosi n.sp., Diplothecocora guillermoi n.gen. et n.sp.,
Plesiastraeopsis nicolaui n.sp., Placosmilia vicentei n.sp., Nefocoenia
batalleri n.sp., Nefocoenia casanovai n.sp., Acrosmillia danieli n.sp.,
Phyllocaeniopsis occitanica n.sp., Phyllocaeniopsis gasseri n.sp.,
Hydnophora obliqua n.sp., Hydnophora dissimilis n.sp., Ilerdopsammia
eduardi n.gen. et n.sp., Clazadastrea digitata n.gen. et n.sp.,
Columactinastraea parvistella n.sp., Meandroria viaderi n.sp.,
Heterocoenia pusilla n.sp., Phyllohelia vilellai n.sp., Placocaeniopsis
sorelensi n.sp., Meandastrea calzadi n.sp., Barysmilia tiara n.sp.,
Michelinaraea subaticiana n.sp., Dimorphastraea audensis n.sp.,
Dimorphastraea bugaracensis n.sp., Dimoprhastraea torallolensis n.sp.,
Dimorphastraea urquiolai n.sp., Parastephanocora gallica n.gen. et
n.sp.^1";
s[1162] = "BARON-SZABO R.C. (1993).- Korallen der hoheren Unterkreide
(&#034;Urgon&#034;) von Nordspanien (Playa de Laga, Prov. Guernica).-
Berliner geowissenschaftliche Abhandlungen E09: 147-181.- <b>FC&#038;P
22-2</b>, p. 88, ID=3522^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cretaceous L; <b>Geography: </b>Spain N^Two coral faunas are
described from the lower Cretaceous of northern Spain. Both are
assigned to the Urgonian facies of Aptian-Albian age. Fifteen different
species are reported from each fauna. They belong to the genera
Heliocoenia, Cyathophora, Pseudocoenia, Pentacoenia, Latusastraea,
Eugyra, Budaia, Lochmaeosmilia, Columnocoenia (the wordwide distributed
C. ksiazkiewiczi), Complexastraea, Epistreptophyllum (!), Placophyllia,
Cladophyllia, Axosmilia, Trochoidomeandra, Diploastraea,
Dimorphastraea, Fungiastraea, Astraeofungia, Comoseris (!),
Meandraraea, Meandrophyllia, Calamophylliopsis and Acrosmilia. A strong
relation to upper Jurassic and lower Cretaceous faunas from Europe and
Asia is showed.^1";
s[1163] = "ELIASOVA H. (1996).- Canleria gen. nov. (Scleractinia,
Heterocoeniina) Cenomanien superieur, Republique tcheque.- Vestnik
Ceskeho geologickeho Ustavu 71, 3: 255-258.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-1</b>, p.
68, ID=3641^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Scleractinia, Canleria;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cretaceous Cen; <b>Geography: </b>Czech Republic, Creraceous
Basin^A new genus of the family Heterocoeniidae is described from the
Upper Cretaceous (Upper Cenomanian) of Bohemia.^1";
s[1164] = "BARON-SZABO R.C., FERNANDES-MENDIOLA P.A. (1997).-
Cretaceous scleractinian corals from the Albian of Cabo de Ajo
(Cantabria Province, N-Spain).- Paläontologische Zeitschrift 71, 1-2:
35-40.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-2</b>, p. 70, ID=3748^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Alb; <b>Geography: </b>Spain N^For the
first time a detailed stratigraphic section of the Lower Cretaceous
(Albian) of Cabo de Ajo peninsula (Cantabria Province) is logged. The
Ajo facies represents a subtropical shallow-water carbonate platform
environment. When the platform was subjected to relatively high-energy
conditions, calcarenite skeletal shoals developed. In periods of higher
sealevel, deeper-water marls were deposited in intraplatform basins.
The outcrops yield abundant fossils of scleractinian corals. Three
selected stratigraphic horizons containing corals were sampled. Fauna 1
and 2 grew on a shallow-water soft bottom substrate (marl) below
wave-base level and contain very small plocoid and phaceloid growth
forms. Fauna 3 is associated with a calcarenitic matrix and large forms
suggesting a more agitated and wave-influenced environment. 16 species
of corals belonging to 7 suborders are described taxonomically. These
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rather diverse coral associations are among the youngest from the
Urgonian facies of Europe, and compare well with other Urgonian Tethyan
faunas.^1";
s[1165] = "ELIASOVA H. (1997).- Coraux pas encore decrits ou redecrits
du Cretace superieur de Boheme.- Vestnik Ceskeho geologickeho ustavu
72, 1: 61-80.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-2</b>, p. 72, ID=3753^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Cen Tur; <b>Geography: </b>Czech
Republic, Creraceous Basin^The present paper contains the last part of
the new taxonomic descriptions of the Upper Cenomanian, Lower Turonian
and Lower Coniacian corals from the Bohemian Cretaceous Basin. Nineteen
taxa of scleractinian suborder and one species from Coenothecalia were
described. One new genus Colonicyathus gen. nov. for Placoseris
geinitzi Bolsche 1871, and the new species Micrabacia wellsi sp. n.
(sooner described from the Bohemian Cretaceous Basin as Micrabacia
coronula Goldfuss 1827), Onchotrochus hatifnatus Stolarski &#038;
Eliasova sp. n., and Protrochocyathus (?) pergratus sp. n. were
proposed. All these tree new species were ahermatypic scleractinian
corals of Lower Turonian and Lower Coniacian ages.^1";
s[1166] = "LOSER H., STOLARSKI J. (1997).- Les scleractiniaires
solitaires de la carriere du Gaty (Cretace: Albien moyen, Geraudot,
department de I&#039;Aube, France).- Bulletin annuelle de
l&#039;Association geologique de I&#039;Aube 17/18: 30-37.-
<b>FC&#038;P 26-2</b>, p. 73, ID=3755^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cretaceous Alb; <b>Geography: </b>France, Aube^One of the two
species is provisionally identified as Trochocyathus conulus. According
to the literature it should be quite common in the Cretaceous of
Europe. The generic attribution of the other species is still
uncertain. It is remarkable by its symbiosis with a sipunculan (analogy
with certain Recent scleractinians). It is the oldest recognized case
of this type of symbiosis in the Cretaceous.^1";
s[1167] = "REIG ORIOL J.M. (1997).- Generos y especies nuevas de
Madreporarios cretacicos.- published by the author?; 45 pp., 5 pls;
Barcelona.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-2</b>, p. 73, ID=3758^<b>Topic(s): </b>new
taxa; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous; <b>Geography: </b>Spain^Four new
genera (Promadarcis, Ilderdosmilia, Pseudodesmophyllum, Lamnastrea) and
18 species are described from the Upper Cretaceous of Northern Spain,
and one new species from the Lower Cretaceous in the Tarragona
province.^1";
s[1168] = "RUSSO A., CHERCHI A., SCHRODER R. (1996).- An example of
auto-mobility and host substrate relationship in &#034;Cycloseris&#034;
escosurae Mallada 1887, scleractinian coral from Lower Aptian of
Spain.- Bolletino della Societa Paleontologica Italiana, Spec. vol. 3:
191-220.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-1</b>, p. 95, ID=3844^<b>Topic(s):
</b>auto-mobility; Scleractinia,&#039;Cycloseris&#039;;; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Apt;
<b>Geography: </b>Spain^&#034;Cycloseris&#034; escosurae is an Early
Aptian solitary coral from Spain created [described!] by Mallada
(1887). The taxonomic revision indicates that the species of Mallada
shows intermediate characters between the genus Cycloseris Lamarck and
Cyclophyllopsis Alloiteau 1959, and, may be, it is pertaining to a new
genus. This small, discoidal coral is commonly settled on Palorbitolina
tests and, occasionally, on bivalve fragments, conchostracan shells,
and others. Few specimens do not display apparent attachment. The
hypothesis of Alloiteau (1952) concerning an association of Eocene
solitary corals to macroforaminifera as a case of commensal
relationship is here discussed. Architectural criteria for self induced
mobility, such as trabeculae directed also basally and the lack of
epitheca, as demonstrated within Recent Cycloseris cyclolites (Lamarck)
suggest that the species from Spain had been auto-mobile (Gill &#038;
Coates 1977). The relationship between the coral and its host substrate
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is analyzed.^1";
s[1169] = "BARON-SZABO R.C. (1998).- A new coral fauna from the Campanian of Northern Spain (Torallola village, Prov. Lleida).- Geologische und Palaontologische Mitteilungen 23: 127-191.- <b>FC&#038;P 28-1</b>, p. 41, ID=3970^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Camp; <b>Geography: </b>Spain N^A new coral fauna is described from the Puimanyons Olisthostrome Member of the Vallcarga Formation (Campanian) in the Torallola area, north Spain, Taxonomic diversity is emphasized by the appearance of 36 genera belonging to 2 orders and 9 suborders. Four species are new: Placophyllia bandeli n.sp., Barysmilia iberica n.sp., Latohelia circularia n.sp., and Gyrodendron leptonema n.sp. Within the European Province the coral fauna from Torallola represents one of its most complex Campanian coral communities.^1";
s[1170] = "REIG ORIOL J.M. (1994).- Madreporarios Cretacicos de Cataluna.- [editor?]; 61 pp., 7 pls.; Barcelona.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 77, ID=4173^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous; <b>Geography: </b>Spain, Catalonia^From the Cretaceous of Catalonia numerous new genera and species are described. They are assigned to the families Caryophylliidae, Clausastraeidae, Columnastraeidae, Cunnolitidae, Hemiporitidae, Heterocaeniidae, Latomeandridae, Meandridae, Micrabaciidae, Microsoleniidae, Month&#039;valtiidae, Oculiniidae and Smilotrochidae. The new family Hydnophyllidae is introduced. The taxa described are: Meandrastrea vilellai n.sp.; Paramiliopsis abadi n.sp.; Heterocoenia subramosa n.sp.; Heterocoenia rosi n.sp.; Cyphastreopsis ramonae n.gen., n.sp.; Cyphastreopsis masrierai n.sp.; Caelumastrea scutulum n.gen., n.sp.; Trochocyathus ilerdensis n.sp.; Stephanaxophyllia montsecana n.sp.; Oculina simplex n.sp.; Diplocoenia nicolaui n.sp.; Prohydnophyllia danieli n.sp.; Placocolumastrea magnei n.sp.; Placosmilia lloberensis n.sp.; Plesioovalastrea josepmariai n.gen., n.sp.; Phragmosgyra torallolensis n.gen., n.sp.; ParadeItocyathus ibericus n.gen, n.sp.; Clausastrea vilellai n.sp.; Clausastrea montsecana n.sp.; Microsolena explanata n.sp.; Latomeandra marmellensis n.sp.; Hydnoseris hispanicus n.sp.; Micrabacia catalaunica n.sp.; Cunnolites llomparti n.sp.; Paracunnolites angelireigi n.sp.; Paracunnolites gasseri n.sp.; Paracunnolites viaderi n.sp.; Paracunnolites excentricus n.sp.; Paracunnolites gibber n.sp.^1";
s[1171] = "BARON-SZABO R.C. (1994).- Paloekologie von nordspanischen Korallen des Urgon (Playa de Laga, Prov. Guernica, N-Spanien).- Berliner geowissenschaftliche Abhandlungen E13: 441-451.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>, p. 48, ID=4385^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous L; <b>Geography: </b>Spain N^The Playa de Laga, Guernica Province, Northern Spain (Vasco-Cantabrian) yielded corals from two limestones (KK I, KK II) within a carbonatic/clastic shallow water sequence. The outcropping lithological units are attributed to the Urgonian complex. Among the colonial corals there are no encrusting or sheet-like forms; among the solitary taxa discoidal or flat growth-types are lacking. Plocoid and phaceloid morphotypes dominate, to a lesser extent there are also thamnasterioid and meandroid forms. Special growth-patterns (e.g. &#034;rolling stone&#034;-type; coverage by numerous tiny polyps; subhemispherical forms) indicate adaptation to shallow water and soft bottom substrate. Microfacies studies of the lower coral limestone point to an assignment to categories I2 to II1 of the Energy-Index after Plumly et al. (1962). The upper coral limestone falls in category II1. The composition of the coral faunas, their growth-patterns, the conspicous small size of individuals, as well as the micofacies, suggest deposition of both limestones in a lagoonal environment.^1";
s[1172] = "REIG ORIOL J.M. (1994).- El genero Eugyra en el Cretacico
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del nordeste espanol.- Batalleria 4: 31-36.- <b>FC&#038;P 24-1</b>, p. 70, ID=4496^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy, new taxa; Scleractinia, Eugyra; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Apt; <b>Geography: </b>Spain NE^Five species of the genus Eugyra are described from the Aptian of northeast Spain, three of which are new. The new species are: E. vivesi, E. cahadai and E. casanovai. This study deals also with E. arasensis Alloiteau and E. crassisepta Reig. D&#039;Angelis (1905) cited from an outcrop in Garraf (Barcelona Prov.) the following taxa: E. coteaui and E. pusilla pauciseptata, the last one being a new subspecies. After careful study of the specimens kept in the Geological Museum of the Seminary of Barcelona, it is concluded that E. pusilla pauciseptata does not belong to genus Eugyra. The specimens labelled as E. pusilla pauciseptata are considered by Reig (1991) as several species of genus Hydnophora. It is possible that E. coteaui may be present in Garraf. The description [distinction] between Eugyra and Hydnophora is underlined. A principal distinctve feature is the form of the axial part of septa: tapering in Eugyra, and clubbing in Hydnophora.^1";
s[1173] = "REIG ORIOL J.M. (1995).- Madreporarios Cretacicos.- published by the author, Barcelona; 62 pp., 7 pls [in Spanish, with English summary].- <b>FC&#038;P 24-1</b>, p. 70, ID=4498^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous; <b>Geography: </b>Spain^In this article we have once again dealt with Scleractinian corals from Cretaceous and we describe six new genera and thirty-one species originating from Upper Cretaceous of Lleida, Pre-Pyrenees in Catalonia and the Lower Cretaceous of Marmella (Tarragona) and Sant Marti Sarroca (Barcelona), both in Catalonia, too. In addition several species are described originating from Lower Cretaceous of Traiguera (Castello de la Plana), Valencia: Holocystis cahadai n.sp.; Pseudostylocora simplex n.gen., n.sp.; Angelismilia magnei n.sp.; Haplohelia jorginae n.sp., Haplohelia serrai n.sp.; Strotogyra pirenaica n.sp., Metadeltocyathus montserratae n.gen., n.sp.; Dactylosmilia torallolensis n.sp.; Astrogyropsis wellsi n.gen., n.sp.; Astrogyropsis vilellai n.sp.; Heterocoenia magna n.sp.; Patellocyathus princeps n.gen., n.sp.; Plesiofavia quadrans n.sp.; Cerionefocoenia iberica n.gen., n.sp.; Tethocyathus antiquus n.sp.; Cladangia villaltai n.sp.; Placosmilia plicata n.sp.; Stephanaxophyllia amati n.sp.; Oculina formosa n.sp.; Dimorphastraea vilellai n.sp.; Dimorphastraea parvissima n.sp.; Dimorpharaea catalaunica n.sp.; Actinaraea morycowai n.sp.; Meandraraea viaderi n.sp.; Diplaraea posae n.sp.; Asteroseris formosus n.sp.; Latomeandra minor n.sp.; Acrosmilia parva n.sp.; Actinacis minutus n.sp.; Barycoenia brevisri n.gen. n.sp.; Baryphyllia gasseri n.sp.^1";
s[1174] = "VOIGT E., LAFRENZ H.R. (1973).- Serpuliden (?) als Kommensalen in einer Stock-Koralle aus dem englischen Ober-Albien.- N. Jb. Geol. Pal. Monatshefte 8: 501-511.- <b>FC&#038;P 3-1</b>, p. 33, ID=4907^<b>Topic(s): </b>scleractinian, serpulid commensalism; scleractinian, serpulid commensalism; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Alb; <b>Geography: </b>Britain, Devonshire^A silicified coral fragment from Haldon Hill (Devonshire) of Upper Albian age contains numerous parallel (?) serpulid tubes, vertically imbedded within the coral colony. Each tube is coiled like a corkscrew and suggests commensalism between the corals and ?&#034;Serpula&#034; gyrolithiformis n.sp. While symbiontic worms are known from corals both fossil and recent no similar case seems to be described in colonial scleractinians.^1";
s[1175] = "LOSER H. (2008).- A new solitary coral genus of the suborder Heterocoeniina (Scleractinia) from the Aptian (Cretaceous) of Spain.- Paläontologische Zeitschrift 82, 3: 279-284.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 94, ID=6509^<b>Topic(s): </b>new genus; Scleractinia Hexasmiliopsis; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Apt; <b>Geography: </b>Spain^The new scleractinian coral genus Hexasmiliopsis is described on the basis of material from the
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Early Aptian (Early Cretaceous) of Murcia (Spain). The new genus of the
Heterocoeniidae family is characterised by its solitary growth form, a
very strong main septum and the presence of apophysal septa. It is
closely related to the genera Hexasmilia (phaceloid growth form),
Rodinosmilia and Tiarasmilia (both without main septum). The genus is
monospecific and represents only the type species, Hexasmiliopsis
saldanai. [original abstract]^1";
s[1176] = "LOSER H. (2008).- Remarks on the genus Hexasmilia
(Scleractinia; Cretaceous) and description of a new species from the
Aptian of Spain.- Neues Jahrbuch für Geologie und Palaeontologie,
Abhandlungen 250, 1: 45-52. [revision] - <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 94,
ID=6510^<b>Topic(s): </b>new species; Scleractinia Hexasmilia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cretaceous Apt; <b>Geography: </b>Spain^The morphological
characteristics of the genus Hexasmilia de Fromentel, 1870 are analysed
for the first time, using material from the type locality of the type
species. The position of the genus within the Heterocoeniidae family
(Heterocoeniina suborder) is confirmed. The genus differs from
Heterocoenia by its phaceloid growth mode and the presence of apophysal
septa. Up to now, Hexasmilia was believed a monospecific genus, but in
addition to the type species, the genus includes the species Hexasmilia
pachythecalia (Kuzmicheva, 1980), previously attributed to Hexapetalum.
Hexasmilia elmari n.sp. from the Aptian of Spain is newly described and
further material is presented in open nomenclature. The genus reaches
from the Late Barremian to the Santonian. [original abstract]^1";
s[1177] = "LOSER H., CASTRO J.M., NIETO L.M. (2010).- A small Albian
coral fauna from the Sierra de Seguilí (Alicante province, SE Spain).-
Neues Jahrbuch fur Geologie und Palaontologie, Abhandlungen 255, 3:
315-326.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 98, ID=6517^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Alb; <b>Geography: </b>Spain,
Alicante^From the Early to Middle Albian of south-eastern Spain
(Prebetic) a small coral fauna is reported. Five species are described.
Four species belonging to the Leptophyllidae, Montlivaltiidae, and
Cyathophoridae families are quite common in outcrops of an Aptian to
Early Cenomanian age, mainly in the central Tethys and Western
Hemisphere. One species belongs to the Hemiporitidae family and
represents only the second colonial coral genus known from the
Meandrinina suborder in the Early Cretaceous, the first being
Phyllocoenia. A short account is therefore given of the suborder
Meandrinina, its history, taxonomic composition and diversity through
the time. Due to the low quality of the material and the availability
of only one sample, the material is preliminarily assigned to the genus
Lamnastrea Reig Oriol 1997, which is herein revised on the basis of
thin sections obtained from the type of the type species. [original
abstract]^1";
s[1178] = "GOTZ S. (2003).- Biotic interactions and synecology in a
Late Cretaceous coral-rudist biostrome of southeastern Spain.-
Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology 193, 1: 125-138.-
<b>FC&#038;P 33-2</b>, p. 28, ID=1148^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs,
coral-rudist biostrome; Scleractinia, ecology; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria Mollusca; Scleractinia Bivalvia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cretaceous Camp; <b>Geography: </b>Spain SE^A coral-rudist
biostrome exposed in Campanian limestones near the village of Tabernas
de Valldigna in southeast Spain was analysed with respect to its
palaeontology, sedimentology andpalaeoecology. Special attention was
given to possible evidence for synecological interactions between
corals and rudists. Changes in the rudist shell accretion process are
evident in somepo lished slabs and thin sections and resulted from in
vivo contact with coral colonies. These unusual balcony-like shell
protuberances exist where the rudist&#039;s commissure was in contact
with corals. They likely represent defence-reactions of rudists against
the coral cnidia. Nevertheless, the fossil record of these biotic
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interactions is rare. This may be due to different growth-rates of
rudists and corals, differing shape and size of interacting areas, or
different life-spans. In consequence, the discrete &#039;window&#039;
of intergroup biotic interaction was small. Sedimentation and
resuspension rates were high in the biostrome and corals only
established pioneer associations under these unfavourable conditions. A
higher diversity of corals is reached, however, when rudists are
present. This increase in diversity resulted from the availability of
additional ecological niches such as rudist-shell hard substrates and
elevation above mobile sediment surface. Rudists on the other hand,
received support from stabilisation of their shells through coral
encrustation and framework building. In consequence, both groups
benefited from their co-existence.^1";
s[1179] = "REIG J.M., CALZADA S. (1993).- Nuevos datos sobre la fauna
albiense de Traiguera (Castellon).- Cuadernos geol. Iberia 17: 371-392.
[in Spanish, with English summary].- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 77,
ID=4174^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Scleractinia, gastropods;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria Mollusca; Scleractinia Gastropoda;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Alb; <b>Geography: </b>Spain NE^The
Albian outcrop of Traiguera (Prov. Castellon, NE Spain), was studied by
Canerot &#038; Collignon (1981). They described Ammonites, Bivalves and
Gastropods. Here new paleontological data about Scleractinia and other
[!?] Gastropoda are reported. This fauna derives from Middle Albian
beds. Two genera of Scleractinia and seven species of Gastropods are
described. The genus Oonia reaches Albian age. The synonymy of
Helicacanthus octavius is pointed out This species has a large
distribution in the Tethyan Albian.^1";
s[1180] = "ELIASOVA H. (1992).- Archaeocoeniina, Stylinina, Astraeoina,
Meandriina et Siderastraeidae (Scleractiniares) du Cretace de Boheme
(Cenomanien superieur - Turonien inferieur; Tchechoslovaquie).- Vestnik
Ustredniho ustavu geologickeho 67, 6: 399-414.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-1</b>,
p. 42, ID=3406^<b>Topic(s): </b>revision; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Cen Tur;
<b>Geography: </b>Czech Republic^Selected Scleractinian corals from the
upper Cretaceous (Cenomanian - Turonian) from Bohemia (Czech Republic)
are described. The paper includes a revision of types established by
Reuss (1844/45) and Pocta (1887).^1";
s[1181] = "HELM C. (1998).- Eine caryophylliide Koralle aus dem Campan
von Höver (&#034;Hannoversche Oberkreide&#034;).- Arbeitskreis
Paläontologie Hannover 26: 101-104.- <b>FC&#038;P 29-1</b>, p. 39,
ID=7018^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Camp; <b>Geography:
</b>Germany, Hannover^Über Korallen der campanzeitlichen Mergelkalk-
und Kalkmergelfazies der Lehrter Westmulde (Misburg, Höver) gibt es
bisher nur wenige Angaben. Korallen sind dort ausschlie&#223;lich durch
solitäre Formen vertreten. Am weitaus häufigsten findet sich
Parasmilia, vor allem P. centralis Mantell (Frerichs 1992). Auch die
Gattung Trochosmilia (Coelosmilia) ist vertreten (Niebuhr 1995: 49,
Taf. 12/10). Beide Gattungen treten nach Niebuhr (1995:49) insbesondere
im Untercampan und in der &#034;Gebankten Kalkmergelfazies&#034; der
tieferen minor/polyplocum-Zone häufiger auf. Selten, und anscheinend in
allen aufgeschlossenen Zonen vorkommend, ist die.
&#034;Knopfkorallen&#034;-Gattung Micrabacia (siehe Kruger 1983; Helm
1998). Micrabacia-Exemplare werden allerdings aufgrund ihrer geringen
Grö&#946;e meistens übersehen. Darüber hinaus nennen Ernst et al.
(1997) Einzelfunde von Desmophyllum sp.; und zwar ausschlie&#223;lich
aus der &#034;vulgaris&#034;/stolleyi-Zone (frühes Obercampan) der
Grube Teutonia Nord. Onchotrochus minima (Bolsche) konnte der Verfasser
erst kürzlich in zahlreichen Exemplaren in der Grube Alemannia bergen
(Helm 1998). Letztgenannte Funde stammen aus der lingua/quadrata-Zone,
Aus demselben Niveau liegt ebenso ein nahezu vollständiges Exemplar
einer weiteren Korallenart vor. Der Einzelfund wird nachfolgend
beschrieben. [original introduction]^1";
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s[1182] = "ELIASOVA H. (1996).- Cunnolitides du Cretace de Boheme
(Scleractiniares, Fungiina) Cenomanien superieur-Turonien inferieur
Republique tcheque.- Vestnik Ceskeho geologickeho Ustavu 71, 2:
127-134.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-1</b>, p. 68, ID=3640^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Cen Tur; <b>Geography: </b>Czech
Republic, Creraceous Basin^The study contains supplements to the
diagnosis of the genus Leptophyllia Reuss 1854. Reuss (1854) has
described representants of two genera under a single specific name,
Leptophyllia clavata. One of them, with ornamentation on septa and ribs
composed of grains (cf. Reuss 1854, PI. VI -figs. 3 and 6), was
reassigned to the genus Acrosmilia d&#039;Orbigny 1849, by M. Beauvais
(1982). The second genus, whose species show penular ornamentation of
radial septa (cf. Reuss 1854, PI. VI - figs. 4 and 5), remained
anonymous till today. It is probable that the genus Leptophyllia and
Acrosmilia which lasted for decades in the literature. Leptophyllia
remains a valid genus. The species Leptophyllia cenomana Milne-Edwards
&#038; Haime 1849, and Leptophyllaraea svobodai sp. n. are
systematically described. [slightly modified original abstract]^1";
s[1183] = "ELIASOVA H. (1994).- Latomeandrides (Scleractiniaires) du
Cretace superieur de Boheme (Republique Tcheque).- Vestnik Ceskeho
geologickeho ustavu 69, 2: 1-17.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>, p. 50,
ID=4386^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Cen Tur; <b>Geography:
</b>Czech Republic, Creraceous Basin^Scleractinian corals of the family
Latomeandridae are systematically described from the Upper Cenomanian
to Lower Turonian of the Bohemian Cretaceous Basin, including the
description of one new genus and four new species. The paper revises
particularly the works by Reuss (1845-46) and Pocta (1887).^1";
s[1184] = "ELIASOVA H. (2004).- Coraux solitaires (Zoantharia,
Microsolenina) du Crétacé de Boheme (Cénomanien supérieur, Republique
Tcheque).- Bulletin of Geosciences 79, 3: 157–166.http:&#47;&#47;
www.geology.cz/bulletin/contents/art2004.03.157.- <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>,
p. 55, ID=1275^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Scleractinia, Microsoleniina
; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cretaceous Cen; <b>Geography: </b>Czech Republic, Bohemian
Massif^Nine solitary corals from the Late Cenomanian sediments of
theBohemian Cretaceous Basin are described and discussed in this
paper.These corals are poorly known representatives of the
generaLeptophyllia, Leptophyllaraea, and Neothecoseris, and constitute
thenew taxon Leptophyllia separata sp. n. (suborder Microsolenina,
familySynastraeidae). The species Dimorphastraea parallela (Reuss) has
beentransferred to the the genus Synastraea. Microphyllia gemina sp.
n., anew species of family Latomeandridae, is described. Some
commentson the species Synhelia gibbosa (Siderastraeidae) of the Early
Turonianage are added.^1";
s[1185] = "ELIASOVA H. (1991).- Rhipidogyrides (Scleractiniaires) du
Cretace de Boheme (Cenomanien superieur - Turonien inferieur,
Tchecoslovaquie).- Vestnik Ustredniho ustavu geologickeho 66, 3:
163-172.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-2</b>, p. 39, ID=3326^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Cen Tur; <b>Geography: </b>Czech
Republic^Scleractinian rhipidogyrid corals are decribed from the Upper
Cretaceous (Upper Cenomanian - Lower Turonian) of Bohemia (CSFR). The
genus Placohelia Pocta 1887, which is placed in the family
Rhipidogyridae, is revised. Two genera ( Saxuligyra, Rhipidastraea) and
one family (Rhipidastraeidae) are described as new.^1";
s[1186] = "LELOUX J. (1999).- Numerical distribution of Santonian to
Danian corals (Scleractinia, Octocorallia) of Southern Limburg, the
Netherlands.- Geologie en Mijnbouw 78: 191-195.- <b>FC&#038;P 29-1</b>,
p. ???, ID=1483^<b>Topic(s): </b>distribution; Scleractinia,
Octocorallia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia Octocorallia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous U; <b>Geography: </b>Netherlands^^1";
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s[1187] = "REITNER J. (1987).- Euzkadiella erenoensis n.gen. n.sp. ein Stromatopore mit spikulärem Skelett aus dem Oberapt von Ereno (Prov. Guipuzcoa, Nordspanien) und die systematische Stellung der Stromatoporen.- Paläontologische Zeitschrift 61: 203-222.- <b>FC&#038;P 17-1</b>, p. 41, ID=2164^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stroms, Euzkadiella; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Apt; <b>Geography: </b>Spain N^[The skeleton is composed of calcite spherulites and is crowded with spicule pseudomorphs. The new genus is placed in the demosponges on the basis of the spicules. Stromatoporoid-type basal skeletons are found in demosponges and therefore the subclass Stromatoporoidea does not exist as a true systematic unit. Comparison of the skeletons with Astrosclera and Calcifibrospongia are made.]^1";
s[1188] = "NEUWEILER F., REITNER J. (1992).- Karbonatbanke mit Lithocodium aggregatum Elliot &#47; Bacinella irregularis Radoicic. Palaeobathymetrie, Palaeooekologie und stratigraphisches Aequivalent zu thrombolithischen Mud Mounds.- Berliner geowissenschaftliche Abhandlungen E03: 273-293.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-2</b>, p. 59, ID=3362^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs Lithocodium; reefs, Lithocodium; <b>Systematics: </b>algae; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Alb; <b>Geography: </b>Spain N^A section including Lithocodium &#47; Bacinella boundstones with a thickness of up to 8m is reported from the Lower &#47; Middle Albian of northern Spain. According to microfacies and sedimentological analyses the bathymetric position of the Lithocodium &#47; Bacinella banks ranges from deeper subtidal to shallowest subtidal &#47; intertidal conditions. The maximum depth is related to the photic zone, which itself is controlled by the amount of muddy suspension. The upper bathymetric limit is mechanically defined and corresponds to increased depositional energy (i.e. waves and tidal currents). Together with other algae and microbes Lithocodium &#47; Baccinella is a major constitutent of thrombolitic mud mounds (Gandara mound). In the context of mud mound genesis the functional role of Lithocodium &#47; Baccinella includes baffling and binding, the production of micrite via the calcification inside of mucilagenous sheaths, and via intensive boring activities upon and inside of skeletal hard parts. The mass occurrence of Lithocodium &#47; Baccinella with associated algae and microbes may be explained by a longer ranging eutrophism of the environment or by shifts in seawater carbonate alkalinity.^1";
s[1189] = "HART M.B., JOHNSON K. (1984).- Ceriopora ramulosa (Michelin) an aberrant bryozoan from the Cenomanian of SE Devonshire.- Proceedings of the Ussher Society 6: 25-28.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-2</b>, p. 43, ID=0744^<b>Topic(s): </b>Sclerospongiae ?; Porifera, Ceriopora; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Cen; <b>Geography: </b>Britain, Devonshire^These large &#034;bryozoans&#034; are more appropriately classified as sclerosponges.^1";
s[1190] = "GASSE W., GOCKE R., HILPERT K.-H. (1988).- Oberkretazische Spongien des NW-Muensterlandes - ein Ueberblick.- Beiträge zur elektronenmikroskopischen Direktabbildung von Oberflaechen 21: 385-396.- <b>FC&#038;P 18-1</b>, p. 17, ID=2204^<b>Topic(s): </b>review; Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous U; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Munsterland^^1";
s[1191] = "ROSALES I., MEHL D., FERNANDEZ-MENDIOLA P.A., GARCIA-MONDEJAR J. (1995).- An unusual poriferan community in the Albian of Mares (north Spain): Palaeoenvironmental and tectonic implications.- Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology 119: 47-61.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-1</b>, p. 54, ID=3072^<b>Topic(s): </b>assemblages, ecology, geography; Porifera communities; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Alb; <b>Geography: </b>Spain N^The discovery of a well preserved Lower Cretaceous siliceous sponge community in Islares (Cantabria, north Spain) is documented. Lower Albian sponges crop-out in great abundance as a rich necrocoenosis embedded in a marly matrix. Demosponges make up
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the bulk of an 11 m thick succession, which is interpreted as having
formed in a slope setting. The sponges show body preservation and were
buried &#034;in situ&#034;. All types of growth forms are present; they
grew so tightly that they often fused secondarily. Shape polarity
suggests steady low energy, predominantly easterly palaeocurrents. The
mam factor limiting the community seems to have been space competition.
A preliminary documentation of the systematic palaeontology is
presented: only taxa from the families Tetracladinidae, Megamorinidae
and Corallistidae were found. Geometrical restoration of the
platform-basin transect allows estimation of a depth of approximately
40 m for the lithistid sponges. Sea-level variations driven by
block-faulting controlled the available accommodation space. Sponges
occur just below and above a sequence boundary and are associated with
a major tectonic event linked with the opening of the Bay of Biscay.^1";
s[1192] = "HERM D., HOFLING R. (1994).- Kieselschwaemme als Riflbildner
in der Oberkreide des regenburger Golfes.- Jahresbericht 1993 und
Mitteilungen Freunde Bayerische Staatsslg. Palaeont. Hist. geol. 22:
34-46. [in German].- <b>FC&#038;P 24-1</b>, p. 74, ID=4505^<b>Topic(s):
</b>reefs; Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cretaceous U; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Regenburger Golf^^1";
s[1193] = "OLSZEWSKA-NEJBERT D., SWIERCZEWSKA-GLADYSZ E. (2009).- The
phosphatized sponges from the Santonian (Upper Cretaceous) of the
Wielkanoc Quarry (southern Poland) as a tool in stratigraphical and
environmental studies.- Acta Geologica Polonica 59, 4:
483-504.http:&#47;&#47; www.geo.uw.edu.pl/agp/index.html.- <b>FC&#038;P
36</b>, p. 38, ID=6405^<b>Topic(s): </b>preservation, ecology;
Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous
Sant; <b>Geography: </b>Poland S^Phosphatized sponges from the
Santonian of the Wielkanoc Quarry are represented by 11 species of
Hexactinosida and 16 species of Lychniscosida. The taxonomic
composition is most similar to the Micraster coranguinum Zone fauna
(Middle Coniacian-Middle Santonian) of England. Three preservational
groups of sponges are distinguished: &#034;white&#034;,
&#034;beige&#034; and &#034;dark&#034;. They are infilled by
phosphatized foraminiferal/foraminiferal-calcisphere wackestone and are
contained in the marly calcareous inoceramid packstone. The sponges
indicate a calm and relatively deep (> 100m) life environment. After
burial, phosphatization and exhumation, the fossil sponges were
redeposited in Upper Santonian strata. The &#034;white&#034; and
&#034;beige&#034; groups were displaced a very short distance or
represent only lag deposits. The rolled and crushed sponges of the
&#034;dark&#034; group were exhumed and phosphatized more than once.
They could be redeposited (reworked) nearly in the same place and/or
transported from some longer distances (but not from outside of the
Cracow Swell). The phosphatized wackestone infilling the sponges, and
the phosphatized clasts, are the only remains of the deposits, which
formed on the Cracow Swell after the late Early Coniacian but before
the Late Santonian.^1";
s[1194] = "BROMLEY R.G., KEDZIERSKI M., KOLODZIEJ B., UCHMAN A.
(2009).- Large chambered sponge borings on a Late Cretaceous abrasion
platform at Cracow, Poland.- Cretaceous Research 30: 149-160.-
<b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 122, ID=6569^<b>Topic(s): </b>borings of;
sponges, ichnology; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cretaceous U; <b>Geography: </b>Poland, Cracow^A new ichnospecies
of the bioeroding sponge ichnogenus Entobia, i.e., E. cracoviensis isp.
n., is distinguished by having a single, large, isolated chamber and
radiating canals. It occurs in a rockground surface on a Turonian or
Santonian abrasion platform that is cut into Oxfordian limestones as
exposed at Bonarka, Cracow. The morphology of the new ichnospecies is
compared with fossil and modern sponge boring morphologies.
[abbreviated abstract]^1";
s[1195] = "SWIERCZEWSKA-GLADYSZ E. (2006).- Late Cretaceous siliceous
sponges from the Middle Vistula River Valley (Central Poland) and their
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palaeoecological significance.- Annales Societatis Geologorum Poloniae
76, 3: 227-296.BUS7-0001-0058.- <b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p. 47,
ID=2330^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology; Porifera, Silicispongiae;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous U;
<b>Geography: </b>Poland, Middle Vistula^Siliceous sponges are
extremely abundant in the Upper Campanian-Maastrichtian opokas and
marls of the Middle Vistula River Valley, situated in the western edge
of the Lublin Basin, part of the Cretaceous German-Polish Basin. This
is also the only one area in Poland where strata bearing the Late
Maastrichtian sponges are exposed. The presented paper is a taxonomic
revision of sponges collected from this region. Based both on existing
and newly collected material comprising ca. 1750 specimens, 51 species
have been described, including 18 belonging to the Hexactinosida, 15 -
to the Lychniscosida and 18 - to Demospongiae. Among them, 28 have not
been so far described from Poland. One new genus Varioporospongia,
assigned to the family Ventriculitidae Smith and two new species
Varioporospongia dariae sp. n. and Aphrocallistes calciformis sp. n.
have been described. Comparison of sponge fauna from the area of
Podilia, Crimea, Chernihov, and Donbas regions, as well as literature
data point to the occurrence of species common in the analysed area and
to the basins of Eastern and Western Europe. This in turn indicates
good connections between particular basins of the European
epicontinental sea during the Campanian-Maastrichtian. Analysis of the
taxonomic composition of the Middle Vistula assemblage suggests that
the occurring sponge fauna is transitional between the faunas of
Eastern and Western Europe, what may be linked with the central
location of the Lublin Basin in the European epicontinental sea. The
gradual upward decrease of taxonomic diversity of the Hexactinosida and
Lychniscosida in the studied succession points to gradual basin
shallowing, what is consistent with the global regressive trend by the
end of the Cretaceous. The domination of the Hexactinellida over the
lithistids in terms of diversity and abundance in the entire section
allows us to estimate the maximum depth of the Late Campanian basin as
200-250 m and to constrain the minimum depth during the latest
Maastrichtian as about 100 m.^1";
s[1196] = "SACHS O. (2002).- Der Diapir von Penacerrada (Sierra de
Cantabria, Provinz Alava, Nordspanien). Stratigraphie, Fossilinhalt,
Fazies, Tektonik und ein Impaktit-ähnlicher Diamikt vom Südrand des
Diapirs.- Documenta naturae 147, pp i-ix + 1-172, 39 pls.- <b>FC&#038;P
33-2</b>, p. 35, ID=1171^<b>Topic(s): </b>diapir associated; reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Apt &#47; Alb;
<b>Geography: </b>Spain, Cantabrian Mts^The studied field area is
located in northern Spain in the Álava province south of the town of
Vitoria-Gasteiz. In this region the Tertiary Ebro Basin is accompanied
by a small mountain chain named the Sierra de Cantabria. In this
mountain chain the southern part of the Penacerrada salt diapir was
mapped at 1:10000 within a 6.1 km2 sized area. During the Lower
Cretaceous, sedimentation was dominated by input from a deltaic shelf.
After a first delta phase a small scale marine ingression occurred.
During the first diapiric uprise of the Upper Triassic evaporites, a
small patch reef complex was formed until lower Aptian times. With the
break through of the diapir, coral growth stopped. The second delta
phase (Reitner &#038; Wiedmann 1982) started from Albian times with
sand and conglomerate deposits. [from the abstract, shortened; some
early Cretaceous corals are depicted; Loeser]^1";
s[1197] = "WITTLER F., KAPLAN U., SCHEER U. (1999).- Zwei
stratigraphisch bedeutsame Aufschlüsse im Santon (Oberkreide) des
westlichen Ruhrgebietes.- Dortmunder Beiträge zur Landeskunde 33:
133-136.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-2</b>, p. 39, ID=1182^<b>Topic(s):
</b>stratigraphy; stratigraphy; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cretaceous Sant; <b>Geography: </b>Germany NW^A locality close to
the autobahn 2 close to Gelsenkirchen in the northwest Ruhr area (SW
Münsterland) is reported under stratigraphic aspects. The Late Santon
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transgression could be correlated with the Recklinghaeuser Sandmergels
on the base of the occurrence of the crinoid Uintacrinus socialis for
the first time. In the fossil list, the coral Micrabacia coronula is
mentioned from the base of the Late Santonian^1";
s[1198] = "REITNER J. (1982).- Die Entwicklung von Inselplattformen und
Diapir-Atollen im Alb des Basko-Kantabrikums (Nordspanien).- N. Jb.
Geol. Palaeont. Abh. 165: 87-101.- <b>FC&#038;P 16-2</b>, p. 27,
ID=2064^<b>Topic(s): </b>atolls; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Alb; <b>Geography: </b>Spain N^^1";
s[1199] = "KOCH T., REITNER J. (1989).- Aufbau und Genese eines Slope
Mud Mounds aus dem Mittelalb von La Gandara (Nordspanien).- Berliner
geowissenschaftliche Abhandlungen A106: 243-265.- <b>FC&#038;P
18-2</b>, p. 45, ID=2502^<b>Topic(s): </b>mud mounds; reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Alb;
<b>Geography: </b>Spain N^Within the Urgonian facies from the middle
Albian of La Gandara, micritic mud mounds occur on the slope of a
carbonate platform constructed of rudists and scleractinian corals. The
mud mounds are mainly constructed of floatstones and boundstones formed
by lithistid sponges and crusts of cyanobacteria and other autotrophic
organisms. The mound is located on the weakly dipping margin of the
rudist carbonate platform. The margin of the rudist platform is built
up by layers of platform debris which are fixed by Bacinella
irregularis and Lithocodium aggregatum. The rudist carbonate platform
progrades over the sponge mud mound. On the former southern margin of
the mound the platform debris are settled by coralline algae, corals,
stromatoporoid chaetetids and other sponges. On the northern part of
the buried mound a deltaic environment was established. Reef biota are
not observed within this particular environment.^1";
s[1200] = "WILMSEN M. (1996).- Flecken-Riffe in den Kalken der
Formacion Altamira&#034; (Cenoman, Cobreces &#47; Tonanes-Gebiet, Prov.
Kantabrien, Nord-Spanien): Stratigraphische Position, fazielle
Rahmenbedingungen und Sequenzstratigraphie.- Berliner
geowissenschaftliche Abhandlungen E18: 353-373.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-2</b>,
p. 55, ID=3155^<b>Topic(s): </b>stratigraphy, microfacies; reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Cen;
<b>Geography: </b>Spain, Cantabrian Mts^Biohermal structures within the
&#034;Altamira formation&#034; of a Lower Cenomanian age are described
in view of their stratigraphy and microfacies. From the
coral-sponge-rudistid patch reefs ten coral species of the genera
Paretallonia, Latiastrea, Pseudomyriophyllia, Actinaraea, Heterocoenia,
Phyllocoenia, Dimorphastrea, Synastrea and Thamnarea are reported.^1";
s[1201] = "SCHOLLHORN E. (1998).- Geologie und Palaeontologie des
Oberapt im Becken van Organya (Nordspanien).- Coral Research Bulletin
06: 1-139.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-2</b>, p. 34, ID=3977^<b>Topic(s):
</b>geology, fossils; geology paleontology; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Apt; <b>Geography: </b>Spain N^During
the Late Mesozoic, thick successions of marls and limestones were
sedimented. The basin was situated at the northern margin of the
Iberian Peninsula and its formation was influenced mainly by the
opening of the Bay of Biscaya in the northwest. During the Aptian
homoclinal carbonatic ramps were developed with biohermal buildups
mainly of rudists and corals. Parts of the ramps were preserved in the
Boixols thrust sheet, which is situated in the central Catalanian
Pyrenees, in the middle part of the Segre valley. Biostratigraphical
indications showed that the carbonate ramps were of Upper Aptian age.
Selected sections provided data on the sedimentology, microfacies and
palaeontology of the ramp. The development of the facies and fossil
assemblages is described. The formation of bioconstructions is
discussed in detail. The association of corals and rudists shows clear
distribution patterns of middle and inner ramp areas. Whilst rudists
lived on the shallowest parts of the ramp, corals preferred slightly
deeper environments. In ranges of a changing sedimentation rate, corals
and rudists settled in the same area. Corals show three types of
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colonization: shallow coral meadows, lens-shaped biostromal buildups
and coral banks (bound-and framestones). Their various morphotypes
indicate a clear adaption to soft bottoms and changing sedimentation
rates. The formation of bioconstructions is mainly due to regional
factors, less to global ones. For two time spans (Senyiis and Font
Bordonera Formation), palaeogeographical reconstructions are provided.
Based on the microfacies and the distribution of fossils, the sea level
changes in the Basin of Organya are documented. [part of extensive
summary]^1";
s[1202] = "ZITT J., NEKVASILOVA O., BOSAK P., SVOBODOVA M.,
STEMPROKOVA-JTROVA D., (1997).- Rocky coast facies of the
Cenomanian-Turonian boundary interval at Velim (Bohemian Cretaceous
Basin, Czech Republic) 1.- Vestnik Ceskeho geologickeho ustavu 72, 1:
83-100.- <b>FC&#038;P 28-2</b>, p. 31, ID=4026^<b>Topic(s): </b>facies,
rocky shore; rocky coast facies; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cretaceous Cen Tur; <b>Geography: </b>Czech Republic, Bohemian
Massif^The Velim locality represents a prime example of a nearshore
sedimentary environment of the Cenomanian-Turonian boundary interval,
in the Bohemian Cretaceous Basin. This extraordinary locality
highlights the rocky-bottom morphology with its distinct lithology;
carbonate microfacies; clay mineralogy; phosphates; and macrofaunal
characteristics. Eight geological sections represented by depression
fillings and rocky-bottom coverings, were studied. Micropaleontological
studies, discussion and interpretations are included into a second
paper (same journal).^1";
s[1203] = "ZITT J., NEKVASILOVA O., HRADECKA L., SVOBODOVA M., ZARUBA
B. (1999).- Rocky coast facies of the Unhost&#039;-Tursko High (late
Cenomanian-early Turonian, Bohemian Cretaceous Basin).- Acta Musei
Nationalis Pragae (B) Historia Naturalis 54, 3/4: 79-116.- <b>FC&#038;P
28-2</b>, p. 31, ID=4027^<b>Topic(s): </b>facies, rocky shore; rocky
coast facies; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Cen
Tur; <b>Geography: </b>Czech Republic, Bohemian Massif^A study of the
Late Cretaceous rocky coast deposits of the Unhost&#039;-Tursko High
lying west-northeast of Prague is undertaken here. Based on the record
of the rocky bottom characters, overlying sediments, phosphates,
distribution of foraminifers, palynomorphs and macrofaunal
taphocoenoses, two sedimentary settings each with its own
phosphogenesis have been distinguished. The phosphogenic products are
in part reworked and redeposited into younger beds. The older
phosphatic remains are reported from the conglomerate in which the
taphocoenose with Gisilina? rudolphi and Goniopygus cf. Menardi occurs.
Parts of the two sections (Predboj and Cernovicky) characterized by
this taphocoenose belong to the upper part of Metoicoceras geslinianum
Zone and are discussed here in more detail. The younger phosphogenic
episode is probably of the early Turonian age. Both the proper
phosphogenic episodes and subsequent development of strata are
correlated with the updip succession of the Pecinov Member and the Bila
Hora Formation in the Pecinov quarry. The palaeoenvironments of
principal intervals are briefly discussed to elucidate problems of
phosphogenesis and distribution of faunal remains.^1";
s[1204] = "REITNER J., WILMSEN M., NEUWEILER F. (1995).- Cenomanian
&#47; Turonian sponge microbialite deep-water hardground community
(Liencres, northern Spain).- Facies 32: 203-212.- <b>FC&#038;P
24-2</b>, p. 104, ID=4617^<b>Topic(s): </b>hardground biocoenoses;
hardground biocoenosis; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cretaceous Cen &#47; Tur; <b>Geography: </b>Spain N^A benthic
community of sessile metazoans dominated by coralline sponges (e.g.
Acanthochaetetes and Vaceletia) is found within a Cenomanian-Turonian
deep water hardground succession cropping out at the coastal area of
the Bay of Biscay near Santander. The characteristic K-strategic
community exhibits a very close taxonomic relationship with modern
communities from the Pacific realm, which allows for a comparison with
Recent environmental conditions. The sponge community was associated
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with automicrites, microbialites, and thin mineralized limonitic biofilms. This biofacies is typically found in cryptic niches of reefal buildups (&#034;telescoping&#034;). The iron-rich biofilms had a strong electrochemical corrosive ability which explains the distinct submarine dissolution patterns. The hardground conditions are controlled, in part, by strong contour current regimes linked with extremely oligotrophic water masses. This system was established during the drowning of a distal carbonate ramp during the early Middle Cenomanian (A. rhotomagense zone). In the uppermost portion of the hardground (Late Cenomanian, upper R. cushmani zone) the coralline sponge community was replaced by thick limonitic stromatolites with numerous encrusting foraminifera (Miniacina-type) and by colonies of the problematic iron bacterium Frutexites. This event is accompanied by an increase of terrigenous influx and detrital glauconite, indicating a fundamental change in food web, and terminates the sponge dominated basal hardground interval. The hardground was buried by hemipelagic sediments during the Middle Turonian (upper R. kallesi zone).^1";
s[1205] = "PASCAL A. (1974).- Un facies type de l&#039;Urgonien cantabrique (Espagne): les micrites à Rudistes.- C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris 279, 1, sér. D: 57-40.- <b>FC&#038;P 3-2</b>, p. 46, ID=4979^<b>Topic(s): </b>carbonates facies; Urgonian facies; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous L; <b>Geography: </b>Spain^Les micrites à Rudistes, fréquentes dans le Crétacé inférieur cantabrique, ont en commun la même matrice fine, leur homogénéité, leur richesse en organismes autochtones (présence de Madréporaires signalée). Les variations dans leur disposition (bancs ou lentilles), dans les associations d&#039;organismes (présence de Madréporaires signalée), traduissent cependant des nuances à l&#039;intérieur d&#039;un type de milieu de sédimentation.^1";
s[1206] = "NEUWEILER F. (1993).- Development of Albian Microbialites and Microbialite Reefs at Marginal Platform Areas of the Vasco-Cantabrian Basin (Soba reef Area, Cantabria, N. Spain).- Facies 29, 1-2: 231-250.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 87, ID=6846^<b>Topic(s): </b>carbonates microbial; microbialites; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Alb; <b>Geography: </b>Spain, Cantabrian Mts^^1";
s[1207] = "LELOUX J. (2002).- Type specimens of Maastrichtian fossils in the National Museum of Natural History, Leiden.- NNM Technical Bulletin 4: 1-40; Leiden.http:&#47;&#47; www.repository.naturalis.nl/document/44314.- <b>FC&#038;P 32-2</b>, p. 67, ID=7160^<b>Topic(s): </b>type specimens; fossils; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Maas; <b>Geography: </b>Netherlands^The type specimens of Maastrichtian invertebrate fossils from Limburg, The Netherlands present in the National Museum of Natural History, Leiden, are listed. The Upper Cretaceous plant type specimens from Limburg of Miquel that were once part of the Staring collection present in the Palaeobotanical Museum of the Utrecht University are also included. Specimens of species described by Bosquet are also listed, since they possibly include type material. Short biographies of some of the important collectors and investigators are presented. [original abstract; presented are among others genera Montlivaltia, Montastrea, Dimorphastrea, Placosmilia, Favia, Columastrea and Montipora]^1";
s[1208] = "BUSQUETS P., ALVAREZ G., SOLE DE PORTA N., URQUIOLA M.M. (1994).- Low sedimentation rate aphotic shelves with Dendrophyllia and sponges - Bartonian of the easternmost sector of the Ebro Basin.- Courier Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg 172 [Oekentorp-Kuester P. (ed.) Proceedings of the VI. International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and Porifera, Vol. 2]: 265-273.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 21, ID=4083^<b>Topic(s): </b>aphotic shelf; corals, sponges; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria Porifera; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Eocene Bart; <b>Geography: </b>Spain, Ebro Basin^Large surfaces colonized by sponges occur among Bartonian shelf deposits (Vie Marl
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Fm.) in the NE sector of the Ebro Basin. Sponges developed in the
aphotic zone during periods of low sedimentation rate. These surfaces
are overlain by bioclastic accumulations almost exclusively composed of
remains of the coral, Dendrophyllia. These remains are in a calcareous
mud, siliciclastic silt and sand matrix. Pollen/spore dinoflagellate
ratios are similar both in Dendrophyllia packstones, wackestones and
sandy deposits and in sponge-colonized surfaces. Dendrophyllia &#034;in
situ&#034; are not preserved. We interpret these deposits as
corresponding to the accumulation of Dendrophyllia corals periodically
eroded from hard substrates by high density/low viscosity currents. The
features of these deposits suggest them to be the deepest shelf
environments recorded in this sector of the Ebro Basin.^1";
s[1209] = "ALVAREZ PEREZ G. (1991).- Paleoecologia y sistematica de dos
hidrozoos y tres octocoralarios del Eoceno superior de Igualada
(Barcelona).- Revista Espanola de Paleontologia, extraordinario:
87-94.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 72, ID=4155^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Hydrozoa, Octocorallia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Hydrozoa
Octocorallia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Eocene; <b>Geography: </b>Spain,
Catalonia^Three octocorallian and two hydrozoan species from the reef
facies of the Upper Eocene in the Catalan basin (Igualada area,
Barcelona) are studied. Two new species (Corallium portai, Millepora
renzii) are described.^1";
s[1210] = "REICH M., SCHNEIDER S. (2000).- Seefedern-Reste
(Octocorallia: Pennatulacea) aus dem Oligozän Brandenburgs.- Terra
Nostra 2000, 3: 169.- <b>FC&#038;P 32-2</b>, p. 68,
ID=1409^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Octocorallia, Pennatulacea; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Octocorallia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Oligocene;
<b>Geography: </b>Germany N^^1";
s[1211] = "CHERCHI A., SCHRODER R. (1989).- Ueber Delheidia (Weigelts
&#034;schwimmender Korallenstock&#034;) aus dem Mittel-Oligozaen von
Kothen, DDR.- Zeitschrift der geologischen Wissenschaften 17, 2:
195-198.- <b>FC&#038;P 18-1</b>, p. 45, ID=2284^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Scleractinia, Delheidia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Oligocene; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Kothen^^1";
s[1212] = "REIG ORIOL J.M. (1988).- Tres nuevos generos y varias
especies de madreporarios fosiles procedentes del Eoceno del nordeste
de Espana.- published by the author?; 16 pp. [in Spanish, with English
summary].- <b>FC&#038;P 20-1.1</b>, p. 63, ID=2835^<b>Topic(s): </b>new
taxa; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Eocene; <b>Geography: </b>Spain NE^[Introduces,
among other taxa, the new genus Patelospammia of the family
Eupsammidae, from Eocene of Puebla de Montova (Huesca)]^1";
s[1213] = "REIG ORIOL J.M. (1990).- Madreporarios Eocenicos de
Castelloli y de la Sierra de Malvals.- published by the author?; 7 pp.
[in Spanish, with English summary].- <b>FC&#038;P 20-1.1</b>, p. 64,
ID=2839^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Eocene; <b>Geography: </b>Spain^The
goal in that work on fossil corals has been the identification of new
genus. The research has been directed towards the identification of
genus, as much through the rectification of incorrectly classified
individuals as well through the creation of generic entities genuinely
new. The list of new taxa at the level of genus, genus and species, or
species, is the following: Stylophoropsis vidali n.sp., Anoiasmilia
gasseri n.sp., Cricocyathus subannulathus n.sp.; Cri-cocyathus magnei
n.sp.; Actinacis gallemii n.sp., Actinacis gomezalbai n.sp., Montipora
danieli n.sp., Pseudodictyaraea rosi n.gen., n.sp., Goniaraea
sphaeroidalis n.sp., Morchellastrea n.gen., Morchellastrea calzadai
n.sp., Faviomorpha n.gen.; Cladangia viaderi n.sp., Agathiphyllia
llomparti n.sp., Hydnoseriatopora viai n.gen., n.sp., Astreopora
gasseri n.sp., Citarastrea n.gen., n.sp., Monomyces abadi n.sp.,
Trochocyathus moralejai n.sp., Procladocora viai n.sp., Septastrea
catalaunica n.sp., Colliastrea guillermoi n.gen., n.sp.^1";
s[1214] = "REIG J.M. (1996).- Tres nuevas especies de madreporarios
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eocenicos.- Batalleria 6: 35-38.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-2</b>, p. 54,
ID=3153^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Eocene; <b>Geography:
</b>Spain^The following species of Scleractinia are described:
Strotogyra llansanai n.sp., Tarbellastraea castriaulensis n.sp. and
Reussangia ilerdensis n.sp. Two former came from Bartonian of
Castellolli, (Barcelona Prov.). The third one was collected in Ilerdian
beds of Tendruy (Lerida Prov.).^1";
s[1215] = "REIG ORIOL J.M. (1992).- Descripcio d&#039;una nova especie
del genere Gyrophyllia d&#039;Orbigny (Madreporari Terciari).- Bulletin
Centre d&#039;Est. Natura B-N. 2, 2: 137-139.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>,
p. 89, ID=3531^<b>Topic(s): </b>revision; Scleractinia, Gyrophyllia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Eocene; <b>Geography: </b>Spain, Catalonia^From the Eocene of Aren
(Catalonia, Spain) a new species of the genus Gyrophyllia is described.
The genus Gyrophyllia is compared to the genus Anisoria, which is also
know from Spain and distinguished from the latter.^1";
s[1216] = "ALVAREZ PEREZ G. (1997).- New Eocene coral species from
Igualada (Barcelona, NE of Spain).- Boletin de la Real Sociedad
Espanola de Historia Natural, Seccion Geologica 91, 1/4: 297-304.-
<b>FC&#038;P 26-2</b>, p. 17, ID=3692^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa;
Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Eocene; <b>Geography: </b>Spain, Ebro Basin^At the
margins of the Tertiary Ebro Basin an alluvial-fan complex is well
developed with an abundant and diversified marine fauna. Good reef
bodies were developed and adapted to deltaic lobe paleogeography,
associated with deltaic system progradation. This paper describes five
new upper Eocene coral species from Igualada, in the western margin of
the Ebro basin. This coral fauna has been dated as Bartonian. The coral
fauna is notably diverse, with 43 and 35 species. (Alvarez 1993). The
new coral species from Igualada are: Stylocoenia aurelii, Acropora
bancellsae, Hariosmilia gasseri, Hariosmilia viai (all these can be
found in back reefs of patch- and fringing-reefs and Desmophyllum
castellolense (anchored in the sediment and dominant in marls with
scarce corals).^1";
s[1217] = "STOLARSKI J. (1997).- Scleractinia.- In: Atlas of guide and
characteristic fossils. Geology of Poland, vol. T3a. Paleogene,
217-220; vol. T3b. Neogene, 627-238, pls. 175-179.- <b>FC&#038;P
27-2</b>, p. 15, ID=3895^<b>Topic(s): </b>atlas of fossils;
Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleogene; <b>Geography: </b>Poland^^1";
s[1218] = "ALVAREZ PEREZ G., BUSQUETS P., SOLE DE PORTA N., DEL MAR
URQUIOLA M., (1993).- Dendrophyllia reguanti n.sp.: una especie de
Escleractinio del Bartoniense de Vic (Barcelona, Espana). Su
significado en los ambientes de plataforma externa afotico.- Revista
Espanola de Paleontologia, extraordinario: 140-150.- <b>FC&#038;P
23-1.1</b>, p. 73, ID=4157^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology; Scleractinia,
Dendrophyllia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Eocene; <b>Geography: </b>Spain, Ebro
Basin^Bioclastic accumulations almost exclusively constituted by
remains of the coral Dendrophyllia reguanti n.sp. are described from
the Ebro Basin. Detailed sedimentological, palynological and
micropaleontological data help to interpret the paleoenvironmental as
well as sedimentary processes of the Dendrophyllia-accumulations.^1";
s[1219] = "ELIASOVA H. (1974).- Hexacorallia et Octocorallia du
Paléogène des Carpates externes.- Sbornik geol. Ved, Paleont. 16:
105-156.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 43, ID=5164^<b>Topic(s):
</b>taxonomy, ecology; Scleractinia, Octocorallia; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia Octocorallia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Eocene;
<b>Geography: </b>Czech Republic, Moravia^Le premier travail
synthétique sur la systématique et la paléoécologie de la faune
corallienne éocène des unités de Zdanice et de Zdounky des Carpates
externes en Moravie méridionale est exposé. 19 genres (dont 7 nouveaux)
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et 25 espèces (dont 14 nouvelles) sont décrits. Outre les descriptions
habituelles, l&#039;étude comprend également les caractéristiques de la
structure histologique qui est peu connue chez les coraux paléogènes.
La faune trouvée est évaluée du point de vue paléoécologique par
rapport à la sédimentation dans la zone de flysch où, en général, les
récoltes de faune sont très rares.^1";
s[1220] = "BIRENHEIDE R. (1969).- A new stromatopore from the Rupel
Clay of Germany.- In Stratigraphy and Palaeontology: Essays in Honour
of D. Hill; Austr. Nat. Univ. Press, Canberra: 45-49.- <b>FC&#038;P
1-2</b>, p. 24, ID=4695^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; stroms;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Oligocene; <b>Geography: </b>Germany^Description of Globostroma
flottante nov. gen. nov. sp. from the Middle Oligocene of Koethen
(Middle Germany).^1";
s[1221] = "BARTA-CALMUS S., CHEVALIER J.P. (1980).- Les Cnidaires de
l&#039;Auversien de Baron (Oise). Remarques stratigraphiques et
paleoecologiques.- Bulletin d&#039;Information des Geologues du Bassin
de Paris 17, 2: 57-61.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 22,
ID=5854^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy, ecology; Cnidaria;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleogene;
<b>Geography: </b>France, Paris Basin^Etude préliminaire de la plus
riche faune de Coraux reconnue à ce jour dans le Nummulitique du Bassin
de Paris. Liste des espèces.^1";
s[1222] = "MULLER W.E.G., ZAHN R.K., MAIDHOF A. (1982).- Spongilla
gutenbergiana n.sp., ein Susswasserschwamm aus dem Mittel-Eozan von
Messel.- Senckenbergiana lethaea 83, 5-6: 465-472.- <b>FC&#038;P
13-1</b>, p. 13, ID=0389^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Porifera Spongilla;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Eocene;
<b>Geography: </b>Germany, Messel^[fresh-water sponge from Eocene of
Messel, Germany]^1";
s[1223] = "BRUCKNER A., JANUSSEN D., SCHNEIDER S. (2003).- Eine neue
Poriferen-Fauna aus dem Septarienton (Oligozan, Rupelium) von Bad
Freienwalde (NE-Deutschland) und der erste fossil erhaltene Vertreter
der nicht-rigiden Hexactinelliden-Gattung Asconema.- Paläontologische
Zeitschrift 77, 2: 263-280.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-1</b>, p. 74,
ID=7220^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Porifera; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Oligocene Rup; <b>Geography:
</b>Germany NE^The hexactinellid sponge fauna, which is described here
for the first time, originates from the &#034;Septarienton&#034;
(Rupelium, Oligocene) of the &#034;Kirchenziegeleigrube&#034; near Bad
Freienwalde (NE Germany). This fauna includes lyssacinosan, as well as
hexactinosan species, represented by Asconema oligocaena n.sp.
(Hexasterophora, Lyssacinosa), the first occurrence of this genus from
the fossil record, Aphrocallistes sp. (Hexasterophora, Hexactinosa),
and Hyalonema sp. (Amphidiscophora). The three-dimensional, pyritic
body-preservation of these non-rigid sponges suggests fossililization
by rapid burial. Episodic mudflows are suggested to be responsible for
this. The environment of deposition is suggested to have been a
moderately shallow shelf, possibly in the distal range of a delta,
characterised by relatively low sedimentation rates and no turbulence,
except when disturbed by episodic mudflows. Low energy conditions are a
precondition for the settlement of the described Hexactinellida.
[original English abstract]^1";
s[1224] = "BUSQUETS P., PISERA A., REGUANT S., SERRA-KIEL J. (1997).-
Biofacies of the outer continental shelf in the Bartonian of the
Eastern part of the Ebro Basin (NE Spain).- Boletin de la Real Sociedad
Espanola de Historia Natural, Seccion Geologica 92, 1/4: 249-256.-
<b>FC&#038;P 26-2</b>, p. 30, ID=3717^<b>Topic(s): </b>biofacies;
biofacies; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Eocene Bart;
<b>Geography: </b>Spain, Ebro Basin^The thick marly deposits of the
Bartonian of the Vie area are very rich in various benthic fauna. The
analysis of this fauna, especially sponges, bryozoans and larger
foraminifera allows these deposits to be interpreted as having been
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laid down in a deep, outer shelf setting. It is possible to distinguish
in these deposits two groups of biofacies, euphotic and aphotic
respectively. The biofacies of the deep euphotic shelf are
characterized by the alternation of marls and marly limestones, and
include abundant siliceous sponges, but also larger foraminifera,
brachiopods, bivalves and crustaceans among other fauna. The fauna of
the marls is less diverse and is represented almost exclusively by
bryozoans. The deposits of the aphotic shelf are composed of marls, and
different biofacies may be distinguished: small bryozoan bioherm
biofacies; bryozoan mud mound biofacies; siliceous sponge bed
biofacies, and siliceous sponge and ahermatypic coral bed biofacies.
The sponge fauna is dominated by hexactinosan and lychniscosan sponges,
but other hexactinellids are also present. The detailed characteristics
of other faunal elements common in particular biofacies and the
interpretation of each biofacies are also discussed.^1";
s[1225] = "CAHUZAC B., CHAIX C. (1996).- Structural and faunal
evolution of Chattian - Miocene reefs and corals in Western France and
Northeastern Atlantic Ocean.- Concepts in Sedimentology and
Paleontology 5: 105-127.- <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 72,
ID=1310^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, Anthozoa; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Oligocene Miocene; <b>Geography: </b>France
W^Chattian and Miocene coral reefs and faunas of the western France
basins are reviewed within a paleogeographic context. Several new
outcrops have been discovered, and extensive new and historic
collections have been studied. Coral diversity was very high in the
Aquitaine basin during the Chattian(1) (ca. 150 species) and a little
less so during the Early Miocene (110 species); during these times,
relatively small reefal buildups formed in a tropical climate. The
Mid-Miocene coral faunas show a marked decrease in diversity (some 75
species in all), with &#034;subreefal&#034; facies in the Langhian of
southwestern and northwestern France. The Upper Miocene fauna is even
poorer (just about 20 species) and only known in northwestern France.
Throughout the Miocene, the proportion of hermatypic taxa also
decreased notably; in the coral assemblages, these species were
strongly predominant from Chattian to Burdigalian. Afterwards, the
ahermatypic taxa became progressively predominant. Other northeastern
Atlantic areas (Portugal, Morocco) are also investigated. Some
biogeographic data sketch the evolutionary trend of these coral
communities. During the Chattian, an (eastern and western)
Atlantic-Mediterranean bioprovince was differentiated. During the Early
Miocene, this bioprovince was restricted to eastern Atlantic and
Mediterranean. From the Mid-Miocene, the coral faunas were disconnected
from the Mediterranean, and an impoverished eastern Atlantic
bioprovince became established without real renewal. A comparison with
Mediterranean reefs shows that maximum coral building took place within
the Mid-Miocene in the Mediterranean realm (with continuation of reefs
in the Late Miocene), instead of Chattian (and Early Burdigalian) as in
the Atlantic areas. [original abstract]^1";
s[1226] = "CHEVALIER J.P., NASCIMENTO A. (1975).- Notes sur la Geologie
et la Paleontologie du Miocene de Lisbonne.- Boletin Soc. Geol.
Portugal 19, 3: 247-281 [contribution a la connaissance des
madreporiaires et des facies recifaux du Miocene Inferieur].-
<b>FC&#038;P 6-1</b>, p. 28, ID=0083^<b>Topic(s): </b>geology, reefs;
Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Miocene; <b>Geography: </b>Portugal^A stratigraphic and
paleontologic study of Miocene clays and limestones from three sections
exposed in Lisbon describes 5 species of corals and a rich ostracod
fauna. Tropical warm water 60m deep in a sheltered environment is
proposed for the paleoenvironment^1";
s[1227] = "VENNIN E., ROUCHY J.-M., CHAIX C., BLANC-VALLERON M.-M.,
CARUSO A., ROMMEVAU V. (2004).- Paleoecological constraints on
reef-coral morphologies in the Tortonian-early Messinian of the Lorca
Basin, SE Spain.- Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology
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213: 163-185.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-2</b>, p. 47, ID=1211^<b>Topic(s):
</b>reefs ecology; reefs ecology; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Miocene Tort - Mess; <b>Geography:
</b>Spain SE^Coral reefs represent on of the main carbonate factories
that contributed to the control of stratigraphic architecture of
carbonate platforms, which had a widespread development during the late
Miocene in the paleo-Mediterranean area. The late Miocene reef
complexes of the Lorca basin in southeastern Spain are composed of five
mixed siliciclastic/carbonate units, middle Tortonian to early
Messinian in age. The development of coral reefs probably ceased when
the first evaporite event occurred in the basin centre in the early
Messinian.^1";
s[1228] = "GORKA M. (2002).- The Lower Badenian (Middle Miocene) coral
patch reef at Grobie (southern slopes of the Holy Cross Mountains,
Central Poland), its origin, development and demise.- Acta Geologica
Polonica 52, 4: 521-534.- <b>FC&#038;P 32-1</b>, p. 30,
ID=1736^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, coral patch reef; reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Miocene;
<b>Geography: </b>Poland, Holy Cross^The Lower Badenian (Middle
Miocene) patch reef of Grobie (southern slopes of the Holy Cross
Mountains, Central Poland) is the only coral buildup in the Polish
Miocene. It contains four hermatypic coral taxa, of which
Tarbellastraea reussiana (Milne Edwards &#038; Haime) and Porites
collegniana Michelin dominate, whereas Montastraea sp. and Stylophora
reussianaMontanaro-Gallitelli &#038; Tacoli are subordinate. Wide
diversities of colony shapes in this coral nassemblage reflect natural
development of the reefal structure and/or energy of environment; it
varies from platy colonies (first settlers on an unconsolidated,
pebble.strewn substrate), through branching, to massive forms. Wave
activity was the most significant factor that influenced the reef core
and distribution of associated facies. Disintegration and removal of
reef core sediment led to the formation of crack crevices in freshly
lithified deposits. Redeposited sediment formed the back-reef talus,
where its composition varied with distance from the reef core.
Reef-associated molluscs and decapods are abundant, the bivalves being
represented by high-energy resistant borers (Lithophaga sp., Jouannetia
(J.) semicaudata Des Moulins) and the squatter Sphenia (S.) anatina
(Basterot). Among 21 decapod taxa, the species Dardanua hungaricus
(Lörenthey, 1929) is reported from Poland for the first time.
Recognition of the diversity of facies and their distribution enabled
reconstruction of Grobie area during the Early Badenian transgression.
Slowing and/or stopping of sealevel rise encouraged development of the
patch reef, while the subsequent, rapid transgression pulse caused its
demise. Shortly after all reefal deposits were buried, diagenetic
processes of neomorphisation and/or dissolution of aragonitic skeletal
elements took place. This diagenesis could have continued till the Late
Miocene and Pliocene, synchronously with rapid erosion that progressed
since the Early Sarmatian until the Pleistocene glaciation.^1";
s[1229] = "BALUK.W., PISERA A. (1984).- A new species of sea pens,
Graphularia transaedina sp.n. from the Korytnica Clays (Middle Miocene,
Holy Cross Mountains, Central Poland).- Acta Geologica Polonica 34,
3-4: 203-211.- <b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p. 23, ID=6613^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Octocorallia Graphularia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Octocorallia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Miocene; <b>Geography: </b>Poland, Korytnica^^1";
s[1230] = "CHAIX C., CAHUZAC B. (2005).- Les faunes de Scléractiniaires
dans les faluns du Miocene moyen d&#039;Atlantique-Est (bassins de la
Loire et d&#039;Aquitaine): paléobiogéographie et évolution
climatique.- Annales de Paleontologie 91, 1: 33-72.- <b>FC&#038;P
34</b>, p. 54, ID=1274^<b>Topic(s): </b>biogeography; Scleractinia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Miocene; <b>Geography: </b>France W^The Aquitaine and Loire basins
show in the Middle Miocene numerous marine littoral deposits, often
shelly or crag-type. Scleractinia are present, with a distribution and
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an abundance very variable according to the outcrops. A detailed study
of all the available material, recently or historically cropped,
allowed to draw up an accurate faunal inventory and to compare the
distribution of taxa between the two basins. Out of 90 taxa in total,
62 are known in Aquitaine and 48 in Loire. In the Aquitaine Langhian,
when is noted an obvious reduction of hermatypic taxa in comparison
with the rich regional Burdigalian faunas, the association includes 44
species (25 reef-building ones). In the Serravallian, the reef-building
taxa become significantly scarce and are residual (9 taxa out of 33 in
Aquitaine, present in levels belonging to the lower sequence of the
stage, and located in sheltered internal parts of the south-Aquitaine
and central-Aquitaine gulfs). In the Loire basin, the corals are quite
diversified in the Pontilevian facies (19 reef-building taxa out of
48), and much scarcer in the Lublean and Savignean facies. Globally,
the Scleractinia are few abundant everywhere. If in the two basins
hermatypic taxa persisted in the Langhian, indicating subreefal type
facies, varied factors have impeded permanently the settlement of
reefs. In comparison with the Burdigalian, the thermic deterioration
gradient, evidenced since the Chattian on the northeastern Atlantic
frontage, had an important influence, and the Langhian waters were only
subtropical. Other factors acted, at least locally, as the
hydrodynamics, the bathymetry, the kind of substratum, the salinity
proparte. Moreover, a latitudinal gradient between the two basins is
evidenced by the global species richness and by the ratio of
hermatypicity, created here and defined as the fraction of hermatypic
taxa reported to ahermatypic ones from a same basin. This ratio can be
used at generic level or specific one as well. In the Serravallian,
when the diversity was everywhere obviously lower, the influence of the
climatic gradient went on, together with other unfavourable conditions
(often abundant detritic supplies, high hydrodynamics, spatial
biocompetition). Diverse biogeographic and paleogeographic data are
also reported. A vast East-Atlantic coralline bioprovince, settled as
early as the Chattian with a dispersion center located in Aquitaine,
was still active in the Middle Miocene, when large transgressions
favoured the faunal exchanges; its history was to be completed at the
end of this period.^1";
s[1231] = "CHAIX C., CAHUZAC B., CLUZAUD A. (1999).- Les
Scléractiniaires du Serravallien de Pessac (Nord-Aquitaine, France);
approche paléoécologique.- Geobios 32, 1: 33-62.- <b>FC&#038;P 35</b>,
p. 72, ID=2380^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Miocene; <b>Geography:
</b>France, Aquitaine^An abundant fauna of Scleractinian corals has
been studied from a Mid Miocene (Serravallian) new outcrop in the North
Aquitaine Basin (SW France). It consists of more than fifteen taxa,
with a noticeable diversification in the genera Flabellum and
Balanophyllia; 10 of these taxa are new in the Miocene of the Aquitaine
Basin. This is probably the richest assemblage of the French
Serravallian. The name Flabellum montanaroae nov. nom. is set.
Biogeographically, the studied locality bears witness to Northern,
Atlantic and Mediterranean influences. The ahermatypic content of the
fauna agrees with the observed general trends to a gradual
disappearance of reefal species and to a cooling in neritic waters
during the Mid Miocene along the Northeastern Atlantic frontage. In
terms of paleoecology, the corals-rich deposit contains an abundant
malacofauna, which indicates an infralittoral, euhaline, and fairly
calm environment, with a marly-sandy substrate; this biofacies looks
like the muddy facies of the modern assemblage SFBC (&#034;Sables Fins
Bien Calibrés&#034;).^1";
s[1232] = "STOLARSKI J. (1992).- Transverse division in a Miocene
scleractinian coral.- Acta Palaeontologica Polonica 36, 4: 413-426.-
<b>FC&#038;P 21-2</b>, p. 42, ID=3339^<b>Topic(s): </b>transverse
division; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Miocene M; <b>Geography: </b>Poland, Holy
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Cross^The asexual reproduction in form of transverse division is well
known from several solitary coral genera. On the base of a large
population of such corals from the Middle Miocene of Korytnica the
morphology stages of this kind of reproduction is given. A new genus,
Truncatocyathus, closely related to Peponocyathus, is described with
regard to its manner of reproduction.^1";
s[1233] = "CABRERA L. (1973).- Thegioastraea multisepta (Sismonda),
primer coralario colonial del Mioceno marino de Montjuich (Barcelona).-
Acta Geologica Hispanica 8, 5: 148-150.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 42,
ID=5160^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia, Thegioastraea; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Miocene; <b>Geography:
</b>Spain, Catalonia^^1";
s[1234] = "HLADIL J. (????).- Diversita sesticetnych Koralu znekterych
lokalit Badenskych sedimentu v Karpatské Predhlubni na Morave
[Diversity of hexacorals of some Badenian locations of Carpathian
foredeep in Moravia].- Rev. Univers. J.E. Purkyne v Brne 75, 1: 49-59.-
<b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 43, ID=5167^<b>Topic(s): </b>diversity;
Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Miocene Bad; <b>Geography: </b>Czech Republic,
Moravia^^1";
s[1235] = "WEYER D. (1974).- Tortoflabellum Squires 1958 (Scleractinia)
in Miozaen von Borac (Tertiaer der West Karpaten, CSSR).- Zeitschrift
der geologischen Wissenschaften 02, 4: 507-515.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-2</b>,
p. 54, ID=5250^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia, Tortoflabellum;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Miocene; <b>Geography: </b>Czech Republic, Moravia^Tortoflabellum
sp. occurs in the Lanzendorf series (&#034;Lower Tortonian&#034;) of
Borac near Brno (Moravia). This species has a prominent tabularium,
hitherto not known from any member of the family Flabellidae. Tabulae
are formed by centripetal growth within interseptal chambers.^1";
s[1236] = "HLADIL J. (1976).- Sesticetni korali badenu karpatske
predhlubne na Morave. [Badenian Scleractinia of the Capathian foredeep
in Moravia; in Czech].- Purkyne University at Brno, unpublished M.Sc.
Thesis.- <b>FC&#038;P 8-1</b>, p. 12, ID=5688^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Miocene Bad; <b>Geography: </b>Czech Republic,
Moravia^^1";
s[1237] = "BALUK W., RADWANSKI A. (1984).- The regeneration in some
caryophyllid corals from the Korytnica Clays (Middle Miocene; Holy
Cross Mountains, Central Poland.).- Acta Geologica Polonica 34, 3-4:
213-221.- <b>FC&#038;P 14-2</b>, p. 39, ID=0924^<b>Topic(s):
</b>regeneration; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Miocene; <b>Geography: </b>Poland,
Holy Cross^A common case of regeneration from very small fragments
(composed even of those containing at least one entoseptum) is reported
in some scleractinian corals coming from a specific,
solitary-coral-dominated community of the near-to-shore facies of the
Korytnica Clays (Middle Miocene, Badenian; Holy Cross Mountains,
Central Poland). It concerns the specifically indeterminable
caryophyllids, some individuals of which underwent regeneration twice.
The regeneration itself (growth from tiny fragments of the primary
individual) is discussed in its relation to the reparation (a repair of
an injury within the animal&#039;s skeleton). The whole population of
the regenerated caryophyllids, which dominated a near-to-shore
community within the Korytnica Basin, characterizes by the size
distinctly smaller than that of normal individuals. This event is
compared to that recognized in some populations of the present-day and
ancient free-living bryozoans, those inhabiting the Korytnica Basin
including. In both these groups (caryophyllid corals, and free-living
bryozoans) the regeneration is discussed as an important mean of some
selected reproduction of these species, and as an immanent biological
feature of some selected taxa. (Original summary)^1";
s[1238] = "STOLARSKI J. (1991).- Miocene Scleractinia from Holy Cross
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     Mountains, Poland; Part 1. Caryophylliidae, Flabellidae,
     Dendrophylliidae and Micrabaciidae.- Acta Geologica Polonica 41, 1:
     37-67.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-2</b>, p. 41, ID=3338^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
     Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
     <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Miocene; <b>Geography: </b>Poland, Holy Cross^An
     ahermatypic coral fauna from the Middle Miocene of central Poland is
     recognized. 14 species representing 12 genera are described and
     illustrated. The paper includes a partial revision of
     Dembinska-Rozkowska (1932).^1";
1242 s[1239] = "BRAGA J.C., MARTIN J.M.RIDING R. (1996).- Internal structure
     of segment reefs: Halimeda algal mounds in the Mediterranean Miocene.-
     Geology, 10, 347-361.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-1</b>, p. 8,
     ID=3780^<b>Topic(s): </b>Halimeda bioherms; reefs; <b>Systematics:
     </b>algae; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Miocene; <b>Geography: </b>Spain SE^We
     report from the Messinian (Upper Miocene) of the Sorbas Basin in SE
     Spain the only known Halimeda bioherms older than Holocene. Their
     internal structure consists of Halimeda segments early lithified by
     microbial micrite and later submarine cements. Corals (Porites) only
     constitute a small proportion of components.^1";
1243 s[1240] = "PISERA A. (1985).- Paleoecology and lithogenesis of the
     Middle Miocene (Badenian) algal-vermetid reefs from the Roztocze Hills,
     southeastern Poland.- Acta Geologica Polonica 35, 1-2: 89-155.-
     <b>FC&#038;P 14-2</b>, p. 23, ID=0941^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs ecology;
     reefs ecology; <b>Systematics: </b>algae Mollusca; <b>Stratigraphy:
     </b>Miocene; <b>Geography: </b>Poland, Roztocze^The reefs are built
     mostly of laminar crusts of coralline algae, shells of sessile
     gastropods Petaloconchus intortus (Lamarck), and of detrital internal
     sediments. The secondary encrusters of a reef frame are bryozoans,
     serpulids, foraminifers and cirripedes Verruca. Seven species of
     coralline algae are common among 21 species found in reef deposits.
     Corallines show most species in common with the Ukraine and only some
     with the Vienna Basin.^1";
1244 s[1241] = "MARTIN J.M., BRAGA J.C., RIDING R. (1997).- Late Miocene
     Halimeda algal-microbial segment reefs in the marginal Mediterranean
     Sorbas Basin, Spain.- Sedimentology 44: 441-456.- <b>FC&#038;P
     27-1</b>, p. 9, ID=3784^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, history; reefs
     algal-micobial; <b>Systematics: </b>algae Monera; <b>Stratigraphy:
     </b>Miocene U; <b>Geography: </b>Spain, Sorbas Basin^This is a
     description of the environmental setting and stratigraphic evolution of
     the Halimeda reefs of the Sorbas Basin. These reef grew on calcarenites
     and silts on the shelf break and slope of the southeastern margin of
     the basin.^1";
1245 s[1242] = "BRIMAUD C., VACHARD D. (1985).- Indications paleoecologiques
     fournies par les spongiaires du Miocene superieur d&#039;Espagne.-
     Bulletin du Museum national d&#039;histoire naturelle Paris ser. 4, C,
     7: 3-11.- <b>FC&#038;P 18-2</b>, p. 47, ID=2512^<b>Topic(s):
     </b>ecology; Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy:
     </b>Miocene U; <b>Geography: </b>Spain^^1";
1246 s[1243] = "BRIMAUD C., VACHARD D. (1986).- Les spongiaires siliceux du
     Tortonien des Bétiques (Miocène de l&#39;Espagne du Sud): espèces
     nouvelles ou peu connues. 1 Choristides et Lithistides.- Bulletin du
     Museum national d&#039;histoire naturelle Paris ser. 4, C, 3: 293-341.-
     <b>FC&#038;P 18-2</b>, p. 47, ID=2513^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy;
     Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Miocene
     Tort; <b>Geography: </b>Spain S^^1";
1247 s[1244] = "ALI O.E. (1977).- Growth dynamic and stratigraphy of Sant
     Pau d&#039;Ordal Miocene patch-reef (Prov. of Barcelona, Catalonia).-
     Bureau Recherches Geologiques et Minieres Memoir 89: 367-377
     [Proceedings of Second International Symposium on Corals and Fossil
     Coral Reefs, Paris 1975].- <b>FC&#038;P ???</b>, p. ,
     ID=0077^<b>Topic(s): </b>biology, geology; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>;
     <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Miocene; <b>Geography: </b>Spain, Catalonia^^1";
1248 s[1245] = "BARRIER P., ZIBROWIUS H., LOZOUET P., MONTENAT C., OTT
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d&#039;ESTEVOU P., SERRANO F., SOUDET H.-J., (1992).- Une faune de fond
dur du bathyal superieur dans le Miocene terminal des Cordilleres
Betiques (Carboneras, SE Espagne).- Mesogee [Bulletin du Museum
d&#039;histoire naturelle de Marseille] 51: 3-13.- <b>FC&#038;P
21-1.1</b>, p. 40, ID=3210^<b>Topic(s): </b>benthos; bathial benthos;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Miocene Mess; <b>Geography:
</b>Spain, Betic Cordillera^The Carboneras area is located at the NE of
the Miocene volcanic massif of Cabo de Gata. The &#034;red
brecchia&#034; is an olistostrome that resulted from mass sliding, in
bathyal environment, of a large volcanic structure, in which fissures
opened by traction. The fissures preserved an upper bathyal hard ground
fauna, and foraminiferans indicating a Messinian age. The fauna is
remarkable by its diversity, comprising notably calcified sponges,
stylasterids, scleractinians, gorgonians (Isididae, Primnoidae,
Corallium), various gastropods (some of them living associated with
corals), stalked crinoids. Various genera that seem to be faunal
elements from Tethys, no longer exist in the Mediterranean and the NE
Atlantic. With at least 14 species in at least 8 genera, the
stylasterids from Carboneras are the most diversified fossil assemblage
presently known of this group, and comparable to Recent upper bathyal
faunas of the Indo-Pacific (e.g. of New Caledonia). Three types of
stylasterid symbionts, or their traces, have been recognized: the
gastropod Pedicularia, a polynoid polychaete and a siphonostomatoid
copepod, the two latter causing characteristic galls. Polynoid galls
have also been found on Corallium, and an ascothoracid gall (of the
Isidascus type) on an isidid gorgonian (the latter from the marls of La
Atalaya de Mazarron, a deposit of similar age).^1";
s[1246] = "BRAGA J.C., JIMENEZ A.P., MARTIN J.M., RIVAS P. (1996).-
Coral-oyster, Middle Miocene reefs (Murchas, Granada, S Spain).- In:
Franseen E., Esteban M., Ward B. &#038; Rouchy J.M. (eds): Models for
Carbonate Stratigraphy from Miocene Reef Complexes of the Mediterranean
Regions; SEPM, Tulsa: 131-139.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-1</b>, p. 8,
ID=3781^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Miocene; <b>Geography: </b>Spain, Granada^We
describe the composition, structure, and sedimentary setting of Middle
Miocene reefs in southern Spain. They are small patches made up of
corals (mostly Heliastrea) and oysters (Hyotissa) which grew seaward of
bioclastic bars on the first platform developed around the emergent
Betic reliefs.^1";
s[1247] = "BRAGA J.C., MARTIN J.M. (1996).- Geometries of reef advance
in response to relative sea-level changes in a Messinian (uppermost
Miocene) fringing reef (Cariatiz reef, Sorbas Basin, SE Spain).-
Sedimentary Geology 107: 61-81.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-1</b>, p. 9,
ID=3783^<b>Topic(s): </b>cyclicity; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Miocene Mess; <b>Geography: </b>Spain SE^As
suggested by the title, we report the changes in depositional
geometries of a prograding Messinian fringing reef in response to
sea-level oscillations. Two orders of sea-level cyclicity are reflected
in upward and downward shifts of reef facies. During lowstands no reef
growth took place. Deduced sea-level changes are of magnitudes similar
to the ones recognised in the Quaternary.^1";
s[1248] = "ALVAREZ G., BUSQUETS P., PERMANYER A., VILAPLANA M. (1977).-
Growth dynamics and stratigraphy of Sant Pau d&#039;Ordal Miocene
patch-reef (Prov. of Barcelona, Catalonia).- Memoires du BRGM 89 [J.P.
Chevalier (ed.): Second Symposium international sur les coraux et
recifs coralliens fossiles; Paris, 1975]: 367-377.- <b>FC&#038;P
6-1</b>, p. 27, ID=5522^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics:
</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Miocene; <b>Geography: </b>Spain,
Catalonia^^1";
s[1249] = "ESTEBAN M., GINER J. (1980).- Messinian coral reefs and
erosion surfaces in Cabo de Gata (Almeria, SE Spain).- Acta Geologica
Hispanica 15, 4: 97-104.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-2</b>, p. 78,
ID=6108^<b>Topic(s): </b>geology; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>;
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<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Miocene Mess; <b>Geography: </b>Spain SE^Excellent
exposures in Cabo de Gata area reveal two major Messinian depositional
sequences, the Reef Complex and the Terminal Complex, which are
overlying a complicated erosional morphology with several terraces on
the volcanic basement. A typical Porites reef developed on the 200m
platform and originated extense fore slope deposits adosed to the
terraced volcanic basement. This Reef Complex is severely truncated by
an important erosion surface, which also presents a terraced morphology
(80, 160, 220m) and follows similar trends than the erosion surface on
the volcanic basement. This intra-Messinian erosion surface is onlaped
by the Terminal Complex, consisting in alternating layers of oolites,
stromatolites and Porites thickets. Hypothetically, layers of
evaporites could had been associated to the stromatolites in the lower
section of the Terminal Complex before the pre-Pliocene erosional
episode. [original summary]^1";
s[1250] = "TABERNER C., SANTISTEBAN C. (1983).- Shallow marine and
continental conglomerates derived from coral reef complexes after
desiccation of a deep marine basin: the Tortonian Messinian deposits of
the Fortuna basin, SE Spain.- Journal of the Geol. Soc. of London 140,
3: 401-411.- <b>FC&#038;P 12-2</b>, p. 20, ID=6204^<b>Topic(s):
</b>reefs; conglomerates, reef complexes; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Miocene U; <b>Geography: </b>Spain SE^^1";
s[1251] = "HELM C., DROGE M. (2000).- Flabellum vaticani Ponzi -
Erstnachweis aus Twistringen.- Fossilien 2: 105-107. [??? nr].-
<b>FC&#038;P 29-1</b>, p. ???, ID=1479^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia,
Flabellum; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Recent?; <b>Geography: </b>Germany N, Twistringen^^1";
s[1252] = "CRISTOBO F.J., RIOS P., URGORRI V. (1999).- Remarks on the
status of Myxilla (Porifera: Poecilosclerida) on the Galician coast (NW
Iberian Peninsula).- Memoirs of the Queensland Museum 44 [J.N.A. Hooper
(ed.): Proceedings of the 5th International Sponge Symposium]:
101-124.- <b>FC&#038;P 28-2</b>, p. 8, ID=6942^<b>Topic(s):
</b>systematics; Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Spain^^1";
s[1253] = "GUGEL J. (1999).- Ecological adaptions of a freshwater
sponge association in the River Rhine, Germany (Porifera:
Spongillidae).- Memoirs of the Queensland Museum 44 [J.N.A. Hooper
(ed.): Proceedings of the 5th International Sponge Symposium]:
215-225.- <b>FC&#038;P 28-2</b>, p. 8, ID=6953^<b>Topic(s):
</b>ecology; Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Rhine^^1";
s[1254] = "PEREJON A. (1984).- Revision de la coleccion de Arqueociatos
del Museo del Instituto Geologico y Minero de Espana.- Boletin
Geologico y Minero 95, 4: 337-353. [revision] - <b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>,
p. 59, ID=6623^<b>Topic(s): </b>revision; Archaeocyatha;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>Spain^^1";
s[1255] = "HERGARTEN B. (1988).- Conularien in Deutschland.- Aufschluss
39: 321-356.- <b>FC&#038;P 17-2</b>, p. 39, ID=2202^<b>Topic(s):
</b>distribution; Conulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Hydrozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>Germany^As an introduction
general information is given about the species of Conulata especially
about the stratigraphic spread of the different species. The structure
of the Conulata is explained and its importance for the systematics is
shown. Finally a presentation of the Conulata found in Germany
registered stratigraphically is given.^1";
s[1256] = "SHURYGINA M.V. (1992).- O cheshujchatoy goloteke rugoz Urala
[on sqamous holotheca in Rugosa of the Urals].- In Sokolov B.S. &#038;
Ivanovskiy A.B. (eds): Vnutrividovaya izmenchivost korallov i
stromatomorfid [intraspecific variability in corals and
stromatoporoids]. Ross. Akad. Nauk, otd. Geol., Geofiz., Geochim. i
Gorn. Nauk; Paleont. Inst.; 101 pp.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-1</b>, p. 30,
ID=3376^<b>Topic(s): </b>structures holotheca; Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
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</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>Russia,
Urals^^1";
s[1257] = "IVANOVSKIY A.B., SHURYGINA M.V. (1975).- A revision of the
Rugose Corals of Ural Mts.- Nauka, Novosibirsk; 44 pp.- <b>FC&#038;P
4-2</b>, p. 57, ID=5272^<b>Topic(s): </b>revision; Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>Russia, Urals^After revision of collections of T.T.
Chernyshev (1885, 1895), E.D. Soshkina (1957) and T.V. Nikolaeva (1949)
and studying of numwerous topotypes, the systematic position and
stratigraphical distribution of many Silurian and Devonian Rugose
Corals from Ural is revised. Neotypes for some corals, described by
Lonsdale (1845), and other paleontologists are chosen.^1";
s[1258] = "LELOUX J. (1998).- Korallen.- Grondboor &#038; Hamer 52,
4/5: 106-107 [Fossielen van de St. Pietersberg].- <b>FC&#038;P
29-1</b>, p. ???, ID=1482^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>Netherlands^^1";
s[1259] = "HELM C., ELBRACHT J. (1998).- Oberjurassische
Korallen-Geschiebe (Thamnasteria concinna) aus einer Kies-/Sandgrube
bei Freden/Leine (Leinebergland).- Mitteilungen aus dem Geologischen
Institut der Universitat Hannover 38: 115-121.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-2</b>,
p. 58, ID=3921^<b>Topic(s): </b>Jurassic U; Scleractinia, Thamnasteria;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Quaternary erratics; <b>Geography: </b>Germany N^Upper-Jurassic
geschiebe-corals (Thamnasteria concinna) from a gravel-/sandpit at
Freden/Leine are described. They are slightly bored by bivalves
(Gastrochaenolites) and worms (Trypanites). Some oysters (Nanogyra )
encrusted the surface. The corals grew as massiv head-like (bulbous)
colonies in a &#034;multicolumnar growth form&#034; with a ragged
outline. Similar shaped colonies are reported from East-European Upper
Jurassic (Pomerania), but are never reported from NW-Germany. Beds in
which the coral-geschiebe were found - Drenthe stage in age - contain a
high content of local geschiebe material. The low degree of abrasion of
the coral-geschiebe indicates short glacial transportation. It is
possible, that the drift material originates from the Heersumer
Schichten from Selter to Thiister Berg. [modified abstract]^1";
s[1260] = "BOGOYAVLENSKAYA O.V., FYODOROV M.V. (1984).- Analiz
Amfiporovykh soobshchestv v boksitonosnykh otlozheniyakh Urala
[analysis of Amphipora assembalges in bauxite-bearing strata of the
Urals].- Trudy Sessiyi vsesoyuznogo Paleontologicheskogo Obshchestva
26: 125-130.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-2</b>, p. 43, ID=0740^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
stroms, Amphipora; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Urals^^1";
s[1261] = "BOGOYAVLENSKAYA O.V. (1985).- Usloviya nakhozhdeniya fauny v
mednokolchedannykh [?] mestorozhdeniyakh Urala [Conditions of
occurrence of the fauna in the massive sulfide deposits of the Urals].-
Geologiya rudnykh mestorozhdeniy 27, 1: 114-117; see also: Geological
Review 27, 5: 611-614.- <b>FC&#038;P 17-1</b>, p. 39,
ID=2151^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stroms, Anthozoa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera Cnidaria; Stromatoporoidea Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Urals^[stromatoporoids and corals have
been replaced by massive sulfide ores]^1";
s[1262] = "BULTYNCK P., COEN-AUBERT M., DEJONGHE L., GODEFROID J.,
HANCE L., LACROIX D., PREAT A., STAINIER P., STEEMANS P.STREEL M.,
TOURNEUR F., (1991).- Les Formations du Devonien moyen de la Belgique.-
Memoires pour servir a l&#039;Explication des Cartes Geologiques et
Minieres de la Belgique 30: 1-106.- <b>FC&#038;P 20-2</b>, p. 30,
ID=2889^<b>Topic(s): </b>lithostratigraphy; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>Ardennes^The authors present
proposals to standardize the subdivision into formations of the Middle
Devonian strata of the Dinant Synclinorium, the Namur Synclinorium and
the Vesdre Massif. They recognize ten formal formations, and one
informal, in the Couvinian (uppermost Emsian and Eifelian) and the
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Givetian strata of the southern flank of the Dinant Synclinorium. These
formations are from older to younger : the St.-Joseph Fm, the Eau Noire
Fm, the Couvin Fm, the Jemelle Fm, the Lomme Fm, the &#034;X&#034;
Formation at Wellin, the Hanonet Fm, the Trois-Fontaines Fm, the Terres
d&#039;Haurs Fm, the Mont d&#039;Haurs Fm and the Fromelennes Fm. The
Middle Devonian succession of the northern flank of the Dinant
Synclinorium and of the southern flank of the Namur Synclinorium
comprises the Riviere Fm, the Nevremont Fm and the Le Roux Fm. On the
northern flank of the Namur Synclinorium, the Middle Devonian is
represented by the Bois de Bordeaux Fm. In the Middle Devonian
succession of the Vesdre Massif, the authors recognize the Vicht Fm,
the Pepinster Fm, the Nevremont Fm and the Le Roux Fm. The authors
describe and figure a stratotype and, in some cases, an other reference
section for each formation. Lateral changes and age of the formations
are also discussed.^1";
s[1263] = "BOULVAIN F., COEN-AUBERT M., DUMOULIN V., MARION J.M.
(1994).- La Formation de Philippeville a Merlemont: contexte
structural, comparaison avec le stratotype et paleoenvironnements.-
Service geologique de Belgique, Professional Paper 1994, 2, 269: 30
pp.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-1</b>, p. 2, ID=2982^<b>Topic(s):
</b>lithostratigraphy; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>Ardennes^After considering the dolomite quarry of
Merlemont North in its structural and stratigraphic context,
palaeontological (rugose corals) and sedimentological observations are
presented. A palaeoenvironmental reconstruction is proposed and the
section is compared to the stratotype of the Philippeville Formation.^1";
s[1264] = "BOULVAIN F., COEN-AUBERT M., MANSY J.L., PROUST J.N.,
TOURNEUR F. (1995).- Le Givetien en Avesnois (Nord de la France) :
paleoenvironnements et implications paleogeographiques.- Bulletin de la
Societe belge de Geologie 103, 1-2: 171-203.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-1</b>, p.
3, ID=2983^<b>Topic(s): </b>geology; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>France, Avesnois^The Glageon
quarry in northern France is situated west of the classical Givetian
outcrops on the southern margin of the Dinant Synclinorium. Because of
its location and the excellent outcrop, a detailed sedimentological and
paleontological study has been carried out. Sixteen carbonate
microfacies, ranging from open marine to supratidal environments have
been described. The Terres d&#039;Haurs, Mont d&#039;Haurs and
Fomelennes Formations are relatively similar to their equivalents from
the Givet type area. However, the Trois-Fontaines Formation is partly
different, due to the absence of a lagoonal complex above the first
biostrome. Sequential analysis shows that sedimentation is controlled
by three orders of paleobathymetric cycles. The diagenctic sequence has
been established. The burial diagenesis is very important, after a
brief distal meteoric cementation phase.^1";
s[1265] = "BOULVAIN F., COEN M., COEN-AUBERT M., BULTYNCK P., CASIER
J.G., DEJONGHE L., TOURNER F., (1993).- Les formations Frasniennes du
Massif de Philippeville.- Service geologique de Belgique, Professional
Paper 259; 37 pp.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>, p. 24, ID=3474^<b>Topic(s):
</b>lithostratigraphy; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>Ardennes^[lithostratigraphical framework of the
Frasnian of the Phillipeville Massif, Dinant Synclinorium, Southern
Belgium, with description of the succession of the rugose and tabulate
coral faunas]^1";
s[1266] = "BOULVAIN F., COEN-AUBERT M., BULTYNCK P., CASIER J.G.,
DEJONGHE L., TOURNEUR F. (1993).- Les Formations Frasniennes du Massif
de Philippeville.- Service Geologique de Belgique, Professional Paper
259, 1: 2-37.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>, p. 78, ID=3491^<b>Topic(s):
</b>lithostratigraphy; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>Ardennes^^1";
s[1267] = "CALZADA S., URQUIOLA M.M. (1992).- Catalogo de los holotipos
conservados en el Museo Geologico del Seminario de Barcelona.- Trabajos
del Museo Geologico del Seminario 223; 127 pp.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>,
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p. 88, ID=3524^<b>Topic(s): </b>type specimens; fossils;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography:
</b>Spain^The rich illustrated catalogue lists 337 holotypes kept in
the Geological Museum of the Seminary of Barcelona. Among other fossils
68 Cretaceous and 20 Eocene coral species are reported from this
collection. They all belong to species established by Alloiteau,
Bataller and Reig Oriol.^1";
s[1268] = "BETZLER C., BRACHERT T.C., BRAGA J.C., MARTIN J. (1996).-
Depositional Models and Sequence Stratigraphy of Non-Tropical
Carbonates: The Miocene of the Agua Amarga Basin (SE Spain).-
Goettinger Arbeiten zur Geologie und Palaeontologie, Special Volume 2
[Reitner J., Neuewiller F. &#038; Gunkel F. (eds): Global and Regional
Controls on Biogenic Sedimentation I. Reef Evolution]: pp ???.-
<b>FC&#038;P 26-1</b>, p. 31, ID=3584^<b>Topic(s): </b>carbonates
non-tropical; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>Spain SE^The lower Tortonian and upper Tortonian
&#47; lower Messinian carbonates of the Agua Amarga Basin in Southern
Spain (Prov. Almeria) provide examples for neritic non-tropical,
&#034;Mediterranean-type&#034; carbonates, which occur alternating with
subtropical to tropical chlorozoan reefs. The carbonate factory of the
non-tropical depositional systems was situated in a shallow water area
around wave base. Main carbonate producing organisms were nodular and
robust bryozoans, bivalves, and red algae. We demonstrate that sequence
stratigraphy of these non-tropical carbonates markedly differs from the
established sequence stratigraphy models of tropical carbonates. The
non-tropical carbonate depositional sequences display many features of
siliciclastic depositional sequences. In addition, we show that the
intrinsic link of surface water temperature fluctuations and sealevel
changes has a high potential to shape carbonate depositional
sequences.^1";
s[1269] = "CALZADA S., URQUIOLA M.M. (1997).- Primer suplemento al
catalogo de holotipos del Museo Geologico del Seminario de Barcelona.-
Scripta Musei Geologici Seminarii Barcinonensis 228: 1-40.-
<b>FC&#038;P 28-2</b>, p. 28, ID=4020^<b>Topic(s): </b>type specimens;
fossils; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography:
</b>Spain^A first supplement on the Catalogue of Holotypes housed in
the Geological Museum of Seminary of Barcelona is offered. The first
Catalogue was issued in 1992 and 148 new taxa are listed here. Mainly
these new taxa are dealing with Scleractinia, Gastropoda, both from
Cretaceous until Eocene, Miocene Crustacea, Bryozoa, etc. Some new data
and opinions concerning several taxa erected before 1992, are given.^1";
s[1270] = "MOTHS H. (1994).- Der Glimmerton-Aufschlu&#223; Gross Pampau
(Herzogtum Lauenburg &#47; N Germany; Langenfeldium, Obermiozaen),
seine Entwicklung und Fossilfuehrung.- Geschiebesammler 27, 4:
143-183.- <b>FC&#038;P 24-1</b>, p. 69, ID=4495^<b>Topic(s):
</b>geology, paleontology; paleontology; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>erratics; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Gross
Pampau^Es wird ueber die zeitliche Entwicklung und die Fossilfuehrung
in den Aufschluessen Gross Pampau I und 11 mit 65 bisher hier nicht
beobachteten Molluskenarten, 2 Korallenarten. 10 Knorpelfischarten, 16
Knochenfischarten und ueber einige Walreste berichtet und diese
teilweise abgebildet. Aus den neuen Fundergebnissen werden die
stratigraphisch-paloekologischen Folgerungen diskutiert. Die
Korallenfauna. Massenhaft tritt die kleine Einzelkoralle Ceratocyathus
granulatus (Goldfuss 1826) auf und vereinzelt finden sich sehr
gro&#223;e Exemplare von Flabellum vaticani Ponzi 1876, beschraenkt auf
die unteren Lagen von Gross Pampau 11. Besonders E. vaticani, bekannt
nur aus dem mediterranen Raum und aus dem Mittelmiozaen des
Nordseebeckens wie Twistringen und Dingden, die hier eine Kelchbreite
von 5cm erreichen, kommt in Gross Pampau 11 in sehr grossen Exemplaren
mit uber 10cm Kelchbreite vor. Offensichtlich hatte diese Art hier
optimale Lebensbedingungen! Besonders die Wassertemperatur, aber
naturlich auch Licht, Reinheitsgrad des Wassers und ein gutes
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Nahrungsangebot sind entscheidend fuer gutes Wachstum. Welche
Wassertemperaturen sind im Obermiozaen zu erwarten? Am Niederrhein wird
mit einem Mittelwert von 15° C im festlandischen Obermiozaen gerechnet.
[extracted from original paper]^1";
s[1271] = "KREBS W. (1974).- Devonian carbonate complexes of Central
Europe.- SEPM Special Publication 18 [L. Laporte (ed.): Reefs in Time
and Space]: 155-208.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 20, ID=5061^<b>Topic(s):
</b>carbonate platforms; carbonate complexs; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>Europe, Central^^1";
s[1272] = "CAPOTE R., PEREJON A., VILAS L. (1983).- Presencia de
estructuras estromatolîticas en las calizas cristalinas de Santa Maria
de la Alameda (Provincia de Madrid, Sistema Central Espanol).-
Cuadernos de Geologia Ibérica 7 (1981): 625-632.- <b>FC&#038;P
14-1</b>, p. 25, ID=6615^<b>Topic(s): </b>stromatolites; stromatolites;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>Spain
central^^1";
s[1273] = "FLUGEL E., ZANKL H. (1987).- Bericht über das Marburger
Rundgespräch über Riff-Forschung in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland.-
FC&P 16, 1: 25-44.- <b>FC&#038;P 16-1</b>, p. 25, ID=6760^<b>Topic(s):
</b>reef research project; reef research; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>Germany^Am 12.12.1986 fand im
Rahmen des Annual Meeting der International Society for Reef Studies am
Institut für Geologie und Paläontologie der Universität Marburg ein von
E. Flügel (Erlangen) und H. Zankl (Marburg) organisiertes Gespräch über
Riff-Forschung in Deutschland statt. An dem Gespräch nahmen etwa 100
Wissenschaftler aus etwa 30 Instituten aus der Bundesrepublik und aus
der Schweiz teil. Im Anschlu&#223; an einen Überblick über die
aktuellen Forschungsaktivitäten im Hinblick auf die Bearbeitung
fossiler und rezenter Riffe wurde ein
Arbeitskreis&#039;Riff-Forschung&#039; unter der vorläufigen
Federführung von E. Flügel und H. Zankl gegründet. [first part of a
report on extensive research project]^1";
s[1274] = "HERBIG H.-G. (1984).- Rekonstruktion eines nicht mehr
existenten Sedimentations-raumes - Die Kalkgerolle im Karbon-Flysch der
Malagiden (Betische Kordillere, Sudspanien). [reconstruction of a lost
sedimentary realm - limestone boulders in the Carboniferous of the
Malaguides (Betic Cordillera, Southern Spain; in German, with English
summary].- Facies 11: 1-108.- <b>FC&#038;P 16-1</b>, p. 56,
ID=6766^<b>Topic(s): </b>sedimentology, redeposited fossils;
sedimentology; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>Spain S^[Rugose and tabulate corals as well as
heterocorals are mentioned; their taxonomic description are in Herbig,
1986]^1";
s[1275] = "JANSEN U., STEININGER F.F. (2002).- Die paläontologischen
Sammlungen in Deutschland - Inhalte, Erfassungen und Gefährdung.-
Kleine Senckenberg-Reihe 42: 1-101; Stuttgart. ISBN 3-510-61337-6.-
<b>FC&#038;P 31-2</b>, p. 38, ID=7133^<b>Topic(s): </b>collections of
fossils; paleontology; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>Germany^Prof. F.F. Steininger und Dr. U. Jansen vom
Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg versuchten deshalb seit 1998, die
deutschen paläontologischen Sammlungen systematisch zu erfassen, wobei
reine Privatsammlungen natürlich nicht berücksichtigt werden konnten.
Die vorliegende Schrift stellt die erste Auswertung der gesammelten
Daten dar. Ihr Zweck besteht darin, die Situation der paläontologischen
Sammlungen in Deutschland darzustellen. Die Liste soll der Politik und
der Öffentlichkeit vor Augen führen, wo finanzielle, technische und
personelle Hilfen nötig sind. Die Auflistung der Daten repräsentiert
zugleich eine Informationsquelle für den Geowissenschaftler zur
Lokalisierung bestimmter Sammlungen und Sammlungsobjekte. [fragment of
&#034;Inhaltsbeschreibung&#034;]^1";
s[1276] = "BOGOYAVLENSKAYA O.V., DANSHINA N.V., FYODOROV M.V. (1986).-
Opyt izucheniya amfiporovykh soobshchestv (Stromatoporata) v
silure-devone Urala i volgogradskogo Povolzhiya [Amphipora communities
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in the Silurian-Devonian of the Urals and in the Volgograd district].-
Teoriya i opyt ekostratigrafii [Kalio D. E. (ed.); Akad. Nauk, Est.
SSR, Tallinn]: 201-206.- <b>FC&#038;P 17-1</b>, p. 39,
ID=2155^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stroms, Amphipora; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian Devonian;
<b>Geography: </b>Russia, Urals, Povolzhiye^^1";
s[1277] = "SIMAKOVA M.A. (1986).- Tetracorals - Rugosa.- Ministerstvo
Geologii SSSR, Trudy Vsesoyuznogo Ordena Lenina
Nauchno-Issledovatelskogo Geologicheskogo Instituta A. P. Karpinskogo,
Novaya Seriya 331: 11-12 [in Russian].- <b>FC&#038;P 18-1</b>, p. 38,
ID=2261^<b>Topic(s): </b>atlas of fossils; Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian; <b>Geography:
</b>Russia, Urals, Russian Platform^^1";
s[1278] = "RODRIGUEZ S., SOMERVILLE I.D. (2007).- Comparisons of rugose
corals from the Upper Viséan of SW Spain and Ireland: implications for
improved resolutions in late Mississippian coral biostratigraphy.-
Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Schriftenreihe der
Erdwissenschaftlichen Kommissionen 17: 275-305.- <b>FC&#038;P 35</b>,
p. 57, ID=2346^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy; Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous Vise; <b>Geography: </b>Spain SW, Ireland^^1";
s[1279] = "HANCE L., POTY E. (2004).- Sequence stratigraphy of the
Belgian Lower Carboniferous - Tentative correlation with the British
Isles.- Canadian Society of Petroleum Geologists, Memoir 19: 41-51.-
<b>FC&#038;P 33-2</b>, p. 11, ID=1101^<b>Topic(s): </b>sequence
stratigraphy; stratigraphy, correlation; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>Ardennes,
British Isles^The Lower Carboniferous of Southern Belgium (Dinantian
Subsystem) is well documented andserves as reference for the
Tournaisian and Visean Series. Hundreds of sections and boreholes
weremeasured bed by bed and collected for faunas. Biostratigraphy
relies mainly on information onforaminifers, conodonts and corals, but
most of other fossils groups typical of platform carbonatesare abundant
and diversified.Despite this great amount of data, many correlations
remained questionable, mainly due to rapidfacies changes and scarcity
of fossils in some levels. During the Tournaisian and the Lower
Visean,these changes are related to the facies evolution from nearshore
to outer shelf with building of adistant Waulsortian barrier during
Upper Tournaisian. Moreover, extensional synsedimentary faultsacting
during Lower Visean, have played a major role, controlling subsidence
and faciesdistribution. During Middle to Upper Visean (up to the base
of the Upper Warnantian), aspectacular cyclothemic sedimentation
developed over a large area, reflecting a quite regularpaleotopography,
that later reduced in surface under the influence of the early phase of
Variscandeformation. The uppermost part of the Visean was not
deposited. Re-evaluation of the formerDinantian biostratigraphical
pattern in a sequence stratigraphical approach gives new
insight.particularly for the Tournaisian-Visean transition. From the
base of the Tournaisian to the base ofthe Upper Warnantian
(=Brigantian), 9 third-order sequences have been recognized in
southernBelgium. Most of the lowstand systems tracks (LST) are lacking,
probably because the high rate ofeustatic variation exposed of the
studied areas.12One of the most striking events is the important sea
level fall followed by a relatively low rise, atthe time of the T-V
transition, with deposition of the transgressive systems tract (TST)
and thehighstand systems tract (HST) of a third-order sequence
(sequence 5, corresponding to most of theSovet Formation) only in the
deeper part of the outer shelf. The recognition of this sequence and
ofits corresponding stratigraphic gap on the shallow shelf allows a
better understanding of the T-Vboundary and, therefore, merited
reinvestigation (Devuyst, XIV ICCP).The duration of the Dinantian
third-order sequences are variable, including different amounts
ofparasequences (fourth and five order) and resulting in the variable
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thickness of the sequences. Several sequences defined here have been
recognized in the Bristol area of England and are more tentatively
correlated with the cycles of Ramsbottom (1979) established for the
Lower Carboniferous of Great Britain. These however do not correspond
exactly with the third-ordersequences.^1";
s[1280] = "COURJAULT-RADE P., DEBRENNE F., DORE F., GANDIN A. (1990).-
Timing and sedimentary modalities of Archaeocyathan limestone
deposition in Normandy (Northern France), Montagne Noire-Cevennes
(Southern France) and Southwestern Sardinia (Italy).- Third Internat.
Symposium on the Cambrian System. Novosibirsk 1990, p. 83.-
<b>FC&#038;P 20-1.1</b>, p. 81, ID=2886^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biostratigraphy, ecology; Archaeocyatha; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L;
<b>Geography: </b>France, Italy^^1";
s[1281] = "FEDOROWSKI J., BAMBER E.W. (2007).- Remarks on
lithostrotionid phylogeny in western North America and western Europe.-
Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften. Schriftenreihe der
Erdwissenschaftlichen Kommissionen 17: 251-273.- <b>FC&#038;P 35</b>,
p. 51, ID=2335^<b>Topic(s): </b>phylogeny; Rugosa, Lithostrotionidae;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>Europe W, America NW^^1";
s[1282] = "KOSSOVAYA O.L. (1996).- Correlation of Uppermost
Carboniferous and Lower Permian Rugose Coral Zones from the Urals to
Western North America.- Palaios 11, 1: 71-82.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-2</b>,
p. 37, ID=3118^<b>Topic(s): </b>biozonation; stratigraphy, Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous U &#47; Permian L; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Urals,
America W^More than 40 species of uppermost Carboniferous and Lower
Permian rugose corals collected from 5 areas on the Russian Platform
and the Ural Mountains permit eight coral zones to be erected. They are
the (1) Timania dobroljubovae zone, (2) Arctophyllum minimum zone, (3)
Ferganophyllum sp.nov. 1 zone and its analogue in Timan, the Timania
sp. 1- Heritschioides aff. H. carneyi zone, (4) Kleopatrina (K.)
pseudoelegans-Tschussovskenia captiosa zone and its partial analogue in
Timan, the Lophbillidium zone, (5) Timania schmidti-Kleopatrina (K.)
magnifica zone, (6) Protolonsdaleiastraea biseptata zone, (7)
Protolonsdaleiastraea longiseptata zone, and (8) Protolonsdaleiastraea
juresanensis zone. Several of these zones can be extended to
Spitsbergen and North America. Especially important for international
correlation are four levels at which major changes in the assemblages
of rugose corals occur. These are (1) at the base of the Timania
dobrolubjovae zone, (2) at the base of the Kleopatrina (K.)
pseudoelegans-Tschussovskenia captiosa zone, (3) at the base of the
Protolonsdaleiastraea biseptata zone, and (4) at the top of the
Protolonsdaleiastraea juresanensis zone.^1";
s[1283] = "POTY E. (1999).- Famennian and Tournaisian recoveries of
shallow water Rugosa following late Frasnian and late Strunian major
crisis, southern Belgium and surrounding areas, Hunan (South China) and
the Omolon region (NE Siberia).- Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology,
Palaeoecology 154, 1-2: 11-26.- <b>FC&#038;P 29-1</b>, p. 58,
ID=1679^<b>Topic(s): </b>recovery; Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fam &#47;
Carboniferous Tour; <b>Geography: </b>Ardennes, China S, Siberia NE^The
Rugosa remained almost totally absent from the platform environments of
southern Belgium and surrounding areas, Hunan and Omolon during the
long time interval between the end-Frasnian crisis and the early part
of the late Famennian (marginifera Zone), probably owing to cool
climatic conditions. They first appear in the Upper marginifera Zone,
but are uncommon and poorly diversified. Few of them belong to
pre-Famennian genera. It is only near the beginning of Strunian time
that rugose corals radiated and became common. Their morphological and
allometric variabilities were very large, indicating their high
potential for adaptation to free niches. This first radiation was
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abruptly terminated by an extinction event, and a second radiation
quickly began, mainly from new taxa and only from a few previously
known ones. In western Europe and in Hunan, this second radiation was
also stopped abruptly, while species were evolving, by the Hangeberg
event at the end of the Strunian. In Omolon, where the position of the
Devonian-Carboniferous boundary is doubtfull, the second radiation may
have been completed before the end of the Strunian, and probably the
corals affected by the end-Famennian event were new ones, resulting
from a third radiation. In the three regions and at each recovery, the
rugose corals are endemic, indicating that marine connections were
poor. After Hangenberg event, surviving Rugosa reappeared almost
immediately (except in South China) and were widespread, indicating
good marine connections. However, they remained poorly diversified,
sometimes until the late Tournaisian. The two major extinctions
(end-Frasnian and end-Famennian) and the Strunian ones were responsible
for the major taxonomic differences between pre-Famennian and
post-Famennian Rugosa. ^1";
s[1284] = "POTY E. (1985).- A rugose coral biozonation for the
Dinantian of Belgium as a basis for a coral biozonation of the
Dinantian of Eurasia.- Tenth International Congress of Carboniferous
Stratigraphy and Geology, Compte Rendu 4: 29-31.- <b>FC&#038;P
15-1.2</b>, p. 31, ID=0811^<b>Topic(s): </b>biozonation; Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>Ardennes, Eurasia^Rugose Corals
are fairly common in the Strunian to Uppermost Visean deposits of
Belgium and neighbouring areas. They complement the stratigraphic
informations yielded by Foraminifera and Conodonts. A Rugose Coral
biozonation of the Dinantian of Belgium including 8 zones is proposed
here. This biozonation is based on taxonomic assemblages, which can be
&#034;translated&#034; into morphological assemblages. These
morphological assemblages are used for the creation of several
&#034;morphozones&#034; which can be traced not only throughout Western
Europe but also in other Eurasian areas. (Original summary)^1";
s[1285] = "SPASSKIY N.Ya. (1971).- Two new Devonian genera of colonial
Tetracorals from the Ural-Tianshan province.- Zapiski Leningradskogo
ordenov Lenina i trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni Gornogo Instituta im. G.V.
Plekhanova 59, 2, Paleontology (1971): 23-25.- <b>FC&#038;P 2-1</b>, p.
23, ID=4737^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography:
</b>Russia, China, Ural-Tien-Shan province^^1";
s[1286] = "SPASSKIY N.Ya., KACHANOV Ye.I. (1971).- New primitive Lower
Carboniferous Corals from Urals and Altay.- Zapiski Leningradskogo
ordenov Lenina i trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni Gornogo Instituta im. G.V.
Plekhanova 59, 2, Paleontology (1971): 48-64.- <b>FC&#038;P 2-1</b>, p.
23, ID=4740^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; corals; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L;
<b>Geography: </b>Russia, Urals, Altay^^1";
s[1287] = "MISTIAEN B., MILHAU B., KHATIR A., HOU H.-F., VACHARD D., WU
X.-T. (1998).- Uppermost Famennian (Strunian) fauna from Etroeungt
(Avesnois, North of France) and Etaoucun (Guangxi, South China).
Paleogeographical implications founded on Stromatoporoids and
Ostracoda.- Annales de la Societe geologique du Nord 06 (2eme serie):
97-104.- <b>FC&#038;P 30-1</b>, p. 34, ID=1522^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biogeography; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fam; <b>Geography:
</b>France, China^Foraminifera, stromatoporoids, tabulate and rugose
corals, brachiopods, ostracodes, conodonts, and vertebrate microremains
have been investigated in two sections of the Strunian in the
&#034;Calcaire d&#034;Etroeungt&#034; section (Avesnois, North of
France) and the Etaoucun section (Guilin of Guangxi, South China).
Except for the foraminifera which allow good correlations, the other
benthic fossil groups present very few taxa in common between the two
sections. This supports the endemism of the South China Strunian
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faunas, already underlined by some authors.^1";
s[1288] = "COPPER P. (1996).- Davidsonia and Rugodavidsonia (new
genus), cryptic Devonian atrypid brachiopods from Europe and South
China.- Journal of paleontology 70, 4: 588-602.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-2</b>,
p. 16, ID=3074^<b>Topic(s): </b>cryptic biota; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>Europe, China S^These two
genera are typical Devonian reef dwellers, one genus found cementing to
the undersides of corals, the other as inter-coral forms with large
pedicles. Davidsonia typically occurs underneath platy alveolitids,
demonstrating that these coral taxa were elevated from the substrate
(like platy modern Acropora hyacynthus), contrary to general
illustrations, which show them resting or cemented to the substrate.
The Davidsoniidina (suborder: Devonian, but as old as late Silurian,
Pridoli) are nearly always reefal or peri-reefal in their
distribution.^1";
s[1289] = "LAFUSTE J. (1978).- Modalites de passage des lammelles aux
fibres dans la muraille des tabules (Micheliniidae) du Devonien et du
Permien.- Geobios 11, 3: 405-408.- <b>FC&#038;P 8-1</b>, p. 54,
ID=0234^<b>Topic(s): </b>microstructures; Tabulata; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian - Permian;
<b>Geography: </b>France, Pakistan, Salt Range^A layer of minute
lunulae is intercalated between the undulate lamellae and the embossed
fibres. This lunular layer is precisely localised in the corallum, e.g.
between the inner middle line and the outer fibrous layers. Attention
is drawn to the importance of the relation between the various types of
microstructure for the tabulate systematics. The species under study
are &#034;Beaumontia&#034; guerangeri Milne-Edwards &#038; Haime 1851,
from the Lower Devonian of France and Michelinia indica Waagen &#038;
Wentzel 1896, from the Middle Permian of Virgal, Salt Hange, India.^1";
s[1290] = "MISTIAEN B. (1991).- Dendropora explicita Michelin 1846 et
D. briceae nov. sp. (Tabulata) dans leur localite-type du Boulonnais.
Presence du genre en Afghanistan.- Geobios 24, 2: 141-155.-
<b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>, p. 42, ID=4238^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy;
Tabulata, Dendropora; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Giv; <b>Geography: </b>France,
Boulonnais, Afghanistan^Dendropora explicita Michelin 1846 has only
been known until now, in the Boulonnais, by the two small specimens
from the Michelin&#039;s collection discovered and described by Lafuste
(1981). Eighty-two new specimens have been picked out recently in the
type stratum of the type area (Frasnian of Ferques area, bottom of the
Patures Member, Beaulieu Formation). A new species Dendropora briceae
nov. sp., very similar to D. explicita is particularly abundant (180
specimens) in the Givetian of the Boulonnais and is also present in the
Givetian of the Avesnois (19 specimens). D. briceae differs
fundamentally from the former type species D. explicita by closer
calices. The study of those samples brings new information about the
morphological features of the genus Dendropora (reticulate rhomboic
network); some structural characteristics (few distal tabulae, pores)
are specified; the particular microstructure of the genus is confirmed.
The stratigraphic distribution of the two species is specified.
Moreover, the genus Dendropora is also recognized in the Givetian and
the Frasnian of Afghanistan.^1";
s[1291] = "SCHRODER S. (2004).- Devonian (Givetian/Frasnian) coral
biostratigraphy of the Rhenish Mountains. A Moroccan Perspective?.-
Devonian neritic - pelagic correlation and events. Abstract volume, 4
MS-S.; Rabat. [IUGS Subcommission on Devonian stratigraphy (SDS) &#038;
Institut Scientifique, Rabat].- <b>FC&#038;P 33-2</b>, p. 22,
ID=1130^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy; stratigraphy, Anthozoa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian
Giv Fra; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Rhenish Mts, Morocco^^1";
s[1292] = "WEYER D. (1997).- News about Famennian Heterocorallia in
Germany and Morocco.- Boletin de la Real Sociedad Espanola de Historia
Natural, Seccion Geologica 91, 1/4: 145-151.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-2</b>, p.
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12, ID=3680^<b>Topic(s): </b>systematics, biology; Heterocorallia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Heterocorallia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian Fam; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Morocco^The genera
Oligophylloides and Mariaephyllia are widely distributed in Lower to
Upper Famennian strata of the cephalopod facies (Cheiloceras,
Platyclymenia, Clymenia, and Wocklumeria genozones), abundant records
now extend to the German Rhenish, Thuringian and Upper Franconian
Mountains and to the Moroccan Anti-Atlas (Tafilalt), with additional
discoveries in France (Montagne Noire) and Poland (Sudetes Mountains
&#47; Lower Silesia). New morphological features are described,
including: large colonies with corallites fused by heterothecal layers;
lateral talon structures for temporary attachment to possible sea-weed;
the probable anomalous occurrence of an aseptal early ontogenetic phase
with preseptal heterotheca.^1";
s[1293] = "WEYER D. (1995).- Heterocorallia aus
Famenne-Cephalopodenkalken im Rheinischen Schiefergebirge und
Tafilalt.- Abhandlungen und Berichte für Naturkunde 18: 103-135.-
<b>FC&#038;P 24-2</b>, p. 88, ID=4584^<b>Topic(s): </b>cephalopod
facies, new taxa; Heterocorallia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Heterocorallia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fam; <b>Geography:
</b>Germany, Morocco^New records of heterocorals from the Wocklumeria
stage are given for the German localities Oberrodinghausen (railroad
cut), Hasselbach valley near Hohenlimburg, Ense, Dasberg, Effenberg,
Muessenberg, and Wocklum. Eight specimens of the three first mentioned
sections are described: Oligophylloides pachythecus Rozkowska 1969,
Oligophylloides tenuicinctus Rozkowska 1969, Oligophylloides parvulus
n.sp., Mariaephyllia famenniana (Rozkowska 1969), Mariaephyllia aff.
famenniana (Rozkowska 1969). The Moroccan locality Bordj Est near
Erfoud yielded Oligophylloides sp. and Mariaephyllia n.sp. II from the
Wocklumeria stage, and Mariaephyllia n.sp. I from the Cheiloceras
stage. Heterocorals mostly come from dysphotic cephalopod limestones
(together with large-eyed trilobites), rarely from aphotic environments
(accompanied by blind trilobites). The enlarged knowledge of
distribution (within the cephalopod facies) indicates a cosmopolitic
habitat during the Famennian, surely favoured by the postulated
pseudoplanctonic mode of juvenile life. Concerning the Mid-European
Variscan Mountains, both Oligophylloides and Mariaephyllia now are
known in the Rhenohercynian zone (Holy Cross Mountains, Rhenish
Mountains), and in the Saxothuringian zone (recent collections from
Dzikowiec, Polish Sudetes, and from Schuebelhammer, Upper Franconia). *
Intensive serial sectioning provides new morphological data, above all
about ontogenetics of heterocorals (with insertions and reductions of
septa). The complete 12-septal apparatus of Oligophylloides occurs
already at a minimum diameter of 0.4 mm. A completely aseptal initial
stage is surprising: it consists of a larval fixing talon and a hollow
tube of purely tabular heterotheca. The original collection of the
famous Heterocorallian study of Schindewolf (1941) was used for a
revision of his fundamental error (upside down, with presumed concave
tabulae) in corallite orientation.^1";
s[1294] = "DEBRENNE F. (1981).- Méduses et traces fossiles supposées
précambriennes dans la Formation de Sarrabus, SE de la Sardaigne.-
Bulletin de la Societe geologique de France 1: 23-31.- <b>FC&#038;P
11-1</b>, p. 55, ID=6120^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Medusae; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ediacaran?; <b>Geography: </b>Italy,
Sardinia^[first occurrence of soft bodied fossils in SW Europe]^1";
s[1295] = "ZLATARSKI V. (1977).- List of papers on Bulgarian Fossil
Anthozoans.- FC&P 6, 2: 24-29.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-2</b>, p. 24,
ID=5550^<b>Topic(s): </b>bibliography; coral bibliography;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>fossil;
<b>Geography: </b>Bulgaria^[bibliography of fossil corals in
Bulgaria]^1";
s[1296] = "DERMITZAKIS M. (1978).- Bibliography of Greek fossil
corals.- FC&P 7, 2: 23-24.- <b>FC&#038;P 7-2</b>, p. 23,
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ID=5653^<b>Topic(s): </b>bibliography; coral bibliography; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>fossil; <b>Geography: </b>Greece^^1";
s[1297] = "MIHALY S. (1979).- Fossilische Anthozoa-Literatur von Ungarn (bis Jahre 1978).- FC&P 8, 1: 20-43.- <b>FC&#038;P 8-1</b>, p. 20, ID=5681^<b>Topic(s): </b>bibliography; corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>fossil; <b>Geography: </b>Hungary^[bibliography, in stratigraphic order, with revised lists of taxa]^1";
s[1298] = "GEISTER J. (1984).- Catalogue preliminaire des types et originaux de Scleractiniares fossils conserves au Muséum d&#039;Histoire Naturelle de la Ville de Genève.- FC&P 13, 2: 66-72.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-2</b>, p. 66, ID=6385^<b>Topic(s): </b>collection of fossils; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>fossil; <b>Geography: </b>Switzerland^Les collections de cnidaires fossiles conservés au musée de Genève comprennent plus de 2000 échantillons dont 1160 dans la très riche &#034;Collection Pictet&#034; du XIX siècle (voir Bechon et al. 1981). La plus grande partie de ces échantillons est constituée par des scléractiniaires du Mésozoïque (principalement du Crétacé inférieur). * En outre, il y a un bon nombre d&#039;échantillons de l&#039;Eocène des Alpes et du Bassin de Paris ainsi que du Miocène de l&#039;Italie du Nord. Quelques coraux du Paléozoïque (surtout Dévonien de l&#039;Allemagne et de l&#039;Angleterre) complètent les collections. La liste suivante comprend exclusivement les types (holotypes, syntypes et types figurés) des cnidaires fossiles du musée de Genève. Ils sont tous du Mésozoïque et à l&#039;exception de la &#034;Collection Martin&#034; et de la &#034;Collection Salève&#034; ils ont été exclusivement décrits dans les monographies classiques de Koby. * Les listes sont établis à partir des données fournies par Mme Danielle Decrouez, Genève. [from introductory part of the catalogue]^1";
s[1299] = "anonymous (1976).- Collections of fossil and extant corals in Switzerland. Naturhistorisches Museum Bern.- FC&P 5, 1: 25-26.- <b>FC&#038;P 5-1</b>, p. 25, ID=6293^<b>Topic(s): </b>collections of fossils; corals collections; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>fossil &#038; living; <b>Geography: </b>Switzerland^[presented is the collection of Naturhistorisches Museum der Burgergemeinde Bern, with, among others, Jurassic material of Koby (preserved also in other Swiss colections, listed in the present note) and Recent corals of Studer]^1";
s[1300] = "GANDIN A., DEBRENNE F. (1984).- Lower Cambrian bioconstructions in Southwestern Sardinia (Italy).- Geobios 8: 231-240.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-2</b>, p. 49, ID=0579^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography: </b>Italy, Sardinia^Calcareous bodies embedded in the terrigenous deposits of the Matoppa Member (Nebida Formation) are the result of the activity mainly of algae (Girvanella, Epiphyton and Renalcids) and Archaeocyatha.The bioconstructions vary in shape from associated massive bowl forming complex lenses, to flat bedded bodies. Boundaries are sharp; talus-like deposits are seldom observed.^1";
s[1301] = "DEBRENNE F., GANDIN A. (1985).- La Formation de Gonnesa (Cambrien SW Sardaigne): biostratigraphie, paleogeographie et paleoecologie des Archeocyathes.- Bulletin de la Societe geologique de France . 531-540.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-1.2</b>, p. 47, ID=0800^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Archaeocyatha; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian; <b>Geography: </b>Italy, Sardinia^The discovery of Archaeocyathan faunas in the Gonnesa Formation (Cambrian, SW Sardinia) gives for the first time the age of its two members. In the &#034;Dolomia rigata&#034; Member, a scarce fauna of small sized Regular Archaeocyathan fauna of Botomian age was found in an oncolitic horizon. In the &#034;Calcare ceroide&#034; Member a scarce Archaeocyathan fauna of Toyonian age (Elankian Auct.) was discovered
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only along the outer rim of the &#034;Iglesiente platform&#034;. The
presence of these faunas confirms the existence of a more open western
basin either in an arid-hot climate, during the deposition of the
&#034;Dolomia rigata Member or the supposed bahamian-like deposition in
an humid tropical climate of the &#034;Calcare ceroide&#034; Member.^1";
s[1302] = "DEBRENNE F., GANDIN A., PILLOLA G.L. (1989).-
Biostratigraphy and depositional setting of Punta Manna Member type
section (Nebida Formation, Lower Cambrian, SW Sardinia, Italy).-
Rivista Italiana di Paleontologia e Stratigrafia 94, 4; 22 p. 5 pls, 6
figs.- <b>FC&#038;P 18-1</b>, p. 54, ID=2314^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biostratigraphy; fossils Archaeocyatha; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L;
<b>Geography: </b>Italy, Sardinia^The first description of the Punta
Manna Member type section given by Rasetti (1972) is revised and
completed by the detailed description of the lithofacies and the
Archaeocyathan faunas - Trilobites lists are reactualized.^1";
s[1303] = "ABAD A. (1989).- El Cambrico inferior de Terrades (Gerona).
Estratigrafia, Facies y Paleontologia.- Batalleria 2, 1980: 47-56.-
<b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 70, ID=2709^<b>Topic(s): </b>geology;
Archaeocyatha; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography: </b>Spain,
Pyrenees^Archaeocyatha are recorded for the first time in Pyrenees
mountains; they have been recently discovered in the Spanish part of
Oriental Pyrenees (Gerona area, Terrades). They belong to the genera
Rasetticyathus, Coscinocyathus, Porocoscinus, Protopharetra and
Anthomorpha, very similar to the Sardinian Matoppa member and the
Montagne Noire upper part of the Orbiel Formation (Lower Botomian).
Epiphyton, Renalcis and Girvanella are associated and contribute to
build reef mounds.^1";
s[1304] = "DEBRENNE F., GANDIN A., DEBRENNE M. (1993).- Calcaires a
archeocyathes du Membre de la vallee de Matoppa (Formation de Nebida),
Cambrien inferieur du Sud-Ouest de la Sardaigne (Italie).- Annales de
Paléontologie 79, 2: 77-118.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>, p. 96,
ID=3555^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Archaeocyatha; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography:
</b>Italy, Sardinia^^1";
s[1305] = "DEBRENNE F. (1972).- Nouvelle faune d&#039;Archéocyathes de
Sardaigne.- Annales de Paléontologie 58 : 169-188.- <b>FC&#038;P
1-2</b>, p. 24, ID=4697^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Archaeocyatha;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography: </b>Italy, Sardinia^Première découverte
de l&#039;association Archéocyathe - Trilobite en Sardaigne par le Pr.
F. Rasetti. Les Archéocyathes,de petite taille, montrent de nettes
affinités avec la faune des biohermes (calcaire I) des autres régions
de l&#039;île.^1";
s[1306] = "DEBRENNE F., DEBRENNE M., ULZEGA A. (1976).- Osservazioni
geologiche e fauna del Cambrico di Guardia Manna (Teulada, Sardegna sud
occidentale).- Bolletino della Societa Geologica Italiana 94, 1975:
1505-1517.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-1</b>, p. 31, ID=5525^<b>Topic(s):
</b>geology, fossils; geology paleontology; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian;
<b>Geography: </b>Italy, Sardinia^^1";
s[1307] = "DEBRENNE F., GANDIN A., SIMONE L. (1979).- Studio
sedimentologico comparato di tre &#034;lenti&#034; calcaree ad
Archeociati dell&#039;Iglesiente e Sulcis (Sardegna sud-occidentale).-
Mem. Soc. Geol. Ital. 20: 379-393.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 60,
ID=6023^<b>Topic(s): </b>sedimentology; sedimentology, Archaeocyatha;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography: </b>Italy, Sardinia^^1";
s[1308] = "FROEHLER M., BECHSTAEDT T. (1992).- Calcimicrobial -
archaeocyathan buildups at the instable northwestern platform margin of
the Lower Cambrian Gonnesa Formation.- Neues-Jahrbuch fuer Geol. und
Palaeont. Monatshefte 1992, 5: 269-278.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>, p. 97,
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ID=3556^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera
Monera; Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography:
</b>Italy, Sardinia^^1";
s[1309] = "HUBMANN B. (2002).- Palaeozoic corals in Austria: state of
knowledge after 150 years of research.- Coral Research Bulletin 7:
73-086. [Dieter Weyer&#039;s 65th birthday commemorative volume; S.
Schröder, H. Löser &#038; K. Oekentorp (eds)].- <b>FC&#038;P 31-1</b>,
p. 33, ID=7101^<b>Topic(s): </b>research history; corals;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic;
<b>Geography: </b>Austria, Alps^This paper gives a brief review of
coral taxa from Austria cited in literature and their tectonic position
within the Alpine mountain belt. The presence of corals in Palaeozoic
rocks of this Alpine region is known for more than 150 years. With the
exception of a single poorly preserved steinkern of an Ashgillian
Streptelasmatid, corals occur from the Lower Silurian to the Lower
Permian. Ten genera and 125 taxa (81 Rugosa, 33 Tabulates and 11
Heliolitids) on species level were described for the first time from
Austria. [original summary]^1";
s[1310] = "HUBMANN B. (1995).- Anthozoa palaeozoica: Tabulata
(inklusive Chaetetida und Heliolitida).- Catalogus Fossilium Austriae.
Ein systematisches Verzeichnis aller auf Osterreichischem Gebiet
festgestellten Fossilien, IVc/lb [H.W. Fluegel &#038; H. Zapfe H.
(eds)]; 111pp; Wien.- <b>FC&#038;P 24-2</b>, p. 87,
ID=4582^<b>Topic(s): </b>catalogue of taxa; Tabulata, Heliolitida,
Chaetetida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria Porifera; Tabulata Heliolitida
Chaetetida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic; <b>Geography:
</b>Austria^The main data of the mentioned species are given: typus,
synonyma, locus typicus, stratum typicum, locality, stratigraphy,
material and remarks. It is one of the important catalogues of tabulate
corals.^1";
s[1311] = "FLUGEL H.W. (2000).- Das Paläozoikum von Graz (Steiermark,
Österreich), Kenntnisstand 2000.- Sitzungsberichte, Österreichische
Akademie der Wissenschaften, Mathematisch-naturwissenschaftliche
Klasse, Abteilung I, Biologische Wissenshaften und Erdwissenschaften
206: 3-10.- <b>FC&#038;P 30-1</b>, p. 22, ID=7077^<b>Topic(s):
</b>geology; geology; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Paleozoic; <b>Geography: </b>Austria, Styria^^1";
s[1312] = "FLUGEL H.W., HUBMANN B. (2000).- Das Paläozoikum von Graz:
Stratigraphie und Bibliographie.- Österreichische Akademie der
Wissenschaften, Schriftenreihe der Erdwissenschaftlichen Kommissionen
13: 1-118.- <b>FC&#038;P 30-1</b>, p. 23, ID=7078^<b>Topic(s):
</b>geology; geology; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Paleozoic; <b>Geography: </b>Austria, Styria^^1";
s[1313] = "FLUGEL H.W. (1995).- Korallen aus dem oberen Ordovicium
SW-Sardiniens.- Sitzungsber. Oesterr. Akad. Wiss., math.-naturwiss.
Kl., Abt I, 1995, 202: 139-149.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-1</b>, p. 33,
ID=3012^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician U; <b>Geography: </b>Italy,
Sardinia^Sogdianophyllum sardinianum n.sp., Lambelasma sp.?, Celolasma
sp. and Nyctopora sp. from the Upper Ordovician of SW-Sardinia are at
present the eldest Rugosa of the Mediterranean region. Together with
brachiopods the fauna supported the assumption of warm water conditions
for this region at this time suggested by Brachiopods.^1";
s[1314] = "PICKETT J.W. (2007).- Late Silurian rugose corals from the
Cellon and Rauchkofelboden Sections (Carnic Alps, Austria).- Jahrbuch
der Geologischen Bundesanstalt 47, 3+4:
545-550.www.geologie.ac.at/filestore/download/JB1473_545_A.pdf.-
<b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p. 55, ID=2343^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian U;
<b>Geography: </b>Austria, Carnic Alps^^1";
s[1315] = "DIENI I., GIORDANO D., LOYDELL D.K., SASSI F.P. (2005).-
Discovery of Llandovery (Silurian) graptolites and probable Devonian
corals in the Southalpine Metamorphic Basement of the Eastern Alps
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(Agordo, NE Italy).- Geological Magazine 142, 1: 1-5.- <b>FC&#038;P
34</b>, p. 93, ID=1352^<b>Topic(s): </b>metamorphosed; Anthozoa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian;
<b>Geography: </b>Alps E, Italy^We report the discovery of Aeronian
(Middle Llandovery) graptolites,and corals of probable Devonian age, in
boudins hosted by greenschists,within the Southalpine Metamorphic
Basement. These discoveries provide key constrains to the depositional
age range of the protoliths. This remarkable occurrence of almost
undeformed graptolites and compound corals in boudins within a
metamorphic shear zone indicates very marked strain partitioning.^1";
s[1316] = "IORDAN M. (1974).- Studiul faunei Devonian inferiorare din
Dealvrile Bujoarele (Unitatea de Macin - Dobrogea N).- Inst. geol.,
Dari de Seama ale Sedintelor 1974, 60, 5: 35-70; Bucarest.-
<b>FC&#038;P 4-2</b>, p. 57, ID=5270^<b>Topic(s): </b>; paleontology;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian
L; <b>Geography: </b>Romania, Dobrogea^Study of the Lower Devonian
fauna in the Bujoarele Hills (Macin Unit, North Dobrogea). Described
and figured are 45 species of invertebrates (4 corals). The identified
species show the Siegenian-Emsian age of the deposits occurring here in
the Rhenish facies.^1";
s[1317] = "PAVLOVICJA P., KOSTICJ-PODGORSKA V. (1975).- Localisation
des calcaires du Dévonien moyen à l&#039;Est de Dorf Kalna, dans le Sud
de la Serbie. [en serbe] .- Ann. Geol. Penins. Balkan. 58: 155-166.-
<b>FC&#038;P 4-2</b>, p. 60, ID=5288^<b>Topic(s): </b>geology, reefs;
geology; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Heliolitida; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian M; <b>Geography: </b>Serbia S^Description
d&#039;Heliolites (Heliolites) porosus porosus. Des fragments de
Crinoïdes, de Stromatoporidea, de Tabulés et de Foraminifères
caractérisent un milieu récifal.^1";
s[1318] = "STEVANOVIC P., KOSTIC V. (1974).- Ester Fund von Mitteldevon
mit Heliolites porosus Lindstroem an der Westkueste des Ohrid-Sees
(Mazedonien).- Bulletin Sci., Cons. Acad. Yougosl. A 1974, 19, 11-12:
550-552.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-2</b>, p. 62, ID=5294^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Heliolitida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Heliolitida;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M; <b>Geography: </b>Macedonia Republic
of^^1";
s[1319] = "FLUGEL H.W., HUBAKER N. (1984).- Torusphyllum n.g., eine
neue Rugosa aus dem Mitteldevon des Hochlantsch.- Mitteilungen der
naturwissenschaftlichen Vereinigung Steiermark 114: 77-82.-
<b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p. 46, ID=0962^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa;
Rugosa, Torusphyllum; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M; <b>Geography: </b>Austria,
Hochlantsch^^1";
s[1320] = "KUSTER P. (1987).- Nachweis von Frasnium durch Scruttonia
julli (Pedder 1986) in den Flachwasserkalken der zentralen Karnischen
Alpen.- Muenster. Forsch. Geol. Palaeont. 66: 33-56 [in German, English
summary].- <b>FC&#038;P 16-1</b>, p. 61, ID=1964^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biostratigraphy; Rugosa, Scruttonia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fra; <b>Geography: </b>Austria,
Carnic Alps^Scruttonia julli (Pedder 1986) is described from
shallow-water limestones of the central Carnic Alps and thus there is
evidence of Upper Devonian in this region. Hence it follows a
discussion concerning the stratigraphical range of the Middle &#47;
Upper Devonian reef-complex of the Kellerwand and Hohe Warte area. The
Chinese subgenus Billingsastraea (Sichuanastraea) He 1978 is proven to
be a junior synonym of Scruttonia Cherepnina 1974, and is abandoned.^1";
s[1321] = "ULITINA L.M. (1986).- Pervaya nakhodka roda Microcyclus Meek
et Worthen (Rugozy) v Devone Zakavkazya.- Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal
1986, 3: 112-115 [first finding of the genus Microcyclus in the
Devonian of Transcaucasus; in Russian].- <b>FC&#038;P 16-1</b>, p. 63,
ID=1968^<b>Topic(s): </b>new records; Rugosa, Microcyclus;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian
Eif; <b>Geography: </b>Transcaucasus^The new species Microcyclus aequus
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Ulitina 1986, from the Middle Devonian (Eifelian, Mucrospirifer
deluvianoides-zone) from the western slope of the Kazma Mountain
(Dzhaanam-Deres-River) is described.^1";
s[1322] = "OEKENTORP-KUSTER P., OEKENTORP K. (1992).- Rugose
Korallenfaunen des Mittel- und Ober-Devons der zentralen Karnischen
Alpen.- Jb. Geol. B.-A. 135, 1 [Schoenlaub H.P. &#038; Daurer A. (eds):
Neuergebnisse aus dem Palaeozoikum der Ost- und Suedalpen]: 233-260.-
<b>FC&#038;P 21-1.1</b>, p. 43, ID=3216^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M
U; <b>Geography: </b>Austria, Carnic Alps^A rugose coral fauna is
described from thick shallow-water deposits on top of the Kellerwand -
Hohe Warte area (central Carnic Alps). Its stratigraphic use is
discussed with respect to the Middle &#47; Upper Devonian boundary. The
systematic studies were made with special regard to diagenetic
transformations in the microstructure of the coral skeleton which are
subject to a special chapter. [original summary] The following taxa are
described: Dendrostella trigemme (Quenstend 1879), Battersbyia sp.,
Acanthophyllum concavum (Walther 1928), Grypophyllum sp.,
Stringophyllum sp. A, Alaiophyllum jarushevskyi Gorjanov 1961, A.
wirbelauense (Pickett 1967), Temnophyllum cf. latum Walther 1928 and
Pexiphyllum sp. Investigation of the microstructure was especially done
with Dendrostella and Battersbyia specimens.^1";
s[1323] = "FLUGEL H.W. (1971).- Einige biostratigraphisch wichtige
Rugosa aus den Calceola-Schichten des Hochlantsch (Grazer
Palaeozoikum).- Mitt. naturwiss. Ver. Steiermark 100: 72-83.-
<b>FC&#038;P 1-2</b>, p. 13, ID=4638^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy;
Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian Eif; <b>Geography: </b>Austria, Styria^^1";
s[1324] = "JOSEPH J., TSIEN H.-H. (1975).- Calcaires mésodévoniens et
leurs faunes de tétracoralliaires en haute vallée d&#039;Ossau
(Pyrénées atlantiques).- Bulletin Soc. Hist. natur. de Toulouse 111,
1-2: 179-205.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-2</b>, p. 58, ID=5273^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian M; <b>Geography: </b>France, Pyrenees^Dans la partie
méridionale de la vallée du Gave d&#039;Ossau (zone axiale des Pyrénées
occidentales) affleurent plusieurs édifices calcaires mésodévoniens:
deux successions stratigraphiques caractéristiques sont décrites ici,
ainsi que la faune de Tétracoralliaires qu&#039;on y observe.^1";
s[1325] = "JOSEPH J., TSIEN H.-H. (1977).- Les Pyrenees dans la
paleogeographie devonienne. Nouveaux jalons fournis par les
Tetracoralliaires.- Memoires du BRGM 89 [J.P. Chevalier (ed.): Second
Symposium international sur les coraux et recifs coralliens fossiles;
Paris, 1975]: 112-115.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-1</b>, p. 19,
ID=5495^<b>Topic(s): </b>biogeography; Rugosa, biogeography;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian;
<b>Geography: </b>Pyrenees^[the majority of the Pyrenean rugose coral
species show European affinities]^1";
s[1326] = "JOSEPH J., TSIEN H.-H. (1976).- Rugosa du Couvinien et du
Givetien des Pyrenees Bearnaises. Affinites avec les faunas
d&#039;Europe occidentale.- Annales de la Societe geologique du Nord
97: 45-48.- <b>FC&#038;P 7-2</b>, p. 20, ID=5628^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biogeography; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Eif Giv; <b>Geography: </b>France,
Pyrenees^[brief account of Middle Devonian Pyrenean rugose coral faunas
and their affinities]^1";
s[1327] = "FLUGEL H.W. (1980).- Neaxon sp. aus der Gonioclymenia-Stufe
von Gratwein bei Graz.- Mitt. naturwiss. Ver. Steiermark 110: 55-56;
Graz.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 48, ID=5987^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa,
Neaxon; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian Fam; <b>Geography: </b>Austria, Graz^[description of
Neaxon sp. which is the first find of a representative from the
Cyathaxonia-fauna in the Upper Devonian of Graz, Austria]^1";
s[1328] = "FLUGEL H.W. (1980).- Calceola sandalina aus den
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Hubenhalt-Kalken der Teichalpe (Grazer Palaeozoikum, Eifelium).- Mitt.
naturwiss. Ver. Steiermark 110: 57-58; Graz.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p.
48, ID=5986^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, Calceola; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Eif; <b>Geography:
</b>Austria, Graz^[from the &#034;Calcareous slate of Hubenhalt&#034;
(Eifelian) underlying the &#034;Calceola beds&#034; Calceola sandalina
is recorded for the first time]^1";
s[1329] = "BUCHROITHNER M.F., FLUGEL E., FLUGEL H.W., STATTEGGER K.
(1980).- Die Devon Gerolle des Palaozoischen Flysch von Menorca und
ihre palaogeographische Bedeutung.- Neues Jahrbuch für Geologie und
Paläontologie, Abhandlungen 159: 172-224.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-2</b>, p. 50,
ID=0364^<b>Topic(s): </b>pebbles; stroms, Stachyodes; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian;
<b>Geography: </b>Spain, Menorca^Some of the limestone pebbles are
characterized by Stachyodes crassa.^1";
s[1330] = "BOGOYAVLENSKAYA O.V. (1983).- Srednedevonskie Stromatoporaty
Zakavkaz&#039;ya [Middle Devonian stromatoporates of Transcaucasus].-
Nizhnii yarus srednego devona na teritorii SSSR: 30-39 [Nauka,
Moskva].- <b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p. 54, ID=1033^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M; <b>Geography: </b>Transcaucasus^^1";
s[1331] = "RANTITSCH G. (1992).- Fazies und Diagenese devonischer
Riffkalke des Seeberger Aufbruches (Kaernten, Oesterreich).- Jb. Geol.
B.-A. 135, 1 [Schoenlaub H.P. &#038; Daurer A. (eds): Neuergebnisse aus
dem Palaeozoikum der Ost- und Suedalpen]: 173-285.- <b>FC&#038;P
21-1.1</b>, p. 57, ID=3269^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, facies, diagenesis;
strom-renalcid reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera Cyanophyta;
Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography:
</b>Austria, Carintia^Devonian limestones of the &#034;Seeberger
Aufbruch&#034; (Karawanken) has been subdivided into eight microfacies
types, all of them being related to near-reef-environments. A
Stromatoporoid-Renalcid-facies represents the reef-core-facies. The
diagenetic succession has been subdivided in five phases by means of
cementstratigraphy and the cathodoluminescence.^1";
s[1332] = "HLADIL J. (1974).- Tabulate corals from the Paleozoic
basement of the Carpathian Foredeep (borehole Nitkovice-2).- Vestnik
Ustredniho ustavu geologickeho 49: 219-222.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-2</b>, p.
47, ID=0356^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Giv Fra; <b>Geography:
</b>Slovakia, Carpathians^Rich fauna of tabulate corals of Caliapora
Schlueter, Crassialveolites Sokolov, Crassialveolitella gen.n. and
Seoliopora Lang, Smith &#038; Thomas, is limited to the Givetian
limestones while, within the Frasnian limestones, only branching
coralla of the genus Scoliopora have been found.^1";
s[1333] = "MIHALY S. (1982).- Eine neue Tabulata-Art aus dem
Mitteldevon von Szendro (NO-Ungarn).- Magyar all. foldt. Intez. evi.
Jel. 1980: 261-266.- <b>FC&#038;P 12-1</b>, p. 41, ID=0561^<b>Topic(s):
</b>taxonomy, stratigraphy; Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M; <b>Geography: </b>Hungary
NE^The new tabulate species Squameoalveolites iveni n.sp. is described
from the Szendro mountains, being of stratigraphic significance in the
subdivision of the Devonian sequence of the mountains. The age is
Middle Devonian: Eifelian to lower Givetian. This species is known from
Hungary (Mihaly 1978: Alveolites sp.) as well as from the Rheinisches
Schiefergebirge (Iven 1980: Squameoalveolites sp.).^1";
s[1334] = "KOSTIC V., RATCEVIC D. (????).- Fund eines devonischen
Tabulatenkoralls Caliapora in Vulkanogeno-Sedimentgesteinen oestlich
von Rudna Glava.- Ann. Geol. Penins. Balkan. 37, 2: 59-68; Belgrade.-
<b>FC&#038;P 3-1</b>, p. 26, ID=4883^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata,
Caliapora; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian M; <b>Geography: </b>Serbia^Schwachmetamorphosierte
Vulkanogeno-Sedimentgebilde haben eine regionale Verbreitung im Rahmen
des Karpato-Balkanischen Bogens. Auf diesen Schluss weisen die
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Resultate neuerer Forschungen in Jugoslawien und in Rumaenien hin, da
die erwaehnten Gebilde vom untersuchten Getaende mit Unterbrechungen in
Richtung NNW bis zur Donau verfolgt werden koennen, wo sie im Guertel
von Boljetin und dem Kozicafluss die Grundlage fuer die bisher
bekannten Gebilde des &#034;unteren Karbons&#034; bilden. In Richtung
SSO wurden analoge Gebilde im Rahmen der Serie von &#034;Crgn Vrh&#034;
und der &#034;Inovischen&#034; Serie boebachtet, woraus zu schliessen
ist, dass es sich auch hier um Devongebilde handelt, die ihre
Fortsetzung in Bulgarien im Rahmen von Belogradzik und der
Berkovantiklinale finden. Die Vulkano-Sedimentgebilde haben unter den
Bedingungen der Zeolithfazies ihre Metamorphose erfahren. * Ihr Alter
wurde auf Grund des Tabulatenkoralls Caliapora sp. indet. - mittleres
Devon bestimmt. Die palaeontologische Angabe ist bedeutend, da sie auf
die Entstehungszeit herzynischer Orogenese und &#034;initialer&#034;
basischer Magmate hinweist.^1";
s[1335] = "MIHALY S. (1978).- Mittel-devonischen Tabulaten des
Szendroer Gebirges. [Ungarisch und deutscher Text].- Geol. Hung. Ser.
Geol. 18: 117-191.- <b>FC&#038;P 8-1</b>, p. 43, ID=5683^<b>Topic(s):
</b>; Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M; <b>Geography: </b>Hungary^The
publication works out in detail the Tabulata coming from the only known
Middle Devonian Hungarian locality. The following species are dealt
with: Chaetetes magnus Lec., Heliolites porosus (Goldf.), Favosites
goldfussi goldfussi (d&#039;Orb.), Favosites goldfussi eifeliensis
(Pen.), Favosites robustus Lec., Favosites antipertusus Lec., Favosites
sp., Pachyfavosites polymorphus (Goldf.), Caliapora cf. sp., Thamnopora
reticulata (Blainv.), Thamnopora cf.micropora Lec., Thamnopora sp.,
Gracilopora cf. acuta Chud., Striatopora sp., Alveolites fornicatus
Schlut., Alveolites minutus Lec., Alveolites taenioformis Schlut.,
Syringopora eifeliensis Schlut., Syringopora crispa Schlut., Tabulata
sp.indet.^1";
s[1336] = "MIHALY S. (1978).- Neue palaeontologische Angaben zur
Kenntnis des Devons von Szendro. [in Ungarisch, mit deutschen Resume].-
Magy. All. Foldt. Int. Evi. Jelentese 1976: 95-112. [ wpisac ! ].-
<b>FC&#038;P 8-1</b>, p. 44, ID=5684^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian
M; <b>Geography: </b>Hungary^The paper deals with new data about the
Middle Devonian Tabulata based upon the new specimens coming from
drilling holes. The described species are: Heliolites vulgaris
Chernyshev, Favosites goldfussi d&#039;Orb., Pachyfavosites polymorphus
(Goldf.), Alveolites fornicatus Schlut., Alveolites minutus Lec.,
Alveolites megastomus Stein., Thamnopora reticulata (Blainv.),
Caliapora battersbyi, Thamnopora boloniensis (Gossel.).^1";
s[1337] = "FLUGEL E., FLUGEL H.W. (1979).- Tabulata, Sclerospongia und
Stromatopora aus dem Devon von Menorca.- Mitt osterr. geol. Ges. 70,
1977: 49-73.- <b>FC&#038;P 11-1</b>, p. 49, ID=1767^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Tabulata, Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria Porifera; Tabulata;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Giv; <b>Geography: </b>Spain,
Menorca^Description of Tabulata, Sclerospongia and Stromatoporoids
(list p. 63) of probably Givetian age from Menorca. The fossils occur
together with Rugosa and different Frasne-limestones in form of gravels
and components of Framennian (?) mud flows within a flysch-sequence.
The coral fauna is very similar to coral faunas of analogous sequences
of the Great Kabyle, whereas the Stromatoporoid fauna shows a
cosmopolitic character. The problem of the origin of the fossil-bearing
!?.! gravels is unsolved. ^1";
s[1338] = "HUBMANN B. (1997).- Reaktionen favositider Korallen auf
Sedimentbelastung: Fallstudie aus dem Devon des Grazer Palaeozoikums,
Oesterreich.- Zentralblatt für Geologie und Paläontologie I. 1996, 5/6:
415-421.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-2</b>, p. 59, ID=3737^<b>Topic(s):
</b>ecology; Tabulata, Favositida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Austria,
Styria^Tabulate corals may play an important role in estimating the
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history of sedimentation within a depositional area. Special reactions
of the coral colonies as well as reactions of single corallites may
indicate the size and rate of the sediments which were introduced into
their habitat. Examples from the Devonian of the Graz Palaeozoic
(Austria) are demonstrated.^1";
s[1339] = "HUBMANN B. (1991).- Alveolitidae, Heliolitidae und
Helicosalpinx aus den Barrandeikalken (Eifelium) des Grazer Devons.-
Jb. Geol. B.-A. 134, 1: 37-51. [in German, with English summary].-
<b>FC&#038;P 20-2</b>, p. 61, ID=2953^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy;
Tabulata, Heliolitida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata
Heliolitida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Eif; <b>Geography:
</b>Austria, Styria^Representatives of tabulate corals
(Squameoalveolites and Platyaxum), Heliolitids and
hard-substrate-tracefossils in favositid corals are described from the
Barrandei Limestones (Middle Devonian, Eifelian) of the Palaeozoic of
Graz, which are new for this succession. [original summary; the
described taxa are: Squameoalveolites robustus (Pradacova 1938),
Platyaxum (Roseoporella) taenioforme gracile n.ssp., Heliolites Typus
A, Heliolites Typus B, Heliolites Typus C, Helicosalpinx asturiana
Oekentorp 1969 and Favosites cf. radiciformis Frech]^1";
s[1340] = "SYTOVA V.A., CHUDINOVA I.I., ULITINA L.M. (1974).- Devon.
Tetrakorally, Tabulaty i Geliolitoidei. [in Russian].- Atlas iskopaemoy
fauny Armyanskoy SSSR [atlas of fossil fauna of the Armenian SSSR; in
Russian]; AN Arm. SSR: 31-45, pls 1-11; Erevan. [atlas of fossils] -
<b>FC&#038;P 3-1</b>, p. 14, ID=6256^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata,
Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Armenia^^1";
s[1341] = "MAY A., POHLER S.M.L. (2009).- Corales y estromatopôridos de
Devônico Inferior de los Alpes Cârnicos.- Comunicaciones de las XXV
Jornadas de la Sociedad Espanola de Paleontologia. [abstract] -
<b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 80, ID=6487^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy, facies;
Tabulata, Rugosa, stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria Porifera;
Tabulata Rugosa Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L;
<b>Geography: </b>Alps, Carnic^Aunque en el Devonico Medio los
arrecifes tenian una amplia distribucion (casi mundial), durante el
Praguiense (Devonico Inferior), los arrecifes fueron escasos. En la
formacion &#034;Calizas de Hohe Warte&#034; en el Macizo de Seewarte y
Hohe Warte en los Alpes Cârnicos (Hubmann et al., 2003). en la frontera
entre Austria e Italia esta represenatado uno de estos pocos arrecifes
praguienses. * Se estudia la formacion &#034;Calizas de Hohe
Warte&#034; en los afloramientos situados en la base del acantilado de
la Seewarte. Esta formacion representa al Praguiense y una parte del
Emsiense inferior (Hubmann et al., 2003). La secuencia empieza con
calizas de crinoideos; sobre ellas se desarrollan estructuras
arrecifales; especialmente en la parte superior se observan arrecifes
parches bien desarrollados. Los bioconstructores son estromatopôridos,
corales tabulados, corales rugosos y Fistullella undosa Shuysky, que se
interpréta como un hidrozoo problemâtico. La facies de las
&#034;Calizas de Hohe Warte&#034; ha sido descrita por Pohler et al.
(2007). A continuacion, se proporciona una lista con los fosiles
identificados en las laminas delgadas: * corales tabulados: Heliolites
aff. werneri Oekentorp &#038; Brühl, 1999, Helioplasma aff. aliena
Galle, 1973, Favosites styriacus Penecke, 1894, Platyaxum
(Roseoporella) altechedatense (Dubatolov, 1959), Scoliopora
(Protoscoliopora) puberulus (Janet in Dubatolov et al., 1968) (muy
frecuente), Coenites falsus Dubatolov, 1963, Aulopora (Mastopora) sp. *
corales rugosos: Fasciphyllum sp., Stauromatidium aff. marylandicum
(Swartz, 1913), Cystimorpha indet. * estromatoporidos: Actinostroma? ex
gr. clathratum Nicholson, 1886?, Plectostroma latens (Pocta, 1894) (muy
frecuente), Schistodictyon? sp., estromatopôridos indet. *
microproblematica: Fistulella undosa Shuysky, 1973 (muy frecuente),
Renalcis granosus Vologdin, 1932.^1";
s[1342] = "GALLI G. (1985).- Depositional Environments in the Devonian
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Limestone Succession of the Cima Ombladet (Carnic Alps, Italy).- Facies
12: 97-112.- <b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p. 66, ID=1080^<b>Topic(s):
</b>carbonates; carbonates; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Italy, Carnic Alps^This study deals
with a paleoenvironnental analysis of the shallow-water limestones in
the Cima Ombladet succession (Carnic Alps, Italy), which range in age
from Givetian to Frasnian. The major depositional environments are reef
flat, open lagoon, semiresttricted lagoon and sand cays. Their vertical
and lateral variations suggest a regressive sequence. Rocks deposited
within these sub-environments can be subdivided into twelve sub-units
on the basis of lithological and faunal content. Rocks of the reef flat
consist of an alternation of sparitic facies (detrital crinoidal
facies, detrital crinoid-stromatoporoid facies, and detrital Thamnopora
facies) and micritic facies (crinoidal facies, micritic Thamnopora
facies). The open lagoon is characterized by
Stringocephalus-Trypanopora facies, a thin-shelled brachiopod facies
and a detrital brachiopod facies. The semirestricted lagoon environment
includes the dark Amphipora facies and the dark ostracod-calcisphere
micrite facies, which underwent reworking by means of lagoonal storms
(detrital Amphipora facies). The sand cay consists of an intraclastic
facies. The facies interrelationships can be explained by a general
change in water energy responsible for the progradation of
bioclast-intraclast sand bodies and the shift into the lagoons. This
process has a modern analogue in most of the reefs inside the Great
Barrier Reef, Australia. (Original Summary)^1";
s[1343] = "KREUTZER L.H. (1990).- Mikrofazies, Stratigraphie und
Palaeogeographie des Zentralkarnischen Hauptkammes zwischen Seewarte
und Cellon.- Jb. Geol. B.-A. 133: 275-343. [in German, with English
summary].- <b>FC&#038;P 20-1.1</b>, p. 68, ID=2850^<b>Topic(s):
</b>carbonates; carbonates; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Austria, Alps S^By a combination of
microfacies analysis, stratigraphical and tectonical methods, the
Devonian of the central Carnic Alps between Seewarte and Cellon was
investigated in comparison with neighbouring areas. 14 profiles were
taken, which were only accessible by alpinistic methods. 10
microfacies-types with 7 subtypes could be distinguished. Conodont
samples and reef-fossils provided data for stratigraphical
classification. Previous workers suggest that the Devonian rocks in the
western Seewarte area developed in subtidal facies and in the eastern
Cellon area, in forereef to pelagic facies. The central Kellerwand and
Hohe Warte was believed to represent an east-west orientated transition
between the different facies types. The influence of the two
subordinate nappes (Cellon subordinate-nappe and Kellerwand
subordinate-nappe) was considered unimportant. As a result all further
workers suggested a facies differentiation from the west to the east.
New investigations discussed in this paper indicate that both the
subordinate nappes are facies nappes: The Kellerwand nappe is developed
in intertidal, back-reef or reef facies with more than 150 meters of
Givetian reefs, the Cellon nappe in transition or pelagic facies.
Overthrusting came from the south-southwest. After moving back the
complicated tectonics (Abb. 33) there is a obvious north-south
differentiation of facies. In comparison the facies change from the
west to the east in the area is unimportant. Based upon facies
differentiation, stratigraphy, tectonics and with analogies to
neighbouring areas, a paleogeographical reconstruction for the central
Carnic Alps was developed (Abb. 33-35). In spite of the difficulties
encountered while sampling vertical walls and the destruction of
fossils and sediment structure by diagenesis, an important gap was
filled in the geology of the Carnic Alps.^1";
s[1344] = "HUBMANN B. (1995).- Middle Devonian shallow marine deposits
of the Graz Palaeozoic: fact and fiction for deposition under
ecological stress.- Beiträge zur Paläontologie 20: 107-112.-
<b>FC&#038;P 25-2</b>, p. 69, ID=3172^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, ecology;
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reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian;
<b>Geography: </b>Austria, Styria^Physical &#47; chemical ecoparameters
which may have prevented the creation of a flourishing reef ecosystem
within a Middle Devonian fossil rich coral-stromatoporoid succession
are evaluated and factors responsible for development past a biostromal
pioneer stage are discussed.^1";
s[1345] = "HUBMANN B. (1993).- Ablagerungsraum, Mikrofazies und
Paloekologie der Barrandeikalk-Formation (Eifelium) des Grazer
Palaeozoikums.- Jb. Geol. B.-A. 136, 2: 393-461.- <b>FC&#038;P
23-1.1</b>, p. 60, ID=4128^<b>Topic(s): </b>carbonates microfacies;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Eif; <b>Geography:
</b>Austria, Styria^The &#034;Barrandei Limestone&#034; Formation of
the Palaeozoic of the Graz area (Austria) represents a highly
fossiliferous sequence whose stratigraphic boundaries are not clearly
identificable at this stage. Locally the sequence may range from Upper
Emsian to lower Givetian. In this paper the depositional conditions of
the formation are discussed. Four types of microfacies and thirteen
types of submicrofacies have been recognized. The comparison of
Wilson&#039;s types of microfacies with the Barrandei Limestone
sequence suggests that this limestone was deposited in restricted,
semirestricted and open platform environments and on the platform
margin and foreslope. Microfacies and palaeoecological data indicate a
depositional environment of very shallow water, with some biohermal and
biostromal (reefal) development as well as areas of deeper water, i.e.
quiet depositional conditions. Distribution patterns and growth habits,
i.e. skeletal morphology and shape of colonies, especially of
stromatoporoids and tabulate corals (favositids) and special
composition of the faunal content (e.g. Thamnopora-Amphipora
associations) indicate typical back reef biocoenoses. Also trace
element concentrations support the sedimentological and
palaeoecological evidence of the depositional environment. Deposition
of higher energy mud facies is predominant. Also characteristic are
sequences with a &#034;muddying-upward trend&#034; which indicates
sedimentation under stormy conditions (&#034;tempestites&#034;). The
introduction into the system of large amounts of fine grained clastic
material is a cyclic event that accounts for the alternating deposition
of limestones, marls and shales and for the highly variable amounts of
acid-insoluble residue in the limestone sequence itself. It is
suggested that the cyclicity is a function of eustatic fluctuations
(transgressions and regressions) as observed from the &#034;Rheinische
Schiefergebirge&#034;. Some taxa indicate palaeobiogeographical
connections with the Rhenohercynian basin and the Aquitaine-Cantabrian
terrane.^1";
s[1346] = "KREUTZER L.H. (1992).- Photoatlas zu den variszischen
Karbonat-Gesteinen der Karnischen Alpen (Oesterreich &#47; Italien).-
Abhandlungen der Geologischen Bundesanstalt 47: 1-129.- <b>FC&#038;P
21-2</b>, p. 58, ID=3360^<b>Topic(s): </b>carbonates; carbonates;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Variscan orogeny;
<b>Geography: </b>Austria, Italy, Alps S^The Carnic Alps of Southern
Austria and Northern Italy represent one of the very few localities on
the Earth in which an uninterrupted fossiliferous sequence is exposed
and well documented from Ordovician to Middle Triassic times. This
paper describes and illustrates the Lower Paleozoic part of the
mountain chain and in particular the Central Carnic Alps, where
fieldwork only was possible by alpinistic methods (Kreutzer 1986,
1990). During the Devonian in the Carnic Alps an ecological reef
complex occurs with all facies belts ranging from intertidal to pelagic
environments following upon an Ordovician &#47; Silurian carbonate
platform with pioneer fauna. The Lower Paleozoic rocks are
chronologically documented and illustrated on 46 plates. The
paleogeographical implications of the tectonically complicated Carnic
Alps are presented in an updated version. Important sections are shown
with stratigraphical specifications.^1";
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s[1347] = "AKOPIAN T. (ed.) (1974).- Atlas de la faune fossile de RSS
d&#039;Arménie [en Russe].- Académie des Sciences de la RSS
d&#39;Arménie, Eravan: 838 pp., 199 pls.- <b>FC&#038;P 3-1</b>, p. 14,
ID=5083^<b>Topic(s): </b>atlas of fossils; atlas of fossils;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian -
Cretaceous; <b>Geography: </b>Armenia^36 articles traitant de la
stratigraphie de l&#039;Arménie et de la plupart des groupes
d&#039;Invertébrés du Dévonien au Quaternaire, ainsi que de quelques
Mammifères. * Articles sur les Cnidaires: - Dévonien: Tetracoralla,
Tabulata et Heliolitoidea, par V. A. Sytova, I. I. Chudinova et L. M.
Ulitina: pp 31-45, pls 1-11; - Carbonifère: Anthozoa (Syrinoporida,
Streptelasmatida, Columnariida, Cystiphyllida), par A. S. Papojan et I.
I. Chudinova: pp 69-76, pls 24-30; - Permien: Anthozoa (Tabulata,
Tetracoralla), par T. G. IIyina et I. I. Chudinova: pp 103-110, pls
43-48; - Trias: Tabulata, Tetracoralla, par I. I. Tchudinova: pp
149-150, pl. 68; - Crétace: Hexacoralla (Scleractinia), par E. I.
Kuzmicheva: pp 208-211, pl. 95.^1";
s[1348] = "PAPOYAN A.S. (1977).- The coral complexes of the Early
Carboniferous in the South Transcaucasus and its relation with some
biogeographical provinces.- Memoires du BRGM 89 [J.P. Chevalier (ed.):
Second Symposium international sur les coraux et recifs coralliens
fossiles; Paris, 1975]: 197-202.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-1</b>, p. 26,
ID=0063^<b>Topic(s): </b>biogeography; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L;
<b>Geography: </b>Transcaucasus^Recognizes 4
stratigraphically-restricted coral complexes in Transcaucasian
province, which is an area of mixed Eurasiatic faunas.^1";
s[1349] = "FERRARI A., PERRI C., VAI G.B. (1977).- Middle Carboniferous
corals and conodonts from the Hercynian Farma &#034;Massif&#034;
Tuscany, Italy.- Giornal. Geol., Ann. Mus. geol. Bologna ser. 2, 42, 1:
133-164.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-2</b>, p. 70, ID=0806^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous M; <b>Geography: </b>Italy, Tuscany^^1";
s[1350] = "DELVOLVE J.J. (coord.) (1998).- Carbonifere a facies Culm.-
Synthese geologique et geophysique des Pyrenees 1, Cycle Hercynien [A.
Barnolas &#038; J. C. Chiron (coord.), 730 pp; Edition BRGM - ITGE,
Orleans &#038; Madrid]: 303-338.- <b>FC&#038;P 28-1</b>, p. 13,
ID=4243^<b>Topic(s): </b>geology; geology; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous;
<b>Geography: </b>Pyrenees^[contains section on corals by Pierre
Semenoff-Tian-Chansky (p. 307, tab. 7.4)]^1";
s[1351] = "KOSTIC B., PAJIC V. (1972).- Die Mikrofauna und Korallen der
Baschkirstufe des mittleren Karbons in Westserbien.- Ann. Geol. Penins.
Balkan. 37, 1: 101-107.- <b>FC&#038;P 2-2</b>, p. 17,
ID=4804^<b>Topic(s): </b>microfossils, ; paleontology; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Bashk;
<b>Geography: </b>Serbia W^^1";
s[1352] = "MIHALY S. (1973).- Revision der Unterkarbonischen Korallen
des Koeszar-Hegy von Szabadttyan.- Magyar Allarmi Foeldt Int. évi.
Jelent. 1971: 249-276 [in Hungarian, with German summary].-
<b>FC&#038;P 3-1</b>, p. 27, ID=4885^<b>Topic(s): </b>revision;
Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous Vise; <b>Geography: </b>Hungary ^Die Fauna, die in
den beiden Strukturbohrungen von 1969-1970 angetroffen worden ist, hat
die Revision der frueheren Ergebnisse berechtig. Im Kalksteim des
bituminoesen Kalkstein Komplexes - dessen Maechtigkeit auf Grund der
Bohrungen zwischen 40 und 70m variiert - wurden 10 Anthozoa-Arten
gefunden, von denen 3 Arten den Tabulaten, 6 Arten der Pterocorallien,
1 Art den Heterocorallien angehoeren. Besonders wichtige Angerbe fuer
die Stratigraphie ist die grosse Anzahl der Heterocorallia Art
Hexaphyllia mirabilis (Duncan) denn dies beschraenkt das Alter des
Sedimentes eindentig auf die Visee-Stufe des Unter Karbons, genauer
gesagt auf die Dibunophyllum - 2 biozone des oberen Viseen. Auf Grund
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der stratigraphischen Reichweite der anderen Arten ist jedoch wohl
moeglich, dass der ganze Komplex dem Viseen + der Basis des unteren
Namur angehoert. Fuer die Richtigkeit der Altersbestimmung spricht auch
des Vorhandensein der Art Gigantoproductus transdanubiana
(Foeldvari).^1";
s[1353] = "FELSER K.O., FLUGEL H.W. (1976).- Nachweis von Hexaphyllia
sp. in den Vise1-Kalken der Magnesitlagerstatte Ycitsch [??]
(Steirische Grauwackenzone).- Osterreichische Akad. Wissenschaften,
Mathematisch-naturwissenschaftliche Klasse, Anzeige 9: 125-127.-
<b>FC&#038;P 6-2</b>, p. 16, ID=0127^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy;
Heterocorallia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Heterocorallia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Vise; <b>Geography: </b>Austria,
Styria^Describes one specimen^1";
s[1354] = "FELSER K.O. (1976).- Dibunophyllum cf. bipartitum (McCoy)
aus dem schiefrigen Kalk des Haiiselberges bei Leoben (Oestliche
Grauwackezone).- Osterreichische Akad. Wissenschaften,
Mathematisch-naturwissenschaftliche Klasse, Anzeige 11: 189-192.-
<b>FC&#038;P 6-2</b>, p. 16, ID=0126^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa,
Dibunophyllum; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>Austria, Leoben^Describes one
specimen.^1";
s[1355] = "FLUGEL H.W., FLUGEL E. (1996).- Umwachsung eines Gastropoden
durch eine rugose Koralle: Ein Hinweis auf die primare
Skelettmineralogie der Rugosa.- Paläontologische Zeitschrift 70, 1-2:
53-65.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-1</b>, p. 28, ID=3000^<b>Topic(s):
</b>mineralogy, calcite vs aragonite; Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous U;
<b>Geography: </b>Austria, Carnic Alps^A primary calcitic skeleton
mineralogy is indicated for the rugose coral Geyerophyllum carnicum
Heritsch from the Late Carboniferous of the Carnic Alps (Austria) by
the partial inclusion of a juvenile gastropod shell within the skeleton
of the coral and by the carbonate cement sequence within the coral
skeleton.^1";
s[1356] = "FLUGEL H.W. (1972).- Revision der von I. Heritsch 1918, 1934
und A. Kuntschnig 1926 aus dem Unterkarbon von Noetsch
(Noetschgraben-Gruppe) beschriebenen Rugosa.- Osterreichische Akad.
Wissenschaften, Mathematisch-naturwissenschaftliche Klasse, Anzeige
1973, 109: 43-50.- <b>FC&#038;P 1-2</b>, p. 13, ID=4640^<b>Topic(s):
</b>revision; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>Austria,
Noetsch^^1";
s[1357] = "PERRET M.F., SEMENOFF-TIAN-CHANSKY P. (1971).- Coralliaires
des calcaires carbonifères d&#039;Ardengost (Hautes-Pyrénées).-
Bulletin Soc. Hist. natur. de Toulouse 107, 3-4: 567-594.- <b>FC&#038;P
1-2</b>, p. 17, ID=4660^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Vise;
<b>Geography: </b>France, Pyrenees^L&#039;ensemble des Calcaires
carbonifères d&#039;Ardengost (H.-P.) se caractérise par la présence
d&#039;une faune assez variée et bien conservée de Coralliaires dont
sont décrites les formes les plus significatives; il s&#039;agit
essentiellement de Tétracoralliaires appartenant aux Lithostrotionidae,
Aulophyllidae, Cyathopsidae, Axophyllidae. Des indications sont données
quant aux affinités et à l&#039;âge de ces organismes qui relèvent pour
la plupart du Viséen supérieur.^1";
s[1358] = "PAPOYAN A.S. (1975).- O sistematicheskom polozhenii roda
Cystophrentis iz Nizhnekamennougol&#039;nykh otlozheniy yuzhnogo
Zakavkaz&#039;ya (Armeniya). [systematics of Cystophrentis from the
Lower Carboniferous of South Transcaucasus (Armenia)] .- Drevniye
Cnidaria [B.S. Sokolov (ed.)], 1: 205-210.- <b>FC&#038;P 5-1</b>, p.
29, ID=5359^<b>Topic(s): </b>systematics; Rugosa, Cystophrentis;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>Armenia^[morphology of one
species and systematic relationships of the genus]^1";
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s[1359] = "PLUSQUELLEC Y. (1989).- Increase in Turnacipora (Tabulata),
from the Tournaisian of Transcaucasia.- Mem. Ass. Australas.
Palaeontols 8 [Jell P. A. &#038; Pickett J. W. (eds): Fossil Cnidaria 5
(Proceedings of the Fifth International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria
including Archaeocyatha and Spongiomorphs)]: 99-107.- <b>FC&#038;P
20-1.1</b>, p. 61, ID=2527^<b>Topic(s): </b>increase; Tabulata,
Turnacipora; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous Tour; <b>Geography: </b>Transcaucasus^Study of
increase in a specimen of Turnacipora using serial acetate peels shows
several types of increase within one corallum. All belong to the broad
category of intravisceral increase but none begins with a simple basal
mural pore (i.e. lateral increase). Of 4 cases of increase described 3
are variations on a basic type: 1, a basal mural pore partitioned by a
structure derived from the wall, 2, a partitioned basal mural pore of
mixed origin (partly angle mural pore), and 3, a basal mural pore
derived from an angle mural pore (- intravisceral - poral increase). In
the fourth case, the new wall stems partly from an altered tabella,
partly from a pair of mural processes (- intravisceral - epitabular
budding). This case may be teratological. Increase with a partitional
basal mural pore and/or screen-like basal mural pore may have evolved
in the Micheliniinae during the Tournaisian.^1";
s[1360] = "FLUGEL E., KRAINER K. (1992).- Allogenic and autogenic
controls of reef mound formation: Late Carboniferous auloporid coral
buildups from the Carnic Alps, Italy.- N. Jb. Geol. Palaeont. Abh. 185,
1: 39-62.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-2</b>, p. 54, ID=3353^<b>Topic(s):
</b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous U; <b>Geography: </b>Italy, Carnic
Alps^The development of small-scaled auloporid coral mounds within the
transgressive Late Carboniferous (early Kasimovian) highstand system
tract of the Carnic Alps south of the Italian &#47; Austrian border was
chiefly controlled by global and regional conditions (rising sea-level
and reduced terrigenous influx), rather than by autogenic biological
factors. The tabulate coral Multithecopora did not framebuild but
baffled homogenous micritic mud. This effect was enhanced by episodic
slight increases of turbulence levels. Otherwise the mound sediment is
the same as in background situations (calcareous siltite). This model
differs from current reef mound models but may be applied to many
fossil occurrences.^1";
s[1361] = "PAPOYAN A.S., CHUDINOVA I.I. (1974).- Karbon. Korally
(Syringoporida, Streptelasmatida, Columnariida, Cystiphyllida). [in
Russian].- Atlas iskopaemoy fauny Armyanskoy SSSR [atlas of fossil
fauna of the Armenian SSSR; in Russian]; AN Arm. SSR: 69-76, pls 24-30;
Erevan. [atlas of fossils] - <b>FC&#038;P 3-1</b>, p. 14,
ID=6255^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata, Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Tabulata Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous;
<b>Geography: </b>Armenia^^1";
s[1362] = "PERRET M.F. (1973).- Rôle des organismes dans
l&#039;édification des dépôts carbonates de plate-forme: les calcaires
carbonifères d&#039;Ardengost.- Bulletin Centre Rech. Pau SNPA 7, 1:
239-244.- <b>FC&#038;P 3-1</b>, p. 27, ID=4888^<b>Topic(s):
</b>carbonate platforms; calcareous algae; <b>Systematics: </b>algae;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Vise; <b>Geography: </b>France,
Pyrenees^Parmi les nombreux organismes présents dans la formation
calcaire carbonifère d&#039;Ardengost, les Algues ont joué un rôle
prépondérant en participant activement à la sédimentogenèse.^1";
s[1363] = "NAKAZAWA K., ISHII K., KATO M., OKIMURA Y., NAKAMURA K.,
HARALAMBOUS D. (1975).- Upper Permian fossils from Island of Salamis,
Greece.- Kyoto Univ., Faculty Science Mem., Ser. Geol. Mineral. 41, 2:
21-44.- <b>FC&#038;P 5-1</b>, p. 29, ID=5358^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
paleontology; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Permian U; <b>Geography: </b>Greece, Salamis^[lists of corals are
given; 3 species are described and illustrated]^1";
s[1364] = "HOLZER H.-L., RAMOVS A. (1979).- Neue rugose Korallen aus
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dem Unterperm der Karawanken.- Geologija Razprave in Porocila 1: 1-20.-
<b>FC&#038;P 9-2</b>, p. 40, ID=0313^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian L;
<b>Geography: </b>Alps, Karawanken^^1";
s[1365] = "KROPACHEVA G.S. (2000).- Novye vidy pozdnepermskikh rugoz
Zakavkaz&#039;ya.- Sankt-Peterburgskiy Gosudarstvennyi Universitet 11
[Voprosy Palaeontologii]: 24-32.- <b>FC&#038;P 32-1</b>, p. 22,
ID=1719^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian U; <b>Geography:
</b>Transcaucasus^Description of the new taxa Lophocarinophyllum
pulchrum, Ipciphyllum originale, Ipciphyllum araxense, Ipciphyllum
admirabilis, Paraipciphyllum transcaucasicum, Wentzelophyllum
grandivesiculosum, Wentzelophyllum parvum, Wentzelophyllum gnishikense
from the Middle Permian (Guadalupian) Gnishik Horizon (Murgabian) of
the Transcaucausus region, Armenia.^1";
s[1366] = "ILYINA T.G., CHUDINOVA I.I. (1974).- Perm. Korally
(Tabulata, Tetracoralla). [in Russian].- Atlas iskopaemoy fauny
Armyanskoy SSSR [atlas of fossil fauna of the Armenian SSSR; in
Russian]; AN Arm. SSR: 103-110, pls 43-48; Erevan. [atlas of fossils] -
<b>FC&#038;P 3-1</b>, p. 14, ID=6253^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata,
Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Permian; <b>Geography: </b>Armenia^^1";
s[1367] = "FLUGEL E. (1987).- Reef Mound Entstehung: Algen-Mounds im
Unterperm der Karnischen Alpen.- Facies 17: 73-90.- <b>FC&#038;P
16-2</b>, p. 28, ID=2070^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, algal mounds; reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>algae; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian L;
<b>Geography: </b>Alps, Carnic^The coral patch-reef of Laisacker
(Neuburg a.d. Donau, Southern Franconian Alb) exhibits three facies
zones: the reef core consists of reef debris, there is almost no reef
framework. The core facies, interfingering with the reef debris facies
is built up by fine-grained reef detritus with intercalated
coarse-grained layers of partly high porosity (up to 24%). They mainly
consist of coral fragments (up to 83%) and reach 0.80 m in thickness.
These coarse-grained layers have been formed by storms. The interreef
facies corresponds to massive limestones. Destruction of the reef
framework was favoured by bioerosion. The high still open porosity of
the coarse-grained reef rubble was caused by high freshwater flow rates
delimiting cementation and favouring dissolution.^1";
s[1368] = "FLUGEL E., KOCHANSKY-DEVIOE V., RAMOVS A. (1984).- A Middle
Permian calcisponge &#47; algal &#47; cement Reef: Straza near Bled,
Slovenia.- Facies 10: 179-256.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-2</b>, p. 54,
ID=0595^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera
algae; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian M; <b>Geography:
</b>Slovenia^Middle Permian reef limestones exposed at the localities
of the Straza quarry, Straza Hill and Bohinjska Bela near Bled
(northwestern Slovenia) have been studied with respect to microfacies
and paleontological criteria.Allochthonous carbonates (limestone
breccia represented by cement-rich litho/bioclastic rudstones;
matrix-rich poorly sorted litho/bioclastic rud/floatstones;
coarse-grainedlithoclastic packstones) are present in far greater
quantities than autochthonous carbonates (calcisponge boundstones and
Archaeolithoporella/calcisponge boundstones with synsedimentary
botryoidal carbonate cements; bioclastic crinoidal packstones) in the
Straza quarry. Straza Hill is charcterized by fine-arenitic bioclastic
grainstones with foraminifers and algae.^1";
s[1369] = "FLUGEL H.W. (1980).- Permosoma Jaekel 1918, ein
Problematikum aus dem Perm Siziliens.- Palaeontographica A167, 1-3:
1-9.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 51, ID=5992^<b>Topic(s):
</b>problematic; ? Tabulata, Permosoma; <b>Systematics:
</b>problematica; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian; <b>Geography:
</b>Italy, Sicily^Permosoma Jaekel 1918 consists of a chambered
skeleton, the single chambers of which are connected. They have been
closed externally by a movable operculum. Within the chambers there
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exists an inner skeleton (crypta) that seems to have consisted, originally, of organic material and that is separated from the walls of the chambers by an &#034;intervallum&#034;. Externally it opens in canals. A similar skeleton is shown by Khmeria Mansuy 1914. The systematic position of both is unknown. [original summary; Permosoma has also been recorded by Wendt (1977) from Permian strata in Tunisia and assigned to the tabulate corals]^1";
s[1370] = "FLAJS G., HUSSNER H., FENNINGER A., HUBMANN B. (1996).- Upper Permian Richthofeniid Buildups of Chios Island (Aegean Sea) - Preliminary Report.- Jb. Geol. B.-Anst. 139, 1: 21-28.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-1</b>, p. 52, ID=3064^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian U; <b>Geography: </b>Greece, Chios^Gymnocodiacean limestones of lower Upper Permian age from the northern part of the island of Chios (Greece) include mass occurrences of richthofeniid brachiopods. Paleobiological and ecological data indicate a calm water environment for these reefs. Field observations as well as conclusions from the investigation of thin sections provide new evidence for the mode of life of richthofeniids. In contrast to previous functional models favouring richthofeniids as encrustors or mudstickers, they are recliners according to our interpretation.^1";
s[1371] = "FLAJS G., HUSSNER H., FENNINGER A., HUBMANN B. (1996).- A Richthofeniid-Microbial-Sponge Buildup in the Upper Permian of Chios (Greece).- Goettinger Arbeiten zur Geologie und Palaeontologie, Special Volume 2 [Reitner J., Neuewiller F. &#038; Gunkel F. (eds): Global and Regional Controls on Biogenic Sedimentation I. Reef Evolution]: pp ???.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-1</b>, p. 41, ID=3607^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian U; <b>Geography: </b>Greece, Chios^The &#034;Gymnocodiacean Limestone&#034; in the Upper Permian of Chios contains in its lower part abundant Richthofeniids. They are concentrated in the basal part of a reef-like buildup which is constructed in its upper part mainly by sponges and abundant microbial structures. The reef is interpreted as a shallow water buildup grown under low energy conditions. Our observations suggest that the Richthofeniids of Chios lived as recliners acting as substrate stabilizers and bafflers.^1";
s[1372] = "FLUGEL E. (ed.) (1981).- Permian Reefs in the Southern Alps, Triassic Reef and Lagoonal Facies in the Northern Alps, Upper Triassic Basinal Facies in the Northern Alps, Upper Jurassic Platform and Basinal Facies.- Excursion Guidebook of the International Symposium on Triassic Reefs, 252 pp; Inst. f. Palaeontologie, Erlangen-Nuernberg Universitaet.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-2</b>, p. 9, ID=6044^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian Triassic; <b>Geography: </b>Alps^[excursion guidebook]^1";
s[1373] = "FLUGEL E. (1979).- Palecology and Microfacies of Permian, Triassic and Jurassic Algal Communities of Platform and Reef Carbonates from the Alps.- Bulletin Centre Rech. Explor.-Prod. Elf-Aquitaine 3, 2: 569-587; Pau.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 26, ID=5905^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef carbonates, ecology, microfacies; reef carbonates; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian Triassic Jurassic; <b>Geography: </b>Alps^^1";
s[1374] = "RAMOVS A., TURNSEK D. (1991).- The Lower Norian (Latian) Development with Coral Fauna on Razor and Planja in the northern Julian Alps (Slovenia).- Razprave IV razr. SAZU 32: 175-213.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-2</b>, p. 17, ID=3305^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic Nor; <b>Geography: </b>Slovenia, Julian Alps^Above Julian-Tuvalian bedded limestone the cephalopod limestone of Hallstatt facies (anatropites domain) follows which passes conformingly into bedded Dachstein limestone. It is overlain by Dachstein reef limestone, which is, on Razor and Planja, built of corals, sponges and spongiostromate encrusting formations as primary reef builders. Pelecypods, snails, brachiopods and crinoids are reef dwellers remaining in nests. Seven species of corals (among them three new: Protoheterastraea razorensis,
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Cyclophyllia raricorallita, Margarosmilia nova) are described
systematically. The bedded and reef Dachstein limestones are ranged to
the Lower Norian (Latian).^1";
s[1375] = "TURNSEK D., SENOWBARI-DARYAN B. (1994).- Upper Triassic
(Carnian-Lowermost Norian) corals from the Pantokrator limestone of
Hydra.- Abhandlungen der Geologischen Bundesanstalt 50: 477-507.-
<b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>, p. 52, ID=4395^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy;
corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Triassic Carn - Nor; <b>Geography: </b>Greece, Hydra Isl^From the
Pantokrator limestone of the island Hydra, Greece, 24 species of corals
belonging to 14 genera are described. Two genera and seven species are
new. The corals confirm a Carnian to Lowermost Norian age of the
studied localities. The found corals can be compared to south European
localities like Italy, Slovenia, south Hungary, Romania and Turkey, and
seem to predominate in southern shallows of the Tethys. Nevertheless,
almost one third of the new species indicate special and somewhat
different environments in Hydra during the Carnian period. ^1";
s[1376] = "RONIEWICZ E. (1974).- Rhaetian corals of the Tatra
Mountains.- Acta Geologica Polonica 24, 1: 97-116.- <b>FC&#038;P
4-1</b>, p. 45, ID=5172^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic Rhaet;
<b>Geography: </b>Poland, Tatra Mts^^1";
s[1377] = "TURNSEK D., BUSER S., OGORELEC B. (1982).- Carnian
Coral-sponge Reefs in the Amphiclina Beds between Hudajuzna and Zakriz
(Western Slovenia).- Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts, Ljubljana
1-48.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 49, ID=0531^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs;
reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria Porifera; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic Carn; <b>Geography: </b>Slovenia^The
hydrozoans Disjectopora cf. dubia and Balatonia kochi are described and
figured.^1";
s[1378] = "KLEEMANN K. (1994).- Mytilid bivalve Litophaga in Upper
Triassic coral Pamiroseris from Zlambach Beds compared with Cretaceous
Lithophaga alpina.- Facies 30: 151-134.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p.
60, ID=4129^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral boring bivalves; Bivalvia lithofaga;
<b>Systematics: </b>Mollusca Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Triassic U; <b>Geography: </b>Austria^The mytilid genus Lithophaga
is confirmed for the Upper Triassic. The Rhaetian specimen, boring the
dead part of a coral, is compared with the Senonian L. alpina, which is
associated with live coral.^1";
s[1379] = "SENOWBARI-DARYAN B., MATARANGAS D., VARTIS-MARTARANGAS M.
(1996).- Norian-Rhaetian Reefs in Argolis Peninsula, Greece.- Facies
34, 1: 77-82.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-2</b>, p. 76, ID=3183^<b>Topic(s):
</b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera algae Cnidaria;
Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic Nor - Rhaet; <b>Geography:
</b>Greece, Argolis^Upper Triassic to Lower Jurassic shallow-water
carbonate sequences of the&#039;Pantokrator limestones&#039; are widely
distributed in the Argolis Peninsula, southern Greece. Within this
sequence are some reef or reefal structures. In the Mavrovouni
Mountains, near Sarmeika, 6km SE of the ancient theatre of Epidavros
(Argolis Peninsula), a Norian-Rhaetian reef complex has been
identified. This is the first well-documented Norian-Rhaetian reef in
Greece. The main reef builders are coralline sponges
(&#039;sphinctozoans,&#034;inozoans&#039;, and sclerosponges), followed
by dendroid, cerioid, and solitary corals, and algae. The reef type
corresponds to a&#039;sponge-coral reef.^1";
s[1380] = "SENOWBARI-DARYAN B., SCHAFER P. (1979).- Neue Kalkschwämme
und ein Problematikum (Radiomura cautica n.g., n.sp.) aus
Oberrhät-Riffen südlich von Salzburg (Nördliche Kalkalpen).- Mitt.
oesterr. geol. Ges. 70: 17-42. [for 1977].- <b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p.
58, ID=6015^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Porifera calcarea; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Calcarea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic Rhaet;
<b>Geography: </b>Alps N^^1";
s[1381] = "BIZZARINI F., BRAGA G. (1978).- Upper Triassic new genera
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and species of fair and questionable bryozoa and chaetetida from S.
Cassiano Formation of the Dolomites (Eastern Alps).- Bolletino della
Societa Paleontologica Italiana 17: 28-48.- <b>FC&#038;P 8-1</b>, p.
49, ID=0200^<b>Topic(s): </b>microstructures, taxonomy; Chaetetida;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Chaetetida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic
U; <b>Geography: </b>Italy, Dolomites^Includes considerable discussion
of the microstructures of chaetetids and sclerosponges and descriptions
of two new genera.^1";
s[1382] = "REITNER J., ENGESER T. (1989).- Chaetosclera klipsteini
n.gen. n.sp. (Halichondriida, Demospongiae) aus dem Unterkarn der
Cassianer-Schichten (Dolomiten, Italien).- Mitt. Geol.-Palaeont. Inst.
Univ. Hamburg 68: 159-165. [in German, with English summary].-
<b>FC&#038;P 20-1.1</b>, p. 74, ID=2862^<b>Topic(s): </b>structures,
new taxa; Porifera, Demospongiae, Chaetosclera; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Demospongiae; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic Carn;
<b>Geography: </b>Italy, Dolomites^The new &#034;coralline&#034; sponge
Chaetosclera klipsteini n.gen. n.sp. from the Early Carnian Cassian
Beds (Dolomites, Italy) is described. The chaetetid basal skeleton is
composed of aragonitic spherolites. The spicular skeleton consists of
long styles which are arranged in groups of 3 to 4 inside of the
skeleton walls or along the internal sides of the tubes. The scleres
and the sclere arrangement indicates a halichondriid demosponge. It is
the first record of a halichondriid demosponge with a basal skeleton
from the Triassic.^1";
s[1383] = "MASTANDREA A., RUSSO F. (1995).- Microstructure and
diagenesis of calcified Demosponges from the Upper Triassic of the
northeastern Dolomites (Italy).- Journal of Paleontology 69, 3:
416-431.- <b>FC&#038;P 24-2</b>, p. 92, ID=4540^<b>Topic(s):
</b>microstructures, diagenesis; Porifera Demospongiae; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Demospongiae; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic U;
<b>Geography: </b>Italy, Dolomites^The calcareous skeletons of 17
species of Triassic demosponges from the northeastern Dolomites have
been analyzed for microstructure and diagenesis. The four
microstructures recognized (irregular, spherulitic, penicillate
aragonitic, and homogeneous granular Mg calcite) are described in terms
of mineralogy; shape, dimension, and arrangement of microstructural
elements; mode of growth; and possible biomineralization. The
diagenesis in these sponge carbonate skeletons is of an aggrading type
that occurred in diagenetic units, semi-closed systems, delineated by
organic phragmas, which controlled the flux of diagenetic fluids. We
tentatively interpret these phragmas as the remains of water-insoluble
macromolecules for space delineation during the biomineralization
process. In the aragonitic skeletons the preservation grade is
correlated with Sr content, and the replacement of aragonite by calcite
is marked by a Sr value around 4,000 p.p.m. Calcitized aragonite still
retains a detectable amount of Sr. In Mg calcite skeletons the
continuous and regular increase of grain size is inversely correlated
with Mg content and directly with the distance from the organic
phragmas.^1";
s[1384] = "KRAINER K., MOSTLER H. (1992).- Neue Hexactinellide
Poriferen aus der Suedalpinen Mitteltrias der Karawanken (Kaernten,
Oesterreich).- Geol.-Palaeont. Mitt. Innsbruck 18 131-150.-
<b>FC&#038;P 22-1</b>, p. 49, ID=3419^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy;
Porifera Hexactinellida; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Hexactinellida;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic Anis; <b>Geography: </b>Austria, Alps
S^In the southalpine Triassic of the central Karawanken Mountains
(Carinthia, Austria) Late Anisian reef limestones at places are sharply
overlain by a thin sequence of red pelagic limestones. These pelagic
limestones are dated as Early Fassanian (Xenoprotrachyceras reitzi
zone; Spongosilicarmiger italicus zone; Paragondolella trammeri
praetrammeri zone) based on conodonts and radiolarians. The siliceous
sponges from the red nodular limestone (Weisse Wand Member) of Early
Fassanian age represent an autochthonous soft-ground fauna of an
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aphotic pelagic enviroment. Demospongiae are represented by 42 types of
spicules, three of them being new. They constitute only about 30% of
the total fauna, the rest is comprised by the Hexactinellida.
Calcisponges are lacking. The Hexactinellida are represented by 55
types of spicules, 11 of them are new. Three of them, monospecific
genera, belonging to the Amphidiscphora, Hexactinosa and
&#039;Lyssakinosa&#039; are described. Of importance is the first
appearance of the genus Farrea (Clavulari), which till now could only
be traced back to the Late Cretaceous and now must be taken back to the
Fassanian. The same is true for the genus &#039;Eurete&#039;, whose
oldest species have been reported from the Late Cretaceous till now.
Finally the stratigraphic significance of the siliceous sponges is
disussed to point out that distinct differences exist between siliceous
sponges of the Early and Late Fassanian, although they are all derived
from the same environment.^1";
s[1385] = "KOLLAROVA-ANDRUSOWA V. (1983).- Obertriassische
Heterastridien (Hydrozoa) in den Westkarpaten. [in German, with English
abstract].- Geol. Carpathica 34, 2: 151-186.- <b>FC&#038;P 12-2</b>, p.
45, ID=6244^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Hydrozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Hydrozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic U; <b>Geography: </b>Slovakia,
Carpathians^Die Arbeit enthalt die erste palaontologische Bearbeitung
ober-triassischer (sevatischer) Heterastridien (und die Beschreibung
von Placites sp.ind.) aus Hallstatter Kalken des Slowakischen Karstes
(Lokalitat Silicka Brezova). Alle Exemplare des Einzelfundes werden zu
der Unterart Heterastridiwn conglobatum conglobatum (Reuss 1865)
gereiht. Die ersten Knoll en der Gattung Heterastridiwn wurden in
obertriassischen (Tisovec- ? Furmanec-) Riffkalken des Gebirges
Stratenske hory festgestellt.^1";
s[1386] = "CUIF J.-P. (1976).- Recherches sur les Madreporaires du
Trias IV. Formes cerio-meandroides et thamnasteroides du Trias des
Alpes et du Taurus sudanatolien.- Sciences de la Terre 53, 65-195.-
<b>FC&#038;P 6-1</b>, p. 28, ID=0088^<b>Topic(s): </b>microstructures;
Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic; <b>Geography: </b>Alps,
Taurus^Microstructural study of Triassic cerioid-meandroid and
thamnasterioid Scleractinians from the Ladino-Carniain of the
Dolomites, the Norian of the Taurus Mountains and the Rhaetian of
Austria. Unusually good preservation of microstructural detail in
original aragonite has allowed a detailed analysis of the Stylinidae,
Astraeoida and Thamnasteriidae and has shown these groups to be
heterogenous with respect to their microstructure. A new grouping of
genera to form higher taxa is suggested based on distinct
microstructural types.^1";
s[1387] = "CUIF J.-P. (1977).- Caracteres et affinites de Gallitellia,
nouveau genre de Madreporaire du Carnien des Dolomites.- Bureau
Recherches Geologiques et Minieres Memoir 89: 256-263 [Proceedings of
Second International Symposium on Corals and Fossil Coral Reefs, Paris
1975].- <b>FC&#038;P 6-1</b>, p. 29, ID=0089^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy;
Scleractinia, Gallitellia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic Carn; <b>Geography: </b>Italy,
Dolomites^^1";
s[1388] = "FANTINI-SESTINI N., MOTTA E. (1984).- I coralli del calcare
di Zu (Triassico superiore) della Lombardia (Italia).- Rivista Italiana
di Paleontologia e Stratigrafia 89, 3: 343-376.- <b>FC&#038;P
15-1.2</b>, p. 37, ID=0832^<b>Topic(s): </b>revision; Scleractinia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Triassic U; <b>Geography: </b>Italy, Lombardy^The present study
deals with a detailed taxonomic study of the Scleractinia from the
middle and upper parts of the Calcare di Zu (Zu Limestone), a formation
outcropping in the Central Lombardy and dated as Rhaetian (Late
Triassic). The specimens examined belong to the Collections of the
Natural History of the Cities of Bergamo and Milano. Some specimens
deposited at the Museum in Milano belong to the original collection of
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Stoppani (figured by this author in 1857 to 1865 papers).^1";
s[1389] = "RONIEWICZ E., MICHALIK J. (2002).- Carnian corals from the
Malé Karpaty Mountains, Western Carpathians, Slovakia.- Geologica
Carpathica 53, 3: 149-157.- <b>FC&#038;P 32-1</b>, p. 29,
ID=1732^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic Carn; <b>Geography:
</b>Slovakia, Carpathians^Carnian small scleractinian coral fauna found
in the Malé Karpaty Mts (Western Carpathians), is closely related to
early late Carnian corals of the Dolomites (Southern Alps). The former
fauna includes three new genera: Carpathiphyllia (type species: C.
regularis n.sp.), Pontebbastraea (type-species: Stylophyllopsis
pontebbanae Volz), Protostylophyllum (type-species: Stylophyllum
praenuntians Volz), and a new species of Volzeia (V. carpathica n.sp.).
The Carnian age of the upper part of the Veterlin platform sequence
proves the continuous development of Triassic carbonate platform, which
was never interrupted by the Lunz/Rheingraben clastic interval (unlike
to the Choc-and/or Lunz Nappe sequences).^1";
s[1390] = "RONIEWICZ E., MANDL G.W., EBLI O., LOBITZER H. (2007).-
Early Norian scleractinian corals and microfacies data of the Dachstein
limestone of Feisterscharte, Southern Dachstein Plateau (Northern
Calcareous Alps, Austria).- Jahrbuch der Geologischen Bundesanstalt
147, 3-4:
577-594.www.geologie.ac.at/filestore/download/JB1473_577_A.pdf.-
<b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p. 83, ID=2403^<b>Topic(s): </b>microfacies;
Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic Nor; <b>Geography: </b>Austria,
Dachstein^This is the first report concerning an Early Norian coral
fauna from the Northern Calcareous Alps. The coral-bearing limestones
outcrop in the vicinity of the Feisterscharte, in the southern
Dachsteinplateau. In this Alpine region, aside from the
Dachsteinplateau, Early Norian corals have been recorded only from the
Gosaukamm range, which is also a part of the Dachstein massif. The
exposures at Feisterscharte show one on the most taxonomically
diversified Early Norian coral assemblages known so far. In the
assemblage, Carnian genera are prevailing in number, and Early Norian
index species, Pachysolenia cylindrica Cuif and Pachydendron
microthallos Cuif are frequent. The Early Norian age is proved by
conodonts. Some remarks on microfacies and foraminifera content of the
reef and associated limestones are given. The rocks represent the
initial growth stage of the Norian to Rhaetian Dachstein carbonate
platform.^1";
s[1391] = "RONIEWICZ E. (1996).- Upper Triassic solitary corals from
the Gosaukamm and other North Alpine regions.- Oesterr. Akad. Wiss.
math.-naturw. Kl. Sitzungsber. Abt.1 (1995) 202: 3-41.- <b>FC&#038;P
25-1</b>, p. 10, ID=2996^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia, solitary;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Triassic U; <b>Geography: </b>Austria, Gosaukamm^^1";
s[1392] = "RONIEWICZ E., MICHALIK J. (1991).- A new Triassic
scleractinian coral from the High Tatra Mountains (Western Carpathians,
Czecho-Slovakia).- Geologica Carpathica 42, 3: 157-162.- <b>FC&#038;P
21-1.1</b>, p. 20, ID=3207^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Scleractinia,
Meandrostylophyllum; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic; <b>Geography: </b>Slovakia, Tatra
Mts^This is a description of a stylophyllid coral, Meandrostylophyllum
gen.n. related to Meandrostylis Frech.^1";
s[1393] = "RONIEWICZ E., MICHALIK J. (1991).- Zardinophyllum
(Scleractinia) from the Upper Triassic of the Central Western
Carpathians (Czecho-Slovakia).- Geologica Carpathica 42, 6: 361-363.-
<b>FC&#038;P 21-1.1</b>, p. 20, ID=3208^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Scleractinia, Zardinophyllum; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic Rhaet; <b>Geography:
</b>Carpathians W^Paper describes the first finding of Rhaetian
Zardinophyllum. Earlier records of the genus were limited to the
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Carnian beds of the Alps.^1";
s[1394] = "FANTINI-SESTINI N. (1990).- I Coralli del Calcare di Zu (Triassico Superiore) della Lombardia (Italia). Nuove Segnalazioni.- Rivista Italiana di Paleontologia e Stratigrafia 96, 1: 103-110.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-1</b>, p. 42, ID=3407^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic U; <b>Geography: </b>Italy, Lombardy^Three scleractinian coral species of the family Stylophyllidae from the late Triassic of the southern Alps are described.^1";
s[1395] = "RONIEWICZ E. (1992).- Norian (Sevatian) scleractinian corals of the Gosaukamm Range (Alps, Upper Austria). Preliminary report.- Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften, mathematisch-naturwissenschaftliche Klasse, Anz. 129: 35-36.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>, p. 28, ID=3487^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic Nor; <b>Geography: </b>Austria, Gosaukamm^^1";
s[1396] = "RONIEWICZ E., MICHALIK J. (1998).- Rhaetian scleractinian corals in the Western Carpathians.- Geologica Carpathica 49, 6: 391-399.- <b>FC&#038;P 28-2</b>, p. 30, ID=4022^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic Rhaet; <b>Geography: </b>Carpathians W^The paper presents the distribution and taxonomy of the Rhaetian coral fauna in the Tatric, Fatric, Hronic and Silicic paleogeographical zones of the Western Carpathians. The taxonomic spectrum of the corals from the Fatric zone is the most typical of the Carpathians, and resembles that of the Alps in the abundance of reimaniphyliid corals and frequent phaceloid growth forms, but it differs from the Alpine spectrum in its lower generic diversity. The assemblage from the northernmost zone, formed by the Tatric Superunit, is closest to the Early Jurassic fauna from the British Isles. Two new species are described: Zardinophyllum carpathicum sp.n. and Stylophyllopsis bobrovensis sp.n.^1";
s[1397] = "MONTANARO-GALLITELLI E. (1973).- Microstructure and septal arrangement in a primitive Triassic Coral.- Bolletino della Societa Paleontologica Italiana 12, 1: 8-22.- <b>FC&#038;P 3-2</b>, p. 45, ID=4976^<b>Topic(s): </b>microstructures, taxonomy; Scleractinia, Protoheterastraea; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic; <b>Geography: </b>Italy^A research through optical and electron scanning microscope has been developed on more than 120 specimens of an Alpine Triassic single or phaceloid coral, here still named Protoheterastraea leonhardi (Volz) (pars). The specimens are still preserved in their original mineralogical composition (aragonite, with high strontium content) and structure. * Bilateral symmetry of septal insertion, peripheral insertion of septa two-by-two, absolute predominance of protosepta, non cyclic insertion of metasepta, are all characters more reliable to the late Paleozoic Rugosa than to the Scleractinia. On the other hand, no pinnate septal insertion occurs, as in Rugosa, and a theca is constantly present as an essential element of the skeleton. * Theca is given by aragonitic fibrolamellae, longitudinally finely folded. Contiguous, terminal surfaces of c-axes of aragonitic aggregates of contiguous fibrolamellae [are] knit together and give origin to a typical fibrous tissue. * Septa - discontinuous, frequently spiny and inwardly inclined - seem to have a fibrolamellar microstructure too: they seem to arise from a progressive infolding of thecal fibrolamellae. This structure cannot be relied either to the Rugosa or to the Scleractinia. * Further investigations are in course on the peculiar structure of Protoheterastraea leonhardi (Volz) (pars).^1";
s[1398] = "MONTANARO-GALLITELLI E. (1974).- Microstructure and septal arrangement in a primitive Triassic coral.- In Proceedings of the Second International Symposium on Coral Reefs (22nd June to 2nd July 1973, Brisbane); Published by The Great Barrier Reef Committee; vol. 2: 327-344.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 18, ID=5392^<b>Topic(s):
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</b>microstructures, septal arrangement; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic;
<b>Geography: </b>Italy^^1";
1402 s[1399] = "SCHAFER P., SENOWBARI-DARYAN B. (1978).- Neue Korallen
(Scleractinia) aus Oberrhaet-Riffkalken suedlich von Salzburg
(Noerdliche Kalkalpen, Oesterreich).- Senckenbergiana lethaea 59, 1/3:
117-135.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 29, ID=5932^<b>Topic(s): </b>new
taxa; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic, Rhaet; <b>Geography: </b>Alps N^^1";
1403 s[1400] = "SESTINI N.F. (1990).- I Coralli del Calcare di Zu (Triassico
Superiore) della Lombardia (Italia). Nuove Segnalazioni.- Rivista
Italiana di Paleontologia e Stratigrafia 96, 1: 103-110.- <b>FC&#038;P
19-2.1</b>, p. 37, ID=2756^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Scleractinia,
Stylophyllidae; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic U; <b>Geography: </b>Italy, Lombardy^This
paper deals with the description and illustration of three species of
Stylophyllidae from the Calcare di Zu (Zu Limestone) of Late Triassic
age. Stylophyllum paradoxum Frech, Stylophyllum polyacanthum Reuss and
Stylophyllum pygmaeum Frech are found for the first time in the Bergamo
area, associated to the large coral fauna, already described, commonly
occurring in the same formation of the Southern Alps.^1";
1404 s[1401] = "STOLARSKI J., RONIEWICZ E., GRYCUK T. (2004).- A model for
furcate septal increase in a Triassic scleractiniamorph.- Acta
Palaeontologica Polonica 49, 4: 529-542.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-2</b>, p. 38,
ID=1178^<b>Topic(s): </b>structures, furcate septa; Scleractiniamorpha;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Triassic; <b>Geography: </b>Italy, Dolomites^Triassic corals with
septa that branch repeatedly and centripetally are here assigned to a
new genus Furcophyllia. Septa of F. septafindens (Volz, 1896),
re-described from the Italian Dolomites, arecomposed of 3–10 blades
(&#34;septal brooms&#34;). Distances between adjacent septa and their
branchesare equal, and the thickness of all blades is approximately the
same throughout ontogeny. However,none of the septal brooms show the
same branching pattern. Proposed herein is a simple computermodel that
reproduces septal pattern, similar to that of Furcophyllia, based on a
minimal set of rules: (i) uniform coverage of intra-calicular space;
(ii) regular bifurcations following some probability; (iii) keeping
some minimal distance between septal branches. The elaborate septal
pattern ofFurcophyllia suggests a distinct organization of the
polyp&#39;s soft tissue, especially mesenterieswhose appearance in
modern corals is associated with insertion of sclerosepta. Hypothesis
1suggests that mesenterial pairs flanked only &#34;septal brooms&#34;
and that septal branches functionallycorresponded with septal
microarchitecture. Hypothesis 2 suggests that mesenterial pairs
developedbetween all septal branches that functionally correspond with
conventional septa. Delicate menianae, which developed on Furcophyllia
septal faces (and many other Triassic corals) resemble similarseptal
microarchitecture of the Recent agariciid Leptoseris fragilis and may
be closely related to thesuspension feeding strategy of this coral. The
furcate septal arrangement in Furcophyllia is unique among Triassic
corals, and generally, among Mesozoic and Cenozoic corals. The only
analogouscorals are Cretaceous aulastraeoporids (e.g., Preverastrea,
Paronastraea), Trochoidomeandra, andsome Jurassic rhipidogyrids having
secondary (apophysal) septal branches. In some Recent caryophylliids
(Trochocyathus rhombocolumna, Phacelocyathus flos) primary septa may
also splitdichotomously and centripetally.^1";
1405 s[1402] = "FLUGEL E., SENOWBARI-DARYAN B., RIEDEL P. (1988).-
Pantokratoria n.g. aus dem Karn (Obertrias) von Hydra (Griechenland)
und der Dolomiten (Suedalpen) - eine Sclerospongie?.- Geologica et
Palaeontologica 22: 73-79. [in German, with English summary].-
<b>FC&#038;P 17-2</b>, p. 35, ID=2197^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Porifera
Sclerospongiae; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Sclerospongiae;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic Carn; <b>Geography:
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</b>Greece^Pantokratoria fasciculata n.g., n.sp., is described from the Carnian (Upper Triassic) Pantokrator limestone of the Greek island Hydra and the Cordevolian Cassian Beds of the Lago di Misurina (Dolomites, Italy). The possible systematic assignment of the species to sclerosponges is discussed.^1";
s[1403] = "CUIF J.-P. (1974).- Rôle des Sclérosponges dans la faune récifale du Trias des Dolomites (Italie du Nord).- Geobios 7, 2: 139-154.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 47, ID=5189^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; Porifera Sclerospongiae; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Sclerospongiae; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic; <b>Geography: </b>Italy, Dolomites^^1";
s[1404] = "REITNER J. (1987).- A new calcitic sphinctozoan sponge belonging to the Demospongiae from the Cassian Formation (Lower Carnian, Dolomites, northern Italy) and its phylogenetic relationships.- Geobios 20, 5: 571-589.- <b>FC&#038;P 17-1</b>, p. 36, ID=2147^<b>Topic(s): </b>systematics; Porifera, Sphinctozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Sphinctozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic Carn; <b>Geography: </b>Italy, Dolomites^A new species of a coralline sponge, Cassianothalamia zardinii n.gen. n.sp., from the Lower Carnian Cassian Beds (northern Italy) is described. The new species possesses a secondary thalamid basal skeleton with a spongocoel and the internal structure is constructed of horizontal elements (trabecula) and vesiculae. The microstructure of the basal skeleton is composed of an irregular high Mg-calcite. From the spicular skeleton aster-microscleres can be preserved. In rare cases, monaxonid megascleres can also be found. Therefore the new sponge is probably a representative of the demospongid order Hadromerida.^1";
s[1405] = "RIEDEL P., SENOWBARI-DARYAN B. (1989).- Coelospongia ramosa n.sp. (Sphinctozoa, Porifera) aus karnischen Riffkalken der Westkarpaten (Ungarn) und den Pantokratorkalken der Insel Hydra (Griechenland).- Paläontologische Zeitschrift 63, 3-4: 183-191.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 61, ID=2689^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Porifera, Sphinctozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Sphinctozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic Kar; <b>Geography: </b>Hungary, Greece^^1";
s[1406] = "SENOWBARI-DARYAN B., DI STEFANO P. (1988).- Amblysiphonella maxima n.sp., a new Sphinctozoan sponge from Upper Triassic reefs in Silicy.- Bolletino della Societa Paleontologica Italiana 27, 1: 17-21.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 62, ID=2691^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Porifera, Sphinctozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Sphinctozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic U; <b>Geography: </b>Italy, Sicily^^1";
s[1407] = "MULLER-WILLE S., REITNER J. (1993).- Palaeobiological Reconstructions of selected Sphinctozoan Sponges from the Cassian Beds (Lower Carnian) of the Dolomites (Northern Italy).- Berliner geowissenschaftliche Abhandlungen E09: 253-281.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>, p. 91, ID=3539^<b>Topic(s): </b>biology; Porifera, Sphinctozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Sphinctozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic Carn; <b>Geography: </b>Italy, Dolomites^Palaeobiological models of four selected species of sphinctozoan coralline sponges from the Cassian Beds (Lower Carnian, Dolomites) have been established using, among others, luminescence technique. The latter has been successfully used to estimate the organic content and diagenetic history of skeletons. Recent investigations yield the differentiation of three steps in the secretion of the skeleton in coralline sponges, according to which skeletal elements can be classified. The identification of these elements renders information on the way of secretion of the basal skeleton, the relative position of the soft tissue, and the function of skeleton. Two basic types of spinctozoan organisation can be distinguished: a matrix type, where a rigid framework, secreted in an organo-spicular matrix penetrates the soft tissue (as in stromatoporoid coralline sponges) and a cortex type, where the skeleton is secreted by a specialized subdermal layer (cortex) surrounding the sponge body. These organizational types bear no phylogenetic implication.^1";
s[1408] = "SENOWBARI-DARYAN B. (1978).- Neue Sphinctozoen (segmentierte
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Kalkschwaemme) aus den &#034;oberrhaetischen&#034; Riffkalken der noerdlichen Kalkalpen (Hintersee, Salzburg).- Senckenbergiana lethaea 59, 4/6: 205-227.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 27, ID=5913^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Porifera, Sphinctozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Sphinctozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic, Rhaet; <b>Geography: </b>Alps N^^1";
s[1409] = "SENOWBARI-DARYAN B. (1980).- Neue Kalkschwaemme (Sphinctozoen) aus obertriadischen Riffkalken von Sizilien.- Mitt. Ges. Geol. Bergbaustud. Oesterr. 26: 179-203; Wien.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 27, ID=5915^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Porifera, Sphinctozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Sphinctozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic U; <b>Geography: </b>Italy, Sicily^^1";
s[1410] = "SENOWBARI-DARYAN B., DULLO W.C. (1980).- Cryptocoelia wurmi n.sp., ein Kalkschwamm (Sphincotzoa) aus der Obertrias (Nor) der Gesaeuseberge (Obersteiermark &#47; Oesterreich).- Mitt. Ges. Geol. Bergbaustud. Oesterr. 28: 205-211; Wien.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 27, ID=5917^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Porifera, Sphinctozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Sphinctozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic Nor; <b>Geography: </b>Alps^^1";
s[1411] = "SENOWBARI-DARYAN B., SCHAFER P. (1978).- Follicatena irregularis n.sp., ein segmentierter Kalkschwamm aus den Oberrhaet-Riffkalken der alpinen Trias.- N. Jb. Geol. Palaeont. Mh.: 314-319.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 28, ID=5918^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Porifera, Sphinctozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Sphinctozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic, Rhaet; <b>Geography: </b>Alps^^1";
s[1412] = "LELESHUS V.L. (2003).- Lavrusevich, Aleksandr Ivanovich (1930-1998).- FC&P 32, 2: 37-41.- <b>FC&#038;P 32-2</b>, p. 37, ID=7156^<b>Topic(s): </b>biographical, bibliographical; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^The scientific contribution of Aleksandr Ivanovich is considerable. He made important changes to the Ordovician, Silurian, and Devonian stratigraphy of Central Tadzhikistan. His stratigraphie schemes were widely accepted and used in the course of geological mapping. He demonstrated the large diversity of Upper Ordovician, Silurian, and Lower Devonian Rugosa in Central Asia. He established 22 new genera, most of which are widely accepted. In addition he identified about 100 Rugosa species that were previously unknown in Central Asia. 60 papers were published based on these studies. [excerpts from biographical note on A.I. Lavrusevich; attached is Lavrusevich&#039;s bibliography (compiled by Dieter Weyer)]^1";
s[1413] = "SENOWBARI-DARYAN B., SCHAFER P. (1983).- Zur Sphinctozoen-Fauna der obertriadischen Riffkalke (&#034;Pantokratorkalke&#034;) von Hydra, Griechenland.- Geologica et Palaeontologica 17: 179-205.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 53, ID=6355^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Porifera, Sphinctozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Sphinctozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic Carn; <b>Geography: </b>Greece, Aegean^The Sphinctozoa (segmented calcareous sponges) belong to the most important framebuilding organisms of the Pantokrator reef limestone on Hydra. At least 13 genera and more than 27 species occur, three of them are new: Amblysiphonella minima n.sp., Cryptocoelia lata n.sp. and Zardinia cylindrica n.sp. This fauna corresponds more to the Ladinian and Carnian faunas of the N-Tethys (Ladinian Wetterstein limestones of the Alps and the Carpathians; Carnian limestones of Slovenia, Murztal Alps and Cassian beds) than to those of Norian or Rhaetian age (Dachstein reefs in the Alps and in Siciliy). The Pantokrator reef limestones of Hydra are mainly of Carnian age.^1";
s[1414] = "WENDT J. (1975).- Aragonitische Stromatoporen aus der alpinen Obertrias.- N. Jb. Geol. Palaeont. Abh. 150, 1: 111-125.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-2</b>, p. 64, ID=5306^<b>Topic(s): </b>aragonitic sponges; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic U; <b>Geography: </b>Alps S^Stromatoporoids did have an aragonitic skeleton, as can be demonstrated by material from the Cassian beds (Cordevolian, Southern
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Alps) that has suffered hardly any diagenetic alteration. Since their skeletal architecture and microstructure (irregular, clinogonal and orthogonal arrangements of aragonite needles) exhibits close similarities to certain calcareous sponges, they are regarded as a conservative order of the Calcispongiae closely related to Pharetronida.^1";
s[1415] = "TURNSEK D., BUSER S., OGORELEC B. (1987).- Upper Carnian reef limestone in clastic beds at Perbla near Tolmin (NW Yugoslavia).- Raprave IV Rzreda SAZU 27, 3: 37-64.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-2.1</b>, p. 42, ID=2780^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; stroms, Chaetetida; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea Chaetetida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic Carn; <b>Geography: </b>Yugoslavia NW^The stromatoporoids Disjectopora dubia and Stromatomorpha sp. and the chaetetids Atrochaetetes alakirensis, Blastochaetetes karashensis and Pamirochaetetes stromatoides are briefly described and figured.^1";
s[1416] = "CHUDINOVA I.I. (1974).- Trias. Tabulata, Tetracoralla. [?!; in Russian].- Atlas iskopaemoy fauny Armyanskoy SSSR [atlas of fossil fauna of the Armenian SSSR; in Russian]; AN Arm. SSR: 149-150, pl. 68; Erevan. [atlas of fossils] - <b>FC&#038;P 3-1</b>, p. 14, ID=6252^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata, Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic?; <b>Geography: </b>Armenia^^1";
s[1417] = "SCHAFER P., SENOWBARI-DARYAN B. (1980).- Globochaeten - Zoosporen aus obertriadischen Riffkalken suedlich von Salzburg (Noerdliche Kalkalpen).- Verh. Geol. B.-A. 1980, 2: 97-103.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 27, ID=5911^<b>Topic(s): </b>zoospores; reef algae; <b>Systematics: </b>algae; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic U; <b>Geography: </b>Alps N^^1";
s[1418] = "SENOWBARI-DARYAN B. (1978).- Pentaporella rhaetica n.g., n.sp., eine neue Kalkalge (Dasycladaceae) aus dem oberrhaetischen Gruber-Riff (Hintersee, Salzburg).- Paläontologische Zeitschrift 52, 1-2: 6-12.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 27, ID=5912^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; reef algae; <b>Systematics: </b>algae; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic, Rhaet; <b>Geography: </b>Alps N^^1";
s[1419] = "SENOWBARI-DARYAN B., SCHAFER P. (1979).- Distributional patterns of Calcareous Algae within Upper Triassic patch reef structures of the Northern Calcareous Alps (Salzburg).- Bulletin Centre Rech. Explor.-Prod. Elf-Aquitaine 3, 2: 811-820.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 28, ID=5920^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, distribution; reefs algae; <b>Systematics: </b>algae; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic U; <b>Geography: </b>Alps N^^1";
s[1420] = "SENOWBARI-DARYAN B., SCHAFER P. (1980).- Abatea culleiformis n.g., n.sp., eine neue Rotalge (Gymnocodiaceae) aus den &#034;oberrhaetischen&#034; Riffkalken suedlich von Salzburg (Noerdliche Kalkalpen, Oesterreich).- Verh. Geol. B.-A. 1979, 3: 393-399.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 28, ID=5921^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs algae; <b>Systematics: </b>algae; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic, Rhaet; <b>Geography: </b>Alps N^^1";
s[1421] = "SENOWBARI-DARYAN B., SCHAFER P. (1980).- Paraeolisaccus endococcus n.g., n.sp., eine Alge (?) aus den obertriadischen Riffkalken von Sizilien &#47; Italien.- Verh. Geol. B.-A. 1980, 2: 115-121.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 28, ID=5922^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs algae; <b>Systematics: </b>algae; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic U; <b>Geography: </b>Italy, Sicily^^1";
s[1422] = "SCHAFER P., SENOWBARI-DARYAN B. (1978).- Die Haeufigkeitsverteilung der Foraminiferen in drei oberrhaetischen Riffkomplexen der Noerdlichen Kalkalpen (Salzburg &#47; Oesterreich).- Verh. Geol. B.-A. 1978, 2: 73-96.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 27, ID=5910^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs forams; reefs forams; <b>Systematics: </b>Foraminifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic, Rhaet; <b>Geography: </b>Alps N^^1";
s[1423] = "LAGHI G.F., MARTINELLI G., RUSSO F. (1984).- Localization of minor elements by EDS microanalysis in aragonitic sponges from Cassian
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beds, Italian dolomites.- Lethaia 17, 2: 133-138.- <b>FC&#038;P
13-2</b>, p. 48, ID=0569^<b>Topic(s): </b>aragonite, trace elements;
sponges; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic;
<b>Geography: </b>Italy, Dolomites^The minor elements Sr, S, K, Mg, Fe,
and Mn were detected by electron microprobe EDS (electron dispersive
spectrometer) in small regions of the skeletal tissue of the Triassic
sponges Sestrostomella robusta (Zittel), Hartmanina involuta
(Klipstein), Atrochetetes medius Cuif &#038; Fischer, Ceratoporella
sp., and Eudea polymorpha (Klipstein) from Alpe di Specie (St. Cassian
Beds, Dolomites, Italy). Data were compared with analyses of the modern
sponges Astrosclera willeyana Lister from the Mozambique Channel and
Ceratoporella nicholsoni (Hickson) from the Bahamas. Sr content in
Triassic sponges (mean value 9,300 ± 600 ppm) is similar to the Sr
content of Recent samples (mean value 8,500 ± 1,500 ppm). This
concentration of Sr shows very slight biochemical fractionation like
oolitic aragonite. It is therefore possible to infer that the Triassic
sea of the St. Cassian Beds had the same Sr/Ca ratio and equal
aragonitic depositional conditions as those presently found in the
Bahamas and the Channel of Mozambique, i.e. warm shallow waters.
Generally, we did not observe a preferential distribution of minor
elements with respect to structure. Only when a lower concentration in
the center of spherules is observed does a preferential distribution
pattern seem to exist. This could mean an initial stage of Sr leaking
indicative of an incipient diagenetic process (excluding experimental
errors or morphological effects). Excluding these exceptions, the Alpe
di Specie spongial fauna is surely diagenetically unaltered. The Sr
content shows that the micritic microstructure of Eudea polymorpha is
not due to a diagenetic process either. The constant, clearly
detectable occurrence of sulphur (mean value 1,000 ppm) was observed.
In addition, the S content was found to be linearly correlated with the
strontium content. Sulphur is probably of primary organic origin.
[original abstract]^1";
s[1424] = "RIEDEL P., SENOWBARI-DARYAN B. (1988).- Amblysiphonella
gradinarui n.sp. (Porifera) aus der Obertrias (Lac 1-2) des
Vascau-Plateaus (Rumaenien).- Geologija 30, 1987: 23-29.- <b>FC&#038;P
18-1</b>, p. 50, ID=2293^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Porifera, Amblysiphonella;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic U;
<b>Geography: </b>Romania^^1";
s[1425] = "DIECI G., RUSSO A., RUSSO F. (1974).- Nota preliminare sulla
microstruttura di spugne aragonitiche del Trias medio-superiore.-
Bolletino della Societa Paleontologica Italiana 13, 1-2: 99-107.-
<b>FC&#038;P 3-2</b>, p. 52, ID=4990^<b>Topic(s): </b>aragonite;
Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic
U; <b>Geography: </b>Italy, Dolomites^Preliminary report on the
microstructure of some aragonitic Upper Triassic Sponges. The
microstructure of 8 species of calcisponges (Inozoina) found in St.
Cassian strata (Dolomites region, Italy), has been studied. *
Histologic study and mineralogic analyses show that the calcareous
skeleton is entirely built by aragonite. * Three chief types of
microstructure have been recognized: spherulitic, in which the
aragonite crystals radiate out from a central point; penicillate, in
which the aragonite crystals fan out from centers in &#034;water
jet&#034; structures; micritic appearance, characterized by an
aggregate of microcrystals isooriented. * A comparison with recent
calcareous sponges is given. The skeletons of examined species bear a
certain striking resemblances to that of Murrayonidae and particularly
of Sclerospongiae.^1";
s[1426] = "DULLO W.-C., LEIN R. (1980).- Das Karn von Launsdorf in
Kärnten: Die Schwammfauna der Leckkogelschichten.- Verh. Geol. B.-A.
1980, 2: 25-61.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 25, ID=5901^<b>Topic(s):
</b>; sponges; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Triassic Carn; <b>Geography: </b>Austria, Carinthia^^1";
s[1427] = "UNGUREANU D. (2008).- Paleontological Update of Dealul
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Melcilor (Brasov, Romania).- Acta Palaeontologica Romaniae 6: 375-384.-
<b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 46, ID=6423^<b>Topic(s): </b>paleontology;
Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic;
<b>Geography: </b>Romania^The study is an approach of the Jurassic and
Triassic deposits in Dealul Melcilor (Brasov), from the paleontological
point of view. Specimens were collected during two field trips in 2005
and 2006. It is the first study dealing with the fauna there in the
last 30 years, and after great landscape transformations. New organisms
for the area are also mentioned within the fauna. A special attention
is regarded to the Poriferans. A brief comparison with the St. Cassian
type associations was made. [original abstract]^1";
s[1428] = "KEUPP H., REITNER J., SALOMON D. (1989).- Kieselschwaemme
(Hexactinellida und &#034;Lithistida&#034;) aus den Cipit-Kalken der
Cassianer Schichten (Karn, Suedtirol).- Berliner geowissenschaftliche
Abhandlungen A106: 221-241.- <b>FC&#038;P 18-2</b>, p. 46,
ID=2505^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Porifera, Silicispongiae; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic Carn; <b>Geography:
</b>Austria, Triol^^1";
s[1429] = "SENOWBARI-DARYAN B. (1994).- Enoplocoelia? gosaukammensis -
ein neuer thalamider Schwamm aus den obertriadischen Riffkalken des
Gosaukammes (Noerdliche Kalkalpen, Oesterreich).- Jahrbuch der
Geologischen Bundesanstalt 137, 4: 669-674. [in German, with English
abstract].- <b>FC&#038;P 24-2</b>, p. 93, ID=4600^<b>Topic(s): </b>new
taxa; Porifera, Thalamida; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic U; <b>Geography: </b>Austria, N
Calcareous Alps^A new thalamid sponge Enoplococoelia? gosaukammensis,
is described from the Norian reef limestones of the Gosaukamm Range
(Northern Calcareous Alps, Austria). The new sponge is one of the
smallest thalamid sponges known until. Other sponges, foraminifera,
microproblematica, spongiostromate crusts occurring together with
Enoplocoelia? gosaukammensis indicate a biotope within the central reef
area.^1";
s[1430] = "BALTRES A. (1973).- A new Spongiomorphidae, Stromatomorpha
oncescui n.sp., from the allochtonous Triassic of the Rarua Mountains,
Romania.- Rev. roumaine Geol. Geophys. Geogr., Geol. 17, 2: 159-163.-
<b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 47, ID=5188^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy;
Spongiomorphidae; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Triassic; <b>Geography: </b>Romania, Rarua Mts^^1";
s[1431] = "HENRICH R. (1982).- Middle Triassic carbonate margin
development: Hochstaufen-Zwieselmassif, Northern Calcareous Alps,
Germany.- Journal??? 6, 85-106 .- <b>FC&#038;P 13-2</b>, p. 9,
ID=0625^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic M; <b>Geography: </b>Alps N^Describes
development of reef platform and lagoon. Palaeoecological reef
zonation. Sedimentology and diagenetic features.^1";
s[1432] = "KUSS J. (1983).- Faziesentwicklung in proximalen
Intraplattforrn-Becken: Sedimentation, Palaookologie und Geochemie der
Kossener Schichten, (Ober-Trias, Nordliche Kalkalpen). Depositional
environments of proximal intra-platform basins: Sedimentation,
paleoecology and geochemistry of the Kossen beds (Upper Triassic,
Northern Alps).- Facies 9: 61-172.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-2</b>, p. 10,
ID=0629^<b>Topic(s): </b>carbonates, reefs; geology; <b>Systematics:
</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic U; <b>Geography: </b>Alps^Includes
a description of coral biostromes, mud-mounds and of their
frame-builders and associated organisms. A shallow-water coral
limestone and a deeper water coral limestone have been distinguished
based on paleoecological and sedimentological criteria.^1";
s[1433] = "SCHAFER P., SENOWBARI-DARYAN B. (1982).- The Upper Triassic
Pantokrator Limestone of Hydra (Greece): An example of a prograding
reef complex.- Facies 06: 147-164.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-2</b>, p. 10,
ID=0631^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, prograding reef; reefs; <b>Systematics:
</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic U; <b>Geography: </b>Greece^^1";
s[1434] = "SENOWBARI-DARYAN B., SCHAFER P., ABATE B. (1982).-
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Obertriadische Riffe und Rifforganismen in Sizilien (Beitrage zur Palaontologie und Mikrofazies obertriadischer Riffe im alpin-mediterranen Raum, 27).- Facies 06: 165-184.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-2</b>, p. 11, ID=0635^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic U; <b>Geography: </b>Italy, Sicily^^1";
s[1435] = "WENDT J. (1982).- The Cassian patch reefs (Lower Carnian, Southern Alps).- Facies 06: 185-202.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-2</b>, p. 11, ID=0636^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, patch reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic Carn; <b>Geography: </b>Alps S^^1";
s[1436] = "WURM D. (1982).- Mikrofazies, Palaontologie und Palaookologie der Dachsteinriffe (Nor) des Gosaukamms (Oberosterreich).- Facies 06: 203-296.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-2</b>, p. 11, ID=1088^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, microfacies, paleontology, ecology; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic Nor; <b>Geography: </b>Austria, Gosaukamm^The Gosaukamm may be regarded as an example of a continuous synsedimentary degradation of shelf margin areas with isolated reefs. More than 70% of the Dachstein limestone samples studied are bioclastic and lithoclastic rudstones and bioclastic grain/packstones composed of reworked and encrusted reef biota. Low-growing frame-building organisms (predominantly calcisponges) were responsible for the formation of primarily non-rigid frameworks situated at the margin or on protected parts of the foreslope. Stabilization of the reef framework was possible due to the very strong biogenous encrustation (mainly by algal crusts) and by a rapid submarine cementation. Destruction of the marginal reefs by hurricanes and mass flows was influenced by eustatic changes of sea level. Therefore, no clear distinction can be made with regard to various parts of a &#34;reef-complex&#34; (back-reef, central reef area, fore-reef) even though the bulk of the sediment can be compared with &#34;fore-reef breccia&#34;. [first part of extensive summary]^1";
s[1437] = "FLUGEL E. (1981).- Paleoecology and facies of Upper Triassic Reefs.- SEPM Special Publications 30 [D.F. Toomey (ed.): European Fossil Reef Models]: 291-359.- <b>FC&#038;P 11-2</b>, p. 38, ID=1868^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef complexes, ecology, facies; reef complexes; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic U; <b>Geography: </b>Alps N^In the Northern Calcareous Alps of Austria and Bavaria, Upper Triassic reefs are known from the Carnian (parts of the Wetterstein Reefs; Tisovec Limestones), and from the Norian and Rhaetian (Dachstein Reef Limestones; &#034;upper Rhaetian&#034; reef limestones; Kossen coral limestones). The Dachstein reefs developed predominantly on the southern exposed platform edges. The upper Rhaetian Reefs were formed upon shoals within the relatively shallow Kossen Basin (Roetelwand, Feichtenstein, Gruberalm), near the inner boundary of the Dachstein Platform (Steinplatte), or upon the Dachstein Platform (Adnet). [first part of extensive summary]^1";
s[1438] = "BLENDINGER W. (1986).- Isolated stationary carbonate platforms: the Middle Triassic (Ladinian) of the Marmolada area. Dolomites, Italy.- Sedimentology 33: 159-183.- <b>FC&#038;P 16-1</b>, p. 69, ID=1983^<b>Topic(s): </b>carbonate plaforms; reefs, carbonates; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic M; <b>Geography: </b>Italy, Dolomites^[includes discussion of the reef facies]^1";
s[1439] = "NICOL S.A. (1987).- A Down-slope Upper Triassic Reef Mound: Aflenz Limestone, Hochschwab Mountains, Northern Calcareous Alps.- Facies 16: 23-36.- <b>FC&#038;P 16-2</b>, p. 29, ID=2073^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Alps N^A small reef mound occurring within the well-bedded, chert-bearing Norian Aflenz Limestones of the Aflenzer Buergeralm (south eastern Hochschwab Mountains, Styria, Austria) is described with respect to microfacies and paleontological criteria. The mound was formed in a down-slope position near the transition between basinal sediments (Aflenz Limestone, exhibiting a shallowing-upwards sequence) and marginal platform carbonates (Dachstein Limestone). The
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transitional zone is characterized by a change from open-marine pelagic
carbonates with allochthonous intercalations at the base to protected
platform environments as well as shallow-marine platform slope deposits
near the top. The biota of the reef mound (corals, calcisponges,
hydrozoans, calcareous algae, foraminifera, microproblematica)
correspond with those of Dachsteinkalk reefs. Three communities can be
distinguished according to dominant corals and calcisponges
(Thecosmllia-Paradeningeria community, Astraeomorpha community,
Paravesicocaulis community). The microfacies of the massive, partly
dolomitized and stylolytized reef limestone is characterized by a
bioclastic floatstone at the base of the mound, overlain by sponge
bafflestone, coral-bafflestone, spongiostromate bindstone, coral-sponge
framestone, and sponge-hydrozoan bafflestone, without regular
distributional patterns. The bedded limestones below the reef
carbonates consist of bioclastic lime mudstones with radiolarians; the
overlying bedded limestones are composed of peloidal and bioclastic
grainstones and packstones as well as rudstones indicating a
termination of the reef growth by a rapid allochtonous sedimentation
perhaps caused by slumping or storm effects.^1";
s[1440] = "STANTON R.J.jr, FLUGEL E. (1987).- Paleoecology of Upper
Triassic Reefs in the Northern Calcareous Alps: Reef Communities.-
Facies 16: 157-186.- <b>FC&#038;P 16-2</b>, p. 30, ID=2074^<b>Topic(s):
</b>reefs, ecology; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Triassic U; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Alps N^The community is the
standard unit of analysis In ecology because through it both physical
and biological aspects of the ecosystem can be determined. It offers
the same potential in paleoecology. The communities of the upper
Triassic reefs are analyzed from the literature and our own field work
in order to determine their characteristics and to assess their
usefulness. Six communities are recognized on the basis of R-mode
cluster analysis of the dominant frame-builders in Roetelwand reef and
from descriptions and our observations in other reefs. The Thecosmilia
or High-growing coral, the Hydrozoan-tabulozoan and the Sponge
communities are most widespread. The High-growing Astraeomorpha,
Low-growing coral and Solenopora communities are less common. Each
community is characterized by a few dominant taxa and a larger number
of associated taxa. The fidelity of the dominant taxa to their
community is generally high; the fidelity of many of the associated
taxa are typically lower and these taxa occur in a number of
communities. Consequently, there is considerable overlap in composition
between stands of different communities. In addition, the communities
typically occur in patches only a few meters in diameter, and
particularly in the Hydrozoan-tabulozoan community, the composition may
differ considerably between adjacent patches.^1";
s[1441] = "RIEDEL P. (1988).- Facies and development of the &#034;Wilde
Kirche&#034; reef complex (Rhaetian, Upper Triassic, Karwendelgebirge,
Austria).- Facies 18: 205-218.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 20,
ID=2572^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef complexes, facies; reef complexes;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic Rhaet;
<b>Geography: </b>Austria, Karwendel Mts^^1";
s[1442] = "STANTON R.J., FLUGEL E. (1989).- Problems with reef models:
The Late Triassic Steinplatte &#034;Reef&#034; (Northern Alps, Salzburg
&#47; Tyrol, Austria).- Facies 20: 1-138.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p.
20, ID=2574^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, reef models; reefs; <b>Systematics:
</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic U; <b>Geography: </b>Austria, N
Alps^^1";
s[1443] = "TURNSEK D., BUSER S. (1989).- The Carnian reef complex on
the Pokljuka (NW Yugoslavia).- Razprave IV. razreda Sazu 30, 3:
75-127.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 60, ID=2682^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef
complexes, new taxa; reef complexes; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic Carn; <b>Geography: </b>Yugoslavia,
Pokljuka^Continous reef sedimentation throughout Carnian was
established. On the basis of position and fossil assemblages the reef
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complex was subdivided into Cordevolian, Julian, and Tuvalian. Studied
were 23 species of reef fossils which comprise corals, chaetetids,
stromatoporoids, solenoporoids and microproblematica. Among them appear
two new genera and three species of corals and one of chaetetids. In
the paleoecological aspect the reef complex represents shallow marine
deposition on the Julian carbonate platform. Laterally it passes into
deeper marine deposits of intraplatform channels which are connected to
the Slovenian basin. [original summary] The new taxa are:
Protoheterastraea minor n.sp., Pokljukosmilia tuvalica n.gen. et n.sp.,
Rhopalodendron juliensis n. gen et n.sp., Atrochaetetes cylindrica
n.gen. et n.sp.^1";
s[1444] = "HALLAM A., GOODFELLOW W.D. (1990).- Facies and geochemical
evidence bearing on the end-Triassic disappearence of the alpine reef
ecosystem.- Historical Biology 4, 2: 131-138.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-2.1</b>,
p. 38, ID=2759^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, facies, geochemistry,
extinctions; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic
U; <b>Geography: </b>Austria, Kendelbach^A carbon and oxygen isotope
profile is presented across Triassic-Jurassic boundary at the classic
locality of Kendelbach, Austria. In conjunction with facies data it
lands no support to the claim that the spectacular disappearence of the
reef ecosystem at the end of the Triassic was due to a sharp fall of
seawater temperature. A model relating mass extinction to sea-level
change is preferred. ^1";
s[1445] = "TURNSEK D., RAMOVS A. (1987).- Upper Triassic
(Norian-Rhaetian) reef buildups in the northern Julian Alps (NW
Yugoslavia).- Razprave IV Razreda SAZU 28, 2: 27-67.- <b>FC&#038;P
19-2.1</b>, p. 42, ID=2781^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic Nor - Rhaet;
<b>Geography: </b>Jugoslavia, Julian Alps^Cylicopsis sp., Pamirostroma
cf. astrorhizoides and Spongiomorpha acyclica are described as
hydrozoans. The chaetetid Pseudoseptifera aktaski is also described.^1";
s[1446] = "BERRA F., JADOUL F. (1996).- Norian Serpulid and Microbial
Bioconstructions: Implications for the Platform Evolution in the
Lombardy Basin (Southern Alps, Italy).- Facies 35, 1: 143-162.-
<b>FC&#038;P 25-2</b>, p. 64, ID=3166^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, geology;
reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic Nor;
<b>Geography: </b>Italy, Lombardy^The development of peculiar margin
facies and abundant talus breccias within the Dolomia Principale inner
platform is commonly observed in the Lombardy Basin during the Norian.
The organisms building these margins are mainly serpulids, benthic
microbes, subordinate porostromata and other encrusting forms; typical
margin organisms, as sponges or corals, are extremely rare or absent.
The buildups form narrow rims along the borders of tectonic-controlled
intraplatform basks. Regional back-stepping and progradation of the
margin facies on the talus breccias produced by the erosion of the reef
is commonly observed in the uppermost Dolomia Principals depositional
system Widespread occurrence of serpulids and rnicrobial margins in
middle-late Norian times is indicative of stressed environmental
conditions - fluctuation of salinity and temperature on the inner
platform and in the intraplatform basins - controlled by
palaeogeographic setting. Physical characteristics allowed the bloom of
forms able to develop in a wide range of environmental conditions, such
as serpulids. In the Late Norian, major input of fine-grained elastics
is recorded; close to the Norian-Rhaetian boundary, carbonate ramps
were regionally restored. Locally, small serpulid and rnicrobial
bioconstructions still persist in the lowermost part of the shaly
succession, even if they are less abundant with respect to the Dolomia
Principale. Patch-reefs generally do not build a platform margin, but
represent isolated mounds within shaly deposits. These build-ups occur
on the edge of former structural highs; the communities survived the
environmental change responsible for the siliciclastic input and
locally managed to produce mounds during the deposition of the lower
part of the upper depositional system (Riva di Solto Shale).^1";
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s[1447] = "RUSSO F., NERI C., MASTANDREA A., LAGHI G.F. (1991).- Stratigraphic setting and diagenetic history of the Alpe di Specie (Seelandalpe) fauna (Carnian, Northeastern Dolomites).- Facies 25: 187-210.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-2</b>, p. 16, ID=3303^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy, diagenesis; paleontology; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic Carn; <b>Geography: </b>Italy, Dolomites^^1";
s[1448] = "TURNSEK D., BUSER S. (1991).- Norian-Rhaetian Coral Reef Buildups in Bohinj and Rdeci rob in Southern Julian Alps (Slovenia).- Razprave IV. razr. SAZU 32: 215-257.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-2</b>, p. 17, ID=3306^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef complexes; reef complexes; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic Nor - Rhaet; <b>Geography: </b>Slovenia, Julian Alps^From Bohinj and Rdeci rob 26 species of reef building organisms have been determined belonging to Upper Norian - Rhaetian age. 15 species of corals are systematically described. Paleoecologically they represent the reef facies on the southern border of the Julian carbonate platform.^1";
s[1449] = "FLUGEL E., VELLEDITS F., SENOWBARI-DARYAN B., RIEDEL P. (1992).- Rifforganismen aus &#034;Wettersteinkalken&#034; (Karn ?) des Bukk-Gebietes, Ungarn.- Geologisch-Palaeontologische Mitteilungen 18: 35-62.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-1</b>, p. 51, ID=3424^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic Carn?; <b>Geography: </b>Hungary, Bukk Mts^Ladinian &#47; Carnian reef organisms are described from two tectonically isolated localities in the southern Bukk Mountains &#47; Hungary. Intensive organic encrustations are common features in these reefal limestones similar to other Carnian reefs. Comparison with other Carnian reef communities reveal similarities as well as distinct differences in faunal composition. The following new taxa are described: Sponges: Cryptocoelia kovacsi n.sp. Algae: Egericodium hungaricum n.g., n.sp.^1";
s[1450] = "RUFFER T., BECHSTADT T. (1996).- Controlling Factors of the Steinalm- and Wetterstein Carbonate Platforms in the Middle Triassic of the Western Part of the Northern Calcareous Alps (Tyrol and Bavaria).- Goettinger Arbeiten zur Geologie und Palaeontologie, Special Volume 2 [Reitner J., Neuewiller F. &#038; Gunkel F. (eds): Global and Regional Controls on Biogenic Sedimentation I. Reef Evolution]: pp ???.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-1</b>, p. 40, ID=3604^<b>Topic(s): </b>carbonate platforms; carbonate platforms; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic M; <b>Geography: </b>Alps, Calcareous, Tyrol, Bavaria^The sedimentation of the North-Alpine Middle and early Upper Triassic (&#034;Wetterstein Reefs&#034;) passed through three stages, a homoclinal ramp in the late Anisian, a distally steepened ramp in the Fassanian, and a rimmed platform in the Longobardian and early Julian. This evolution from homoclinal ramp to rimmed platform was a continous, dynamic process, creating a morphologically accentuated reef-basin topography. It is partly controlled by biota and by accommodation changes, which were due to sealevel fluctuations and tensional tectonics. In contrast to earlier assumptions, the start of the first North-Alpine reefs after the crisis at the Permian &#47; Triassic boundary was caused by a basin-wide or global sealevel rise in the late Anisian to early Ladinian.^1";
s[1451] = "BERNECKER M., WEIDLICH O., FLUGEL E. (1999).- Response of Triassic Reef Coral Communities to Sea-level Fluctuations, Storms and Sedimentation: Evidence from a Spectacular Outcrop (Adnet, Austria).- Facies 40, 1: 229-280.- <b>FC&#038;P 28-1</b>, p. 58, ID=4001^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, eustacy; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic Rhaet; <b>Geography: </b>Austria, Adnet^The Upper Rhaetian coral limestone of Adnet, southeast of Salzburg, Austria has been repeatedly referred to as one of the most spectacular examples of an ancient&#039;autochthonous&#039; coral reef structure. The &#039;Tropfbruch&#039; quarry is probably the best outcrop for interpreting the distributional patterns of biotic successions and communities of a late Triassic patch reef. Our study is
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based on the interpretation of a) outcrop photographs, b) reef maps
resulting from quadrat transects, and c) the analysis of quantitative
data describing the distribution and frequency of reef organisms and
sediment. A new methodological approach (combination of reef mapping
and photo-transects) is used to obtain quantitative field data which
can be compared in greater detail with data from modern coral reefs
investigated by corresponding quantitative surveys. [first part of very
extensive summary]^1";
s[1452] = "BONI M., IANNACE A., TORRE M., ZAMPARELLI V. (1994).- The
Ladinian-Carnian Reef Facies of Monte Caramolo (Calabria, Southern
Italy).- Facies 30: 101-118.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 85,
ID=4197^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs facies; reefs, facies; <b>Systematics:
</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic Lad - Carn; <b>Geography:
</b>Italy, Calabria^In the Triassic of the San Donato Unit (Calabrian
Apennines, Italy) a perireefal facies association of limestones and
dolomites, hosting a Ladino - (?Carnian) fauna, has been recognized.
This facies association is flanked by black, ostracode-bearing,
calcareous marbles and evolves to peritidal dolomites, Carnian and
possibly Norian in age, characterized by strong synsedimentary
tectonics. The San Donato Unit has been strongly affected by alpine
tectonics, resulting in pervasive deformation and metamorphic
recrystallization (greenschist facies); nevertheless, careful
observation on selected outcrops enabled the distinction of the
following main facies: - Sponges-biogenetic crust-cement boundstone; -
Reef debris rudstone; - Dasycladacean packstone-grainstone. [part of
extensive summary]^1";
s[1453] = "SATTERLY A.K. (1994).- Sedimentology of the Upper Triassic
Reef Complex at the Hochkonig Massif (Northern Calcareous Alps,
Austria).- Facies 30: 119-150.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 91,
ID=4209^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef complexes, sedimentology; reef complexes;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic U; <b>Geography:
</b>Austria, N Calcareous Alps^The Upper Triassic Dachsteinkalk of the
Hochkonig Massif, situated 50 km south of Salzburg in the Northern
Calcareous Alps, corresponds to a platform margin reef complex of
exceptional thickness. The platform interior limestones form equally
thick sequences of the well known cyclic Lofer facies. Sedimentation in
the reef complex was not so strongly controlled by low-amplitude
sea-level oscillations as was the Lofer facies. The westernmost of the
8 facies of the reef complex is an oncolite-dominated lagoon, in which
wave-resistant stromatolite mounds with a relief of a few metres were
periodically developed. The transition to the central reef area is
accomplished across the back-reef facies. In the back-reef facies patch
reefs and calcisponges appear. The proportion of coarse bioclastic
sediment increases rapidly over a few hundred metres before the central
reef area is encountered. The central reef area consists of relatively
widely spaced small patched reefs that did not develop wave-resistant
reef framework structures. The bulk of the sediment in the central reef
area is coarse bioclastic material, provided by the dense growth of
reef organisms and the wave-induced disintegration of patch reefs.
Collapse of the reef margin is recorded by the supply of large blocks
of patch material to the upper reef slope. Additionally, coarse, loose
bioclastic debris was supplied to the upper reef slope and this was
incorporated into debris flows on the reef slope and turbidites found
at the base of the slope and in the off-reef facies. Partially
lithified packstones and wackestones of the middle reef slope were
modified by mass movement to form breccia and rudstone sheets. The
latter reach out hundreds of metres into the off-reef facies
environment. A reef profile is presented which was derived by the
restoration of strike and dip formation. In conjunction with
constraints imposed by sedimentary facies related to slope processes,
the angle of slope in the reef margin area ranged from 11 to 5, forming
a concave (dished downwards) slope. Water depth estimations require
that the central reef area did not develop in water less than 10 metres
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depth. At the reef margin water depths were about 30 metres, at the
base of the reef slope 200 metres and deepening in the off-reff facies
to 250 metres. While previous work on reef complexes from this type of
setting suggests growth on heavily storm-dominated environment, the
present author finds little evidence for storm-influenced sedimentation
and reworking in the central reef area. Post-depositional processes
were characterized by continued slope processes causing brecciation and
hydraulic injection of red internal sediments downwards into the reef
slope and off-reef limestones. Hydrothermal circulation caused a number
of phases of post-depositional (diagenetic) brecciation. There appears
not to have been an important period of emergence at the
Triassic/Jurassic boundary.^1";
s[1454] = "SCHOLZ G. (1973).- Récif calcaire de la formation de
Wetterstein de l&#039;Anisien en Hongrie du Nord.- Journal??? volume???
pp 99-115. [in Hungarian, with French summary].- <b>FC&#038;P 3-1</b>,
p. 28, ID=4892^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, morphology, structure; reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic Anis; <b>Geography:
</b>Hungary N^Sur le terrain des villages de Aggtelek et de Josvafo en
Hongrie du Nord, se situe une formation récifale s&#39;étendant sur
plusieurs km2 sur la surface. Elle est part du terme Anisien de la
série des calcaires de Wetterstein du Trias moyen. 3 aires principales
à faciès différents peuvent être distinguées à l&#39;intérieur de la
masse récifale incluse dans des sédiments à Dasycladacées, déposés dans
les eaux peu profondes ce sont : 1 - récif central caractérisé par une
paléobiocénose de polypiers, hydrozoaires et éponges calcaires ; 2 - un
talus périrécifal de type &#34;fore-reef&#34;, situé du côté où la mer
se fait et caractérisé par une paléobiocénose de brachiopodes,
mollusques et échinodermes ; 3 - derrière le récif central, du côté
sous le vent il y a une zone à débris de type &#34;back-reef&#34; avec
une paléobiocénose d&#039;échinodermes et mollusques. * Le complexe
récifal d&#39;une épaisseur de 500 à 600m commença à grandir au début
du Pelsonien et fut supprimé déjà au cours de l&#39;Illyrien supérieur
c&#39;est-à-dire avant même le dépôt des sédiments de l&#39;horizon à
Diplopora annulatissima Pia. A l&#39;Illyrien supérieur, tout le
territoire étudié était couvert en continuité par des sédiments à
Dasycladacées.^1";
s[1455] = "OTT E. (1974).- Mitteltriadische Riffe der Noerdlichen
Kalkalpen und altersgleiche Bildungen auf Karaburun und Chios
(Aegeis).- Mitt. Gesellsch. Geol. Berghaustud. Oesterr. 21, 1:
251-276.- <b>FC&#038;P 3-2</b>, p. 46, ID=4978^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs;
reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic M;
<b>Geography: </b>Alps N, Aegean Isls^^1";
s[1456] = "BOSELLINI A., ROSSI D. (1974).- Triassic carbonate buildups
of the Dolomites, Northern Italy.- SEPM Special Publication 18 [L.
Laporte (ed.): Reefs in Time and Space]: 209-233.- <b>FC&#038;P
4-1</b>, p. 20, ID=5062^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics:
</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic; <b>Geography: </b>Italy,
Dolomites^^1";
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Kalkschwaemme, Hydrozoen, Algen und Mikroproblematika aus den
Cidarisschichten (Karn, Ober-Trias) der Muerztaler Alpen (Steiermark)
und des Gosaukammes (Oberoesterreich).- Mitt. Ges. Geol. Bergbau-stud.
25: 153-195; Wien.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 26, ID=5908^<b>Topic(s):
</b>; fossils; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic
Carn; <b>Geography: </b>Alps^^1";
s[1458] = "DULLO W.-C. (1980).- Palaeontologie, Fazies und Geochemie
der Dachstein-Kalke (Ober-Trias) im suedwestlichen Gesaeuse,
Steiermark, Oesterreich.- Facies 2: 55-122.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p.
28, ID=5924^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef complexes; reef complexes;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic U; <b>Geography:
</b>Austria, Styria^[reef and fore-reef deposits]^1";
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palaeooekologische Zonierung zweier obertriadischer Riffstrukturen in
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den Noerdlichen Kalkalpen (&#034;Oberrhaet-Riff-Kalke&#034; Salzburg).-
Facies 01: 3-245.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 29, ID=5931^<b>Topic(s):
</b>reef complexes; reef complexes; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic, Rhaet; <b>Geography: </b>Alps N^^1";
s[1460] = "SCHAFER P., SENOWBARI-DARYAN B. (1981).- Facies development
and paleoecologic zonation of four upper Triassic patch-reefs, Northern
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[D.F. Toomey (ed.): European Fossil Reef Models]: pp ... .-
<b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 29, ID=5934^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef complexes;
reef complexes; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic U;
<b>Geography: </b>Alps N^^1";
s[1461] = "SENOWBARI-DARYAN B. (1980).- Fazielle und palaeontologische
Untersuchungen in oberrhaetischen Riffen (Feichtenstein- und Gruberriff
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<b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 63, ID=5935^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef complexes;
reef complexes; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic,
Rhaet; <b>Geography: </b>Alps N^Numerous small patch-reefs are found on
the top of the Kossen beds in the Northern Calcareous Alps which are
generally called Upper Rhaetian reefs (Fabricius 1966: 20, Tollmann
1976: 258). * Several of these patch-reefs are situated in the Salzburg
region (Osterhorngruppe). Four of them, adjacent to each other, have
been investigated in two thesis undertaken in the Paleontological
Institut of the Erlangen-Nuernberg university. P. Schaefer (1979) has
studied the Roetelwand reef and Adnet reef near Hallein. * The present
dissertation deals with the Feichtenstein reef and the Gruber reef
(Austrian topographical map 1:25000, sheet Hintersee 94/2). * The
studies are focused on the paleontological investigation of the
reef-building organisms. A general list of the fauna and flora is
given.^1";
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&#47; basin-complex (Norian &#47; &#034;Rhaetian&#034;, Northern
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ID=6046^<b>Topic(s): </b>carbonate platforms; geology, basin-platform;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic U; <b>Geography:
</b>Alps N^^1";
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</b>carbonate platforms; geology, platform margin; <b>Systematics:
</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic M; <b>Geography: </b>Austria,
Tyrol^^1";
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Alps near Innsbruck, Austria.- SEPM Special Publications 30: pp ... .-
<b>FC&#038;P 10-2</b>, p. 10, ID=6048^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic M; <b>Geography:
</b>Alps N^^1";
s[1465] = "PILLER W. (1981).- The Steinplatte reef complex, part of an
Upper Triassic carbonate platform near Salzburg, Austria.- SEPM Special
Publications 30: pp ... .- <b>FC&#038;P 10-2</b>, p. 10,
ID=6049^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic U; <b>Geography: </b>Alps N^^1";
s[1466] = "PILLER W., LOBITZER H. (1979).- Die obertriassische
Karbonatplattform zwischen Steinplatte (Tirol) und Hochkoenig
(Salzburg).- Verh. geol. B.-A. 1979, 2: 171-180.- <b>FC&#038;P
10-2</b>, p. 10, ID=6050^<b>Topic(s): </b>carbonate platforms;
carbonate complex; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic
U; <b>Geography: </b>Alps N^^1";
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Lagunen-Riff am Ostende der Noerdlichen Kalkalpen (Niederoesterreich).-
Facies 5: 191-264.- <b>FC&#038;P 11-1</b>, p. 59, ID=6137^<b>Topic(s):
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</b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic
U; <b>Geography: </b>Alps N^^1";
s[1468] = "RAMOVS A., TURNSEK D. (1984).- Lower Carnian reef buildups
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Ljubljana.- <b>FC&#038;P 14-2</b>, p. 25, ID=6713^<b>Topic(s):
</b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic
Carn; <b>Geography: </b>Slovenia, Julian Alps^In the Lower Carnian
times on the territory of the Northern Julian Alps a shallow carbonate
platform extended on which non-bedded &#034;Diplopora&#034; limestones
were deposited with coral-sponge patch reefs in between. The reef fauna
was investigated in detail, the fossil communities were established and
the main facies types of rocks were described.^1";
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Schroeder &#038; B.H. Purser (eds)]: 245-268; Springer, Berlin &#47;
Heidelberg.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-2</b>, p. 6, ID=6733^<b>Topic(s):
</b>reefs diagenesis; reefs, diagenesis; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic U; <b>Geography: </b>Alps, Bavarian^^1";
s[1470] = "MATZNER.C. (1986).- Die Zlambach-Schichten (Rhät) In den
nördlichen Kalkalpen: Eine Plattform-Hang-Beckenentwicklung mit
allochthoner Karbonatsedimentation.- Facies 14: 1-104.- <b>FC&#038;P
15-2</b>, p. 7, ID=6741^<b>Topic(s): </b>carbonate platforms; carbonate
system; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic Rhaet;
<b>Geography: </b>Alps N^[includes a discussion of the distribution of
the scleractinian corals, species lists, plates with figures of
scleractinians]^1";
s[1471] = "MOSTLER H. (1989).- Mit &#034;Zygomen&#034; ausgestattete
Dermalia von Kieselschwaemmen (Demospongiae) aus pelagischen Sedimenten
der Obertrias und des unteren Jura (Noerdliche Kalkalpen).- Jb. Geol.
B.-A. 132, 4: 701-726.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 61,
ID=2688^<b>Topic(s): </b>spiculae; Porifera Demospongiae;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Demospongiae; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Triassic U Jurassic L; <b>Geography: </b>Alps N^^1";
s[1472] = "SCHOTT M. (1983).- Sedimentation und Diagenese einer
absinkenden Karbonat-plattform: Rhat und Lias des
Brunnstein-Auerbach-Gebietes, Bayerische Kalkalpen.- Facies 9: 1-60.-
<b>FC&#038;P 13-2</b>, p. 11, ID=0634^<b>Topic(s): </b>carbonate
platforms; carbonate platform; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Triassic &#47; Jurassic; <b>Geography: </b>Alps, Bavarian^Includes
a microfacies description of Upper Rhaetian reef limestones (framework
by the scleractinian Thecosmilia clathrata). A new reef model for
open-marine shallow inner shelf (&#034;platform forereef&#034;) is
proposed.^1";
s[1473] = "BOHM F. (1986).- Der Grimming: Geschichte einer
Karbonatplattform von der Obertrias bis zum Dogger (Nordliche
Kalkalpen, Steiermark).- Facies 15: 195-232.- <b>FC&#038;P 16-1</b>, p.
69, ID=1984^<b>Topic(s): </b>carbonate platforms, geohistory; reefs,
carbonates; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic U
Jurassic L; <b>Geography: </b>Austria, Styria^[includes description of
an upper Triassic reef complex]^1";
s[1474] = "EHSES H.H., LEINFELDER R.R. (1988).- Laterale und vertikale
Faziesentwicklung der Rhaet &#47; Unterlias-Sedimentation im
Wallberg-Blankenstein-Gebiet (Tegernsee, Nordliche Kalkalpen).- Mainzer
geowiss. Mitt. 17: 53-94. [in German, with English summary].-
<b>FC&#038;P 18-2</b>, p. 42, ID=2497^<b>Topic(s): </b>facies,
microfacies; facies; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Triassic U Jurassic L; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Bavaria^By means
of microfacies analysis the Upper Rhaetian and Lower Liassic sediments
of the Wallberg-Blankenstein region (Tegernsee, Upper Bavaria) are
described and classified. The Upper Rhaetian Limestone, developing from
the marly &#47; calcareous Kossen basinal sequence, exhibits 10 main
microfacies types which partly can be further subdivided. The lateral
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arrangement of microfacies types displays a mosaic-like distribution.
Shoaling upward tendency is obvious already throughout the Kossen beds
by the development of reef patches. This pattern also influenced
distribution of reefal organisms and sediment types in the superimposed
Rhaetian calcareous sedimentation. Ecological restrictions (e.g. water
energy) limited, however, a more pronounced occurrence of reef biota
and thus inhibited the development of &#34;true&#34; reefs. Besides
these shallow subtidal patch reefs and related deposits, shoal
sediments were deposited in higher energy settings. Dark intertidal
algal bindstones and occurrence of black pebbles correspond to the peak
of shoaling. The studied Upper Rhaetian limestones reflect the
development of a ramp-like initial limestone platform within the Kossen
basin. Reefoid development ceases with the discontinuous drowning of
the depositional area at the end of the Rhaetian. This led to strongly
differentiated shallow to deep subtidal deposits at the beginning of
the Liassic, reflecting tectonic uplifts and predepositional Triassic
topography. Further break-up and sinking of the Tethyan shelf resulted
then in the superposition of bathyal, grey basinal deposits.^1";
s[1475] = "MILER M., PAVSIC J. (2008).- Triassic and Jurassic beds in
Krim Mountains area (Slovenia).- Geologija 51, 1: 87-99.- <b>FC&#038;P
36</b>, p. 100, ID=6521^<b>Topic(s): </b>geology; geology;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic Jurassic;
<b>Geography: </b>Slovenia^^1";
s[1476] = "TURNSEK D. (1989).- Diversifications of corals and coral
reef associations in Mesozoic palaeogeographic units of northwestern
Yugoslavia.- Mem. Ass. Australas. Palaeontols 8 [Jell P. A. &#038;
Pickett J. W. (eds): Fossil Cnidaria 5 (Proceedings of the Fifth
International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria including Archaeocyatha and
Spongiomorphs)]: 283-289.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 14,
ID=2546^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral reefs; corals, coral reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Mesozoic;
<b>Geography: </b>Yugoslavia^^1";
s[1477] = "TURNSEK D. (1997).- Mesozoic Corals of Slovenia.- Zbirca ZRC
(ZRC Series) 16: 512 pp., 211 pls; Ljubljana (Znanstvenoraziskovalni
Center SAZU). ISBN 961-6182-44-7.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-1</b>, p. 98,
ID=3848^<b>Topic(s): </b>monograph; corals; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Mesozoic; <b>Geography:
</b>Slovenia^Monographs like that with the description of several
hundred species became rare the past times; summarizing monographs on
the corals of one country were published the last time hundred years
ago. Therefore this book is a great surprise and a great pleasure. In
the &#34;Mesozoic Corals of Slovenia&#34; the results of Slovenian
Mesozoic coral research of the past 30 years are compiled. But it
exceeds a simple compilation: all species are carefully checked, new
items aded to the synonymy lists and new illustrations provided. Each
species is represented at one text page and one page of illustration
side by side. The text page contains a synonymy list, a short
description, the localities in Slovenia, the age and remarks on the
geological setting and environment. A stratigraphical table and a map
is provided, where the occurrence of the species concerned is plotted.
The illustration page encompasses horizontal and vertical thin sections
magnified four or eight times, and microstructure details in greater
magnification. The illustrations are good as long the material is well
preserved. The latter is maybe the main problem of the monograph: many
species are indicated by poorly preserved material and in some cases it
is difficult to follow the determination. * The book contains a short
but satisfactory description of the geological situation and
stratigraphy of the localities where the corals are found. A rich
appendix encompasses a list of the described specimens - sorted
according to species and generic names, alphabetically and according to
their age, and a list of localities, alphabetically and according to
the geological unit. A general index summarizes the coral assemblages
with their species. * At all, the compilation is very careful: each
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locality has a number and is plotted at a map. The species description
refers to this number. In the list of localities in the description
part and in the explanation to the illustration the collection number
of the specimens is given. This makes reference to previously published
papers and to own notes on the material easy.^1";
s[1478] = "TURNSEK D. (1979).- List of Papers on Mesozoic Cnidaria in
Jugoslavia.- FC&P 8, 1: 44-49.- <b>FC&#038;P 8-1</b>, p. 44,
ID=5685^<b>Topic(s): </b>bibliography; Cnidaria; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Mesozoic; <b>Geography:
</b>Yugoslavia^bibliography^1";
s[1479] = "LATHUILIERE B., GAILLARD C., HABRANT N., BODEUR A., BOULIER
A., ENAY R., HANZO M., MARCHAND D., THIERRY J., WERNER W. (2005).-
Coral zonation of an Oxfordian reef tract in the northern French Jura.-
Facies 50, 3-4: 545-559.- <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 61,
ID=1284^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, biological zonation; reefs,
Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Jurassic Oxf; <b>Geography: </b>France, Jura^During the Middle
Oxfordian, numerous coral reefs flourished on the northern margin of
the Tethys Ocean. The outcrop of Bonnevaux-le-Prieur (northern French
Jura mountains) provides a rare opportunity to observe a nearly
complete section allowing the installation, evolution and demise of
this global carbonate reef rich event to be studied. Quantitative data
on coral assemblages together with sedimentological and
palaeoecological observations lead to the reconstruction of a reef
tract coral zonation. Starting from the outer slope, Dimorpharaea,
Microsolena, Dendraraea, Comoseris, and Stylina ecozones are
recognized. This new facies model implies a central position for an
oolitic shoal in the highest energy zone, within the Comoseris ecozone.
Applying this facies model to the sequence stratigraphic interpretation
of the vertical succession results in recognising a third-order
relative sea-level fluctuation, which can be correlated at least within
Lorraine (France) and Switzerland.^1";
s[1480] = "LATHUILIERE B., BODEUR Y., GAILLARD C., HABRANT N., HANZO
M., MARCHAND D., WERNER W. (2003).- Coral zonation of an Oxfordian reef
tract in the northern French Jura.- Berichte des Institutes für
Geologie und Paläontologie der Karl-Franzens-Universität, Graz/Austria
7: 50. [abstract] - <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 85, ID=1326^<b>Topic(s):
</b>reefs coral, ecology, sedimentology; reefs, Anthozoa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic
Oxf; <b>Geography: </b>France, Jura^[the full paper has been
subsequenltly published by the same team of autors in Facies 50, 3-4:
545-559]^1";
s[1481] = "BENIER C. (2001).- Les collections du département de
géologie et de paléontologie du Muséum d&#39;histoire naturelle de
Genève. 72. La collection Koby (Coelenterata).- Revue de Paléobiologie
20, 2: 667-669.- <b>FC&#038;P 31-1</b>, p. 52, ID=1614^<b>Topic(s):
</b>collections of fossils; Anthozoa collections; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic; <b>Geography:
</b>Jura Mts^[Koby, Frederic Louis (1852-1930). Teacher at the Lycée
cantonal at Porrentruy from 1875 till 1922, Professor Koby studied the
palaeontology and the stratigraphy of the Jurassic period. He became a
famous specialist on coelenterata, and his studies lead him to Russia,
France, and Portugal. The development of the Jurassic Museum and the
Botanical Garden at Porrentruy is due to his engagement.]^1";
s[1482] = "LEBANIDZE Z. (1991).- Pozdnejurskie korally zapadnoy Gruzii
(Abkhazija).- Trudy Geologicheskogo Instituta im. A.I. Dzhanelidze
Akademii Nauk Gruzinskoj SSR, novaya seria 105; 65 pp.- <b>FC&#038;P
21-2</b>, p. 40, ID=3333^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic U; <b>Geography:
</b>Georgia, Abkhasya^Reef sediments of west Abkhasya (formerly Abkhas
Republic of the USSR, N of Georgia) yielded a rich collection of upper
Jurassic (upper Oxfordian - Tithonian) corals. 33 species in 18 genera
are described and illustrated. One genus, Thecosmiliopsis - closely
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related to Thecosmilia and four species are described as new.^1";
s[1483] = "BARTHEL K.W. (1972).- The Upper Jurassic (Tithonian) coral-bearing facies complex in Southeastern Germany.- In C. Mukundan and C.S.G. Pillai (eds): Proceedings of the [first International] Symposium on Corals and Coral Reefs [Mandapam Camp, India, 12-16 January 1969]; published by The Marine Biological Association of India, Cochin, December, 1972; pp 81-86.- <b>FC&#038;P 2-2</b>, p. 12, ID=4763^<b>Topic(s): </b>facies; Anthozoa reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic Tith; <b>Geography: </b>Germany SE^^1";
s[1484] = "TURNSEK D. (1972).- Upper Jurassic Corals of Southern Slovenia.- Razprave Dissertationes, Slovenska Akad. Znanosti in Umetnosti, Razred za Prirodoslovne i Medicinske vede 15, 6, Ljubljana: 120 pp., 37 pls.- <b>FC&#038;P 2-2</b>, p. 24, ID=4829^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic U; <b>Geography: </b>Slovenia^The corals occur in the strata, dating from the Upper Oxfordian and Lower Kimmeridgian periods. After a short description of coral localities in Slovenia, the author describes 65 species; 5 are new. Comparisons are established with the Jurassic of Portugal, Spain, France, Switzerland, Germany, Poland, Northern Italy, Montenegro.^1";
s[1485] = "YAMANI S.A. (1974).- Zur Oekologie der Korallenkalke von Laisacker bei Neuburg a. d. Donau (Untertithon).- Mitt. Bayer. Staatssamml. Palaeont. hist. Geol. 14: 3-9; Muenchen.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-2</b>, p. 54, ID=5251^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral limestones, ecology; coral reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic Tith; <b>Geography: </b>Germany S^The living habits of the bivalves of the ancient coral reef of Laisacker is reconstructed according to the concepts of Kauffman (1969) and their environments according to the model of Schaefer (1963). As is shown by these investigations, all the biocoenoses described by Schaefer are to be found in the Laisacker coral reef complex. The bivalves are differentiated according to ecological-morphological types. It is noticed that types with semiburrowing habits are missing, those living within the sediments are rare. Lithophaga is the only representative of boring types. The major part of the fauna belongs to the group of epifaunal bivalves characteristic for a reef habitat.^1";
s[1486] = "WULLSCHLEGER E. (1966).- Bemerkungen zum fossilen Korallenriff Gisliflue-Homberg.- Mitt. aargauische naturf. Ges. 27: 101-152.- <b>FC&#038;P 7-2</b>, p. 26, ID=5668^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral reefs; coral reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic Baj; <b>Geography: </b>Switzerland, Jura^[description of Bajocian coral reefs and corals from Swiss Jura]^1";
s[1487] = "WULLSCHLEGER E. (1971).- Bemerkungen zum fossilen Korallenvorkommen Tiersteinberg-Limberg-Kei.- Mitt. aargauische naturf. Ges. 28: 251-292.- <b>FC&#038;P 7-2</b>, p. 26, ID=5669^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral reefs; coral reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic Bath; <b>Geography: </b>Switzerland, Jura^[description of Bathonian coral reefs and corals from Swiss Jura]^1";
s[1488] = "BENDUKIDZE N.S. (1980).- Usloviya obrazovaniya pozdneyurskikh korallovykh biotektov Bolshogo Kavkaza. [growth conditions of Upper Jurassic coral buildups (?) in Great Caucasus Mts; in Russian].- Korally i rify fanerozoya SSSR [B.S. Sokolov (ed.)]: pp ... .- <b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 43, ID=5803^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; coral buildups; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic U; <b>Geography: </b>Caucasus^^1";
s[1489] = "PAPOYAN A.S. (1980).- Novye dannye o yurskikh korallakh severnoy chasti Armyanskoy SSR. [new data on Jurassic corals of northern Armenian SSR; in Russian].- Korally i rify fanerozoya SSSR [B.S. Sokolov (ed.)]: pp ... .- <b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 42, ID=5822^<b>Topic(s): </b>; corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic; <b>Geography: </b>Armenia^^1";
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s[1490] = "LATHUILIERE B. (1982).- Bioconstructions Bajociennes a
Madreporaires et facies associes dans l&#039;Ile Crémieu (Jura du Sud;
France).- Geobios 15, 4: 491-504.- <b>FC&#038;P 12-1</b>, p. 45,
ID=6192^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; coral bioconstructions; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic Baj;
<b>Geography: </b>France, Jura^First of all, this study brings
necessary details about regional stratigraphy. It goes on to
reconstitute the paleobiocenoses and the environmental conditions of
Bajocian coral limestone deposits: weak currents, fairly high depth,
varied substrates, low relief. In the low areas scleractinians
disappear and are replaced by sponges, Pseudomelania or pholadomyes
communities. In order to explain the particularities of Bajocian
constructions, some hypotheses have been put forward, mentioning the
slope of the platforms, the speed of growth of organisms and the
stability of the sea-level. [original summary]^1";
s[1491] = "WINKLER A. (1982).- Skelett aus Kalk. Korallen des Jura (pt
1).- Mineral. Mag. 1982, 6: 256-262.- <b>FC&#038;P 12-2</b>, p. 40,
ID=6228^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral skeletons; coral skeletons;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic;
<b>Geography: </b>Jura Mts^^1";
s[1492] = "WINKLER A. (1982).- Skelett aus Kalk. Korallen des Jura (pt
2).- Mineral. Mag. 1982, 7: 303-306.- <b>FC&#038;P 12-2</b>, p. 40,
ID=6229^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral skeletons; coral skeletons;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic;
<b>Geography: </b>Jura Mts^^1";
s[1493] = "WINKLER A. (1982).- Skelett aus Kalk. Korallen des Jura (pt
3).- Mineral. Mag. 1982, 10: 469-471.- <b>FC&#038;P 12-2</b>, p. 40,
ID=6230^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral skeletons; coral skeletons;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic;
<b>Geography: </b>Jura Mts^^1";
s[1494] = "WINKLER A. (1982).- Skelett aus Kalk. Korallen des Jura (pt
4).- Mineral. Mag. 1982, 12: 559-562.- <b>FC&#038;P 12-2</b>, p. 40,
ID=6231^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral skeletons; coral skeletons;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic;
<b>Geography: </b>Jura Mts^^1";
s[1495] = "WINKLER A. (1983).- Skelett aus Kalk. Korallen des Jura (pt
5).- Mineral. Mag. 1983, 1: 43-44.- <b>FC&#038;P 12-2</b>, p. 40,
ID=6232^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral skeletons; coral skeletons;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic;
<b>Geography: </b>Jura Mts^^1";
s[1496] = "WINKLER A. (1983).- Skelett aus Kalk. Korallen des Jura (pt
6).- Mineral. Mag. 1983, 4: 167-172.- <b>FC&#038;P 12-2</b>, p. 40,
ID=6233^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral skeletons; coral skeletons;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic;
<b>Geography: </b>Jura Mts^^1";
s[1497] = "WINKLER A. (1983).- Skelett aus Kalk. Korallen des Jura (pt
7).- Mineral. Mag. 1983, 6: 277-279.- <b>FC&#038;P 12-2</b>, p. 40,
ID=6234^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral skeletons; coral skeletons;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic;
<b>Geography: </b>Jura Mts^^1";
s[1498] = "KIESSLING W., RONIEWICZ E., VILLIER L., LEONIDE P., STRUCK
U. (2009).- An Early Hettangian coral reef in southern France:
implications for the end-Triassic reef crisis.- Palaios 24: 657-671.-
<b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 91, ID=6504^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs,
extinctions; reefs, extinctions; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic Hett; <b>Geography: </b>France
S^The oldest known Jurassic coral reef is exposed in the Ardeche region
of southern France. This reef site, consisting of at least three reefal
bodies, is of early Hettangian age and thus immediately postdates the
end-Triassic mass extinction, which is well known for its catastrophic
effect on reef building. Bulk carbonate carbon isotopes of the
limestones below the reef are likely to record environmental
perturbations subsequent to the mass extinction. The main reef is
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surprisingly well developed (20m in thickness, 200m in lateral extent)
and composed of at least four genera and six species of corals ? not
only holdover genera from the Triassic, but also one newly evolved
genus (Phacelophyllia), contributed to reef construction. Just like
their latest Triassic counterparts, the reef is dominated by phaceloid
corals with a considerable contribution of microbialite. The reef
predates similarly well developed structures by almost ten million
years. The shelf setting of the reef renders it unlikely that refuges
around oceanic islands are needed to explain survival of corals across
the end-Triassic mass extinction. [original abstract]^1";
s[1499] = "HEGELE A. (1993).- Korallenriffe in Schwaben.- Fossilien 10,
4: 220-224.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>, p. 97, ID=6831^<b>Topic(s):
</b>coral reefs; coral reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Swabia^^1";
s[1500] = "DUPRAZ C., STRASSER A. (2002).- Nutritional modes in
coral-microbialite reefs (Jurassic, Oxfordian, Switzerland): Evolution
of trophic structure as a response to environmental change.- Palaios
17, 5: 449-471.- <b>FC&#038;P 31-2</b>, p. 53, ID=1143^<b>Topic(s):
</b>reefs ecology, nutritional modes; reefs ecology; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria Monera; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic Oxf;
<b>Geography: </b>Switzerland^Detailed study of Oxfordian
coral-microbialite reefs in the Swiss Jura Mountains has identified
major paleoecological variations in space and time, which are
attributed to environmental changes.Micro- and macroscale
semiquantitative analyses of microbialite types,
micro-encrusters,bioerosion, corals, and other macrofauna composing the
reefal facies were performed. Three maintrophic structures (dominant
nutritional modes) were recognized: phototrophic-dominated,
balancedphoto-heterotrophic, and heterotrophic-dominated. A
phototrophic (light dependant) faunadominated reefs growing in pure
carbonate and nutrient-poor environments, where sedimentationrate was
the main factor controlling reef growth. In mixed
siliciclastic-carbonate platformenvironments, a balanced
photo-heterotrophic fauna with periodical shifts to
heterotrophicdominatedassociations was induced by freshwater and
sediment run-off into closed, shallowlagoons. In this case, the main
factors controlling reef growth were the distribution andaccumulation
of terrigenous sediment on the platform and &#47; or associated
nutrient availability. Thebalanced photo-heterotrophic structure found
in mixed carbonate-siliciclastic settings produced themost diversified
reefs, suggesting that these Oxfordian reefs preferentially thrived in
watermoderately charged with nutrients (mesotrophic environment). In
the case of strong siliciclasticaccumulation and &#47; or strong
increase in nutrient availability, coral reef diversity dropped
drasticallyand heterotrophs dominated the trophic structure. A model of
the evolution of trophic structure inthese reefs as a function of the
governing environmental factors is proposed. Focusing on thedominant
nutritional mode at each step in reef evolution allows a detailed
characterization of reefalstructure and a better understanding of the
processes leading to coral reef settlement, development,and demise.^1";
s[1501] = "MOSTLER H. (1990).- Mikroskleren von Demospongien (Porifera)
aus dem basalen Jura der Nordlichen Kalkalpen.- Geol.-Palaeont. Mitt.
Innsbruck 17: 119-142. [in German, with English summary].- <b>FC&#038;P
20-1.1</b>, p. 72, ID=2858^<b>Topic(s): </b>microscleres; Porifera
Demospongiae; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Demospongiae;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic L; <b>Geography: </b>Alps N^For the first
time microscleres of Demospongea from the Liassic Kirchsteinkalk
(Allgau Formation as basin facies to Liassic Kirchstein Limestones) are
described and presented by 6 plates. In contrary to previous opinions
microscleres can be proved frequently in scarcely diagenetically
altered limestones and calcareous marls. With the help of microscleres
and in consideration of accompanying megascleres for the first time it
was possible to link with recent Demospongiae. Specific microsleres
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like cricorhabds, toxa, sigmata, diancistors and various chelate
scleres, clavidisks, oxasters, sphaerasters, sterrasters and
amphiasters are of special importance. With few exceptions these types
of microscleres are only known from the Late Tertiary and in some cases
even only recently. In particular this concerns chelate scleres. By
evaluation of these microscleres from the Lower Liassic of the Northern
Calcareous Alps the following Demospongiae are provable: The
Ceratinomorpha are represented by the order Poecilosclerida and their
families Myxxillidae, Cladorhizidae, Crellidae, Amphilectidae,
Desmacellidae and Desmacitidae. Partly correlation on generic level is
possible. Within the Tetractinomorpha the order Astrophorida (=
Choristida) is represented by the families Geodiidae, Ancorinidae and
Pachastrellidae; with the help of microscleres it was possible to prove
the families Theonellidae and Corallistidae. The order Hadromerida is
represented by the family Clionidae. All the mentioned families are
widespread by numerous genera. By the proof of the above mentioned
microscleres in the Lower Liassic it was possible to enlighten the
evolutional history of Poecilosclerida and especially Astrophorida.
Particular attention is drawn to the sharp faunal break between
Triassic and Jurassic, revealed by evaluation of the deep water
Porifera (demosponges and hexactinellids).^1";
s[1502] = "MOSTLER H. (1989).- Mikroskleren hexactinellider Schwaemme
aus dem Lias der Noerdlichen Kalkalpen.- Jb. Geol. B.-A. 132, 4:
687-700.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 61, ID=2687^<b>Topic(s):
</b>microscleres; Porifera Hexactinellida; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Hexactinellida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic L;
<b>Geography: </b>Alps N^^1";
s[1503] = "MOSTLER H. (1990).- Hexactinellide Poriferen aus pelagischen
Kieselkalken (Unterlias, Nordliche Kalkalpen).- Geol. Palaeont. Mitt.
Innsbruck 17: 143-178. [in German, with English summary].- <b>FC&#038;P
20-1.1</b>, p. 72, ID=2859^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Porifera Hexactinellida;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Hexactinellida; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Jurassic L; <b>Geography: </b>Alps N^^1";
s[1504] = "MORYCOWA E. (1974).- Hexacorallia d&#039;un bloc exotique de
calcaire tithonique a Wozniki pres de Wadowice (Carpathes Polonaises
Occidentales).- Acta Geologica Polonica 24, 3: 457-484.- <b>FC&#038;P
6-1</b>, p. 29, ID=0099^<b>Topic(s): </b>exotics in flysch;
Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic Oxf - Tith; <b>Geography: </b>Poland,
Carpathians^17 species of corals (3 new) ranging from Upper Oxfordian
to Upper Tithonian are described from an erratic block (of
&#034;Stramberk&#034; limestone lithology) in Hauterivian (Lower
Cretaceous).^1";
s[1505] = "RONIEWICZ E. (1976).- Les scleractiniaires du Jurassique
Superieur de la Dobrogea Centrale, Roumanie.- Palaeontologia Polonica
34: 17-121. [monograph] - <b>FC&#038;P 6-1</b>, p. 29,
ID=0101^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic; <b>Geography: </b>Romania,
Dobrogea^91 Scleractinian species are described from the Upper
Oxfordian-Lower Kimmeridgean rocks of Dobrogea, Roumania. Twenty-five
new species are defined. Comparison is made with other Jurassic faunas
and there is a short discussion on trends in colonial morphologies with
time and environment^1";
s[1506] = "BEAUVAIS L. (1981).- Nouvelles especes de Madreporaires dans
le Kimmeridgien superieur du Jura (France).- Geobios . 173-189.-
<b>FC&#038;P 11-1</b>, p. 27, ID=1746^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Jurassic Kimm; <b>Geography: </b>France, Jura^^1";
s[1507] = "BEAUVAIS L., RIEUF M. (1981).- Decouverte de Madreporaires
oxfordiens dans les calcaires de Caporalino (Corse).- Bulletin de le
Societe geologique de France . 353-359.- <b>FC&#038;P 11-1</b>, p. 27,
ID=1747^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic Oxf; <b>Geography:
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</b>France, Corsica^^1";
s[1508] = "KAPITZKE M., LAUXMANN U. (1988).- Tiaradendron giganteum
n.sp., eine neue Korallenart aus dem hoeheren Oberjura der Schwabischen
Alb.- Stuttgarter Beitr. Naturkunde B 45: 5 pp., 1 Tab. [in German,
with English summary].- <b>FC&#038;P 17-2</b>, p. 33,
ID=2195^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Scleractinia, Tiaradendron;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Jurassic U; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Swabian Alb^A new species of
the genus Tiaradendron is described as Tiaradendron giganteum n.sp. It
differs particularly by the largeness of the calice, the hexamere
septal substitution and the manner of budding from the only so far
known species Tiaradendron germinans (Quenstedt 1852).^1";
s[1509] = "RONIEWICZ E. (1988).- Cylismilia nom. n. (Scleractinia,
Jurassic).- Acta Palaeontologica Polonica 33, 1: 85.- <b>FC&#038;P
18-1</b>, p. 27, ID=2224^<b>Topic(s): </b>homonymy; Scleractinia,
Cylismilia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic Kimm; <b>Geography: </b>Romania,
Dobrogea^Nomenclatural note; for an early Kimmeridgian coral from
Dobrogea, Cylindrosmilia Roniewicz 1976 (type species: C. cylindrical)
preoccupied by Cylindrosmilia Quenstedt 1880 (type species: C.
reticulata) from the late Kimmeridgian of Nattheim, a new name
Cylismilia has been proposed.^1";
s[1510] = "REIFF W. (1988).- Die Korallenvorkommen von Gerstetten.
Fazielle und stratigraphische Zuordnung im Oberen Weissen Jura der
ostlichen Schwabischen Alb.- Jh. geol. Landesamt Baden-Wuerttemberg 30:
357-371 [in German].- <b>FC&#038;P 18-1</b>, p. 44,
ID=2282^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology, stratigraphy; Scleractinia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Jurassic U; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Swabian Alb^[listed are
scleractinian corals (about 20 species are figured), comparable to
famous fauna of Naltheim &#47; Wuerttemberg]^1";
s[1511] = "MORYCOWA E., MISIK M. (2005).- Upper Jurassic shallow-water
scleractinian corals from the Pieniny Klippen Belt (western
Carpathians, Slovakia).- Geologica Carpathica 56, 5:
415-432.www.geologicacarpathica.sk/src/abstract.php?id=2005005600050415.-
 <b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p. 80, ID=2398^<b>Topic(s): </b>shallow water
corals; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic U; <b>Geography: </b>Slovakia, Pieniny
Klippen Belt^Oxfordian shallow-water scleractinian coral association
from the biohermal limestones of the Mt Vrsatec (Czorsztyn Succession,
Slovak sector of the Pieniny Klippen Belt, Western Carpathians)
comprises 18 species (among them 2 new) plus 3 taxa determined on the
generic level only. They represent 13 genera and 10 (or 11) families.
The most common are phaceloid coral growth forms from the genus
Thecosmilia Milne Edwards et Haime (family Montlivaltiidae). The
studied fauna appears similar, though less diversified taxonomically,
as compared to those known from the Upper Jurassic shallow-water facies
of many other parts of Europe. In the Pieniny Klippen Belt this type of
coral fauna occurs only in Western Slovakia.^1";
s[1512] = "LAUXMANN U. (1991).- Revision der oberjurassischen Korallen
von Wuerttemberg (SW-Deutschland), excl. Fungiina.- Palaeontographica
A219: 107-175.- <b>FC&#038;P 20-2</b>, p. 34, ID=2897^<b>Topic(s):
</b>revision; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic U; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Swabian
Alb^The present paper [thesis elaborated at the Institut fur Geologie
und Palaeontologie, Universitaet Stuttgart] deals with the following
suborders of the Upper Jurassic corals of Wuerttemberg (SW-Germany):
Archaeocaeniinae Alloiteau 1952, Stylinina Alloiteau 1952,
Rhipidogyrina Roniewicz1976, Caryophylliina Vaughan &#038; Wells 1943,
Amphiastraeina Alloiteau 1952, Faviina Vaughan &#038; Wells 1943 (excl.
genus Montlivaltia). The suborder Fungiina Duncan 1884 is not included.
28 genera and 63 species are examined with consideration of
environmentally and ontogenetically caused variations. One species is
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declared invalid, 16 species or subspecies are posed to other, formerly
described species, 8 species are described for the first time out of
the Upper Jurassic of the Swabian Alb and one species is wholly newly
defined. Furthermore, the systematic position of some taxa is
changed.^1";
s[1513] = "LAUXMANN U. (1991).- Bemerkungen zu den meandroiden Korallen
des hoeheren Oberjura der Schwaebischen Alb (SW-Deutschland).-
Stuttgarter Beitr. Naturkunde B181: . pp? [in German, with English
summary].- <b>FC&#038;P 20-2</b>, p. 34, ID=2898^<b>Topic(s):
</b>meandroid corals; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic U; <b>Geography:
</b>Germany, Swabian Alb^In the present paper the meandroid corals of
the suborder Fungiina Duncan 1884 which are known up to now from
Wuerttemberg are shortly presented. 6 of these species cannot be
maintained in the list of corals from Wuerttemberg. 1 species is
described for the first time from the higher Upper Jurassic of the
Swabian Alb and 1 species is described wholly new. The most important
features of the 5 meandroid genera occurring in Wuerttemberg of the
suborder Fungiina are listed.^1";
s[1514] = "LAUXMANN U., KAPITZKE M. (1991).- Microphyllia profunda
n.sp. und Microphyllia minima (Koby 1885), zwei neue meandroide
Korallenarten aus dem hoeheren weissen Jura der Schwaebischen Alb.-
Stuttgarter Beitr. Naturkunde B175: . pp? [in German, with English
summary].- <b>FC&#038;P 20-2</b>, p. 34, ID=2899^<b>Topic(s): </b>new
taxa; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic U; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Swabian
Alb^Two meandroid species of the suborder Fungiina Duncan 1884 of the
higher Upper Jurassic of the Swabian Alb are described. One of them is
new, the other was not known from Wurttemberg thus far.^1";
s[1515] = "ANDRI E., CARLONE C., ROSSI F. (1991).- Archeoanthophyllum
paradiseopsis n.g., n.sp. (Scleractinia, Hexanthiniaria); un nuovo
corallo della Marsica orientale (Abruzzo, Italia).- Atti della Societa
Italiana di Scienze Naturali e del Museo Civico di Storia Naturale di
Milano 131, 1990, 14: 233-242.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-1</b>, p. 41,
ID=3404^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic M - U;
<b>Geography: </b>Italy, Abruzzo^A new coral family including a new
genus as well as species of the order Hexanthiniaria has been
established. The new form which has a simple and archaic morphology has
been found together with corals of the genera Stylosmilia and
Schizosmilia in a patch-reef zone of the middle Jurassic (middle Dogger
to lowermost Malm) in the Abruzzo region (Italy).^1";
s[1516] = "DULAI A. (1995).- Preliminary notes on Early and Middle
Jurassic corals of the Bakony Mountains (Hungary).- Hantkeniana 1:
49-58.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-2</b>, p. 72, ID=3752^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic L M; <b>Geography: </b>Hungary, Bakony
Mts^Hettangian, Pliensbachian and Bajocian corals were examined from 6
localities of the Bakony Mountains. All of the suborders existed in
Early and Middle Jurassic are present in the 80 specimens. The
determined 6 genera belong to 4 suborders. 88% of the fauna is derived
from the Domerian formations, but the number of taxa are nearly equal
in Carixian, Domerian and Bajocian. Four genera appeared earlier in the
Bakony Mountains, than in other areas. Seventy-seven specimens belong
to solitary corals, and only 3 specimens are colonial. Two-third of the
fauna is hermatypic at the Pliensbachian localities, but at the same
time 80% of the specimens are ahermatypic in Bajocian. Fissures of
seamounts and the edge of a seamount are represented at these
localities. This means, that the top of the seamounts were not sinking
below the depth of 100m during the Pliensbachian, but it may have been
below 100m in Bajocian. The elongated morphotypes of corals stabilized
themselves by root-like fixation, or the specimens had to be sunk in
the loose sediments. Because the loose sediments were rare at the top
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of seamounts, the corals are sometimes overturned (scolecoid
specimens).^1";
s[1517] = "TURNSEK D., BUSER S. (1999).- Stylophyllopsis veneta
(Airaghi), a Liassic coral from the northern Dinaric Carbonate Platform
(Slovenia).- Profil 16: 173-180.- <b>FC&#038;P 28-2</b>, p. 31,
ID=4025^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia, Stylophyllopsis;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Jurassic Plie; <b>Geography: </b>Slovenia^The coral Stylophyllopsis
veneta (Airaghi 1907) from middle Liassic (Domerian) limestone of
southern Slovenia is described and revised. This species is hitherto
the only Liassic coral known from Slovenia and the entire Dinaric
Carbonate Platform.^1";
s[1518] = "ROSTOVTSEV K.O. (1992).- Yura Kavkaza [Jurassic of the
Caucasus].- Trudy Ross. Ak. Nauk. Kom. geol. isp. 22: 184 pp.; St.
Petersburg. [in Russian].- <b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>, p. 52,
ID=4393^<b>Topic(s): </b>geology; geology, sedimentation;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Jurassic; <b>Geography: </b>Caucasus^The monograph gives a detailed
overview of the Jurassic sediments in the Caucasus region. In the frame
of the description, the occurrence of scleractinian corals is reported.
The species names are given in the text. ^1";
s[1519] = "LAUB C. (1994).- Die Radiolarit-Rhynchonelithen-Kalke des
Rosso Ammonitico in den mittleren Suedalpen (Mittel/Oberjura,
Norditalien).- Palaeontographica A234, 4/6: 89-166.- <b>FC&#038;P
24-1</b>, p. 68, ID=4493^<b>Topic(s): </b>; geology; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic M &#47; U;
<b>Geography: </b>Italy, ammonitico rosso^[some corals named
Stephanophyllia suevica Quenstedt and Trochocyathus sp. are reported in
Radiolarit-Rhyncholith-limestones of the Rosso Ammonitico (Middle/Upper
Jurassic) in the central southern Alps (northern Italy)]^1";
s[1520] = "BEAUVAIS L. (1972).- Trois espèces nouvelles de
Madréporaires de l&#039;Oxfordien supérieur de Grèce continentale
(Province de Béotie).- Annales de la Societe geologique du Nord 92,
séance du 7/6/1972, pp 95-97.- <b>FC&#038;P 2-2</b>, p. 21,
ID=4817^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic Oxf;
<b>Geography: </b>Greece^The Madreporaria found in the limestones
called &#034;Domvrena marbles&#034; allowed to date the base of a
structural unit minutely: eocretaceous-aged Beotian flysch. The three
new species seen in this material are described here.^1";
s[1521] = "KHADZHI-MITROVA S., KARAJOVANOVIK M. (1973).- Contribution à
la connaissance de l&#039;extension du Jurassique supérieur aux
environs de Kumanova. [en macédonien] .- Trud. geol. Zavod. socijal.
Republ. Makedonija 1973, 15: 53-75.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 44,
ID=5168^<b>Topic(s): </b>; geology; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic U; <b>Geography:
</b>Macedonia Republic of^Etude stratigraphique et paléontologique
comportant la description et la figuration de deux espèces
d&#039;Hexacoralliaires appartenant à deux genres et de nombreux genres
et espèces de mollusques.^1";
s[1522] = "BONNEAU M., BEAUVAIS L., MIDDLEMISS F.A. (1974).-
L&#039;unité de Miamou (Crète - Grèce) et sa macrofaune d&#039;âge
Jurassique supérieur (Brachiopodes, Madréporaires).- Annales de la
Societe geologique du Nord 94: 71-85.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-2</b>, p. 50,
ID=5231^<b>Topic(s): </b>geology; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic Kimm;
<b>Geography: </b>Greece, Crete^Une nouvelle unité tectonique à
caractères helléniques internes est décrite. Elle est formée de roches
terrigènes associées à des calcaires récifaux et à des diabases. Les
nombreux fossiles récoltés sont ici décrits. Ils comportent 18 espèces
de Madréporaires et 5 espèces de Brachiopodes. L&#039;âge de la faune
est Kimméridgien.^1";
s[1523] = "MACKEVICH M.M., KRASNOV Ye.V., STAROSTINA E.A. (1980).- Tipy
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organogennykh postroek i vidovoy sostav skleraktiniy pozdnejurskikh
morey severo-vostochnogo Kavkaza. [types of organic buildups and
taxonomic composition of Upper Jurassic scleractinians of Great
Caucasus Mts; in Russian].- Koraly i rify fanerozoya SSSR [B.S.
Sokolov (ed.)]: pp ... .- <b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 43,
ID=5817^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs, Scleractinia; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic U;
<b>Geography: </b>Caucasus^^1";
s[1524] = "BEAUVAIS L. (1980).- Bodeurina: un nouveau genre de
Madréporaire de la famille des Rhipidogyriidae, dans le Jurassique
superieur du Languedoc.- C. R. somm. Soc. Geol. Fr. 1980, 6: 228-231.-
<b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 22, ID=5891^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa;
Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic U; <b>Geography: </b>France, Languedoc^^1";
s[1525] = "SCHAFER P., SENOWBARI-DARYAN B. (1980).- Aulastraea conica,
eine neue Koralle (Scleractinia: Amphiastreidae) aus Tithon-Riffkalken
der Madonie-Berge (Mittel-Sizilien).- Senckenbergiana lethaea 61, 1/2:
1-11.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 55, ID=5933^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa;
Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic Tith; <b>Geography: </b>Italy, Sicily^The
coral Aulastraea conica n.sp. is described from Upper Jurassic
(Tithonian) reef limestones of the Monte Mufara in the Madonie
Mountains S. of Cefalu, Sicily. It belongs to the scleractinian family
Amphiastreidae Ogilvie. [original summary]^1";
s[1526] = "BEAUVAIS L. (1975).- Revision des types de Madreporaires
decrits par Koby, provenant des couches a Mytilus (Alpes Vaudoises).-
FC&P 4, 2: 31-33.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-2</b>, p. 31, ID=6288^<b>Topic(s):
</b>revision; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic M; <b>Geography: </b>Alps, Swiss^Grâce à
la complaisance de M. Wiedmann, Conservateur du Musée Géologique de
Lausanne, que nous remercions ici très vivement,nous avons pu réviser
les types de Koby provenant des couches à Mytilus des Alpes romanes
(Suisse) que nous croyions perdus (L. Beauvais, Eclog 1966). Ces 25
échantillons furent décrits par Koby dans la Monographie des Polypiers
jurassiques de la Suisse (1883-1889). Les résultats de notre étude sont
exposés dans le tableau ci-joint (pages suivantes). * Parmi les 25
espèces de Madréporaires provenant des couches à Mytilus (= Dogger) des
Alpes Suisses, nous en avons reclassé 10 dans des genres différents de
ceux que leur avait attribué Koby. Six sont mises dans la synonymie
d&#039;espèces déjà connues et les 10 autres sont maintenues dans leur
classification générique et spécifique originale. * De plus, du point
de vue répartition stratigraphique et géographique, 15 espèces sont
endémiques, 7 ont été rencontrées dans le Dogger d&#039;autres régions
et 3 n&#039;étaient connues jusqu&#039;à présent que dans le Malm.
[original text]^1";
s[1527] = "ELIASOVA H. (2008).- Corals from the Stramberk Limestone
(Silesian Unit, Outer Western Carpathians, Czech Republic).- Geologia
34, 3/1: 151-160; Cracow.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 89,
ID=6499^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic; <b>Geography:
</b>Carpathians^The submitted contribution informs about the
present-day situation of the coral fauna occuring in the Stramberk
Limestone at the Kotouc Quarry near Stramberk. 120 determined species
belong to 50 genera that pertain to 7 suborders of the order
Scleractinia. [original abstract]^1";
s[1528] = "ELIASOVA H. (1973).- Sous-famille Rhipidogyrinae Koby, 1905
(Hexacorallia) des calcaires de Stramberk, Tithonien, Tchécoslovaquie.-
Casopis pro mineralogii a geologii 18, 3: pp ??.- <b>FC&#038;P 2-2</b>,
p. 23, ID=4822^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic Tith;
<b>Geography: </b>Stramberk Lst^Jusqu&#039;à présent j&#039;ai trouvé
dans les calcaires de Stramberk (localités: Stramberk, Skalicka,
Jasenice en Moravie du nord et l&#039;unité silésienne dans les
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Carpathes occidentales du Flysch) 7 genres et 20 espèces de coraux de
la sous-famille Rhipidogyrinae Koby, 1905. J&#039;ai décrit un nouveau
genre Ogilviella n.g. et 5 espèces nouvelles. A la sous-famille
mentionnée j&#039;ai aussi rapporté le genre Pruvostastraea Alloiteau,
1957 qui jusqu&#039;ici était classé dans la famille Amphiastraeidae
Ogilvie, 1897 J&#039;ai rendu plus précises les descriptions des genres
Acanthogyra Ogilvie, 1897 et Placogyra Koby, 1904, peu connus, et
j&#039;ai aussi décrit des septes apophysaux caractéristiques de la
sous-famille Rhipidogyrinae; selon mon opinion les septes lonsdaléoïdes
mentionnés chez les genres Aplosmilia d&#039;Orb., 1849 et Rhipidogyra
M. Edw. et H., 1848, ne peuvent être désignés que comme septes
lonsdaléoïdes non-typiques. Les conditions de présence et l&#039;état
de conservation de la faune corallienne dans les blocs de calcaires de
la région de Stramberk sont brièvement caractérisés.^1";
s[1529] = "STOLARSKI J., RUSSO A. (2002).- Microstructural diversity of
the stylophyllid (Scleractinia) skeleton.- Acta Palaeontologica
Polonica 47, 4: 651-666.- <b>FC&#038;P 32-1</b>, p. 29,
ID=1733^<b>Topic(s): </b>microstructures, diversity; Scleractinia,
Stylophyllidae; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic Sine; <b>Geography: </b>Italy,
Sicily^Coralla of the three species of solitary corals described herein
from the Sinemurian (Lower Jurassic) of Sicily, i.e., Haimeicyclus
haimei (Chapuis and Dewalque 1853), Stylophyllopsis sp. cf. S. rugosa
(Duncan and Wright 1867), and Stylophyllopsis sp.A., conform to the
overall stylophyllid morphology. Their septa consist of spines that are
increasingly covered with sclerenchyme and low in the calice form
compact blades. The pattern of diagenetic alteration of septa is
diverse but consistent within particular taxa. It suggests that the
spectrum of the original microstructures is wider than traditionally
suggested for stylophyllids. In H. haimei, the septa are covered with
dense granulations and completely recrystallized. Granulations also
cover septal faces of Stylophyllopsis cf. rugosa and have rod-like
foundations. In Stylophyllopsis sp. A., vestiges of the narrow
mid-septal zone (similar to that in minitrabecular corals) occur in the
proximal part of larger septa, whereas septal spines which are similar
to those in Stylophyllopsis cf. rugosa occur in their distal parts.
Similar diversity of microstructures is reported also in Triassic
stylophyllids that have aragonitic coralla. The presence of distinct
septal spines along with wide-ranging microstructural diversity of
traditional Triassic-Jurassic stylophyllids, casts light on their
possible evolutionary relationships, and can be a useful criterion for
further revision of the group. For example, Jurassic thecocyathids,
considered ancestral to caryophylliinans, share similar spiny/lobate
septa with stylophyllids. Also Recent deep-water anthemiphylliids with
spiny/lobate septa are strikingly similar to stylophyllids. Although
this may be another example of parallel evolution, the separation of
anthemiphylliids from other scleractinian clades on a mitochondrial 16S
RNA tree topology suggests their ancient roots and enable us to suggest
a stylophyllid ancestry. The supposed cyclic pattern of protoseptal
insertion in Early Jurassic H. haimei supports the hypothesis of
scleractinian-like (and not rugosan) ancestry of the stylophyllid
evolutionary lineage.^1";
s[1530] = "MILAN A. (1980).- Prilog poznavanju malmskih naslaga
prodrucja Zlobina u jugozapadnoj Hrvatskoj. [contribution to the
knowledge of the Malmian deposits in the Zlobin area in SW Croatia; in
Croatian].- Geoloski vjesnik 31: 369-372.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p.
59, ID=6019^<b>Topic(s): </b>geology; geology, stroms; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic U;
<b>Geography: </b>Croatia^[Upper Jurassic stromatoporoids of the genera
Sphaeractinia, Actinostromina, Astrostylopsis, Tubuliella and
Adriatella have been determined]^1";
s[1531] = "WIRSING G., KOCH R. (1986).- Algen-Schwamm-Bioherme des
Flachwasserbereichs (Schwäbische Alb, Weissjura Delta 3).- Facies 14:
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285-308.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-2</b>, p. 7, ID=6742^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs;
algal-poriferan reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>algae Porifera;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic Kimm; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Swabian
Alb^[shallow marine algal-sponge bioherms: Upper Jurassic, Middle
Kimmeridgian; Swabian Alb]^1";
s[1532] = "GOHNER D. (1980).-&#039;Covel dell&#039;Angiolono&#034; -
ein mittelliassisches Lithiotis-Schlammbioherm auf der Hochebene von
Lavarone (Provinz Trento, Norditalien).- N. Jb. Geol. Palaeont. Mh.
1980, 10: 600-619.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 28, ID=5926^<b>Topic(s):
</b>reefs; Lithiotis mud mound; <b>Systematics: </b>Mollusca;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic L; <b>Geography: </b>Italy N^^1";
s[1533] = "KEUPP H., KOCH R., LEINFELDER R. (1990).- Steuerungsprozesse
der Entwicklung von Oberjura-Spongiolithen Sueddeutschlands:
Kenntnisstand, Probleme und Perspektiven.- Facies 23: 141-174.-
<b>FC&#038;P 20-1.1</b>, p. 67, ID=2849^<b>Topic(s): </b>spongiolites;
spongiolites; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Jurassic U; <b>Geography: </b>Germany S^The spongiolitic facies
reaches its widest distribution along the epicontinental to
pericontinental margin of the Northern Tethys during the Upper
Jurassic. These buildups formed by siliceous sponges represent a
singular event within the evolution of reef communities during
Earth&#039;s history. In this paper the present knowledge of causal and
environmental aspects of the spongiolithic limestones in Southern
Germany and adjacent areas is discussed. With regard to the research
project &#34;Evolution of Reefs&#34; (a major part of the
Schwerpunktprogramm &#34;Biogenic Sediments&#34; established by the
Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft in 1990) the following genetically and
process orientated aspects are of interest: 1) The stratigraphic
classification using biostratigraphic, lithostratigraphic and
mineralostratigraphic methods. 2) The paleogeography, oceanography and
geotectonics along the broad passive northern shelf of the Tethys are
discussed with regard to width and stability of the shelf, distance to
the land mass and terrigenous influence and sea level fluctuations. 3)
Certain sedimentological features seem to be indicative of climatic
fluctuations, but this is not always proved by the distribution
patterns of organisms. 4) The classical interpretation that
spongiolites formed below the wave base gets opposition by the
significance of biogenic carbonate crusts as well as sedimentological
and paleogeographic arguments. 5) Important sedimentological factors of
the Upper Jurassic spongiolites are paleobathymetry, sedimentary
cycles, possible control of spongiolike growth by sea level
fluctuations, as well as biogenic interactions which probably initiated
the fossilization of siliceous sponges as well as the formation of
spongiolitic buildups. 6) Paleoecological conditions can be
reconstructed by the community patterns of benthonic organisms and
substrate control patterns, both changing through time. Phylogenetic
innovations of related sponge groups (hexactinellids, lithistide
demospongeans) most probably are not responsible for the initial growth
of buildups. 7) Comparison of the spongiolites with the laterally and
vertically associated coral facies is of major importance for the
interpretation of controlling parameters (bathymetry, sedimentation
rates, nutrient and nutrient availability) of the sponge facies. 8) The
genetic significance of diagenetic processes in spongiolites is
discussed with regard to early lithification, dissolution, epigenetic
dolomitization and dedolomitization. ^1";
s[1534] = "MEYER R.F., SCHMIDT-KALER H. (1990).- Palaeogeographie und
Schwammriffentwicklung des sueddeutschen Malm - ein Ueberblick.- Facies
23: 175-184.- <b>FC&#038;P 20-1.1</b>, p. 69, ID=2852^<b>Topic(s):
</b>sponge reefs; sponge reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic U; <b>Geography: </b>Germany S^The
subdivision and evolution of the south German Upper Jurassic shelf
sediments is shown on paleogeographic maps for the Oxfordian,
Kimmeridgian and Tithonian (Figs 2-4). Stable elements in this
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development during these periods were the Franconian South Bavarian
limestone platform and the Swabian Marl Basin including the Swabian
reef area. A N-S facies section through the South Bavarian limestone
platform demonstrates the evolution and the internal structure of the
reefs (Fig.5). A diagram of the E-W section along the Southern
Franconian Alb and the Swabian Alb exhibits the transition from the
Franconian platform into the Swabian marl basin and the Swabian reef
area (Fig. 6). The transition from the Swabian marl basin into the
Helvetian basin is shown in a N-S profile (Fig.7). The contribution is
based on nine facies maps (1:500 000) published by Meyer &#038;
Schmidt-Kaler (1989).^1";
s[1535] = "MULLER W. (1994).- Centroisia jurassica n.sp. - ein neuer
Kieselschwamm aus dem oberen Weissjura der Schwabischen Alb [Centroisia
jurassica n.sp. - a new siliceous sponge from the uppermost White
Jurassic of the Swabian Alb].- Stuttgarter Beitr. Naturkunde B209: 9
pp., 4 figs., 2 pls. [in German, with English summary].- <b>FC&#038;P
23-2.1</b>, p. 60, ID=4417^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Porifera, Centroisia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic Kimm;
<b>Geography: </b>Germany, Swabian Alb^From the Zementmergel of the
White Jurassic ? (Upper Kimmeridgian) of Gerstetten a new siliceous
sponge is described: Centrosia jurassica n.sp. With this species the
genus Centrosia is documented in the Jurassic for the first time.^1";
s[1536] = "GAILLARD C. (1984).- Les biohermes à spongiaires du Jura
français.- Géologie et paléoécologie des récifs [J. Geister &#038; R.
Herb (eds)]: 18.1-18.23.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 11,
ID=6331^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs sponges; sponge bioherms;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic U;
<b>Geography: </b>France, Jura^Les biohermes à spongiaires du Jura
français appartiennent à l&#039;extrémité occidentale d&#039;une
immense zone récifale développée dans le Jurassique supérieur de
l&#039;Europe nord-téthysienne. Cette zone s&#039;allonge depuis la
France jusqu&#039;à la Roumanie et correspond au domaine de plate-forme
externe qui borde, au Nord, la Téthys. C&#039;est en Allemagne (Souabe
et Franconie) que les biohermes présentent leur plus grand
développement en envahissant la quasi-totalité du Malm (bibliographie
in Gwinner 1976). Dans le Jura français, du fait de conditions plus
instables et d&#039;une évolution plus rapide du milieu, ils ne
prolifèrent que dans l&#039;Oxfordien et sont relayés, dès le
Kimméridgien, par des récifs coralliens. De ce fait, les causes de
l&#039;apparition, du maintien et de la disparition de ces
bioconstructions peuvent être recherchées et analysées plus
efficacement. Leur plus faible taille et leur évolution diagénétique
peu prononcée permettent d&#039;autre part une étude morphologique
structurale et paléoécologique détaillée (Gaillard 1984). [fragment of
an introduction]^1";
s[1537] = "UNGUREANU D. (2003).- Paleoecology of Upper Jurassic Sponge
Deposits in Western Central Dobrogea.- www.tesionline.com; 108
pp.www.tesionline.com. [M.Sc. thesis] - <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 45,
ID=6421^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology; sponge deposits; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic U; <b>Geography:
</b>Romania, Dobrogea^The present work is the first paleoecological and
systematic study of the Upper Jurassic sponge deposits in Western
Central Dobrogea. It is a brief synthesis of all the information
published yet regarding that subject together with the author&#039;s
research results, that completes the picture. * In Upper Oxfordian, on
a slightly inclined slope-like sea floor, far from the Tethys Ocean
northern shore, a great community of sponges has developed. It was a
world of high diversity, part of the European Upper Jurassic Sponge
Megafacies. Its remains are now enclosed in stromatolithic limestone of
microbialithic origin. Even though studies had been carried out in time
dealing with the ammonite or brachiopod fauna here, none of them had
paid attention to the sponge association. That is the reason for the
necessity of that study. * Presenting some similarities with the German
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or Polish Upper Jurassic sponge fauna, the sponge community in Dobrogea has some particular features that make that eastern part of the European sponge megafacies different from all the rest. The work tries to point out some of them, but not to complete the research, as the sponge fauna here needs revision. [original abstract]^1";
s[1538] = "UNGUREANU D. (2005).- Faciesul cu spongieri din vestul Dobrogei centrale in Jurasicul superior - intrepretari paleoecologice [The facies with sponges in Western central Dobrogea during Upper Jurassic - paleoecological interpretations; in Romanian].- www.tesionline.com; 47 pp.www.tesionline.com.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 45, ID=6422^<b>Topic(s): </b>sponge facies; sponge facies; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic U; <b>Geography: </b>Romania, Dobrogea^The present study deals with paleocological aspects of the Upper Jurassic sponge facies in the Western area of the central Dobrogea. There is also, an attempt to include the occurences of the facies in Dobrogea within the frame of the sponge reefs developed across Europe and beyond, marking a global significance event at the end of Jurassic. An argumentation is also included for the place of the sponge reefs in Dobrogea within the geo-historical evolution of that kind of biological buildings. Finally, there are few comparisons between the sponge facies in Western Dobrogea and its fauna against the status of other occurrences along the siliceous sponge reef belt, in Germany, Poland, Spain.^1";
s[1539] = "UNGUREANU D., BARBU E. (2004).- Endemic Features of the Upper Jurassic Sponges in the Western Central Dobrogea (Atarnati-Cechirgea Perimeter).- Acta Palaeontologica Romaniae 4: 493-502.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 46, ID=6424^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy biogeography; Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic U; <b>Geography: </b>Romania, Dobrogea^In the Upper Oxfordian, central Dobrogea hosted the far eastern end of the Upper Jurassic Sponge Megafacies. Its closest relations are the occurrences in Poland and those in the Swabian Alb (Germany). The Oxfordian sponge fauna in Dobrogea is also most related with that in Poland and in Germany. However, in Dobrogea, the support of the faunal association was a slight slope, unlikely the rest of the European occurrences. * As the closest Upper Jurassic sponge communities were quite far, their weak influence allowed the development of some different sponge populations in the specific conditions of life here. The differences are mostly related to shape and size, and this study tries to present some of them. * Several genera are considered: Laocoetis, Cribrospongia, Trochobolus, Cnemidiastrum and Melonella. The Cribrospongia phylloidea (Antonescu 1928) species is particularly analyzed and it is suggested that it is only a variety of Cribrospongia reticulata (Goldfuss 1826), and not a separate one. It is, also, particularly analyzed the Trochobolus dentatus (Kolb 1910) species identified in that area. * Unfortunately, diagenetic conditions did not allow the conservation of the skeleton structure. That is why all taxonomical identifications of fossil sponges in Dobrogea, both previous and present ones are based entirely on the macroscopic morphologic descriptions.^1";
s[1540] = "SCHORR M., KOCH R. (1985).- Fazieszonierung eines oberjurassischen Algen-Schwammbioherms (Herrlingen, Schwabische Alb).- Facies 13: 227-270.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-1.2</b>, p. 10, ID=0851^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs facies; reefs, facies; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera algae; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic U; <b>Geography: </b>Germany S^Facies zonation of an Upper Jurassic Algal-sponge bioherm (Swabian Alb, Germany).^1";
s[1541] = "KOCH R., SCHWEIZER V. (1986).- Microfazies, Diagenese und Bildungsraum oberjurassischer Schwamm-Algen-&#034;Riffe&#034; der Schwaebischen Alb.- Heidelberger geowiss. Abh. 6: 247-263.- <b>FC&#038;P 16-2</b>, p. 26, ID=2062^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera algae; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic U; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Swabian Alb^^1";
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s[1542] = "SCHWEIZER V. (1987).- Die Schwamm-Algen-Fazies im Weissen Jura der westlichen Schwabischen Alb.- Facies 17: 197-202.- <b>FC&#038;P 16-2</b>, p. 27, ID=2067^<b>Topic(s): </b>poriferan-algal facies; poriferan-algal facies; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera algae; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic U; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Swabian Alb^^1";
s[1543] = "KOCH R., SCHORR M. (1986).- Diagenesis of Upper Jurassic Sponge-Algal Reefs In SW Germany.- Reef Diagenesis [J.H. Schroeder &#038; B.H. Purser (eds)]: 224-244; Springer, Berlin &#47; Heidelberg.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-2</b>, p. 7, ID=6738^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs diagenesis; reefs, diagenesis; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera algae; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic U; <b>Geography: </b>Germany SW^^1";
s[1544] = "SCHROEDER J.H., REINHOLD C., WEIDLICH O. (1996).- Diagenesis in Upper Jurassic Microbial Sponge Mounds (Southern Germany): Sequence Analysis, Controlling Factors and Quantitative Assessment.- Goettinger Arbeiten zur Geologie und Palaeontologie, Special Volume 2 [Reitner J., Neuewiller F. &#038; Gunkel F. (eds): Global and Regional Controls on Biogenic Sedimentation I. Reef Evolution]: pp ???.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-1</b>, p. 38, ID=3599^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs microbial - sponge; reefs, microbial - sponge; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera Monera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic Oxf Kimm; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Swabian Alb^In cores taken around the Eybtal near Geislingen &#47; Steige (Swabian Alb), diagenetic products in Oxfordian to Kimmeridgian microbial sponge mounds and surrounding carbonate sediments are characterized by means of petrographic and geochemical methods. Using seven microfacies types as reference, respective specific diagenetic sequences and their variations are traced. The general diagenetic history includes early marine phreatic, burial partly hydrothermal and late meteoric stages in all microfacies types. Various controlling factors are effective at different stages and in different dimensions. Early marine diagenesis is largely controlled by rock fabric and composition as well as primary porosity; in contrast, burial and meteoric stages are influenced by fluid chemistry, secondary porosity and regional structural processes. Dolomitized and dedolomitized microbial sponge bafflestones including non-dolomitized, pervasively dolomitized or dedolomitized portions were quantified by digital image analysis. Pathways of the fluids were stylolites and fractures. Spatial heterogeneity of dolomite products increases with dolomite percentage. Dolomite cements of non fabric selective pores did not contribute volumetrically to dolomitization. Pore cementation was controlled by a complex network of factors including effective porosity and total dolomite percentage.^1";
s[1545] = "KRAUTTER M. (1996).- Kieselschwaemme aus dem unterjurassischen Misonekalk der Trento-Plattform (Suedalpen): Taxonomie und phylogenetische Relevanz.- Paläontologische Zeitschrift 70: 301-313.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-1</b>, p. 73, ID=3648^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy, phylogeny; Porifera, Silicispongiae; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic L; <b>Geography: </b>Alps S^The Lower Jurassic Misone Limestone of the Trento Platform (Southern Alps, Italy) contains a siliceous sponge fauna which is here described. Besides the well-known Moroccan sponge carbonates, these Lower Jurassic spongioliths from the Trento Platform are presently the second mass occurrence of siliceous sponges, which is known from the southern margin of the Tethys. They differ from each other in regard of the composition of the sponge fauna and the absence of microbial crusts in the spongioliths of the Trento Platform. There, hexactinosans and lithistid demosponges occur in equal proportions. Sphinctozoans are another very characteristic element. Because of the richness in both spinctozoans and siliceous sponges, the Trento occurrences may be considered as a transitional fauna between the late Paleozoic-Triassic sponge fauna dominated by Sphinctozoans and the post-Liassic sponge fauna dominated by more modern groups of siliceous sponges. Two new siliceous sponge genera with their species are established: Misonia
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baldensis n.gen. n.sp. (Hexactinosa) and Benacia princeps n.gen. n.sp. (lithistid Demospongiae). The rarity of siliceous sponge-dominated spongioliths in the Early Jurassic is due to the restricted occurrence of low energy, deeper shelf areas.^1";
s[1546] = "PISERA A. (1997).- Upper Jurassic Siliceous Sponges from the Swabian Alb: Taxonomy and Paleoecology.- Palaeontologia Polonica 57: 3-216.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-1</b>, p. 104, ID=3854^<b>Topic(s): </b>monograph; Porifera, Silicispongiae; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic U; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Swabian Alb^The fauna of siliceous sponges (hexactinellids and demosponges) from the Upper Jurassic of the Swabian Alb is described and revised. It consists of 124 species representing 67 genera. Only 15 species show frequency higher than 1% of the whole assemblage. Nearly all sponges represent groups with solid skeletons: Hexactinosa and Lychniscosa, and lithistid Demospongea. Loose spicules occurring are also described and illustrated. Two new species are proposed: lithistid Amphibleptula jurassica sp.n. and hexactinosan Sphenaulax irregularis sp.n. Several other new species are described in an open taxonomy. The presence or absence of dermal and/or gastral layers of pentactines or stauractines in Hexactinosa and Lychniscosa is of no taxonomic value, because it is mostly a taphonomical phenomenon, and both types of spicules can be present in the same species. Lithification of sponges leading to origin of the so called &#34;sponge mummies&#34; preserves (except in one lyssacinosan sponge) only parts of the sponges delimited by solid skeletal structures. The Oxfordian assemblage is dominated by hexactinosan and lychniscosan sponges, while beginning with the Kimmeridgian lithistid demosponges are very common. The proportion of lithistid sponges in the assemblage increases steadily and the uppermost Kimmeridgian assemblage consists mostly of lithistids. This trend is interpreted here in terms of superimposed bathymetric changes and type of food dominant in the environment: particulate (domination of lithistid demosponges) and colloidal (hexactinellids domination). Ecological analysis of the sponge fauna and sedimentological analysis of sponge-bearing sequences point to a relatively deep-water settling of the Upper Jurassic siliceous sponge biofacies: the most shallow mixed sponge-coral Upper Kimmeridgian assemblages dominated by lithistid demosponges could be from 60-100 meters, while Oxfordian hexactinellid dominated assemblages in the Upper Jurassic is mostly ecological phenomenon since the numerous genera contributing to this assemblage are rooted in the Lower Jurassic at least. Generally high sea level during the Upper Jurassic produced large, relatively deep water areas, remote from the shore and thus with slow sedimentation. Such new habitats suitable for sponges have been colonized by immigrants from refugia existing on continental and island slopes. Large sponge populations were supported by high nutrient availability characteristic for the Upper Jurassic.^1";
s[1547] = "BENDUKIDZE N.S. (1977).- Ecology of the Malm-Reef Formation of the Great Caucasus.- Bureau Recherches Geologiques et Minieres Memoir 89: 313-321 [Proceedings of Second International Symposium on Corals and Fossil Coral Reefs, Paris 1975].- <b>FC&#038;P 6-1</b>, p. 28, ID=0081^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, ecology; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic U; <b>Geography: </b>Caucasus^^1";
s[1548] = "FLUGEL E. (1983).- Mikrofazies der Pantokrator-Kalke (Lias) von Korfu, Griechenland.- Facies 8: 263-300.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-2</b>, p. 53, ID=0594^<b>Topic(s): </b>facies, paleontology; reefs ?; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic L; <b>Geography: </b>Greece, Korfu^Microfacies and fossils of the Pantokrator Limestones of the type locality (Pantocrator Mountain, northeastern Korfu/Kerkyra) give evidence of a depositional environment characterized by a carbonate platform with both intertidal and subtidal areas. Vadose diagenesis of some reposited clasts points to a subaerial exposure of parts of the platform. Five microfacies types can be recognized; four of them are defined by algal aggregate grains, peloids, oncoids,
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dasycladaceans, porostromate algae and thaumatoporellids. These
elements participate in the formation of packstone, grainstone and
bindstone fabrics. Microfacies 5 corresponds to an oncolitic grainstone
with corals. Two microfacies types, formed in the intertidal
environment, yield rounded and angular carbonate clasts, representing
different parts of the carbonate platform. Sub- and intertidal
carbonates are also represented by clasts found within the deeper
marine Siniais Limestones, which very probably formed synchronously
with the Pantokrator Limestone; this is indicated by the interfingering
of intertidal carbonates (microfacies 2) and micritic limestones with
filaments (microfacies 7) southwest of Agios Spyridon.^1";
s[1549] = "STEIGER T., WURM D. (1980).- Faziesmuster oberjurassischer
Plattform-Karbonate (Plassen-Kalk, Nordliche Kalkalpen, Steierisches
Salzkammergut, Osterreich).- Facies 02: 241-284.- <b>FC&#038;P
14-1</b>, p. 70, ID=1087^<b>Topic(s): </b>carbonate platforms;
carbonate platform; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic
U; <b>Geography: </b>Alps N^[Facies patterns of Upper Jurassic Platform
Carbonates (Plassen Limestone, Northern Alps, Austria).]^1";
s[1550] = "TURNSEK D., BUSER S., DEBELJAK I. (2003).- Liassic coral
patch reef above the &#034;Lithiotid Limestone&#034; on Trnovski Gozd
Plateau, west Slovenia.- Razprave Slov. Akad. Zn. Um IV. Razreda Sazu
44, 1: 285-331.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-2</b>, p. 39, ID=1179^<b>Topic(s):
</b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic
Plie; <b>Geography: </b>Slovenia^In the village Gozd on Trnovski gozd
plateau, west Slovenia, locality of Liassic reef building corals has
been discovered. Twelve species are described systematically, four of
them are new: Protoheterastraea trnovensis n.sp., Apocladophyllia
gozdensis n.sp., Phacelophyllia bacari n.sp. and Heterastraea angelae
n.sp. Corals form at least a 70m long and 4m thick patch reef. It was
located at the northern margin of the Dinaric Carbonate Platform. Coral
limestone lies directly above &#034;Lithiotid limestone&#034;
containing Domerian bivalves. According to this, also the described
corals are attributed to the Domerian, i.e. Upper Pliensbachian.^1";
s[1551] = "REOLID M., GAILLARD C., LATHUILIERE B. (2006).- Microfacies
and microfossil assemblages from the Oolithe corallienne de Pagnoz
Formation (French Jura, Oxfordian): stratigraphic fluctuations in a
shallowing upward sequence.- XXII jornadas de la Sociedad espanola de
Paleontología: 75-77. [abstract?] - <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 91,
ID=1337^<b>Topic(s): </b>carbonates; carbonates; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic Oxf; <b>Geography: </b>France, Jura^^1";
s[1552] = "REOLID M., GAILLARD C., LATHUILIERE B. (2007).- Microfacies,
microtaphonomic traits and foraminiferal assemblages from Upper
Jurassic oolitic-coral limestones: stratigraphic fluctuations in a
shallowing-upward sequence (French Jura, Middle Oxfordian).- Facies 53,
4: 553-574.- <b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p. 113, ID=2449^<b>Topic(s):
</b>microfacies; geology fossils Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic Oxf; <b>Geography: </b>France, Jura^The
characterization and distribution of the microfacies and the
microfossil assemblages of a Middle Oxfordian section from Jura
Mountains composed by thick oolitic-coral limestones is analyzed. Six
microfacies types (mainly grainstones) are differentiated mainly
composed by ooids, intraclasts and bioclasts. Foraminiferal assemblages
are dominated by agglutinated forms. Benthic microbial communities and
sessile foraminifera are the main components of the encrustations. The
whole set of microfossil assemblages is typical of shallow subtidal
environments rich in &#34;algae&#34; (Cayeuxia, &#34;Solenopora&#34;,
Thaumatoporella, Bacinella, Girvanella and Terquemella) and
foraminifera such as Nautiloculina oolithica, Redmondoides lugeoni,
Ammobaculites coprolitiformis, Troglotella incrustans and
Rectocyclammina. The increasing upward record of debris of algae and
Nautiloculina, and the decrease of serpulids, bryozoans, nodosariids
and ophthalmidiids indicate a shallowing-upward trend. The
stratigraphic distribution of microfacies and microfossil assemblages
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lead to differentiate two main successive phases. The first is a deeper
subtidal environment in an open shelf, while the second is a shallow
subtidal environment with evolution from winnowed to more restricted
conditions. Microfabrics of radial to concentric ooids upwards in the
section correspond to higher energy environments related to an oolitic
shoal. This study shows how a very detailed analysis of microfacies,
which integrates oolitic features, microfossil assemblages and
microtaphonomy is potentially a useful tool for interpreting
hydrodynamism and sequence evolution in marine carbonate shallow
environments.^1";
s[1553] = "POMONI-PAPAIOANNOU F., FLUGEL E., KOCH R. (1989).-
Depositional environments and diagenesis of Upper Jurassic subsurface
sponge- and Tubiphytes reef limestones: Altensteig 1 Well, Western
Molasse Basin, southern Germany.- Facies 21: 263-284.- <b>FC&#038;P
19-1.1</b>, p. 59, ID=2680^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, sedimentology,
ecology, diagenesis; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Jurassic Kimm Tith; <b>Geography: </b>Germany S^An up to 300 m
thick Kimmeridgian and Tithonian &#34;reef sequence&#34;, occurring in
the Altensteig 1 well southwest of Augsburg, Bavaria, has been studied
with regard to facies types, depositional environment and diagenesis.
The reef sequence consists of oolitic sands and sand bars, stabilized
by binding organisms and overgrown by siliceous sponges and the
enigmatic organism Tubiphytes. The biota consists of siliceous sponges,
sclerosponges, bryozoans, brachiopods, molluscs, serpulid and
terebellid worms, and echinoderms. Foraminifera exhibit no significant
distribution patterns. Algae occur in samples of core 4 (Malm zeta 3).
Four facies types (sponge &#47; algal boundstones, tuberoid-peloid
wackestone &#47; packstone, ooid-intraclast grainstone and Tubiphytes
packstone &#47; boundstone) can be differentiated. The Tubiphytes
boundstones represent a particular reef type not yet described in
detail from the Upper Jurassic. As can be deduced from subsurface
samples and from surface samples (Graisbach quarry near Donauwoerth),
Tubiphytes formed an organic framework within shallow subtidal
environment. The diagenesis of most of the section is characterized by
the existence of early marine-phreatic cements, except for the Malm
delta &#47; Malm epsilon interval. For this interval, an widespread
subaerial exposure of Upper Jurassic carbonates is indicated by the
absence of marine-phreatic cements, the occurrence of meteoric-vadose
meniscus cements, meteoric-phreatic granular to blocky cements, and of
asymmetric radiaxial-fibrous cements.^1";
s[1554] = "LIEDMANN W., KOCH R. (1990).- Diagenesis and Fluid
Inclusions of Upper Jurassic Sponge-Algal Reefs in SW Germany.- Facies
23: 241-268.- <b>FC&#038;P 20-1.1</b>, p. 68, ID=2851^<b>Topic(s):
</b>reefs, diagenesis, fluid inclusions; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic U; <b>Geography: </b>Germany
SW^Petrographic and fluid inclusion studies were carried out on
limestones, dolomites and dedolomites from Upper Jurassic sponge-algal
reefs in SW Germany (Geislingen and Herrlingen areas) to reveal their
general diagenetic development and especially their deeper burial
history. The first results of this study allow a 12-phase diagenetic
history to be reconstructed, which includes two karstification and
three dolomitization phases. In addition granular meniscus cements
indicate local early diagnetic subaerial exposure and meteoric vadose
conditions. A very early dolomitization, which was underestimated up to
now due to later diagenetic overprinting, largely closed the primary
pores. The characteristic growth of scalenohedral calcite cements (dog
tooth) probably indicates alterations in the pores water chemistry
which were related to the early dolomitization. Early blocky cements
(phase 8) and late diagenetic dolomite (phase 9) were analyzed
micro-thermometrically. The measurements of fluid inclusions in blocky
cements indicate homogenization temperatures of 55°C to 65°C with
salinities of 3.5 to 8.5 weight % NaCl (equiv.). The data indicate
their formation under meteoric shallow-burial conditions. The late
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diagenetic dolomite is charcterized by higher homogenization
temperatures (65°C to 11[??!]°C) and salinities of 4.5 to 15.5. weight
% NaCl (equiv.). Data on geothermal gradients during the Upper Jurassic
are not available. Therefore a reliable estimation of the formation
temperatures and pressures is very difficult. With regard to a normal
geothermal gradient of 30°C/km, formation temperatures of 75°C (Blocky
cements) and 105°C (dolomite-II) could be expected by an overburden of
2 km; a fact, which is also known from the general geological data of
the study area. As documented in the literature gradients of
50°C-60°C/km can occur in sedimentary basins. Comparable or even higher
gradients are locally present in the area of the &#034;Swabian
Lineament&#034;. This would reduce the burial depth considerably
whereas the formation temperatures are lowered only very little. In
this calculation the surface temperature has to be also taken into
account. ^1";
s[1555] = "KOCH R. (1996).- Paleogeography, Microfacies and Diagenesis
of Upper Jurassic (Malm) &#034;Reef- Limestones&#034; in the
Geislingen-Eybtal Area (Swabian Alb).- Goettinger Arbeiten zur Geologie
und Palaeontologie, Special Volume 2 [Reitner J., Neuewiller F. &#038;
Gunkel F. (eds): Global and Regional Controls on Biogenic Sedimentation
I. Reef Evolution]: 215-220.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-1</b>, p. 36,
ID=3595^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, geography, facies, diagenesis; reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic Oxf - Tith;
<b>Geography: </b>Germany, Swabian Alb^About 200 masive limestone
bodies (sponge-algal-reefs, &#34;Massenkalke&#34;) of meters to tens of
meters in size were examined in the Eyb valley near Geislingen
(Oxfordian-Tithonian). The largest part of the massive limestones is
made up of oncoid-lithoclast-ooid sands forming large areas (some km2)
of mobile &#34;platform sands&#34;. Different biogenic buildups with
varying composition occur within and at the flanks of the sand facies
as well as in adjacent basins. Three types of buildups (sponge-algal
mud mounds, algal-sponge boundstones, brachiopod-algal-sponge mounds)
are found in relation to the sand facies. Zoned sponge-algal mud mounds
occur in intraplatform channels (Malm &#949; and &#950;) and nodular
sponge-algal mud mounds occur in the marly basin sediments. Another
buildup type, rich in brachiopods, may occur in the basin facies.
Generally, the composition of massive limestones in the Upper Jurassic
of S-Germany must be analyzed in much larger detail for recognizing
their real facies distribution.^1";
s[1556] = "KOCH R., LIEDMANN W. (1996).- Diagenesis and Fluid
inclusions of Upper Jurassic &#034;Sponge-Algal-Reefs&#034; in
SW-Germany.- Goettinger Arbeiten zur Geologie und Palaeontologie,
Special Volume 2 [Reitner J., Neuewiller F. &#038; Gunkel F. (eds):
Global and Regional Controls on Biogenic Sedimentation I. Reef
Evolution]: pp ???.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-1</b>, p. 36, ID=3596^<b>Topic(s):
</b>reefs, diagenesis; diagenesis, fluid inclusions; <b>Systematics:
</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic U; <b>Geography: </b>Germany SW^The
recent study deals with the diagenetic development of massive
limestones (&#034;sponge-algal reefs&#034;) in S-Germany. During early
diagenesis isopachous, marine-phreatic radial fibrous cements (high
Mg-calcite) and peloidal cements were formed. Moreover, very minor
dolomite, early equigranular cement, scalenohedral cement and first
syntaxial overgrowth cements occur. Emersion of small areas resulted in
the meteoric-phreatic and vadose stage near the Malm &#948;/&#949;
boundary. During the shallow burial stage differential compaction (at
about 200 m) between bedded and massive facies and the main
dolomitization of massive limestones occurred. Pore fluids migrated
along microfractures and micropores. During increasing burial, massive
replacement dolomite was formed. Its crystals show a characteristic
homogeneous cathodoluminescence. Deeper buried Malm dolomites
(temperatures >50°C) in the Molasse basin show increased crystal size,
increase in Fe and Mg contents, crystallinity and ordering. Isotopic
data confirms the interpretation of the replacement character of the
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main dolomitization phase. Formation temperatures of 40-90°C are shown
by the homogenization temperatures of 2-phase inclusions. Salinities
(3.5-14 weight-% NaCl-equiv.) indicate primary marine to highly
concentrated waters. A hydrothermal dolomitization (temperature of
formation >85°C) only occurred in the deeply buried (>3,000 m) areas in
the eastern Molasse basin. During karstification meteoric waters from
the surface could percoalte along tectonic fractures resulting in late
cementation by calcite blocky cements (formation temperature of <40°C)
and dedolomitization.^1";
s[1557] = "HERRMANN R. (1996).- Entwicklung einer oberjurassischen
Karbonatplattform: Biofazies, Riffe und Sedimentologie im Oxfordium der
Zentralen Dobrogea (Ost-Rumaenien).- Berliner geowissenschaftliche
Abhandlungen E19: 1-101.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-1</b>, p. 85,
ID=3657^<b>Topic(s): </b>carbonate platforms; carbonate platform;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic Oxf; <b>Geography:
</b>Romania, Dobrogea^The Central Dobrogea in Eastern Romania exhibits
the easternmost occurrence of Upper Jurassic microbialite &#47;
siliceous sponge facies (spongiolite facies) in Europe. The
spongiolites are part of the Lower to Upper Oxfordian Casimcea Fm.
which was deposited on a gently westward dipping carbonate platform
(homoclinal ramp). This platform was surrounded by deep marine basins
in the south, west and north, while to the east the existence of a land
area with low relief is assumed. The gently sloping carbonate ramp
shows an E-W facies zonation. A lagoonal belt is followed towards the
open sea by a coral patch reef belt, a bioclastic-oolitic sand belt,
and a spongiolitic belt. [first part of extensive summary]^1";
s[1558] = "DUPRAZ C., STRASSER A. (1999).- Microbialites and
Micro-encrusters in Shallow Coral Bioherms (Middle to Late Oxfordian,
Swiss Jura Mountains).- Facies 40, 1: 101-129.- <b>FC&#038;P 28-1</b>,
p. 61, ID=4003^<b>Topic(s): </b>carbonates microbial; microbialites;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic Oxf; <b>Geography:
</b>Switzerland, Jura^Benthic microbial crusts (microbialites or
microbolites) are an important component of Middle to Upper Oxfordian
shallow-water coral bioherms in the Swiss Jura. They display
stromatolitic (laminated), thrombolitic (clotted), and leiolitic
(structureless) fabrics, which are distributed heterogeneously
throughout the studied sections. The bioherms can be subdivided into
coral-microbialite facies, microbialite-dominated facies, and sediment
matrix. Macroscopic and microscopic study reveals that microbialitic
encrustations commonly occur in two layers. The first one is directly
in contact with the substrate and composed of leiolite (locally
stromatolite) and a well-diversified micro-encruster fauna; the second
one fills the remaining porosity partly or completely with thrombolite
and low-diversity micro-encrusters. The growth of the first layer
accompanies the growth of the coral reef and thus formed under the same
environmental conditions. The second layer is the result of a moving
encrustation front filling the remaining porosity (micro- and
macrocavities) inside the reef, below the living surface. Both layers
play an important role in early cementation. Phototrophic cyanobacteria
probably intervene in the formation of the first encrustation zone,
whereas hetefotrophic bacteria associated to acidic, Ca2+-binding
macromolecules in biofilms are thought to contribute to the thrombolite
inside the reef body. When coral growth cannot take pace with
microbialite development, the thrombolite front reaches the surface of
the construction and finally covers the reef. The result is a thick
interval of thrombolite, which can be interpreted as being related to
an ecological crisis in coral-reef evolution. [part of extensive
summary]^1";
s[1559] = "MEYER R.K.F., SCHMIDT-KALER H. (1994).- Fazieswandel und
Probleme der Stratigraphie im Obermalm (Tithon) zwischen Solnhofen und
Neuburg &#47; D. (Bayern).- Erlanger geologische Abhandlungen 123:
1-49. [in German, with English abstract].- <b>FC&#038;P 24-2</b>, p.
101, ID=4612^<b>Topic(s): </b>facies; geology; <b>Systematics: </b>;
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<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic Tith; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Bavaria^Based on new drill core holes an attempt has been made to eludicate the intricate facies interrelationships of the Upper Malm between Solnhofen and Neuburg &#47; Donau. In the Solnhofen-Langenaltheim Basin the facies changes in the west-east direction from marl-rich shales to pure lithographic limestone of the Upper Solnhofen beds (Zeta 2b). Despite similar configuration of the basin bottom the lithographic limestone in the east measures twice the thickness of the marl-rich shales in the west. These important differences in thickness can therefore only be explained by a heavier compaction of the marl-rich sections in the course of diagenesis. The differences in relief thus generated within the basin were subsequently leveled out by differently thick sediments of the &#34;Hangende Krumme Lage&#34; (lump structures) and particularly the Mornsheim beds (Zeta 3) (see fig. 5 and 7). Even more pronounced is, of course, the change in facies between different basins. Fig. 9 shows the differing sequence in the Malm Zeta 2 and 3 above the bedded limestone of Zeta 1. While in the protected Solnhofen basin pure lithographic limestone was deposited the same series in the Rennertshofen basin was strongly affected by the reef: the rough bituminous shales rich in radiolarians and sponge-rhaxes are repeatedly interspersed with fine and coarse reef detritus beds. Here in contrast to the situation at Solnhofen the nannoplankton is present throughout. Discernible are only coccoliths and spiny, thin-skinned dinoflagellates. It can, however, be surmised that red tides of thick-skinned and pore-rich dinoflagellates (Tasmanacea) can be held responsible for the generation of bitumen and fine lamination (Meyer &#038; Schmidt-Kaler 1993), similar to the situation in the Posidonienschiefer (Toarcian). From the Malm Zeta 3 upward coral biostromes growing on decaying sponge reefs furnish reef debris to all sides. Similary bioturbated beds point to a better oxygenation of the sea bottom. Overlying these rocks are the marly limestones and shales of Malm Zeta 4 and 5 whose delineation becomes yet more difficult owing to the small scale facies changes (fig. 10). A clear cut double cycle of bedded limestones and shales (Fesefeldt 1962) does not exist. In the holes drilled near the reef (Spindeltal and Finkenstein) the fine debris content extends upward into Malm Zeta 4 and 5 and demonstrates that the reef evolution and development here in the south lasted longer. Further to the south underneath the Tertiary Molasse sediments, up to more than 500m thick sponge and coral reef detritus limestones have been proved (Meyer &#038; Schmidt-Kaler 1989 and 1990). In the Appendix (chapter 5) as well as on plates 2 to 10 the drill hole columns and special investigations (Macro-, Micro-, Nannofacies, clay minerals, geochemistry, palynology) are presented.^1";
s[1560] = "WAGENPLAST P. (1972).- Oekologische Untersuchung der Fauna ans Bank- und Schwamm-fazies des Weissen Jura der Schwaebischen Alb.- Arbeiten Inst. Geol. Paläont. Univ. Stuttgart 67: 100 pp., 44 pls, 15 figs (Diss. Univ. Stuttgart). [dissertation] - <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 45, ID=5174^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology; paleontology, ecology; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic U; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Swabian Alb^^1";
s[1561] = "BODEUR Y. (1980).- Kimmeridgien superieur et Portlandien du Languedoc.- Geobios Mem. special 4 [26th Geol. Congress (Paris) Guidebook; excursion 140C (Paleoenvironnements et bioconstructions d&#039;Europe occidentale)]: 77-83.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-2</b>, p. 13, ID=5864^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic U; <b>Geography: </b>France, Languedoc^^1";
s[1562] = "DOZET S., TURNSEK D. (1993).- Litostratigrafska enote in biostratigrafska razclenitev jurskih plasti na Logaski planoti. [litostratigraphic units and biostratigraphic subdivision of Jurassic beds in Logatec plain area; in Slavonic].- Rudarsko-Metalurski Zbornik 40, 1/2: 59-78; Ljubljana.- <b>FC&#038;P 28-1</b>, p. 41, ID=6925^<b>Topic(s): </b>geology, reefs; geology, reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic; <b>Geography:
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</b>Slovenia^In the year 1988 detailed regional geological research
began in the Logatec plain area in order to make a Thematic geological
map of Slovenia in the scale of 1:50 000. On the basis of significant
and biofacies [?] as well as their superposition, the shallow water
Jurassic sedimentary sequence in the Logatec plain area was divided
into the following seven lithostratigraphic units: (1) grained
bituminous dolomite - Lower Lias, (2) lithiotid limestones and
dolomites - Middle Lias, (3) micritic and biomicritic [limestones] -
Upper Lias and Dogger, (4) oolitic limestones - Upper Dogger and Lower
Malm, (5) reef limestones - Oxfordian and Lower Kimmeridgian, (6)
bauxite - Lower/Upper Malmian boundary, and (7) Clypeina - tintinnid
limestones and dolomites - Upper Kimmeridgian and Tithonian. [...] In
the reef limestones of the Logatec Plain area seven new species of
corals and stromatoporoids were established: Allocoenia trochiformis,
Dehornella crustans, Enallhelia sp., ?Milleporidium somaense,
Plesiosmilia compressa, Pseudocoenia limbata in Thamnasteria concina.
[excerpts from oroginal abstract]^1";
s[1563] = "RONIEWICZ E. (2008).- Kimmeridgian-Valanginian reef corals
from the Moesian Platform from Bulgaria.- Annales Societatis Geologorum
Poloniae 78, 2: 91-134.www.asgp.pl/2008/78_2/contents.html.-
<b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 102, ID=6531^<b>Topic(s): </b>hermatypic,
taxonomy, stratigraphy; reef corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic Kimm - Cretaceous Val;
<b>Geography: </b>Bulgaria, Moesian Platform^The coral fauna of the
Late Kimmeridgian?Valanginian interval from the Slivnitsa Formation,
Lyubash monocline, SW Moesian Platform, is presented. Coralliferous
interbeds from a continuous, over 350m thick sequence of well-bedded
platform limestones, cropping out near the village of Lyalintsi,
yielded 72 species (29 determined in open nomenclature) classified into
50 genera and 23 families belonging to the orders Scleractinia and
Hexantiniaria. The following genera and/or species are described as
new: Epistreptum communeformae gen. et sp. n., Lyubasha gracilis gen.
et sp. n., Oedalmiopsis cretacaea gen. et sp. n., Siderastreites
lyalintsensis gen. et sp. n., and Latomeandra obliqua sp. n.,
Microphyllia elevata sp. n., M. amalla sp. n.; a new family
Solenocoeniidae is erected. The fauna shows a mixed Late Jurassic/Early
Cretaceous character, with Jurassic taxa prevailing over Cretaceous
taxa. Epithecate phaceloid (pseudocolonial), lamellar, and ramose
(colonial) growth forms dominate over massive (hemispherical) and
solitary corals. Rich microencrusting organisms are associated. The
predominantly pelmicritic sediment of thrombolite macrofabric, and the
character of the fauna show that the palaeoenvironment was situated
below wave base. The stratigraphical distribution of the Cretaceous
coral taxa is conformable with the micropaleontological (foraminifera,
calcareous dinocysts, diploporids) stratigraphical zonation established
in the Slivnitsa Formation. [original abstract]^1";
s[1564] = "MISIK M., MORYCOWA E. (2004).- Upper Jurassic and Lower
Cretaceous scleractinian corals from the exotic pebbles - Pieniny
Klippen Belt, Slovakian West Carpathians.- Slovak Geological Magazine
10, 4: 313-321.- <b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p. 79, ID=2394^<b>Topic(s):
</b>exotic pebbles; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic U, Cretaceous L;
<b>Geography: </b>Slovakia, Pieniny Klippen Belt^^1";
s[1565] = "KOLODZIEJ B. (2003).- Scleractinian corals of suborders
Pachythecaliina and Rhipidogyrina: discussion on similarities and
description of species from Stramberk-type limestones, Polish Outer
Carpathians.- Annales Societatis Geologorum Poloniae 73, 3: 193-217.-
<b>FC&#038;P 33-1</b>, p. 71, ID=7218^<b>Topic(s): </b>systematics;
Scleractinia Pachythecaliina; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic U, Cretaceous L;
<b>Geography: </b>Poland, Carpathians^Similarities between
scleractinian corals from extinct suborders Pachythecaliina Eliasova
1976 and Rhipidogyrina Roniewicz 1976 are discussed. Corals of the
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former suborder are considered by some authors as possible descendants
of Palaeozoic Rugosa because of their unusual skeletal characters. Some
rhipidogyrinans, especially the family Aulastraeoporidae, despite
different septal microstructure, share more common features with
pachythecaliinans than with other scleractinians. The following
skeletal features are discussed to show similarities between these two
suborders: (1) wall microstructure and its relations to septa, (2)
corallite bilateral symmetry, (3) marginarium, (4) lonsdaleoid and
apophysal septa, and (5) internal septal margin. These similarities can
be explained by convergence, although phylogenetic relationships of
both suborders can not be excluded. This hypothesis needs to be
verified by more studies, especially on early blastogeny of
rhipidogyrinans and wall microstructure of pachythecaliinans. The
systematic part gives descriptions of discussed corals occuring in the
Stramberk-type limestones, Polish Outer Carpathians
(Tithonian-?Berriasian, ?Valanginian). Similarly as in the Stramberk
Limestone (Moravia), pachythecaliinans are highly diversified (17
species, 12 genera, including Pachythecophyllia eliasovae n.gen.,
n.sp.). Rhipidogyrinans are represented by 4 species of 4 genera,
including ?Ogilvinella morycowae n.sp. [original abstract]^1";
s[1566] = "MATYSZKIEWICZ J., SLOMKA T. (2004).- Reef-microencrusters
association Lithocodium aggregatum-Bacinella irregularis from the
Cieszyn Limestone (Tithonian-Berriasian) of the outer Western
Carpathians (Poland).- Geologica Carpathica 55, 6: 449-456.-
<b>FC&#038;P 33-2</b>, p. 45, ID=1208^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs,
encrusters; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic
&#47; Cretaceous; <b>Geography: </b>Poland, Carpathians^Debris-flow
sediments belonging to the Upper Cieszyn Limestone (Berriasian) are
exposed nearywiec (Polish part of the Outer Western Carpathians). The
debris-flow sediments include clasts ofbioclastic limestones
(boundstones) derived from both microbial-sponge mud mounds and
coralalgalreefs. The microcruster assemblage Lithocodium aggregatum -
Bacinella irregulare has beenfound in clasts from coral-algal reefs.
This assemblage unequivocally proves the presence ofshallowing-upward
reefal sequences on the Silesian Ridge. The development of the
coral-algal reefswas probably a consequence of intense aggradational
growth of microbiolite-sponge mud mounds,accompanied by intense uplift
movements of the neo-Cimmerian phase.^1";
s[1567] = "GALEOS A., POMINI-PAPAIOANNOU F., TSAILA-MONOPOLIS S.,
TURNSEK D., IOAKIM C. (1997).- Upper Jurassic - Lower Cretaceous
&#034;Molasse-type&#034; sedimentation in the Western part of the
Almopia subzone, Loutra Aridhea unit (Northern Greece).- Bulletin of
the Geological Society of Greece 30, 1: 171-184.- <b>FC&#038;P
27-1</b>, p. 93, ID=3838^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; geology;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic U, Cretaceous L;
<b>Geography: </b>Greece N^The metamorphic basement of the Aridhea
Loutra Unit (Almopia Subzone) is followed by two thick &#034;molassic
type&#034; siliciclastic transgressive series of Upper Jurassic-Lower
Cretaceous age. In the Northwestern coarse-grained series, the
following members are distinguished: Ophiolitic conglomerates
&#34;transgressive basal unit&#034;. Reef limestones with Corals of
Upper Jurassic age, marking the first clastic-carbonate, transitional
episode. Quartzitic breccia, accumulated during episodes of high
discharge in marine environment. Quartzitic sandstones and mudstones.
Neritic limestones with Foraminifera and pollen of Late Aptian - Middle
Albian age represent the second clastic-carbonate, transition
episode.^1";
s[1568] = "IVANOVA D., KOLODZIEJ B., KOLEVA-REKALOVA E., RONIEWICZ E.
(2008).- Oxfordian to Valanginian palaeoenvironmental evolution on the
western Moesian carbonate platform: a case study from SW Bulgaria.-
Annales Societatis Geologorum Poloniae 78, 2:
65-90.www.asgp.pl/2008/78_2/contents.html.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p.
115, ID=6553^<b>Topic(s): </b>carbonate platforms; carbonate platform;
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<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic Oxf - Cretaceous
Val; <b>Geography: </b>Bulgaria, Moesian Platform^Three sections
(Rebro, Lyalintsi and Velinovo) of the Upper Jurassic-Lower Cretaceous
carbonate sequences from the Lyubash unit (Srednogorie, Balkanides, SW
Bulgaria) have been studied for elucidation of biostratigraphy and
palaeoenvironmental evolution. Palaeontological studies of
foraminifera, supplemented by studies of calcareous dinoflagellate
cysts and corals, enabled the determination of the
Oxfordian-Valanginian age of the analysed sequences. They were
deposited on the Dragoman Block (western part of the Moesian Platform),
and during Mid-Late Cretaceous included to the Srednogorie. A possible
Middle to Late Callovian age of the lowermost part (overlying the
Bajocian-Lower Bathonian Polaten Formation) of the studied sections
assumed till now has not been confirmed by the present studies. Eleven
facies have been distinguished and attributed to depositional
environments. Marine sedimentation on a homoclinal ramp started in the
Oxfordian and till the Early Kimmeridgian - in all three sections - was
dominated by fine-grained peloidal-bioclastic wackestones to
grainstones. Since the Late Kimmeridgian, when a rimmed platform
established, facies pattern underwent differentiation into (i) the
inner platform (lagoon and tidal flat facies) - only in Velinovo, (ii)
reef and peri-reef facies/bioclastic shoals - mainly in Lyalintsi, and
(iii) platform slope - mainly in Rebro. Sedimentation generally
displays a shallowing-upward trend. Two stages in evolution of the
rimmed platform are postulated. The mobile stage lasting till the
Tithonian/Berriasian boundary was followed by a more stable stage in
the Berriasian to Valanginian time. Reefs are developed mainly as
coral-microbial biostromes, lower coral bioherms or coral thickets, in
the environment of moderate energy and sedimentation. They contain
highly diversified corals (72 species) [see Roniewicz (2009)].
Microbialites contributed to the reef framework, but they never
dominated. Locally, microencrusters and cement crusts formed important
part of reefal framework. During the mobile stage of the platform
evolution a relative sea-level rise interrupted reef development, as
evidenced by intercalations of limestones with Saccocoma. During the
second stage high carbonate production and/or regressive eustatic
events, not balanced by subsidence, decreased accommodation space,
limiting reef growth and enhancing carbonate export to distal parts of
the platform. [original abstract]^1";
s[1569] = "TURNSEK D., BUSER S. (1976).- Cnidarian fauna from the
Senonian breccia of Banjska Planota (NW Yugoslavia).- Slovenska Akad.
Znanosti i umetnosti 3: 39-52.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-1</b>, p. 30,
ID=0110^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Anthozoa stroms; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Seno;
<b>Geography: </b>Yugoslavia, Banjska Planota^In addition to many
corals this publication describes the stromatoporoids - Astrostylopsls
slovenica Germovsek, Sporadoporidium rakoveci Germovsek, and
Sporadoporidium kanalensis n.sp. and the chaetetids - Chaetetopais
krumholzi Yavorsky, Chaetetopsis fnveri (Deninger), Blastochaetetes
irregularis (Michelin) and Acanthochaetetes seunesi Fischer.^1";
s[1570] = "LOSER H., RAEDER M. (1995).- Coral assemblages from the
Aptian/Albian in the Helicon Mountains (Boeotia, Greece):
palaeontological, palaeoecological and palaeogeographical aspects.-
Coral Research Bulletin 04: 39-68.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-1</b>, p. 41,
ID=3033^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; corals; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Apt &#47; Alb;
<b>Geography: </b>Greece, Beotia^Four coral assemblages are reported
from Aptian and Albian transgressive deposits in the Helicon Mountains
(Boeotia, Greece). Their origin and composition are discussed. 88
species in 33 genera of the order Scleractinia are briefly described,
of which 56 species are already known from other Cretaceous faunas. 32
species were determined only generically. The stratigraphical and
geographical relations of the assemblages to other faunas from the
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Cretaceous of Eurasia are discussed in detail. The paper represents the
second systematical record of Cretaceous corals in Greece after
Hackemesser 1936.^1";
s[1571] = "TURNSEK D. (1994).- Upper Cretaceous reef building colonial
corals of Gosau facies from Stranice near Slovenske Konjice
(Slovenia).- Razprave SAZU IV. Razreda Sazu 35, 1: 3-41.- <b>FC&#038;P
25-2</b>, p. 55, ID=3154^<b>Topic(s): </b>hermatypic, taxonomy; reef
corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cretaceous Sant - Camp; <b>Geography: </b>Slovenia, Gosau
facies^From Stranice near Slovenske Konjice 17 species of reef building
colonial corals were systematically described. This is so far the only
primary locality of such fossils in Slovenia. It has the character of
the Gosau biolithite facies presumably belonging to the northern Tethys
shoals. The Santonian-Campanian age is determined.^1";
s[1572] = "TURNSEK D. (1992).- Tethyan Cretaceous corals in
Yugoslavia.- Schriften der Erdwissenschaftlichen Kommission an der
Oesterreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften 9: 155-170.- <b>FC&#038;P
22-2</b>, p. 90, ID=3532^<b>Topic(s): </b>distribution; corals;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cretaceous; <b>Geography: </b>Yugoslavia^The Cretaceous corals
found in the former Yugoslavia are discussed in view of their
stratigraphical and geographical distribution. An extensive list of all
found species and the consideration of their stratigraphical
distribution give a good overview about this region.^1";
s[1573] = "HEUSEL J. (1974).- Russbach am Pass Gschuett im Land
Salzburg, eine Fossil-fundstaette.- Aufschluss 25, 10: 568-571.-
<b>FC&#038;P 4-2</b>, p. 52, ID=5240^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Anthozoa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cretaceous; <b>Geography: </b>Austria, Calcareous Alps^[faune
coralliaire, Alpes calcaires d&#039;Autriche (Tannengebirge,
Dachstein), Crétacé]^1";
s[1574] = "SIKHARULIDZE G.Ya. (1980).- Novyi korallovyi kompleks
rannemelovykh biostromov iz zapadnoy Gruzyi. [new coral complex of
Lower Cretaceous biostromes of western Georgia; in Russian].- Korally i
rify fanerozoya SSSR [B.S. Sokolov (ed.)]: pp ... .- <b>FC&#038;P
9-1</b>, p. 43, ID=5826^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs biostromes; coral
biostromes; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cretaceous L; <b>Geography: </b>Georgia^^1";
s[1575] = "TURNSEK D., POLSAK A. (1978).- Senonian colonial corals from
the biolithite complex of Oresje on Mt. Medvednica (NW Yugoslavia).-
Razprave Dissert. SAZU 21, 4: 133-180.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 57,
ID=6302^<b>Topic(s): </b>; corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Seno; <b>Geography:
</b>Slovenia^^1";
s[1576] = "TURNSEK D. (1978).- Solitary senonian corals from Stranice
and Mt. Medvednica (NW Yugoslavia).- Rasprave Dissert. SAZU 21, 3:
66-128.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 57, ID=6303^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cretaceous Seno; <b>Geography: </b>Slovenia^^1";
s[1577] = "SCOTT R.W., FERNANDEZ-MENDIOLA P.A., GILI E., SIMO A.
(1990).- Persistence of coral-rudist reefs into the Late Cretaceous.-
Palaios 05: 98-110.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>, p. 67,
ID=4433^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs coral-rudist; reefs, coral-rudist;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria Mollusca; Anthozoa Bivalvia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous U; <b>Geography: </b>Pyrenees^During
the Early Cretaceous, coral-algal communities occupied deeper water
habitats in the reef ecosystem, and rudist communities generally
populated the shallow-water, carbonate-sand substrates. During the
middle Cretaceous, however, coral-algal communities became less common,
and Late Cretaceous reef communities consisted of both rudist-dominated
and rudist-coral communities. In the Pyrenean basins and other basins
in the Mediterranean, coral associations co-existed with rudists
forming complex buildups at the shelf-edge. In some parts of these
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buildups corals were nearly as abundant as rudists; in some complex
buildups large coral colonies encrusted the rudists. Behind the shelf
margin cylindrical, elevator rudists dominated the lenticular thickets
that were interspersed with carbonate sands. Global changes in oceanic
conditions, such as marine productivity and oxygen content, may have
stressed the deeper coral-algal reef communities leaving rudists as the
major shallow reef biota in Caribbean reefs. However, the co-occurrence
of corals with rudists in these Pyrenean complex buildups suggests that
corals were able to compete with rudists for resources. The corals in
the complex buildups generally belong to genera different from those in
the coral-algal communities. Perhaps this ecological stress in the
mid-Cretaceous resulted in the evolution of new coral taxa.^1";
s[1578] = "LUKENEDER A. (2008).- The ecological significance of
solitary coral and bivalve epibionts on Lower Cretaceous
(Valangianian-Aptian) ammonoids from the Italian Dolomites.- Acta
Palaeontologica Polonica 58, 4:
425-436.www.geo.uw.edu.pl/agp/table/abstracts/58-4.htm.- <b>FC&#038;P
36</b>, p. 129, ID=6585^<b>Topic(s): </b>epibionts; epibionts;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria Mollusca; Anthozoa Bivalvia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous L; <b>Geography: </b>Italy,
Dolomites^Lower Cretaceous deposits of the Puez section in the
Dolomites (northern Italy) yielded a rich ammonoid fauna (28 genera,
n=424) showing unique epifaunal encrustations by the ahermatypic
solitary scleractinian ?Cycloseris Lamarck, 1801. The coral encrusted
only the outer shell surfaces of the ammonoids; the inner surface
remained unaffected. such a Cretaceous community and the relationship
between the two fossil groups are described for the first time. The
shells of dead ammonoids sank to the sea bottom and became colonized by
the coral larvae, as documented by the location of the epibionts on
only one side of the shells. The coral was fixed to the ammonoid shell
for its entire life. Only the &#34;sediment free&#34; upper side of the
ammonoid shells could be inhabited by epibionts such as corals and
serpulids. The encrustation of ammonoid shells by the bivalve
Placunopsis represents a different situation in that both sides of the
ammonoid shells were affected, pointing to encrustation of floating
ammonoids. This long-term infestation in the water column contrasts
with coral settlement on the sea-floor. Ammonoid specimens encrusted by
Placunopsis never exhibit encrustation by corals. The ammonoid-coral
relationship from the Dolomites is documented from the Valanginian to
Aptian interval. examples of coral epibionts on ammonoids and other
fossil groups throughout the geological column are briefly reviewed.
[original abstract]^1";
s[1579] = "CAMOIN G., BERNET-ROLLANDE M.C., PHILIP J. (1988).-
Rudist-coral frameworks associated with submarine volcanism in the
Maastrichtian of Pachino area (Southeastern Sicily).- Sedimentology 35,
1: 123-138.- <b>FC&#038;P 17-1</b>, p. 10, ID=2098^<b>Topic(s):
</b>reefs; Anthozoa Rudista; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria Mollusca;
Anthozoa Bivalvia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Maas; <b>Geography:
</b>Italy, Sicily^^1";
s[1580] = "TURNSEK D., PLENICAR M., SRIBAR L. (1992).- Lower Cretaceous
Fauna from Slovenski vrh near Kocevje (South Slovenia).- Razprave SAZU
IV, Razreda Sazu 33, 8: 205-257.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>, p. 90,
ID=3307^<b>Topic(s): </b>; paleontology; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria
Mollusca; Anthozoa Bivalvia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous L;
<b>Geography: </b>Slovenia, Slovenski vrh^The biostratigraphy of Aptian
and Albian limestone from Slovenski vrh is treated. Lower Orbitolina
Limestone contains foraminifers typical for Lower Aptian. Upper
Orbitolina limestone contains foraminifers of Upper Aptian - Lower
Albian age. Next to it the reef fauna of corals and rudists has been
found ascribed to Aptian and Albian stages. 13 species of foraminifers
have been determined, 6 coral species have been systematically
described (among them 2 new species), as well as rudists which belong
to 4 genera. From the paleoecological aspect the limestone with
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orbitolinas was deposited in a lagoon of the shallow Dinaric platform, and in the favorable circumstances the reef organisms (rudists and corals) built the smaller patch reef.^1";
s[1581] = "SANDERS D., BARON-SZABO R.C. (1997).- Coral-Rudist Bioconstructions in the Upper Cretaceous Haidach Section (Gosau Group; Northern Calcareous Alps, Austria).- Facies 36, 1: 69-90.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-1</b>, p. 91, ID=3660^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, coral-rudist; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria Mollusca; Anthozoa Bivalvia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous U; <b>Geography: </b>Austria, N Calcareous Alps^In the area of Haidach (Northern Calcareous Alps, Austria), coral-rudist mounds, rudist biostromes, and bioclastic limestones and marls constitute an Upper Cretaceous shelf succession approximately 100 meters thick. The succession is part of the mixed siliciclastic-carbonate Gosau Group that was deposited at the northern margin of the Austroalpine microplate. In its lower part, the carbonate succession at Haidach comprises two stratal packages that each consists, from bottom to top, of a coral-rudist mound capped by a rudist biostrome which, in turn, is overlain by bioclastic limestones and, locally, marls. The coral-rudist mounds consist mainly of floatstones. The coral assemblage is dominated by Fungiina, Astraeoina, Heterocoeniina and Agathelia asperella (Stylinina). From the rudists, elevators (Vaccinites spp., radiolitids) and recumbents (Plagioptychus) are present. Calcareous sponges, sclerosponges, and octocorals are subordinate. The elevator rudists commonly are small; they settled on branched corals, coral heads, on rudists, and on bioclastic debris. The rudists, in turn, provided settlement sites for corals. predominantly plocoid and thamnasterioid coral growth forms indicate soft substrata and high sedimentation rates. The mounds were episodically smothered by carbonate mud. Many corals and rudists are coated by thick and diverse encurstations that indicate high nutrient level and/or turbid waters. The coral-rudist mounds are capped by Vaccinites biostromes up to 5m thick. The establishment of these biostromes may result from unfavourable environmental conditions for corals, coupled with the potential of the elevator rudists for effective substrate colonization. The Vaccinites biostromes are locally topped by a thin radiolitid biostrome. The biostromes, in turn, are overlain by bioclastic limestones; these are arranged in stratal packages that were deposited from carbonate sand bodies. Approximately mid-section, and interval of marls with abundant Phelopteria is present. These marls were deposited in a quiet lagoonal area where meadows of sea grass or algae, coupled with an elevated nutrient level, triggered the mass occurrence of Phelopteria. [fragment of extensive summary]^1";
s[1582] = "TURNSEK D., BUSER S. (1974).- Spodnjekredne Korale, hidrozoji i chetetidy z Banjske Planote in Trnovskega Gyozda [coraux, hydrozoaires et chaetetidés du Crétacé inférieur de Banjska Planota et de Trnovski Gozd].- Sloven. Akad. Znan. Umetn., Razpr. prirodosl. med. Vede, Cl. 4, Prirodosl. Vede, Razpr. 17, 2: 1-44.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-2</b>, p. 54, ID=5248^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Anthozoa, Hydrozoa, Chaetetida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria Porifera; Anthozoa Hydrozoa Chaetetida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous L; <b>Geography: </b>Yugoslavia, Banjska Planota^26 espèces de Cnidaria réparties en 20 genres. 2 espèces sont nouvelles: Dermosmilia cretacica, Placophyllia curvata. 2 espèces d&#039;Hydrozoaires. 2 espèces de Chaetetida.^1";
s[1583] = "CHESHMEDJIEVA V.L. (1984).- Chaetetids from the Upper Cretaceous in South-West Bulgaria.- Review of the Bulgarian Geological Society . : 45-50 .- <b>FC&#038;P 15-1.2</b>, p. 8, ID=0887^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Chaetetida; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Chaetetida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous; <b>Geography: </b>Bulgaria^^1";
s[1584] = "ENGESER T.S., FLOQUET M., REITNER J. (1987).- Acanthochaetetidae (Hadromerida, Demospongiae) from the Coniacian of Vera de Bidasoa (Basque Pyrenees, Northern Spain).- Geobios 19: 849-854.- <b>FC&#038;P 16-2</b>, p. 34, ID=2059^<b>Topic(s):
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</b>systematics; Porifera, Acanthochaetetes; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Chaetetida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Cogn; <b>Geography: </b>Spain, Pyrenees^[Acanthochaetetes lived in crevices in the fore-reef breccias; the Acanthochaetetidae are placed in the demosponges and the order Tabulospongida is abandoned]^1";
s[1585] = "FISCHER J.C., LAFUSTE J. (1972).- Nouvelles observations sur la paléohistologie du genre Acanthochaetetes (Hydrozoa, Chaetetida).- Bulletin de la Societe geologique de France, 7e sér., 14, 1-5: 320-324.- <b>FC&#038;P 3-2</b>, p. 45, ID=4974^<b>Topic(s): </b>microstructures; Chaetetida; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Chaetetida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Cen; <b>Geography: </b>Pyrenees^L&#039;examen de lames ultra-minces a faces polies (procédé L.F.P.) apporte des précisions sur la microstructure d&#039;Acanthochaetetes sennesi (Cénomanien, Pyrénées Atlantiques): toutes les structures, parois, paliers et épines sont constitués de lamelles. Par leur forme, leur dimension et leur disposition, ces lamelles diffèrent de celles qui ont été reconnues jusqu&#039;ici chez les autres Cnidaires.^1";
s[1586] = "KAZMIERCZAK J. (1979).- Sclerosponge nature of Chaetetids evidenced by spiculated Chaetetopsis favrei (Deninger 1906) from the Barremian of Crimea.- N. Jb. Geol. Palaeont. Mh. 1979, 2: 97-108.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 56, ID=5998^<b>Topic(s): </b>spiculae; Chaetetida; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Chaetetida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Barr; <b>Geography: </b>Crimea^A specimen of a typical chaetetid Chaetetopsis favrei (Deninger 1906) with abundant monaxon spicules preserved within the calcareous skeleton has been recovered from the Barremian (L. Cretaceous) of Crimea. This confirms the idea of Hartman &#038; Goreau (1972) of the sclerosponge affinity of chaetetids. The genus Chaetetopsis Neumayr 1890, and suprageneric categories in chaetetids have been revised including a redescription of Chaetetopsis favrei. [original summary]^1";
s[1587] = "TURNSEK D., HERB R. (1980).- Eine neue Chaetetide aus den Drusberg-Schichten (Barremien) des Kistenpass-Gebiets (Sedimentbedeckung des ostlichen Aarmassivs, Schweizer Alpen).- Eclogae Geologicae Helvetiae 73, 3: 1109-1121.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-2</b>, p. 76, ID=6102^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Chaetetida; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Chaetetida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Barr; <b>Geography: </b>Switzerland, Alps^[Ptychochaetetes (Granatiparietes) helveticus is described]^1";
s[1588] = "CHESHMEDJIEVA V.L. (1995).- Crétacé supérieur: Chaetetides (Porifera) et Anthozoaires (Coelenterata).- Fosilite na Bulgariya. Vb; 143pp; Presses universitaires&#034;St. Kliment Ohridski&#034;, Sofia. [monograph] - <b>FC&#038;P 29-1</b>, p. 39, ID=7016^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Chaetetida, Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera Cnidaria; Chaetetida Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous U; <b>Geography: </b>Bulgaria^[Contents: Gisements des Chaetetides et des Coraux du Crétacé supérieur en Bulgarie; Etat des connaissances sur les Chaetetides et les Coraux du Crétacé supérieur en Bulgarie; Composition taxonomique des Chaetetides et des Coraux du Crétacé supérieur en Bulgarie; Relations phylogénétiques entre les Scléractiniaires du Crétacé superieur; Notes sur la répartition des Chaetetides et des Coraux connus de Crétacé supérieur en Bulgarie; Matériel et collections; Apercu bref de l&#039;état contemporain de la systématique des Chaetetides, des Scléractiniaires et des Octocoralliaires; Descriptions paléontologiques]^1";
s[1589] = "REITNER J., ENGESER T. (1989).- Coralline Demospongiae (Porifera) aus dem Campan von Pobla de Segur (Pyrenaen, Nordspanien).- Mitt. Geol.-Palaaont. Inst. Univ. Hamburg 68: 167-177. [in German, with English summary].- <b>FC&#038;P 20-1.1</b>, p. 74, ID=2863^<b>Topic(s): </b>ex olistolites; Porifera corallina; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Corallina; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Camp; <b>Geography: </b>Spain, Pyrenees^Two boulders of shallow-water carbonates found in Campanian olistostromes near Torollola, a small village 2.5 km south of
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Pobla de Segur (Southern Pyrenees, northern Spain) contained the
&#34;coralline&#34; demosponges Vaceletia crustans n.sp. and
Spirastrella (Acanthochaetetes) cf. wellsi Hartmann &#038; Goreau 1975.
Vaceletia crustans n.sp. is characterized by a stromatoporoid basal
skeleton originally consisting of aragonite. The spicular skeleton
consists of oxeate megascleres. The sclere type and the sclere
arrangement is typical for haplosclerid demosponges. Spirastrella
(Acanthochaetetes) cf. wellsi Hartmann &#038; Goreau 1975 has a
chaetetid skeleton consisting of high-Mg calcite. In contrast to some
Mid-Cretaceous forms, the specimens from the Campanian of Torollola do
not incorporate the spicules in their basal skeletons. There are no
significant differences to the Recent Spirastrella (Acanthochaetetes)
wellsi Hartmann &#038; Goreau 1975 from the Pacific.^1";
s[1590] = "CHERCHI A., SCHRODER R. (1987).- Monaxon spiculae im lumen
von Blastochaetetes (Demospongia) aus dem Santon der Spanischen
Pyrenaen.- Senckenbergiana lethaea 68: 305-319.- <b>FC&#038;P 17-1</b>,
p. 40, ID=2159^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Porifera Demospongia; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Demospongiae; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Sant;
<b>Geography: </b>Spain, Pyrenees^[monaxon spicules fill the tubes of
this fossil from the Cretaceous of Spain]^1";
s[1591] = "REITNER J., FOELLNI K.B. (1992).- A new
&#034;deepwater&#034; Chaetetopsis species (Chaetetopsis favositiformis
n.sp., Demospongia) from the Plattenwald Bed (Mid-Cretaceous Garschella
Formation, Vorarlberg, Austria).- Eclogae Geologicae Helvetiae 84, 3:
837-849 .- <b>FC&#038;P 21-2</b>, p. 52, ID=3350^<b>Topic(s): </b>open
marine; Porifera, Demospongiae, Chaetetopsis; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Demospongiae; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous M;
<b>Geography: </b>Austria, Vorarlberg^A phosphatized coralline sponge
discovered in the Plattenwald bed of the Mid-Cretaceous Garschella
Formation in Vorarlberg (Austria) is distinguished from other coralline
sponges by the presence of large calicles (mean diameter value - 1,5mm)
which increase in number during the growth by the intercalation of
basically v-shaped tubes. The calicles are divided by regular spaced
tabulae and the specimen resembles, therefore, the Paleozoic cnidarian
taxon Favosites. It is described here as Chaetetopsis favositiformis
n.sp. In contrast to most known representatives of the coralline
sponges, Chaetetopsis favositiformis n.sp. occurs in association with a
non-reef-type open-marine fauna. ^1";
s[1592] = "DIENI I., TURNSEK D. (1979).- Parkeria sphaerica Carter 1877
(Hydrozoan) in the Vraconian (Lower Cretaceous) of Orosei (Sardinia).-
Bolletino della Societa Paleontologica Italiana 18: 200-206.-
<b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 59, ID=6016^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Hydrozoa,
Parkeria; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Hydrozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cretaceous Alb; <b>Geography: </b>Italy, Sardinia^^1";
s[1593] = "TURNSEK D., MASSE J.P. (1973).- The Lower Cretaceous
Hydrozoa and Chaetetida from Provence (South-Eastern France).- Razprâve
- Dissertationes 16, 6: 28pp., 4 figs, 1 tabl., 27 pls; Ljubljana.-
<b>FC&#038;P 3-1</b>, p. 33, ID=4906^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy;
Hydrozoa, Chaetetida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria Porifera; Hydrozoa
Chaetetida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous L; <b>Geography:
</b>France, Provence^Description de 23 espèces appartenant aux groupes
suivants: Hydrozoa (genres Actinostromaria, Disparistromaria,
Actostroma, Astroporina, Dehornella, Tosastroma, Steinerella,
Milleporidium, Steineria, Promillepora, Burgundia); Spongiomorphida
(Spongiomorpha); Cheatetida (Chaetetopsis, Varioparietes). Age:
Valanginien, Barrémien, Bedoulien.^1";
s[1594] = "LOSER H. (1996).- A new octocoral from the Upper Cretaceous
of east Bavaria.- N. Jb. Geol. Palaeont. Mh. 8: 485-489.- <b>FC&#038;P
25-2</b>, p. 53, ID=3148^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Octocorallia,
Paramoltkia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Octocorallia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Tour; <b>Geography: </b>Germany,
Bavaria^Paramoltkia neumeieri n.g., n.sp. from the Upper Turonian
nearshore deposits of the Regensburg-Kelheim-area is a rare incrusting
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octocoral. The new genus seems to be related to the dendroid octocoral Moltkia.^1";
s[1595] = "MOOSLEITNER G. (1990).- Lederkorallen aus den alpinen Gosauschichten.- Fossilien 1990, 5: 206-207 [in German].- <b>FC&#038;P 22-1</b>, p. 42, ID=2845^<b>Topic(s): </b>sclerites; Octocorallia Alcyoniidae; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Octocorallia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Cogn Sant; <b>Geography: </b>Austria^In an overwiev spines of octocorals (family Alcyoniidae) from the Gosau formation (Coniacian-Santonian; Austria) are described and depicted. The comparison to recent material shows affinity to the genus Sinularia.^1";
s[1596] = "MASSE J.P. (1977).- Les constructions a Madrepores des calcaires Urgoniens (Barremian, Rfidaulinn [?]) de France (SE de la France).- Memoires du BRGM 89 [J.P. Chevalier (ed.): Second Symposium international sur les coraux et recifs coralliens fossiles; Paris, 1975]: 322-328.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-2</b>, p. 17, ID=0141^<b>Topic(s): </b>urgonian facies; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Barr; <b>Geography: </b>France SE^Stromatoproids referred to as hydrozoans, play a significant role in these early Cretaceous reefs. but are subordinate to other faunal element such as coral and rudits .^1";
s[1597] = "CHESHMEDJIEVA V.L. (1985).- Scleractinians from the Upper Cretaceous in South-West Bulgaria.- 001 Annales Universite de Sofia, Faculte de Geologie et de Geographie .: 23-33.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-1.2</b>, p. 8, ID=0888^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous U; <b>Geography: </b>Bulgaria SW^^1";
s[1598] = "CHESHMEDJIEVA V.L. (1985).- Some Peculiarities of the sceletal Morphology of the Genera Actinastraea d&#039;Orbigny and Columactinastraea Alloiteau (Upper Cretaceous of South-West Bulgaria).- 001 Annales Universite de Sofia, Faculte de Geologie et de Geographie .: 35-38.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-1.2</b>, p. 8, ID=0889^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous; <b>Geography: </b>Bulgaria^^1";
s[1599] = "CHESHMEDJIEVA V.L. (1983).- Especes nouvelles de Madreporaires du Maestrichtien en Bulgarie du Sud-Ouest.- 001 Annales Universite de Sofia, Faculte de Geologie et de Geographie .: .- <b>FC&#038;P 15-1.2</b>, p. 8, ID=0890^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Maas; <b>Geography: </b>Bulgaria SW^Dans cette publication on donne la description des especes Meandroria breznikensis sp. n., Meandroria garloensis sp. n. et Plesiosiderastraea tzankovi sp. n.^1";
s[1600] = "CHESHMEDJIEVA V.L. (1987?).- Madreporaires du Turonien et du Maestrichtien du Srednogorie de l&#039;Ouest (Bulgarie de Sud-Ouest).- 001 Annales Universite de Sofia, Faculte de Geologie et de Geographie .: .- <b>FC&#038;P 15-1.2</b>, p. 9, ID=0891^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Tour - Maas; <b>Geography: </b>Bulgaria W^Dans cet article l&#039;auteur propose la description de 21 espeeces de l&#039;ordre Scleractinia, appartenants aux sous-ordres Archaeocaeniida ALLOITEAU, Astraeoida ALLOITEAU, Meandriida AILOITEAU, Caryophylliida VAUGHAN &#038; WELLS, Fungiida DUNCAN et Heterocoeniina BEAUVAIS.^1";
s[1601] = "IDAKIEVA V. (2001).- Some Scleractinian corals from Lovech Urgonian Group (Balgarene Formation) from the area of V. Tirnovo-Gabrovo (Central Fore-Balkan, Bulgaria).- Godishnik na Sofijskiya Universitet Kliment Okhridski, geologo-geografski fakultet (1: geologie) 94, 1: 5-25.- <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 60, ID=1282^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous L; <b>Geography: </b>Bulgaria^In the district of the towns V. Tirnovo and Gabrovo (Central Fore-Balkan) 9 scleractinian species from the Lovech Urgonian
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Group aredescribed. In the area this lithostratigraphic unit is characterized by thedevelopment of mainly carbonate/siliciclastic shallow water sequences,deposited during the Lower Barremian to Lower Aptian stages. Thecoral fauna is derived from the siliciclastic sediments in the lower partof the Balgarene Formation from Lovech Urgonian Group, which is ofEarly Barremian age. The scleractinian corals are dominated by colonial forms. They are reported from three localities: Pushevo, Sedjankovciand Vetrovo and comprise 9 genera, belonging to four suborders. Somespecies are not described in Bulgaria until now. ^1";
s[1602] = "LOSER H., FERRY S. (2006).- Coraux du Barrémien du Sud de la France (Ardèche et Drôme).- Geobios 39, 4: 469-489.- <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 64, ID=1290^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous L; <b>Geography: </b>France S^Corals from the Barremian of southern France (dépt. Ardèche and Drôme) are described. The rather small fauna of colonial corals encompasses 23 species belonging to 18 genera of both Hexa- and Octocorals. The assemblages from the lower as well as upper Barremian show stratigraphic relationships to those of the Hauterivian and Aptian of the Tethys and the Caribbean province.^1";
s[1603] = "BARON-SZABO R.C. (2003).- Taxonomie und Ontogenie von scleractinen Korallen der ostalpinern Oberkreide (Hochmoos- und Grabenbachschichten, Gosau-Gruppe, Santon).- Jahrbuch der Geologischen Bundesanstalt 143, 2: 107-201.- <b>FC&#038;P 32-2</b>, p. 65, ID=1403^<b>Topic(s): </b>ontogeny; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous U; <b>Geography: </b>Alps E^For the first time the stages of ontogeny of the following coral species from the marls of the Grabenbach and Hochmoos beds (Santonian) of the Hochmoos-Ru&#223;bach, Finstergraben, and Grabenbach areas were investigated.Columactinastrea pygmaea (Felix), Columactinastrea formosa (Goldfuss), Cladocora gracilies (D&#039;Orbigny), Agathelia asperella Reuss, Hydnophora styriaca (Michelin), Peplosmilia latona (Felix), Hydnophora styriaca (Michelin), Placosmilia martini (Michelin), Placosmilia fenestrata (Felix), Aulosmilia aspera (Sowerby), Phyllosmilia didymophila (Felix), Diploctewnium ferrumequinum Reuss, Flabellosmilia bisinuatum (Reuss), Acrosmilia elongata (Reuss), Actinacis parvistella Oppenheim, Fungiastraea exigua (Reuss, 1854) Cunnolites polymoprha (Goldfuss) und Aspidastraea orientalis Kühn. [first fragment of extensive abstract - rather summary than abstract]^1";
s[1604] = "IDAKIEVA V., TCHECHMEDJIEVA V. (2003).- Wellsimeandra gen.n. du Barrémien de la Région de Veliko Tirnovo (Prébalkan Central).- Comptes Rendus de l&#039;Academie Bulgare des Sciences 56, 1: 61-66.- <b>FC&#038;P 32-2</b>, p. 67, ID=1405^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Scleractinia, Wellsimeandra; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Barr; <b>Geography: </b>Bulgaria^A colonial meandroid scleractinian coral Wellsimeandra morycowae gen.n. et sp.n. from the district of Veliko Tirnovo (Central Forebalkan, Bulgaria) is described. The new genus belongs to suborder Rhipidogyrina Roniewicz, 1976, family Trochoidomeandridae Turnsek, 1981. It distinguishes from the other two genera in the family - Trochoidomeandra Morycowa, 1971 and Rhipidomeandra Morycowa &#038; Masse, 1998 by the simultaneous presence of long and short radially arranged series, tectiform collines and microstructure (mid-septal clear zigzag line located between two dark parallel lines). The corallums are obtained in the terrigenous sediments from the lower part of the Lovech Urgonian Group - the Balgarene Formation, which is of Early Barremian age. [original abstract]^1";
s[1605] = "BARON-SZABO R.C. (1999).- Taxonomy of Upper Cretaceous scleractinian corals of the Gosau Group (Weissenbachalm, Steiermark, Austria).- Bulletin natural History Museum London (Geology) 56, 2: 91-131.- <b>FC&#038;P 29-1</b>, p. ???, ID=1472^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
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<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous U; <b>Geography: </b>Austria, Styria^^1";
s[1606] = "FORTELEONI G., ELIASOVA H. (2000).- I rapporti tra il
bivalve Lithophaga alpina (Zittel, 1866) ed il corallo Actinastrea
elongata Alloiteau, 1954, nel Cretaceo superiore dell&#039;Italia
nord-orientale.- Bolletino della Societa Paleontologica Italiana 39, 1:
47-54.- <b>FC&#038;P 29-1</b>, p. ???, ID=1477^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Scleractinia, Actinastrea; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous U; <b>Geography: </b>Italy N^^1";
s[1607] = "LOSER H. (2000).- Upper Cretaceous corals from the Ptoon
Mountains (Central Greece).- Abhandlungen und Berichte für Naturkunde
und Vorgeschichte 21: 49-61.- <b>FC&#038;P ???</b>, p. 56,
ID=1484^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous U; <b>Geography:
</b>Greece^Sediments of the Late Turonian - Early Coniacian
transgression are exposed in the Ptoon Mountains (Boeotia, Central
Greece) and contain a species rich rudist association. Two horizons
with corals were found: a monospecific dendroid coral thicket and small
patch reefs with various massive corals. The corals are taxonomically
described and their ecology is briefly discussed. ^1";
s[1608] = "SORAUF J.E. (1999).- Skeletal microstructure, geochemistry,
and organic remnants in Cretaceous Scleractinian corals: Santonian
Gosau beds of Gosau, Austria.- Journal of Paleontology 73, 6:
1029-1041.- <b>FC&#038;P 29-1</b>, p. 54, ID=1506^<b>Topic(s):
</b>microstructures, geochemistry; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous U;
<b>Geography: </b>Austria, Gosau^Extremely well-preserved specimens of
the species Rennensismilia complanat and Aulosmilia cuneiformis occur
in Santonian (Upper Cretaceous ) strata of the Lower Gosau beds, near
Gosau, Austria. Two of these, here reported, have aragonite skeletal
mineralogy and skeletal structures that are typical for their families,
and, in addition, show distribution of trace elements (Sr and Mg above
all) that confirm the biogenic origin of these structures observed. R.
complanata also has proteinaceous matrix surrounding bundles of
skeletal crystallites. Matrix is most abundant along the axial plane of
septa, which also is the first-formed part of each septum. Although A.
cuneiformis lacks observable organic matrix materials, its skeletal
strcuture and its distribution and amount of trace elements are
analogous to that seen in R. complanata and also in modern corals.^1";
s[1609] = "BARON-SZABO R.C. (2001).- Corals of the Theresienstein reef
(Upper Turonian-Coniacian, Salzburg, Austria).- Bulletin Biological
Society of Washington 10: 257-268.- <b>FC&#038;P 30-2</b>, p. 25,
ID=1580^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef corals; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous U;
<b>Geography: </b>Austria^The coral fauna of the Theresienstein reef is
taxonomically described. The fauna consists exclusively of colonial
forms, comprising the taxa Heterocoenia erecta Felix, Actinacis
parvistella Oppenheim, A. haueri Reuss, A. remesi Felix, Thamnarea
lithodes Felix, Elephantaria lindstroemi Oppenheim, Goniopora elegans
(Leymerie), Mesomorpha mammillata (Reuss), Pleurocora alternans Milne
Edwards &#038; Haime, Ogilvieastraea cf. bigemmis (Felix), Fungiastraea
crespoi (Felix), Thamnoseris arborescens Felix, Dimorphastraea
leptophylla (Felix), Synastrea agaricites (Goldfuss), and
Parapolytremacis septifera (Gregory). One species is new: Vallimeandra
bayeri n.sp.^1";
s[1610] = "MORYCOWA E., DECROUEZ D. (2006).- Early Aptian scleractinian
corals from the Upper Schrattenkalk of Hergiswil (Lucerne region,
Helvetic Zone of central Switzerland).- Revue de Paleobiologie 25:
791-838.- <b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p. 79, ID=2395^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Apt; <b>Geography: </b>Switzerland,
Helvetic zone^The paper deals with scleractinian corals from the Upper
Schrattenkalk (Early Aptian) in the area of Hergiswil near Lucerne in
the Helvetic Zone of the Swiss Alps. The coral assemblage is dominated
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by small lamellar and massive colonies, in places grouped in small
lenses, mainly from suborder Microsolenina and Astraeoina. From 38
taxa, 28 species have been described (including 2 new species) and ten
at the generic level, only. The identified coral taxa are
characteristic of Urgonian facies of the European and near East Tethyan
realm.^1";
s[1611] = "MORYCOWA E., MASSE J.-P. (2007).- Actinaraeopsis ventosiana,
a new sleractinian species from the Lower Cretaceous of Provence (SE
France).- Annales Societatis Geologorum Poloniae 77: 141-145.-
<b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p. 80, ID=2397^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy;
Scleractinia, Actinaraeopsis; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous L; <b>Geography:
</b>France, Provence^Actinaraeopsis ventosiana is a new scleractinian
coral species from the Lower Cretaceous shallow-water limestones of the
Mont Ventoux (Provence, SE France). To date only two Late Jurassic
species of this genus have been known, i.e. Actinaraeopsis araneola
Roniewicz and A. exilis Roniewicz. The new species shows some
similarity to the Jurassic species A. araneola, but differs in
microstructure details and morphometric parameters.^1";
s[1612] = "SANDERS D., BARON-SZABO R.C. (2008).- Palaeoecology of
solitary corals in soft-substrate habitats: the example of Cunnolites
(upper Santonian, Eastern Alps).- Lethaia 41, 1: 1-14.- <b>FC&#038;P
35</b>, p. 84, ID=2405^<b>Topic(s): </b>soft-substrate habitats;
Scleractinia, ecology; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Sant; <b>Geography: </b>Alps E^The
upper Santonian Hofergraben Member (Eastern Alps) provides an example
of a soft-substrate habitat suited mainly for solitary corals
(Cunnolites), for colonial forms of solitary coral-like shape
(Placosmilia, Diploctenium), and for colonial corals of high sediment
resistance (e.g. Actinacis, Pachygyra). The Hofergraben Member consists
mainly of silty-sandy marls of wave-dominated, low-energy shore zone to
shallow neritic environments. Substrates of soft to firm mud supported
level-bottoms of non-rudist bivalves, gastropods, solitary corals,
colonial corals, rudists, echinoids, and benthic foraminifera. Boring
and/or encrustation of fossils overall are scarce. In the marls,
Cunnolites is common to abundant. Both a cupolate shape and a
lightweight construction of the skeleton aided the coral to keep afloat
soft substrata. Cunnolites taphocoenoses are strongly dominated by
small specimens (about 1-3 cm in diameter). Cunnolites was immobile and
mostly died early in life upon, either, smothering during high-energy
events, rapid sedimentation associated with river plumes, or by
toppling and burial induced by burrowing. Comparatively few large
survivor specimens may show overgrowth margins interpreted as records
of partial mortality from episodic sedimentation or tilting on unstable
substrate. Scattered pits and scalloped surfaces on large Cunnolites
may have been produced, in some cases at least, by predators
(durophagous fish?). Post-mortem, large Cunnolites provided benthic
islands to corals, epifaunal bivalves and bryozoans. In a single
documented case of probable in vivo contact of Cunnolites with the
colonial coral Actinastraea, the latter prevailed.^1";
s[1613] = "HOEFLING R. (1989).- Substrate-induced morphotypes and
intraspecific variability in Upper Cretaceous scleractinians of the
eastern Alps (West Germany and Austria).- Mem. Ass. Australas.
Palaeontols 8 [Jell P. A. &#038; Pickett J. W. (eds): Fossil Cnidaria 5
(Proceedings of the Fifth International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria
including Archaeocyatha and Spongiomorphs)]: 51-60.- <b>FC&#038;P
19-1.1</b>, p. 12, ID=2522^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology, variability;
Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous U; <b>Geography: </b>Alps E^^1";
s[1614] = "STOLARSKI J. (1990).- On Cretaceous Stephanocyathus
(Scleractinia) from the Tatra Mts.- Acta Palaeontologica Polonica 35,
1-2: 31-39.- <b>FC&#038;P 20-2</b>, p. 66, ID=2962^<b>Topic(s): </b>new
taxa; Scleractinia, Stephanocyathus; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
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Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Alb; <b>Geography:
</b>Poland, Tatra Mts^A new species, Stephanocyathus antiquus sp.n. is
described from the Albian (Lower Cretaceous) glauconitic limestones
from the High-Tatric series of the Tatra Mountains, Poland. It is the
oldest species of the genus Stephanocyathus known so far.
Distichophyllid microstructure, as well as the morphological features
(shape, development of radial elements), make the species similar to
Recent forms. ^1";
s[1615] = "MORYCOWA E., DECROUEZ D., SCHENK K. (1995).- Presence de
Latusastraea exiguis (Scleractiniaire) dans le Schrattenkalk du Rawil
(Helvetique, Suisse) et quelques remarques sur les especes cretacees du
genre Latusastraea d&#039;Orbigny 1849.- Annales Societatis Geologorum
Poloniae 64: 15-22.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-1</b>, p. 9, ID=2993^<b>Topic(s):
</b>; Scleractinia, Latusastraea; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous; <b>Geography:
</b>Switzerland, Helvetic zone^^1";
s[1616] = "PLENICAR M. (1993).- The southern margin of the Styrian
Cretaceous biolithitic complexes. [in Slovenian] .- Rudarsko-Metalurski
Zbornik 40, 1/2: 233-240.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-2</b>, p. 54,
ID=3152^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef complexes; reef complexes;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cretaceous Sant - Camp; <b>Geography: </b>Austria, Styria^The
Styrian Cretaceous biolithic complexes are comparable to the
Gosau-formation of Austria, Slovenia, Croatia and Hungary. From the
Santonian &#47; Campanian within this complex solitary corals are
reported.^1";
s[1617] = "MOOSLEITNER G. (1991).- Panourgias - ein nicht ganz
alltaegliches Museum.- Fossilien 8, 1: 45-51.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-2</b>,
p. 40, ID=3334^<b>Topic(s): </b>Panourgias museum; Scleractinia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cretaceous Cen; <b>Geography: </b>Greece, Panourgias^Colleagues who
work about Cretaceous corals surely know the extensive and well
illustrated monograph by Hackemesser (1936): he described a Cenomanian
coral fauna from Dremisa, central Greece. The present paper gives an
account on a museum in Panourgias (the Greek name of Dremisa), where
corals and other fossils are presented. In addition, a detailed
description of the outcrop where the Cenomanian corals could be found,
is given.^1";
s[1618] = "MORYCOWA E., DECROUEZ D. (1993).- Description de quelques
coraux des calcaires urgoniens du domaine delphino-helvetique.- Revue
de Paleobiologie 12, 1: 203-215.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 76,
ID=3484^<b>Topic(s): </b>urgonian facies; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Barr;
<b>Geography: </b>France, Haute-Savoie^In the paper Scleractinian
corals from Lower Barremian limestones of the Bornes massif in the
Haute-Savoie (French Alps) are described. 6 species are recorded, two
of them are described as new: Ovalastraea pseudolorioli and Comoseris
bargyensis.^1";
s[1619] = "CHESHMEDJIEVA V.L. (1992).- Paleoekologichni danni za
skleraktiniite ot severnoevropejskiya tip gorna kreda v plevensko.
[Paleoecological data for the scleractinians of the northeuropean type
of Upper Cretaceous in the Pleven district.] .- Godishnik na Sofijskija
Universitet&#034;Kliment Okhridski&#034;, biologo-geologo-geografski
Fakultet, Kniga 2: Geologija 82, 1: 197-213.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-2</b>, p.
71, ID=3751^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous U;
<b>Geography: </b>Bulgaria, Pleven^Nine outcrops of Scleractinians are
found in the North European type of Upper Cretaceous in the Pleven
district. Eleven species have been defined; three of them are Lower
Cenomanian, two are Lower Campanian, 2 - Upper Campanian, 4 -Lower
Maastrichtian and 2 - Upper Maastrichtian. Upper Maastrichtian species
are also found in the Lower Maastrichtian. There is no evidence for two
of the Cenomanian species as to which ecological groups belong. All the
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other species are ahermatypic. The Lower Campanian species pertain to
the Parasmilia ahermatypic cosmopolitan genus and the Upper Campanian
and the Maastrichtian - to the Caryophyllia ahermatypic cosmopolitan
genus. The development of scarce fauna can be explained mainly with the
lack of hard substratum for fixation. The outcrops of Upper Cretaceous
Scleractinians pertain to the Northern paleofaunistic region.^1";
s[1620] = "BARON-SZABO R.C. (1997).- Die Korallenfazies der ostalpinen
Kreide (Helvetikum: Allgauer Schrattenkalk; Noerdliche Kalkalpen:
Brandenberger Gosau). Taxonomie, Paloekologie.- Zitteliana 21: 3-98.-
<b>FC&#038;P 27-1</b>, p. 89, ID=3833^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral facies;
Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous; <b>Geography: </b>Alps^ ^1";
s[1621] = "MORYCOWA E., MARCOPOULOU-DIACANTONI A. (1997).- Cretaceous
Scleractinian corals from the Parnassos area (Central Greece)
(Preliminary note).- Bulletin of the Geological Society of Greece 30,
2: 249-273.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-1</b>, p. 94, ID=3842^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Alb - Cen?; <b>Geography: </b>Greece,
Parnassos^From the Parnassos Mountains a coral assemblage of probably
Albian to Cenomanian age is described. The corals belong to the
suborders Amphiastraeina and Rhipidogyrina. Five new species and three
new genera are reported. Based on type material it is showed that
several species described by Hackemesser (1936) under Phyllocoenia
belong to Preverastraea.^1";
s[1622] = "MORYCOWA E. (1997).- On a new Rhipidogyrin genus,
Diplocoeniella (Scleractinia, Lower Cretaceous).- Annales Societatis
Geologorum Poloniae 67: 297-305.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-1</b>, p. 94,
ID=3843^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Scleractinia, Diplocoeniella;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cretaceous Barr Apt; <b>Geography: </b>Poland,
Carpathians^Diplocoeniella gen.n. is newly described from the Barremian
and Lower Aptian of the Polish Outer Carpathians. This genus includes
cerioid colonies, plocoid in appearance, characterised by
intracalicular budding, septoparathecal wall of corallites, costosepta
consisting of branching trabeculae, typical of rhipidogyrin corals,
styliform columella, extended, tabuloid dissepiments. One new species
of this genus, Diplocoeniella gerochi sp.n. is described herein.^1";
s[1623] = "OEKENTORP K. (2004).- Professor Dr. Otto Franz Geyer.- FC&P
33, 1: 9.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-1</b>, p. 9, ID=7164^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biographical; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^[born] 18. 05. 1924 at Bergreichenstein &#47;
Böhmerwald, [died] 18. 11. 2002 at Staufen &#47; Breisgau. * In 1946/47
Prof. Geyer started his study of Biology at the Technische Hochschule
Stuttgart, but changed to Geology and Palaeontology in 1948. With his
thesis &#34;Die oberjurassische Korallenfauna von Württemberg&#34; he
finished his studies in 1952. Between 1952 and 1961 he worked as
assistant professor at the Geologisch-Paläontologisches Institut of the
Technische Hochschule Stuttgart. In 1959 he finished his Habilitation
with a work; &#34;Monographie der Perisphinctidae des unteren
Unterkimmeridgium (Wei&#223;er Jura &#947;, Badenerschichten) im
süddeutschen Jura&#34;. With that the venia legendi was bestowed on
him. Thesis and Habilitationsschrift already marked his main field of
work: Mesozoic corals and ammonoids, but he was interested in
stratigraphy and paleogeography as well. Widely known is his textbook
&#34;Grundzüge der Stratigraphie und der Fazieskunde&#34;, which was
published in two volumes in 1973. List of his works contains 115
publications. * His obituary has been published by Winfried Reiff,
Stuttgart: Reiff W. 2003: Otto Franz Geyer, 1924-2002; Jh. Ges.
Naturkde Württemberg 159, pp 291-303, 1 fig., 1 portrait; Stuttgart.^1";
s[1624] = "BUGROVA I.Yu. (1997).- Corals.- In: Arkabeva, V.V.(ed.):
Atlas of the Cretaceous fauna in the south-west Crimea. p. 18-39.-
<b>FC&#038;P 27-2</b>, p. 57, ID=3917^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
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</b>Cretaceous Val - Haut; <b>Geography: </b>Ukraine, Crimea^22 coral
species are described from the Valanginian to Hauterivian of the Crimea
Mountain range. They are represented by the genera Cyathophora,
Stylina, Stylosmilia, Heliocoenia, Pleurophyllia, Montlivaltia,
Thecosmilia, Monocyclastraea, Axosmilia, Fungiastraea, Dimorphastraea,
Siderastraea, Dermosmilia, Calamophylliopsis, Microphyllia,
Latiastraea, Thamnaraea and Discocyathus. One species (Placophyllia
grata) is decribed as new.^1";
s[1625] = "ZLATARSKI V. (1970).- Cyclastraea meltensis, nouvelle espece
de Madreporaria de l&#039;Aptien de Bulgarie.- C. R. Acad. Bulgare des
Sciences 23, 2: 201-204.- <b>FC&#038;P 1-2</b>, p. 24,
ID=4694^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Scleractinia, Cyclastraea;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cretaceous Apt; <b>Geography: </b>Bulgaria^^1";
s[1626] = "SIKHARULIDZE G.I. (1972).- A new genus Paretallonia
(Hexacorallia) from the Lower Cretaceous deposits of western Georgia.-
Bulletin Acad. Sci. Georgian SSR 68, 3: 641-644.- <b>FC&#038;P 2-2</b>,
p. 23, ID=4825^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Scleractinia, Paretallonia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cretaceous L; <b>Geography: </b>Georgia^A new Lower Cretaceous
genus ParetalIonia Sikharulidze of the family Acroporidae Verrill has
been established. It differs from other genera of this family by
rudimental peritheca (with the exception of Etallonia Roniewicz) and
from Etallonia only by a styliform columella. A new type-species
Paretallonia bendukidzeae, is described.^1";
s[1627] = "KUZMICHEVA E.I. (1972).- Scléractinies du Berriasien des
Monts de Crimée. [en russe] .- Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal 1972, 2:
41-52.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 44, ID=5170^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Berr; <b>Geography: </b>Ukraine,
Crimea^Création de Monocyclastraea gen. nov. (Montlivaltiidae),
Baksanophyllia cylindrica gen. èt sp.nov. (Acrosmiliidae), Dimorpharaea
burnlchientis sp.nov.^1";
s[1628] = "MORYCOWA E. (1976).- Ksiazkiewiczia - nouveau genre de
Hexacorallia du Crétacé inférieur des Carpathes Polonaises Externes.-
Annales Societatis Geologorum Poloniae 46, 1-2: 77-88.- <b>FC&#038;P
5-1</b>, p. 21, ID=5338^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Scleractinia,
Ksiazkiewiczia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Apt; <b>Geography: </b>Poland,
Carpathians^On a décrit le nouveau genre Ksiazkiewiczia basé sur
l&#039;espèce type Ksiazkiewiczia lanckoronensis n.gen., n.sp. et
Ksiazkiewiczia sp. Les spécimens proviennent des Couches de Grodziszcze
(Aptien inférieur) de la nappe Subsilésienne des Carpathes Polonaises
Externes.^1";
s[1629] = "BEAUVAIS L., BIGNOT G., BLANC P. (1976).- L&#039;évolution
diagénétique de quelques madréporaires des couches de Gosau (Santonien,
Alpes orientales, Autriche): Conséquences d&#039;ordre
paléogéographique.- Geobios 9, 6: 801-805.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-1</b>, p. 6,
ID=5476^<b>Topic(s): </b>diagenesis; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Sant;
<b>Geography: </b>Austria, Alps E^Mise en évidence dans le squelette de
Madréporaires crétacés, du processus inachevé et fossilisé de
l&#039;inversion de 1&#039;aragonite en calcite. Ce phénomène est
probablement en relation avec un apport limité d&#039;eaux douces dans
le sédiment au cours de sa diagenèse.^1";
s[1630] = "KUZMICHEVA E.I. (1974).- Mel: Hexacoralla (Scleractinia).
[in Russian].- Atlas iskopaemoy fauny Armyanskoy SSSR [atlas of fossil
fauna of the Armenian SSSR; in Russian]; AN Arm. SSR: 208-211, pl. 95;
Erevan. [atlas of fossils] - <b>FC&#038;P 3-1</b>, p. 14,
ID=6254^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous; <b>Geography:
</b>Armenia^^1";
s[1631] = "LOSER H. (2010).- The Barremian coral fauna of the Serre de
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Bleyton mountain range (Drôme, France).- Annalen des naturhistorischen
Museums in Wien 112: 575-612.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 96,
ID=6514^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Barr; <b>Geography:
</b>France, Drome^The corals of the Serre de Bleyton mountain range are
determined and described. The fauna consists of very small coral
remains and fragments rarely exceeding one centimetre in size. It is
clearly dominated by a few solitary and small phaceloid forms, while
other growth forms are very rare. The fauna comprises 26 species in 16
genera of the suborders Amphiastraeina, Archeocaeniina, Caryophylliina,
Faviina, Fungiina, Microsolenina, and Stylinina. With the exception of
one Amphiastrea species, all corals have small to very small calices.
The faunal composition is typical of Hauterivian to Early Albian coral
faunas. Palaeobiogeographically they are related to Barremian-Aptian
faunas of the Central Tethys and the western hemisphere. [original
abstract]^1";
s[1632] = "MASSE J.-P., MORYCOWA E., FENERCI-MASSE M. (2008).-
Valanginian-Hauterivian scleractinian coral communities from the
Marseille region (SE France).- Cretaceous Research 30, 1: 178-192.-
<b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 99, ID=6519^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology,
stratigraphy; Scleractinia, communities; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Val - Haut; <b>Geography:
</b>France S^Coral beds associated with Valanginian and Hauterivian
platform carbonates from the Marseille region show two faunal
assemblages corresponding with a Stylosmilia-Baryphyllia community
(late Valanginian) and a Mesomorpha-Dimorpharaea community (early
Hauterivian). The stratigraphic position of this fauna is based on the
associated microfossils and correlation with ammonite-bearing beds. The
internal architecture of the coral beds is loosely packed, the geometry
of the corresponding bodies is tabulate and flat, and their
depositional setting being the deeper, muddy part of the infralittoral
zone. The biostratigraphic significance of the encountered species
which include: Stylosmilia cf. corallina, Eocomoseris raueni,
Mesomorpha ornata, Dimorpharaea catalaunica and Baryphyllia haimei, is
low and our data tend to broaden the stratigraphic range of some of
them. Assuming that the corresponding species were zooxantellate
suggests the existence of an oligotrophic rather than a mesotrophic
oceanic regime, postulated by some workers for the time span in
question. [original abstract]^1";
s[1633] = "MASSE J.-P., MORYCOWA E., FENERCI-MASSE M. (2008).-
Corrigendum to: &#034;Valanginian-Hauterivian scleractinian coral
communities from the Marseille region (SE France)&#034; (vol 30, pg
178, 2009).- Cretaceous Research 30, 2: 503.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p.
99, ID=6520^<b>Topic(s): </b>biocoenoses; Scleractinia, communities;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cretaceous Val - Haut; <b>Geography: </b>France S^corrigendum to
Masse et al. 2008^1";
s[1634] = "LOSER H. (1998).- About an &#034;inappropriate
relationship&#034; between Clausastrea and Dimorpharaea (Scleractinia,
Lower Cretaceous).- FC&P 27, 2: 40-43.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-2</b>, p. 40,
ID=6920^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomical riddle; Scleractinia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cretaceous Apt; <b>Geography: </b>Greece^The specimen shows
characters of both Dimorpharaea and Clausastrea. [&#8230;] It is
difficult to draw conclusions for taxonomy. The specimen indicates that
the value of [septal] perforations is less important than is commonly
believed. If more material becomes available, the creation of a new
genus and its assignation to the Clausastraeidae could be necessary.
[excerpts from a short note]^1";
s[1635] = "MORYCOWA E., MASSE J.-P. (1998).- Les Scléractiniaires du
Barrémien-Aptien inférieur de Provence (SE de la France).- Geobios 31,
6: 725-766.- <b>FC&#038;P 29-1</b>, p. 40, ID=7022^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
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<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Barr Apt; <b>Geography: </b>France,
Provence^In the Urgonian limestones from Provence of Barremian - Early
Aptian age, 29 scleractinian species are described, belonging to 14
families and five suborders: Amphiastreina, Rhipidogyrina,
Archaeocoeniina, Stylinina et Astreoina. The suborder Stylinina
Alloiteau, 1952, is emended. Twenty genera are recognized among with
two new: Saltocyathus and Rhipidomeandra (Rhipidogyrina). Among the 29
species identified, six are new: Donacosmilia massaliensis,
Paraclausastrea valclusensis, P. pulchra, Diploastraea crassicostata.
Two species belong to the new genera (Saltocyathus urgonensis,
Rhipidomeandra bugrovae). On a European scale this fauna tends to
characterize the Barremian - Early Aptian interval and shows a strong
affinity with the Carpathian fauna even if some of the species are also
found in other regions. [original abstract]^1";
s[1636] = "VALLDEPERAS X.F., GILI E. (1999).- Nuevos datos sobre la
fauna coralina (Scleractinia) de la platforma carbonatada de Sant
Corneli, Unidad Central Surpirenaica (Cretacico superior,
Santoniense).- Revista Espanola de Paleontologia, no extraordinario 9
[homenaje al Prof. J. Truyols]: 143-159.- <b>FC&#038;P 29-1</b>, p. 41,
ID=7030^<b>Topic(s): </b>new records; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Sant;
<b>Geography: </b>Spain, Pyrenees^Los depósitos santonienses (Cretácico
Superior) de la plataforma carbonatada de Sant Corneli, en la unidad
central surpirenaica contienen, además de rudistas, corales diversos y
abundantes. Presentamos los resultados del estudio taxonómico de la
fauna de corales escleractinios de la unidad de rudistas y corales de
la sección de Sant Martí de Vilanoveta, en el flanco norte del
anticlinal de Sant Corneli cerca de Tremp. Se han descrito 21 especies
de 16 géneros y 11 familias diferentes; 5 de las especies se dejaron en
nomenclatura abierta. La gran mayoría de las especies reconocidas se
encuentran y fueron originariamente descritas en el Cretácico Superior
del Grupo Gosau y depósitos afines en los Alpes calcáreos. En este
trabajo, las especies han sido identificadas siguiendo un análisis
taxonómico clásico, como primer paso a una revisión profunda de la
taxonomía de los corales escleractinios del Cretácico Superior.
[original abstract]^1";
s[1637] = "CLACK N. (2001).- Palaeoecological reconstruction of Lower
Cretaceous (Barremian-Aptian) coral communities of southern France.-
Bulletin of the Tohoku University Museum 1 [Proceedings of the 8th
International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and Porifera]: 96-113.-
<b>FC&#038;P 30-1</b>, p. 20, ID=7064^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology,
biocoenoses; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Barr Apt; <b>Geography: </b>France S^A
palaeoecological study of a significant number of Lower Cretaceous
(Barremian and Aptian) coral bearing sequences in southern France has
permitted the classification of coral bearing units according to their
litho and biofacies. Schematic depositional models have been produced,
and major developmental controls of the coral communities elucidated.
Three main types of coral bearing unit and one associated facies are
recognized, based principally upon sedimentological criteria. Sub
divisions of these groups are determined by the nature of the coral
fabric and fauna. The classification scheme comprises: (1a) biostromal
units developed within pure carbonate facies and typified by tabulo
lenticular coral colony morphotypes; (1b) a biostrome developed within
pure carbonate facies, characterized by lamellar to tabulo lenticular
colonies; (2a) biostromal units developed within mixed carbonate
siliciclastic facies, dominated by lamellar and tabulo lenticular
colonies; (2b) biostromal units developed within mixed carbonate &#47;
siliciclastic facies, dominated by phaceloid colony morphotypes; (3)
lenticular units developed in relatively pure carbonate facies with
evidence for early cementation and dominated by lamellar colonies; and
(4) coral gravels comprising numerous rounded coral fragments
associated with type 1a units. Unit types 1,2 and 3 developed under
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different ranges of environmental conditions, with type 4 units the
associated facies fitting into the type 1 depositional model. Important
abiotic factors controlling development of the coral communities were:
light intensity, degree of siliciclastic input and sedimentation rate.
In contrast to many shallow marine depositional systems associated with
zooxanthellate corals, hydrodynamic energy was not an important control
on community development. [original abstract]^1";
s[1638] = "BARON-SZABO R.C. (2003).- Ontogenetische Entwicklung von
Dasmiopsis lamellicostatus (Reuss 1854) (Scleractinia; Meandrinidae),
einer seltenen Koralle von der Oberkretazischen Gosau-Gruppe
(Hofergraben; Österreich).- Beiträge zur Geologie des Salzkammerguts 2
[J.T. Weidinger, H. Lobitzer &#038; I. Spitzbart (eds): Gmundner
Geo-Studien]: 141-146.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-1</b>, p. 68,
ID=7215^<b>Topic(s): </b>ontogeny; Scleractinia Dasmiopsis;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cretaceous U; <b>Geography: </b>Austria^For the first time the
ontogenetical development of specimens of the rare taxon Dasmiopsis
lamellicostatus (Reuss, 1854) from the Austrian&#039;Gosau Group&#039;
at Hofergraben (Santonian) is documented. In the juvenile stage the
corallite is circular in outline with septa regularly alternating,
becoming elliptical in later ontogenetical stages with 12 septa which
are both dominant and nearly equal within a septal arrangement of 5
cycles. [original abstract]^1";
s[1639] = "BARON-SZABO R.C., STEUBER T. (1996).- Korallen und Rudisten
aus dem Apt im tertiaeren Flysch des Parnass-Gebirges bei
Delphi-Arachowa.- Berliner geowissenschaftliche Abhandlungen E18:
3-75.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-2</b>, p. 51, ID=3144^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology,
taxonomy; Scleractinia, bivalvia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria
Mollusca; Scleractinia Bivalvia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Apt;
<b>Geography: </b>Greece^A coral-rudist-association is described from
the Lower Cretaceous (Lower Aptian) of Greece. The assemblage was found
in limestone-olistoliths and ophiolitic conglomerates redeposited in
early Tertiary flysch-type deposits of the Parnassus platform near
Delphi-Arachowa. The coral fauna is extremely rich in species; 63 coral
species in 43 genera are described of which three are new:
Pseudomyriophyllia turnsekae, Amphiaulastraea keuppi, Carolastraea
graeca.^1";
s[1640] = "MERMIGHIS A., DIACANTONI-MARCOPOULOU A. (2004).- La faune a
rudistes, poriferes et scléractiniaires du Crétacé supérieur du mont
Ptoon (Béotie septentrionale, Grece continentale).- Revue de
Paléobiologie 23, 1: 313-353.- <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 67,
ID=1296^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia, Rudists, Porifera;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria Mollusca Porifera; Scleractinia Bivalvia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous U; <b>Geography: </b>Greece^We have
described 16 species of rudists, 14 species of porifers and 3 species
of coral from the Santonian of mount Ptoon in northern Beotia (central
Greece). Although this fauna is known in the eastern paleobioprovince,
a little endemism has been observed. Two new species of rudists are
created : Agriopleura mitzopoulei n.sp. and Agriopleura liatsikaei
n.sp. One species of rudistes Praelapeirousia n.sp. and three of
porifers Phyllodermia n.sp., Aphrocallistes n. sp and Coscinopora n.sp.
have been remained in open nomenclature.^1";
s[1641] = "MORYCOWA E., KOLODZIEJ B. (2001).- Skeletal microstructure
of the Aulastraeoporidae (Scleractinia, Cretaceous).- Bulletin of the
Tohoku University Museum 1 [Proceedings of the 8th International
Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and Porifera]: 187-192.- <b>FC&#038;P
31-1</b>, p. 68, ID=1641^<b>Topic(s): </b>microstructures;
Scleractinia, Aulastraeaoporidae; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous; <b>Geography:
</b>Greece^The neorhipidacanth skeleton microstructure of Cretaceous
specimens identified as genera Aulastraeopora Prever, 1909 and
Preverastraea Beauvais, 1976 of the family Aulastraeoporidae Alloiteau,
1957, indicate that their proper systematic position is within the
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suborder Rhipidogyrina Roniewicz, 1976. The microstructure of
Albian-Cenomanian aulastraeoporid corals from the Parnassos-Ghiona
Region, Central Greece, is presented here.^1";
s[1642] = "CHESHMEDJIEVA V.L. (1982).- Attempt for clarifying of some
Peculiarities in the Perforation and the Ontogeny of the cyclolitoid
Scleractinians of the Maestrichtian in South-West Bulgaria.- 001
Annales Universite de Sofia, Faculte de Geologie et de Geographie,
1-Geologie: .: 246-250.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-1.2</b>, p. 8,
ID=0886^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Maas; <b>Geography:
</b>Bulgaria^^1";
s[1643] = "MASSE J.P., MORYCOWA E. (1994).- Les Scleractiniaires
hydnophoroides du Cretace inferieur (Barremien-Aptien inferieur) de
Provence (S.E. de la France). Systematique, stratigraphie et
paleobiogeographie.- Geobios 27, 4: 433-448. [in French].- <b>FC&#038;P
24-1</b>, p. 68, ID=4494^<b>Topic(s): </b>biogeography; Scleractinia,
Hydnophorida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Barr Apt; <b>Geography: </b>France,
Provence^From the Barremian-Early Aptian platform carbonates (Urgonian
facies s.l.) from Provence, seven species of hydnophoroid Scleractinia
are described. They belong to genera Eohydnophora and Felixigyra
(Faviidae) and Hydnophoromeandraraea (Microsolenidae). Two species are
new. These taxa are original features of the Provence fauna.
Hydnophoromeandraraea shows a restricted palaeobiogeographic
distribution, the Felixigyra-Eohydnophora group has a wider one
(Eurasia-East Africa and America).^1";
s[1644] = "MORYCOWA E., MASSE J.-P. (2009).- Lower Cretaceous
Microsolenina (Scleractinia) from Provence (southern Fance).- Annales
Societatis Geologorum Poloniae 79, 2: 97-140.http:&#47;&#47;
www.asgp.pl/.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 100, ID=6524^<b>Topic(s):
</b>taxonomy; Scleractinia Microsolenina; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous L; <b>Geography:
</b>France, Provence^In the Lower Cretaceous (Urgonian) limestones of
the Provence region (South France) shallow-water scleractinian corals
are very common. This paper concentrates on corals from the suborder
Microsolenina. They represent 34 taxa (including 5 new species)
belonging to 14 genera from two families: Microsolenidae and
Latomeandridae. This coral assemblage is representative for the late
Early Cretaceous Tethyan realm but also shows some endemism. Its
characteristic feature is the abundance of hydnophoroid specimens from
the genus Hydnophoromeandraraea Morycowa. The Barremian-Early Aptian
age of the studied corals is based on foraminifera (mainly
orbitolinids), dasycladale algae and rudists, and agrees with that of
the whole studied coral fauna. [original abstract]^1";
s[1645] = "MORYCOWA E., MARCOPOULOU-DIACANTONI A. (2002).- Albian
corals from the Subpelagonian zone of Central Greece (Agrostylia,
Parnassos Region).- Annales Societatis Geologorum Poloniae 72: 1-65.-
<b>FC&#038;P 32-1</b>, p. 29, ID=1731^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy,
biogeography; Scleractinia, Octocorallia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia Octocorallia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Alb;
<b>Geography: </b>Greece, Parnassos^Shallow-water scleractinian corals
from Cretaceous allochthonous sediments of the Subpelagonian Zone in
Agrostylia (Parnassos region, Central Greece) represent 47 taxa
belonging to 35 genera, 15 families and 8 suborders; of these 3 new
genera and 9 new species are described. Among these taxa, 5 were
identified only at the generic level. One octocorallian species has
also been identified. This coral assemblage is representative for late
Early Cretaceous Tethyan realm but also shows some endemism. A
characteristic feature of this scleractinian coral assemblage is the
abundance of specimens from the suborder Rhipidogyrina. The Albian age
of the corals discussed is indicated by the whole studied coral fauna,
associated foraminifers, calpionellids and calcareous
dinoflagellates.^1";
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s[1646] = "MORYCOWA E. (1971).- Hexacorallia et Octocorallia du Crétacé inférieur de Rarau (Carpathes orientales roumaines).- Acta Palaeontologica Polonica 16, 1-2; 149 pp.- <b>FC&#038;P 1-2</b>, p. 22, ID=4685^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Scleractinia, Octocorallia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia Octocorallia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous L; <b>Geography: </b>Romania, Carpathians E^Sont étudiés les Polypiers provenant des dépôts fossilifères marneux et gréso-marneux de l&#039;Aptien inférieur de la région de Rarau dans les Carpathes Orientales roumaines. Les Polypiers sont trouvés in situ, souvent aussi en position de vie. Ce sont, en général, des formes coloniales, petites, le plus souvent massives, plus rarement lamellaires ou branchues à rameaux courts et épais. On a constaté 54 espèces (21 déjà connues, 4 déterminées approximativement (aff.), 18 espèces et 6 sous-espèces nouvelles, et 9 formes spécifiquement indéterminables, attribuables à 8 genres différents), réparties en 38 genres (4 genres et 1 sous-genre nouveaux dont un incertae sedis) et 18 familles, dont 17 représentent 5 sous-ordres des Hexacorallia et 1 famille appartient aux Octocorallia. L&#039;assemblage de Coraux étudiés indique l&#039;Aptien inférieur. Le bon état de conservation des Polypiers a permis d&#039;étudier leur microstructure histologique. Les Coraux et les organismes qui les accompagnent suggèrent un milieu marin peu profond, un peu éloigné du rivage, agité, tropical ou subtropical, et une sédimentation assez intense. Les Coraux y formaient probablement des touffes.^1";
s[1647] = "SCHOLZ H. (1984).- Sklerospongien aus dem Allgäuer Schrattenkalk (Helvetikum, Bayerische Alpen).- N. Jahrb. Geol. Paläont. Mh. 1981, 10: 605-613.- <b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p. 21, ID=6610^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Porifera Sclerospongiae; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Sclerospongiae; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous L; <b>Geography: </b>Alps, Bavarian^[sclerosponges from the Schrattenkalk, Lower Cretaceous, of the Bavarian Alps]^1";
s[1648] = "PHILIP J. (1974).- Les formations calcaires à Rudistes du Crétacé supérieur provençal et rhodanien: stratigraphie et paléogéographie.- Bulletin du B.R.G.M. (2e sér.), section I, 3/1974: 107-151.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 44, ID=5171^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs rudist; rudist limestones; <b>Systematics: </b>Mollusca; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous U; <b>Geography: </b>France, Provence Rhone^Les formations calcaires à Rudistes du Crétacé supérieur provençal (Basse Provence) et rhodanien (Basse Vallée du Rhône) ont fait l&#039;objet d&#039;une étude détaillée: paléontologique, stratigraphique, sédimentologique et paléogéographique. On précise tout d&#039;abord leur extension stratigraphique (Albien supérieur à Sénonien inférieur) et leurs caractères paléontologiques (concernant Rudistes et Foraminifères notamment). Les différentes formations sont ensuite décrites sur le plan de la Paléoécologie et de la Sédimentologie et on envisage les phénomènes paléogéographiques qui ont présidé à leur établissement, leur développement et leur disparition au cours du temps (pulsations de la sédimentation terrigène et tectonique). Ces observations conduisent l&#039;auteur à exposer ses conceptions sur l&#039;évolution paléogéographique de la Basse Provence au Crétacé supérieur et sur la notion de formation à Rudistes.^1";
s[1649] = "CAMOIN G., PHILIP J., BERNET-ROLLANDE M.C. (1983).- Stratigraphie et Paleobiogéographie des récifs à Rudistes du Sénonien supérieur du Sud-Est de la Sicile. Relations avec le volcanisme sous-marin.- Comptes Rendus [???] 296, II: 1093-1096; Paris.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-2</b>, p. 15, ID=6360^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs rudist; rudist buildups; <b>Systematics: </b>Mollusca; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Seno; <b>Geography: </b>Italy, Sicily^^1";
s[1650] = "MASSE J.P. (1980).- Les constructions a Cnidaires des Calcaires Urgoniens (Barremien) de Provence et leur environnement.- Geobios Mem. special 4 [26th Geol. Congress (Paris) Guidebook; excursion 140C (Paleoenvironnements et bioconstructions d&#039;Europe occidentale)]: 85-97.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-2</b>, p. 13,
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ID=5865^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs, Cnidaria; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Barr; <b>Geography:
</b>France, Provence^^1";
s[1651] = "TURNSEK D., MIHAJLOVIC M. (1981).- Lower Cretaceous
Cnidarians from eastern Serbia.- Slovenska Akad. Znanosti in Umetnosti
4, 23: 1-54.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-2</b>, p. 76, ID=6103^<b>Topic(s):
</b>taxonomy; Cnidaria; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cretaceous L; <b>Geography: </b>Serbia^[many species of corals are
described; two species of stromatoporoids, Milleporidium variocellatum
and Dehornella virgilioi are described and illustrated; also described
and illustrated is the chaetetid Chaetetopsis krimholzi]^1";
s[1652] = "TRONCHETTI G., CAMOIN G. (1986).- Foraminifères et Rudistes
du Campanien de la région de Priolo (Sicile sud-orientale).
Biostratigraphie et paléoenvironnements.- Cahiers de Micropaléontologie
1, 1-2: 67-75.- <b>FC&#038;P 16-1</b>, p. 15, ID=6758^<b>Topic(s):
</b>; forams, rudists; <b>Systematics: </b>Foraminifera;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Camp; <b>Geography: </b>Italy,
Sicily^^1";
s[1653] = "HOFLING R. (1985).- Faziesverteilung und
Fossilvergesellschaftungen im karbonatischen Flachwasser-Milieu der
alpinen Oberkreide.- Muenchner geowissenschaftliche Abhandlungen 3:
1-241.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-1.2</b>, p. 9, ID=0847^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs,
facies, biota; reefs, carbonates; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Sant; <b>Geography: </b>Alps^Includes a
description of a hippuritid barrier reef and of scleractinian
assemblages in adjacent lagoonal environments (Upper Cretaceous,
Santonian).^1";
s[1654] = "SANDERS D., BARON-SZABO R.C. (2003).- Cretaceous
bioconstructions and coral-dominated assemblages in relation to
depositional environments, Eastern Alps.- Fossil Reefs of Austria [W.
Piller &#038; B. Hubmann (eds); Schriftenreihe der
Erdwissenschaftlichen Kommissionen (Österreichische Akademie der
Wissenschaften)]: ??? vol pp ???.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-2</b>, p. 36,
ID=1173^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, overview; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous; <b>Geography: </b>Alps E^During
Cretaceous times, in the area of the future Eastern Alps,
bioconstructions with corals flourished in pure carbonate and mixed
clastic-carbonate environments, each with a distinct coral assemblage.
In the early Aptian, on the Helvetic carbonate shelf, coral-sponge
biostromes and mounds with a coral assemblage accumulated that is
diversified with respect to corallite size, growth forms, polyp
integration and taxa. These assemblages grew in clear, well-lit waters
of moderate energy. Episodic, destructive high-energy events kept the
assemblage at diversification level. The coral fauna is similar to
faunas from other locations along the northern, European margin of
Neo-Tethys .In the Austroalpine domain, subsequent to a phase of nappe
stacking and emergence, upon middle Turonian to early Campanian
transgression, deposition in mixed siliciclastic-carbonate environments
prevailed. The resulting succession, the Gosau Group, contains abundant
corals in a pure coral buildup, in coral/rudist mounds, and in
coral-rudist level-bottoms. The corals grew under episodic stress from
sediment-nutrient input. Widespread red algal encrustation indicates
transient takeover of macroalgae. In mounds and level-bottoms, the
coral assemblage records sedimentation and lowered light incidence by
prevalence of taxa with large polyparia of plocoid, thamnasterioid
orcerioid integration, and of (sub)hemispherical, foliose-lamellar and
pedestal-shaped growth form; these features aid in sediment removal
and/or maximize light catchment. Coral diversity ranges from 16 species
in a pure coral buildup to 29 in coral-rudist mounds, and peaks at 36
species in level-bottoms within &#034;coral marls&#034; with abundant,
diverse solitary forms. Each coral assemblage is dominated by a few
&#034;ubiquists&#034;. The coral fauna shares species with faunas
mainly from France, Spain and Slovenia, but to a part was endemic at
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least to the area of the future Eastern Alps. The coral-dominated assemblages of the Gosau Group highlight that corals can grow under low to moderately high, medium to long-term terrestrial input of siliciclastics and particulate organic matter. Fossil coral assemblages subject to sediment/nutrient stress show a range of geologically reconcilable features closely similar to Holocene &#034;turbid-water reefs&#034;.^1";
s[1655] = "SCHOLZ H. (1984).- Bioherme und Biostrome im Allgauer Schrattenkalk (Helvetikum, Unterkreide).- Jahrb. Geol. B.-A. 127, 3: 171-199 [in German, with English summary].- <b>FC&#038;P 16-2</b>, p. 27, ID=2065^<b>Topic(s): </b>Urgon facies; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Apt; <b>Geography: </b>Switzerland^[patch-reefs and biostromes. Aptian (Urgon facies); framebuilders in patch-reefs: corals, stromatopores, chaetetids; framebuilders in biostromes: rudists; gives list of framebuilders, some species are figured]^1";
s[1656] = "MONTY C.L.V., CAMOIN G, MAURIN A.F. (1987).- Microbial micritic encrustations and sparitic cements in Aptian mounds, Cefalu (Sicily).- Terra Cognita 7, 2-3 [E.U.G. IV Strasbourg]: 206.- <b>FC&#038;P 17-1</b>, p. 10, ID=2097^<b>Topic(s): </b>carbonates microbial; microbial encrusters; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Apt; <b>Geography: </b>Italy, Sicily^^1";
s[1657] = "BAUSCH W.M. (1996).- Noncarbonates as Controlling Factor in Reef Growth and as a Tool in Reef Stratigraphy (Examples from the Upper Jurassic of Southern Germany).- Goettinger Arbeiten zur Geologie und Palaeontologie, Special Volume 2 [Reitner J., Neuewiller F. &#038; Gunkel F. (eds): Global and Regional Controls on Biogenic Sedimentation I. Reef Evolution]: pp ???.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-1</b>, p. 34, ID=3592^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef growth, noncarbonate sediments; reefs noncarbonates; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Alb?; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Swabia^In bedded limestones of the middle Swabian Alb was developed a mineralostratigraphy which allows to subdivide reef complexes, where paleontologjcal methods fail. The results are compatible with other ones from the western Swabian Alb (Schweizer 1996). The reliability of this mineralostratigraphy therefore is established for distances of (at least) 100 km laterally.^1";
s[1658] = "SCHOLLHORN E. (1997).- Biofacies with corals and rudists on a Aptian carbonate ramp of the Southern Pyrenees in the Segre Valley.- Boletin de la Real Sociedad Espanola de Historia Natural, Seccion Geologica 92, 1/4: 241-247.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-2</b>, p. 30, ID=3716^<b>Topic(s): </b>carbonate platforms; carbonate ramp; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Apt; <b>Geography: </b>Spain, Pyrenees^Sediments of Upper Aptian age are located in the central Catalonian Pyrenees. Investigations were based on the associations of corals and rudists that evolved on a carbonate ramp (Read 1985). These biocontructions were basically controlled by local influences, rather than by global processes. * The associations of corals and rudists show a clear distribution in the middle to upper parts of the ramp. Corals occur in the middle part of the inner ramp in a highly diverse species assemblage. Rudists grow in the shallowest part of the inner ramp, in parts of the transition with rapid changes in sedimentation, corals and rudists form a mixed assemblage.^1";
s[1659] = "CSASZAR G., TURNSEK D. (1996).- Vestiges of atoll-like formations in the Lower Cretaceous of the Mecsek Mountains, Hungary.- Cretaceous Research 17: 419-442.- <b>FC&#038;P 28-1</b>, p. 41, ID=3971^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs atolls; reefs, atolls; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous L; <b>Geography: </b>Hungary^Macro- and microfossils and microfacies of a few Lower Cretaceous sections in the Mecsek Mountains have been studied. Twenty five species of corals are reported for the time from the Hungarian Cretaceous. Fossils derived from the carbonate platform are often found together with those of pelagic origin and monomictic volcanoclastics,
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indicating a special sedimentary environment. Based on this study the
following model is proposed for the Early Cretaceous geological history
of the Mecsek Mountains: instead of overall uplift and erosion giant
basalt volcanoes grew above sea level until the Valanginian, whilst
bathyal conditions were preserved between them. The volcanoes were
bordered by gravel beaches, then sandy and silty lagoons, and the edges
of submarine slopes were crowned by atoll-type build-ups. Fossils and
rocks of different environments were transported down the slopes of the
volcanoes and mixed. As a result of widespread erosion during the Late
Cretaceous or Palaeogene only the basal parts of a few volcanoes are
preserved.^1";
s[1660] = "RAEDER M. (1994).- Der Grenzbereich Unter-/Oberkreide im
Helikon, Griechenland. Mikrofazies, Biostratigraphie, Palaeogeographie
und Palaeooekologie.- University of Cologne, [unpublished?] Diss.; 146
pp., 16 pls.; Koeln. [in German].- <b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>, p. 72,
ID=4443^<b>Topic(s): </b>microfacies, stratigraphy, ecology; geology
paleontology; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous L
&#47; M; <b>Geography: </b>Greece, Helikon Mts^The Cretaceous sediments
of the Helikon Mountains (Greece) are investigated in their
microfacies, biostratigraphy, palaeogeography and palaeoecology. A
detailed description of the orbitolines is given. The occurrence of
reef corals in the Evangelistria sediments (Barremian - Cenomanian) is
reported.^1";
s[1661] = "PHILIP J. (1980).- Cretace superieur de Provence.- Geobios
Mem. special 4 [26th Geol. Congress (Paris) Guidebook; excursion 140C
(Paleoenvironnements et bioconstructions d&#039;Europe occidentale)]:
99-109.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-2</b>, p. 13, ID=5866^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs;
reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous U;
<b>Geography: </b>France, Provence^^1";
s[1662] = "PHILIP J. (1984).- Récifs du Crétacé supérieur du Sud-Est de
la France (sommaire).- Géologie et paléoécologie des récifs [J. Geister
&#038; R. Herb (eds)]: 14.1.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 11,
ID=6327^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous U; <b>Geography: </b>France SE^Dans le
Sud-Est de la France (Provence) les formations à rudistes connaissent
six périodes de développement majeur: Albien supérieur, Cénomanien
moyen, Cénomanien supérieur, Turonien supérieur, Coniacien, Santonien.
* Les formations à rudistes se développent sur des zones hautes
(bordure du bombement durancien, rides localisées) échappant à la
sédimentation terrigène liée à l&#039;érosion de blocs cristallins
bordant au sud le domaine provençal. [fragment of a short note]^1";
s[1663] = "CAMOIN G. (1983).- Plates-formes carbonatées et récifs à
Rudistes du Crétacé de Sicile.- Trav. Lab. Géol. Hist. et Pal., Univ.
de Marseille, 13: 256 pp., 62 figs, 24 + 3 pls.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-2</b>,
p. 15, ID=6359^<b>Topic(s): </b>carbonate platforms; carbonates,
rudists; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous;
<b>Geography: </b>Italy, Sicily^^1";
s[1664] = "CAMOIN G., TRONCHETTI G. (1987).- Mise en évidence de
phénomènes de resédimentation dans l&#039;Albo-Cénomanien de la région
de Collesano-Buonfornello (Sicile septentrionale).- Cahiers de
Micropaléontologie 2, 1: 85-93.- <b>FC&#038;P 16-1</b>, p. 15,
ID=6759^<b>Topic(s): </b>sedimentology; sedimentology; <b>Systematics:
</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Alb - Cen; <b>Geography:
</b>Italy, Sicily^^1";
s[1665] = "BASSIAS J., SALOMON.D., JAKOBSHAGEN V. (1987).- Upper
Cretaceous fossils from the Plattenkalk series of the Parnon
(Peloponnesus, Greece).- N. Jb. Geol. Paläont. Mh. 1987, 8: 449-466.-
<b>FC&#038;P 18-1</b>, p. 14, ID=6774^<b>Topic(s): </b>; paleontology;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous U; <b>Geography:
</b>Greece^^1";
s[1666] = "MASSE J.P., UCHMAN A. (1997).- New biostratigraphic data on
the Early Cretaceous platform carbonates of the Tatra Mountains,
Western Carpathians, Poland.- Cretaceous Research 18, 5: 713-729.-
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<b>FC&#038;P 29-1</b>, p. 39, ID=7021^<b>Topic(s): </b>geology, reefs;
geology, reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous
L; <b>Geography: </b>Poland, Tatra Mts^The biostratigraphy of platform
carbonates outcropping in the Polish Tatra Mountains is reappraised
after a study of three sections located in the autochtonous (including
the Wysoka Turnia type section for Urgonian limestones) and
allochtonous tectonic units. Age assignments are mainly based on
calcareous algae, benthic foraminifera and rudists. Heterochrony of
coral-rudist facies and their associated bioclastic and orbitolinid
facies shows that the platform development and demise occurred at
different times in different places. Regional tectonic processes are
recognized as the dominant factors of these phenomena. The majority of
foraminifera as well as rudists are considered cosmopolitan whereas
some dasyclads could be potential palaeobiogeographic markers of the
Preapulian Domain. [original abstract]^1";
s[1667] = "TRABOLD G.L. (1996).- Development of the Urgonian limestones
in the Delphino Helvetic realm (Northern subalpine chains,
Haute-Savoie, France).- Publications du Department de Géologie et
Paleontologie, Universite de Geneve 20: I-XIV + 1-185; Geneve.-
<b>FC&#038;P 29-1</b>, p. 40, ID=7028^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs
Urgonian; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous L;
<b>Geography: </b>France, Haute-Savoie^^1";
s[1668] = "ELIASOVA H. (1991).- Quelques Scleractiniaires de la
Slovaquie (Cretace et Paleogene, Tchecoslovaquie).- Zapadne Karpaty,
seria paleontologia 15: 49-55.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-2</b>, p. 39,
ID=3327^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous - Paleogene;
<b>Geography: </b>Slovakia^Four corals are described from the
Cretaceous and Lower Tertiary of different localities in Slovakia
(CSFR): Rhabdophylliopsis thomkai n.sp., Liptodendron grossi n.g.,
n.sp., Astraraea roberti n.sp. and Caryophyllia sp.^1";
s[1669] = "KORDE K.B. (1975).- Cretaceous and Paleocene Hydroconozoa
from the Crimea.- In Evolution and change of organic kingdom at the
Mesozoic-Cenozoic Boundary: 32-38; Nauka, Moskva.- <b>FC&#038;P
4-2</b>, p. 52, ID=5241^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Hydroconozoa;
<b>Systematics: </b>problematica; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous -
Paleocene; <b>Geography: </b>Ukraine, Crimea^^1";
s[1670] = "OGORELEC B., DOLENEC T., DROBNE K. (2007).-
Cretaceous-Tertiary boundary problem on shallow carbonate platform:
Carbon and oxygen excursions, biota and microfacies at the K/T boundary
sections Dolenja Vas and Sopada in SW Slovenia, Adria CP.-
Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology 255, 1-2: 64-76.-
<b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p. 111, ID=2445^<b>Topic(s): </b>stable isotopes;
geology fossils; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous
&#47; Paleogene; <b>Geography: </b>Slovenia SW^An integrated
sedimentological, magnetostratigraphic, and paleontological study of
the Vallcebre section (south eastern Pyrenees, Spain) is carried out in
order to define and portray the transition from the Cretaceous to the
Tertiary in a continental setting. A robust magnetostratigraphy is
correlated to the standard polarity scale in light of known
biochronological constraints (charophyte, marine invertebrates,
eggshells and other dinosaur remains). Our results show that this
section is among the thickest stratigraphic records for the continental
Maastrichtian in the Old World. Sedimentology indicates a progressive
regression from marine through lagoonal to entirely continental
environments. The section is dominated by mudstones deposited under low
energy conditions. Exceptionally, a basin-wide regression maximum is
recorded some time before the Cretaceous-Tertiary boundary (K/T). This
regression maximum is marked by the input of coarse-grained (alluvial)
sediments that record a dramatic change in the landscape (quiet mud
plains changed to sandy floodplains deposited by high-energy currents).
After a period of renewed quiescence following the regression maximum,
a Cenozoic flooding took place. Such terminal Cretaceous sequence of
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events has been recorded in shorter sections in several other basins
from southwestern Europe. This energetic sediment input suggests that
some time before the K/T event, a sudden paleoenvironmental
reorganization took place in the continental basins of south western
Europe.^1";
s[1671] = "HOFLING R., MOUSSAVIAN E., GOTZ S. (1996).- Development of
Cretaceous and Paleogene Reef Communities in the Alpine-Mediterranean
Realm - Selected Case Studies.- Goettinger Arbeiten zur Geologie und
Palaeontologie, Special Volume 2 [Reitner J., Neuewiller F. &#038;
Gunkel F. (eds): Global and Regional Controls on Biogenic Sedimentation
I. Reef Evolution]: pp ???.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-1</b>, p. 33,
ID=3588^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef communities, history; reef communities;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous - Paleogene;
<b>Geography: </b>Alpine-Mediterranean Realm^The studies of selected
Cretaceous and Paleogene bioconstructions of the Alpine-Mediterranean
realm show a dominance of simple and complex dendriform rudist
biostromes since Albian times, especially mono- and paucispecific
monopleurid, caprinid and radiolitid biostromes until the Turonian,
radiolitid &#47; hippuritid biostromes in the Late Cretaceous. They
occurred in internal as well as external carbonate platform areas,
sometimes in open subtidal environments. Rare rudist bioherms are
limited to transgressive sequences. Massive-nodular
coral-stromatoporoid-dominant bioherms and biostromes of outer and
internal platform and carbonate ramp areas are characteristic for the
Valanginian-Aptian time interval. Rudist-dominated reef mounds can be
found frequently in Aptian-Albian and Coniacian-Campanian sequences. In
the Paleogene corallinacean-dominated coral bioconstructions are
numerous. Mainly tectonically controlled regional sealevel changes
directed the reef growth in the Alpine realm whereas high-frequency
sealevel fluctuations were responsible for the development of most of
the Mediterranean platform-based bioconstructions.^1";
s[1672] = "BARON-SZABO R.C. (2004).- Austrian scleractinian corals from
the K/T-boundary to the Miocene.- Berichte des Instituts für
Erdwissenschaften Karl-Franzens-Universität Graz 9: 63-66.-
<b>FC&#038;P 33-2</b>, p. 25, ID=1139^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cretaceous Maas - Miocene; <b>Geography: </b>Austria^This is the
first review and compilation of Austrian scleractinian corals from the
K/T-boundary to the Miocene. The Austrian corals of the K/T-boundary
(here defined as the period MiddleCampanian-Upper Paleocene) show
closest affinities to forms that are typical of the UpperCretaceous,
especially taxa of the Turonian-Lower Campanian strata of the Gosau
Group. A firstmajor transition in the faunal composition took place
during the late Paleocene. When the &#039;typicalCretaceous forms&#039;
(e.g., Heterocoenia, Paraplacocoenia, Calamophylliopsis) disappeared
and thefirst species of modern genera (e.g., Astreopora, Acropora,
Goniastrea, Alveopora) appeared; allspecies of the latter vanished
during the Eocene together with all genera which are characteristic
ofthe Eocene-Oligocene period (Stylocoenia and Pattalophyllia) in other
geographic areas. With thebeginning of the Miocene another significant
change of the Austrian coral fauna was observed dueto the occurrence of
both numerous solitary taxa (e.g., Caryophyllia, Deltocyathus,
Discotrochus,and Flabellum) as well as colonial hermatypic genera
(e.g., Porites and Tarbellastraea).^1";
s[1673] = "PFISTER T. (1985).- Coral Fauna and Facies of the Oligocene
Fringing Reef near Cairo Montenotte (Liguria, Northern Italy).- Facies
13: 175-226.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-1.2</b>, p. 38, ID=0834^<b>Topic(s):
</b>; Anthozoa reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Oligocene; <b>Geography: </b>Italy, Liguria^1 km
south of Cairo Montenotte, a small fringing reef in limestone facies
was formed in terrigenous sediments during the Oligocene transgression.
It has a thickness of 40-60m. The lower part consists of
terrigenous-influenced to pure limestone and contains isolated corals,
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or concentrations of massive corals in coral mounds. The upper part is
principally characterized by a dense framework of massive, sometimes
branching corals. The coral fauna consists of 27 species, dominated by
Goniopora ramosa or Actinacis rollei. 23 species were found on the reef
front, non of which predominate. The reef tapers off in various
directions in small units of reef limestone and biocalcarenite. The
coral fauna and the reef facies are studied in detail. The vertical
development of the coral limestones and lateral variations in the reef
core, as well as the distal facies, are described. The corals are
identified and the general character of corals and reef framework
investigated. Communities and palaeoecological relations are
described.^1";
s[1674] = "BOSSELINI F.R., PAPAZZONI C.A. (2003).- Palaeoecological
significance of coral-encrusting foraminiferan associations: A
case-study from the Upper Eocene of northern Italy.- Acta
Palaeontologica Polonica 48, 2: 279-292.- <b>FC&#038;P 32-2</b>, p. 52,
ID=1410^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology; Anthozoa Forams; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Eocene; <b>Geography:
</b>Italy N^Encrusting foraminiferans, although representing an
important component of the so-called cryptic assemblages in both modern
and ancient reef environments, are in general poorly described and
little is known as regards their association with corals. In this
paper, we describe coral-encrusting foraminiferan associations in the
different facies that characterize the shallowing upward parasequences
of the Nago Limestone (Upper Eocene, Trentino, northern Italy). From a
relatively deep reef slope up to the shallow shelf-edge, corals have
been recognized to be encrust4ed by different types of foraminiferan
assemblages that differ on the basis of relative abundance of species,
growth form and different type of encrusted coral surface. The
succession of encrusting foraminiferan assemblages is interpreted as
controlled mainly by light, competition with coralline algae,
hydrodynamic energy, and coral growth fabric.^1";
s[1675] = "BOSSELINI F.R., TREVISANI E. (1992).- Coral facies and
cyclicity in the Castelgomberto Limestone (Early Oligocene, Eastern
Lessini Mountains, Northern Italy).- Rivista Italiana di Paleontologia
e Stratigrafia 98, 3: 339-352.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-1</b>, p. 50,
ID=3422^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral facies; coral facies; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Oligocene Rup;
<b>Geography: </b>Italy N^The Castelgomberto Limestone is a 200m thick
unit of Early Oligocene age (Rupelian) outcropping in the Eastern
Lessini Mountains (Southern Alps of Northern Italy). The internal
cyclic organization of this Oligocene unit is described and analyzed on
the basis of four selected sections; about thirteen well-bedded
grainstone units alternate with marly horizons rich in corals. This
peculiar cyclicity is here interpreted as a response to variation in
platform hydrodynamics, i.e. to smaller eustatic fluctuations affecting
the Lessini Shelf reef-lagoonal complex. During highstand periods, the
shelf was open and relatively deep (20-50 m), and tidal currents and
periodic storms were able to distribute bioclastic sands (bars, sand
waves and spillovers). During lowstand the shelf was more protected by
the occurrence of mariginal reefs and was colonized by patches of
poritid corals, mainly branching. Moreover, the largely exposed
northern areas supplied fine detritus to the shelf itself.^1";
s[1676] = "HENDRY J.P., TABERNER.C., MARSHALL J.D., PEERRE C., CAREY
P.F. (1999).- Coral reef diagenesis records pore-fluid evolution and
paleohydrology of a siliciclastic basin margin succession (Eocene South
Pyrenean foreland basin, northeastern Spain).- Bulletin geological
Society of America Ill, 3: 395-411.- <b>FC&#038;P 28-2</b>, p. 45,
ID=4041^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs diagenesis; reefs, diagenesis;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Eocene;
<b>Geography: </b>Spain, Pyrenean Foreland^An integrated field,
petrographic, and geochemical study has determined the fluid-rock
interaction history in part of an Eocene reef complex on the margins of
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the siliciclastic-dominated Catalan sector of the South Pyrenean
foreland basin. Results show that at least four distinct fluid systems
influenced the basin margin, and demonstrate the sensivity of reef
rocks as paleohydrological archives in siliciclastic environments. The
earliest calcite cements precipitated from meteoric waters at shallow
burial depths, and mineralogical stabilization of reef carbonate was
mostly completed during this episode. Textural and isotopic trends
typical of paleoexposure surfaces are lacking, and trace elements
results suggest that meteoric waters were transmitted laterally and/or
upward into the reef via delta-lobe sandstone aquifers. The
distribution of late cements is highly variable and fracture-fed,
demonstrating the importance of deformation in controlling fluid flow
subsequent to reef lithification. Isotopic and elemental compositions
of burial calcites, plus their paragenetic association with barite and
dolomite, show that fluids of marine parentage were expelled from
compacting.^1";
s[1677] = "BOSSELINI F.R., RUSSO A. (1994).- Coral facies across an
Oligocene fringing reef (Salento Peninsula, Southern Italy).- Courier
Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg 172 [Oekentorp-Kuester P. (ed.)
Proceedings of the VI. International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and
Porifera, Vol. 2]: 261-264.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 21,
ID=4082^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral reefs; coral reefs; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Oligocene; <b>Geography:
</b>Italy S^A well-exposed Middle Chattian fringing reef complex
outcropping for at least 40 km along the coastline of the Salento
Peninsula (Southern Italy) is here described, contributing to a better
knowledge of the evolution of Oligocene reefs in Italy and in the
Mediterranean area. The fringing reef complex is represented by the
Castro Limestone, an unconformity-bounded depositional sequence
mantling a tectonically deformed &#034;falaise&#034; of
Cretaceous-Eocene rocks. Stratigraphic and sedimentological features,
together with paleontological characters, allow recognition of a
virtually complete range of reef tract environments. Different
geomorphic zones and associated coral facies, from &#034;back reef to
fore reef, are here described.^1";
s[1678] = "RAMOS-GUERRERO E., BUSQUETS P., ALVAREZ PEREZ G. (1990).-
Fauna coralina de las plataformas mixtas del paleogeno de las
Baleares.- Boletino Soc. Nat. Baleares 33: 9-24.- <b>FC&#038;P
23-1.1</b>, p. 77, ID=4172^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; corals;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleogene;
<b>Geography: </b>Spain, Baleares^A systematic study of the Paleogene
coral fauna in the Balearic Island has yielded 23 species of 20 genera,
which are mostly recorded for the first time from this region. The
faunal association is comparable to those from northern Italy,
Bosnia/Herzogowina and the Ebro basin.^1";
s[1679] = "BOSSELINI F.R., PERRIN C. (1994).- The coral fauna of
Vitigliano: qualitative and quantitative analysis in a back reef
environment (Castro Limestone, Late Oligocene, Salento Peninsula,
Southern Italy).- Bolletino della Societa Paleontologica Italiana 33,
2: 171-181.- <b>FC&#038;P 24-1</b>, p. 54, ID=4460^<b>Topic(s):
</b>ecology; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Oligocene Chatt; <b>Geography: </b>Italy S^The
Castro Limestone, Middle Chattian in age, consists of various reef
facies and has been described as a fringing reef complex developed
along the Cretaceous-Eocene rocky coast of the Salento Peninsula. The
reef facies outcropping near Vitigliano and the associated coral fauna,
which have been previously interpreted to be part of a back reef
subenvironment, are here defined both qualitatively and quantitatively.
Together with palaeontological and sedimentological observations, three
main quantitative methods have been used for the characterization of
the back reef facies: 1) count of coral colonies on a subvertical
measured surface, 2) line-transect, 3) quadrat. The composition of the
coral was identified in the field mainly at the generic level and
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abundance of different genera has been analyzed. The results obtained
from the various quantitative methods were compared and discussed.
Moreover, the coral density has been quantified from both linear and
area measurements and has been evaluated to be around 20%. However,
corals occur as scattered colonies and do not form a true framework.^1";
s[1680] = "PFISTER T. (1980).- Systematische und palaeontologische
Untersuchungen an oligozaenen Korallen der Umgebung von San Luca
(Provinz Vicenza, Norditalien). [in German, with English summary].-
Schweiz. palaeont. Abh. 103: 121 pp., 19 figs, 15 pls; Basel.-
<b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 54, ID=5996^<b>Topic(s): </b>systematics;
corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Oligocene; <b>Geography: </b>Italy N^The Oligocene of the
Marosticano features corals at three levels: at the Crosara level of
lower Oligocene, outcropping only in a very restricted area, at the San
Luca and the Floriano levels, probably middle Oligocene, that can be
followed through the whole Marosticano. [...] In the systematic part of
the present thesis, 35 species of corals are described in detail and
figured. Special attention is given to synonymy and intraspecific
variation. [fragments of extensive summary]^1";
s[1681] = "PFISTER T. (1984).- Bioconstructions oligocènes à coraux de
l&#039;Italie du Nord.- Géologie et paléoécologie des récifs [J.
Geister &#038; R. Herb (eds)]: 15.1-15.28.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p.
11, ID=6328^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; coral bioconstructions;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Oligocene;
<b>Geography: </b>Italy N^En Italie du nord des bioconstructions à
coraux d&#039;âge oligocène se rencontrent surtout en deux régions: au
Vicentin et aux confins liguro-piémontais. Les deux localités faisaient
partie de la même mer qui occupait l&#039;emplacement de la plaine
padane actuelle. Ces bioconstructions se formaient près de la côte des
Alpes et de l&#039;Apennin en cours de surrection. [introductory
note]^1";
s[1682] = "FRAVEGA P., PIAZZA M., STOCKAR R., VANNUCCI G. (1994).-
Oligocene coral and algal reef and related facies of Valzemola (Savona,
NW Italy).- Rivista Italiana di Paleontologia e Stratigrafia 100, 1:
423-456.- <b>FC&#038;P 24-1</b>, p. 84, ID=4519^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs;
reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria algae; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Oligocene; <b>Geography: </b>Italy NW^The terrigenous and carbonate
sediments of the transgressive Oligocene cycle of the Tertiary Piedmont
Basin outcropping in the area of Valzemola (Savona, western Liguria,
Northwest Italy) and which are referable to the Molare Formation are
analysed. The terrigenous sequence, represented by breccias,
conglomerates and sandstones, overlies with an angular unconformity
dolomitic or calcareous-dolomitic lithologies referable to the San
Pietro dei Monti Dolomite Formation. These sequences are locally
characterized by rich associations of coralline algae and corals, which
by providing a stable substrate allowed the development of a true reef
buildup. Subsequently the bioherm was suffocated by fluvial sandstone
and conglomerate. This may be associated with an intensification in the
amount of terrigenous material being brought into the basin. A
progressive shallowing continues until the introduction of conditions
suitable for calcareous deposition in an intertidal or supratidal
environment. The analysis of this reef deposit was carried out by
examining seven stratigraphic sections. The paleoecological study of
the coral fauna and the algal assemblage, the latter characterized by
the significant presence either of the genus Lithophyllum, or of
Lithothamnion, allowed some hypothesis on the environmental conditions
which characterized this sector during the Late Oligocene. Nine
different facies could be shown, from those seven directly connected to
the reef and two to nearshore environments proving a regressive phase.
Facies I: conglomeratic-sandstone representing a stage of colonization
in a dominantly terrigenous environment. Facies II: coral framestone,
representing a stage of diversification (&#034;an inner reef
front&#034; near to the &#034;reef crest&#034;).Facies III: coral
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bafflestone representing a colonization stage in an &#034;inner reef
slope&#034;. Facies IV: coral bindstone representing a stage of
domination in a &#034;reef crest&#034; environment. Facies V: coral
bindstone alternating with floatstone, gives evidence of a colonization
stage in a carbonate environment. Facies VI: coral and algae
floatstone, representing a facies of accumulated reef debris. Facies
VII: coral rudstone, representing an accumulation facies comparable
with that of the &#034;rubble &#038; pavement zone&#034; of the back
reef. Facies VIII: conglomerates and sands of a shallow marine
environment, represent a regressive sequence. Facies IX: massive
limestones with undulated-zoned structures, rhizoliths, calcite veins
and pisoliths, evidence of an intertidal or supratidal environment.^1";
s[1683] = "MIHALY S., PETER V. (1984).- Ujabb paleookologiai
megfigyelesek a ganti kozepsoeocebol [new paleoecological remarks
concerning the Middle Eocene beds of the Bagolyhegy at Gant; in
Hungarian].- Bulletin Hungarian [Geological?] Society 114: 263-283.-
<b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p. 63, ID=1075^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology;
ecology; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria Porifera; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Eocene; <b>Geography: </b>Hungary^[ecological
observations suggesting interactions of living corals, gastropods and
sponges in relatively turbulent, shallow-marine environment]^1";
s[1684] = "CHERCHI A., SCHRODER R. (1988).- Ueber die Wandstruktur von
Septachaetetes eocenus (Demospongea) aus dem Eozaen der spanischen
Pyrenaen.- Senckenbergiana lethaea 68, 5/6: 321-335. [in German, with
English summary].- <b>FC&#038;P 17-2</b>, p. 35, ID=2196^<b>Topic(s):
</b>wall structures; Porifera, Chaetetida; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Chaetetida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Eocene; <b>Geography:
</b>Spain, Pyrenees^New material of Septachaetetes eocenus Rios et
Almela 1944 (Demospongea) from the Eocene of Samitier (Prov Huesca,
Spanish Pyrenees) is being studied. The primary and diagenetic
(lamellar) microstructures of the wall as well as the general
morphology of the tubes of this species are identical with the
corresponding characters of Acanthochaetetes seunesi Fischer 1970
(Albian - Cenomanian) and of the Recent Pacific acanthochaetetids.
Therefore, Acanthochaetetes Fischer is regarded as a junior synonym of
Septachaetetes. The Eocene genus Diplochaetetes Weissermel 1913 belongs
to the Polychaeta sedentaria. Symbiotic serpulids within the skeleton
of Septachaetetes eocenus are described.^1";
s[1685] = "NEL A., GILL G.A., NURY D. (1987).- Decouverte
d&#039;empreintes attribuables a des Coelenteres Siphonophores
chondrophorides dans l&#039;Oligocene de Provence [discovery of
imprints assignable to Chondrophorid Coelenterate Siphonophores in the
Oligocene of Provence].- C. R. Acad. Sc. Paris 305, ser. II: 637-641.-
<b>FC&#038;P 18-1</b>, p. 22, ID=2217^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Hydrozoa,
Siphonophora; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Hydrozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Oligocene; <b>Geography: </b>France, Provence^Medusa-like fossil
imprints from the Oligocene basin of Provence, Southern France, are
described. They assume the form of discs with radial crests, concentric
wrinkles and peripheral lobes. It is proposed that they be assigned to
a new genus: Discalioides (Coelenterata Siphonophorida,
Chondrophorina).^1";
s[1686] = "MIKUZ V. (2008).- [Eocene Gorgonacean coral remains from
surroundings of Gracisce near Pazin, Istria.].- Razprave Slovenska
akademija znanosti in umetnosti 49, 2: 51-63, 1 pl.- <b>FC&#038;P
36</b>, p. 111, ID=6544^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Octocorallia Gorgonacea;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Octocorallia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Eocene; <b>Geography: </b>Slovenia, Istria^^1";
s[1687] = "SCHUSTER F. (2002).- Oligocene scleractinian corals from
Doutsiko (Mesohellenic Basin, northwestern Greece).- Courier
Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg 239: 83-127.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-2</b>, p.
37, ID=1176^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Oligocene;
<b>Geography: </b>Greece^The Mesohellenic Basin of northwestern Greece
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is a molasse basin with thick sequences of predominantly terrigenous
sedimentary rocks. Nevertheless, coral growth occurred during short
periods in the Early and Late Oligocene: (1) a coral reef formed during
the initial phase of basin subsidence on a palaeotopographic high, and
(2) during a regressive stage in the Late Oligocene when shallow
sublittoral conditions prevailed. The fauna of the coral reef is highly
diverse (31 species &#47; 25 genera) and is composed of massive
dome-shaped, bulbous, branching, foliaceous, and solitary species. Like
other Oligocene coral faunas from the central Mediterranean Tethys, the
coral fauna is rich in members of the family Faviidae (Caulastraea,
Favites, Hydnophora, Leptoria, Montastraea) and Agariciidae
(Cyathoseris, Leptoseris, Pavona). The second coral horizon is
dominated by allochtonous branches of Acropora, massive growing
colonies are associated and partly use these accumulations as
substrate. These accumulations are interpreted as former densely
growing thickets of lagoonal environments which were destroyed by storm
events. Again, the most important genera are found in the family
Faviidae (Agathiphyllia, Antiguastrea, Hydnophora, Montastraea,
Tarbellastraea). This study presents for the first time a comprehensive
taxonomic study of Early and Late Oligocene corals from Greece. It is
the first time that an Acropora dominated assemblage is reported from
sedimentary sequences as old as the Late Oligocene. This study
concentrates on the taxonomic description of the coral fauna.^1";
s[1688] = "CAHUZAC B., CHAIX C. (1994).- La faune de coraux du Chattien
de la Téoulere (Peyrehorade, Landes). Hommage a Léonard Lartigue.-
Bulletin Soc. Borda 119, 436, 4: 463-484.- <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 53,
ID=1271^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Oligocene Chatt; <b>Geography:
</b>France, Landes^^1";
s[1689] = "BOSSELINI F.R. (1998).- Diversity, composition and structure
of Late Eocene shelf-edge coral associations (Nago Limestone, Northern
Italy).- Facies 39, 1: 203-225.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-2</b>, p. 43,
ID=1474^<b>Topic(s): </b>biocoenoses; Scleractinia, communities;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Eocene
U; <b>Geography: </b>Italy N^During the Late Eocene, shelf-edge patch
reefs developed on the western margin of the Lessini Shelf. The coral
fauna, studied in the Nago Limestone type locality, is described and
interpreted for the first time, and provides further data for better
understanding of the generally poorly known Eocene reef communities. *
Facies analysis was carried out across the shallowing upward succession
that characterizes the well exposed type-section of the Nago Limestone.
Four distinct facies are identified and a detailed
qualitative-quantitative investigation has been applied to the
coral-bearing facies in particular, in order to describe and quantify
the distribution and palaeoecological zonation of corals. * By a
comparison of sedimentological and palaeoecological data, it is
possible to reconstruct a depositional model of the Nago Limestone at
its type locality. In particular, the palaeoecological study clearly
reveals that corals change with depth in taxonomic composition, in
percentage and proportion within the framework and in growth form,
allowing the definition of a relative depth coral zonation. * Three
coral associations are recognized from the base to the top of the
shallowing upward sequence. These differ from each other in the
relative abundance of main reefbuilders, in the growth form exhibited
by corals in growth position and in the density of the reef framework.
These variations are interpreted as responses to major environmental
controls which prevailed during the deposition of the different facies
(mainly light intensity and hydrodynamic energy). * The coral
speciesActinacis rollei Reuss is the most abundant and ubiquitous coral
of the Nago Limestone. Its adaptation to low-light levels is described
here for the first time, confirming the high plasticity of this
important Paleogene reef-builder. * The results of the present study
are finally compared with data from other Middle-Late Eocene European
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reef sites and some common features are inferred. [original abstract]^1";
s[1690] = "BOSSELINI F.R., STEMANN T.A. (1996).- Autecological
significance of growth form in the scleractinian Actinacis rollei Reuss
(Oligocene, Lessini Mountains, Northern Italy).- Bolletino della
Societa Paleontologica Italiana, Spec. vol. 3: 31-43.- <b>FC&#038;P
26-2</b>, p. 70, ID=3749^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology; Scleractinia,
Actinacis; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Oligocene; <b>Geography: </b>Italy N^The scleractinian coral
Actinacis is an important component of reef communities from the
Oligocene Lessini Shelf of Northern Italy. The coral-rich
Castelgomberto Limestone of Rupelian age contains abundant Actinacis
that occur as massive-laminar colonies or thin to thickly branched
thickets. These two growth forms respectively dominate the coral
assemblages in the alternating biocalcarenite and marly facies that
compose the Castelgomberto Limestone. In the present study, we have
used a combination of discriminant analysis and principal component
analysis of corallite measurements to show that these two distinct
colony morphs cannot be distinguished on the basis of corallite
characteristics. Thus, the two growth forms represent a single species,
A. rollei, with a colony shape that varied as an autoecological
response to the differing environmental conditions that prevailed
during deposition of the two facies. The massive to laminar growth form
probably developed as a response to the unstable coarser-grained
substrate and higher wave energies represented by the biocalcarenitic
facies. The branched form is most probably adapted for coping with the
large volume of fine grained sediment deposited in the quiet water,
marly lagoonal environments of the Oligocene Lessini Shelf. Similar
coral morphologies are found among modern corals in analogous reefal
environments, although few living coral species possess a range of
shape variation comparable to that of A. rollei. This plasticity of
colony form could be partly responsible for A. rollei dominance in many
Oligocene reef communities.^1";
s[1691] = "BARTA-CALMUS S., ZLATARSKI V. (1971).- Flabellum chevalieri
sp. n. et Flabellum alloiteaui sp. n., nouvelles espèces de
Madréporaire du Priabonien de Bulgarie.- Bulgarian Acad. of Sci.,
Committee of Geology 20: 67-72.- <b>FC&#038;P 1-2</b>, p. 20,
ID=4671^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Scleractinia, Flabellum;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Eocene; <b>Geography: </b>Bulgaria^^1";
s[1692] = "BARTA-CALMUS S. (1973).- Revision des collections de
madreporaires provenant du Nummulitique de la France du Sud-Ouest, de
l&#039;Italie et de la Yugoslavie Septentrionales.- FC&P 2, 1: 5-7.-
<b>FC&#038;P 2-1</b>, p. 5, ID=6268^<b>Topic(s): </b>revision;
Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleogene; <b>Geography: </b>Europe S^[travail de
These de Doctorat d&#039;Etat de France; resume par l&#039;auteur]^1";
s[1693] = "CHAIX C. (1999).- Cahuzacopsammia meandrinoides nov gen. et
sp, dendrophylliid scleractinian coral from the Upper Oligocene of
Aquitaine (France).- Geobios 32, 6: 805-813.- <b>FC&#038;P 29-1</b>, p.
38, ID=7015^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Oligocene Chatt;
<b>Geography: </b>France, Aquitaine^The study of numerous specimens of
one species of scleractinian coral, outcropped within two Chattian
(Upper Oligocene) localities of southern Aquitaine, showed an original
set of morphological features leading to the definition of a new
dendrophylliid genus, Cahuzacopsammia. The description of this form,
made easy thanks to the very good preservation of the material,
contains an approach of its variability and some aspects concerning its
way of growth, by the mean of the study of this abundant population.
Cahuzacopsammia seems to be the first-recorded meandroid
Dendrophylliidae. This coral family contained so far several ploco- to
ploco-meandroid genera, as well as 3 flabello-meandroid ones. This
taxon is encountered in reef sediments, rich in macrofauna and large
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benthic foraminifera (miogypsines, Nummulitidae, lepidocyclines), that can be dated from the upper part of Chattian (about 24,5 My). The associated coral fauna is very diversified (85 species for Abesse outcrop and 52 for Estoti, mainly hermatypic ones). [original abstract]^1";
s[1694] = "PLAZIAT J.C., PERRIN C. (1992).- Multikilometer-sized reefs built by Foraminifera (Solenomeris) from the early Eocene of the Pyrenean region (S. France, N. Spain). Palaeoecologic relations with coral reefs.- Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology 96, 3-4: 195-231.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 11, ID=4056^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, foraminiferal; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Foraminifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Eocene; <b>Geography: </b>Pyrenees^^1";
s[1695] = "GEISTER J., UNGARO S. (1977).- The Oligocene coral formation of the Colli Berici (Vicenza, northern Italy).- Eclogae Geologicae Helvetiae 70, 3: 811-823.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-1</b>, p. 29, ID=0095^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Oligocene; <b>Geography: </b>Italy, Vicenza^^1";
s[1696] = "BOSSELINI F.R., RUSSO A. (1992).- Stratigraphy and Facies of an Oligocene Fringing Reef.- Facies 26: 145-166.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-2</b>, p. 53, ID=3299^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, geology; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Oligocene; <b>Geography: </b>Italy S^The coastline of the Salento Peninsula (Apulia region, Southern Italy) is characterized by a rocky shore with spectacular cliffs where the investigated fringing reef complex, the so called Castro Limestone, spectacularly outcrops for at least 40km. As reconstructed from several measured sections, the Castro Limestone, which is Middle Chattian in age from our own data, disconformably mantles a tectonically deformed falaise of Cretaceous-Eocene rocks and is overlain by a remarkable erosional surface characterized by a very peculiar rhodolite rudstone. The Castro Limestone unit can be considered as a classic unconformity bounded depositional sequence representing, most probably, a shelf margin prograding complex, related to the major Middle Oligocene sea level lowstand. Stratigraphic and sedimentologic features, together with paleontological characters, allow recognition of a virtually complete range of reef environment across the reef profile. Several geomorphic zones and associated facies are described, from the most landward reef area (&#034;back reef&#034;) across the reef flat and reef front downward to the fore reef slope, contributing to better knowledge of the evolution of Oligocene reefs and reef communities in Italy and in the Mediterranean area.^1";
s[1697] = "DARGA R. (1992).- Geologie, Palaeontologie und Paloekologie der sudostbayerischen unter-Priabonen (Ober-Eozaen) Riffkalkvorkommen des Eisenrichtersteins bei Hallthurn (Noerdliche Kalkalpen) und des Kirchberges bei Neubeuern (Helvetikum).- Muenchner Geowiwss. Abh. A23: 1-166.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-2</b>, p. 54, ID=3352^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, geology; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Eocene Pria; <b>Geography: </b>Alps^Litho-, bio-, as well as palecological analysis of two Lower Priobanian (Upper Eocene) reef complexes (Eisenrichterstein near Hallthum, Northern Calcareous Alps and Kirchberg near Neubeuem, Helveticum) enable depositional reconstruction models to be established. Based on these analyses, significant deviation from previous models is suggested. The Eisenrichter complex, whose tectonic control has for the first time identified, constitutes rocks derived from a beach area (conglomerates), a lagoon (calcarenites), and a reef complex (coral limestones and associated rocks). The reef complex is characterized by distinctive bedding and the absence of a reef core. Consequently, the Eisenrichterstein complex can be regarded as a carbonate ramp. The coral limestones of Kirchberg are olistholithes. The Kirchberg quarry may, therefore, be considered as an olisthostrome exposure which is genetically related to the turbiditic Lithothamnium limestones of the Rohrdorf quarry. The geology of the southern margin of the Intrahelvetic High, from which the Kirchberg olisthostrome is derived, can be updated, due to data
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gathered from the Kirchberg region and the accompanying olistholithes.
The depositional model depicts a shelf rimmed with algal
bioconstructions. The qualitative determination of fauna provided
evidence of many different taxa (foraminifera, bivalves, gastropods,
corals, bryozoans and echinoderms), which are treated in the second
part. The corals Stylocoenia polypostyla n.sp., Astreopora schedakena
n.sp., Ewaldocoenia pollaplasia n.sp., Cyathoseris krepidoblasta n.sp.
and the gastropod Turritella caecisutilis n.sp. have been newly
described.^1";
s[1698] = "VECSEI A., MOUSSAVIAN E., TURNSEK D. (1996).- Paleocene Reef
Evolution on the Maiella Carbonate Platform (Italy).- Goettinger
Arbeiten zur Geologie und Palaeontologie, Special Volume 2 [Reitner J.,
Neuewiller F. &#038; Gunkel F. (eds): Global and Regional Controls on
Biogenic Sedimentation I. Reef Evolution]: pp ???.- <b>FC&#038;P
26-1</b>, p. 32, ID=3587^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, geohistory; reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleocene; <b>Geography:
</b>Italy, Maiella platform^The Maiella platform provides an example of
the innovation and evolution of coral-algal reefs during the Paleocene.
After the disappearance of rudist-dominated reefs around the Cretaceous
&#47; Tertiary (K/T) boundary, coral-algal reefs grew along the
platform margin and top during two subsequent sealevel highstands in
the Danian-Early Thanetian and Late Thanetian. The Danian-Early
Thanetian reef communities are more diverse, and the constructional
types more evolved than those previously known from this time. The
Danian-Early Thanetian coral association differs from the Upper
Thanetian association and from upper Cretaceous coral faunas,
indicating that it represents a distinct evolutionary phase. Repeated
emergence of the Danian-Early Thanetian reefs resulted in a complex
diagenetic history. All these Paleocene reefs were displaced by
gravitative redeposition.^1";
s[1699] = "VECSEI A., MOUSSAVIAN E. (1997).- Paleocene Reefs on the
Maiella Platform Margin, Italy: An Example of the Effects of the
Cretaceous &#47; Tertiary Boundary Events on Reefs and Carbonate
Platforms.- Facies 36, 1: 123-140.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-1</b>, p. 93,
ID=3661^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, facies, events; reefs; <b>Systematics:
</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleocene; <b>Geography: </b>Italy, Maiella
platform^Reef facies, reef types and their biotic associations in the
Maiella platform margin (central Italy) provide qualitative evidence
for a significant reef decline across the Cretaceous &#47; Tertiary
(K/T) boundary, and indicate two phases of reef recovery during the
Paleocene. Rudists dominated the reef community until the latest
Cretaceous. A significant sea-level fall around the time of the K/T
boundary is documented by a truncation surface associated with
emersion. During sea-level highstands in the Danian to Early Thanetian
and, more extensively, during the Late Thanetian, coral-algal
patch-reefs grew along the platform margin and top. Already in the
Danian to Early Thanetian, the reef communities were more diverse and
the constructional types more evolved than previously known from this
time. Differences between the Danian to Early Thanetian coral
association, the Late Thanetian association, and Late Cretaceous coral
faunas may have ecological or evolutionary causes. Repeated emergence
produced a complex diagenetic history in the Danian to Lower Thanetian
limestones. All Paleocene reefs were displaced by gravitative
redeposition. Coral-algal reefs are less important in the Early to mid
Eocene, when alveolinid foraminifera dominated on the Maiella shelf.
Reefs on the Maiella platform diversified and attained large sizes in
the Late Eocene to Early Oligocene, as known from other Mediterranean
platforms. The external controls on the Late Cretaceous to Oligocene
evolution and demise of reef communities that are most easily
demonstrated with our data are sea level fluctuations and climate
change. We propose that the change in reef biota and reef types across
the K/T boundary and during the Early Tertiary were important causes of
the parallel changes in platform growth style.^1";
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s[1700] = "SERRA J., BUSQUETS P., TRAVE A., MATO E., SAULA E., TOSQUELLA J., SAMSO J.M., FERRANDEZ C., BARNOLAS, ALVAREZ G., FRANQUES J., ROMERO J. (1997).- Marine and Transitional Middle &#47; Upper Eocene Sediments of the South-Eastern Pyrenean Foreland Basin. Field Trip Guide.- 2nd Meeting of the IGCP 393 IUGS-UNESCO- Neritic Events at the Middle-Upper Eocene Boundary; 52pp; Barcelona.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-1</b>, p. 10, ID=3785^<b>Topic(s): </b>facies, excursion guide; facies forams-corals; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Eocene M/U; <b>Geography: </b>Spain, Pyrenean Foreland^This Guidebook details the first results of the analysis of the relationship between the facies with Larger Foraminifera and Microforaminifera, and facies with corals. Within the latter, the nutrient content of the waters is analysed in terms of the Microforaminifera Communities and the diversity of coralline species. This work was undertaken by Jordi Franques as part of his Degree Thesis &#034;Paleoecologic study of the la Triona Reef (Bartonian - Middle Eocene, Ebro basin - Vie area)&#034; which was recently accepted by the University of Barcelona. These works will be published in greater depth in a forthcoming special edition of the magazine of the Facultat de Geologia (Universitat de Barcelona) and - Institute de Ciencias de la Tierra &#034;Jaime Almera&#034; (Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Cientifica) in Acta Geologica Hispanica.^1";
s[1701] = "ALVAREZ G., BUSQUETS P., TABERNER C., URQUIOLA M.M. (1994).- Facies architecture and coral distribution in a mid Eocene reef tract, South Pyrenean Foreland Basin (NE Spain).- Courier Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg 172 [Oekentorp-Kuester P. (ed.) Proceedings of the VI. International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and Porifera, Vol. 2]: 249-259.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 20, ID=4081^<b>Topic(s): </b>stratigraphy; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Eocene; <b>Geography: </b>Spain, Pyrenean Foreland^The La Trona reef tract (middle Eocene) formed on abandoned delta-lobe deposits of the delta complexes related to the northern margin of the South Pyrenean Foreland Basin. Facies architecture and distribution of coral genera allow one to interpret the reef environments and their evolution in space and time. The initiation of reef growth and the first stages of colonisation suggest formation during a sea-level rise, but the main phase of reef growth which brought about seaward progradation of the reef-framework above reef-talus deposits, occurred at stable high-stand sea level conditions.^1";
s[1702] = "ALVAREZ PEREZ G., BUSQUETS P., VILAPLANA M., RAMOS-GUERRERO E. (1989).- Fauna coralina paleogena de las Islas Baleares (Mallorca y Cabrera), Espana (1).- Batalleria 3: 61-68.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 73, ID=4156^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy, ecology; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleogene; <b>Geography: </b>Spain, Baleares^Shallow mixed siliciclastic-carbonate platforms developed since the Middle Eocene to Lower Oligocene in the Balearic Islands. Coral patches and small patch-reefs developed here in a lagoon environment, not having yet found any evidence of the existence of a barrier-reef in the most distal counterparts. Maximum extent of the reef environment occurred during the Upper Priabonian and Lower Stampian. The study of corals yielded 23 species in 18 genera, most of these are reported for the first time in the Balearic Islands. The new species Acropora ramosi is described. ^1";
s[1703] = "MARTINIUS A.W., MOLENAAR N. (1991).- A coral-mollusc (Goniaraea-Crassatella) dominated hardground community in a siliciclastic-carbonate sandstone (the Lower Eocene Roda Formation, Southern Pyrenees, Spain).- Palaios 06: 142-155.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>, p. 32, ID=4226^<b>Topic(s): </b>hardground biocoenoses; hardground community; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Eocene L; <b>Geography: </b>Spain, Pyrenees^Provided sufficient time is available, hardground faunas may develop in mixed siliciclastic-carbonate sandy environments. The coral Goniaraea elegans and the bivalve Crassatella depressa are the dominant members of a Lower Eocene clastic hardground community, which developed on top of a
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mixed siliciclastic-carbonate sandstone body. Sedimentological data
indicate that the sandstone body was formed in a shallow marine,
tidally influenced deltaic environment. Hardground formation was
initiated by the development of an early carbonate fringe-cement,
matrix infiltration and bioturbation. Initially, these processes caused
the formation of cemented nodules. When clastic sedimentation ceased
long enough, these nodules accreted into laterally continuous
concretionary layers. In a few cases only, a pause in sedimentation
lasted long enough for settlement of a typical hardground community.
The latter hardgrounds can be easily recognized on the basis of
paleontological criteria. This fauna is dominated by a
Goniaraea-Crassatella assemblage; the associated fauna consists mainly
of epifaunal or shallow infaunal species. Sponge boring in C. depressa
valves has been intense and gives further evidence for a prolonged
cessation of sedimentation in this shallow environment. The boulder
shape of the hermatypic coral Goniaraea elegans is an ecomorph
adaptation to slightly turbulent, but shallow and clear marine hard
bottom environments.^1";
s[1704] = "MOUSSAVIAN E., VECSEI A. (1995).- Paleocene reef sediments
from the Maiella carbonate platform, Italy.- Facies 32: 213-222.-
<b>FC&#038;P 24-2</b>, p. 102, ID=4614^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs,
sediments; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleocene;
<b>Geography: </b>Italy, Maiella platform^Upper Cretaceous and
Paleocene reef limestones from the Maiella carbonate platform show how
reefs evolved during a time of faunal turn-over. Biostratigraphy and
facies analysis of the reef limestones reveal the details of reef
growth, composition, and age. Rudists disappeared as reef builders from
the Maiella platform shortly before the Cretaceous &#47; Tertiary
boundary. Small coral-algal reefs became established in the Danian to
Late Thanetian. These scleractinian-red algal dominated boundstones and
framestones represent two periods of reef sedimentation and the
subsequent interruption of reef growth by emersion and erosion,
controlled primarily by fluctuations of relative sea-level. The
coral-algal reefs evolved as the taxonomic composition of reef
organisms changed. The Paleocene reef sediments are preserved as large
slide blocks and as boulders redeposited from the shallow-water
platform onto the slope during the course of the Paleocene.^1";
s[1705] = "SAVAZZI E. (1982).- Commensalism between a boring mytilid
bivalve and a soft bottom coral in the Upper Eocene of Northern Italy.-
Paläontologische Zeitschrift 56, 3/4: 165-175.- <b>FC&#038;P 12-1</b>,
p. 44, ID=6187^<b>Topic(s): </b>commensalism; bivalve coral
commensalism; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Eocene;
<b>Geography: </b>Italy N^The mytilid bivalve Botula cordata (Lamarck)
from the Upper Eocene of the Venetian region, northern Italy, bored
into live soft bottom corals, which reacted by forming a calcareous
interseptal filling around the borehole. A chemical etching mechanism
is inferred from the presence of &#034;etch marks&#034; on the borehole
walls. The association with free-living corals capable of counteracting
burial by sedimentation or accidental overturning enhanced the survival
potential of the bivalve on the soft bottoms. Commensalism with soft
bottom corals appears to have evolved convergently at least three times
within the Mytilidae, but is unknown among other bivalves. [original
summary]^1";
s[1706] = "LOZOUET P., MOLODTSOVA T. (2008).- Filling a gap: The first
occurrences of Epiphaxum (Cnidaria: Helioporacea: Lithotelestidae) in
the Eocene, Oligocene and Miocene.- Palaeontology 51, 1: 241-250.-
<b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 110, ID=6543^<b>Topic(s): </b>history;
Octocorallia Epiphaxum; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Octocorallia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Eocene - Miocene; <b>Geography: </b>France,
Aquitaine Basin^A new species of the genus Epiphaxum (family
Lithotelestidae) is described and illustrated in detail, and compared
to other species. Epiphaxum arbuscula sp.nov. has been collected from
Upper Eocene (Priabonian), Upper Oligocene (Chattian) and Lower Miocene
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(Upper Burdigalian) deposits of the Aquitaine Basin, south-west France. Epiphaxum is a poorly documented genus but its fossil record extends back to the Late Cretaceous; it was previously known only from the Paleocene (Danian). Epiphaxum arbuscula differs from all others species of the genus in the form of its colony. In contrast to the creeping colonies of previously known species, it has branched colonies. It is very common at one Upper Oligocene outcrop from which an assemblage with submarine cave remains has been described. A close relationship between the three extant species (two from the Caribbean Sea and one from the Indo-West Pacific region) and the Paleogene species is also noted. These constitute a group that has not undergone any important morphological changes for the last 65 million years. [original abstract]^1";
s[1707] = "OOSTERBAAN A.F.F. (1990).- Notes on a Collection of Badenian (Middle Miocene) Corals from Hungary in the National Museum of Natural History at Leiden (The Netherlands).- Contr. Tert. Quatern. Geol. 27, 1: 3-15. [in English, with Hungarian summary].- <b>FC&#038;P 19-2.1</b>, p. 36, ID=2755^<b>Topic(s): </b>collections of fossils; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Miocene Bad; <b>Geography: </b>Hungary^Badenian corals from Hungary in the collection of the National Museum of Natural History at Leiden, The Netherlands, are systematically revised. Sixteen species belonging to 14 genera are recognized and briefly described herein. Palaeoecological notes are presented, together with data on the localities.^1";
s[1708] = "SAINT-MARTIN J.-P., MULLER P., MOISETTE P., DULAI A. (2000).- Coral microbiolite environment in a Middle Miocene reef of Hungary.- Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology 160: 179-191.- <b>FC&#038;P 29-1</b>, p. 66, ID=1514^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs coral-microbialite, ecology; reefs ecology; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria Monera; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Miocene M; <b>Geography: </b>Hungary^The presence of microbial crusts (microbiolites) is reported here for the first time from a Middle Miocene (Badenian) coral reef in Hungary. The succession of initiation and development of the microbial crusts is described in relation to the reef architecture. The main features of the palaeoenvironment are discussed., with focus on the associated invertebrate faunas, mostly corals, molluscs, bryozoens, and crabs. We conclude that the microbial crusts developed under normal marine conditions and were a significant contributor to reef framework development, including strengthening through calcification of the microbial organisms. Microbiolites are anticipated in other Early and Middle Miocene coral reef occurrencies of the Mediterranean-Paratethys realm, and to date may have simply escaped positive recognition.^1";
s[1709] = "BODERGAT A.M. (1975).- Ptychochaetetes (Varioparietes) resurgens nov. sp. (Cnidaria, Chaetetida) du Miocène du Burdigalien du bassin rhodanien (Miocène, France).- Géobios 8, 4: 291-301.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-2</b>, p. 64, ID=5308^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Chaetetida, Ptychochaetetes; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Chaetetida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Miocene Burd; <b>Geography: </b>France, Rhodan Basin^Découverte dans le Miocène d&#039;une nouvelle espèce de Chaetetida du genre Ptychochaetetes Koechlin 1947. Les organismes ont été récoltés dans le Burdigalien du Bassin rhodanien: dans le bassin de Valréas (Vaucluse) et dans l&#039;Ain (Valromey). En plus des caractères normaux des Chaetetidae, en lame mince ont été observées une structure particulière et des sphères libres dans les tubes qui restent énigmatiques.^1";
s[1710] = "CAHUZAC B., GAUTRET P. (1993).- Découverte, dans le Miocene inférieur des Landes (Bassin Aquitain, France) de constructions squelettiques flottantes attribuées aux Hydrozoaires et signalées pour la premiere fois dans le Cénozoique français.- Comptes rendus Académie des Sciences 2, 316, 6: 853-860.- <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 72, ID=1309^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs hydrozoan; reefs, Hydrozoa;
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<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Hydrozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Miocene;
<b>Geography: </b>France, Landes^^1";
s[1711] = "KLEEMANN K. (2002).- Anthozoa und Hydrozoa aus dem Karpatium
des Korneuburger Beckens (Untermiozaen; Österreich).- Beiträge zur
Paläontologie 27: 275-279.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-2</b>, p. 31,
ID=1156^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Hydrozoa, Anthozoa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Hydrozoa Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Miocene Karp;
<b>Geography: </b>Austria^A few fragments of stony corals, representing
either Scleractinia (Anthozoa) or Stylasterina (Hydrozoa) are described
from the upper early Miocene (Karpatian) of the Korneuburg Basin
northof Vienna, Austria.^1";
s[1712] = "LANGER M. (1989).- Haftorgan, Internodien und Sklerite von
Keratoisis melitensis (Goldfuss 1826) (Octocorallia) in den pliozaenen
Foraminiferenmergeln (&#034;Trubi&#034;) von Milazzo (Sizilien).-
Paläontologische Zeitschrift 63, 1-2: 15-24.- <b>FC&#038;P 18-2</b>, p.
41, ID=2492^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Octocorallia, Keratoisis;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Octocorallia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Pliocene; <b>Geography: </b>Italy, Sicily^Vertical and horizontal
thin-sections of new material of Keratoisis from the Pliocene
&#034;Trubi&#034; (Sicily) suggested that larger and smaller, branched
and un-branched internodes belong all to a single species Keratoisis
melitensis (Goldfuss 1826) of which Keratoisis peloritana (Sequenza
1864) is a junior synonym. Five different types of sklerites were found
within the same deposits and prove a wide spectrum of gorgonaceans
during the Pliocene in the Mediterranean. Root, internodes and
sklerites of the coral suggest a paleodepth of 100-200 m for the
Trubi.^1";
s[1713] = "MIKUZ V. (2008).- [The Gorgonacean coral remains
(Octocorallia) from the Middle Miocene beds near Sentilj in Slovenske
Gorice, NE Slovenia.].- Razprave Slovenska akademija znanosti in
umetnosti 49, 2: 79-93, 1 pl.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 111,
ID=6545^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Octocorallia Gorgonacea; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Octocorallia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Miocene; <b>Geography:
</b>Slovenia NE^^1";
s[1714] = "GRASSHOFF M. (1980).- Isidae aus dem Pliozaen und
Pleistozaen von Sizilien (Cnidaria: Octocorallia).- Senckenbergiana
lethaea 60, 4/6: 435-447.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 29,
ID=5928^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Octocorallia, Isidae; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Octocorallia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Pliocene Pleistocene;
<b>Geography: </b>Italy, Sicily^^1";
s[1715] = "TSARAPAS N., MARCOPOULOU-DIACANTONI A. (2005).- Tortonian
Scleractinian Corals from the island of Gavdos (South Greece).- Revue
de Paléontologie 24, 2: 629-637.- <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 70,
ID=1305^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Miocene Tort; <b>Geography:
</b>Greece, Gavdos^This paper studies scleractinians collected from the
localities Panagia, Korfe, Karave, Saghios Ioannis, Bo and Bardaris on
the island Gavdos within Tortonian sediments. Eleven scleractinian
species were determined.The examined scleractinian species belong to
shallow water corals and provide specific information on the ecological
conditions such as the depth, the temperature, the salinity, the
climate, etc.^1";
s[1716] = "MORYCOWA E., RONIEWICZ E. (1987).- Scleractinian corals from
the Middle Miocene salt deposits in Carpathian Foredeep, Poland.- Acta
Palaeontologica Polonica 32, 1-2: 105-119.- <b>FC&#038;P 17-1</b>, p.
13, ID=2101^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Miocene; <b>Geography:
</b>Poland, Carpathian foredeep^^1";
s[1717] = "ZIBROWIUS H. (1991).- Les scleractiniaires du Miocene au
Pleistocene de Sicille et de Calabre de Giuseppe Seguenza (1864, 1880)
(Cnidaria, Anthozoa).- Atti Accad. peloritana dei pericolanti, Messina,
Cl. Sci. fis., matem. e natur. 67, Suppl. 1 [Bonfiglio E. (ed.):
Celebrazione del 1° centenario di G. Seguenza, naturalista e
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paleontologo. Convegno di paleontologia et stratigrafia, Messina - Taormina, 22-26 maggio 1989], 1: 75-135.- <b>FC&#038;P 20-1.1</b>, p. 21, ID=2808^<b>Topic(s): </b>Seguenza collection; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Miocene - Pleistocene; <b>Geography: </b>Italy, Sicily, Calabria^^1";
s[1718] = "BARON-SZABO R.C. (1995).- Taxonomy and Palaeoecology of Late Miocen corals of NW-Crete (Gramvoussa, Roka- and Koukounaras-Fms,).- Berliner geowissenschaftliche Abhandlungen E16: 569-577.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-1</b>, p. 40, ID=3027^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Miocene; <b>Geography: </b>Greece, Crete^Three new coral assemblages are described from the Late Miocene (Tortonian) of NW-Crete (Khania Province). Corals of the genera Tarbellastreaea, Favites and Goniopora are reported and their palaeoecology is discussed.^1";
s[1719] = "BARON-SZABO R.C. (1997).- Miocene (Badenian) corals from Duplek, NE Slovenia.- Razprave Sazu IV. Razreda Sazu 38, 5: 97-115.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-2</b>, p. 57, ID=3916^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Miocene; <b>Geography: </b>Slovenia^A low-diversity scleractinian coral fauna is descibed systematically for the first time from Badenian rocks of NE Slovenia (Duplek village). The fauna comprises 6 species belonging to 4 genera: Favia melitae Chevalier, 1961, Favia macdonaldi Vaughan, 1919, Solenastraea hyades (Dana, 1846), Tarbellastraea russoi Bosellini, 1996, Tarbellastraea aquitaniensis Chevalier, 1961, and Mussismilia vindoboniensis, Chevalier, 1961. ^1";
s[1720] = "STEININGER F. (1973).- Die Anthozoen Fauna des Ottnangien. Chronostratigraphie und Neostratotypen. Miozaen der Zentralen Paratethys. Bd.III. M2. Ottnangien.- [journal?] Slowakische Akad. der Wissensch.: 356-374; Bratislava.- <b>FC&#038;P 2-2</b>, p. 23, ID=4826^<b>Topic(s): </b>stratigraphy; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Miocene Ottn; <b>Geography: </b>Paratethys central^Description of 30 species from the following families: Actinastraeidae, Siderastraeidae, Poritidae, Oculinidae, Faviidae, Caryophyllidae, Flabellidae, Dendrophyllidae.^1";
s[1721] = "HLADIL J. (1979).- Correction of published work.- FC&P 8, 1: 11-12.- <b>FC&#038;P 8-1</b>, p. 11, ID=6297^<b>Topic(s): </b>corrigenda to published work; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Miocene Bad; <b>Geography: </b>Paratethys^[corrections of Miocene (Badenian) scleractinian corals lists printed with uncorrected errors in Papp et al. 1978]^1";
s[1722] = "PIA BERNASCONI M., CORSELLI C., CAROBENE L. (1997).- A bank of the scleractinian coral Cladocora caespitosa in the Pleistocene of the Crati valley (Calabria, Southern Italy): growth versus environmental conditions.- Bolletino della Societa Paleontologica Italiana 36, 1-2: 53-61.- <b>FC&#038;P 29-1</b>, p. 64, ID=7024^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral bank, ecology; Scleractinia Cladocora; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Pleistocene; <b>Geography: </b>Italy, Calabria^This paper deals with a coral bank interbedded in Pleistocene silty sands which outcrop in the Crati valley (Calabria, Southern Italy). The morphometric analysis of several colonies of Cladocora caespitosa (Linnaeus) is based on measurements concerning both the colony and the individual corallites. The significant correlations obtained from a statistical analysis indicate that the regular and unchanged growth of the bioconstructions occurred in quite a dim environment, and a deep infralittoral allocation is also suggested by the associated molluscan fauna. The paleoenvironment suffered a sudden, strong sediment input, correlated to tectonic activity, which caused the burial of the colonies. The re-colonization of the bottom took place while the bathymetric conditions remained unchanged. The definitive burial of the coral bank is marked by a transgressive phase which yielded the deposition of circalittoral clayey sediments. [original abstract]^1";
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s[1723] = "RONIEWICZ E., STOLARSKI J. (1991).- Miocene Scleractinia from Holy Cross Mountains, Poland ; Part 2. Archeocoeniid - astraeid - fungiid fauna.- Acta Geologica Polonica 41, 1: 69-83.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-2</b>, p. 41, ID=3336^<b>Topic(s): </b>revision; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Miocene; <b>Geography: </b>Poland, Carpathian foredeep^A fauna of hermatypic Middle Miocene corals of Korytnica (central Poland) is described and illustrated. A partial revision of Dembinska-Rozkowska (1932) is given.^1";
s[1724] = "CIVITELLI G., CORDA L., MARIOTTI G. (1987).- Lower Miocene spongiolitic facies in Ionian Islands (Greece) and their significance.- Geol. Mediterranean 14, 4: 245-253.- <b>FC&#038;P 18-2</b>, p. 42, ID=2496^<b>Topic(s): </b>spongiolitic facies; Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Miocene L; <b>Geography: </b>Greece, Ionian Isls^^1";
s[1725] = "DULLO W.-C. (1983).- Fossildiagenese im miozanen Leitha-Kalk der Paratethys von Oesterreich: Ein Beispiel fur Faunenverschiebungen durch Diagenese-Unterschiede.- Facies 8: 1-112.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-2</b>, p. 9, ID=0616^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, diagenesis; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Miocene; <b>Geography: </b>Austria^The study includes descriptions of small patch reefs formed by massive branched corals (Porites) and bryozoans as well as their lateral facies sequences. An additional chapter compares with diagenetic effects in Recent and Pleistocene Reefs of Aqaba, Red Sea.^1";
s[1726] = "RIEGL B., PILLER W.E. (2000).- Biostromal Coral Facies - A Miocene example from the Leitha Limestone (Austria) and its actualistic interpretation.- Palaios 15: 300-413.- <b>FC&#038;P 29-1</b>, p. ???, ID=1499^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, biostromes; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Miocene; <b>Geography: </b>Austria^^1";
s[1727] = "MASTANDREA A., MUTO F., NERI C., PAPAZONI C.A., PERRI E., RUSSO F. (2002).- Deep-water coral banks: an example from the &#034;Calcare di Mendicino&#034; (Upper Miocene, Northern Italy).- Facies 47, 1: 27-42.- <b>FC&#038;P 31-2</b>, p. 28, ID=1667^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, deep water; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Miocene; <b>Geography: </b>Italy N^The &#34;Calcare di Mendicino&#34; is a mixed carbonate-siliciclastic informal unit of Miocene (Late Tortonian-Early Messinian), that crops out extensively in the northwestern part of the Calabria. In the Scannelle quarry near Belsito (Cosenza), four stratigraphic sections were studied to define the sedimentological and paleoecological setting. The carbonate body records the development of a deep-water coral bank characterized by a low-diverse community of azooxanthellate scleractinian (Oculina and Dendrophyllia) and stylasterine hydrozoans colonies. Two main stages of bioconstruction development can be distinguished: a thicket and a bank stage. Among the biostromal dwellers the more common are bryozoans, echinoids, benthic foraminifers, gastropods, and bivalves. A higher content of planktonic foraminfers occur in the thicket stage. The coral bank flourished within the aphotic zone, with deep currents loaded with nutrients and siliciclastic sediments.The upper part of the &#34;Calcare di Mendicino&#34; carbonate body has been affected by a pervasive dolomitization destroying almost completely the sedimentary structures and the biofacies. The lower part, the main object of this paper, preserves the microfacies but it experienced a widespread recrystallization obliterating the primary geochemical characteristics. The diagenetic history, partly hidden, reveals three main stages: primary marine with isopachous fibrous cements, deep burial with cavities infilled by sparry calcite, and meteoric-phreatic with dog-tooth cements.^1";
s[1728] = "PERRY C.T. (1996).- Distribution and Abundance of Macroborers in an Upper Miocene Reef System, Mallorca, Spain: Implications for Reef Development and Framework Destruction.- Palaios 11, 1: 40-56.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-2</b>, p. 41, ID=3126^<b>Topic(s):
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</b>reefs, macroborers; macroborers; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Miocene U; <b>Geography: </b>Spain, Mallorca^The
importance of boring organisms within reef environments, as agents of
framework destruction, and thus as controls to rates of reef accretion,
has been widely recognized. Relatively little, however, is known about
variations in the distribution of macroborers (principally sponges,
bivalves and worms), within individual reef systems. The Upper Miocene
reefs of Mallorca present a unique opportunity in which to assess such
distributional variations. Borings are preserved as casts within the
molds of former corals, and these trace fossils typically exhibit
highly characteristic morphologies. Based on the distribution of
different bore morphologies, it has been possible to assess variations
in both the distribution and abundance of individual borers, and the
intensity of boring activity across the reef system. Different parts of
the reef are characterized by different associations of boring
organisms, with the highest diversity of borers, and the most intense
boring activity, observed within corals from the lagoonal facies. The
principal control on distributional patterns appears to have been the
morphology and structure of the reef framebuilders. Massive corals are
always more extensively bored, and typically contain a higher diversity
of boring organisms than branched or platy corals. On a more local
scale, variations in sediment accumulation rates, and degree of
substrate encrustation appear to have exerted some degree of control.
Rates of reef accretion would have been influenced not only by the
abundance of different boring organisms in different parts of the reef,
but on the response of different framebuilders to boring activity.
Platy and branched corals, whilst typically less intensely bored, would
have been more vulnerable to the effects of boring, while massive
corals, which were often extensively bored, were more capable of
surviving such damage. This preservational bias has important
implications for interpreting styles and rates of reef accretion.^1";
s[1729] = "POMAR L. (1991).- Reef geometries, erosion surfaces and
high-frequency sea-level changes, upper Miocene Reef Complex, Mallorca,
Spain.- Sedimentology 38: 243-269.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-1.1</b>, p. 56,
ID=3268^<b>Topic(s): </b>geomorphology, eustacy; reefs; <b>Systematics:
</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Miocene U; <b>Geography: </b>Spain,
Mallorca^The upper Miocene Reef Complex of Mallorca is a 20km
prograding unit which crops out in sea cliffs along the southern side
of the island. These vertical and exceptionally clean outcrops permit:
(i) identification of different facies (lagoon, reef front, reef slope
and open platform) and their geometries and boundaries at different
scales, ranging from metre to kilometre, and (ii) construction of a
6-km-long high-resolution cross-section in the direction of reef
progradation. This cross-section shows vertical shifts of the reefal
facies and erosion surfaces linked to a general progradational pattern
that defines the accretional units. Four hierarchical orders of
magnitude (1-M to 4-M) of accretional units are identified by
consideration of the vertical facies shifts and by which erosion
surfaces are truncated by other erosion surfaces. All these orders show
similar patterns: horizontal beds of lagoonal facies in the upper part
(landward), reefal and slope facies with sigmoidal bedding in the
central part and open-platform facies with subhorizontal bedding in the
lower part (basinwards). The boundaries are erosion surfaces,
horizontal over the lagoon facies, dipping basinwards over the
reef-front facies and connecting basinwards with their correlative
conformities over the reef-slope and open-platform facies. [first
fragment of extensive summary]^1";
s[1730] = "SAINT MARTIN J.-P., ANDRE J.-P. (1992).- Les constructions
coralliennes de la plateforme carbonatee messinienne de Malte
(Mediterranee centrale).- Geologie Mediterraneenne 19, 3: 145-163. [in
French, with English summary].- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 90,
ID=4208^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, coral reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics:
</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Miocene Mess; <b>Geography: </b>Malta^The
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Messinian carbonate platform on the Maltese Island contain a
scleractinian coral reefal unit overlying a basal melobesian buildup
group. The coral assemblage is constituted by only few genera which
display a poorly diversified architecture and growth forms. The buildup
community sequence observed all along the platform shows a slighty
homogenous evolution and, during the same time, a constant association
with rhodophyceae. The corallian reefal unit is overlain by shallow
marine sediments containing ooids and stromatolitic levels which
correspond to final stage of the Messinian platform history.^1";
s[1731] = "PAPP A., CICHA I., SENES J., STEININGER F. (eds) (1978).-
Badenien. Chronostratigraphie und Neostratotypen. Miozan der Zentralen
Paratethys.- Miozan der Zentralen Paratethys 6; 594 pp; Veda,
Bratislava.- <b>FC&#038;P 8-1</b>, p. 12, ID=6298^<b>Topic(s):
</b>stratigraphy, neostratotypes; stratigraphy; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Miocene Bad; <b>Geography:
</b>Paratethys^[stratigraphic monograph; contains also data on
distribution of corals]^1";
s[1732] = "RADWANSKI A., GORKA M., WYSOCKA A. (2006).- Middle Miocene
coralgal facies at Maksymivka near Ternopil (Ukraine): a preliminary
account.- Acta Geologica Polonica 56, 1:
89-103.www.geo.uw.edu.pl/agp/table/pdf/56-1/radwanski.pdf.-
<b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 119, ID=6562^<b>Topic(s): </b>coralgal facies;
coralgal facies; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Miocene
Bad; <b>Geography: </b>Ukraine, Fore-Carpathian Basin^A peculiar
coralgal facies is recognized in the Lviv-Ternopil region, Ukraine,
from the northern shores of the Middle Miocene (Badenian)
Fore-Carpathian Basin. Its complex structure is dominated by algal
buildups composed of interfingering red-algal (lithothamnian) colonies
and blue-green-algal crusts, associated locally with numerous
hermatypic corals (Tarbellastraea reussiana, Porites vindobonarum
prima), either isolated, or overlapping each other. The holes amidst,
and the crevices in, the buildups are filled with coarse bioclastic
sediment (shell-grit), burrowed commonly by crustacean decapods
(alpheid shrimps). The alpheid burrows, filled with coarser or finer
shell-grit, served frequently as taphonomic traps for crustacean
decapods (squat lobsters and crabs) and echinoids. Special attention is
paid to the activity of rock-boring bivalves (Jouannetia semicaudata,
Lithophaga lithophaga) in coralgal buildups and/or in particular coral
colonies, some of which are redeposited, and riddled densely by bivalve
borings. Emphasis is given to the environmental significance of alpheid
shrimps, the tiered burrows of which are recorded in the
Fore-Carpathian Basin for the first time. Crustacean decapods and
echinoids are systematically studied. A comparison of the studied
coralgal facies with others of the Lviv-Ternopil region, and those from
the territory of Poland, indicates their faunistic and biogeographic
identity. [original abstract]^1";
s[1733] = "KERSHAW S., LI GUO, BRAGA J.C. (2005).- A Holocene
coral-algal reef at Mavra Litharia, Gulf of Corinth, Greece: structure,
history, and applications in relative sea-level change.- Marine Geology
215, 3-4: 171-192.- <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 84, ID=1324^<b>Topic(s):
</b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria algae; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Holocene; <b>Geography: </b>Greece^A Holocene
coral-algal reef at Mavra Litharia, south-central coast ofGulf of
Corinth, Greece, is exposed from ca. 2 to 9.3 m above sea levelon an
uplifting footwall associated with the Eliki Fault. The reef
lackssea-level-critical species but its coralline algal assemblage
indicates a ca.10m water depth. Reef-frame components date from
9280–8730 yearsBP to 6343–5993 BP, so the reef frame grew between ca
10,000 and6,000 years BP. The youngest dated shells (1860–305 years BP)
fromthe site are accessory organisms collected from the lowest 2m
outcrop,one of which (Dendropoma) grew at sea level {Stiros, S.C.
andPirazzoli, P., 1998. Late Quarternary coastal changes in the Gulf
ofCorinth, Greece: tectonics, earthquake, archaeology. Guidebook for
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theGulf of Corinth Field Trip, Patras University, Greece, Patras,
September14-16, 1998}. Reef history has four phases: a) growth and
lithificationof reef; b) development of smooth-walled dissolution pipes
and caves inthe reef; c) colonisation of dissolution surfaces by Mn-Fe
crusts (thatmay be bacterially formed), barnacles, serpulid worms, and
rock-boringbivalves; and d) uplift to present position where much of
the reef iseroded. Sea-level history after 11,500 years BP, when rising
post-glacialsea level overtopped the Rio sill and returned the Gulf of
Corinth to amarine environment, is reconstructed. Calculations of
interplay betweensea-level rise and tectonic uplift suggest that
between 11,500 and 10,000years BP sea level rose very quickly,
associated with deglaciation at theclose of the Younger Dryas, MWP-1B,
at a maximum of 25.6 mm/year(broadly consistent with other studies),
then slowed to ca. 4.4 mm/yearuntil 6000 years BP when sea level was
ca. 3 m below modern, afterwhich sea level rose at ca. 0,5 mm/year to
modern day. Tectonic upliftrate of maximum 3 mm/year, slower than
sea.level rise, means that thereef could not catch up to sea level
until recent times.^1";
s[1734] = "VACELET J., URIZ M.J. (1991).- Deficient spiculation in a
new species of Merlia (Merliida, Demospongiae) from the Balearic
Islands.- Fossil and Recent Sponges [J. Reitner &#038; H. Keupp (eds)]:
170-178; Springer-Verlag, Berlin.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-1.1</b>, p. 60,
ID=6818^<b>Topic(s): </b>skeletal structure; Porifera, Demospongiae;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Demospongiae; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Spain, Baleares^[siliceous spicules are
inconstant features of living calcified demosponges and may have been
present also in their fossil representatives]^1";
s[1735] = "BARRIER P., DI GERONIMO I., ZIBROWIUS H., RAISSON F.
(1990).- Faune senegalienne du paleoescarpement du Capo Vaticano
(Calabre meridionale). Implications neotectoniques.- Atti del quarto
simposio di ecologia e paleoecologia della communita bentoniche,
Sorrento (1-5 nov. 1988). Torino; Museo regionale di Scienze naturali:
511-526.- <b>FC&#038;P 20-1.1</b>, p. 21, ID=2807^<b>Topic(s):
</b>eustacy; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Quaternary;
<b>Geography: </b>Italy, Calabria^^1";
s[1736] = "FIRTH C., STEWART I., MCGUIRE W.J., KERSHAW S., VTTA-FINZI
C. (1996).- Coastal elevation changes in eastern Sicily: implications
for volcano instability at Mount Etna.- Geological Society of London
Special Publication 110 [McGuire W.J., Jones A.P. &#038; Neuberg J.
(eds): Volcano Instability on the Earth and other planets]: 153-167.-
<b>FC&#038;P 25-1</b>, p. 11, ID=2998^<b>Topic(s): </b>geomorphology,
coastal instability; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Quaternary; <b>Geography: </b>Italy, Sicily^The eastern flank of
Mount Etna, Sicily has been recognized as being unstable, and three
contrasting models have been proposed to account for this phenomenon,
these being deep-seated spreading, shallow sliding and tectonic block
movements. These models are examined by making reference to the rates
and patterns of crustal movement along the eastern coastline of Sicily
as determined from palaeoshoreline data. The south-eastern coastline of
Sicily (Portopalo to Catania) provides no evidence of Holocene
emergence. In contrast the volcanic coastline (Catania to Capo Schiso)
and the northeastern shoreline (Taormina to Milazzo) display widespread
evidence of coastal emergence. Radiocarbon dated remains indicate that
both the volcano and northeastern Sicily have been uplifted at a rate
exceeding 1.5mm per annum during Holocene times, although more recent
rates of uplift may have been greater. The pattern of uplift suggests
that the northeastern coastline of Sicily, including the volcanic
edifice, is apparently uplifting as a coherent unit, with superficial
flank movements being superimposed on a regionally uplifting
sub-volcanic basement. [original abstract]^1";
s[1737] = "PAPOYAN A.S. (1978).- Nekotorye dannye o skeletnom
veshchestve korallov Armyanskoy SSR [data about the skeletal substance
of corals of the Armenian SSR].- Izvestiya Akademii Nauk Armyanskoy
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SSR, Nauki o Zemle 2: 3-7.- <b>FC&#038;P 8-1</b>, p. 53, ID=0226^<b>Topic(s): </b>skeletal mineralogy; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>Armenia^^1";
s[1738] = "CHESHMEDJIEVA V.L. (1981).- Anthozoa.- Les fossiles de Bulgarie, t.V. -Cretace superieur. Grandes Foranrinifferes, Anthozoaires, Gasteropodes, Bivalvia. Ed. de l&#039;Acad. Bulg. des. sc., Sofia &#47; 5-11.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-1.2</b>, p. 8, ID=0885^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>Bulgaria^^1";
s[1739] = "GRABNER E. (1985).- Grundzuege einer ostalpinen Volksmedizin.- Sitzber. Oesterr. Akad. Wiss., philos.-hist. Kl. 457: 1-289. [in German: outline of folk medicine in Eastern Alps].- <b>FC&#038;P 24-1</b>, p. 60, ID=4471^<b>Topic(s): </b>folk medicine; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>Alps E^In einem Kapitel der Arbeit wird wird ueber die Verwendung der roten Edelkoralle Corallium rubrum als Schutz- und Heilmittel berichtet. Ihr Wirkungsbereich ist sehr weit gespannt: Abwehr von Unheil (Blitz und Gewitter) und magischen Gefahren (boese Geister und boesen Blick), aber vor allem auch als Heilmittel bei verschiedensten Krankheiten, Epilepsie, Blutarmut. In dieser Funktion wurden vielfach Korallenaste an Halsketten getragen. So findet sich denn auch das Korallenastchen als Kinderamulett auf vielen Bildwerken des Spaetmittelalters dargestellt. Erste Nachrichten ueber das Tragen von Korallen als geheimnisvolles Abwehrmittel finden sich bereits bei Plinius d.A. (1. Jahrh. n. Chr), der dies von den Indern berichtet.^1";
s[1740] = "MIHALY S. (1981).- Hungarian literature on fossil Anthozoa.- FC&P 10, 2: 33-60.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-2</b>, p. 33, ID=6074^<b>Topic(s): </b>bibliography; corals bibliography; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>Hungary^The bibliography presented herewith includes data and references concerning fossil corals from Hungary; an exhaustive material published in geological and palaeontological works up to 1978. * The author has thought it advisable to give, in addition to conventional librarian data, lists of species as well. * On the one hand, these are indicative of the composition of the coral fauna, on the other hand, they are quick in being informative in the service of coral specialists, whenever they may need information on references, in Hungarian works, to single species. The lists of references have been grouped by geological ages. [original introductory part]^1";
s[1741] = "CHESHMEDJIEVA V.L. (1987).- Tzankovichaetetes fischeri gen.n., sp.n., du Turonien superieur a l&#039;ouest du village de Ljalinci (Tran, SO de la Bulgarie).- C.R. Acad. Bulg. Sci. 40, 3: 71-73.- <b>FC&#038;P 20-2</b>, p. 33, ID=2895^<b>Topic(s): </b>; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Chaetetida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>Bulgaria^Dans cette publication on donne la description de l&#039;espece Tzankovichaetetes fischeri gen.n., sp.n.^1";
s[1742] = "MANUTSOGLU E., SOUJON A., REITNER J., DORNSIEPEN U.F. (1995).- Relikte lithistider Demospongiae aus der metamorphen Plattenkalk-Serie der Insel Kreta (Griechenland) und ihre palaobathymetrische Bedeutung.- Neues Jahrbuch fuer Geologie und Palaeontologie, Monatshefte 1995, 4: 235-247. [in German, with English abstract].- <b>FC&#038;P 24-2</b>, p. 91, ID=4597^<b>Topic(s): </b>bathymetry; Porifera Demospongia; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Demospongiae; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>Greece, Crete^The discovery of extended colonies of lithistid demosponges in the upper parts of the chert-bearing metamorphic platy limestones (Plattenkalk) in the Ida mountains on Crete island allows to conclude on their sedimentary depositional conditions. According to the spreading maximum of these types of silicosponges, the water depth under which they evolved has probably not exceeded 300-400m. We suggest a sedimentary regime settled on the margin of the carbonate platform at the transition to the slope. Further on the porifera do give a hint on
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the origin of at least parts of the large-scale chert deposits in the
Plattenkalk Series of the external Hellenides.^1";
s[1743] = "BALTRES A. (1973).- Inventarul hydrozoarelor si
chaetetidelor din Romania [inventaire des Hydrozoaires et des
Chaetetides de Roumanie].- Inst. Geol. Dari Seama Sedintelor, Roman 59,
3: 5-38.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 46, ID=5184^<b>Topic(s):
</b>distribution; Hydrozoa, Chaetetida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria
Porifera; Hydrozoa Chaetetida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography:
</b>Romania^^1";
s[1744] = "MORYCOWA E. (2009).- Koralowce Scleractinia z wapieni
egzotykowych typu sztramberskiego polskich Karpat zewnetrznych.
[Scleractinian corals from Stramberk-type limestones of the Polish
Outer Carpathians; in Polish].- Geologia 34, 3/1: 129-137.-
<b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 100, ID=6523^<b>Topic(s): </b>exotics in
flysch; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>Poland, Carpathians^^1";
s[1745] = "GRUBIC A. (1983).- Sphaeractinia poljaki Grubic sa
Prokletija. [Sphaeractinia of poljaki Grubic from Prokletije; in
Serbian with English summary].- Vesnik Zavoda geol. geofiz. istraz. 41:
167-170; Beograd.- <b>FC&#038;P 14-2</b>, p. 25, ID=6712^<b>Topic(s):
</b>; Scleractinia Sphaeractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>???; <b>Geography: </b>Dinaric Mts,
Prokletije^^1";
s[1746] = "OEKENTORP K. (2006).- Alexander von Schouppe.- FC&P 34:
116-120.- <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 116, ID=7255^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biographical; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^[list of coral papers by von Schouppé; attached is
his portrait and a list of his biographical notes]^1";
s[1747] = "GRUBIC A. (1983).- Rezultati paleontoloskih i
biostratigrafskih ispitivanja sferaktinida iz Srbije i Crne Gore
[results of palaeontological and biostratigraphic study of
Sphaeractiniids from Serbia and Montenegro; in Serbian, with English
summary].- Rasprave Zavoda geol. geofiz. istraz. 21: 1-51; Beograd.-
<b>FC&#038;P 14-2</b>, p. 25, ID=6711^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia
Sphaeractiniidae; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>???; <b>Geography: </b>Montenegro^^1";
s[1748] = "HUBMANN B. (1996).- Einige pathologische Befunde an
favositiden und heliolitiden Korallen des Grazer Palaeozoikums.- Mitt.
Abt. Geol. und Palaeont. Landesmuseum Joanneum 54: 113-135.-
<b>FC&#038;P 25-2</b>, p. 37, ID=3117^<b>Topic(s): </b>pathologies;
Tabulata, Heliolitida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata
Heliolitida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>Austria,
Styria^Pathologic phenomena on corals of the Graz Paleozoic were not
mentioned so far. Current studies on tabulate corals stored in the
collections of the Institute for Geology and Paleontology at the Graz
University and newly collected specimens show that pathologic symptoms
are no exceptional features.^1";
s[1749] = "FLUGEL E., FLUGEL-KAHLER E. (1980).- Algen aus den Kalken
der Trogkofelschichten der Karnischen Alpen.- Carinthia II, Sonderh.
36: 113-182; Klagenfurt.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 26,
ID=5907^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Algae reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>algae;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>Alps, Carnic^^1";
s[1750] = "SENOWBARI-DARYAN B. (1978).- Ein neuer Fundpunkt von
Placklesia multipora Bilgütay aus den Koessener Schichten des
Feichtensteins bei Hintersee (Salzburg, Oesterreich).- Mitt. Ges. Geol.
Bergbaustud. Oesterr. 25: 198-203; Wien.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 27,
ID=5914^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Algae; <b>Systematics: </b>algae;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Koessen beds; <b>Geography: </b>Alps N^^1";
s[1751] = "MEYER R.K.F. (1994).-&#039;Moosburg 4&#034;, die erste
Kernbohrung durch den Malm unter der bayerischen Molasse.- Erlanger
geologische Abhandlungen 123: 51-81. [in German, with English
abstract].- <b>FC&#038;P 24-2</b>, p. 79, ID=4558^<b>Topic(s):
</b>geography, reefs; geology; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
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</b>; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Bavaria^The drill hole Moosburg 4
intersected 985m of Tertiary and Cretaceous sediments followed by 134m
of Purbeck-facies and the whole of the Malm with a thickness of 453m
wich was cored through-out. The Malm alpha and beta (Oxfordian, 67m
thick) an the Malm gamma (Lower Kimmeridgian, 30-35m thick) underneath
the Molasse could be compared bed by bed with the equivalent beds in
the Franconian Alb and their identical development could be shown in
detail. The individual marl beds of the Malm gamma in particular could
be traced in similar thickness over a distance of 100km thus reflecting
the very quiet depositional conditions on the southern Bavarian
platform. The sponge limestones and dolomites of the Malm delta/epsilon
(Middle/Upper Kimmeridgian) show a similar thicknesses in both areas of
approximately 100m (here a leveling out of the relief by shallowing of
the sea occurred at the boundary between Malm delta/epsilon). Two
sections, one from Neuburg to Ampfing (fig. 9), the other from Anzing
to Giftthal (fig. 10), however, show the variable facies developments
in the platy limestones and the shallow water reefs of the Malm zeta
(Tithonian). The microfacies proves an increasing constriction of the
sea basin beginning at different points in time in the individual
basins and reaching its climax in the evolution of the saline facies of
the Purbeck. Without a sharp boundary the partly fossil-rich limestones
of the Upper Malm pass into the fossil-free limestones and dolomites of
the Purbeck with its characteristic dark &#034;tonflaser&#034; texture.
Oolites, evaporitic laminites and solution breccias are interspersed
throughout. In the Moosburg area a clear subdivision into a lower
oolitic and an upper breccia bearing Purbeck is absent.^1";
s[1752] = "MOOSLEITNER G. (1995).- Das Rotelwand-Riff und seine
Umgebung.- Fossilien 4: 230 ff. [in German].- <b>FC&#038;P 24-2</b>, p.
102, ID=4613^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, ecology; reefs; <b>Systematics:
</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>Austria?, Rotelwand^^1";
s[1753] = "SOTAK J., LINTNEROVA O. (1994).- Diagenesis of the Veterlin
reef complex (Male Karpaty Mts., Western Carpathians): isotope
geochemistry, cathodoluminescence, and fluid inclusion data.- Geologica
carpathica 45, 4: 239-254.- <b>FC&#038;P 24-2</b>, p. 107,
ID=4620^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef complexes, stable isotopes; reef complex,
stable isotopes; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>???;
<b>Geography: </b>Slovakia, Carpathians^The void structures of the
Veterlin Limestone are cemented by radiaxial fibrous calcite (RFC),
which originated by transformation from the original metastable forms
of carbonate. In the transmitted light, the cement of the remaining
pores is shaped as blade and blocky pseudospar, while under
cathodoluminescence it is structured as zonal luminescent scalenohedral
calcite (SHC) and dull euhedral calcite (EHC). Nucleation of neomorphic
pseudospar on crystals of predate high-Mg cement occurred in conditions
of relatively shallow burial. Saddle dolomite is an another product of
the burial diagenesis. Seawater values of &#948;18O (-1.2 to -4.5‰) and
&#948;13C (+1.5 to +4.1‰) or marine values influenced by mixing (values
with a wider distribution of &#948;13C) are characteristic for isotopic
composition of cements in the Veterlin Limestone. The final generation
of cements (blocky pseudospar BPS) shows the influence of burial fluids
with depletion of &#948;18O (-6 to -9‰) and preservation of positive
values of &#948;13C (marine burial trend). The calculated isotopic
temperatures from cements ranged between 18 to 60 ˚C. Homogenization
temperatures of fluid inclusions are not consistent with
crystallization temperatures of the burial cement, in accordance to
their reequilibration under overheating and neomorphism. The Th of the
fluid inclusions (155 - 350 ˚C) probably correspond to the
peak-temperature conditions of the Veterlin Limestone, which is also
partly the same as that obtained from the CAI of conodonts (110 - 200
˚C). The presented diagenetic (cementation) model reflects more really
our knowledge about the depositional conditions and also spatial
distribution of facies in the Veterlin reef complex.^1";
s[1754] = "BERNIER P., GAILLARD C. (1980).- Bioconstructions du Jura
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meridional.- Geobios Mem. special 4 [26th Geol. Congress (Paris)
Guidebook; excursion 140C (Paleoenvironnements et bioconstructions
d&#039;Europe occidentale)]: 55-75.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-2</b>, p. 13,
ID=5863^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>Jura Mts^^1";
s[1755] = "BODA J. (1964).- Catalogue Originalium Fossilium Hungariae.
Pars Zoologica.- Magy. All. Foldt. Int. Budapest: 3-229.- <b>FC&#038;P
10-1</b>, p. 30, ID=5937^<b>Topic(s): </b>; fossil types;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography:
</b>Hungary^[the Catalogue with abstracts in four languages (English,
French, German and Russian) contains the data of coral originals from
Hungary up to 1960; it gives the name of types, stratigraphic and age
data, localities, title of publications and their present place of
occurrence; to our great regret many of the types were lost, however in
such cases the title of their publication is indicated; the Catalogue
includes the data of 2 Hydrozoa (Triassic) and 99 Anthozoa species (10
Carboniferous, 5 Permian, 10 Triassic, 6 Jurassic, 30 Cretaceous, 24
Eocene, 8 Oligocene and 4 Miocene)]^1";
s[1756] = "BOSELLINI A., LOBITZER H., BRANDNER R., RESCH W.,
CASTELLARIN A. (1980).- The complex basins of the Calcareous Alps and
palaeo-margins.- Abhandlungen der Geologischen Bundesanstalt 34 [Field
Guide of the 26th CGI]: 287-325.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-2</b>, p. 10,
ID=6045^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; geology, reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>Alps^field guide of the 26th
CGI^1";
s[1757] = "KUZMICHEVA E.I. (1972).- Nouvelles données sur
l&#039;écologie des Scléractinies du Crétacé inférieur de Crimée, du
Petit Caucase et de l&#039;Asie centrale. [en russe] .- Biulleten
Moskovskogo Obshchestva Ispytateley Prirody, Otdel Geologicheskiy 47,
6: 112-120.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 44, ID=5169^<b>Topic(s):
</b>ecology; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous L; <b>Geography: </b>Crimea, Caucasus,
Central Asia^^1";
s[1758] = "GELDSETZER H.J., JAMES N.P., TEBUTT G.E. (eds) (1988).-
Reefs: Canada and Adjacent Areas.- Canadian Association of Petroleum
Geologists Memoir 13.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-2.1</b>, p. 40,
ID=2765^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>fossil; <b>Geography: </b>Canada^Although this
volume does not contain taxonomic studies of stromatoporoids, their
paleoecological role is discussed in many of its papers.^1";
s[1759] = "DEBRENNE F., WOOD R. (1990).- A new Cambrian sphinctozoan
sponge from North America, its relationship to archaeocyaths and the
nature of early sphinctozoans.- Geol. Mag. 127, 5: 435-443.-
<b>FC&#038;P 20-1.1</b>, p. 71, ID=2856^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Porifera,
Sphinctozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Sphinctozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian; <b>Geography: </b>America N^A new early
Cambrian sponge of sphinctozoan organization named Polythalamia
americana nov. gen. et sp. is described from Nevada and Alaska, USA. P.
americana nov. gen. et sp. shows little resemblance to other Cambrian
reported sphinctozoans, but is similar to late Palaeozoic to early
Mesozoic forms from Europe and Asia, e.g. Stylothalamia and
Amblysiphonella. The polyphyletic origin of sphinctozoans based upon
spicule criteria from younger examples is therefore corroborated by the
varied morphology and clearly widespread palaeogeographic distribution
of Cambrian forms, which were hitherto recognized only from Australia.
P. americana nov. gen. et sp. possesses a relatively small, globular
multi-chambered calcareous skeleton, with thin but densely perforate
walls and a central retrosiphonate, perforate spongocoel. The skeleton
is composed of an irregular rnicrostructure of unknown, but probable
calcitic, original mineralogy. There are no spicules or primary
internal structures, but secondary vesicular filling tissue is present.
The pore organization, however, is directly comparable to
archaeocyaths, e.g. coscinocyathines, and this character is taken to be
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the only synapomorphy available for taxonomic and phylogenetic
purposes. Indeed, P. americana nov. gen. et sp. is closely associated
with a diverse archaeocyath assemblage and draws attention to
morphological similarities between some archaeocyaths and
sphinctozoans, thus questioning the criteria at present used to
distinguish between these groups. Accorsingly, a list of nomenclatural
synonymies is given to aid comparison. Coscinocyathine archaeocyaths
possess chambered juvenile stages and P. americana nov. gen. et sp. is
suggested to represent an aspiculate lineage of sphinctozoan grade
which may be derived from forms such as Clathricoscinus by neoteny. It
appears that at least three clades of sphinctozoan-grade calcified
sponges were present by end of early Cambrian time and their occurrence
in association with island arcs of the palaeopacific rim is
confirmed.^1";
s[1760] = "ANSTEY R.L., CHASE T.L. (1974).- Geographic diversity of
late Ordovician corals and bryozoans in North America.- Journal of
Paleontology 48, 6: 1141-1148.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 29,
ID=5092^<b>Topic(s): </b>biodiversity; Anthozoa Bryozoa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician
U; <b>Geography: </b>America N^^1";
s[1761] = "JULL R.K. (1976).- Review of some species of Favistina,
Nyctopora and Calapoecia (Ordovician corals from North America).-
Geological Magazine 113: 457-467.- <b>FC&#038;P 8-1</b>, p. 54,
ID=5496^<b>Topic(s): </b>revision; corals; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician; <b>Geography:
</b>America N^Material from the H.A. Nicholson&#039;s collection,
University of Aberdeen, provides information on three of
Nicholson&#039;s species. Syntypes of Favistina calicina are described
and the lectotype designated. Topotypes of Nyctopora billingsii are
compared with an earlier description of the type thin sections.
Columnopora cribriformis is considered synonymous with Calapoecia
huronensis Billings, itself a poorly understood species; redescription
of the type of the latter species shows it to be separate from C.
canadensis Billings. Calapoecia ungava Cox is reinterpreted with a
lectotype designated, and Nicholson&#039;s material is placed with this
species. All specimens are from eastern North America and of Upper
Ordovician age excluding the Middle Ordovician N. billingsii and G.
canadensis. [original summary]^1";
s[1762] = "ELIAS R.J. (1984).- Paleobiologic significance of fossulae
in North American Late Ordovician solitary rugose corals.- Paleobiology
10: 102-114.- <b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p. 45, ID=0958^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biology; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician U; <b>Geography: </b>America N^^1";
s[1763] = "ELIAS R.J. (1984).- Paleobiology of solitary rugose corals,
late Ordovician of North America.- Palaeontographica Americana 54:
533-537 [Oliver W. A. Jr et al. (eds): Recent advances in the
paleobiology and geology of the Cnidaria: Proceedings of the 4th
International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria].- <b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p.
45, ID=0959^<b>Topic(s): </b>biology; Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician U; <b>Geography:
</b>America N^^1";
s[1764] = "ELIAS R.J., ZEILSTRA R.G., BAYER T.N. (1988).-
Paleoenvironmental reconstruction based on horn corals, with an example
from the Late Ordovician of North America.- Palaios 03: 22-34.-
<b>FC&#038;P 17-2</b>, p. 26, ID=2178^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology; Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician
U; <b>Geography: </b>America N^^1";
s[1765] = "ELIAS R.J. (1991).- Environmental cycles and bioevents in
the Upper Ordovician Red River-Stony Mountain solitary coral province
of North America.- Papers of geological Survey Canada 20, 9 [Barnes
C.R. &#038; Williams S.H. (eds): Advances in Ordovician Geology]:
205-211.- <b>FC&#038;P 20-2</b>, p. 47, ID=2901^<b>Topic(s):
</b>geohistory, geography; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
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Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician U; <b>Geography: </b>America
N^Stratigraphic sequences within the Red River-Stony Mountain Province
record two major environmental cycles in a vast area of epicontinental
seas. The Red River Cycle began with a transgressive phase in the
middle Edenian that reached its maximum in the early Maysvillian, and
was followed by a regressive phase during the later Maysvillian and
early Richmondian. The transgressive phase of the Stony Mountain Cycle
reached its peak in the middle Richmondian, and was followed by a
regressive phase during the later Richmondian and Gamachian. In
general, the greatest water depth and most open marine conditions were
attained during the first cycle, and seas were shallowest and most
restricted toward the end of the second cycle. Recognition of the
transgressive maxima, when deposition was most widespread, permits
chronostratigraphic correlation throughout the province (and likely
beyond). Bioevents involving evolution and dispersion of solitary
rugose corals in the Red River-Stony Mountain Province, as well as
fluctuations in the relative abundance taxa, were closely related to
changes in water depth and degree of environmental restriction during
the two cycles. The first major evolutionary event took place during
the transgressive maximum of the Red River Cycle, when water depth in
some areas exceeded the limit for corals and they were confined to
basin margins and structural highs. The second occurred at the end of
the Red River regressive phase, when most areas became inhospitable and
corals were restricted to the centres of cratonic interior basins and
to cratonic margin areas of the province. Corals became widely
dispersed during the subsequent transgressive phase of the Stony
Mountain Cycle. Late in the regressive phase of that cycle, taxa were
introduced from outside the red River-Stony Mountain Province, and the
endemic corals became extinct.^1";
s[1766] = "ELIAS R.J. (1979).- Late Upper Ordovician solitary rugose
corals of eastern North America.- Cincinnati University, unpublished
Ph.D. dissertation, 514 pp.- <b>FC&#038;P 8-2</b>, p. 28,
ID=5693^<b>Topic(s): </b>solitary; Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician U; <b>Geography:
</b>America N^[unpublished Ph.D. Thesis]^1";
s[1767] = "ELIAS R.J. (2010).- Stability strategies and hydrodynamic
behavior of liberosessile solitary rugose corals (Ordovician; Red
River-Stony Mountain Province, North America).- Palaeoworld 19, 3-4:
368-373.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 53, ID=6437^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology,
stability strategies; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician U; <b>Geography: </b>America N^In the
Late Ordovician Red River-Stony Mountain Province of North America,
four closely related genera of solitary rugose corals are represented
exclusively by liberosessile species: Salvadorea, Grewingkia,
Deiracorallium, and Lobocorallium. These rugosans benefitted from
innovative and in some cases unique strategies involving corallum form,
which improved stability with respect to the substrate and currents,
and took advantage of water flow during life. Trochoid form was a
compromise for ensuring adequate stabilization of the corallum by
sediment, while keeping the calice rim sufficiently elevated above the
substrate. In life orientation with the convex cardinal side of the
corallum facing down, triangulate and trilobate cross-sectional shapes
offered resistance to lateral tipping or rotation. Depressed coralla
resisted gravity-induced subsidence or tilting. With the convex side
facing downcurrent, the streamlined shape of compressed and triangulate
forms improved stability by reducing drag. Trilobate form may have had
a drag-reducing &#034;splitter plate&#034; effect. Strategies for drag
reduction were especially beneficial for corals inhabiting relatively
high-energy environments, but the greatest significance may have been
in reducing fatalities due to dislodgement during storms. The
hydrodynamic behavior of coralla in life position, especially if
leaning downcurrent, resulted in beneficial water flow. Vortices
ascending from the substrate on the downcurrent side provided the polyp
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with water drawn from both the mainstream and the substrate surface.
Such circulation facilitated feeding, enhanced the quantity and variety
of food, and delivered other necessary substances. Wastes and gametes
could be effectively expelled from the polyp and removed downcurrent
without entrainment into the food-bearing flow. Functional analysis of
the fascinating range of corallum forms in the Red River-Stony Mountain
Province provides insight into paleobiology and paleoecology, which is
applicable to many Paleozoic solitary rugosans.^1";
s[1768] = "ELIAS R.J. (1995).- Origin and relationship of the Late
Ordovician Red River-Stony Mountain and Richmond solitary rugose coral
provinces in North America.- Ordovician Odyssey: Short Papers for the
Seventh International Symposium on the Ordovician System [J.D. Cooper,
ML. Droser &#038; S.C. Finney (eds.); Pacific Section of Society for
Sedimentary Geology (SEPM), Book 77]: 85-88.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-2</b>, p.
4, ID=6878^<b>Topic(s): </b>biogeography; Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician U; <b>Geography:
</b>America N^^1";
s[1769] = "ELIAS R.J. (1989).- Extinctions and origins of solitary
rugose corals, latest Ordovician to earliest Silurian in North
America.- Mem. Ass. Australas. Palaeontols 8 [Jell P. A. &#038; Pickett
J. W. (eds): Fossil Cnidaria 5 (Proceedings of the Fifth International
Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria including Archaeocyatha and
Spongiomorphs)]: 319-326.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 14,
ID=2550^<b>Topic(s): </b>extinctions, origins; Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician U &#47; Silurian
L; <b>Geography: </b>America N^^1";
s[1770] = "McLEAN R.A. (1997).- Rugose coral faunas.- In: B.S. Norford:
Correlation chart and biostratigraphy of the Silurian rocks of Canada.,
International Union of Geological Sciences Publication 35: 16-19,
66-67.- <b>FC&#038;P 28-1</b>, p. 9, ID=3950^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biostratigraphy; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>Canada^^1";
s[1771] = "WATKINS R. (2000).- Corallite size and spacing as an aspect
of niche-partitioning in tabulate corals of Silurian reefs, Racine
Formation, North America.- Lethaia 33, 1: 55-63. [?].- <b>FC&#038;P
29-1</b>, p. 61, ID=1468^<b>Topic(s): </b>niche-partitioning; Tabulata,
ecology; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>America N^Tabulate corals are common in
reefs of the Silurian (Wenlockian) Racine Formation in Wisconsin and
Illinois, North America. Variation in size and spacing of corallites in
this fauna represents an aspect of niche-partitioning that is probably
related to feeding. Corallite morphospace, represented by a plot of
corallite diameter versus number of corallites per square cm, is
characteristically partitioned among favositines, alveolitines,
halysitines, syringoporids, and heliolitines, usually with minimal
overlap between these major taxonomic groups. Within all groups except
alveolitines, morphospace occupied by each major taxon is partitioned
further between forms with small corallites and forms with larger
corallites. This is probably related to differences in feeding, with
larger corallite forms specializing in tentacular capture of larger
prey, and smaller corallite forms specializing in smaller prey
involving capture by cilia-directed sheets of mucus as well as by
tentacles. Feeding-based differences among tabulates augmented
niche-partitioning effected by colony form and relation to substrate.
Cerioid, cateniform, coenenchymal, and fasciculate colony types in the
Racine fauna were primarily adapted to a soft substrate. Ragged edges
of colonies indicate growth during episodic sedimentation and colonies
were partially buried during life. Most tabulates are scattered through
wackstone and packstone and were not major contributors to reef growth.
[original abstract]^1";
s[1772] = "YOUNG G.A. (1997).- Tabulate coral faunas.- In: B.S. Norford
(ed.): Correlation Chart and Biostratigraphy of the Silurian Rocks of
Canada. International Union of Geological Sciences, Publication No. 35:
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19-22, 67.- <b>FC&#038;P 28-1</b>, p. 11, ID=3953^<b>Topic(s):
</b>distribution; Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>Canada^^1";
s[1773] = "OLIVER W.A.jr, PEDDER A.E.H. (1979).- Biogeography of Late
Silurian and Devonian rugose corals in North America.- Historical
biogeography, plate tectonics and the changing environment [Gray J.
&#038; Boucot A. J. (eds); Oregon State University Press]: 131-145.-
<b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 32, ID=0252^<b>Topic(s): </b>biogeography;
Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Silurian Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>America N^Includes 36 tables
of generic distribution data and maps illustrating a stage by stage
analysis of the fluctuating provincialism between eastern and western
North America.^1";
s[1774] = "PLUSQUELLEC Y. (2006).- Révision de Hadrophyllum orbignyi
Milne-Edwards &#038; Haime, 1850 (Coelenterata, Rugosa) du Dévonien
d&#039;Amerique du Nord et discussion sur la systématique des
Hadrophyllidae.- Geodiversitas 28, 2: 199-226.- <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p.
35, ID=1238^<b>Topic(s): </b>revision; Rugosa, Hadrophyllum;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian;
<b>Geography: </b>America N^The revision of the types and
&#34;topotypes&#34; of Hadrophyllum orbignyi Milne-Edwards &#038;
Haime, 1850 brings new data on this species and on the genus
Hadrophyllum. The type species, H. orbignyi, is known from the Eifelian
(costatus-kokelianus conodont zones) of Eastern Americas Realm. A
lectotype is selected in the original material. A detailed study of the
morphology shows important variations concerning the shape of the
corallum, the length of the cardinal septum, the interseptal ridges and
the fossuloids. The septal apparatus consists of costosepta, it is why
the &#34;epitheca&#34; is lacking. The corallum is massive, no
dissepiments nor tabulae, and the wall is septothecal. The fibrous
nature of the septa is pointed out. The polyp enclosed widely the
corallum; H. orbignyi was capable of automobility. The synonymy of the
genus is reviewed; only two species can be referred to it, the type
species and H. asturicum. The systematics of the
&#34;Hadrophyllidae&#34; is revised, especially the Weyer&#39;s one
(1975) and two new sub-families, the Hadrophyllinae and the
Microcyclinae n. subfam., are erected.^1";
s[1775] = "McLEAN R.A., SORAUF J.E. (1989).- The distribution of rugose
corals in Frasnian outcrop sequences of North America.- Canadian
Society of Petroleum Geologists, Memoir 14 [McMillan N. J. et al.
(eds): Devonian of the World], v. 3: 379-396.- <b>FC&#038;P 18-1</b>,
p. 20, ID=2216^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy; Rugosa, stratigraphy;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian
Fra; <b>Geography: </b>America N^^1";
s[1776] = "OLIVER W.A.jr, PEDDER A.E.H. (1989).- Origins, migrations,
and extinctions of Devonian Rugosa on the North American Plate.- Mem.
Ass. Australas. Palaeontols 8 [Jell P. A. &#038; Pickett J. W. (eds):
Fossil Cnidaria 5 (Proceedings of the Fifth International Symposium on
Fossil Cnidaria including Archaeocyatha and Spongiomorphs)]: 231-237.-
<b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 13, ID=2541^<b>Topic(s): </b>biohistory;
Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>N American plate^^1";
s[1777] = "FAGERSTROM J.A. (1983).- Fieldguide to North American
Stromatoporoid Collecting Localities Part II: Devonian of Ontario,
Michigan, and Ohio.- Department of Geology, University of
Nebraska-Lincoln, 11-19.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 48,
ID=0518^<b>Topic(s): </b>sampling sites; stroms; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian;
<b>Geography: </b>America N^^1";
s[1778] = "FAGERSTROM J.A. (1981).- Stromatoporoid niche variation and
diversity in Devonian reef and biostromal communities in Ontario, New
York and Indiana.- Geological Society of America, Abstracts with
Programs 13: 277.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 48, ID=0521^<b>Topic(s):
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</b>ecology; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>America N^^1";
s[1779] = "STOCK C.W., BURRY-STOCK J.A. (2004).- New data reinforce the conclusion that the inter-realm barrier in North America was selectively breached by the stromatoporoid Habrostroma centrotum during the Lochovian Age (Early Devonian).- Geological Society of America, Abstracts with Programs 36, 5: 91-92.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-2</b>, p. 43, ID=1200^<b>Topic(s): </b>biogeography; stroms, Habrostroma; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Lochk; <b>Geography: </b>America N^^1";
s[1780] = "STOCK C.W. (1997).- Paleobiogeographical range of North American Devonian stromatoporoids: roles of global and regional controls.- Boletin de la Real Sociedad Espanola de Historia Natural, Seccion Geologica 92, 1/4: 281-288.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-2</b>, p. 31, ID=3720^<b>Topic(s): </b>biogeography; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>America N^The paleobiogeograpbic distribution of stromatoporoids in North America during the Devonian displays a progressively westward retreat in the Eastern most occurrences of the group throughout most of the period. When viewed in paleogeographic terms, this Recent westward retreat represents a Devonian northward and equatorward retreat. It is concluded that during the Early Devonian eustatic sea level was the major factor controlling stromatoporoid distribution. The influx of siliciclastic sediments, resulting from the Acadian Orogeny in particular, progressively forced stromatoporoids from the then southern parts of North America during the Middle and Late Devonian. It was not until the latest Devonian (Famennian) that global cooling seems to have had a significant impact on stromatoporoid distribution in North America.^1";
s[1781] = "TAPANILA L., EKDALE A.A. (2004).- Impact of an impact: benthic recovery immediately following the late Devonian Alamo event.- Geological Society of America, Abstracts with Programs 36, 5: 313. [abstract] - <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 107, ID=1377^<b>Topic(s): </b>extinctions, impacts, Alamo event; impacts; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>America N^The impact preceded the F/F event by 3 Ma. Stromatoporoids overlie the breccia and the Alamo impact had no lasting effect on the community.^1";
s[1782] = "SANDO W.J. (1990).- Third supplement to checklist of North American Late Paleozoic coral species (Coelenterata, Anthozoa).- FC&P 19, 2.1: 16-20.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-2.1</b>, p. 16, ID=6791^<b>Topic(s): </b>; corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic U; <b>Geography: </b>America N^This note is the third in a series of supplements to the checklist published as U.S. Geological Survey Bulletin 1387 (Sando 1974). * The original checklist is an objective list of formally named coral species that were described from rocks of Mississippian, Pennsylvanian, and Permian age through 1973. The first supplement (Sando 1980) made additions and corrections to the original checklist through 1978, the second (Sando 1986), through 1983. * The present paper adds coverage of the literature through 1989 and includes one name missed previously. * The format followed herein is the same as that of the original checklist. [original introduction to the checklist]^1";
s[1783] = "SANDO W.J., BAMBER E.W., ARMSTRONG A.K. (1977).- The zoogeography of North American Mississippian corals.- Memoires du BRGM 89 [J.P. Chevalier (ed.): Second Symposium international sur les coraux et recifs coralliens fossiles; Paris, 1975]: 175-184.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-1</b>, p. 27, ID=0067^<b>Topic(s): </b>biogeography; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>America N^Proposes 5 zoogeographic provinces and 5 subprovinces based on distribution of coralliferous facies, degrees of endemism, and generic similarities.^1";
s[1784] = "SANDO W.J. (1977).- North American Mississippian coral biostratigraphy.- Concepts and methods of biostratigraphy: 483-496
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[Kauffman E. G. &#038; Hazel J. E. (eds)].- <b>FC&#038;P 6-2</b>, p.
16, ID=0134^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L;
<b>Geography: </b>America N^^1";
s[1785] = "SANDO W.J., BAMBER E.W., ARMSTRONG A.K. (1975).- Endemism
and similarity indices: Clues to the zoogeography of North American
Mississippian corals.- Geology 3, 11: 661-664.- <b>FC&#038;P 5-1</b>,
p. 30, ID=5367^<b>Topic(s): </b>biogeography, quantitative approach;
corals endemism vs similarity; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>America
N^[quantitative approach to paleozoogeography]^1";
s[1786] = "LAMBERT L.L., CONNOLLY W.M., STANTON R.J. (1986).- Preferred
depth of abundant Pennsylvanian Chaetetes.- 4th North American
Paleontological Convention.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-2</b>, p. 44,
ID=0746^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology, bathymetry; Chaetetida;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Chaetetida; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous U; <b>Geography: </b>America N^They flourished in 2-5
m of water, or less.^1";
s[1787] = "SUCHY D.R., WEST R.R. (1986).- A Pennsylvanian cryptic
community associated with chaetetid reefs.- 4th North American
Paleontoloqlcal Convention.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-2</b>, p. 46,
ID=0757^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; cryptic communities; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Chaetetida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous U;
<b>Geography: </b>America N^^1";
s[1788] = "CONNOLLY W.M., LAMBERT L.L., STANTON R.J.jr (1989).-
Paleoecology of Lower and Middle Pennsylvanian (Middle Carboniferous)
Chaetetes in North America.- Facies 20: 139-168.- <b>FC&#038;P
19-1.1</b>, p. 41, ID=2626^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology; Chaetetida
Chaetetes; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Chaetetida; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous U; <b>Geography: </b>America N^Chaetetes lived in
environments from intertidal to below wavebase in areas of normal
carbonate sedimentation; water energy probably ranged from quiet to
high; it grew in a wide range of shallow subtidal conditions but its
optimum growth seems to have taken place in the shallowest water; its
growth form was related to many environmental and biologic parameters^1";
s[1789] = "CONKIN J.E., BRATCHER T.M., CONKIN B.M. (1976).- Palaeacis
cuneiformis Haime 1857, in Milne-Edwards 1860, emended: its morphology,
ontogeny, and stratigraphic significance.- Univ. of Louisville Studies
in Paleontology and Stratigraphy 5: 27 pp., 5 pls, 8 text-figs., 2
tables.- <b>FC&#038;P 5-2</b>, p. 10, ID=5438^<b>Topic(s):
</b>phylogeny; Tabulata, Palaeacis; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography:
</b>America N^An orientation of the corallum is established and the
growth sequence is ascertained by determination of the order of
addition of corallites and development of surface ornamentation.
Palaeacis cuneiformis ranges from the Middle Meramecian Salem Formation
to the Middle Chesterian Glen Dean Formation, but in any frequency of
numbers, it is definitive for the Salem Formation. Several other
species of Palaeacis have stratigraphic significance within the
Mississippian System of North America; further, Palaeacis enormis - P.
bifida - P. obtusa - P. cavernosa - P. carinata seem to represent an
evolutionary lineage.^1";
s[1790] = "SANDO W.J. (1977).- The status of North American upper
Paleozoic coral biostratigraphy.- Journal of Paleontology 51, 1: 1-22.-
<b>FC&#038;P 6-1</b>, p. 27, ID=0066^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy;
Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous, Permian; <b>Geography: </b>America N^Summary of
history and utility of corals in zonation of North American upper
Paleozoic rocks^1";
s[1791] = "SANDO W.J. (1980).- Supplement to checklist of North
American late Paleozoic coral species (Coelenterata, Anthozoa).-
Journal of Paleontology 54, 3: 632-633.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-2</b>, p. 42,
ID=0330^<b>Topic(s): </b>list of species; coral species;
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<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous, Permian; <b>Geography: </b>America N^^1";
s[1792] = "SANDO W.J. (1986).- Second supplement to Checklist of North
American Late Paleozoic Coral Species (Coelenterata, Anthozoa).-
Journal of Paleontology 60, 3: 780-781.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-2</b>, p. 32,
ID=0696^<b>Topic(s): </b>list of species; coral species;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous, Permian; <b>Geography: </b>America N^^1";
s[1793] = "SANDO W.J. (1991).- Third supplement to checklist of North
American late Paleozoic coral species.- FC&P 19, 2.1: 16-20.-
<b>FC&#038;P 20-2</b>, p. 59, ID=2938^<b>Topic(s): </b>list of species;
coral species; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous, Permian; <b>Geography: </b>America N^^1";
s[1794] = "SANDO W.J. (1974).- Checklist of North American Late
Paleozoic coral species (Coelenterata, Anthozoa).- U.S. Geol. Survey
Bull. 1387; 36 pp.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 37, ID=5133^<b>Topic(s):
</b>list of species, 578 records; coral species; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous, Permian;
<b>Geography: </b>America N^An objective list of coral species
described from the Mississippian, Pennsylvanian, and Permian rocks of
North America includes 578 entries, of which four are now known to be
from older rocks and four are probably erroneous references to older
species. The list includes information on the original references for
all species and the geologic age and geographic area from which the
species have been described.^1";
s[1795] = "WILSON E.C. (1980).- Redescription of type specimens of the
Permian rugose coral Waagenophyllum columbicum Smith, 1935, type
species of Heritschioides Yabe, 1950.- Journal of Paleontology 54, 1:
85-92.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 38, ID=0275^<b>Topic(s): </b>types
redescribed; Rugosa, Heritschioides; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian L; <b>Geography: </b>America N^The
western North American Lower Permian colonial rugose Heritschioides
Yabe 1950 (Coelenterata: Anthozoa) has a short cardinal septum and an
inconspicuous open, septal, cardinal fossula. Waagenophyllum columbicum
Smith 1935, the type species, is redescribed and the type specimen
refigured to demonstrate existence of these and other characters. Eight
other nominal species and 2 unnamed ones are verified as Heritschioides
from Alaska, Nevada, and Oregon. The genus also occurs in California.
Reports of it in Texas, Japan, and Russia are doubtful or erroneous.^1";
s[1796] = "WILSON E.C. (1974).- Bibliographic index of North American
Permian Rugose and Tabulate Coral species.- Journal of Paleontology 48,
3: 598-606.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 41, ID=5153^<b>Topic(s):
</b>bibliographic index; Rugosa, Tabulata; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian;
<b>Geography: </b>America N^This index lists 190 citations, with 59
references, for North American Permian corals (Coelenterata: Rugosa and
Tabulata).^1";
s[1797] = "NEDLER ARAI M. (1992).- Research on coelenterate biology in
Canada through the early twentieth century.- Archives of Natural
History 19, 1: 55-68.- <b>FC&#038;P 24-1</b>, p. 61,
ID=4472^<b>Topic(s): </b>research history; Cnidaria biology;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent;
<b>Geography: </b>Canada^This paper traces the history [of research] on
Canadian coelenterates after 1854. During the nineteenth century
preliminary exploration of the Canadian fauna was done primarily by
Canadian geologists or by foreign scientists, particularly from the
United States of America. In the early twentieth century, the study of
coelenterates developed within Canada. A.B. Macallum examined the
composition of the medusae Aurelia and Cyanea, J.P. Munich, C. Mclean
Fraser, and R.E. Foerster did taxonomic work on, respectively, the
anthozoa, hydroids and hydromedusae. Each contributed more widely to
the development of marine biology in Canada, especially to the
establishemnt of the Biological Board of Canada, later the Fisheries
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Research board.^1";
s[1798] = "FAGERSTROM J.A. (1978).- Stromatoporoid niche variation in Devonian reef and biostromal communities in eastern North America and western Germany.- 10th International Sedimentological Congress 1: 193A.- <b>FC&#038;P 8-1</b>, p. 49, ID=0204^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>America N, Germany^^1";
s[1799] = "ROWETT C.L. (1975).- Provinciality of late Paleozoic invertebrates of North and South America and a modified intercontinental reconstruction.- Pacific Geology 10: 79-93.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-2</b>, p. 16, ID=0133^<b>Topic(s): </b>biogeography; biogeography; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic U; <b>Geography: </b>Americas^^1";
s[1800] = "VASCONCELLOS A.C.de (1997).- Phylogenetic analysis of some lophophyllid corals from the Amazon basin and the Midcontinent region (USA).- FC&P 26, 1: 17-21. [Thesis abstract] - <b>FC&#038;P 26-1</b>, p. 17, ID=6876^<b>Topic(s): </b>phylogeny, cladistics; Rugosa Lophophyllidae; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous M; <b>Geography: </b>Americas^A phylogenetic analysis including some Amazonian lophophyllid corals and similar forms from the Midcontinent region in USA was done. The Amazonian forms included Stereostylus lemzi and S. mendesi; whereas Lophophyllidium proliferum, L. girtyi, L. compressum, L. minutum, L. idonium, L. ignotum, L. angustifolium, Stereostylus lenis and S. perversus are the North-American species under analysis. S. leinzi and S. mendesi were regarded as metaspecies, for their lack of synapomorphies. having L. ignotum as sister group according to the cladogram produced (Figure 1). * The inclusion of the Amazonian metaspecies into the genus Lophophyllidium is also suggested. The derived phylogenetic tree brings new insigths to the North-American species, as follows: (1) S. perversus should be included in the genus Lophophyllidium and (2) either the range extensions of L. proliferum, L. compressum, L. girtyi and &#34;Stereostylus&#34; perversus are older than previously considered or their type localities are of Morrowan age. The paleobiogeographic pattern depicted by the phylogenetic tree suggests a faunal connection between the Amazon Basin and the US Midcontinent region during the late Morrowan (Figure 2). * The information provided by another phylogenetic analysis including Lophophyllidium palaeum and L. wewokanum (Meridas Andes, Venezuela) and L. sauridens (Western Interior, New Mexico, United States) also supports the previous phylogenetic tree and further suggests (1) either a longer range extension for the Venezuelan species or (2) a Morrowan age to the Merida part of the Palmarito Formation (Figure 3 and 4). [abstract of a M.Sc. Thesis presented in the Department of Geology at Universiade Federal do Rio de Janeiro,August 1996; see Vasconcellos 1996]^1";
s[1801] = "VASCONCELLOS A.C.de (1996).- Relaçoes filogenéticas entre as espécies de corais lofofilideos do Carbonifero Medio da Bacia do Amazonas (Para, Brasil) e da Regiao Mesocontinental (Centro-Oeste, EUA).- Rio de Janeiro, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, M.Sc. Thesis, 210 pp. [M.Sc. Thesis] - <b>FC&#038;P 26-1</b>, p. 17, ID=6877^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa Lophophyllidae; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous M; <b>Geography: </b>Americas^^1";
s[1802] = "ROWETT C.L. (1977).- Provinciality of late Paleozoic corals of North and South America and a modified pre-drift reconstruction.- Memoires du BRGM 89 [J.P. Chevalier (ed.): Second Symposium international sur les coraux et recifs coralliens fossiles; Paris, 1975]: 190-196.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-1</b>, p. 26, ID=0064^<b>Topic(s): </b>biogeography; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous, Permian; <b>Geography: </b>Americas^Modification of positions of continents in Pennsylvanian and Permian suggested by paleozoogeographic relationships of corals^1";
s[1803] = "PEDDER A.E.H., McLEAN R.A. (1982).- Lower Devonian
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cystiphyllid corals from North America and Eastern Australia, with
notes on the genus Utaratuia.- Geologica et Palaeontologica 16:
57-110.- <b>FC&#038;P 12-1</b>, p. 32, ID=1902^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Rugosa, Cystiphyllida, Utaratuia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L; <b>Geography: </b>America N, Australia
E^Material, representing 15 species, is described from the Blue Fiord
Formation of Ellesmere Island, Road River and Michelle Formations of
Yukon Territory, McColley Canyon Formation of Nevada, Point Hibbs
Formation of Tasmania, and the Garra Formation of New South Wales. 2
genera [Cytaroplasma and Peronophyllum] and 10 species are new; their
probable ages are determined primarily from conodonts. Associated
faunas are identified, enabling 13 of the species to be assigned to 10
named communities.^1";
s[1804] = "TURNER E.C., JAMES N.P., NARBONNE G.M. (1997).- Growth
dynamics of neoproterozoic calcimicrobial reefs, Mackenzie Mountains,
Northwest Canada.- Journal of Sedimentary Research 67: 37-45.-
<b>FC&#038;P 26-2</b>, p. 89, ID=3776^<b>Topic(s): </b>growth dynamics;
reefs, calcimicrobial; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Neoproterozoic; <b>Geography: </b>Canada NW^Neoproterozoic buildups
of the Little Dal Group grew in a deep-water epicratonic basin. These
kilometer-scale reefs display aggradational and progradational
geometries comparable to those described from Phanerozoic reefs. Four
phases of reef growth correspond to four regional shale-to-carbonate
packages in laterally equivalent offreef strata. The lower, shaly part
of each package is interpreted to reflect transgressive to highstand
deposition. The upper carbonate part of each package reflects carbonate
precipitation in the water column as a result of postulated basin
restriction and increased salinity during sea-level lowstand. Reefs
nucleated at the beginning of the first major transgressive event.
Reefs typically aggraded during transgressive intervals, but could also
prograde or contract, likely depending on the rate of relative
sea-level rise versus reef growth rate. Reefs prograded during
regressions, probably owing to reduction of accommodation space. They
shed talus at lowstand in response to increased erosion and &#47; or
progradation over unstable substrates. Reef growth ended with return of
shallow-water conditions. The overall architecture of aggradation and
progradation demonstrates that the Neoproterozoic alcimicrobial reef
ecosystem was capable of responding to environmental changes in the
same way as the more extensively studied, ecologically complex, and
faunally diverse buildups of the Phanerozoic.^1";
s[1805] = "DEBRENNE F., PEEL J.S. (1986).- Archaeocyatha from the Lower
Cambrian of Peary Land, central North Greenland.- Ra pp. Groenlands
Geol. Unders. 132: 39-50.- <b>FC&#038;P 16-1</b>, p. 78,
ID=2026^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Archaeocyatha; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography:
</b>Greenland N^Three new species are described and assigned to genera
known from the upper part of the Lower Cambrian (Toyonian) of Altai
fold belt Region and Siberian Platform. It is the first discovery of
Archaeocyatha in this region of the globe.^1";
s[1806] = "ZHURAVLEV A.Yu. (1987).- Archaeocyatha.- Trudy Paleont.
Inst. 224 [Voronova L. G., Drozdova N. A., Esakova N. V., Zhegallo E.
A., Zhuravlev A. Yu., Rozanov A. Yu., Sayutina T. A. et Uchatinskaya G.
T. (eds): Lower Cambrian Fossils from the Mackenzie Mountains
(Canada)]: 19-43.- <b>FC&#038;P 17-1</b>, p. 43, ID=2171^<b>Topic(s):
</b>; Archaeocyatha; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography: </b>Canada, Mackenzie
Mts^^1";
s[1807] = "LAFUSTE J., DEBRENNE F. (1977).- Presence de deux types de
microstructure chez Archaeocyathus atlanticus Bill. (Cambrien
inferieur, Labrador, Canada).- Geobios 10, 1: 103-106.- <b>FC&#038;P
6-1</b>, p. 31, ID=5526^<b>Topic(s): </b>microstructures; Archaeocyatha
microstructures; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography: </b>Canada, Labrador^^1";
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s[1808] = "ROWLAND S.M. (1981).- Archaeocyathid reefs of the Southern Great Basin of North America.- US Geol. Surv. Open File Report 81-743.- <b>FC&#038;P 11-1</b>, p. 55, ID=6127^<b>Topic(s): </b>; archaeocyathan reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Great Basin^^1";
s[1809] = "PRATT B.R. (2002).- Occurrence of the siliceous sponge spicule Konyrium (Hexactinellida) in the Upper Cambrian of the Mackenzie Mountains, northwestern Canada.- Journal of Paleontology 76, 3: 763-766.- <b>FC&#038;P 31-2</b>, p. 10, ID=7117^<b>Topic(s): </b>spiculae; Porifera Hexactinellida; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Hexactinellida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian U; <b>Geography: </b>Canada NW^[&#8230;] because spicule form is not restricted to individual taxa and many sponge species secrete a variety of spicule shapes, it is difficult to gauge true siliceous sponge diversity and to explore their biostratigraphic utility using only isolated spicules. * An exception to this biostratigraphic limitation is provided by unusual, probably hexactinellid, spicules belonging to the two known species of Konyrium. Consisting of radially disposed blades (in the Upper Cambrian) or &#34;flying buttresses&#34;, termed &#34;arches&#34; (in the Middle Ordovician), this distinctive group seems to be unique and aberrant in siliceous sponge spicule shape, in that no modern counterparts have yet been reported (e.g., Koltun, 1970; Boury-Esnault and Rützler, 1997). In this paper I document the occurrence of Konyrium mariae Bengtson, 1986, in the Upper Cambrian (Steptoean) of northwestern Canada… [excerpts from a short note]^1";
s[1810] = "BRUNTON F.R., LONG D.G.F. (1989).- Upper Lower Cambrian Renalcis mounds in the Scoresby Bay Formation, northeastern Ellesmere Island.- Canadian Society of Petroleum Geologists, Memoir 13 [Geldsetzer H. H. J., James N. P. &#038; Tebbutt G. E. (eds): Reefs, Canada and Adjacent Areas]: 139-140.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 22, ID=2582^<b>Topic(s): </b>mud mounds; renalcis mounds; <b>Systematics: </b>Cyanophyta; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography: </b>Canada, Arctic^^1";
s[1811] = "JAMES N.P., KLAPPA C.F. (1983).- Petrogenesis of early Cambrian reef limestones, Labrador, Canada.- Journal of Sedimentary Petrology 53, 4: 1051-1096.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 25, ID=0404^<b>Topic(s): </b>carbonates; carbonates; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography: </b>Canada, Labrador^Bioherms and biostromes in the Lower Cambrian Forteau Formation of southern Labrador and western Newfoundland are rich in skeletal and nonskeletal components and display a wide spectrum of synsedimentary and postdepositional cements. Through petrography, cathodoluminescence, and microprobe analysis, three styles of particle preservation can be differentiated:1. skeletons with excellent fabric retention as nonferroan calcite (trilobites and Salterella) or both ferroan and nonferroan calcite (echinoids and sponge spicules);2. skeletal molds completely filled by nonferroan calcite spar, or occasionally a second stage of equant ferroan calcite and dolomite as well (archaeogastropods, hyolithids, brachiopods, ?coelenterates, and Chancelloria);3. fibrous to microcrystalline components which are now either well preserved as nonferroan calcite or are molds filled by equant ferroan calcite and dolomite or both (ooids, archaeocyathans, and the alga Renalcis). Synsedimentary cements, localized, to reefs, are:1. rays or botryoids in which each acicular crystal is a spar-filled mold; or2. rinds of fibrous calcite commonly with fascicular-optic properties or a partially dissolved fabric in which the solution voids are now filled with iron-rich, equant calcite cenient.^1";
s[1812] = "JAMES N.P., KOBLUK D.R. (1978).- Lower Cambrian patch reefs and associated sediments: southern Labrador, Canada.- Sedimentology 25: 1-35.- <b>FC&#038;P 7-2</b>, p. 14, ID=5608^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs sedimentology; reefs, sedimentology; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography: </b>Canada, Labrador^^1";
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s[1813] = "TAPANILA L., COPPER P., EDINGER E. (2004).- Environmental and substrate control on Paleozoic bioerosion in corals and stromatoporoids, Anticosti Island, eastern Canada.- Palaios 19, 3: 292-306.- <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 107, ID=1376^<b>Topic(s): </b>bioerosion; ecology; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria Porifera; Anthozoa Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic; <b>Geography: </b>Canada E^Bioerosion was a common process affecting corals and stromatoporoids in reef and off-reef facies on the carbonate ramp that spanned the Ordovician-Silurian boundary on Anticosti Island. The probable worm boring Trypanites was the dominant macroboring, penetrating more than 40% of 2,500 massive tabulate corals and stromatoporoids examined, occasionally in dense concentrations. The frequency of macroboring was influenced by conditions at the facies level reflected by changes in grain size, water depth, storm reworking of sediments, and the nature of the skeletal mass bored. These factors regulated exposure time of the host-substrate surface to the watermass and thus influenced bioerosion. Bored specimens are most common in muddy off-reef facies, moderate in sandy off-reef facies, and less common in reefs. In off-reef facies, storm-enhanced deposition and reworking of sediments were most important in the burial of eligible host substrates. In reefs, the high competition for space by encrusting epizoans, combined with sedimentation, limited macroborers that preferred to excavate dead skeletal substrates. Skeletal density was the most important property of the host substrate in controlling boring frequency. Macroborers favored a dense host skeleton likely for its enhanced mechanical strength and adaptability for unlined borings, despite requiring greater energy for excavation. High-relief host skeletons were bored more frequently than tabular forms, since their greater capacity to shed sediment would have resulted in more prolonged exposure above the seafloor. The probable bivalve boring Petroxestes pera is rare. Temporal changes in boring frequency appear to reflect local shifts in facies and relative sea level. Mass-extinction events near the O/S boundary, which eliminated some host corals and stromatoporoids, had no apparent effect on boring frequency.^1";
s[1814] = "ELIAS R.J. (1998).- Corals in the Cincinnatian (Upper Ordovician) of the Cincinnati Region (Ohio-Indiana-Kentucky).- Mid-America Paleontology Society Digest 21, 4: 41-50.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-1</b>, p. 46, ID=3800^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician U; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Cincinnati region^^1";
s[1815] = "CARAMANICA F.P. (1974).- Ordovician corals of the Williston Basin periphery.- Dissertation abstracts international 35 (1974), 1: 408-B.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-2</b>, p. 56, ID=5258^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician; <b>Geography: </b>America N, Williston Basin^^1";
s[1816] = "BOLTON T.E., SANFORD B.V., COPELAND M.J., BARNES C.R., RIGBY J.K. (1977).- Geology of Ordovician rocks, Melville Peninsula and region, south-eastern district of Franklin.- Bulletin Geol. Surv. Canada 269: VIII + 137 pp.- <b>FC&#038;P 7-2</b>, p. 19, ID=5625^<b>Topic(s): </b>geology; geology, corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician; <b>Geography: </b>Canada?^[includes descriptions of two streptelasmatids and a number of tabulates]^1";
s[1817] = "BOLTON T.E. (1980).- Colonial coral assemblages and associated fossils from the late Ordovician Honorat Group and White Head Formation, Gaspe Peninsula, Quebec.- Papers of geological Survey Canada 80-1C: 13-28.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 50, ID=5965^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy; coral assemblages; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician U; <b>Geography: </b>Canada, Quebec^Four distinct coral assemblages are recognizable in the Late Ordovician rocks of Gaspe Peninsula, two in the Honorat Group and two in the White Head Formation. The Honorat Group faunules consist of an association of: * Favistina honoratensis
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Bolton, Calapoecia anticostiensis Billings and Saffordophyllum sp. A,
overlain by * Plasmoporella rarivesiculosa n.sp., Propora sp., and
Paleofavosites sp. A, along with the stromatoporoid Beatricea
(Aulacera) sp. * The White Head Formation assemblages consist of: *
Propora conferta Milne-Edwards &#038; Haime, P. speciosa (Billings),
Calapoecia anticostiensis Billings, Catenipora sp. aff. C. aequabilis
(Teichert), Paleofavosites sp. B., Lobocorallium vaurealensis
(Twenhofel), and Bodophyllum (?) sp. in the lower assemblage, and *
Paleofavosites capax (Billings), Propora sp. aff. P. speciosa
(Billings), Catenipora sp. and Lobocorallium vaurealensis (Twenhofel)
in the upper assemblage. Several of the White Head species are common
to Late Ordovician rocks of Anticosti Island, Quebec. [original
summary]^1";
s[1818] = "YOUNG G.A., ELIAS R.J. (1999).- Coral distribution and
associations in the Upper Ordovician Stony Mountain Formation of
Manitoba.- Acta Universitatis Carolinae Geologica 43, 1/2: 429-432.-
<b>FC&#038;P 29-1</b>, p. 8, ID=7008^<b>Topic(s): </b>distribution,
ecology; corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician U; <b>Geography: </b>Canada,
Manitoba^^1";
s[1819] = "WORKUM R.H., BOLTON T.E., BARNES C.R. (1976).- Ordovician
geology of Akpatok Island, Ungava Bay, District of Franklin.-
Canadadian Journal of Earth Sciences 13: 157-178.- <b>FC&#038;P
5-1</b>, p. 32, ID=5382^<b>Topic(s): </b>geology, fossils; geology,
paleontology; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria Porifera; Anthozoa
Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician; <b>Geography:
</b>Canada?^[an account of a borehole section through the Ordovician of
Akpatok Island with descriptions of corals, stromatoporoids and
conodonts]^1";
s[1820] = "BOLTON T.E. (1986).- Chaetitopora (Anthozoa, Tabulata) in
the Upper Ordovician rocks of central and eastern Canada.- Current
Research B, Geological Survey of Canada 86-1B: 107-110.- <b>FC&#038;P
15-2</b>, p. 35, ID=0719^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Chaetetida
Chatetipora; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Chaetetida; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Ordovician U; <b>Geography: </b>Canada E^Three chaetetid coral
specimens from the Late Ordovocian (Richmondian-Gamachian) of Anticosti
Island, Quebec and northeastern Manitoba are assigned to Chaetetipora
ellesmerensis Norford, a species originally described from northern
Ellesraere Island, Canadian Arctic.^1";
s[1821] = "RIGBY J.K., DESROCHERS A. (1995).- Lower and Middle
Ordovician demosponges of the Mingan Islands, Gulf of St. Lawrence,
Quebec.- Paleontological Society Memoir 41 (Journal of Paleontology 60,
4, suppl.): 35 pp., 14 pls, 5 figs, 1 table.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-1</b>, p.
45, ID=3046^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Porifera Demospongiae;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Demospongiae; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Ordovician M; <b>Geography: </b>Canada, Quebec^New collections, as
well as original type material, of Lower and Middle Ordovician sponges
from the Mingan Island Archipelago are described and figured from the
Mingan and Romaine Formations. Archaeoscyphia minganensis (Billings,
1859), Hudsonospongia minganensis Raymond and Okulitch, 1940, H.
irregularis Raymond and Okulitch, 1940, H. duplicata Raymond and
Okulitch, 1940, Zittelella varians (Billings, 1861a), and Eospongia
roemeri Billings, 1861, are redescribed from original type specimens
and new collections. The species Archaeoscyphia pulchra (Bassler,
1927), Rhopalocoelia clarkii Raymond and Okulitch, 1940, Psarodictyum
magnificum Raymond and Okulitch, 1940, and Lissocoelia ramosa Bassler,
1927 are reported and described from the Mingan Islands for the first
time. To these sponges are added the new species Anthaspidella amplia,
Archaeoscyphia undulata, Hudsonospongia nodosa, and Zittelella grossa,
which are described from type specimens from the Mingan Formation. The
assemblage from 12 localities from the Mingan Formation, and one from
the Romaine Formation, represents one of the most diverse demosponge
faunas from eastern North America. Sponges in most of the localities
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accumulated as transported debris or lag gravels, but locally, some grew in small reefoidal mounds and also accumulated as adjacent debris. [original abstract]^1";
s[1822] = "DIXON O.A. (1974).- Late Ordovician Propora (Coelenterata, Heliolitidae) from Anticosti Island, Quebec, Canada.- Journal of Paleontology 48, 3: 568-586.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 30, ID=5097^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Heliolitida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Heliolitida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician U; <b>Geography: </b>Canada, Quebec^Description anatomique et histologique de Propora conferta et de P. speciosa.^1";
s[1823] = "ELIAS R.J., YOUNG G.A. (2000).- Enigmatic fossil encrusting an Upper Ordovician rocky shore on Hudson Bay, Canada, is a coral.- Journal of Paleontology 74, 1: 179-180.- <b>FC&#038;P 29-1</b>, p. 8, ID=7005^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Heliolitida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Heliolitida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician U; <b>Geography: </b>Canada, Hudson Bay^An enigmatic encruster from the Upper Ordovician rocky shore exposed near Churchill, Manitoba, was recently described by Johnson et al. (1998). The specimen was found attached to a quartzite boulder enclosed in carbonate matrix. The matlike, calcareous fossil consists of densely packed, vertical, cylindrical columns with upward-radiating structures issuing from their centers. It was identified as a new genus and species, Storeacolumnella hudsonensis, of uncertain taxonomic affinity but with possible characteristics of sponges and calcareous green algae. In particular, the radiating structures within columns were compared with spicules of a sclerosponge and with the siphon system of siphonous green algae. * We are engaged in a comprehensive study of corals from the locality at which the enigmatic encruster was obtained. Based on material prepared to date, and following an examination of the two thin sections illustrated by Johnson et al. (1998, fig. 3), we can demonstrate that their specimen is a heliolitid tabulate coral. It represents the genus Ellisites Dixon, Bolton, and Copper, 1986. [introductory part of a short note]^1";
s[1824] = "WESTPHAL K.W. (1974).- New fossils from the Middle Ordovician Platteville Formation of southwest Wisconsin.- Journal of Paleontology 48, 1: 78-83.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 40, ID=5148^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; paleontology, Hydrozoa ?; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Hydrozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician M; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Wisconsin^[description of Disconia pentamerus n.g. n.sp.]^1";
s[1825] = "JOHNS R.A. (1994).- Ordovician lithistid sponges of the Great Basin.- Dissertation published by Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology (NBMG) open-file report 94, 1; 140 pp., 16 pls.- <b>FC&#038;P 24-1</b>, p. 74, ID=4506^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Porifera Lithistida; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Lithistida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Great Basin^[The introduction into the characters used for classification of lithistid sponges includes a discussion of biospecies- and morphospecies-concepts, as well as morphological and phylogenetic methods in the taxonomy of sponges. Spicule types, skeletal architecture and canal systems realized by the lithistid demosponges are described and illustrated. Further the special problems of taxonomic classification within the polyphyletic &#34;Lithistida&#34; are summarized. Descriptive systematic paleontology is the major part of this work. All the sponge genera and species investigated belong to the Orthocladina, which have been investigated after thorough statistical analyzes of traditional classification characters such as channel distribution and pore size. The new findings leads to important revisions of the Orthocladina.] Extract from the abstract: Fossiliferous strata with abundant lithistid demosponges were studied at several horizons and localities within the Lower and Middle Ordovician Pogonip Group of the Great Basin. The collection of over 700 excellently preserved lithistid sponges from these localities has allowed a much-needed description and revision of the suborder Orthocladina. The family Anthaspidellida has been
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redefined to include only those orthoclads with a fairly regular
channel disposition and a skeleton typically dominated by dendroclones
that horizontally join adjacent trabs. A new family, the
Strepsolenidae, has been erected to hold those genera that have a more
irregular channel pattern and a skeleton in which polyclonid
dendroclones usually connect to each other to traps of different
distances from the exterior. The taxonomy of many previously described
sponges has also been revised. Four new genera and thirteen species are
described.^1";
s[1826] = "ELIAS R.J. (1980).- Upper Ordovician solitary rugose corals
of the Cincinnati Arch region, Ohio - Indiana - Kentucky.- Geological
Society of America, Abstracts with Programs 12, 5: 224-225.-
<b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 31, ID=0247^<b>Topic(s): </b>solitary; Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician
U; <b>Geography: </b>America N, Cincinnati Arch^Only two solitary
species, Grewingkia canadensis and Streptelasma divaricans, are known
from this horizon and area.^1";
s[1827] = "ELIAS R.J. (1980).- Borings in solitary rugose corals of the
Selkirk Member, Red River Formation (Late, Middle or Upper Ordovician),
southern Manitoba.- Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences 17: 272-277.-
<b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 55, ID=0248^<b>Topic(s): </b>borings in;
Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Ordovician; <b>Geography: </b>Canada, Manitoba^Borings occur in
solitary rugose corals from the Selkirk Member of the late Middle or
Upper Ordovician Red River Formation in southern Manitoba. They are
assigned to Dictyoporus garsonensis n. ichnosp., which was produced by
algae, and Trypanites weisei Magdefrau 1932, made by spionid polychaete
annelids. Most, and possibly all, borings occurred while the host
corals were alive and in life position. The location and relative
abundance of borings support interpretations that unattached curved
solitary corals lay with the convex cardinal side in the sediment and
the concave counter side facing upward during life, whereas straight
conical forms were oriented upright in the sediment. These ichnospecies
suggest that host corals lived in very shallow marine environments.
[original summary]^1";
s[1828] = "ELIAS R.J. (1983).- Late Ordovician solitary rugose corals
of the Stony Mountain Formation, southern Manitoba, and its
equivalents.- Journal of Paleontology 57, 5: 924-956.- <b>FC&#038;P
13-1</b>, p. 31, ID=0439^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician U; <b>Geography:
</b>Canada, Manitoba^Two large cratonic interior basins, the Williston
and Hudson, were situated within the Red River - Stony Mountain
Solitary Province, which occupied most of North America during Late
Ordovician time. Helicelasma selectum (Billings 1865), Deirocorallium
angulatum gunni n.subsp., Loboccrallium trilobatum trilobatum
(Whiteaves 1895), and Bighornia cf. B. patella (Wilson 1926) are known
from the Stony Mountain Formation of southern Manitoba. The presence of
identical species in Saskatchewan and Wyoming suggests that one
assemblage inhabited the Williston Basin. The Hudson Basin assemblage
comprises species that also occur in the Williston Basin, species
closely resembling Williston Basin forms, and taxa that do not occur in
the Williston Basin. Solitary Rugosa within the Red River - Stony
Mountain Province in eastern North America are most closely related to
those of the Williston Basin. The eastern cratonic margin assemblage
includes species that were introduced from the continental interior,
species not found in the interior, and the genera Streptelasma and
Bodophyllum, which were restricted to cratonic margin areas of the
province. Taxa in western Canada and northern North America appear to
be most closely related to those of the Hudson Basin. Assemblages in
the southwestern United States are not known at the specific level, but
the presence of Bighornia, Deiracorallum, and triangulate to trilobate
species of Grewingkia and possibly Lobocorallim indicates that they
belong to the Red River - Stony Mountain Province. Studies of
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Ordovician solitary Rugosa suggest that cratonic interior basins were centres of evolution, diversification, and dispersion. The Middle to Late Ordovician diversification of Paleozoic corals coincide with the Tippecanoe transgression, which was the most extensive in the Phanerozoic, and with the initial development of cratonic interior basins, which were characteristic of much of the Paleozoic. These factors may have been important in the Ordovician radiation of the &#034;Paleozoic fauna&#034; in general.^1";
s[1829] = "ELIAS R.J. (1982).- Latest Ordovician solitary rugose corals of Eastern North America.- Bulletins of American Paleontology 81, 314: 1-116.- <b>FC&#038;P 11-2</b>, p. 29, ID=1828^<b>Topic(s): </b>solitary; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician U; <b>Geography: </b>America NE^This study comprises comprehensive taxonomic, paleoecologic, biostratigraphic, and paleobiogeographic analyses of latest Ordovician (Richmondian and Gamachian; Ashgill) solitary rugose corals in eastern North America. The corals are assigned to three provinces distinguished on the basis of assemblages and characteristic species. The distribution of these provinces, as well as taxa within them, was determined by regional environmental parameters related to paleogeography. [initial fragment of extensive summary; described taxa are: Streptelasma divaricans (Nicholson 1875), Grewingkia canadensis (Billings 1862), G. deltensis n.sp., and G. rustica (Billings 1858) in Richmondian of the Province; Helicelasma randi Elias 1981 and Bighornia cf. B. patella (A.E. Wilson 1926) in the Maquoketa Subprovince; Streptelasma rankini n.sp., S. affine (Billings 1865), Helicelasma selectum (Billings 1865), Deiracorallium angulatum (Billings 1862), Grewingkia penobscotensis n.sp., G. pulchella (Billings 1865), Grewingkia sp., Lobocorallium trilobatum vaurealense (Twenhofel 1928), Kenophyllum? sp., Bodophyllum neumani n.sp., Bodophyllum? sp., B. englishheadense n.sp., Bighornia cf. B. patella (A.E. Wilson 1926), and Paliphyllum ellisense (Twenhofel 1928) in the Maritime Subprovince; Streptelasma leemonense n.sp., Streptelasma sp., S. subregulare (Savage 1913), and Bodophyllum shorti n.sp. in the latest Ordovician (?Gamachian) Edgewood Province]^1";
s[1830] = "ELIAS R.J. (1982).- Paleoecology and biostratinomy of solitary rugose corals in the Stony Mountain Formation (Upper Ordovician), Stony Mountain, Manitoba.- Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences 19: 1582-1598.- <b>FC&#038;P 12-1</b>, p. 38, ID=1913^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician U; <b>Geography: </b>Canada, Manitoba^^1";
s[1831] = "ELIAS R.J., BRANDT D.S., CLARK T.H. (1990).- Late Ordovician solitary rugose corals of the St. Lawrence Lowland, Quebec.- Journal of Paleontology 64, 3: 340-352.http:&#47;&#47; www.jstor.org/pss/1305581.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-2.1</b>, p. 28, ID=2743^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician U; <b>Geography: </b>Canada, Quebec^Two species of solitary rugose corals occur in Late Ordovician strata of the St. Lawrence Lowland. Grewingkia canadensis (Billings 1862) appears in the upper part of the Nicolet River Formation (upper St. Hilaire Member) and is far more common in the overlying Pontgravé River Formation. A single specimen of Streptelasma divaricans (Nicholson 1875) is known from the Pontgravé River. Their presence confirms that this area is situated within the Richmond Province and that the upper Nicolet River, as well as the Pontgravé River, is Richmondian in age. Solitary Rugosa were introduced to this biogeographic province during an early Richmondian transgression, marked in the upper Nicolet River Formation by a coarser clastic interval. That event permits correlation between the St. Lawrence Lowland in the eastern part of the Richmond Province and the North American type Upper Ordovician (Cincinnatian Series) of the Cincinnati Arch region in the western part of the province. A comparative morphologic, paleoecologic, and biostratinomic analysis of
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solitary corals indicates that normal, low-energy conditions were
interrupted occasionally by high-energy events (probably storms) during
deposition of the upper Nicolet River and Pontgravé River Formations.
Water depth increased northwestward in the St. Lawrence Lowland area.
Deposition of these siliciclastic prodelta to delta front sediments was
generally continuous and the sedimentation rate was usually high
because of rapid basin subsidence and comparatively close proximity to
the Taconic Mountains. In the western part of the Richmond Province,
farther from the source area, carbonate as well as clastic sediments
accumulated, periods of nondeposition were more frequent, and the
sedimentation rate was relatively low. Corals disappeared from the St.
Lawrence Lowland area during the Richmondian, when delta top facies of
the Bécancour River Formation succeeded the Pontgravé River Formation
due to a glacio-eustatic regression and progradation of the Queenston
Delta. [original abstract]^1";
s[1832] = "BOLTON T.E. (1979).- Some Late Ordovician colonial corals
from eastern Canada.- Paper geol. Surv. Canada 79-1B: 1-12.-
<b>FC&#038;P 8-2</b>, p. 38, ID=5716^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician
U; <b>Geography: </b>Canada E^[a new species of Favistina is described
and the relationship of Favistina, Paleophyllum and Cyathophylloides is
discussed]^1";
s[1833] = "ELIAS R.J. (1983).- Middle and Late Ordovician solitary
rugose corals of the Cincinnati Arch region.- US Geological Survey
Professional Paper 1066N: 1-13.- <b>FC&#038;P 12-2</b>, p. 36,
ID=6222^<b>Topic(s): </b>solitary; Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician M/U;
<b>Geography: </b>America N, Cincinnati Arch^^1";
s[1834] = "NELSON S.J. (1981).- Solitary streptelasmatid corals,
Ordovician of Northern Hudson Bay Lowland, Manitoba, Canada.-
Palaeontographica A172, 1-3: 1-71, 3 tabs., 48 figs., 8 pls.-
<b>FC&#038;P 10-2</b>, p. 62, ID=6077^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa,
Streptelasmatidae; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician; <b>Geography: </b>Canada^[two groups
of solitary streptelasmatid rugosans are distinguished in the
Middle-Upper Ordovician of North America: symmetrical corals
(Grewingkia wigmorei sp.n., species of Salvadorea gen.nov.) and
asymmetrical corals (some species of Grewingkia, species of
Deiracorallium and Lobocorallium). Distribution, taxonomy and possible
phylogeny of these corals is discussed; extracted from extensive
summary]^1";
s[1835] = "ELIAS R.J. (1981).- Solitary rugose corals of the Selkirk
Member, Red River Formation (late Middle or Upper Ordovician), Southern
Manitoba.- Bulletin geol. Surv. Can. 344: 1-53.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-2</b>,
p. 68, ID=6085^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, Streptelasmatidae;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician
M/U; <b>Geography: </b>Canada, Manitoba^[systematic descriptions of
streptelasmatids, including new species of Grewingkia, Helicelasma and
Deiracorallium; * in addition, a new family assigned to the
Zaphrenticae is based on the new genus and species Complexophyllum
leithi, which appears to show septal insertion on either side of a pair
of counter septa and additional septa between the counter and alar
clusters as well as usual rugosan insertion; * general remarks include
a summary of Red River - Stony Mountain Province rugose coral faunas]^1";
s[1836] = "BOLTON T.E., NOWLAN G.S. (1979).- A Late Ordovician fossil
assemblage from an outlier north of Aberdeen. Lake, District of
Keewatin.- Bulletin geological Survey of Canada 321: 1-26.-
<b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 43, ID=0244^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa,
Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa Tabulata;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician U; <b>Geography: </b>Canada, Keewatin^A
Late Ordovician fossil assemblage is described from limestone of an
outlier on the Canadian Shield, north of Aberdeen Lake, District of
Keewatin. The megafaunal assemblage includes the coral genera
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Palaeophyllum, Lobocorallium. Bighornia, Grewingkia, Saffordophyllum,
Trabeculites, Calapoecia, Protochiscolithus, Paleofavosites, Tollina,
and Troedssonites, and a new species of the cephalopod Armenoceras.
Most of the coral species are characteristic of the Churchill River
Group of the Hudson Bay area. The conodont fauna includes the
biostratigraphically diagnostic species Plegagnathus dartoni s.f., P.
nelsoni. s.f. and Belodina profunda, indicating a late Maysvillian to
Richmondian age. Three new species of Panderodus are described, but not
named formally, and a species of Walliserodus similar to Silurian forms
is described and discussed. [original summary]^1";
s[1837] = "PEL J. (1975).- Beatricia from the Ordovician of Hell Land,
North Greenland.- Groenland Geol. Unders. Rapp 75: 31-34.- <b>FC&#038;P
6-2</b>, p. 17, ID=0143^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; stroms, Beatrica;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Ordovician; <b>Geography: </b>Greenland^^1";
s[1838] = "BOLTON T.E. (1988).- Stromatoporoidea from Ordovician rocks
of central and eastern Canada.- Geological Survey of Canada Bulletin
379: 17-45.- <b>FC&#038;P 17-1</b>, p. 40, ID=2158^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician; <b>Geography: </b>Canada^Species
illustrated and described are: Labechia (2 species), Stromatocerium (2
species), Cystistroma (1 species), Pachystylostroma (?) (2 new species
- P. copelandi, P. miriamae), Cystostroma (3 unnamed species), Aulacera
(5 species), Clathrodictyon (4 species, 3 unnamed), Ecclimadictyon (1
species).^1";
s[1839] = "STEWART L., ELIAS R.J., YOUNG G.A. (2010).- Stromatoporoids
and colonial corals hosting borers and linguloid brachiopods,
Ordovician of Manitoba, Canada.- Palaeoworld 19, 3-4: 249-255.-
<b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 133, ID=6596^<b>Topic(s): </b>endobionts;
endobionts, stroms, corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera Cnidaria;
Stromatoporoidea Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician;
<b>Geography: </b>Canada, Manitoba^There have been very few published
reports of stromatoporoids and colonial corals with borings that
contain linguloid brachiopods; all are from the Ordovician and/or
Silurian in just four areas of eastern Canada and northwestern Europe.
Here, we report the discovery of an earlier Ordovician occurrence, in
both stromatoporoids and corals, and expand the geographic range of
such associations to central Canada. In the Upper Ordovician Selkirk
Member of the Red River Formation, southern Manitoba, the
stromatoporoid Stratodictyon and tabulate coral Protrochiscolithus
commonly contain cylindrical macroborings representing the ichnogenus
Trypanites, almost certainly produced by worms. In a few specimens, a
small proportion of borings contain single linguloids. The linguloids
occur predominantly in borings with relatively large diameters, but
their occurrence with respect to boring length and their vertical
location within borings are random. They are interpreted as nestlers
that occupied vacant borings throughout life. Although some of the
borings were covered over by subsequent growth of the host or
recolonization of its surface, there is no evidence of embedment
structures in stromatoporoids or corals that would indicate interaction
of the host with either the borers or linguloids. This is comparable to
occurrences in the Ordovician of Manitoulin and Anticosti islands in
eastern Canada, in that the linguloids are found within Trypanites
borings without associated embedment structures. In the Silurian of
Anticosti, Gotland, and the Welsh Borderlands, however, some borings
were further developed into embedment structures during upward growth
of the hosts, indicating that these relationships involved some type of
symbiosis. [original abstract]^1";
s[1840] = "DIXON O.A. (2010).- Endobiotic Cornulitids in Upper
Ordovician Tabulate Corals and Stromatoporoids from Anticosti Island,
Quebec.- Journal of Paleontology 84, 3: 518-528.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>,
p. 75, ID=6478^<b>Topic(s): </b>cornulitid endobionts; endolitic
organisms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera Cnidaria; Stromatoporoidea
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Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician U; <b>Geography: </b>Canada,
Anticosti Island^Conoidal shells of Cornulites celatus n.sp. occur
commonly within host coralla of Propora conferta Milne-Edwards and
Haime, 1851, sensu lato, from the Laframboise Member of the Ellis Bay
Formation (Ashgill: Upper Ordovician) at Pointe Laframboise on western
Anticosti Island. Examples have also been found at the same locality in
the tabulate corals Paleofavosites sp., Acidolites arctatus Dixon,
1986, and A. compactus Dixon, 1986, and the stromatoporoid
Ecclimadictyon sp., but not in other associated tabulate coral species.
Growth interference between the shells and their hosts indicates a
commensal relationship. C. celatus apparently had a more limited
paleoenvironmental range than its principal coral host species, which
occurs abundantly elsewhere on the island without its endobiotic
partner. The diagnosis of Cornulites is emended to include forms having
a two-layered shell wall with a distinctive outer layer consistently
preserved as prismatic calcite. This new species extends the known
stratigraphic range of cornulitids in commensal relationships with
corals and stromatoporoids from the Silurian back to the Upper
Ordovician. [original abstract]^1";
s[1841] = "OTTE L.J. (1977).- Genotypic, ecologic and diagenetic
variation in Labechia huronensis (Billings) 1865 from the Millersburg
Member, Lexington Limestone (Middle Ordovician) of Kentucky.- North
Carolina University; M.S. thesis, unpublished.- <b>FC&#038;P 8-1</b>,
p. 50, ID=0211^<b>Topic(s): </b>variability; Tabulata; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician; <b>Geography:
</b>USA, Kentucky^[unpublished]^1";
s[1842] = "LEE D.-J., ELIAS R.J. (2000).- Paleobiologic and
evolutionary significance of corallite increase and associated features
in Saffordophyllum newcombae (Tabulata, Late Ordovician, southern
Manitoba).- Journal of Paleontology 74, 3: 404-425.- <b>FC&#038;P
29-1</b>, p. 60, ID=1118^<b>Topic(s): </b>increase; Tabulata,
Saffordophyllum; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician; <b>Geography: </b>Canada,
Manitoba^Saffordophyllum newcombae Flower, 1961, displays unique
abilities and an unprecedented range in types of corallite increase.
Cerioid growth was characteristic, but colonies on soft substrates
could grow in a tollinaform manner during early astogeny. The capacity
for recovery from damage and partial mortality is amazing. Rejuvenation
may have been accompanied by peripheral expansion in some cases. Rapid
regeneration could involve axial increase. Circular lacunae that formed
during recovery became sites of rapid lateral increase or corallite
decrease. * Two types of axial increase occurred within coralla.
Lateral increase was concentrated mainly along the basal wall and
adjacent to certain circular lacunae. In typical cerioid parts of the
corallum, lateral increase seldom yielded &#34;adult&#34; corallites,
but incipient lateral offsets could be numerous. The level of colony
integration was probably moderately high. There was likely soft-tissue
continuity among polyps, coordination of polyp behavior, subjugation of
individuals for the good of the colony, and perhaps astogenetic
control. * Saffordophyllum newcombae is considered to be a tabulate
coral, although one type of axial increase is similar to that in a few
rugose corals and the other type of axial increase as well as possible
peripheral expansion resemble modes of increase in some coralline
sponges. Lateral increase is considered compatible with cnidarian
rather than poriferan biology. Corallite size is typical of tabulates.
Saffordophyllum may not be the direct ancestor of favositid tabulates,
and may not even be closely related to them; S. newcombae is very
different from Paleofavosites and Favosites. * The remarkable range in
forms of increase discovered in S. newcombae demonstrates the critical
need for detailed paleobiologic studies, if we are to understand the
early evolutionary history of corals and to establish reliable criteria
for distinguishing various coral groups and homeomorphs. [original
abstract]^1";
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s[1843] = "LEE D.-J., ELIAS R.J. (2004).- Paleobiologic features of
Trabeculites maculatus (Tabulata, Late Ordovician, southern Manitoba).-
Journal of Paleontology 78, 6: 1056-1071.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-2</b>, p.
18, ID=1119^<b>Topic(s): </b>biology; Tabulata, Trabeculites;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Ordovician; <b>Geography: </b>Canada, Manitoba^Detailed analysis of
certain growth characteristics in Trabeculites maculatus contributes to
anunderstanding of the paleobiology and phylogeny of early tabulate
corals. Some coralla of T.maculatus contain peculiar, vertically
oriented cylindrical lacunae (open areas) that are lenticular, orin one
case circular, in cross section. The nature of these structures and
their relation to adjacentcorallites suggest that they were formed by
the coral in response to soft-bodied biotic associates ofunknown
taxonomic affinity.Trabeculites maculatus is an unusual tabulate coral
featuring both axial and lateral modes ofcorallite increase. Axial
increase was common, often occurring in association with
rejuvenationfollowing injury and less commonly involving normal,
undamaged corallites. Lateral increase ofnormal corallites was typical,
but this form of increase could also be involved in the termination
oflacunae and occurred in response to a divergent growth pattern around
the circular lacuna. Corallitedecrease was fairly common, usually
taking place adjacent to lenticular lacunae but in some casesinvolving
normal corallites not associated with lacunae. Corallite fusion was
uncommon; it could beeither temporary or permanent. Conspicuous
relocation of corallites and restructuring of corallitearrangement
generally involved mass rejuvenation and/or regeneration, usually over
a large surfacearea of the corallum. The growth features in T.
maculatus are fundamentally the same as those in the co-occurring
Saffordophyllum newcombae, including types of axial increase unknown in
other tabulate corals. The basic paleobiologic similarity of these
species supports the interpretation that the genera they represent are
closely related phylogenetically. The relationship of these taxa to
other tabulates,however, remains unresolved.^1";
s[1844] = "BAE BOO-YOUNG, LEE DONG-JIN, ELIAS R.J. (2006).-
Life-history strategies of a species of Catenipora (Tabulata; Upper
Ordovician; southern Manitoba, Canada).- Lethaia 39, 2: 141-156.-
<b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 43, ID=1248^<b>Topic(s): </b>growth style,
chronometry; Tabulata, Catenipora; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician U; <b>Geography: </b>Canada,
Manitoba^Detailed study of coralla by transverse serial sections
permits the determination and evaluation of life-history strategies
(survival and growth characteristics) in response to different physical
environments, for Catenipora foersteri Nelson, 1836 from the Selkirk
Member, Red River Formation, in Manitoba. We recognize various modes of
corallite increase: one type of axial increase, four types of lateral
increase, and agglutinated patches of corallites in association with
normal, undamaged corallites; and one type of axial increase, one type
of lateral increase, and temporary agglutinated patches from the
recovery processes of corallites damaged by sediment or bioclast
influx. Inaddition, the formation of new ranks by lateral increase is
the most effective method for rapid growth of a corallum or for
reconstructing part of a corallum damaged by physical disturbances.
Fluctuations in the tabularial area of corallites occur in cycles over
vertical intervals ranging from 3.20 - 7.90 mm. We consider each cycle
to represent annual growth. Average annual growth of three coralla
ranges from 4.20- 6.27 mm. According to correlations between annual
growth cycles and other growth characteristics, a high frequency of
offsetting is associated with rapid vertical growth. Specifically,
annual growth is relatively high in association with episodes of
sediment or bioclast influx, probably generated by storms. In some
coralla, however, annual growth is highest in the cycle characterized
by few new corallites or by extraordinarily high rates of offsetting by
normal, undamaged corallites as well as damaged corallites. This
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suggests that the vertical growth could also be affected by factors
other than storm-related disturbances.^1";
s[1845] = "EDWARDS J.C. (1988).- Lamottia (Favositida. Tabulata) from
the Decorah Formation (Kirkfieldian, Ordovician) of Iowa.- Journal of
Paleontology 62, 3: 424-426.- <b>FC&#038;P 17-2</b>, p. 31,
ID=2189^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata, Lamottia; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician U;
<b>Geography: </b>USA, Iowa^The early tabulate coral Lamottia heroensis
has been identified from the Ion Member of the Decorah Formation (Upper
Ordovician) in northeast Iowa. This extends the stratigraphic range of
this species upward from Lower Chazyan to Kirkfieldian, and extends the
geographic range from the Vermont - New York border area to include the
north-central Midcontinent. Thin section and SEM studies strongly
support the contention that the longitudinal pattern of alternating
light and dark bands observed in corallite walls reflects a primary
structural grain rather than a secondary diagenetic feature.^1";
s[1846] = "BAE B.-Y., ELIAS R.J., LEE D.-J. (2008).- Morphometrics of
Manipora (Tabulata; Upper Ordovician; southern Manitoba, Canada).-
Journal of Paleontology 82, 1: 78-90.- <b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p. 62,
ID=2360^<b>Topic(s): </b>morphometry; Tabulata; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician U;
<b>Geography: </b>Canada, Manitoba^^1";
s[1847] = "YOUNG G.A., RUDKIN D.M., DOBRZANSKI E.P., ROBSON S., NOWLAN
G.S. (2007).- Exceptionally preserved Late Ordovician biotas from
Manitoba, Canada.- Geology 35, 10: 883-886.- <b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p.
67, ID=2372^<b>Topic(s): </b>preservation lagerstaetten; fossils
Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Ordovician U; <b>Geography: </b>Canada, Manitoba^^1";
s[1848] = "TAPANILA L. (2004).- The earliest Helicosalpinx from Canada
and the global expansion of commensalism in Late Ordovician sarcinulid
corals (Tabulata).- Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology
215, 1-2: 99-110.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-2</b>, p. 23, ID=1132^<b>Topic(s):
</b>symbionts of; Tabulata, symbiosis; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria
problematica; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician U;
<b>Geography: </b>Canada, Ontario^Spiral embedment cavities that formed
around metazoan endosymbionts are preserved in the septaand
intercorallite spaces of Columnopora and Calapoecia corals from
Manitoulin Island, Ontario.These are the oldest described Helicosalpinx
asturiana, and this report extends the range of thesetrace fossils from
the Richmondian (Ashgill, Upper Ordovician) to the Givetian (upper
MiddleDevonian). The sinistrally coiled traces show regular morphology,
suggesting a physiological basisfor their shape. Coral growth
parameters are not affected by the presence of Helicosalpinx,suggesting
that the endosymbiont was not parasitic and not in direct competition
for resources withthe host. H. asturiana is interpreted as trace fossil
evidence of commensalism.Two additional endosymbiotic traces occur in
Late Ordovician Columnopora. The particularassociation of straight,
cylindrical Chaetosalpinx with Columnopora is widespread during
theRichmondian. A dependent association is suggested to have originated
between the endosymbiontand Columnopora prior to the Richmondian
expansion and to have continued into the Hirnantian(latest Ordovician).
The association between this endosymbiont and host is the earliest
knowntemporally and globally significant inter-metazoan symbiosis.
Although host corals, Columnoporaand Calapoecia, did not survive the
end-Ordovician mass extinction events, both Chaetosalpinx
andHelicosalpinx occur in other host corals during the Silurian and
Devonian.^1";
s[1849] = "COPPER P., MORRISON H. (1978).- Morpholohy and paleoecology
of Ordovician tetradiid corals from the Manitoulin District, northern
Ontario.- Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences 15, 12: 2006-2020.-
<b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 44, ID=0279^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata,
Tetradiidae; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Ordovician U; <b>Geography: </b>Canada, Ontario^The tetradiids were
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the most common tabulate coral component of the Ordovician
(Caradocian-Ashgillian) sequence in the Manitoulin District, locally
abundant enough to form biostromal accumulations. Five species,
assigned to four genera, including a new subgenus Paenetetradium, are
recognized in the section. In sequence, from oldest to youngest, these
species are: Tetradium (Tetradium) undulatum n.sp. from the Cloche
Island Formation; Rhabdotetradium giganteum n.sp., Paratetradium
capella n.sp., and Phytopsis cf. raceiaosum (Raymond) from the Cobourg
Formation; and T. algae, or bryozoans, and, in biostrome
concentrations, grew in very shallow waters.^1";
s[1850] = "KOBLUK D.R., NOOR I. (1990).- Coral microatolls and a
probable Middle Ordovician example.- Journal of Paleontology 64, 1:
39-43.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 58, ID=2677^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs,
microatolls; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician M; <b>Geography: </b>Canada, Ontario^A
disc-shaped massive colony of Tetradium, from the Middle Ordovician
Bobcaygeon Formation in southern Ontario, displays features of a coral
microatoll. This is the first pre-Holocene coral microatoll yet
described, indicating that some tabulate corals in level-bottom
communities were growing as microatolls as do many modern colonial
skeleton-secreting organisms. The microatoll therefore is not strictly
a Quarternary or even a Cenozoic phenomenon, but has a fossil record
that may span most of the Phanerozoic. This indicates that the special
conditions necessary for microatoll growth have existed outside of reef
environments, and were present before the advent of scleractinian coral
reefs. It may be possible to use ancient microatolls to estimate
absolute water depth at low tide, thereby providing a means for
estimating maximum water depth on a local and regional scale.^1";
s[1851] = "YOUNG G.A. (1995).- A new tetradiid coral from the Late
Ordovician of Manitoba.- Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences 32, 9:
1393-1400.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-1</b>, p. 37, ID=3022^<b>Topic(s): </b>new
taxa; corals, Tetradiida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician U; <b>Geography: </b>Canada,
Manitoba^Tetradiids are common Ordovician fossils in many parts of the
world. Their occurrence in the western interior of North America has
been noted, but they have never previously been described from this
region. Rhabdotetradium garsonense n.sp. occurs in the Selkirk Memher
of the Red River Formation at Garson, Manitoba (Late Ordovician,
Maysvillian). This species is characterized by small corallites with
diameters commonly 0.6 - 1.1 mm; in transverse sections these are
separated from one another or occur in clumps or chains. The
variability of corallite arrangement within single coralla of this
species illustrates the difficulty of discriminating tetradiid genera.
The diagnosis of Rhabdotetradium is revised to more clearly delineate
the boundary between it and Paratetradium, which has corallites
arranged contiguously in elongate chains.^1";
s[1852] = "WEBB G.E. (1997).- Middle Ordovician Tetradium microatolls
and a possible bathymetric gradient in tetradiid morphology.- Boletin
de la Real Sociedad Espanola de Historia Natural, Seccion Geologica 92,
1/4: 177-186.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-2</b>, p. 27, ID=3711^<b>Topic(s):
</b>microatolls, bathymetry; corals Tetradium; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician M;
<b>Geography: </b>USA, Oklahoma^Tetradiid corals are abundant in the
uppermost Pooleville Member of the Middle Ordovician Bromide Formation
in South-central Oklahoma (USA). The regressional Pooleville Member
consists of a series of stacked peritidal carbonate cycles, culminating
in a regional unconformity. The vertical succession of facies in each
cycle suggests an on-shore to off-shore transition from
intertidal/supratidal desiccated microbial laminites, through
bioturbated, poorly fossiliferous marls and micrites, to deeper
subtidal fossiliferous marls and grainstones. Tetradiids occurred in
the subtidal portion of each cycle. In successive cycles, the subtidal
portion was shallower, or closer to shore, than that of the immediately
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preceeding cycle. The highest two cycles contain massive Tetradium,
with microatolls confined to the highest cycle. The third highest cycle
contains a Phytopsis (bundled tetradiid) biostrome and the next cycle
down contains the finely-branching Rhabdotetradium. The occurrence of
different tetradiids in successive cycles suggests a bathymetric
gradient in tetradiid morphology with massive Tetradium in the
shallowest settings and branching tetradiids in deeper settings. Recent
scleractinian corals show a similar generalized bathymetric morphology
gradient in many Indo-Pacific reefs. Pooleville Tetradium microatolls
are the second oldest described metazoan microatolls, the oldest also
being Tetradium.^1";
s[1853] = "STOCK C.W., BENSON D.J. (1982).- Occurrence and distribution
of fossils within and adjacent to Middle Ordovician bioherms in the
southern Appalachians of Alabama.- 3rd North American Paleontological
Convention, Proc. Volume 2: 517-524.- <b>FC&#038;P 11-2</b>, p. 37,
ID=1865^<b>Topic(s): </b>; bryozoan reef; <b>Systematics: </b>Bryozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician M; <b>Geography: </b>USA,
Alabama^Stromatoporoids are a minor constituent (1%) of the
bryozoan-dominated bioherm about 5,5m thick in the Chickamauga
limestone. A Pachystylostroma and a ?Labechiella are illustrated.^1";
s[1854] = "RIGBY J.K., LEITH E.I. (1989).- Tiddalickia manitobensis, a
new Dictyosponge, and an unusual specimen of the Lithistid sponge,
Aulocopella winnipegensis Rauff, from the Ordovician of Manitoba.-
Journal of Paleontology 63, 5: 550-553.http:&#47;&#47;
www.jstor.org/pss/1305614.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 62,
ID=2690^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Porifera; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician; <b>Geography:
</b>Canada, Manitoba^The new thin-walled vasiform dictyospongid
hexactinellid, Tiddalickia manitobensis, is described from the
Ordovician Red River Formation at McBeth Point on Lake Winnipeg,
Manitoba. Vertical spicule bundles are an outer? part of the wall and
horizontal spicule bundles an inner? different level within the wall.
Bundle quadrules are only half the size of those in Tiddalickia
quadrata Rigby and Webby, 1988. A complete anthaspidellid lithistid,
Aulocopella winnipegensis Rauff, 1895, is described from a glacial
erratic recovered from near Reston, Manitoba. [original abstract]^1";
s[1855] = "CAMERON D., COPPER P. (1994).- Paleoecology of giant Late
Ordovician cyclindrical sponges from Anticosti Island, E. Canada.-
Sponges in Time and Space [R.W.M. van Soest, T.M.G. van Kempen, J.-C.
Braekman (eds)]: 13-21; Balkema, Rotterdam.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>,
p. 54, ID=4400^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology; Porifera; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician U; <b>Geography:
</b>Canada, Anticosti Island^Aulacerids from the Ellis Bay Formation
grew in an offshore tropical platform at or below wave base. Fallen
fragments may be as thick as 25cm and as long as 2m. Forms include
those with a wide core of large cysts surrounded by small cysts
(Aulacera, s.s.) and a new genus (unnamed) with concentric lamellar
surface penetrated by pillars. They are smooth, pustular, undulose, or
nodular on the surface. They apparently grew upright, without roots,
but reinforcing their bases by biocementation of the surrounding soft
carbonate substrate.^1";
s[1856] = "RIGBY J.K., NITECKI M.H. (1973).- New Archaeoscyphia
(Porifera) from the Ordovician of Anticosti Island, Quebec.- Fieldiana
Geology 33, 1: 1-10.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 47, ID=5194^<b>Topic(s):
</b>new taxa; Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Ordovician; <b>Geography: </b>Canada, Quebec^A new branched sponge
Archaeoscyphia boltoni is described, from the lower Ellis Bay Formation
in Anticosti Island, Quebec. The position of the species and genus
within the family Anthaspidellidae is briefly discussed.^1";
s[1857] = "COPPER P., GRAWBARGER D.J. (1978).- Paleoecological
succession leading to a Late Ordovician biostrome on Manitoulin Island,
Ontario.- Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences 15, 12: 1987-2005.-
<b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 44, ID=0278^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs biostromes,
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ecological succession; reefs ecology; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician U; <b>Geography: </b>Canada, Ontario^A
4 m thick section in the late Ordovician sequence on Manitoulin Island
revealed four successively shallowing carbonate environments, each with
a distinctive fossil assemblage. The lowermost quieter water, muddy
level bottom community was dominated by the brachiopod Zygospira. Next,
increased laminar current action attracted smaller colonies of the
tabulate corals Tetradium and Columnopora, and locally small banks of
corals and stromatoporoids were built up. In the protected shallow
subtidal community following, encrusting algae (Girvanella) and upright
match-stick Hedstroemia were more important, alongside Columnopora. cup
corals, and a diverse association of thick-shelled bivalves and
gastropods. The short-term paleoecological succession terminated under
turbulent conditions with large colonies of Labechia, rugose coral
colonies of Cyathophylloides and tabulate corals such as Tetradium
forming what is called the Wekwemikong biostrome.^1";
s[1858] = "PRATT B.R., HAIDL F.H. (2002).- Reefs in a deteriorating
epeiric sea: Upper Ordovician microbial biolithites, Red River Group,
subsurface Saskatchewan, Canada.- Geological Society of America,
Abstracts with Programs 34, 6: 65. [abstract] - <b>FC&#038;P ???</b>,
p.  , ID=1419^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician U; <b>Geography: </b>Canada,
Saskatchewan^^1";
s[1859] = "CROW C.J., BRANDE S., TURNER M.E., STOCK C.W., BENSON D.J.
(2001).- Random sampling of carbonate mounds: an example from the Upper
Ordovician of Alabama.- Sedimentary Geology 145: 173-187.- <b>FC&#038;P
31-1</b>, p. 68, ID=1643^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs, Sampling;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician U; <b>Geography:
</b>USA, Alabama^Paleontological and lithological studies of a
carbonate mound provide the necessary data from which characterizations
for that mound or locality can be constructed. These data-based
characterizations are convenient mechanism for making qualitative
comparisons with other mounds, as has been done in some previous
studies that discussed Middle Ordovician (now considered Upper
Ordovician) mounds of the Appalachian Basin. Each of these studies had
a different focus, including the paleoecology of individual mound
localities, issues of ecological zonation, and regional stratigraphical
investigation. Quantitative comparisons are precluded among these
studies because each mound was sampled using different procedures,
resulting in paleontological data sets of dissimilar density and depth.
Two mound localities from carbonates of the Upper Ordovician Chickmauga
Group (Stones River equivalent) of Jefferson and Blount counties, AL,
were chosen for study to investigate the application of random sampling
techniques to mound populations in outcrop. One mound from each
locality was completely censused to generate population compositional
and structural data. The location and higher-level identification of
each macrofossil on the surface of these mounds were recorded. These
bryozoan-dominated data sets represent the best estimates available
concerning the underlying population of mound constructors., dwellers,
and occasional &#034;visitors&#034;. Rarefaction analysis was used to
predict the number of randomly chosen fossils needed to detect the
major taxonomic groups from each of these populations. A computer
program (TARGET) was written to validate rarefaction predictions by
conducting random sampling experiments using census data sets. The
program prompts for input of three user-defined variables that set the
parameters of a sampling experiment and then throws randomly located
sampling boxes at the mound data set, recording the results.
Statistical analysis of results from these sampling experiments
validated the predictions of rarefaction analysis and led us to employ
a conservative approach for sampling additional mounds at these
localities.^1";
s[1860] = "HARLAND T.L., PICKERILL R.K., FILLION D. (1987).-
Establishment and development of patch reefs in the intracratonic
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     Ordovician sequence near Chicoutimi, Quebec.- Lethaia 20: 189-208.-
     <b>FC&#038;P 16-2</b>, p. 34, ID=2085^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, patch
     reefs; reefs stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
     </b>Ordovician M; <b>Geography: </b>Canada, Quebec^[stromatoporoids
     (probably Stromatocerium) are significant contributors to the final
     phases of small reefs in the Middle Ordovician (late Trentonian to
     early Edenian)]^1";
1864 s[1861] = "ELIAS R.J., NOWLAN G.S., BOLTON T.E. (1988).- Paleontology
     of the type section, Fort Carry Member, Red River Formation (Upper
     Ordovician), southern Manitoba.- New Mexico Bureau of Mines &#038;
     Mineral Resources, Memoir 44 [Wolberg D. L. (compiler): Contributions
     to Paleozoic Paleontology and Stratigraphy in Honor of Rousseau H.
     Flower]: 341-359.- <b>FC&#038;P 18-1</b>, p. 18, ID=2205^<b>Topic(s):
     </b>geology, fossils; fossils geology; <b>Systematics: </b>;
     <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician U; <b>Geography: </b>Canada,
     Manitoba^^1";
1865 s[1862] = "PRATT B.R., HAIDL F.M. (2008).- Microbial patch reefs in
     Upper Ordovician Red River strata, Williston Basin, Saskatchewan:
     signal of heating in a deteriorating epeiric sea.- Geological
     Association of Canada, Special Paper 48 [Pratt B. R. et Holmden C.
     (eds): The Dynamics of Epeiric Seas]: 303-340. ISBN 978-1-89709-534-8.-
     <b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p. 100, ID=2428^<b>Topic(s): </b>carbonates
     microbial; microbial reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
     </b>Ordovician U; <b>Geography: </b>Canada, Saskatchewan^These reefs
     defy the standard paradigm of reef evolution because the microbial
     framework and limited biota contrast markedly with the highly
     fossiliferous nature of other Middle and Upper Ordovician examples.
     Although ostensibly still marine, this indicates an ecologically
     stressed environmental setting. The Yeoman-Lake Alma transition and
     many similarly abrupt losses of faunal diversity in epeiric carbonate
     successions have been traditionally considered to record the onset of
     hypersalinity. A hitherto overlooked ecological factor is invoked
     instead: increased water temperature, a phenomenon that could have
     occurred in tropical epeiric seas when they became more restricted.
     [end-fragment of extensive abstract]^1";
1866 s[1863] = "YOUNG G.A., ELIAS R.J., WONG S., DOBRZANSKI E.P. (2008).-
     Upper Ordovician rocks and fossils in southern Manitoba.- Canadian
     Paleontology Conference Field Trip Guidebook 13, 97 pp.- <b>FC&#038;P
     35</b>, p. 117, ID=2454^<b>Topic(s): </b>excursion guidebook; geology
     fossils; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician U;
     <b>Geography: </b>Canada, Manitoba^[field trip guidebook]^1";
1867 s[1864] = "POPE M.C., READ J.F. (1997).- High resolution stratigraphy
     of the Lexington limestones (late Middle Ordovician), Kentucky, U.S.A.:
     a cool-water carbonate clastic ramp in a technically active foreland
     basin.- In: James N. P. and Clarke J. A. D. (eds): Cool-Water
     Carbonates, SEMP Special Publication 56: 410-429.- <b>FC&#038;P
     28-1</b>, p. 54, ID=3995^<b>Topic(s): </b>stratigraphy; stratigraphy;
     <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician M; <b>Geography:
     </b>USA, Kentucky^[Stromatoporoids and corals of the restricted
     lagoonal facies may indicate warmer, near-surface seawater temperatures
     especially in third-order highstands]^1";
1868 s[1865] = "OEKENTORP K. (2006).- Alfons Glinski.- FC&P 34: 114-115.-
     <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 114, ID=7254^<b>Topic(s): </b>biographical;
     <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^[list
     of coral papers by Glinski; attached is his portrait and links to his
     biographical note]^1";
1869 s[1866] = "BOLTON T.E. (2001).- Ordovician megafauna, southern Baffin
     Island, Nunavut.- Geological Survey of Canada Bulletin 557: 39-158.-
     <b>FC&#038;P 30-1</b>, p. 36, ID=7080^<b>Topic(s): </b>; paleontology;
     <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician; <b>Geography:
     </b>Canada, Arctic^[Labechia sp. from the Frobisher Bay (Middle
     Ordovician) and Amadjuak (early Late Ordovician, Edenian-early
     Maysville) formations is described and figured; Cystostroma sp. from
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the Amadjuak Formation is also described and figured; a specimen of
Rosenella sp. from the Amadjuak Formation at the famous Silliman&#039;s
Fossil Mountain locality is mentioned but not described or figured]^1";
s[1867] = "YOUNG G.A., ELIAS R.J. (1995).- Latest Ordovician to
earliest Silurian colonial corals of the East-central United States.-
Bulletins of American Paleontology 108, 347: 1-148.- <b>FC&#038;P
25-1</b>, p. 37, ID=3023^<b>Topic(s): </b>monograph; corals;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician
U &#47; Silurian L; <b>Geography: </b>USA central E^A distinctive
assemblage of colonial corals occurs in uppermost Ordovician
(Gamachian) to lowermost Silurian (lower Rhuddanian) strata within the
east-central United States. This Edgewood Assemblage is strikingly
different from Late Ordovician assemblages that preceded it in other
parts of the North American cratonic interior, and differs from the
Silurian assemblage that succeeded it. The Edgewood Assemblage existed
during an important time of global environmental change and mass
extinction. Some of the taxa have an Ordovician character; these
include the youngest North American tetradiid, which is among the last
representatives of an important Ordovician order. Other taxa represent
first appearances of typically Silurian forms: the oldest definite
plasmoporid, the earliest North American Halysites, and the first
pycnostylid. [first fragment of extensive summary]^1";
s[1868] = "ELIAS R.J., YOUNG G.A. (1992).- Biostratigraphy and
biogeographic affinities of latest Ordovician to earliest Silurian
corals in the east-central United States.- In Webby B.D. &#038; Laurie
J.R. (eds.): Global Perspectives on Ordovician Geology - Proceedings of
the VIth International Symposium on the Ordovician System, University
of Sydney, Australia, 15-19 July 1991; A.A. Balkema, Rotterdam]:
205-214.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-1</b>, p. 32, ID=3385^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biostratigraphy, biogeography; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician Silurian;
<b>Geography: </b>USA central E^Uppermost Ordovician (Gamachian) to
lowermost Silurian (lowermost Llandovery) strata in the east-central
United States contain a distinctive association of corals, the Edgewood
Assemblage. This assemblage is dominated by solitary Rugosa of the
genus Streptelasma. Other Rugosa, including the solitary forms
Keelophyllum, Grewingkia, and Bodophyllum, and colonial forms
Pycnostylus and Palaeophyllum, are rare. The solitary rugosans were
evidently derived from species previously restricted to the North
American continental margin, and are similar to those in the
Dalmanitina Beds (Hirnantian) or possibly lowermost Llandovery beds of
Ostergotland, Sweden, and the Guanyinqiao Beds (Hirnantian) of Guizhou
Province, China. Among the Tabulata, Paleofavosit.es, Propora, and
Halysites are most common. Catenipora, Aulopora, Rhabdotetradium,
Protaraea, Acidolites, and Plasmopora are rare. Closest affinities are
with tabulates in the Ellis Bay (Gamachian) and Becscie (uppermost
Gamachian-lowermost Llandovery) formations of Anticosti Island and the
Grande Coupe beds (Ashgill), Matapedia Group, of Gaspe Peninsula,
Quebec. The Edgewood Assemblage and succeeding Silurian coral
assemblage are useful for age determination and correlation of
Gamachian to lower Llandovery (Rhuddanian) strata in the east-central
United States.^1";
s[1869] = "ELIAS R.J., YOUNG G.A. (1998).- Coral Diversity, Ecology,
and Provincial Structure During a Time of Crisis: The Latest Ordovician
to Earliest Silurian Edgewood Province in Laurentia.- Palaios 13, 2:
98-112.http:&#47;&#47; www.jstor.org/pss/3515483.- <b>FC&#038;P
27-1</b>, p. 46, ID=3801^<b>Topic(s): </b>diversity, ecology,
biogeography, ; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician Silurian; <b>Geography:
</b>Laurentia^The latest Ordovician to earliest Silurian Edgewood
Province in the cratonic interior of Laurentia contained a
post-extinction coral fauna. These corals inhabited a broad range of
shallow-marine, carbonate environments. Diversity generally increased
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along a gradient from restricted, low-energy, relatively turbid
conditions, to open, high-energy, low-turbidity conditions. Changes in
diversity involved progressive addition or subtraction of stenotopic
species within a single association dominated by opportunistic,
ecologic generalists. Patterns and trends in diversity, abundance, and
distribution reflected locally variable environmental parameters and an
overall gradient from the continental interior toward the open ocean.
Structural characteristics of the Edgewood Province differed from those
of Late Ordovician pre-extinction and Early Silurian recovery faunas in
the Laurentian cratonic interior. These included the low total
diversity, the abundance and strong dominance of a single, solitary
rugosan species, and the lack of distinct, specialized, recurring
species associations. The origin, overall structure, and fate of the
province were dtermined by factors operating on a broad scale. Nutrient
enrichment and related environmental destabilization in the Laurentian
epeiric sea during the end-Richmondian regression were probably
significant factors in extinctions among Late Ordovician &#034;perched
faunas&#034;, including corals. This would have occurred as nutrients
provided by runoff from expanding terrestrial areas became concentrated
in the shrinking sea. During the Gamachian and early Rhuddanian,
elevated nutrient levels and environmental instability within the small
sea were likely instrumental in maintaining the structure of the
Edgewood Province. By the late Rhuddanian, transgression had expanded
the sea and reduced the effects of runoff sufficiently to permit the
Silurian recovery of corals.^1";
s[1870] = "SCRUTTON C.T. (1975).- Corals and stromatoporoids from the
Ordovician and Silurian of Kronprins Christian Land, Northeast
Greenland.- Medd. om Groenland 171, 4: 1-43.- <b>FC&#038;P 5-1</b>, p.
32, ID=5381^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; corals, stroms; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria Porifera; Anthozoa Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Ordovician Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>Greenland NE^The Lower
Palaeozoic stratigraphy of Northeast Greenland is revised on the basis
of coral and stromatoporoid faunas. 10 species of Rugosa, 15 (including
2 new) species of Tabulata and 2 species each of heliolitids and
stromatoporoids are described.^1";
s[1871] = "DIXON O.A. (1986).- The heliolitid coral Acidolites in
Ordovician-Silurian rocks of Eastern Canada.- Journal of Paleontology
60, 1: 26-52.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-1.2</b>, p. 34, ID=0821^<b>Topic(s):
</b>taxonomy; Heliolitida, Acidolites; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Heliolitida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician &#47; Silurian;
<b>Geography: </b>Canada E^Acidolites Lang, Smith and Thomas occurs in
upper Middle and Upper Ordovician, Lower and lower Middle Silurian
rocks of Ontario and Quebec. On Anticosti Island, Quebec, the genus is
represented by A. tenuis (Billings) in the Upper Ordovician (Gamachian)
Ellis Bay Formation; the new species A. arctatus, A. compactus and A.
helianthus in the Ordovician-Silurian boundary beds at the top of the
Ellis Bay Formation; the new species A. arctatus, A. compactus and A.
lindstromi in the lower Llandoverian Becscie Formation; A. arctatus in
the mid-Llandoverian Gun River Formation; and an unnamed species in the
upper Llandoverian Jupiter Formation. The lower Llandoverian Clemville
Formation of the Gaspe Peninsula, Quebec, contains Protaraea
clemvillensis Park, now considered to be Acidolites. The upper Middle
to lower Upper Ordovician Cobourg Formation near Ottawa, Ontario,
contains A. cf. arctatus, formerly included in Protaraea vetusta
(Hall). The lower Wenlockian Amabel Formation in southern Ontario
contains a species of Acidolites as yet unnamed.^1";
s[1872] = "McAULEY R.J., ELIAS R.J. (1990).- Latest Ordovician to
earliest Silurian solitary rugose corals of the east-central United
States.- Bulletins of American Paleontology 98, 333: 82 pp., 14 pls.-
<b>FC&#038;P 19-2.1</b>, p. 28, ID=2744^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician U
&#47; Silurian L; <b>Geography: </b>USA central E^^1";
s[1873] = "ELIAS R.J. (1992).- New information on latest Ordovician to
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earliest Silurian solitary rugose corals of the east-central United States.- Oklahoma Geological Survey, Bulletin 145 [Chaplin J.R. &#038; Barrick J.E. (eds.): Special Papers in Paleontology and Stratigraphy - A Tribute to Thomas W. Amsden]: 113-125.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-1</b>, p. 32, ID=3384^<b>Topic(s): </b>new records; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician U &#47; Silurian L; <b>Geography: </b>USA central E^New information on latest Ordovician to earliest Silurian solitary Rugosa of the east-central United State is of biostratigraphic, paleoecologic, and paleoenvironmental significance. The distribution of these corals indicates an age of Early Llandoverian for the youngest strata of the Keel Formation in south-central Oklahoma. Basal beds of the Cochrane Formation, which overlies the Keel, are evidently diachronous, ranging in age from the Early Llandoverian to late Early or younger Llandoverian. In west-central Illinois and northeastern Missouri, solitary corals indicate that the Bowling Green Dolomite is a discrete unit that is younger than the Noix Limestone and Bryant Knob Formation and the Cyrene Formation, which is a lateral facies equivalent of the Noix-Bryant Knob. In northeastern Illinois, Streptelasma subregulare occurs beneath a bed containing Early Llandoverian graptolites in the Schweizer Member of the Wilhelmi Formation. That coral has a range of Gamachian to early Early Llandoverian, and it remains a possibility that Schweizer strata below the position of the graptolite bed are Gamachian in age. Coralla of S. subregulare are abundant on several beds immediately above stromatolithes in the basal Wilhelmi at one locality, suggesting that the species could live in very shallow water and thrived when normal marine conditions appeared during the latest Ordovician-earliest Silurian transgression that brought seawater over the eroded surface of the underlying Maquoketa Group. Directional orientations of those coralla indicate currents from the south and possibly southwest. Data from the Mosalem Formation in northwestern Illinois and eastern Iowa confirm that solitary rugose corals of the Edgewood and Silurian assemblages do not co-occur and that the Edgewood assemblage was succeeded by the Silurian assemblage.^1";
s[1874] = "ELIAS R.J., YOUNG G.A. (2001).- Rugose coral morphology during time of crises: the latest Ordovician to earliest Silurian Edgewood Province in Laurentia.- Bulletin of the Tohoku University Museum 1 [Proceedings of the 8th International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and Porifera]: 034-040.- <b>FC&#038;P 30-1</b>, p. 19, ID=7060^<b>Topic(s): </b>morphology, time of crisis; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician U &#47; Silurian L; <b>Geography: </b>America N, Edgewood Province^Analysis of the post extinction Edgewood rugosan fauna reveals that basic morphologic patterns related to the latest Ordovician mass extinction are similar to those for the Late Devonian and latest Permian mass extinctions. Advantageous characters during times of crisis are solitary form, fasciculate colony type, simple morphology, and high variability. Characters associated with susceptibility to extinction are colonial form in general, cerioid colony type in particular, and complex morphology. * Nutrient enrichment and related environmental destabilization in the Edgewood sea probably favored solitary corals and colonies with low integration. Such conditions would have been ideal for the dominant species Streptelasma subregulare, a solitary, morphologically simple but extraordinarily variable, opportunistic, ecologic generalist. Solitary and fasciculate corals were perhaps best able to cope with increased movement of sediment, which may have occurred during the latest Ordovician regressive phase. * Within the Edgewood Province, diversity and morphologic complexity generally increased along an environmental gradient from low energy, relatively turbid, restricted conditions, to high energy, low turbidity, comparatively open conditions. Only species that produced morphologically simple skeletons were able to survive in restricted, presumably stressful conditions. The more complex coralla
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of species confined to favorable open marine conditions may have
permitted firmer attachment of polyps and greater polyp activity. This
would have been advantageous for survival in higher water energy and
for rejection of coarser sediment. The ability of S. subregulare to
produce a wide range of morphologies suitable for survival throughout
the environmental gradient was evidently instrumental in its success
during this time of crisis. [original abstract]^1";
s[1875] = "BOLTON T.E. (1981).- Late Ordovician and early Silurian
Anthozoa of Anticosti Island, Quebec.- Subcommission on Silurian
Stratigraphy, Ordovician-Silurian Boundary Working Group. Field
Meeting, Anticosti-Gaspe, Quebec 1981, vol. II: Stratigraphy and
Paleontology [P.J. Lesperance (ed.)]: 107-135.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-2</b>,
p. 73, ID=6083^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, Tabulata; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician U -
Silurian L; <b>Geography: </b>Canada, Ontario^Corals are present
throughout Ordovician and Silurian rocks of Anticosti Island; they are
the dominant elements of the biostromes and/or bioherms in the upper
beds of each formation. Distinct Late Ordovician and Early Silurian
coral assemblages are illustrated for the upper Ellis Bay, Becscie, Gun
River, Jupiter and Chicotte formations. Only a few taxa range
throughout the sequence. [original summary]^1";
s[1876] = "PANDOLFI J.M. (1985).- Late Ordovician and Silurian of the
Eastern Great Basin, Part 5. Colonial Corals from the Ely Springs
Dolomite.- Contr. Biol. Geol. Milwaukee Public Museum 61: 1-95.-
<b>FC&#038;P 15-2</b>, p. 60, ID=6752^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa,
Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa Tabulata;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician U - Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>USA,
Great Basin^Twenty species of colonial rugose and tabulate corals from
the Late Ordovician Ely Springs Dolomite of the Eastern Great Basin in
Nevada and Utah are described. Included are two new tabulate species.
Agetolites budgei and Catenipora sheehani. The colonial corals from the
basal Ibex Member include Calapoecia anticostiensis and Nyctopora sp.
Colonial corals from the Lost Canyon Member are Calapoecia
anticostiensis, Paleofavosites poulseni, P. okulitchi, P. sp. cf. P.
capax, P. mccullochae, Palaeophyllum sp. cf. P. raduguini, P. gracile,
P. humei, ? Billingsaria parvituba, Agetolites budgei n.sp., Catenipora
workmanae, C. sp. cf. C. foerstei, and Tollina sp. Colonial corals from
the Floride Member include Calapoecia anticostiensis, C. sp. cf. C.
coxi, Paleofavosites poulseni, P. mccullochae, P. okulitchi, P. sp. cf.
P. transiens, P. sp. cf. P. capaz, and ? Billingsaria parvituba. The
colonial corals from the Ely Springs Dolomite are characteristic of the
&#039;Arctic Ordovician&#039; faunal belt. [original summary]^1";
s[1877] = "NESTOR H., COPPER P., STOCK C.W. (2010).- Late Ordovician
and Early Silurian stromatoporoid sponges from Anticosti Island,
eastern Canada: crossing the O/S mass extinction boundary.- NRC
Research Press, Ottawa, 163 pp., 28 text-figs., 28 pls. ISBN 13
9780660199306.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 118, ID=6560^<b>Topic(s):
</b>extinctions O/S; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician U - Silurian L;
<b>Geography: </b>Canada, Anticosti Island^During Late Ordovician and
Early Silurian time, from 450 to 428 million years ago, stromatoporoid
sponges were some of the most common and abundant fossils in shallow
water tropical settings of the Anticosti Basin (Gulf of St Lawrence).
They formed dense, massive coralline skeletons of calcium carbonate,
some up to a meter or more across, especially in reef environments, but
also in deeper waters of the Anticosti shelf, down to the margins of
the photic zone, where light faded. The Anticosti Basin reveals one of
the most fossiliferous carbonate sequences worldwide for rocks of this
age, straddling a global mass extinction boundary, and thus revealing
not only those taxa that became extinct, but also how the seas were
repopulated in an equatorial setting after the mass extinction. The
mass extinction has been correlated to globally cooling climates of the
time, and southern hemisphere glaciation in North Africa. This
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monograph describes, for the first time, the skeletal architecture of
these abundant and exquisitely preserved sponges from Anticosti, and
includes more than 300 skeletons selected from ca. 2000 field
localities [3000 skeletons from 200 localities?!], assigned to 14
genera, of which 4 are new, and 35 stromatoporoid species, of which 18
are new. These are illustrated by 56 figures and plates and fill a
major gap in our global knowledge of the reef building stromatoporoids,
especially during the Early Silurian and latest Ordovician. All
materials are precisely geographically and stratigraphically defined
from the Vaureal through Chicotte formations over a nearly a kilometer
thick section, and their ecologic distribution plotted across shallow
to deeper water facies. Oil and gas exploratory drilling in the Gulf of
St Lawrence will ultimately reveal what happened in the deeper water
offshore facies, not exposed on Anticosti Island itself. [original
abstract]^1";
s[1878] = "TAPANILA L., COPPER P. (2002).- Endolithic trace fossils in
Ordovician-Silurian corals and stromatoporoids, Anticosti Island,
eastern Canada.- Acta Geologica Hispanica 37, 1: 15-20.- <b>FC&#038;P
31-2</b>, p. 31, ID=1671^<b>Topic(s): </b>endobionts, trace fossils;
endolithic trace fossils; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera Cnidaria;
Stromatoporoidea Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician Silurian;
<b>Geography: </b>Canada E^Bioerosion was a significant process in the
destruction of reef-building skeletons in early and mid-Paleozoic
marine carbonate settings. Ordovician-Silurian corals and
stromatoporoids from Anticosti Island show a limited diversity of
macroborings, dominated by Trypanites, but also includes rare of an
Ordovician bivalve boring (Petroxestes pera), described for the first
time in Early Silurian stromatoporoids. Two problematic embedment
structures, one containing lingulid brachiopods, resemble borings but
did not contribute to bioerosion. The distribution of the embedment
structures and Petroxestes pera are restricted by facies and skeletal
substrate. Trypanites is relatively nonspecific, occurring in reef and
off-reef facies and in most skeletal substrates; it does not appear to
have been affected by the Late Ordovician mass extinction. ^1";
s[1879] = "JOHNSON M.E., BAARLI B.C. (1987).- Encrusting corals on a
latest Ordovician to earliest Silurian rocky shore, southwest Hudson
Bay, Manitoba, Canada.- Geology 15: 15-17.- <b>FC&#038;P 16-1</b>, p.
64, ID=1974^<b>Topic(s): </b>rocky shores; Tabulata, ecology;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician
&#47; Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>Canada, Manitoba^Paleozoic tabulate
corals are generally thought to have been free standing, with flattened
disc-shaped to dome-shaped morphology providing a degree of stability
in shallow-water, high-energy environments. The ability to encrust has
previously been suggested by patterns of competitive overgrowth in
certain species. Definitive proof of encrustation by favositid corals
is exhibited in an extraordinary example of an ancient rocky shore
exposed for 350 m on Hudson Bay near Churchill, Manitoba. Carbonate
strata attributed to the Upper Ordovician Port Nelson or Lower Silurian
Severn River Formation locally transgress a massive Precambrian
quartzite. An ancient shoreface is clearly marked by large, smoothly
eroded boulders of the dark quartzite, commonly 2-10 m in diameter. The
boulders are burried in coarse carbonate debris, but corals up to 20 cm
in diameter are found cemented directly onto the surface of some
boulders. Deep pitting of many boulders to a depth of 2-3 cm was
contemporaneous and may have been promoted by unpreserved encrusters
such as sponges or anemones.^1";
s[1880] = "TAPANILA L., COPPER P. (2001).- Environmental controls on
bioerosion in a Paleozoic carbonate ramp, Anticosti Island, Quebec.-
Geological Association of Canada Annual Meeting, St. Johns.-
<b>FC&#038;P 30-1</b>, p. 37, ID=1548^<b>Topic(s): </b>bioerosion;
bioerosion, ecology; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Ordovician &#47; Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>Canada,
Quebec^Trypanites is the dominant macroboring in corals and stroms,
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[40% bored] at the Ordovician/Silurian boundary. Boring frequency
increased in denser and higher forms and is postulated to have been
directly proportional to water depth. There is no change in boring
frequency at the O/S boundary. Denser colonies offer borers greater
strength and allow them to avoid lining borings. Skeletons that were
buried rapidly are less bored. [abbreviated abstract] ^1";
s[1881] = "COPPER P. (2001).- Reefs during the multiple crises towards
the Ordovician-Silurian boundary: Anticosti Island, eastern Canada, and
worldwide.- Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences 38, 2: 153-171.-
<b>FC&#038;P 30-1</b>, p. 5, ID=1608^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs,
extinctions; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Ordovician &#47; Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>Canada E^Multiple
latest Ordovician (Rawtheyan-Hirnantian) glaciations in central Africa,
with concomitant global sea-level lowstands and cooler, restricted,
equatorial carbonate shelves and ramps, interrupted by warmer
interstadial highstands, had a dramatic global impact on the tropical
shallow-water reef ecosystem and carbonate production. With the
Ordovician-Silurian boundary strata on Anticosti Island as a global
standard for a carbonate shelf-ramp setting, the latest Ordovician and
earliest Silurian reveal three reef phases, ended by three extinctions.
The first extinction, towards the end of the Rawtheyan, affected the
last &#34;Richmondian&#34;-type reefs (Vaureal Formation, Mill Bay
Member). The second extinction was less pronounced, ending with reefs
at the base of the Prinsta Member (Ellis Bay Formation), interpreted as
the top of the Normalograptus extraordinarius graptolite Subzone. The
third and most severe extinction phase capped the Laframboise patch
reef complex (Ellis Bay Formation), at the top of the Normalograptus
persculptus Zone. In the paleotropics, the Hirnantian interglacials
showed higher biodiversity than either the preceding Rawtheyan or
following Rhuddanian (early Llandovery) warm intervals, a feature
perhaps achieved by high innovation rates via introduction of
&#34;Silurian&#34; reef biotas during the Hirnantian. The Anticosti
reef succession is compared with latest Ordovician reefs from
northwestern Europe (Baltic Basin and UK), the northwestern margins of
Gondwana (Spain and Austria), the Urals, Siberia, Kazakhstan, northeast
Russia, and China. Reefs show a global decline from the late Caradoc
through late Ashgill, marked by hiatuses towards the O-S boundary. A
protracted 3-4 million-year recovery phase for Early Silurian tropical
marine biotas, generally without reefs, marked the succeeding
Rhuddanian; full reef recovery was delayed until the mid-Aeronian.
[original abstract]^1";
s[1882] = "COPPER P. (1989).- Upper Ordovician and Lower Silurian reefs
of Anticosti Island, Quebec.- Canadian Society of Petroleum Geologists,
Memoir 13: 271-276.- <b>FC&#038;P 18-1</b>, p. 19, ID=2208^<b>Topic(s):
</b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician
U - Silurian L; <b>Geography: </b>Canada, Quebec^^1";
s[1883] = "COPPER P. (1978).- Paleoenvironments and paleocommunities in
the Ordovician-Silurian sequence of Manitoulin Island.- Michigan Basin
geol. Soc., spec. Pap. 3: 41-61.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 54,
ID=5845^<b>Topic(s): </b>biocoenoses; ecology; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician &#47; Silurian; <b>Geography:
</b>Canada, Manitoulin Isl.^During Middle Ordovician (Caradocian &#47;
Blackriverian) to Late Silurian time (Ludlovian &#47; Lockportian) the
Manitoulin area on the northeastern fringes of the Michigan Basin were
covered by shallow, subtropical to tropical seas. The area was situated
south of the paleoequator with a continental landmass composed of
weathered, probably hilly, unvegetated Precambrian rock terrain to the
North and East. Prevailing long-shore current systems probably moved
water counter-clockwise from the Appalachian region as deducted from
the presence and thickness of black, green and red shales during Late
Ordovician and Early Silurian, and the probable location and size of
paleo-continent. Dominance of carbonate sediments and occurrence of red
beds in the sequence, presence of rich calcareous algal flora,
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stromatoporoid, tabulate and rugose coral fauna, prominent sponge-coral
biostromes of the Ordovician, bioherms of the Manitoulin Dolomite
(Llandoverian), biostromes of the Fossil Hill Formation and bioherms of
the Amabel Formation (Wenlockian-Ludlowian) indicate equatorial
climates and prevailing shallow conditions. Deeper water phases and
phases characterized by rapid influx of mud in shallow waters,
periodically prevented growth and proliferation of benthic communities.
The figures show a reconstruction of the different communities
corresponding to the special facial development.^1";
s[1884] = "BOLTON T.E. (1981).- Ordovician and Silurian
Biostratigraphy, Anticosti Island, Quebec.- Subcommission on Silurian
Stratigraphy, Ordovician-Silurian Boundary Working Group. Field
Meeting, Anticosti-Gaspe, Quebec 1981, vol. II: Stratigraphy and
Paleontology [P.J. Lesperance (ed.)]: 41-59.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-2</b>, p.
75, ID=6095^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy; fossils, stratigraphy;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician &#47; Silurian;
<b>Geography: </b>Canada, Ontario^[this paper reviews the stratigraphic
distribution of stromatoporoids (and many other fossil groups) in the
Anticosti section; the following species are illustrated but not
described: Ecclimadictyon fastigiatum, Labechia n.sp. aff. L. mirabilis
- L. banksi, Intexodictyon sp., Labechia sp. aff. L. prima - L.
aldonensis, Labechiella sp. aff. L. regularis group, Clathrodictyon sp.
aff. C. borealis, C. sp. aff. C. variolare group, C. sp. aff. C.
regulare, C. sp., Actinodictyon sp. cf. A. suevicum, Ecclimadictyon
sp.]^1";
s[1885] = "FREITAS T.A.de (1990).- Stratigraphy, mud buildups, and
carbonate platform development of the Upper Ordovician to Lower
Devonian sequence, Ellesmere, Hans, and Devon islands, Arctic Canada.-
Ottawa University Unpubl. Ph.D. thesis; xvi + 441 pp.- <b>FC&#038;P
20-1.1</b>, p. 15, ID=2790^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, carbonates; reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician U - Devonian L;
<b>Geography: </b>Canada, Arctic^^1";
s[1886] = "LAUB R.S. (1979).- The corals of the Brassfield Formation
(Middle Llandovery; Lower Silurian) in the Cincinnati Arch region.-
Bulletins of American Paleontology 75, 305: 1-457.- <b>FC&#038;P
9-1</b>, p. 35, ID=0264^<b>Topic(s): </b>biogeography; Anthozoa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian
Llan; <b>Geography: </b>America N, Cincinnati Arch^Fifty-four species
of corals (29 rugose, 19 tabulate, 6 heliolitid) have been identified
from the Brassfield Formation (limestone, dolomite and claystone of
mid-Llandovery [Lower Silurian] age) in the Cincinnati Arch region of
the United States. Included are one new rugosan genus
(Schizophaulactis), four new rugosan species (Streptelasma
scoleciforme, Dinophyllum semilunum, Paliphyllum regulare, Pycnactis
tenuiseptatus), three new tabulate species (Favosites densitabulatus,
Catenipora favositomima, Syringolites vesiculosus), and one new rugosan
subspecies Paliphyllum suecicum Neumann 1968 brassfieldense). Coral
assemblages of different, apparently environmentally controlled
character are concentrated in the north and the southeast parts of the
region. The Brassfield coral fauna appears to have been largely
restricted to the present Cincinnati Arch region during mid-Llandovery
time. Closest affinities on the species level during this period are
with the corals of Anticosti Island (Canada). Eight of twelve species
pre-date the mid-Llandovery, some existing as early as the Late
Ordovician. The oldest members of the Brassfield coral fauna were found
in a number of areas throughout the world, rather than in a single
ancestral homeland. At least half the coral species survived the end of
the mid-Llandovery, and spread into a large portion of the submerged
continental areas of the world.^1";
s[1887] = "LAUB R.S. (1975).- The ancestry, geographical extent, and
fate of the Brassfield Coral Fauna (Middle Llandovery, North America).-
Bulletins of American Paleontology 67, 287: 275-286.- <b>FC&#038;P
4-2</b>, p. 58, ID=5278^<b>Topic(s): </b>phylogeny; Anthozoa;
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<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian
Llan; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky^To date, 55 coral
species have been identified from the Brassfield Formation of Middle
Llandovery age, in the Cincinnati Arch area (SW Ohio, SE Indiana and N
Central Kentucky). This fauna was restricted to a relatively small
area.^1";
s[1888] = "LAUB R.S. (1975).- The Brassfield Formation.- FC&P 4, 1:
10-13.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 10, ID=6283^<b>Topic(s): </b>; corals;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian
Llan; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Cincinnati region^The Brassfield Formation
is a parcel of dolomite, echinodermal limestone, and silty clay,
well-exposed in the vicinity of the Cincinnati Arch (southeast Indiana,
southwest Ohio and north-central Kentucky) of the United States. Berry
and Boucot (1970) assign it an age of Middle Llandovery, making it one
of the oldest Silurian units in North America. * In recent studies of
the Brassfield, I have found that it contains a coral fauna of
considerable richness, both as to numbers of specimens and taxonomic
variety. Of interest is the fact that this is the first appearance in
the fossil record of a considerable number of species, which are found
later in the Silurian in other parts of the world. [initial part of a
short note presenting distribution of Rugosa, Tabulata and Heliolitida
within the Brassfield Formation]^1";
s[1889] = "PEDDER A.E.H., McLEAN R.A. (1976).- New records and range
extensions of seven rugose coral genera in Silurian strata of north
western and arctic Canada.- Papers of geological Survey Canada 76-1C:
131-141.- <b>FC&#038;P 7-2</b>, p. 21, ID=5637^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biostratigraphy; corals, stratigraphy; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography:
</b>Canada N^[the genera concerned are Denayphyllum, Ketophyllum,
Prohexagonaria, Ptychophyllum, Radiastraea, Kymocystis and
Spinolasma]^1";
s[1890] = "FREITAS T.A.de, NOWLAN G.S. (1998).- A new, major reef tract
and overview of regional Silurian reef development, Canadian Arctic and
north Greenland.- 002 Bulletin of Canadian Petroleum Geology 46, 3:
327-349.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-2</b>, p. 68, ID=3937^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs;
reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria Monera; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>Canada, Arctic, Greenland N^A recently
discovered Silurian reef tract in the high Canadian Arctic has an
exposed length of more than 150km and is locally more than 500m thick.
The reefs occur within a Silurian ramp and rimmed shelf-margin sequence
about 2km thick. Conodont biostratigraphic data indicate that the
reefal strata are late Llandovery to Ludlow in age, and reefs are
composed largely of coral-microbial boundstone, The corals are mainly
digitate rugosans and large halysitids, associated with fewer
stromatoporoids and lithistid sponges. However, most of the reefal
strata consist of microbialite, which encrusts skeletal metazoans or is
massive or thromboidal. Microbialite microstructure consists mainly of
clotted micrite or laminated micrite associated with common Renalcis,
other calcimicrobes, and locally abundant early marine cements. Other
reef rock types include stromatactis-rich lime mudstone, cementstone,
zebroid stromatactis-bearing lime mudstone, crinoidal grainstone, and,
rarely, stromatoporoid boundstone. The reefs formed on the shelf margin
and prograded basinward in three distinct phases during Wenlock and
Ludlow time. Underlying Llandovery, shelf-margin facies are highly
dolomitized and may represent an original stromatoporoid boundstone.
Overlying late Ludlow to Pridoli carbonates were deposited on a
prograding carbonate ramp, dotted with small coral-stromatoporoid and
other biostromes. [first fragment of extensive abstract]^1";
s[1891] = "GAO J.-G., COPPER P. (1997).- Growth rates of Middle
Palaeozoic corals and sponges: Early Silurian of Eastern Canada.-
Proceedings 8th International Coral Reef Symposium 2: 1651-1656.-
<b>FC&#038;P 29-1</b>, p. ???, ID=1497^<b>Topic(s):
</b>sclerochronology; Porifera, Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera
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Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian L; <b>Geography:
</b>Canada E^Vertical annual skeletal growth rates were compared for 27
species of tabulate corals, solitary and colonial rugose corals, and
two species of stromatoporoid sponges from the shallow water, tropical,
biostromal Upper Llandovery Fossil Hill Fm. of Manitoulin Island,
northern Ontario. All displayed clear periodicity in density band
variations from internal tabulae, cysts, lamellae, septa and pillars,
or external annuli, indicating a common environmental growth factor.
Growth banding is attributed largely to seasonal cycles: finer
circadian growth banding was not observed, lunar peaks were difficult
to verify. Growth rates varied from 2 to 9 mm/yr for tabulates, from
4.3 t0 27.2 mm/yr for rugosans and 0.8 to 3.1mm/yr for stromatoporoids.
Growth rates had a strong genetic component varying generically and
architecturally, with rugosans able to grow faster than tabulates, and
with stromatoporoids exhibiting the slowest rates. Such rates are
comparable to growth rates in some Recent hermatypic scleractinians,
suggesting that mid- Palaeozoic corals possessed zooxanthellate
symbionts. Stromatoporoids, like living cryptic sclerosponges, possibly
lacked symbionts: their growth rates were among the slowest measured.^1";
s[1892] = "WATKINS R. (1991).- Guild structure and tiering in a
high-diversity Silurian community, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin.-
Palaios 06: 465-478.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>, p. 68,
ID=4436^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, guild structures; inter-reef biota;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Wisconsin^Fine-grained, inter-reef
carbonates of the Silurian (Wenlockian) Racine Formation, Milwaukee
County, Wisconsin, formed in a generally quiet-water environment below
wave base. These strata preserve a level-bottom community which
contains 27 guilds and 89 species of skeletal macrofauna. No
sedimentary transport of the fauna is apparent, but breakage of shells
by predation and reorientation and dispersal of skeletal material by
bioturbation are significant taphonomic features. Most
suspension-feeding guilds are represented by epifaunal sponges, corals,
bryozoans, brachiopods, conocardiids, cornulitids and annelids which
occupied a tier from 0 to 2cm above the bottom. This tier was also
occupied by a vagile fauna of gastropods and trilobites. Most skeletal
material, as determined by point count, was produced by three guilds of
suspension-feeding crinozoans which occupied two higher tiers, from 2
to 6cm and 6 to 25cm above the bottom. Soft-bodied burrowers included
suspension-feeding worms which fed at the sediment surface and extended
to at least 2cm depth, and a lower tier of deposit feeding worms which
extended to about 10cm depth. Three guilds of cephalopods represent
predators within the community. The brachiopod component of this
community represents a typical Silurian &#034;Dicoelosia
community&#034; a type of Silurian assemblage which has been previously
characterized as an ecologically simple, brachiopod-dominated fauna.
Detailed results from the Racine study suggest that many so-called
Silurian brachiopod communities were actually tiered, high-diversity
communities dominated by crinozoans.^1";
s[1893] = "BOURQUE P.-A., AMYOT G. (1988).- Stromatoporoid coral reefs
of the upper West Point reef complex, Late Silurian, Gaspe, Quebec.-
Canadian Association of Petroleum Geologists Memoir 13 [Geldsetzer
H.J., James N.P. &#038; Tebutt G.E. (eds): Reefs: Canada and Adjacent
Areas]: 251-257.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-2.1</b>, p. 40, ID=2766^<b>Topic(s):
</b>reefs; strom-coral reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria Porifera;
Anthozoa Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian U;
<b>Geography: </b>Canada, Quebec^^1";
s[1894] = "SADORF E.M. (1994).- Coral and stromatoporoid abundance and
diversity in the Laporte City Formation of eastern Iowa.- University of
Iowa, unpublished M.Sc. thesis; 40 pp.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-1</b>, p. 78,
ID=3652^<b>Topic(s): </b>biodiversity; corals stroms; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria Porifera; Anthozoa Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Iowa^Coral and stromatoporoid
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abundance, composition, diversity, and colony shape were studied in this level bottom community, these groups become more abundant as sea level shallows upwards but there is no change in composition or diversity in the sequence. Stromatoporoid height-width ratios increase upsection possibly caused by decrease in sedimentation rate and increase in energy. Stromatoporoid width increases upward throughout the sequence. Stromatoporoid height increases in the lower two-thirds of the sequence possibly caused by increased light, temperature, and longer life spans due to decreased sedimentation.^1";
s[1895] = "DIXON O.A. (1979).- Late Silurian Plasmoporid and Stelliporellid corals (Heliolitidae) from the Canadian Arctic.- Journal of Paleontology 53, 3: 642-650.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-2</b>, p. 49, ID=0367^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Heliolitida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Heliolitida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian U; <b>Geography: </b>Canada, Arctic^Squameolites dissectus n.sp., Stelliporella cf. S. podolica Bondarenko and other Stelliporella-like corals occur sparsely in biohermal and bioherm flank rocks of the Red Bay Formation on Somerset Island. Heliolitids referable to these genera, although more common in Europe and Asia, have rarely been reported in North America. Two of the stelliporid specimens possess characters that suggest a further assessment is necessary of the status and relationship of the genera Stelliporella Wentzel, Derivatolites Bondarenko and Podollites Bondarenko. The morphological variability in these species strongly confirms the need to base new taxa on assemblages rather than single specimens.^1";
s[1896] = "NOBLE J.P.A., YOUNG G.A. (1984).- The Llandovery-Wenlock heliolitid corals from New Brunswick, Canada.- Journal of Paleontology 58, 3: 867-884.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-2</b>, p. 42, ID=0562^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Heliolitida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Heliolitida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian Llan Wen; <b>Geography: </b>Canada, New Brunswick^A large collection of heliolitid coral from the Silurian Limestone Point Formation and La Vieille Formation of northern New Brunswick is described. They include at least seven species. Two species of Propora, two species of Plasmopora and three species of Heliolites are recognized, of which several are new in North America and one new species of Heliolites is erected.Analysis of variance statistics on detailed measurements of morphological parameters used in taxonomy, based on a series of sections cut through selected colonies, indicate that any random section except that cutting the most juvenile stage of growth will provide a good estimate of the colony mean and variance for each parameter.^1";
s[1897] = "DIXON O.A. (1999).- Upper Silurian Heliolitine corals, Canadian Arctic: Taxonomic method, keys to identification, and biogeographic relationships.- Journal of Paleontology 73, 6: 1002-1014.- <b>FC&#038;P 29-1</b>, p. 59, ID=1494^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Heliolitida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Heliolitida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian U; <b>Geography: </b>Canada, Arctic^Taxonomy of heliolitine corals, and tabulate corals in general, benefits from analysis of larger assemblages of coralla that approximate populations. Quantitative data derived from such assemblages allow intraspecific variation to be tested rigorously and illustrated, and similar, co-occuring species to be discriminated using normal patterns of continuous population variation. Field collection and analysis necessarily involve recording and comparing assemblages from the full spectrum of sedimentary facies available at any one straigraphical level and from the maximum available stratigraphic range. The large published taxonomic literature on heliolitine corals is a daunting obstacle to indentification at the species level because a substantial part appears to involve taxonomic splitting to a degree inconsistent with variation known in modern coral species. The heliolitine corals studied occur in Ludlow-age ramp and shelf carbonate facies in the Boothia Uplift region in the southern Arctic archipelago of Canada. The &#034;population&#034; approach resulted in
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discrimination of 18 morphotaxonomic species, belonging to five genera and four families. A few select morphologic characters, incorporated in simple identificcation keys, are particularly helpful in distinguishing the 11 heliolitid and four stelliporellid species present, and are useful in screening the voluminous literature on species of Heliolites. Six of the species compare closely to Silurian species reported from central Kazakhstan, West Siberia, and Northern China; few are shared with other regions. The principal affinities are consistent with occurrence in the Uralian-Cordilleran paleogeographic region in the Silurian northern hemisphere. Eight species do not appear to be recorded in published literature elsewhere and are apparently endemic.^1";
s[1898] = "YOUNG G.A., NOBLE J.P.A. (1990).- Silurian Heliolitidae (Anthozoa, Tabulata) from the Chaleurs Bay region, Canada.- Journal of Paleontology 64, 1: 44-60.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 24, ID=2590^<b>Topic(s): </b>distribution; Heliolitida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Heliolitida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>Canada, Baie des Chaleurs^The Early to Late Silurian sedimentary rocks of the Limestone Point and La Vieille Formations of Northern New Brunswick and the Anse a Pierre-Loiselle, La Vieille, and Gascons Formations of the Gaspe Peninsula possess diverse and abundant tabulate coral faunas that include six species of Heliolitidae distributed among Heliolites and Stelliporella. Two species, Heliolites laxus and Heliolites distinctus are new. A revised concept of the genus Heliolites is proposed. The Heliolitidae from this region show a substantial degree of endemism and are most similar to northern European faunas. * The distribution of individual heliolitid species was under a high degree of facies control. The heliolitids are more restricted in distribution than are other groups of Tabulata in this region and are most abundant in open shelf and carbonate bank facies.^1";
s[1899] = "DIXON O.A. (1989).- Species Definition in Heliolitine Corals of the Lower Douro Formation (Upper Silurian), Canadian Arctic.- Journal of Paleontology 63, 6: 819-838.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 50, ID=2662^<b>Topic(s): </b>species concept; Heliolitida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Heliolitida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian U; <b>Geography: </b>Canada, Arctic^Specimens representing Heliolites diligens Bondarenko 1966, H. aff. H. luxaboreus Yang 1978, and H. tchernyshevi Bondarenko 1966, are common and Heliolites sp. and Stelliporella sp. are rare in diverse coral assemblages associated with lithistid sponge reefs in deep shelf or ramp limestone facies of the Douro Formation. Heliolites diligens, a more widely adapted, possibly &#34;opportunist&#34; species, occurs abundantly in lower diversity stromatoporoid &#47; coral assemblages from nonreefal, shallower shelf limestone facies. Detailed systematic study of approximately contemporaneous populations of these Ludlovian heliolitid species shows that all are morphological variable; assessment of this variability qualitatively and quantitatively is critical to species definition and recognition. Heliolites diligens is the most variable, with wide intercolony variation in septal development, corallite wall configuration, and spacing of horizontal skeletal elements. This apparently represents morphological plasticity rather than differences that can be ascribed to distinct species. Conspecifity of the more extreme and dissimilar variants can be inferred from study of large assemblages of coeval specimens. The other species, with more narrowly defined, discrete variation fields, are more readily distinguished from each other.^1";
s[1900] = "LEE D.-J., YOUNG G.A., NOBLE J.P.A. (1990).- Heterochronic evolution in the Heliolites interstinctus-decipiens lineage of the Chaleur Bay region, eastern Canada.- Lethaia 23, 1: 11-20.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-2.1</b>, p. 34, ID=2752^<b>Topic(s): </b>heterochronic evolution; Heliolitida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Heliolitida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>Canada E^A study of the Heliolites interstinctus-decipiens lineage from the Silurian of the
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Chaleur Bay region, eastern Canada, indicates that most morphological characters of this lineage, including tabularium diameter, coenenchymal tubule diameter and corallite spacing, remain relatively invariate through a Llandovery to Pridoli interval of about 20 million years. In contrast, septal development and corallite wall crenulation show pronounced evolutionary changes due to heterochrony, as shown by comparison of astogenies throughout the lineage. The reduction of septa and the replacement of crenulate corallites by smooth ones in the &#039;decipiens&#039; type descendent appear to have been by paedomorphosis from the &#039;interstinctus&#039; type ancestor. The problems of speciation in this lineage are discussed including the alternative hypotheses of a speciation event in the early Ludlow or a phyletic trend within a single species whose longevity is due in part to the stabilization processes of niche separation.^1";
s[1901] = "YOUNG G.A., NOBLE J.P.A. (1990).- Silurian Proporidae and Plasmoporidae (Anthozoa, Tabulata) from the Chaleurs Bay Region, Canada.- Journal of Paleontology 64, 2: 184-199.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-2.1</b>, p. 35, ID=2754^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy, facies; Heliolitida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Heliolitida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>Canada, Baie des Chaleurs^Six species belonging to the families Proporidae and Plasmoporidae occur in the Lower and Upper Silurian rocks of the Limestone Point and La Vieille Formations of northern New Brunswick and of the Anse a Pierre-Loiselle, La Vieille, and Gascons Formations of the Gaspe Peninsula of Quebec. The three species of Propora are widely distributed but show varying faunal affinities, while both species of Plasmopora, Plasmopora logani and Plasmopora corrugata, are new and are almost endemic. Revised concepts of Propora and Plasmopora are proposed. The holotype specimen for the type species of Camptolithus was examined and confirms the genus as distinct from Propora, rather than a synonym as has been previously suggested. * The facies distribution of these corals is variable. In general, the proporids, which mostly occur in facies indicating shallow carbonate banks and patch reefs, are more restricted in distribution than the plasmoporids, which occur in these facies and also in others representing a variety of open-shelf environments.^1";
s[1902] = "DIXON O.A. (1993).- Coral communities and implications for paleonenvironments: Silurian heliolitine corals in a carbonate ramp setting, Canadian Arctic.- Palaios 8: 18-30.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>, p. 41, ID=3365^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecological indicators; Heliolitida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Heliolitida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>Canada, Arctic^Heliolitine corals occur in the Ludlow-age Douro Formation on Somerset and neighboring islands. The corals occur in argillaceous carbonate rocks deposited on a regionally extensive ramp. Contemporaneous coral assemblages from different areas show marked differences in community characteristics that reflect a range of paleoenvironments, some more suited and others less suited to the heliolitines. Some of the paleoenvironmental differences are implied more strongly by the coral assemblages than by regionally subdued variations in enclosing carbonate facies. Optimal conditions for heliolitine corals in the region were apparently in a &#34;mid-ramp&#34; position, as suggested by numerically abundant, diverse, low-dominance species assemblages, with a greater proportion of flat-based and discoid colonies. These grew more rapidly and to larger sizes, had greater longevity, and show less growth interference from sedimentation than contemporaneous assemblages elsewhere in the formation. Variations in growth form in different species suggest differences in the relative importance of inheritance and environment as controls.^1";
s[1903] = "DIXON O.A. (1996).- Heliolitine corals of the upper Douro formation (Upper Silurian), Canadian arctic islands.- Journal of Paleontology 70, 5: 718-740.http:&#47;&#47; www.jstor.org/pss/1306476.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-1</b>, p. 65, ID=3634^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Heliolitida;
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<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Heliolitida; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Silurian U; <b>Geography: </b>Canada, Arctic^Heliolitine corals are
closely associated with lithistid sponge-dominated reef mounds in
Ludlow carbonate ramp facies on Somerset Island. The corals occur
abundantly in argillaceous, fossiliferous wackestone immediately
flanking and capping the reef mounds, less commonly in calcilutite
mudstone within the reefmounds, and with sharply decreasing abundance
in nodular argillaceous wackestone to mudstone away from the reef
mounds. Exhaustive field collection, and systematic study that included
biometric analysis of collected assemblages, indicates that ten
heliolitine species are present, including the new species Heliolites
furyi, H. garnieri, and H. greineri, and two unidentified species,
Heliolites sp. A, and Podollites? sp. The occurrence of H. subdecipiens
Klaamann 1984, H. tchernyshevi Bondarenko 1966, H. cf. H. rariformis
Tchi 1976, Stelliporella cf S. podolica Bondarenko 1971, and
Squameolites anomalus Tchi 1976 indicates an affinity with Eurasian
rather than North American faunas of equivalent age. Many new species
have been ascribed to Stelliporella since the mid- 1970s; most lack the
diagnostic axial structures of the genus and are more appropriately
regarded as belonging to Heliolites. Newly defined structures termed
septal florets occur commonly in H. garnieri and very rarely in three
other species of Heliolites. Effective taxonomic use of septal
development requires very careful study because of the degree of
intraspecific and intracolony variation in some species.^1";
s[1904] = "DIXON O.A. (1998).- Heliolitine corals of the topmost Douro
and overlying formations (Upper Silurian), Canadian Arctic Islands.-
Journal of Paleontology 72, 6: 937-966.- <b>FC&#038;P 28-1</b>, p. 11,
ID=3954^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Heliolitida; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Heliolitida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian U;
<b>Geography: </b>Canada, Arctic^A taxonomic report on the youngest of
three successive Ludlow-age faunas in the Boothia Uplift region of the
southern Arctic archipelago.^1";
s[1905] = "DIXON O.A. (2010).- Fossilized polyp remains in Silurian
Heliolites (Anthozoa, Tabulata) from Nunavut, Arctic Canada.- Lethaia
43, 1: 60-72.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 74, ID=6477^<b>Topic(s):
</b>soft parts; Heliolitida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Heliolitida;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>Canada, Arctic^Calices
within a substantially silicified corallum of Heliolites garnieri
Dixon, 1996, from the lower part of the Barlow Inlet Formation (Ludlow)
on south-western Devon Island, contain what appear to be the silicified
remains of soft tissues of coral polyps. These remains apparently
represent the peristomal portion of an oral disc, incorporating a
symmetrical radial array of 12 spicules (intra-polyp sclerites), and a
membrane-like, possibly epidermal structure. These remains, and more
non-descript material in a few coralla belonging to two other species
of Heliolites, occur at local intra-corallum discontinuities where
polyps died, but the surrounding colony continued skeletal
construction. Their preservation indicates that, before the organic
remains were fully destroyed by decomposition, they were rapidly
enclosed and sealed by precipitation of micro crystalline quartz or a
precursor, and that the failed calices were capped rapidly by local
construction of basal epitheca. Clusters of hollow microspheres were
also preserved at these discontinuities, suggestive of micro-organisms
with a predilection for sites of tissue decay; these microbial decay
agents possibly helped to isolate microenvironments conducive to early
precipitation of silica. [original abstract]^1";
s[1906] = "RIGBY J.K., CHATTERTON B.D.E. (1994).- A new hexactinellid
sponge from the Middle Silurian of the MacKenzie Mountains, Northwest
Territories, Canada.- Journal of Paleontology 68, 2:
218-223.http:&#47;&#47; www.jstor.org/pss/1306063.- <b>FC&#038;P
23-2.1</b>, p. 57, ID=4408^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Porifera
Hexactinellida; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Hexactinellida;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian M; <b>Geography: </b>Canada, NW
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Territories^Several specimens of the small hexactinellid, Cyathophycus
mackenziensis n.sp., were collected from pale brown, shaly mudstone of
the Road River Formation. The sponges are of Wenlock age and were
collected from near Avalanche Lake, Mackenzie Mountains, Northwest
Territories, Canada. The small, steeply obconical sponges have
skeletons in crudely ranked quadrules to at least third-order, with
first-order openings generally 2mm high and 1mm wide. Successive orders
decrease in stages approximately half that of larger elements. A
moderately irregular dermal(?) layer with circular parietal gaps is
suggested in some specimens. The new species is consistently finer
textured than either the type species Cyathophycus reticulatus Walcott,
1879, or the later described Cyathophycus quebecensis Dawson, 1889.
[original abstract]^1";
s[1907] = "FREITAS T.A.de (1989).- Silurian Archaeoscyphia from the
Canadian Arctic: a case for simplified generic taxonomy in the
anthaspidellid lithistids (Porifera).- Canadian Journal of Earth
Sciences 26: 1861-1879.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 22,
ID=2585^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Porifera Lithistida; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Lithistida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography:
</b>Canada, Arctic^^1";
s[1908] = "NARBONNE G.M., DIXON O.A. (1984).- Upper Silurian lithistid
sponge reefs on Somerset Island, Arctic Canada.- Sedimentology 31:
25-50.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 52, ID=6354^<b>Topic(s): </b>sponge
reefs; Porifera Lithistida; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Lithistida;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian U; <b>Geography: </b>Canada, Arctic^The
Upper Ludlow Douro Formation contains the first reported Silurian
sponge reefs. These relatively small (5-35m diameter) mound-shaped
structures contain, on average, 35% lithistid demosponges. Reefs are
surrounded by irregular haloes of crinoid debris; abundance and
diversity of all fossil groups decrease away from the reefs. Each reef
is underlain by a lens of crinoid wackestone to grainstone rich in
crinoid holdfasts; trepostomate bryozoans, solenoporacean algae and
rhynchonellid brachiopods are locally common. The bulk of each reef
consists of lime mudstone with abundant lithistid sponges. This is
capped by a thin layer of wackestone with abundant tabulate and rugose
corals and fewer lithistid sponges, calcareous algae, trepostomate
bryozoans and stromatoporoids. This zonation, in which a sponge
colonization community was replaced by a coral diversification
community, is similar to that reported from some Middle Ordovician,
Upper Jurassic and Holocene sponge reefs. * The Douro sponge reefs were
relatively low structures, with about 3m maximum topographic relief.
They grew on a broad carbonate platform, probably in warm, tranquil,
turbid waters of normal or near-normal marine salinity. Periodic
influxes of terrigenous mud adversely affected reef size, and caused
biotic changes. Some of the reef lime mud was derived from non-reef
sources, but significant quantities were also produced on the reefs.
Reefs underwent synsedimtary 1ithification, bioerosion and minor storm
erosion. Fabrics and compositions of sparry calcite in cavities record
three generations of meteoric cementation. Originally siliceous
spicules of the lithistid sponges were dissolved and the moulds later
filled with sparry calcite. Early dissolution of siliceous spicules is
common in reef environments, and may have caused fossil sponges to be
under-represented in ancient reefs.^1";
s[1909] = "PARKIN W.G. (1986).- The coral Thuliocyclus prominens n.gen.
and sp. (Rugosa: Palaeocyclidae) from the Upper Silurian of the
Canadian Arctic archipelago.- Journal of Paleontology 60, 1: 53-60.-
<b>FC&#038;P 15-1.2</b>, p. 25, ID=0870^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa;
Rugosa, Palaeocyclidae; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian U; <b>Geography: </b>Canada, Arctic^^1";
s[1910] = "KESSLING R.V., CHASE T.L., DEVORE C.H., LATTANZI R.D.
(1973).- A new species of Fletcheria from the Middle Silurian Fiborn
Limestone of Michigan.- Contrib. Mus. Paleont. Univ. Michigan 24, 9:
87-99.- <b>FC&#038;P 3-2</b>, p. 39, ID=4954^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa;
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Rugosa, Fletcheria; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian M; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Michigan^A new
species of the rugose coral Fletcheria, F. acanthina from the Middle
Silurian Fiborn Limestone member of the Hendrick&#039;s Formation
(Burnt Bluff Group) in the Northern Peninsula of Michigan, is
characterized by well-developed amplexoid major septa and acanthine
minor septa.^1";
s[1911] = "MERRIAM C.W. (1973).- Silurian Rugose Corals of the Central
and Southwest-Great Basin.- US Geol. Survey Prof. Paper 777: 66 pp., 16
pls.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-2</b>, p. 59, ID=5281^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian;
<b>Geography: </b>USA, Great Basin^Corals representing 13 families of
Silurian Rugosa from limestones and dolomites of the central and
southwest Great Basin are described, classified and figured.
Coral-bearing Silurian beds of this province occur in two contrasting
carbonate rock facies: the eastern dolomite belt and the intermediate
limestone belt. A third major Silurian rock suite characterizes the
western, or Pacific Border, belt, which extends from the western Great
Basin to northern California and southeastern Alaska. * On the basis of
rugose corals and associated fossils, the Great Basin Silurian is
subdivided as five coral zones, lettered A through E in ascending
order. These provisional zones are a result of detailed stratigraphie
studies and geologic mapping of reference sections in areas extending
from the Inyo Mountains northeastward to the Roberts Mountains and
northern Simpson Park Mountains. * Of importance environmentally, as
well as with the identification and correlation of Great Basin
Silurian, are the large dasycladacean algae associated with Rugosa. As
the genus Verticillopora, these algae appear to have peaked in coral
zone D. * Rugose corals of special importance in correlation with
distant Silurian rocks are Palaeocyclus, Dalmanophyllum, Kodonophyllum,
Mucophyllum, Arachnophyllum, Toquimaphyllum, and the lykophyllids. The
closest foreign correlations are with the Gotland section, a Silurian
carbonate standard for western Europe. Fairly close similarities are
recognized with Silurian of Czechoslovakia and Eastern Australia.^1";
s[1912] = "McLEAN R.A. (1977).- Early Silurian (Late Llandovery) rugose
corals from western North Greenland.- Bulletin Groen. geol. Unders.
121: 1-46.- <b>FC&#038;P 8-2</b>, p. 40, ID=5629^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Silurian Llan; <b>Geography: </b>Greenland N^Seventeen species of
rugose corals are described from strata of Late Llandovery age in
western North Greeland. Grewingkia cuneata sp.nov., Strombodes
infractus sp.nov., Amplexoides poulseni sp.nov., Palaeophyllum
schuchertense sp.nov., and P. cf. hubeiense Ke &#038; Yu 1974 are
recorded from the early Late Llandovery Cape Schuchert Formation. The
following species are described from the late Late Llandovery Offley
Island Formation: Crassilasma offleyense? (Etheridge 1878),
Pseudophaulactis plectilis sp.nov., Kenophyllum? congestum sp.nov.,
Craterophyllum vatium sp.nov., C. exporrectum sp.nov., C. prolatum
sp.nov., Ptychophyllum tysonese sp.nov., Ptychophyllum sp. A.,
Ptychophyllum sp. B., Kodonophyllum? pusilium sp.nov., Amplexoides
poulseni sp.nov., Cystilasma? rarum sp.nov., and Hedstroemophyllum
rhaphis sp.nov. [original summary]^1";
s[1913] = "PEDDER A.E.H. (1976).- First records of five rugose coral
genera from Upper Silurian rocks of the Canadian arctic islands.-
Papers of geological Survey Canada 76-1B: 287-293.- <b>FC&#038;P
7-2</b>, p. 20, ID=5634^<b>Topic(s): </b>new records; Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian U;
<b>Geography: </b>Canada, Arctic^[Mazaphyllum, Rhizophylloides,
Stylopleura, Prohexagonaria and Stereoxylodes (Nanshanophyllum) are
recorded]^1";
s[1914] = "BOLTON T.E. (1981).- Early Silurian Anthozoa of Chaleurs
Group, Port Daniel-Black Cape region, Gaspe Peninsula, Quebec.-
Subcommission on Silurian Stratigraphy, Ordovician-Silurian Boundary
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Working Group. Field Meeting, Anticosti-Gaspe, Quebec 1981, vol. II:
Stratigraphy and Paleontology [P.J. Lesperance (ed.)]: 299-314.-
<b>FC&#038;P 10-2</b>, p. 73, ID=6084^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa,
Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa Tabulata;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian L; <b>Geography: </b>Canada, Ontario^Four
early Silurian (Llandovery) coral assemblages are present in the type
region of the Chaleurs Group. The assemblage Paleofavosites spp. -
Acidolites clemvillensis (Parks) occurs in the Clemville Formation; it
is overlain by the Favosites forbesi Milne-Edwards &#038; Haime -
Heliolites interstinctus (Linnaeus) - Alveolites sp. assemblage in the
Anse Cascons Formation. The two upper assemblages are more closely
related. The Syringopora compacta (Billings) - Heliolites subtubulatus
(McCoy) - H. interstinctus - Phaulactis sp. - Palaeocyclus rotuloides
(Hall) assemblage dominates the lower beds of the Anse a
Pierre-Loiselle Formation, and is succeeded by S. compacta -
Acanthohalysites encrustans (Buehler) - Subalveolites depressus (Parks)
- Palaeocyolus porpita (Linnaeus) assemblage in the lower beds of the
La Vieille Formation. The Wenlock coral Thecia swinderniana (Goldfuss)
first appears some 100m above this upper assemblage. [original
summary]^1";
s[1915] = "FREITAS T.A.de (1987).- A Silurian sphinctozoan sponge from
east-central Cornwallis Island, Canadian Arctic.- Canadian Journal of
Earth Sciences 24: 840-844.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 22,
ID=2584^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Porifera, Sphinctozoa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Sphinctozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography:
</b>Canada, Arctic^^1";
s[1916] = "LARSSON S.Y., STEARN C.W. (1986).- Silurian stratigraphy of
the Hudson Bay Lowland in Quebec.- Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences
23: 288-299.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-1.2</b>, p. 45, ID=0785^<b>Topic(s):
</b>stratigraphy; stratigraphy; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian Llan Wen; <b>Geography:
</b>Canada, Quebec^Four species of stromatoporoids are listed from
these late Llandoverian and Wenlockian rocks.^1";
s[1917] = "POPE C.S. (1984).- Stromatoporoid fauna of the West Point
Formation (Upper Silurian) on the Gaspe Peninsula, Quebec, Canada.-
Palaeontographica Americana 54: 413 [Oliver W. A. Jr et al. (eds):
Recent advances in the paleobiology and geology of the Cnidaria:
Proceedings of the 4th International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria].-
<b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p. 57, ID=1054^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stroms;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Silurian U; <b>Geography: </b>Canada, Quebec^^1";
s[1918] = "LEBOLD J.G. (2000).- Quantitative anaylsis of epizoans on
Silurian stromatoporoids within the Brassfield Formation.- Journal of
Paleontology 74, 3: 394-403.- <b>FC&#038;P 30-1</b>, p. 32,
ID=1519^<b>Topic(s): </b>epibionts of; stroms, epizoans;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Silurian L; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Ohio^Stromatoporoids from the
Brassfield Formation (Early Silurian, Llandovery) near Fairborn, Ohio,
provide substrata for a diverse epizoic community. The stromatoporoids
were colonized by at least 28 taxa including bryozoans, cnidarians,
echinoderms, annelids, and endolithic organisms. Analysis of the
occurrence, diversity, distribution and coverage of the epizoans
recognized patterns of site-selective attachment. The upper surface of
the stromatoporoids has a slightly higher epizoan coverage than the
lower surface. Concentric zones outlined from the margin also had
differences in area and percent coverage. On their upper and lower
surfaces epizoan occurrence decreased from the margin to the interior.
Epizoan coverage of the lower surface also decreased inward. On the
upper surface the echinoderms were randomly distributed. Bryozoans,
cnidarians and miscellaneous taxa including borers, cornulitids and
spirorbids were distributed nonrandomly. Over 95 percent of the area
analyzed is not covered by epizoans. However, epizoans are commonly
clumped or in direct contact with one another. These physical
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interactions are the result of site-selective attachment by epizoans in close proximity rather than competition for available surface.^1";
s[1919] = "SAVELLE J.M. (1979).- Upper Silurian Stromatoporoids from Somerset Island, Arctic Canada.- Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences 16: 364-374.- <b>FC&#038;P 8-2</b>, p. 50, ID=5730^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian U; <b>Geography: </b>Canada, Arctic^[described are species of Plexodictyon (1 new), Diplostroma, Actinostroma (1 new) and Vicinostachyodes]^1";
s[1920] = "YOUNG G.A., NOBLE J.P.A. (1989).- Variation and growth in a syringoporid symbiont species in stromatoporoids from the Silurian of eastern Canada.- Mem. Ass. Australas. Palaeontols 8 [Jell P. A. &#038; Pickett J. W. (eds): Fossil Cnidaria 5 (Proceedings of the Fifth International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria including Archaeocyatha and Spongiomorphs)]: 91-98.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 13, ID=2526^<b>Topic(s): </b>strom-syrigoporid associations; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera Cnidaria; Stromatoporoidea Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>Canada E^Symbionts started near the base of. stromatoporoid skeletons and maintained themselves above or at the growing surface and stopped growing with the death of the host; free-living syringoporids are different from symbionts; stromatoporoids with symbionts favour the open shelf facies and are absent from high-energy facies^1";
s[1921] = "SIMMONDS J.T. (1990).- The paleoecology of stromatoporids and tabulate corals from La Vieille Formation, Silurian, southern Gaspe Peninsula, Quebec, Canada.- Keck Research Symposium in Geology 3: 73-76.- <b>FC&#038;P 20-1.1</b>, p. 79, ID=2879^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology; stroms, Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera Cnidaria; Stromatoporoidea Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>Canada, Quebec^^1";
s[1922] = "COPPER P. (1985).- Fossilized polyps in 430-Myr-old Favosites corals.- Nature 316: 142-144.- <b>FC&#038;P 14-2</b>, p. 37, ID=0920^<b>Topic(s): </b>soft body, mineralized; Tabulata, Favosites; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>Canada^Tabulate fossils are among the more characteristic fossils of the Silurian period, but because only their skeletons have been preserved, their taxonomic position and mode of life have been uncertain. Although they are generally placed in the phylum Coelenterata (Cnidaria), the recent discovery of living sclerosponges that share architectural affinity with some tabulates, has renewed debate about the evolutinary relationships of the latter. In particular, the tabulates have been assigned to the sponges (phylum Porifera). I report here the discovery of fossilized polyps in a Favosites from the Silurian of Quebec. This incontrovertibly demonstrates that the tabulates belong to the phylum Cnidaria, and details of the soft-part morphology suggest that the Tabulata form a group distinct from other corals. (Original summary)^1";
s[1923] = "LEE D.-J., NOBLE J.P.A. (1988).- Tabulate coral distribution - Upper Silurian West Point reef complex, Gaspe, Quebec.- 002 Bulletin of Canadian Petroleum Geology 36, 4: 379-387.- <b>FC&#038;P 18-1</b>, p. 42, ID=2215^<b>Topic(s): </b>distribution; Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian U; <b>Geography: </b>Canada, Quebec^The Upper Silurian West Point Reef Complex of Gaspe consists of a variety of mixed carbonate - siliciclastic lithofacies representing, in total, deeper-water basin, shallow shoal, barrier reef, fore reef, lagoon and intertidal environments of a shallow-water platform. Stromatoporoids, tabulate corals and algae dominate the fossil assemblage. Favositids, halysitlds and heliolitids are the most important of the tabulate corals within the complex. Alveolitids and proporids are rare, and most syringoporids occur symbiotically with Stromatoporoids. Five species of Favosites, four of Paleofavosites, three of Heliolites, two of each of Alveolites and Caunopora, and one of each of Halysites, Syringopora, Cladopora, Striatopora, Thamnopora
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and Propora have been identified. Favositids were generally more
tolerant of a wide range of ecological conditions, and Favosites
forbesi was the most varied, abundant and tolerant species. It has many
of the characteristics of an opportunistic species. Heliolites
decipiens had similar ecological distributions except that it is rare
to absent in facies representing shallow water, high energy
environments. Favosites hisingeri, Paleofavosites epinosus, Halysites
nitida and most heliolitid species are commonly associated with
deeper-water, mixed siliclastic - carbonate sediments of the open
platform but are otherwise rare. Paleofavosites epinosus and Heliolites
daintreei are especially characteristic of these deeper-water
sediments. Paleofavosites asper is restricted to shallow water
limestones and biohermal algal reefs. Cladopora sp. occurs in most
facies, but is only common in the limestones of subtidal environments.
Syringoporids occur almost entirely as the symbiotic Caunopora in a
variety of stromatoporoid-dominated facies. Favosites niagarensis,
Paleofavosites epinosus and Heliolites decipiens also occur as
transported cobbles in basinal facies. Water energy evidently was
important in controlling tabulate coral and stromatoporoid
distribution, with tabulate coral preferring calm and stromatoporoids
more turbulent conditions.^1";
s[1924] = "CHATTERTON B.D.E., COPPER P., DIXON O.A., GIBB S. (2008).-
Spicules in Silurian Tabulate corals from Canada, and implications for
their affinities.- Palaeontology 51, 1: 173-198.- <b>FC&#038;P 35</b>,
p. 62, ID=2361^<b>Topic(s): </b>soft body; Tabulata, Polyps, Sclerites;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian;
<b>Geography: </b>Canada^Specimens of Favosites from upper Llandovery
strata of Anticosti Island show three types of calcite structures,
herein interpreted as spicules, preserved within their calices and on
top of the last tabula. This is stratigraphically younger material,
some 50m higher than fossils described two decades earlier, in which
calcified polyps, each with 12 retracted tentacles, were noted. These
more recently found structures show striking similarities in form and
position to point, collaret and capstan spicules found in the soft
tissues of modern pipe corals, i.e. the Octocorallia (Alcyonacea).
Where preserved in a distinct pattern on top of the calcite tabulae,
the spicular sclerites in Favosites occur in a particular sequence.
Twelve individual, or sometimes six pairs of, triradiate point spicules
have shrunk to a circlet near the middle of the calice (resting on the
last, outermost, tabula). Surrounding the point spicules are 3-6
circlets of curved, usually perforated, lenticular collaret spicules;
and surrounding these are scattered, much smaller, capstan spicules.
The spicules display variability, probably ontogenetic, in their form
and relative sizes; and they are more similar in form to calcareous
spicules of alcyonacean corals than to those known from calcareous
sponges. Structures with 12-fold radial symmetry in Heliolites,
originally described by one of us as &#039;septal florets&#039;,
consist of elements that are considered comparable with the point
spicules found in Favosites. They have been recognized in ten species
of Heliolites from Silurian (Wenlock-Ludlow) strata in the Canadian
Arctic islands. [original abstract]^1";
s[1925] = "LEE D.-J., NOBLE J.P.A. (1990).- Reproduction and life
strategies in the Paleozoic tabulate coral Paleofavosites capax.-
Lethaia 23: pp ?.- <b>FC&#038;P 20-1.1</b>, p. 59, ID=2795^<b>Topic(s):
</b>colony growth; Tabulata, Palaeofavosites; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian L; <b>Geography:
</b>Canada, Quebec^Asexual and sexual modes of colony formation in a
tabulate coral Paleofavosites capax are recognized from the early
Silurian Gun River Formation of Anticosti Island, Quebec. Colonies
produced by asexual fragmentation comprise monospecific &#34;clumped
populations&#34;. They are characterized by circular and concave bases,
and lack a protocorallite origin of colony growth. Sexually produced
colonies, where in situ, are always dispersed and characterized by
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conical bases with a definite protocorallite point origin of colony
growth. Asexual colony formation by fragmentation in P. capax appears
to have been an adaption to a habitat of muddy substrates. Sexual
reproduction in this species probably played a minor role but was
necessary for the maintenance of gene diversity and long-distance
dispersal. A comparison of corallite size distributions between
populations demonstrates that intrapopulation variation in the
&#34;dispersed population&#34; and the conical colonies in
&#34;transported populations&#34; of P. capax is significantly larger
than the variation in the &#34;clumped populations&#34;. It is
suggested that this difference reflects the two modes of reproduction.
The above observations are significant to systematic studies because
they show that estimates of species morphologic parameters can be
seriously biased even when based on a relatively large sample size from
a well-defined population if that population is largely a result of
asexual colony formation.^1";
s[1926] = "YOUNG G.A., NOBLE J.P.A. (1990).- Silurian tabulate coral
biostratigraphy and biofacies of northern New Brunswick and the
southern Gaspe Peninsula.- Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences 27:
1143-1158.- <b>FC&#038;P 20-2</b>, p. 64, ID=2797^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biostratigraphy; Tabulata zonation; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>Canada, Baie
des Chaleurs^Diverse Early and Late Silurian tabulate coral faunas
occur in the Baie des Chaleurs region. Analysis of relative abundance
data of tabulate corals from the Limestone Point and la Vieille
formations of northern New Brunswick and the Anse a Pierre-Loiselie, La
Vieille, and Gascons formations of the southern Gaspe Peninsula allowed
the recognition of three recurrent large-scale biofacies: the
Propora-HelioIites, Cystihalysites, and Syringopora biofacies. The
Syringopora Biofacies lacks the characterictics that would allow a
zonation to be produced, but in each of the other biofacies, two zones
are erected. These can be applied throughout the Baie des Chaleurs
region and may be used for correlation with other areas having faunal
affinities with this region.^1";
s[1927] = "NOBLE J.P.A., LEE D.-J. (1991).- First report of allogeneic
fusion and allorecognition in tabulate corals.- Journal of Paleontology
65: 65-74.- <b>FC&#038;P 20-1.1</b>, p. 61, ID=2798^<b>Topic(s):
</b>allogenic fusion; Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>Canada, Quebec^Adult
intercolony fusion occurs in Paleofavosites capax (Billings) and P.
asper (d&#039;Orbigny) in the Silurian of Anticosti Island. This
represents the first documented example of allogeneic fusion seen in
tabulate corals. The occurrence of allogenic fusion and non-fusion and
the documentation of antagonistic behaviour in the same species attest
to the presence of some degree of allorecognition specifity, now well
established for modern corals, already in these Silurian corals. The
implication is that the evolution of allorecognition systems, probably
by polymorphism at allorecognition loci, was already well established
400 million years ago in corals. Banding, probably seasonal, appears to
be more likely environmentally than genetically controlled.^1";
s[1928] = "SORAUF J.E. (1974).- Growth lines on Tabulae of Favosites
(Silurian, Iowa).- Journal of Paleontology 48, 3: 553-555.-
<b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 38, ID=5136^<b>Topic(s): </b>tabulae, growth
lines; Tabulata, Favosites; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Iowa^Growth lines
and a central junction line seen on the underside of tabulae in
silicified Favosites (Silurian, Iowa) are apparently the same as those
noted on scleractinian dissepiments. In living genera, these may be
equated with the presence of symbiotic algae and life in sunlit water.
It is suggested that favositid tabulate corals have analogous growth
lines for the same reason.^1";
s[1929] = "YOUNG G.A., NOBLE J.P.A. (1987).- The Llandovery-Wenlock
Halysitidae from New Brunswick, Canada.- Journal of Paleontology 61, 6:
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1125-1147.- <b>FC&#038;P 17-1</b>, p. 28, ID=2142^<b>Topic(s):
</b>taxonomy, new taxa; Tabulata, Halysitida; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian Llan Wen;
<b>Geography: </b>Canada, New Brunswick^A large collection of Silurian
halysitids, mainly from the Limestone Point, La Vieille, and Petit
Rocher Formations of northern New Brunswick, includes nine species
distributed among Catenipora Lamarck, Halysites Fischer von Waldheim,
and Cystihalysites Tchernyshev. One species, Cystihalysites
belledunensis, is new, and, of the others, half are previously unknown
in the Chaleur Bay region and half have been described before from this
area. All species are defined using both qualitative and quantitative
data. Statistical analysis of serial sections of a corallum of
Cystihalysites belledunensis suggests that any random section of a
halysitid will yield quantitative data representative of that colony.
Preliminary analysis of the relationships between species distributions
and stratigraphy and sedimentary associations suggests strong
facies-control on the distribution of the four most abundant species.
Both Catenipora simplex (Lambe) and Catenipora micropora (Whitfield)
occur mostly in outer shelf facies. Cystihalysites belledunensis n.sp.
and Cystihalysites encrustans (Buehler) never occur together, the
former being found in predominantly high-energy inner shelf facies and
the latter in the outer shelf facies.^1";
s[1930] = "YOUNG G.A., LEE D.-J., NOBLE J.P.A. (1991).- Halysitid and
Auloporid Tabulate Corals from the Gascons and West Point Formations
(Silurian), Gaspe, Quebec, Canada.- Journal of Paleontology 65, 5:
715-726.- <b>FC&#038;P 20-2</b>, p. 63, ID=2958^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Tabulata, Halysitida, Auloporida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>Canada,
Quebec^The uppermost Lower Silurian and Upper Silurian Gascons and West
Point Formations of the Southern Gaspe Peninsula were deposited under a
broad range of environmental conditions from deep offshore-shelf to
reef facies. Halysitid and auloporid tabulate corals occur in a number
of facies and show a high degree of endemism. Two species of
Halysitidae and three species of Auloporidae are found in these
formations. Both halysitids have been previously described from this
region. The auloporids include the new species Syringopora minuta and
an other species that may represent the first known Silurian occurrence
of the fletcherillid genus Pseudofletcheria. A neotype for the
halysitid Cystihalysites amplitibulatus (Lambe) is proposed.^1";
s[1931] = "YOUNG G.A., NOBLE J.P.A. (1987).- The Llandovery-Wenlock
Syringoporidae from New Brunswick, Canada.- Journal of Paleontology 61,
2: 268-283.- <b>FC&#038;P 17-1</b>, p. 27, ID=2141^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Tabulata, Syringoporidae; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian Llan Wen; <b>Geography: </b>Canada, New
Brunswick^A large collection of Silurian Syringoporidae, mainly from
the Limestone Point and La Vieille formations of northern New
Brunswick, includes one new species and three species previously
described from this area. Syringopora lambei n.sp. is distinguished
from the superficially similar S. bifurcata Lonsdale by its larger
corallites with much broader axial tubes and less frequent corallite
contacts. Similar problems which have existed in the past in the
distinction of S. compacta Billings and S. retiformis Billings can be
resolved, as shown in this study, on the basis of the larger,
geniculate and densely-packed corallites of S. retiformis. All four
species are defined using more quantitative data than has previously
been applied to syringoporid taxonomy. A new lectotype for S. compacta
is proposed. Recognition of epibionts on a corallum of S. bifurcata as
virtually identical to the &#34;epithecal scales&#34; used to
distinguish Syringoalcyon Termier et Termler from Syringopora Goldfuss
argues strongly against the continued recognition of the former as a
separate genus. Preliminary analysis of syringoporid distributions in
relation to stratigraphy and sedimentary associations suggests strong
facies and paleoenvironmental control on these distributions. For this
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reason and because of their long stratigraphic ranges, no well-defined
biozonal scheme can be proposed at this time.^1";
s[1932] = "LEE D.-J., NOBLE J.P.A. (1988).- Heliolitid corals of the
Upper Silurian West Point Formation Gaspe, Quebec.- Journal of
Paleontology 62, 6: 855-865.- <b>FC&#038;P 18-1</b>, p. 43,
ID=2214^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Tabulata, Heliolitida;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata Heliolitida; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Silurian U; <b>Geography: </b>Canada, Quebec^The heliolitid fauna
of the Upper Silurian West Point Formation of southern Gaspe, Quebec,
Canada, consists of Propora tubulata (Lonsdale), Heliolites decipiens
(McCoy), H. daintreei Nicholson and Etheridge, and Heliolites sp. cf.
H. bohemicus Wentzel. All of these species are common in Europe, but
are rare in North America. Heliolites sp. cf. H. bohemicus and H.
daintreei are newly reported for North America. Very restricted facies
occurrences, and presumed environmental preferences, of species such as
P. tubulata and H. daintreei suggest that facies occurrences may be
useful, along with conventional morphological criteria, in
distinguishing species of heliolitid corals.^1";
s[1933] = "NARBONNE G.M., DIXON O.A. (1988).- Sponge-dominated reef
mounds in the Douro Formation Upper Silurian) of Somerset Island,
N.W.T.- Canadian Society of Petroleum Geologists, Memoir 13: 339-343.-
<b>FC&#038;P 18-1</b>, p. 19, ID=2211^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef mounds;
reefs, Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Silurian U; <b>Geography: </b>Canada, NW Territories^^1";
s[1934] = "MEHL D., REITNER J. (1996).- Observations on Astraeospongium
meniscum (Roemer 1848) from the Silurian of western Tennessee:
Constructional morphology and palaeobiology of the Astraeospongiidae
(Calcarea, Heteractinellidae).- Berliner geowissenschaftliche
Abhandlungen E18: 243-255.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-2</b>, p. 39,
ID=3124^<b>Topic(s): </b>structures; Porifera, Astraeospongium;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian;
<b>Geography: </b>USA, Tennessee^Astraeospongium is found to form
secondary calcareous basal skeletons and thus may be attributed to the
morphological grouping &#034;coralline sponges&#034;. In A. meniscum, a
bowl-shaped sponge with a massive skeleton of octactins, the
ontogenetically youngest and still uncemented spicules are found at the
upper, concave surface, particularly close to the edge. Towards the
bottom, the spicules soon become altered through epitaxic cementation
and recrystallization. From this skeletal architecture can be inferred
that the soft tissues occupied only the uppermost portions of the basal
skeleton. The skeletal structure is in many respects similar to that of
the recent Petrobiona massiliana, although the ecological adaptations
of the two species are fundamentall different. [original abstract]^1";
s[1935] = "FREITAS T.A.de (1991).- Ludlow (Silurian) lithistid and
hexactinellid sponges, Cape Phillips Formation, Canadian Arctic.-
Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences 28, 12: 2042-2061.- <b>FC&#038;P
21-1.1</b>, p. 16, ID=3200^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Porifera;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian Ludl;
<b>Geography: </b>Canada, Arctic^Abundant hexactinellid and lithistid
sponges occur in Ludlow (Silurian) platform slope strata of the Cape
Phillips Formation, Canadian Arctic Islands. The following are new: in
the Anthaspidellidae Miller, 1889, Rhodesispongia simplex n.gen and
sp., Climacospongia snowblindella n.sp., and Climacospongia undulata
n.sp.; in the Sphaerocladina Schrammen, 1910, Caryospongia tuberosa
n.sp.; in the Hexactinellida Schmidt, 1870 Malumispongium? cornwallisi
n.sp., of the monospecific superfamily Malumispongium Rigby, 1967.
Other previously described sponges recognized in the study assemblage
include Hindia sphaeroidalis Duncan, 1879 and Caryospongia juglans
Rauff, 1894. These occur in association with abundant Archaeoscyphia
sp. in thin, laterally extensive lithistid sponge biostromes which
throve on platform slope sediments during the Late Silurian. Based on
the dominant dendroclone forms in the skeletons of these and other
genera, Anthaspidellidae can be divided informally into two groups: (i)
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the polyclonids, possessing complex skeletons built of variable
dendroclones types, including I-, X-, and Y-shape dendroclones, and
accessory spicules, including rhizoclones, chiastoclones, and
monactines; and (ii) the monoclonids, possessing simpler parenchymal
canal systems and skeletons constructed mainly of I-shaped
(amphiarborescent) dendroclones and lacking accessory spicules. The
classification, based chiefly on skeletal architecture, suggests two
main evolutionary trends in the family. The monoclonids generally
maintained structural simplicity, inherited from the probable ancestral
monactinellid, whereas the polyclonids evolved a varied and complex
skeletal architecture that was more successful. [original abstract]^1";
s[1936] = "Indiana University Paleontology Seminar (1980).-
Stratigraphy, structure, and zonation of large Silurian reef at Delphi,
Indiana.- American Association of Petroleum Geologists Bulletin 64:
115-131.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-2</b>, p. 50, ID=0365^<b>Topic(s):
</b>geology, ecology; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Indiana^The reefs have a core
dominated by stromatoporoids and corals. The distributionof shapes and
sizes of stromatoporoid coenostea are discussed. Stromatoporoidspecies
are indeterminate.^1";
s[1937] = "ARCHER A.W., FELDMAN H.R. (1986).- Microbioherms of the
Waldron Shale (Silurian, Indiana); implications for organic framework
in Silurian reefs of the Great Lakes Area.- Palaios 01: 133-140.-
<b>FC&#038;P 15-2</b>, p. 43, ID=0738^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography:
</b>USA, Indiana^^1";
s[1938] = "NOBLE J.P.A. (1985).- Occurrence and significance of late
Silurian reefs in New Brunswick.- Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences
22: 1518-1529.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-1.2</b>, p. 45, ID=0786^<b>Topic(s):
</b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian;
<b>Geography: </b>Canada, New Brunswick^[no species are identified but
laminar and massive stromatoporoid reefal facies are distinguished and
illustrated in thin section]^1";
s[1939] = "SCHNEIDER K.A., AUSICH W.I. (2002).- Paleoecology of
framebuilders in early Silurian Reefs (Brassfield Formation,
southwestern Ohio).- Palaios 17, 3: 237-248.- <b>FC&#038;P 32-1</b>, p.
19, ID=1421^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef builders, ecology; reef builders;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian L; <b>Geography:
</b>USA, Ohio^The framebuilding fauna of an Early Silurian (Aeronian,
Llandoverian), Brassfield Formation reef from west-central Ohio is
examined in detail. Brassfield reefs are among the very few Silurian
reefs of the mid-continent United States that are not dolomitized.
Species-level taxa identified in the framebuilding fauna include two
favositid corals, two proporid corals, two halysitid corals, two
colonial rugosan corals and at least four stromatoporoids.Favositids,
crinoid holdfasts, and bryozoans are distributed fairly evenly across
the reef; colonial rugosans and solitary rugosans are more abundant
along the windward side of the reef; and stromatoporoids are more
abundant on the leeward side. The Brassfield reef fauna resembles that
from the Jupiter Formation (Aeronian), Anticosti Island, and the
Manitoulin Formation (Aeronian), Manitoulin Island; however, there are
differences in total diversity and composition. Paleogeographic
positioning, local water depth, and access to open-ocean circulation
are inferred as reasons for the differences among Aeronian reefs.^1";
s[1940] = "COPPER P., FAY I. (1989).- An Early Silurian reef complex,
Manitoulin Island, Ontario.- Canadian Society of Petroleum Geologists,
Memoir 13: 277-282.- <b>FC&#038;P 18-1</b>, p. 19, ID=2209^<b>Topic(s):
</b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian
L; <b>Geography: </b>Canada, Ontario^^1";
s[1941] = "BRUNTON F.R., COPPER P. (1989).- Late Llandovery reefs of
the Chicotte Formation, Anticosti Island, Quebec.- Canadian Society of
Petroleum Geologists, Memoir 13: …………… pp?.- <b>FC&#038;P 18-1</b>, p.
19, ID=2210^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>;
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<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian Llan; <b>Geography: </b>Canada, Quebec^^1";
s[1942] = "GRAF G.C. (1988).- Carbonate mudmound complexes of the Upper Silurian Douro and Barlow Inlet formations at Gascoyne Inlet, Devon Island, Arctic Canada.- Ottawa University M. Sc. thesis, 152 pp.- <b>FC&#038;P 18-1</b>, p. 19, ID=2212^<b>Topic(s): </b>mud mounds; reefs, mud mounds; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian U; <b>Geography: </b>Canada, Arctic^^1";
s[1943] = "WHITAKER S.T. (1988).- Silurian pinnacle reef distribution in Illinois: Model for hydrocarbon exploration.- Illinois Petroleum 130: 1-32.- <b>FC&#038;P 18-1</b>, p. 50, ID=2292^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs hydrocarbons; reefs, hydrocarbons; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Illinois^^1";
s[1944] = "BRUNTON F.R. (1988).- Silurian (Llandovery-Wenlock) patch reef complexes of the Chicotte Formation, Anticosti Island, Quebec.- Laurentian University, Sudbury, Ontario; unpublished M. Sc. Thesis, 190 pp.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 22, ID=2581^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian Llan Wen; <b>Geography: </b>Canada, Quebec^^1";
s[1945] = "NOBLE J.P.A. (1989).- The Late Silurian Laplante reefs of New Brunswick.- Canadian Society of Petroleum Geologists, Memoir 13: 344-349.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 24, ID=2586^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian U; <b>Geography: </b>Canada, New Brunswick^^1";
s[1946] = "CHOW A.M.C., STEARN C.W. (1988).- Attawapiskat patch reefs, Lower Silurian, Hudson Bay Lowlands, Ontario.- Canadian Association of Petroleum Geologists Memoir 13 [Geldsetzer H.J., James N.P. &#038; Tebutt G.E. (eds): Reefs: Canada and Adjacent Areas]: 263-270.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-2.1</b>, p. 41, ID=2775^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian L; <b>Geography: </b>Canada, Ontario^^1";
s[1947] = "SUCHY D.R., STEARN C.W. (1990).- Silurian sea level history of the Hudson Bay Platform.- 002 Bulletin of Canadian Petroleum Geology 38: 182.- <b>FC&#038;P 20-1.1</b>, p. 18, ID=2799^<b>Topic(s): </b>eustacy; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>Canada, Hudson Bay^^1";
s[1948] = "DIXON O.A., GRAF G.C. (1992).- Upper Silurian mound complexes on a shallowing carbonate ramp, Devon Island, Arctic Canada.- 002 Bulletin Canadian Petrol. Geol. 40: 1-23.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-1.1</b>, p. 15, ID=3199^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, mud mounds; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian U; <b>Geography: </b>Canada, Arctic^Near Gascoyne Inlet, the topmost Douro and lowermost Barlow Inlet Formations record overall upward shallowing from ramp to shallow shelf conditions. This transitional sequence contains bioherms of various sizes, from small isolated reef mounds 1 to 2m across to larger, compound reef mounds over 50m thick and 60m across, as well as distinctive inter- and pre-reef mound facies. The larger reef mounds show stages intermediate in character between those in sponge-dominated reef mounds of the Douro Formation and in larger stromatoporoid-crinoid-dominated reefs in the Barlow Inlet Formation. [first part of extensive abstract]^1";
s[1949] = "WATKINS R. (1993).- The Silurian (Wenlockian) reef fauna of southeastern Wisconsin.- Palaios 8, 4: 325-338.http:&#47;&#47;www.jstor.org/pss/3515264.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>, p. 69, ID=3548^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef fauna, taxonomy, guild structure; reef fauna; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian Wen; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Wisconsin^The Racine Formation of southeastern Wisconsin contains a diverse reef fauna of Silurian (Wenlockian) age. A collection of more than 10,000 specimens from this fauna includes 191 species and 38 guilds of reef constructors, binders, bafflers and dwellers. Constructors and binders include stromatoporoids, tabulates, rugosans and bryozoans; bafflers include branching tabulates and dendroid rugosans. Only locally do these groups form a skeletal framework, and for the most part, their remains are separated by reef
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matrix. Reef dwellers are represented by diverse guilds of brachiopods, gastropods, cephalopods, trilobites and echinoderms, and they also include receptaculitids, sponges, solitary rugosans, bryozoans and bivalves. Tiering within the fauna is well developed and probably extended to a height of 1m above reef surfaces. This reef fauna exhibits higher species diversity, greater numbers of guilds and more extensive tiering than Silurian level-bottom communities. Relatively few of its taxa, however, are restricted to Silurian reef environments. Constructors, binders and bafflers in the reef fauna have morphologic and taxonomic parallels in level-bottom communities, as do nearly all taxa of reef dwellers. Higher diversity in the reef fauna is not a function of specialized reef guilds and species, but results from packing of more species into the same guilds which are present in level-bottom communities. In this regard, the Silurian reef fauna differs fundamentally from that of today and reflects the generally low grade of ecologic complexity of the Paleozoic evolutionary fauna.^1";
s[1950] = "SWEET N.L. (1995).- Paleoecology and sedimentology of late Silurian biogenic structures in the Douro and Devon Island formations of western Devon and SW Ellesmere Islands, arctic Canada.- University of Ottawa, unpublished M.Sc. thesis; 190 pp.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-1</b>, p. 78, ID=3653^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, ecology, sedimentology; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian U; <b>Geography: </b>Canada, Arctic^[The paleoecology of coral &#47; stromatoporoid mounds are described particularly that at Hell Gate on the SW tip of Ellesmere Island]^1";
s[1951] = "FREITAS T.A.de, DIXON O.A. (1995).- Silurian microbial buildups of the Canadian Arctic.- International Association of Sedimentologists, Special Publication 23 [C.L.V. Monty, D.W.J. Bosence, P.H. Bridges &#038; B.R. Pratt (eds): Carbonate mudmounds, their origin and evolution]: 151-169.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-2</b>, p. 3, ID=3662^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, microbial buildups; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>Canada, Arctic^Four Silurian microbial buildups occur on Ellesmere Island in three main depositional settings: (i) on the edge of a drowned Ordovician platform margin; (ii) on the slope of a progradational platform; and (iii) on, and slightly basinward from, the slope of a backstepped Silurian platform. Buildups in the first setting are up to 1140m thick, 15km wide, and more than 25km in length. Some show a four-part facies succession, indicating upward shallowing through the first three parts, and then deepening in the last. These facies are, from base to top: (i) a sparsely fossiliferous, bioturbated lime mudstone; (ii) a microbial boundstone and microbialite lime mudstone; (iii) a stromatoporoid-rich floatstone and boundstone; and (iv) a microbial boundstone and microbialite-rich lime mudstone. [first part of an extensive summary]^1";
s[1952] = "WATKINS R., KUGLITSCH J.J. (1997).- Lower Silurian (Aeronian) megafaunal and conodont biofacies of the northwestern Michigan Basin.- Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences 34: 753-764.- <b>FC&#038;P 28-1</b>, p. 56, ID=3999^<b>Topic(s): </b>facies, biofacies; facies; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian Aer; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Michigan Basin^Lower Silurian (Llandovery-Aeronian) carbonates of the Burnt Bluff Group, represent a transect along a southward dipping ramp that extends from tidal flat to basin environments. Benthic megafaunas include an ostracod biofacies (tidal flat), stromatoporoid-coral biofacies (very shallow, subtidal), pentamerid, crinozoan and crinozoan-stromatoporoid biofacies (deeper subtidal) and a crinozoan-sponge biofacies (distal ramp and basin). The crinozoan-sponge biofacies which includes diverse small crinoid ossicles, 19 types of siliceous sponge spicules, at least 65 other taxa, has a biota similar to those of Silurian continental margins. Megafaunal biofacies indicate an Early Silurian gradient going from the shoreline in the north to water depths of perhaps 60 m in the south. The Burnt Bluff Group contains conodonts of the Icriodella discreta -
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Icriodella deflecta zone as an onshore biofacies with Panderodus,
Kockelella, Ozarkodina, Icriodella and Oulodus as an offshore biofacies
with Panderodus, Walliserodus and Aspelindia.^1";
s[1953] = "FREITAS T.A.de, TRETTIN H.P., DIXON O.A., MALLAMO M.
(1999).- Silurian System in the Canadian Arctic Archipelago.- 002
Bulletin of Canadian Petroleum Geology 47:136-193.- <b>FC&#038;P
28-2</b>, p. 37, ID=4033^<b>Topic(s): </b>geology, reefs; geology;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography:
</b>Canada, Arctic^[In this major review paper the section on biofacies
(168-175) discusses the contribution of stromatoporoids to the
extensive reefs in the system; no taxonomy is included.]^1";
s[1954] = "FRANK T.D., WILKINSON B.H., LOHMANN K.C. (1993).- Origin of
submarine pisoliths and the sedimentology of midwestern Silurian
Reefs.- Journal of Sedimentary Petrology 63: 1070-1077.- <b>FC&#038;P
23-1.1</b>, p. 88, ID=4202^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography:
</b>USA midwestern^Vertical tension fractures that crosscut proximal
flank beds exposed in the Pipe Creek Junior Quarry in north-central
Indiana formed during compaction of underlying interreefal carbonate
mud, and are commonly filled with well-sorted pisolitic grainstone made
up of coated grains ranging up to 1 cm in diameter. Pisolith cortices
are petrologically indistinguishable from marine cement between
pisoliths, from marine cement lining tension fractures, and from marine
cement lining vugs in surrounding flank beds. Isotopic signatures for
these components are also consistent (&#948;13C = -0.6 to 2.3‰ PDB;
&#948;18O = -8.7 to -3.9‰ PDB). In adddition, pisolites are present
exclusively within tension fractures, and commonly show lateral size
grading, with grain size increasing toward fracture interiors. These
features show that pisoliths are in fact mobile marine cements that
precipitated from Silurian seawater in synsedimentary tension cracks
that formed soon after deposition of flank beds. Requisite conditions
for the formation of such large coated grains include high-energy,
shallow-water settings, where sea level is generally coincident with
the depositional surface of the reefal complex. This origin supports an
interpretation that allochthonous material formig flank beds was
predominantly generated immediately upslope on wave-swept platforms,
that in situ accumulation of biotic debris was insignificant in the
formation of Pipe Creek Junior complex, and that many of the larger
Silurian &#034;reefal&#034; buildups like Pipe Creek Junior throughout
the midwestern United States probably had a similar origin.^1";
s[1955] = "FREITAS T.A.de, DIXON O.A., MAYR U. (1993).- Silurian
pinnacle reefs of the Canadian Arctic.- Palaios 8: 172-182.-
<b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>, p. 65, ID=4426^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs,
pinnacle reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>Canada, Arctic^Silurian pinnacle reefs,
the first described in the Canadian Arctic Archipelago, are exposed on
Ellesmere and Devon islands. Two main reef trends occur, one of early
middle Llandovery to middle Ludlow age and a second of middle Ludlow to
Late Silurian or Early Devonian age. Reefs of both phases contain lime
mudstone cores: some are stromatactoid-rich, and others consist
predominantly of microbialite-rich lime mudstone or microbial
boundstone. Facies sequences of both reef phases show evidence of
upward-shallowing overall, but in the older reefs, isochronous capping
facies are dominated either by coral-microbial boundstone, an unusual
reef facies for the Silurian, or by stromatoporoid boundstone and
floatstone. This difference perhaps reflects variation in wave stress
and the apparent ability of a few corals thickly encrusted by, or
associated with, microbial boundstone and skeletal algae to withstand
greater wave energy than a stromatoporoid-coral-rich reef community.^1";
s[1956] = "BRUNTON F.R., COPPER P. (1994).- Paleoecologic, temporal,
and spatial analysis of Early Silurian reefs of the Chicotte Formation,
Anticosti Island, Quebec, Canada.- Facies 31: 57-80.- <b>FC&#038;P
24-1</b>, p. 83, ID=4517^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, ecology; reefs;
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<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian L; <b>Geography:
</b>Canada, Quebec^Reefs of the Lower Silurian Chicotte Formation are
the largest and most faunally diverse known on Anticosti Island,
Quebec. They reach up to 25m in thickness and 250m in diameter and are
present predominantly at two intervals, forming a lower and upper reef
cluster. Remnants of bioherms are represented on the present-day
wave-cut terrace as 60 to 100m diameter, subcircular erosional
depressions known as Philip structures or as outcrop. The bioherms were
relatively low structures, with approximately 3 to 5m maximum synoptic
relief, some of which developed on hardgrounds and possible paleokarst
surfaces of crinoidal wackestone and packstone. Dominant skeletal
framework builders and sediment producers within all of the reefs are
laminar to low domical stromatoporoids, colonial cerioid and
fasciculate rugose corals, colonial tabulate corals, and cryptostome
bryozoans. Vertical zonation of reef biota is evident within
well-exposed reefs of the lower reef cluster. Three to four stages are
recognizable: 1) a low-diversity tabulate dominated pioneering
community including large tabulate coral colonies (halysitids and
favositids), and few stromatoporoids (clathrodictyids,
ecclimadictyids), fasciculate rugosans, large generally monotypic
stalked crinoids, and shelly benthos (brachiopods, few ostracodes and
trilobites); 2) an intermediate- to high-diversity, mixed tabulate
coral-stromatoporoid-dominated reef-core community; 3) a slightly lower
diversity stromatoporoid-tabulate coral-dominated climax community with
laminar coenitids and alveolitids, and, 4) in a few localities, a
capping, low-diversity tabulate coral-dominated (alveolitid and
coenitid), and stromatoporoid-bearing community comprising laminar
forms. Amelioration of Early Silurian climates, following Late
Ordovician glaciation, allowed gradual reestablishment of extensive
shallow-water reef growth, by mainly new and increasingly diverse
genera and species of metazoans. Reef development within the Chicotte
Formation coincided with global, widespread development of latest
Llandovery and earliest Wenlock reefs in subtropical to tropical areas.
Chicotte reefs have broad characteristics, in terms of overall biotic
composition, vertical successions recognized, and paleogeographic
setting, similar to those of equivalent and slightly younger age from
intracratonic settings in Baltica (Gotland, Sweden and Estonia) and
central and northern Laurentia (Midcontinent, U.S.A.; Hudson Bay,
Canada; and North Greenland, Denmark).^1";
s[1957] = "KAHLE C.F. (1994).- Facies and evolution of a Silurian coral
microbialite reef complex, Maumee, Ohio, USA.- J. sediment. Res. A, 64,
4: 711-725.- <b>FC&#038;P 24-1</b>, p. 86, ID=4522^<b>Topic(s):
</b>facies, history; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Ohio^Silurian dolomite that crops
out in a quarry at Maumee, Ohio, USA, forms a thick reef complex
roughly 600m in diameter and about 68m thick. It is composed, in
ascending stratigraphic order, of the Lockport Dolomite and the
Greenfield Dolomite. The Lockport Dolomite at Maumee contains
multistory stromatolite, thrombolite, and coral-microbialite reefs.
Such reefs have never been reported previously in this unit in Ohio and
Indiana. Thrombolite and stromatolite reefs are interpreted to have
formed in a subtidal setting, possibly within a hypersaline lagoon.
Wave stress affected the coral-microbialite reefs by limiting the
number of metazoans and promoting the formation of fibrous cement
inferred to have been marine precipitates originally in the form of
magnesian calcite. Thrombolites and stromatolites form 20-60% by volume
of coral-microbialite reefs, and they contributed substantially to the
syndepositional stabilization of these reefs by serving as binders and
encrusters of metazoans, especially branching corals. Such
stabilization sharply limited the amount of sediment available for the
formation of flank beds next to coral-microbialite reefs. Evolution of
the Maumee reef complex (MRC) involved two shallowing upward sequences,
each of which was terminated by subaerial exposure. The older interval
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of subaerial exposure is represented by an intraformational
unconformity within the Lockport Dolomite. The younger unconformity at
the top of the Lockport Dolomite is correlated with the base of the A-1
evaporite in the Michigan Basin. Parts or all of patterns shown by
coral-microbialite reefs and microbialite reefs in the MRC may provide
an analogue for better understanding the nature and evolution of
pinnacle reefs and patch reefs in the Michigan Basin region and other
reefs elsewhere.^1";
s[1958] = "ERDTMANN B.D., PREZBINDOWSKI D.R. (1974).- Niagaran (Middle
Silurian) inter-reef fossil burial environments in Indiana.- Neues Jb.
Geol. Palaeont. Abh. 144, 3: 342-372.- <b>FC&#038;P 3-2</b>, p. 37,
ID=4945^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, inter-reefs; inter-reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian M; <b>Geography:
</b>USA, Indiana^Analysis of petrology and fossil contents,
preservation and diagenesis of Middle Silurian Mississinewa Shale in
northern Indiana suggests interpretation of the depositional history of
this lithostrome. Autochthonous dendroid graptolites, sponges,
inarticulate brachiopods and algal structures are considered pioneering
communities which were cyclically buried by storm or turbidite induced
sudden deposition of ultrafine grained carbonate-clastic muds in
interreef microbasins. The degree of bioturbation and carbonate removal
through early diagenesis under reducing conditions permits
reconstitution of individual stages of &#034;maturity&#034; reached by
each biosere prior to subsequent burial. These stages of bioseral
resettlement locally determined the development of interreef
(Mississinewa), patch reef (Liston Creek) or biohermal (Huntington)
facies within the Wabash Formation.^1";
s[1959] = "SHAVER R.H. (1974).- Silurian reefs of Northern Indiana:
Reef and Interreef macrofaunas.- American Association of Petroleum
Geologists Bulletin 58, 6: 934-956.- <b>FC&#038;P 3-2</b>, p. 41,
ID=4963^<b>Topic(s): </b>paleontology, stratigraphy; reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian M; <b>Geography:
</b>USA, Indiana^This synthesis of Niagaran (Middle Silurian) geology
for the reef outcrop area of northern Indiana and adjacent westernmost
Ohio is the first for this area to integrate H.A. Lowenstam&#039;s
concept of Silurian reefs in the Great Lakes area with close regional
stratigraphic control and with classic paleontology. * The nearly 400
identified species of the Niagaran macrofauna belong to either reef or
interreef (or nonreef) faunas and have been assigned precise
stratigraphic levels.^1";
s[1960] = "CONIGLIO M., FRIZZELL R., PRATT G.R. (2004).- Reef-capping
laminites in the Upper Silurian carbonate-to-evaporite transition,
Michigan Basin, south-western Ontario.- Sedimentology 51, 3: 653-668.-
<b>FC&#038;P 33-1</b>, p. 83, ID=7231^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs,
laminites; reefs laminites; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Silurian U; <b>Geography: </b>Canada, Ontario^Silurian pinnacle
reefs in the subsurface of the south-western Ontario portion of the
Michigan Basin display a variety of laminated carbonates (laminites)
within predominantly muddy reef-capping facies in the upper part of the
Guelph Formation and the overlying A-1 Carbonate of the Salina Group.
Laminites, which are limestone, dolomite or partially dolomitized
limestones, have a range of morphologies, from simple planar to a
variety of wavy and serrated forms. Individual laminae are composed
mainly of micrite, microspar or replacive dolomite, and vary internally
from isopachous and continuous over the diameter of the core to
non-isopachous and often discontinuous. Clotted and peloidal micrite,
sometimes defining small knobs and chambers, is interpreted as being
microbial in origin and occurs within all types of laminites. Fibrous
cement locally comprises laminite clasts in breccias or coats clasts in
breccias, and also occurs as spherulites in the interparticle spaces in
breccias. Although similar laminites have been described from elsewhere
in the Michigan Basin and interpreted as caliche, travertine and
abiotic subtidal stromatolites, the laminites in south-western Ontario
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are most realistically regarded as microbial. The causes for the
variations in morphology and characteristics of the constituent laminae
are uncertain, although fluctuations in local microenvironmental
conditions would have been important, set against a backdrop of an
increasingly restricted overall setting. Caliche or travertine origins
for these laminites are unlikely in general, except perhaps locally at
the subaerial exposure surface at the tops of pinnacle reefs. [original
abstract]^1";
s[1961] = "JOHNSON J.G., OLIVER W.A.jr (1977).- Silurian and Devonian
coral zones in the Great Basin, Nevada and California.- Bulletin
geological Society of America 88: 1462-1468.- <b>FC&#038;P 7-2</b>, p.
20, ID=5627^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy; corals zonation;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian
Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Great Basin^[an appraisal of
Merriam&#039;s Great Basin Silurian and Devonian coral zones]^1";
s[1962] = "OLIVER W.A.jr, JOHNSON J.G. (1977).- Notes on Upper Silurian
and Devonian coral zones in the Great Basin.- Contr. Riverside Campus
Mus. Univ. California 4 [M.A. Murphy, W.B.N. Berry &#038; C.A. Sandberg
(eds): Western North America: Devonian]: 107-111.- <b>FC&#038;P
7-2</b>, p. 20, ID=5631^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy; corals
zonation; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Silurian U, Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Great Basin^[an
updating of the biostratigraphic significance of Merriam&#039;s Great
Basin coral zones]^1";
s[1963] = "JACKSON D.E., LENZ A.C., PEDDER A.E.H. (1978).- Silurian and
Early Devonian Graptolite, Brachiopod and Coral faunas from the
Northwestern and Arctic Canada.- Geological Association of Canada,
Special Paper 17: 1-71.- <b>FC&#038;P 8-1</b>, p. 51,
ID=0220^<b>Topic(s): </b>; paleontology; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian Devonian L; <b>Geography:
</b>Canada, Arctic^Emphasis of this paper is biostratigraphic, and
illustrations (Pls. 1-4, graptolites; 5-14, brachiopods and two
trilobites; 15-44, rugose corals) arranged by faunas and regions, not
zoological affinities. Age estimations primarily are based on
graptolites and conodonts in Pragian and earlier strata, and on
conodonts and a goniatite occurrence in later strata. Ages are argued
as much as possible in terms of the European Hercynian magnafacies
stages. Twelve formally defined graptolite zones are recognized in
shale facies: nilssoni, leintwardinensis primus Zones (Ludlovian),
formosus, bugensius, chelmiensis, bouceki, transgrediens, angustidens
Zones (Pridolian), uniformis uniformis, hercynicus Zones (Lochkovian),
thomasi and yukonensis Zones (Pragian). The zone of Monograptus thomasi
is new. Corals figured are referred to 11 units, which take their names
either from associated conodonts, or from their stratigraphic
occurrence between conodont or graptolite faunas. In ascending order
with approximate stage assignments these are: index associates (early
Pridolian), post bugensis and pre transgrediens praecipuus Fauna, and
confluens &#948; associates (middle Pridolian), post index and pre
hesperius Fauna (late Pridolian), hesperius associates (early
Lochkovian), post hesperius and pre pesavis Fauna (middle Lochkovian),
pesavis associates (late Lochkovian), late sulcatus associates (late
Pragian), dehiscens associates (early Zlichovian), aff. perbonus
associates (late Zlichovian) and serotinus associates (Dalejan). In
Prongs and Royal Creeks areas, where the best dated coral faunas are
mostly allochthonous in debris flows, migrations caused by minor
transgressive &#47; recessive cycles considerably affected the
composition of the coral faunas. Several forms present have no known
ancestors or descendants in other local faunas. Halysitids are not
known in Pridolian or later faunas and Lower Devonian heliolitids are
extremely rare in the region. Coral provinciality was most marked in
Pridolian time, when Yukon faunas were still entirely Silurian, while
arctic faunas included obvious Devonian forerunners, and in late
Pragian to early Zlichovian time, when the Yukon and arctic faunas
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continued to be of Old World Faunal Realm aspect, while contemporaneous
faunas in Nevada appear to have included forms developed from Eastern
North Americas Realm species. The following taxa are described:
Ogilvilasma discors gen. &#038; sp.n., Werneckelasma multiseptata gen.
&#038; sp. n., Spongonaria guttata sp.n., and Windelasma werneckensis
gen. &. sp. n. [extracted from original summary]^1";
s[1964] = "PETRYK A.A. (1982).- Aulacerid ecostratigraphy of Anticosti
Island, and its bearing on the Ordovician-Silurian boundary and the
Upper Ordovician glacial episode.- Proc 3rd North American Paleont.
Convention 2: 393-399.- <b>FC&#038;P 11-2</b>, p. 36,
ID=1859^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecostratigraphy; stroms; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian &#47;
Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Canada, Anticosti Island^Aulacerids are
common in the Vaureal and Ellis Bay formations, particularly in
biohermal and biostromal build-ups. They disappeared abruptly at the
end of the Ordovician (top of Ellis Bay). Most specimens lie flat on
bedding planes but some are preserved in vertical position.^1";
s[1965] = "WRIGHT A.J., BOURQUE P.-A. (1980).- Halysitid corals from
Silurian and Devonian rocks of Quebec.- Canadadian Journal of Earth
Sciences 17, 6: 788-796.- <b>FC&#038;P 11-1</b>, p. 51,
ID=1778^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata, Halysitida; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian Devonian;
<b>Geography: </b>Canada, Quebec^Halysitid tabulate corals occur in the
Silurian and Devonian rocks of northeastern Gaspe Peninsula, Quebec.
Silurian specimens from the Dartmouth River and Madelaine River areas
are referred to Cystihalysites. A specimen from a possibly Early
Devonian level in the Gascons Formation in the Dartmouth River area is
assigned to Cystihalysites. Two specimens from different levels in the
Early Devonian part of the West Point Formation in the Madelaine River
area are assigned questionably to Quepora. The latter occurrences in
the West Point Formation demonstrate that this group of tabulate corals
lingered into the Devonian.^1";
s[1966] = "OLIVER W.A.jr (1992).- Corals from the Turkey Creek
Limestone (Lower Devonian), Southern Oklahoma.- Oklahoma Geological
Survey Bulletin 145: 137-159.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>, p. 81,
ID=3508^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L; <b>Geography: </b>USA,
Oklahoma^The Turkey Creek Limestone is known from one small outcrop in
Marshall County, Oklahoma. This report describes the Turkey Creek
corals and puts them into the stratigraphic, ecologic, and
biogeographic context established by earlier studies of the brachiopod,
trilobite, and conodont elements of the fauna. The corals are
compatible with a middle Early Devonian, Pragian age suggested by the
conodonts and trilobites, and give some support to a paleogeographic
position within the Eastern Americas Realm (EAR) between the Appohimchi
and Great Basin provinces on the southern margin of the North American
plate. The corals belong to &#34;basinal&#34; genera, but this term is
inappropriate for several EAR assemblages of this kind; the term
laccophyllid assemblage is recommended for use in discussing
Silurian-Devonian faunas. Neaxon amsdeni n.sp., &#34;Stereolasma&#34;
sp, and Favosites sp. 1 are described.^1";
s[1967] = "KESSLING R.V., SEGALL R.T., SORENSEN H.O. (1974).- Devonian
Strata of Emmet and Charlevoix Counties, Michigan.- Museum of
Paleontology, Papers on Paleontology 1974, 7: pp?.- <b>FC&#038;P
4-2</b>, p. 58, ID=5276^<b>Topic(s): </b>geology; geology;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian;
<b>Geography: </b>USA, Michigan^[discovery of Corals; figuration of a
new species]^1";
s[1968] = "JULL R.K. (1977).- The distribution of corals near the
margin of an Upper Devonian carbonate complex in western Canada.-
Memoires du BRGM 89 [J.P. Chevalier (ed.): Second Symposium
international sur les coraux et recifs coralliens fossiles; Paris,
1975]: 160-166.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-1</b>, p. 19, ID=5497^<b>Topic(s):
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</b>; corals ecology; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian U; <b>Geography: </b>Canada
W^[environmental control of rugose and tabulate corals in the Ancient
Wall complex]^1";
s[1969] = "PEDDER A.E.H. (1975).- Revised megafossil zonation of Middle
and Lowest Upper Devonian strata, central Mackenzie valley.- Papers of
geological Survey Canada 75-1A: 571-576.- <b>FC&#038;P 7-2</b>, p. 20,
ID=5632^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy; corals zonation;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian
Eif - Fra; <b>Geography: </b>Canada, Mackenzie valley^^1";
s[1970] = "PEDDER A.E.H. (1977).- Corals of the Lower &#47; Middle and
Middle &#47; Upper Devonian boundary beds of northern and western
Canada.- Contr. Riverside Campus Mus. Univ. California 4 [M.A. Murphy,
W.B.N. Berry &#038; C.A. Sandberg (eds): Western North America:
Devonian]: 99-106.- <b>FC&#038;P 7-2</b>, p. 21, ID=5636^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biostratigraphy; corals, stratigraphy; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography:
</b>Canada^[a review of coral faunas dated in terms of conodont zones
with references to possible positions for the Lower &#47; Middle and
Middle &#47; Upper Devonian series boundaries]^1";
s[1971] = "McCRACKEN A.D., ARMSTRONG D.K., BOLTON T.E. (2000).-
Conodonts and corals in kimberlite xenoliths confirm a Devonian seaway
in central Ontario and Quebec.- Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences 37:
1651-1663.- <b>FC&#038;P 30-1</b>, p. 36, ID=1526^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
stroms, Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Chordata Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Canada
xenoliths^Eighteen samples containing sedimentary rock xenoliths were
obtained from cores drilled into eight Mesozoic kimberlite pippes in
the Kirkland Lake area, Ontario and in Ontario and Quebec near Lake
Timiskaming. Nine samples from five pipes contained fossils that were
used for age determinations. These fossils are Middle or Late
Ordovician graptolites,inarticulate brachiopods and conodonts; Silurian
and (or) Devonian conodonts; Early Devonian colonial corals; a Devonian
stromatoporoid; Early and Middle Devonian conodonts. These fossils
provide the first physical evidence for a connection between a Lake
Temiskaming &#34;basin&#34; and other Ontario Basins during at least
part of the Devonian. These strata persisted at least until the
Mesozoic before they were removed by erosion.The stomatoporoid is
illustrated in longitudinal section and described as &#34;The Late
Silurian or Devonian multilayered stromatoporoid Densastroma sp. This
form has short, thick pillars that are highly replaced.&#34;^1";
s[1972] = "CLOUGH J.G., BLODGETT R.B. (1988).- Coral-stromatoporoid
reef complex of late early Devonian Ogilvie Formation of east-central
Alaska and adjacent Yukon Territory.- Canadian Association of Petroleum
Geologists Memoir 13 [Geldsetzer H.J., James N.P. &#038; Tebutt G.E.
(eds): Reefs: Canada and Adjacent Areas]: 408-413.- <b>FC&#038;P
19-2.1</b>, p. 40, ID=2767^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; coral-strom reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria Porifera; Anthozoa Stromatoporoidea;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L; <b>Geography: </b>Canada N, USA
Alaska^^1";
s[1973] = "SMITH G.P., STEARN C.W. (1988).- Coral &#47; stromatoporoid
reef complex, Lower Devonian, SW Ellesmere I., NWT.- Canadian
Association of Petroleum Geologists Memoir 13 [Geldsetzer H.J., James
N.P. &#038; Tebutt G.E. (eds): Reefs: Canada and Adjacent Areas]:
520-527.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-2.1</b>, p. 40, ID=2771^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef
complexes; reef complexes; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria Porifera;
Anthozoa Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L;
<b>Geography: </b>Canada, NW Territories^^1";
s[1974] = "RIGBY J.K., CLEMENT C.R. (1995).- Demosponges and
hexactinellid sponges from the Lower Devonian Ross Formation of
west-central Tennessee.- Journal of Paleontology 69, 2: 211-232.-
<b>FC&#038;P 24-2</b>, p. 92, ID=4598^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy;
Porifera, Demospongiae, Hexactinellida; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
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Hexactinellida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L; <b>Geography: </b>USA,
Tennessee^A fauna of eight taxa of demosponges and hexactinellid
sponges has been collected from the Lower Devonian (Lochkovian) Ross
Formation, largely out of the upper Birdsong Shale Member in Benton
Decatur, and Perry Counties in west-central Tennessee. The Upper
Birdsong Shale (&#34;bryozoan zone&#34;) in which the sponges are most
common appears to have been deposited below normal wave base in a quiet
marine environment, and represents a terrigenous clastic sediment
influx onto a carbonate shelf that had existed in the area from at
least the middle Silurian. Benton Quarry in Benton County was the most
productive locality for fossil sponges. The new demosponge genera and
species Ginkgospongia foliata and Coniculospongia radiata occur with
the new species Haplistion lobatum and skeletal mats of fine spicules,
along with moderately rare specimens of Hindia sphaeroidalis Duncan.
The new hexactinellid genus and species Stiodermiella amanita and
Stiodermiella tetragona are characterized by peculiar ornamented
papillose, swollen spicules that produce a massive, armored layer on
the upper part of the sponge. The latter are associated with the new
hexactinellid species Twenhofelella bulbulus, which has relatively
normal-appearing hexactines, and with an indeterminate hexactinellid
genus, which has spinose hexactines in irregular orientation in a
small, platelike fragment. Root tufts of probable hexactine origin also
occur. Swollen spicules in Stiodermiella are reminiscent of swollen
spicules in the family Stiodermatidae Finks, largely from the Permian
of western Texas, but elements of the family are also known from Lower
Carboniferous to Permian rocks in Europe and North America.^1";
s[1975] = "GUTSCHICK R.C., RODRIGUEZ J. (1990).- By-the-wind-sailors
from a Late Devonian foreshore environment in Western Montana.- Journal
of Paleontology 64, 1: 31-39.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 55,
ID=2672^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Hydrozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Hydrozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fam; <b>Geography: </b>USA,
Montana^Three remarkable fossil medusoid hydrozoans (Plectodiscus
latinautilus n.sp.) with disc, topsail, and pendant tentacular
appendages were recovered from the latest Late Devonian beds of the
Sappington Member of the Three Forks Formation in the Gallatin Range,
southwest Montana. This is the first velellid reported from a Paleozoic
beach paleoenvironment. Top and underside patterns of these
chondrophorine velellids display well-preserved casts and mold imprints
in fine siltstone. Outlines of the circular disc and the profile of the
wide sail and tentacular structures embedded in soft tissue can be
recognized. These floating colonial animals were moved along the
southeast shores of the Sappington Basin during a time of eustatic sea
level lowering and regression in a tropical setting. Colonies were
washed up on the upper beach where they were stranded in the bubbling
swash left behind by the surf. The foreshore was constructed of
tabular, planar cross-bedded, seaward-dipping, foreset accretionary
beds which contain parallel laminations and lime-coated grains. Bedding
is inclined 17 to 24 seaward.^1";
s[1976] = "McLEAN R.A., KLAPPER G. (1998).- Biostratigraphy of Frasnian
(Upper Devonian) Strata in western Canada, based on conodonts and
rugose corals.- 002 Bulletin of Canadian Petroleum Geology 46, 4:
515-563.georef/1999022410.- <b>FC&#038;P 28-1</b>, p. 10,
ID=3951^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy; stratigraphy; <b>Systematics:
</b>Chordata Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fra;
<b>Geography: </b>Canada W^A total of 13 conodont zones and 11 rugose
coral faunal assemblages currently provides a subdivision of the
Frasnian of the Western Canada Sedimentary Basin. The conodont zonation
adopted is that first developed in the Montagne Noire area of southern
France and subsequently found to have widespread applicability,
especially when supplemented through the use of graphic correlation.
The rugose coral faunal scheme is based on the overlapping ranges of
species with wide geographic distribution, but with relatively short
stratigraphic duration. Integration of these faunal schemes allows for
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more precise biostratigraphic control and provides a basis for refined
correlation of the sequences of basin fill. * As all fossil groups have
varying degrees of facies control on their distribution, we do not have
conodont and coral biostratigraphic data for all units in the basin.
Significant conodont data have been obtained mainly from the margins of
the larger bank and reef complexes, rather than their relatively
shallow water interiors, and from the basinal strata enclosing them.
These data generally support a reciprocal process of reef and off-reef
sedimentation throughout the Frasnian. Rugose corals are most commonly
developed within the reef and bank complexes (especially the Winterburn
Group and equivalents), and particularly near their margins. They are
rarer and of less biostratigraphic value in basinal strata. * Some of
the more significant formational time spans, expressed in terms of
Montagne Noire (MN) Frasnian conodont zones, are summarized as follows.
The Beaverhill Lake Group of Alberta ranges from the norrisi Zone of
the latest Middle Devonian to lower Zone 5. The succeeding Cooking
Lake-Majeau Lake interval is in Zone 5 to possibly lower Zone 6, and
the overlying Duvernay Formation extends into Zone 10. The Perdrix
Formation in outcrop of the Rockies is largely equivalent in age to the
Cooking Lake-Majeau Lake-Duverny, but locally at least ranges into
lower Zone 11. The black/grey shale facies of District of Mackenzie and
northeast British Columbia (Canol Formation, Horn River Group) ranges
at least as high as Zone 6 and locally as high as Zone 10. The Ireton,
Leduc, Peechee, lower Mount Hawk interval of Alberta extends through
Zone 11, while most of the Nisku, Arcs/Grotto and upper Mount Hawk lie
within Zone 12 The &#034;Z-marker&#034; within the clastic basin fill
of subsurface Alberta lies approximately at the boundary of Zones 11
and 12 In the southern District of Mackenzie and northeast British
Columbia, the Jean-Marie Member and equivalents are in Zone 12.
Finally, the Blue Ridge, Simla, Kakisa and equivalents lie primarily
within Zone 13. [original abstract]^1";
s[1977] = "OLIVER W.A.jr (1978).- Iowaphyllum (rugose coral) from the
Upper Devonian of Arizona.- U.S. Geological Survey . 6, 6: 797-805.-
<b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 32, ID=0251^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa,
Iowaphyllum; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian U; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Arizona^Comments on the
relationships of Iowaphyllum and the first record of the genus from the
western U.S.A.^1";
s[1978] = "PEDDER A.E.H., SMITH G.P. (1983).- A new Zlichovian (Early
Devonian) species of the rugose coral genus Zelolasma from the Eids
Formation of Ellesmere Island, Northwest Territories.- Current Research
B, Geological Survey of Canada 83-1B: 195-200.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>,
p. 34, ID=0445^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Rugosa, Zelolasma;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L;
<b>Geography: </b>Canada, Arctic^Zelolasma sensu stricto, is known from
the Pragian of Tadzhikistan, late Pragian or early Zlichovian of New
South Wales, early Zlichovian of Ellesmere Island, and Dalejan of
Taymyr. Reported occurrences in the late Lochkovian of Salair and the
Dalejan or Eifelian of Gansu have yet to be substantiated. Forms
resembling Zelolasma, but differing from it by lacking discrete adaxial
septal fragments, are known from the Ludlow Series of New South Wales
and the Upper Silurian (Ludlow or Pridolian equivalent) of the southern
Urals.Zelolasma apsidiferum sp.n. is described from high strata of the
Eids Formation, 20.5 km west of the head of Sor Fiord, southwestern
Ellesmere Island. The type horizon of the new coral is in the
Polygnathus dehiscens Zone, which spans the Pragian/Zlichovian
boundary. However, the age of the type stratum is judged to be early
Zlichovian, rather than late Pragian, because it overlies probable
Zlichovian brachiopods, as well as spores dated approximately as middle
Emsian (equivalent to late Zlichovian).^1";
s[1979] = "PEDDER A.E.H. (1983).- New Dalejan (Early Devonian) rugose
corals from the Blue Fiord Formation of Southwestern Ellesmere Island,
Northwest Territories.- Current Research B, Geological Survey of Canada
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83-1B: 223-235.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 34, ID=0446^<b>Topic(s):
</b>new taxa; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L; <b>Geography: </b>Canada, Arctic^The
family Columnariidae Nicholson 1879, is revised, so that it comprises
the subfamilies Columnariidae Nicholson 1879, Hexagonariinae Bulvanker
1958, Paradisphyllinae Jell 1969, Utaratuiinae Spasskiy, Kravtsov and
Tsyganko 1975, Spongonariinae Crickmay 1962, and Tropidophyllinae
subfam.n. Stereophyllum Schlueter 1889, is likely to be a synomym of
Digonophyllum Wedekind 1923. However, Digonophyllum, which is a widely
used generic name, is retained on the grounds that Stereophyllum
appears to be a nomen oblitum. Aulacophyllum Milne-Edwards &#038; Haime
1850, and its probable synonym Pinnatophyllum Grabau 1922, are
discussed because of similarities between them and a new genus
Thoulelasma. Digonophyllum primitivum confertum subsp.n. (Family
Cystiphylliidae) and Thoulelasma loewei. gen. et sp.n. (Family
Halliidae) are described from high in the inversus Zone in the Sor
Fiord section. Paraspongonaria delicata gen. et sp.n. (Family
Columnariidae) is described from the same horizon and locality, as well
as from the overlying serotinus Zone near Vendom Fiord. Newly prepared
type material of Paraspongonaria sverdrupi (Loewe 1913) is figured from
the Zlichovian (Early Devonian) Db Series of Schei (1903; 1904) in the
vicinity of Goose Fiord.^1";
s[1980] = "PEDDER A.E.H. (1983).- New Devonian rugose corals of
probable late Dalejan age from the Bird Fiord Formation of southwestern
Ellesmere Island, Northwest Territories.- Current Research B,
Geological Survey of Canada 83-1B: 335-352.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p.
34, ID=0447^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L; <b>Geography:
</b>Canada, Arctic^The Bird Fiord Formation, between Blubber Point and
the area north of Muscox Fiord, is divided into four lithological
units, informally designated Units 1 to 4. Unit 3 contains a rich
benthic, marine fauna, including the corals desribed in this paper. Its
age is deduced to be probably late Dalejan (late Early Devonian), on
the basis of conodonts, brachiopods and corals. The genera
Spongophylloides, Actinocystis, Grypophyllum, Dubrovia, Salairophyllum,
Tonkinaria and Neogrypophyllum are discussed in preparation for the
proposal of a new ptenophyllid genus named Ellesmerelasma. Four new
species and a new subspecies are introduced. They are Lekanophyllum
foliatum, Ellesmerelasma pumile, Mansuyphyllum uyenoi avernale, M.
versicularium and M. comsolum.^1";
s[1981] = "SCRUTTON C.T. (1983).- Astogeny in the Devonian rugose coral
Phillpsastrea nevadensis from northern Canada.- Memoirs Association
Australasian Palaeontologists 01 [J. Roberts &#038; P.A. Jell (eds):
Dorothy Hill Jubilee Memoir]: 237-259.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 35,
ID=0449^<b>Topic(s): </b>blastogeny; Rugosa, Phillipsastrea;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian U;
<b>Geography: </b>Canada N^Protocorallite ontogeny, corallite increase
and colony development in Phillipsastrea nevadeneis Stumm 1940 are
described from serial section of four complete colonies from the Late
Devonian of northern Canada. The protocorallite shows characteristic
rugosan septal insertion, with serial insertion of minor septa.
Increase is almost exclusively marginarial, non-parricidal. Offset
development displays subtle distinctions between peripherally and more
centrally located offsets. In both, most septa are inherited from the
parent and no regular pattern of insertion can be detected. All
corallites have the potential to offset repeatedly. Increase shows a
weak to strong periodicity, interpreted as seasonal, from which linear
growth rates of 4-10 mm yr-1 can be calculated. The balance between
peripherally and centrally located offsets, and the pattern of
distribution of corallites at the colony surface are the results of
space competition and simple geometric constraints operating during
growth. These factors, and different corallite growth rates are
responsible for the range of colony form. The most important variable
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in the environment imposing space competition during growth is probably
rate of soft sediment accumulation around the colonies, with the
suspension and resedimentation of calcareous mud by seasonal storms
causing corallite or colony mortality. (Original summary)^1";
s[1982] = "OLIVER W.A.jr (1981).- The Middle Devonian rugose coral
Prismatophyllum conjunctum (Davis) and the age of the
&#034;Columbus&#034; Limestone at Ingersoll, Ontario.- Bulletin
geological Society of America 92: 873-877.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p.
38, ID=0461^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy; Rugosa, Primitophyllum;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M;
<b>Geography: </b>Canada, Ontario^^1";
s[1983] = "McLEAN R.A. (1986).- The rugose coral Pachyphyllum Edwards
and Haime in the Frasnian (Upper Devonian) of Western Canada.- Papers
of geological Survey Canada 86-1B: 443-455.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-2</b>, p.
27, ID=0644^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, Pachyphyllum; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fra; <b>Geography:
</b>Canada W^^1";
s[1984] = "PEDDER A.E.H. (1985).- Lochkovian (Early Devonian) rugose
corals from Prince of Wales and Baillie Hamilton islands, Canadian
Arctic archipelago.- Papers of geological Survey Canada 85-1B:
285-301.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-1.2</b>, p. 25, ID=0872^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian Lochk; <b>Geography: </b>Canada, Arctic^^1";
s[1985] = "McLEAN R.A. (1984).- Upper Devonian (Frasnian) rugose corals
of the Hay River region.- Palaeontographica Americana 54: 470-474
[Oliver W. A. Jr et al. (eds): Recent advances in the paleobiology and
geology of the Cnidaria: Proceedings of the 4th International Symposium
on Fossil Cnidaria].- <b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p. 46,
ID=0973^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fra; <b>Geography: </b>Canada, NW
Territories^^1";
s[1986] = "PEDDER A.E.H. (1982).- Chostophyllum, a new genus of
charactophyllid corals from the Middle Devonian of Western Canada.-
Journal of Paleontology 56, 3: 559-582.- <b>FC&#038;P 11-2</b>, p. 30,
ID=1843^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Rugosa, Chostophyllum;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M;
<b>Geography: </b>Canada W^Six new and three previously established
species (Cyathophyllum waskasense Whiteaves 1892, C. petraioides,
Whiteaves 1892 and Alaiophyllum goryanovi Pedder 1973) are referred to
a new genus, which, as presently known, is confined to Middle Devonian
strata of western Canada. Chostophyllum metula n sp., from the Hare
Indian Formation (late Givetian part), is the type species. Other new
species arc C. coniculus, C. humense and C. n.sp. 2 from the upper Hume
Formation (late Eifelian), C. slavorum from the Pine Point Formation
(Givetian), and C. n.sp. 1 from the Ramparts Formation (late
Givetian).^1";
s[1987] = "PEDDER A.E.H. (1982).- New Zlichovian (Early Devonian)
rugose corals from the Blue Fiord Formation of Ellesmere Island.- Curr.
Res., C, Geol. Surv. Canada, Pap. 82-1C: 71-82.- <b>FC&#038;P 12-1</b>,
p. 31, ID=1900^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Ems; <b>Geography:
</b>Canada, Arctic^The genera Taimyrophyllum, Cavanophyllum and
Radiastraea are reviewed. A lectotype is chosen for Phillipsastraea
scheii Loewe, 1913, to make it a junior objective synonym of
Iowaphyllum alpenense (Rominger, 1877). This allows Taimyrophyllum
nolani Merriam, 1974, which would otherwise be a junior subjective
synonym of Phillipsastrea scheii, to stand. T. nolani beaumannense
subsp.n., Cavanophyllum uyenoi sp.n. and Radiastraea pulchra sp.n. are
described from the early Zlichovian part of the dehiscens Zone, at
localities close to the outcrop known as the Sor Fiord section, on
southwest Ellesmere Island, arctic Canada. Cavanophyllum uyenoi sp.n.
also occurs in the slightly younger Zlichovian Polygnathus aff.
perbonus conodont unit in the Sor Fiord section.^1";
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s[1988] = "PEDDER A.E.H. (1986).- Species of the rugose coral genus
Minussiella from the Middle Devonian of western and Arctic Canada.-
Papers of geological Survey Canada 86-1B: 471-488.- <b>FC&#038;P
16-1</b>, p. 57, ID=1954^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, Minussiella;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M;
<b>Geography: </b>Canada, Arctic^^1";
s[1989] = "McLEAN R.A., PEDDER A.E.H. (1987).- Frasnian Rugose corals
of Western Canada, Part 2: the genus Smithiphyllum.- Palaeontographica
A195, 4-6: 131-173.- <b>FC&#038;P 16-1</b>, p. 61, ID=1965^<b>Topic(s):
</b>; Rugosa, Smithiphyllum; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fra; <b>Geography: </b>Canada W^The
kyphophyllinid rugose coral Smithiphyllum is widely distributed in
lower Upper Devonian strata of western Alberta, eastern British
Columbia and southern and central District of Mackenzie. The
composition and distribution of the genus are reviewed and the
following species are described: Smithiphyllum imperfectum (Smith
1945), S. meridianum n.sp., S. crassatum n.sp., S. adnatum n.sp., S.
bufalense n.sp., S. belanski Pedder 1965, S. grandivesiculosum
(Soshkina 1952), S. imbulliferum n.sp., S. cygnus n.sp., S. occidentale
(Sorauf 1972), S. muratum n.sp., S. carlsonense n.sp. large variety, S.
whittakeri Pedder 1965, S. martinense (Stumm 1948), S. amplum n.sp., S.
aquilonium n.sp., S. frondosum n.sp., S. foliatum n.sp. and S. ventosum
n.sp.^1";
s[1990] = "OLIVER W.A.jr (1987).- Middle Devonian Coral Faunules from
Illinois and Their Bearing on Biogeography.- Bulletin U.S. geol. Surv.
1690: D1-D9.- <b>FC&#038;P 16-2</b>, p. 19, ID=2044^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biogeography; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Illinois^Two
rugose coral faunules from a single well in Coles County, Ill., are of
contrasting origins. A Lingle Limestone faunule is of Centerfield age
(Givetian). It is dominated by characteristic Eastern Americas Realm
corals, but includes three specimens of Old World Realm ptenophyllids.
An upper Grand Tower Limestone faunule is derived from the Michigan
Basin Anderdon Limestone of late Onondaga age (Eifelian). This contains
only two species of rugose corals, both having Old World Realm
affinities. The Old World corals of both faunules are thought to have
entered the Michigan Basin from the west and to have migrated from
there into the Illinois Basin. An analogous superposition of Old World
and Eastern Americas corals is known in the Logansport, Ind., area on
the Kankakee Arch that separates the Michigan and Illinois basins.^1";
s[1991] = "PEDDER A.E.H. (1989).- New genera of Middle Devonian rugose
corals from the type Horn Plateau Reef, District of Mackenzie.-
Bulletin Geol. Surv. Can. 396: 61-87.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 40,
ID=2620^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M; <b>Geography:
</b>Canada, Horn Plateau Reef^^1";
s[1992] = "PEDDER A.E.H. (1989).- Variation and generic identity of
Heliophyllum boreale McLaren 1964, a Middle Devonian rugose coral from
Western Canada.- Bulletin Geol. Surv. Can. 396: 89-115.- <b>FC&#038;P
19-1.1</b>, p. 40, ID=2621^<b>Topic(s): </b>variability; Rugosa,
Heliophyllum; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian M; <b>Geography: </b>Canada W^^1";
s[1993] = "SORAUF J.E. (1997).- Geochemical signature of incremental
growth and diagenesis of skeletal structure in Tabulophyllum
traversensis (Winchell 1866).- Boletin de la Real Sociedad Espanola de
Historia Natural, Seccion Geologica 92, 1/4: 77-086.- <b>FC&#038;P
26-2</b>, p. 24, ID=3704^<b>Topic(s): </b>incremental growth; Rugosa,
Tabulophyllum; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian Giv; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Michigan^Understanding
biogemic structures within fossil corals, and diagenetic changes in
skeletal material is basic to taxonomy in the Rugosa and Tabulata.
Incremental growth has long been known in living and fossil
scleractinian corals, and likewise recognized in Paleozoic rugose and
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tabulate corals. Study of very well-preserved rugose corals from
Devonian rocks of Michigan reveals skeletal growth banding within
fibrous septotheca, shown by variation in the trace element magnesium.
Modern electron microprobes (superprobes) allow detailed mapping of
minor element distribution on a less than 1µm scale, with material
studied here of Tabulophyllum traversensis from Traverse Group strata
(Givetian) of Michigan. Element mapping of magnesium distribution
clearly shows incremental skeletal banding within fibrous walls that
marks growth, with alternating bands of magnesium-rich (maximum
concentrations of 0,5%) and magnesium-free carbonate. Such a
geochemical marker of growth provides the opportunity to evaluate
diagenesis of corals and possibly recognize precursors of secondary
structures in skeletal carbonates of fossil corals.^1";
s[1994] = "SORAUF J.E. (1998).- Frasnian (Upper Devonian) rugose corals
from the Lime Creek and Shell Rock Formation of Iowa.- Bulletins of
American Paleontology 113, 355: 1-159.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-2</b>, p. 53,
ID=3914^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fra; <b>Geography: </b>USA,
Iowa^Rugose corals from Frasnian Lime Creek (&#034;Hackberry&#034;) and
Shell Rock strata are known largely from the works of Fenton and Fenton
(1924) and Belanski (1927, 1928), each of which described outcrop
stratigraphy and major parts of the fauna. The Shell Rock Formation
includes three members, two of which contain rugosans, the basal Mason
City and the uppermost, or Nora Member. The overlying Lime Creek
Formation contains the Juniper Hill Member, lacking corals, overlain by
the very fossiliferous Cerro Gordo Member, source of much of the famous
&#034;Hackberry&#034; coral fauna described by Fenton and Fenton in
1924. The uppermost, Owen Member, also contains abundant Rugosa.
[&#8230;] Based on the brachiopod and conodont zonation, the Shell Rock
and Lime Creek coral faunas are medial and late, but not latest
Frasnian. [excerpts from extensive summary]^1";
s[1995] = "EASTON W.H., OLIVER W.A.jr (1973).- The Devonian Tetracoral
Acinophyllum stokesi (Milne Edwards and Haime), 1851.- Journal of
Paleontology 47, 5: 915-918.- <b>FC&#038;P 2-2</b>, p. 15,
ID=4792^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, Acinophyllum; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L?; <b>Geography:
</b>Canada^Lithostrotion stokesi Milne Edwards and Haime, 1851, is
assignable to Acinophyllum Mc Laren, 1959. The species originally was
said to come from Carboniferous rocks at Lake Winnipeg, Manitoba,
Canada, but the type specimen is probably from Lower Devonian strata
and not from Lake Winnipeg unless it was collected from glacial drift.
The name L. stokesi is a senior subjective synonym of Acinophyllum
davisi Stumm, 1965.^1";
s[1996] = "MERRIAM C.W. (1974).- Lower and Lower Middle Devonian rugose
corals of the Central Great Basin.- U.S. Geological Survey Prof. Paper
805: 83 pp., 25 pls.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 35, ID=5120^<b>Topic(s):
</b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian L M; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Great Basin^Rugose corals of
the Great Basin Devonian seaways underwent three major bursts of
evolutionary activity: (1) in late Early to early Middle Devonian
(early Eifelian) time; (2) in the medial Middle Devonian (late
Eifelian); (3) in Late Devonian (Frasnian) time. No Rugosa are known in
the highest Devonian (Famennian) of this province. The product of the
first of these bursts of evolution is part of the subject of this
paper. * Devonian rocks of the central Great Basin occur in three
north-south facies belts of which the Antelope-Roberts Mountains belt
is the more important in terms of Early and Middle Devonian coral
distribution. No Rugosa were found in Early and early Middle Devonian
rocks of this age of the Diamond Mountains facies belt on the east,
where strata of this age are barren dolomite and siliceous sandstone.
Within the Monitor-Simpson Park facies belt on the west, only the
earliest Devonian Rabbit Hill Limestone coral fauna is known. * Nine
successive coral zones are defined in the Nevada Formation and
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overlying Devils Gate Limestone of the Antelope-Roberts Mountains belt.
These zones have been designated A through I in ascending stratigraphic
order. Described and illustrated herein are Rugosa and Early Devonian
coral zones A, B, and C and those of coral zone D, which is Early and
early Middle Devonian. Rugosa of coral zone A are best known in the
westerly Monitor-Simpson Park belt, where they characterize the
Syringaxon facies of the Helderbergian Rabbit Hill Limestone.[part of
extensive summary]^1";
s[1997] = "OLIVER W.A.jr (1975).- Unusual growth in a rugose coral.-
Lethaia 8, 1: 85-88.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 36, ID=5126^<b>Topic(s):
</b>growth mode; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Iowa^A small,
solitary rugose coral, probably belonging to Aulacophyllum
hemicrassatum Sloss, from the Middle Devonian of Iowa, USA, grew
normally (conically) for three-fourths of its length, then, in an
apparent reversal of pattern, decreased in diameter so that the
uppermost part of the corallum is an inverted cone. The reversal of
normal growth is attributed to polyp injury or disease that gradually,
rather than suddenly, decreased the polyp&#039;s ability for normal
growth and skeleton building.^1";
s[1998] = "PEDDER A.E.H. (1973).- Description and biostratigraphical
significance of the Devonian coral genera Alaiophyllum and Grypophyllum
in Western Canada.- Geol. Surv. Canada Bull. 222: 93-127.- <b>FC&#038;P
4-1</b>, p. 37, ID=5128^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, Alaiophyllum;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian
Giv; <b>Geography: </b>Canada W^Révision de la morphologie,
classification, répartition et composition des genres Alaiophyllum et
Grypophyllum. Description de A. goryanovi sp. n., G. subtile sp. n. du
Givétien supérieur de la région centrale de la vallée du Mackenzie. Il
démontre que A. mackenziense est une espèce de Grypophyllum et
caractéristique de l&#039;intervalle pauvre en fossiles (sauf
Stromatoporoïdés et Tabulata) au-dessus des couches à
Stringocephalifères du Dévonien moyen et au-dessous de la formation de
Waterways du Dévonien supérieur, ou ses équivalents.^1";
s[1999] = "OLIVER W.A.jr (1977).- Devonian rugose coral assemblages in
the United States.- Memoires du BRGM 89 [J.P. Chevalier (ed.): Second
Symposium international sur les coraux et recifs coralliens fossiles;
Paris, 1975]: 167-174.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-1</b>, p. 20,
ID=5502^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy; Rugosa, zonation;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian;
<b>Geography: </b>USA^[comparison of assemblages in Eastern North
America with those of Western and Arctic North America]^1";
s[2000] = "McLEAN R.A., PEDDER A.E.H. (1984).- Frasnian Rugose corals
of Western Canada, Part 1: Chonophyllidae and Kyphophyllidae.-
Palaeontographica A185, 1-38.- <b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p. 46,
ID=0974^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, Chonophyllidae Kyphophyllidae;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian
Fra; <b>Geography: </b>Canada W^^1";
s[2001] = "McLEAN R.A. (1976).- Middle Devonian cystiphyllid corals
from the Hume Formation, northwestern Canada.- Bulletin geological
Survey of Canada 274: 1-80.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-2</b>, p. 15,
ID=0117^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa cystimorpha; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography:
</b>Canada, NW Territories^Classification and systematic descriptions
of Devonian cystimorphs including 8 new species and 1 new variety.^1";
s[2002] = "PEDDER A.E.H. (1982).- Probable Dalejan (Early Devonian)
cystiphyllid corals from Bird Fiord Formation of Ellesmere Island.-
Curr. Res., C, Geol. Surv. Canada, Pap. 82-1C: 83-90.- <b>FC&#038;P
12-1</b>, p. 32, ID=1901^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa cystimorpha;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian
Ems; <b>Geography: </b>Canada, Arctic^Two new species, Lekanophyllum
retiforme and L. rugulosum, are described from Blubber Point, southwest
Ellesmere Island. L. vetiforme is the commonest coral in the Bird Fiord
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Formation of this area, but, because of its unusual morphology,
invariably has been misidentified in previous literature.^1";
2006 s[2003] = "McLEAN R.A. (2010).- Frasnian (Upper Devonian) colonial
disphyllid corals from western Canada.- NRC Research Press, Ottawa,
Ontario; 189 pp. [monograph] - <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 61,
ID=6452^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa Disphyllidae; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fra; <b>Geography:
</b>Canada W^Colonial rugose corals of the Family Disphyllidae occur
abundantly in Frasnian (lower Upper Devonian) strata in western Canada.
The branching genus Disphyllum is the most diverse, being represented
by D. fasciculum (Meek), D. rugosum (Wedekind), D. catenatum Smith, D.
iowense Sorauf, D. fumosum n.sp., and D. sp. cf. D. major Jia. The
other branching genus recognized is Pantophyllum, and the species P.
camselli (Smith) and P. oliveri n.sp. are described. The remainder of
the described fauna are massive forms. Argutastrea is represented by a
single species, A. bompasi (Smith). Four species of Hexagonaria are
included: H. davidsoni (Edwards and Haime), H. magna (Webster and
Fenton), H. oweni (Belanski), and H. arietina n.sp. The new genus
Whittakeria comprises the type species, W. schucherti (Smith), together
with W. caurus (Smith), while a single species of Kuangxiastraea is
described, K. mirabilis n.sp. Biostratigraphic distribution of this
assemblage is reviewed and related to the rugose coral faunal sequence
and Montagne Noire conodont zonation previously applied in western
Canada. Contrary to some earlier opinions, the Disphyllidae is shown to
be unrelated to the Columnariidae, following new study of the holotype
of the type species of Columnaria, C. sulcata Goldfuss. [original
abstract]^1";
2007 s[2004] = "McLEAN R.A. (2007).- Kyphophyllid rugose corals from the
Frasnian (Upper Devonian) of Canada and their biostratigraphic
significance.- Palaeontographica Canadiana 26: 1-109. ISBN
978-1-897095-00-3.- <b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p. 55, ID=2341^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biostratigraphy; Rugosa, Kyphophyllidae; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fra; <b>Geography:
</b>Canada^Representatives of the family Kyphophyllidae form a diverse
and geographically widespread group in Frasnian (lower Upper Devonian)
strata of Canada. From early to late Frasnian strata in western Canada
the species Tabulophyllum athabascense (Whiteaves), T. mcconnelli
(Whiteaves), T. magnum Fenton and Fenton, T. mineatum n.sp., T.
whiteavesi n.sp., T. asymmetricum n.sp., and T. vesiculosum n.sp. are
described, while a further species of Tabulophyllum is left in open
nomenclature. T. telfordi n.sp. is described from the early Frasnian of
eastern Canada. Other described species are from the late Frasnian of
western Canada and comprise Mictophyllum nobile Lang and Smith, M.
nobile large variety, M. semidilatum Smith and M. betulinum n.sp., with
the new genus Plectophyllum being represented by P. kindlei (Smith), P.
whittakeri (Smith) and P. pilatum n.gen. et n.sp. Biostratigraphy of
these taxa is discussed, together with that of previously described
western Canadian representatives of the kyphophyllid genera
Smithiphyllum, Tarphyphyllum, Mikkwaphyllum, Parasmithiphyllum,
Bouvierphyllum, Wapitiphyllum and Kakisaphyllum. The biostratigraphic
distribution of these species is related to the Montagne Noire conodont
zonation previously recognized in the Frasnian of western Canada, and
modified western Canadian rugose coral faunal assemblage^1";
2008 s[2005] = "McLEAN R.A. (2005).- Phillipsastreid corals from the
Frasnian (Upper Devonian) of western Canada: taxonomy and
biostratigraphic significance.- National Research Council of Canada
Monograph. NRC Research Press, Ottawa, 109 pp.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-2</b>,
p. 19, ID=1121^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy; Rugosa,
Phillipsastreidae; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fra; <b>Geography: </b>Canada W^Rugose
corals of the Family Phillipsastreidae are abundant, diverse, and
geographically widespread in the Frasnian (lower Upper Devonian) of
western Canada. Species of the solitary genus Macgeea described here
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comprise M. parva Webster, 1889, M. proteus Smith, 1945, M. telopea
Crickmay, 1962, M. soraufi n.sp., and M. pustulosa n.sp. Thamnophyllum
and Peneckiella are branching forms, with Thamnophyllum represented by
the species T. colemanense (Warren, 1928), T. tructense (McLaren,
1959), T. pedderi n.sp., T. cordense n.sp. and T. julli n.sp., while
Peneckiella includes P. floydensis (Belanski, 1928), P. metalinae
Sorauf, 1972, P. gracilis n.sp. and P.haultainensis n.sp.
Biostratigraphic distribution of these species is reviewed, together
with that of previously described Canadian massive phillipsastreid
species belonging to the genera Phillipsastrea, Chuanbeiphyllum,
Pachyphyllum, Smithicyathus, and Frechastraea. The coral
biostratigraphy is expressed in terms of the Montagne Noir conodont
zonation and modified western Canada rugose coral faunal assemblages.^1";
s[2006] = "McLEAN R.A. (1989).- Phillipsastreidae (Rugosa) in the
Frasnian of western Canada.- Mem. Ass. Australas. Palaeontols 8 [Jell
P. A. &#038; Pickett J. W. (eds): Fossil Cnidaria 5 (Proceedings of the
Fifth International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria including
Archaeocyatha and Spongiomorphs)]: 239-249.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>,
p. 13, ID=2542^<b>Topic(s): </b>distribution; Rugosa,
Phillipsastreidae; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fra; <b>Geography: </b>Canada W^^1";
s[2007] = "McLEAN R.A. (1994).- Frasnian Rugose Corals of Western
Canada Part 3A: The Massive Phillipsastreidae - Phillipsastrea,
Chuanbeiphyllum.- Palaeontographica A230: 39-76.- <b>FC&#038;P
23-1.1</b>, p. 64, ID=4045^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa,
Phillipsastreidae; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fra; <b>Geography: </b>Canada W^Rugose
corals of the family Phillipsastreidae with a primarily massive
corallum are common in Lower Upper Devonian (Frasnian) strata of
western Canada. In Part A of this work, the type genus Phillipsastrea
is reviewed and the species P. woodmani (White 1870), P. nevadensis
Stumm 1940, P. irregularis (Webster &#038; Fenton 1924), P. disrupta
n.sp. and P. variabilis (Sorauf 1988) are described. Also discussed in
this part is the genus Chuanbeiphyllum, with species C. mikkwaense
n.sp., C. impensum n.sp. and C. vesiculosum (Smith 1945). The following
Part B deals with western Canadian representatives of Pachyphyllum,
Smithicyathus and Frechastraea. Stratigraphic information for the full
massive phillipsastreid fauna may be found in Part A, while the
Locality Register and reference list of cited literature is in Part
B.^1";
s[2008] = "McLEAN R.A. (1994).- Frasnian Rugose Corals of Western
Canada Part 3B: The Massive Phillipsastreidae - Pachyphyllum,
Smithicyathus, Frechastraea.- Palaeontographica A230, 4-6: 77-96.-
<b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 64, ID=4139^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa,
Phillipsastreidae; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fra; <b>Geography: </b>Canada W^In Part A
of this work, western Canadian representatives of the massive
phillipsastreid coral genera Phillipastrea and Chuanbeiphyllum were
reviewed. The present part B adds to this fauna with description and
illustration of Pachyphyllum mirusense McLean 1986, Smithicyathus
cinctus (Smith 1945), Frechastraea pollicaris n.sp., F. scruttoni
n.sp., F. borealis n.sp. and F. whittakeri (Smith 1945). Stratigraphic
information for the full massive phillipsastreid fauna is in Part A,
with the Locality Register and full reference listing in Part B.^1";
s[2009] = "STEARN C.W., SMITH G.P. (1979).- Reef development in the
Blue Fiord Formation (Devonian) of southwest Ellesmere Island, Arctic
Canada.- Geological Society of America, Abstracts with Programs 11:
54.- <b>FC&#038;P 8-1</b>, p. 50, ID=0213^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs;
stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Canada,
Arctic^Stromatoporoids are important elements of the reef faunas^1";
s[2010] = "BJERSTEDT T.W., FELDMANN R.M. (1983).- Paleoenvironmental
controls on Stromatoporoid growth forms in the carbonate rocks on
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Kelleys Island Ohio.- Geological Society of America, Abstracts with
Programs 15: 225.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 47, ID=0514^<b>Topic(s):
</b>growth forms; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M; <b>Geography:
</b>USA, Ohio^^1";
s[2011] = "STEARN C.W. (1983).- Stromatoporoids from the Blue Fiord
Formation (Lower Devonian) of Ellesmere Island, Arctic Canada.- Journal
of Paleontology 57: 539-559.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 49,
ID=0526^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L; <b>Geography:
</b>Canada, Arctic^Eleven taxa are described. Two new species are
Clathrodictyon ellesmerensis and Ferestromatopora polaris. The new name
Glyptostromoides is proposed for the genus Glyptostroma Yang and Dong
and the type species is designated as G. simplex Yang and Dong. Early
Devonian stromatoporoid faunas are reviewed.^1";
s[2012] = "STOCK C.W. (1984).- Upper Devonian (Frasnian)
Stromatoporoidea of north-central Iowa: redescription of the type
specimens of Hall and Whitfield (1873).- Journal of Paleontology 58:
773-788.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-2</b>, p. 48, ID=0571^<b>Topic(s):
</b>revision, type material; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fra; <b>Geography:
</b>USA, Iowa^Stromatopora expansa is a species of Actinostroma and
Stromatopora solidula is a species of Clathrocoilona. Stomatopora
incrustans is retained in Stromatopora and Caunopora planulata is a
junior synonym of S. incrustans.^1";
s[2013] = "St JEAN J. (1986).- Lower Middle Devonian Stromatoporoidea
from Empire Beach, Southern Ontario, Canada.- Journal of Paleontology
60: 1029-1055.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-2</b>, p. 45, ID=0754^<b>Topic(s):
</b>; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Eif; <b>Geography: </b>Canada,
Ontario^Five species of Stromatoporella are described of which one (S.
megastrorhizifera) is new. The new genus Syringodictyon with type
species Stromatopora tuberculata Nicholson 1873 is established for
stromatoporoids with ordinicellular laminae and columns of superposed
upwardly inflected cones filled with skeletal material with a central
lumen. Other pillars are rare but cyst plates are common. The new genus
is close to Tubuliporella Khalfina but differs in not having ring
pillars between the columns and the near absence of solid pillars.^1";
s[2014] = "BIRKHEAD P.K. (1986).- Stromatoporoid biozonation of the
Cedar City Formation, Middle Devonian of Missouri.- Journal of
Paleontology 60: 268-272.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-1.2</b>, p. 44,
ID=0776^<b>Topic(s): </b>biozonation; stroms; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M;
<b>Geography: </b>USA, Missouri^Zones of Stromatopora astrorhizoides,
Stromatoporella congregabilis, and Stachyodes crebrum are established
in these rocks of late Emsian to Frasnian ages. Ranges of
stromatoporoid species in the formation are plotted.^1";
s[2015] = "STOCK C.W. (1984).- The distribution of stromatoporoids in
the Upper Devonian of north-central Iowa.- General Geology of
North-central Iowa [Anderson W. I. (ed); 48th Annual Tri-State Field
Conference Guidebook 48: 125-129].- <b>FC&#038;P 14-2</b>, p. 45,
ID=0907^<b>Topic(s): </b>distribution; stroms; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian U;
<b>Geography: </b>USA, Iowa^^1";
s[2016] = "BJERSTEDT T.W., FELDMANN R.M. (1985).- Stromatoporoid
paleosynecology in the Lucas Dolostone (Middle Devonian) on Kelleys
Island, Ohio.- Journal of Paleontology 59: 1033-1061.- <b>FC&#038;P
14-2</b>, p. 43, ID=0927^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology; stroms;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian M; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Ohio^The stratigraphy,
sedimentary petrology and paleoecology of stromatoporoid-bearing
dolostones of the Lake Erie area are examined. The stromatoporoid
bioherm shows a vertical zonation of intraspecific and interspecific
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growth forms from laminar at the base to progressively more erect forms
culminating in fasciculate forms at the top. Twelve species of
stromatoporoid are illustrated and briefly described (Syringostroma, 4
species; Habrostroma, 3 species; Anostylostroma, 2 species;
Pseudoactinodictyon, 2 species; Clathrodictyon. 1 species. None are
new). Environmental conditions affecting skeletal shape are fully
discussed.^1";
s[2017] = "NISHIDA D.K., MURRAY J.W., STEARN C.W. (1985).-
Stromatoporoid-Algal facies hydrocarbon traps in Upper Devonian
(Fammenian) Wabumum Group, north central Alberta, Canada.- American
Association of Petroleum Geologists Bulletin 69: 293-.- <b>FC&#038;P
14-1</b>, p. 56, ID=1052^<b>Topic(s): </b>strom banks, hydrocarbons;
stroms-algal facies; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fam; <b>Geography: </b>Canada, Alberta^^1";
s[2018] = "SHAPO D.E. (2003).- Systematics and morphometric analysis of
stromatoporoids from the Little Cedar Formation, Middle Devonian,
east-central Iowa.- Geological Society of America, Abstracts with
Programs 35, 2: 49. [abstract] - <b>FC&#038;P 33-2</b>, p. 43,
ID=1197^<b>Topic(s): </b>systematics, morphometry; stroms;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian M; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Iowa^^1";
s[2019] = "STEARN C.W. (2001).- Biostratigraphy of Devonian
stromatoporoid faunas of Arctic and Western Canada.- Journal of
Paleontology 75, 1: 9-23.- <b>FC&#038;P 30-1</b>, p. 37,
ID=1529^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy; stroms, biostratigraphy;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Canada^Through a review of older type
collections and identifications of undescribed collections, using a
broad species definition, the Devonian succession is divided into 10
assemblages. The names of many species are revised. With the exception
of the Pragian, all stages of the system are represented by one or more
assemblages. The ranges of important taxa are plotted and shown to be
relatively short and diagnostic of the 10 intervals. In the absence of
conodonts in the reef facies, stromatoporoids offer a supplementary
method of correlation. Many species occurring in Canada can be
recognized in the stromatoporoid faunas of the former Soviet Union,
China, Europe and Australia.^1";
s[2020] = "FAGERSTROM J.A. (1982).- Stromatoporoids of the Detroit
River Group and adjacent rocks (Devonian) in the vicinity of the
Michigan basin.- Geological Survey of Canada Bulletin 339: 1-81.-
<b>FC&#038;P 11-2</b>, p. 36, ID=1852^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stroms;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>America N, Michigan Basin^This study is
the result of many years of research on the Emsian and Eifelian
stromatoporoids of Ontario, Michigan and Ohio. The new genus
Habrostroma (type species H. formosensis) and three new species (H.
formosensis, H. beachvillensis, Pseudoactinodictyon stearni) are
proposed. In addition 23 other species are described belonging to 7
genera. The monograph includes extensive discussions of species groups,
genus groups, Syrinostroma and throughout emphasizes the use of
statistics in establishing the limits of variation in species.^1";
s[2021] = "KNOX D. (1979).- Devonian Paleoecology in central Arizona.-
Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff; Master&#039;s Thesis; 1-138.-
<b>FC&#038;P 11-2</b>, p. 36, ID=1857^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology; stroms;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian Fra; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Arizona^Paleoecology of
stromatoporoids of these Frasnian rocks is discussed.^1";
s[2022] = "MEYER F.O. (1981).- Stromatoporoid growth rhythms and
rates.- Science 213, 4510: 894-895.- <b>FC&#038;P 11-2</b>, p. 36,
ID=1858^<b>Topic(s): </b>growth rates, growth rhythms; stroms;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian M; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Michigan^The interaction of
favositids and the Stromatoporoid species Parallelostroma
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densilaminata, P. winchelli, and Stictostroma sp. from the middle
Devonian patch reefs of Michigan allows growth rates to be calculated
on the assumption that the growth bandingin both types of organism is
annual. Lateral extension rates in stromatoporoids of 10 to 23 mm/yr
and vertical growth rates of 1.5 to 3.8 mm/yr are suggested by this
study.^1";
s[2023] = "STOCK C.W. (1982).- Upper Devonian (Frasnian)
Stromatoporoidea of North-central Iowa: Mason City member of the Shell
Rock Formation.- Journal of Paleontology 56: 654-679.- <b>FC&#038;P
11-2</b>, p. 37, ID=1864^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stroms; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fra;
<b>Geography: </b>USA, Iowa^Eleven species in ten genera are described.
The new species are Atelodictyon masoncityense and Clathrocoilona
involuta.^1";
s[2024] = "STEARN C.W. (1988).- Stromatoporoids from the Famennian
(Devonian) Wabamun Formation, Normandville oilfield, north central
Alberta.- Journal of Paleontology 62: 411-418.- <b>FC&#038;P 17-1</b>,
p. 42, ID=2166^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fam; <b>Geography:
</b>Canada, Alberta^One species each of Labechia, Stylostroma,
Gerronostroma, Clathrostroma and Stromatopora are described in terms of
the various phases that make up their skeletons. No new species are
described.^1";
s[2025] = "STEARN C.W., HALIM-DIHARDJA M.K., NISHIDA D.K. (1988).- An
oil-producing stromatoporoid patch reef in the Famennian (Devonian)
Wabamun Formation, Normandville Field, Alberta.- Palaios 1987, 2:
560-570.- <b>FC&#038;P 17-1</b>, p. 42, ID=2167^<b>Topic(s): </b>patch
reefs, hydrocarbons; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fam; <b>Geography:
</b>Canada, Alberta^The lithofacies and stratigraphic setting of the
reef are described. The Famennian-Strunian stromatoporoid faunas of the
world are reviewed and new generic assignments are suggested for
species described in the literature. The world fauna is divided into
four assemblages and the significance of the geographic distribution is
discussed.^1";
s[2026] = "PRATT B.R. (1988).- Lower Devonian stromatoporoid reefs,
Formosa reef limestone (Detroit River Group) of SW Ontario.- Canadian
Association of Petroleum Geologists Memoir 13 [Geldsetzer H.J., James
N.P. &#038; Tebutt G.E. (eds): Reefs: Canada and Adjacent Areas]:
506-509.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-2.1</b>, p. 40, ID=2770^<b>Topic(s):
</b>strom buildups; strom reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L; <b>Geography:
</b>Canada, Ontario^^1";
s[2027] = "STEARN C.W. (1990).- Stromatoporoids from the allochthonous
reef facies of the Stuart Bay Formation (Lower Devonian), Bathurst
Island, Arctic Canada.- Journal of Paleontology 64: 493-510.-
<b>FC&#038;P 19-2.1</b>, p. 42, ID=2779^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef facies,
allochthonous; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L; <b>Geography: </b>Canada, Arctic^The
fauna is a mixture of genera that characterize Ludlovian-Gedinnian
rocks (Actinodictyon, Parallelostroma, Syringostromella) and those that
characterize Emsian-Eifelian rocks (Atopostroma, Anostylostroma,
Habrostroma, Syringostroma). The new genus Belemnostroma (type species
B. hastatum) is established for stromatoporoids with the basic
structure of Anostylostroma but penetrated by large rodlike
mega-pillars. New species of Gerronostroma (G. franklinense. G. nivale)
Actinodictyon (A. venustum), and Syringostroma (S. praecox) are
described. Species with long coenosteles are excluded from Stromatopora
on the basis that they are not cogeneric with the type species and many
species assigned to Ferestromatopora should be reassigned to
Stromatopora.^1";
s[2028] = "STEARN C.W., SHAH D.H. (1990).- Devonian (Givetian-Frasnian)
stromatoporoids from the subsurface of Saskatchewan, Canada.- Canadian
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Journal of Earth Sciences 27: 1746-1756.- <b>FC&#038;P 20-1.1</b>, p.
79, ID=2880^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Giv Fra; <b>Geography:
</b>Canada, Saskatchewan^The lower Duperow beds (Frasnian) contain 11
species most of which occur in the upper Cairn and Peechee units of
Alberta. The Souris River Formation contains 2 species and the
underlying Dawson Bay Formation (Givetian) contains 7 species. No new
species are named but the generic assignments of several species are
changed and widening of species concepts places the following species
in synonymy: Anostylostroma intermedium Klovan, Hammatostroma nodosum
Klovan, Hermatostroma maillieuxi (Lecompte) of Fischbuch, Parallelopora
cf. P. dartingtonensis (Carter) of Stearn, Trupetostroma cervimontanum
Stearn, Clathrocoilona abeona Yavorsky of Fischbuch, Stromatopora
mikkwaensis Stearn, Ferestromatopora dubia (Lecompte) of Klovan,
Arctostroma ignotum Yavorsky, These revisions greatly reduce the
apparent endemism of western Canadian stromatoporoid faunas and
indicate the wide distribution of species of the Cairn-Flume interval
from the Northwest Territories to Iowa.^1";
s[2029] = "KLAPPER G., OLIVER W.A.jr (1995).- The Detroit River Group
is Middle Devonian: Discussion on &#034;Early Devonian age of the
Detroit River Group, inferred from Arctic stromatoporoids&#034;.-
Canadadian Journal of Earth Sciences 32: 1070-1073.- <b>FC&#038;P
25-1</b>, p. 30, ID=3004^<b>Topic(s): </b>stratigraphy; stratigraphy;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian M; <b>Geography: </b>USA^In their paper on the age of the
Detroit River Group, the authors, Prosh E. G. and Stearn C. W., suggest
that the occurrence of two to four species of stromatoporoids in the
Detroit River, which are also known to occur in well-dated Lower
Devonian Arctic formations, outweighs the evidence of conodonts and
goniatites that is currently used to date the Detroit River as mostly,
or entirely, Middle Devonian. The conodont and goniatite evidence is
much stronger than indicated by the authors and too strong to be set
aside in response to their new data. Correlation difficulties are
attributable to the known endemism of the eastern North American Early
and Middle Devonian faunas and to environmental differences.^1";
s[2030] = "PROSH E.C., STEARN C.W. (1996).- Stromatoporoids from the
Emsian (Lower Devonian) of Arctic Canada.- Bulletins of American
Paleontology 109, 349: 66 pp.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-1</b>, p. 48,
ID=3058^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Ems; <b>Geography:
</b>Canada, Arctic^Early Devonian limestones of Ellesmere, Bathurst and
smaller islands between them in the Canadian Arctic Archipelago contain
a diverse fauna of stromatoporoid sponges. This fauna provides the best
evidence in North America of the early recovery phase of this
reef-building group from a diversity low at the Silurian/Devonian
boundary, a recovery that led to its diversity peak in Givetian time.
Stromatoporoids from the lower member of the Blue Fiord Formation
locally form large reefal masses. Well preserved stromatoporoids also
occur less abundantly: 1. in the top of the underlying Bids Formation,
2. in the upper member of the Blue Fiord Formation, 3. in the
Disappointment Bay Formation, which is correlative of the upper Blue
Fiord, and 4. in the overlying Bird Fiord Formation and a correlative
unnamed formation both of which span the Lower/Middle Devonian
boundary. The stratigraphic distribution of these stromatoporoids can
be accurately determined according to conodont biostratigraphy as
spanning the dehiscens to partitus (Emsian to basal Eifelian) conodont
zones. Common occurrences of Stromatoporella perannulata, Stictostroma
gorriense, Habrostroma proxilaminatum, and Parallelopora campbelli in
the arctic fauna and southern Ontario and the adjacent United States,
indicate that the Detroit River Group is of similar Emsian age, and
that the Eastern Americas realm was open to migration from the Arctic.
Similarity of species with the Emsian faunas of Russia, Australia and
China suggests the cosmopolitan and equatorial distribution of
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stromatoporoids in Emsian time and opens possibilities for using the
group in correlation. The fauna is therefore important in establishing
both the evolution of the order and also its geographic distribution in
Early Devonian time. Twenty-five species (assigned to 22 genera) are
described. The species concept used is a broad one and the range of
variations in each taxon is documented. New species described are:
Gerronostroma septentrionalis, Anostylostroma anfractum,
Pseudoactinodictyon conglutinatum, Stictostroma? nunavutense,
Clathrocoilona vexata, Stromatopora hensoni. The morphologic limits of
the following genera are considered in the description of species:
Plectostroma, Aculatostroma and Atelodictyon, Clathrocoilona,
Salairella and Syringostromella. The range of Trupetostroma is extended
downward into Emsian strata.^1";
s[2031] = "STEARN C.W. (1996).- Stromatoporoids from the Devonian
(Eifelian to lowest Frasnian) of Manitoba, Canada.- Journal of
Paleontology 70: 196-217.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-1</b>, p. 49,
ID=3059^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Eif - Fra;
<b>Geography: </b>Canada, Manitoba^Twenty-two taxa of stromatoporoids
are described from the outcrop belt of the Elm Point, Winnipegosis,
Dawson Bay and Souris River formations in Manitoba. The Elm Point
Formation contaks a fauna of stromatoporellids of Eifelian age that is
characterized by the new species, Stromatoporella manitobaensis. The
Winnipegosis stromatoporoids are dolomitized but the widespread species
Actinostroma tyrrelli, Taleastroma logansportense and the new species
Trupetostroma imbrex can be recognized in this Givetian assemblage. The
Dawson Bay fauna is characterized by the appearance of the dendroid
forms, Stachyodes and Dendrostroma and species of Hermatostroma,
Trupetostroma and Parallelopora. A species of Actinostroma comparable
to A. filitextum is the most abundant stromatoporqid in the Dawson Bay
Formation. The Souris River fauna, referred to as the Arctostroma
contextum assemblage, is widespread at the Givetian-Frasnian boundary.
Elements occur elsewhere in western Canada in the Beaverhill Lake,
Waterways, lower Duperow and lower Fairholme units. Stromatoporoids in
these four assemblages are relatively restricted in their stratigraphic
occurrence and sufficiently widespread in their distribution to be
useful in correlation.^1";
s[2032] = "PROSH E.C. (1995).- Reply: Early Devonian age of the Detroit
River Group, inferred from Arctic stromatoporoids.- Canadian Journal of
Earth Sciences 32: 1073-1077.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-2</b>, p. 42,
ID=3127^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy; stroms, stratigraphy;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>USA^The biostratigraphic review of G.
Klapper and W. A. Oliver jr, discussers, will assist interested readers
in weighing the evidence between their Eifelian date and the older
Emsian age proposed for the Detroit River Group by C. W. Steran and
myself in our original paper. Two important points emerge from their
review: Detroit River - Onondaga faunas are very endemic; the conodont
data do not immediately relate to the standard zonation, so some
interpretation is necessary. The Detroit River Group of Ontario is
mostly Lower Devonian. The Edgecliff and Nedrow members of the Onondaga
Limestone of New York are also Lower Devonian. Stromatoporoids in
common between the lower Detroit River Group and the Arctic Blue Fiord
Formation provide the Early Devonian date.^1";
s[2033] = "STEARN C.W. (1997).- Biostratigraphy of the Devonian reef
facies of Western and arctic Canada based on stromatoporoids.- Boletin
de la Real Sociedad Espanola de Historia Natural, Seccion Geologica 92,
1/4: 339-348.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-2</b>, p. 33, ID=3725^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biostratigraphy; stroms, reef facies; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography:
</b>Canada W, Arctic^Although stromatoporoids have been considered
inadequate for biostratigraphy, in western and arctic Canada ten
assemblages characterized by species with short ranges and wide
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geographic distribution can be distinguished in the Devonian System.
Carbonate facies in the Arctic Islands and mainland of the Northwest
Territories contain stromatoporoids of Early Devonian and early Middle
Devonian ages. The reef facies of the Western Canada Sedimentary Basin
contains assemblages ranging from late Eifelian to middle Famennian in
age. (1) The earliest Devonian rocks in the Arctic are characterized by
species of Parallelostroma, (2) The lower Blue Fiord fauna of dehiscens
to grombergi zone stromatoporoids is distinguished by new species of
Gerronostroma and Stictostroma, and Stromatoporella perannulata. (3)
The upper Blue Fiord assemblage of inversus to partitus age has
Plectostroma salairicum and new species of Stromatopora and
Anostylostroma. (4) the late Eifelian assemblage of the Elm Point
Limestone in Manitoba is characterized by a new species of
Stromatoporella and Stictostroma cf S. foraminosum. (5) The early
Givetian (lower varcus Zone) assemblage is widespread in western Canada
and easily recognized by the presence of Neosyringostroma
logansportense and Actinostroma tyrrelli. (6) The middle Givetian
assemblage is a transitional fauna present in the Dawson Bay Formation
of: Manitoba. (7) Rocks of late Givetian and earliest Frasnian age
contain the Arctostroma contextum assemblage, widespread in the
Beaverhill Lake Group. (8) The mid-Frasnian fauna is characterized by
&#034;Ferestromatopora&#034; parksi. (9) Late Frasnian faunas found in
the Rocky Mountains and the Great Slave Lake areas can be characterized
as the Trupetostroma saintjeani assemblage. (10) The youngest
assemblage is found in mid-Famennian reefs and is identified by the
presence of Labechia palliseri and Stylodictyon sinense. Nearly all
these ten assemblages contain species that are valuable for correlation
within North America and assemblages 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, and 10 have species
that have potential for intercontinental correlation of the reefal
facies across the equatorial belt of Devonian time inhabited by
stromatoporoids.^1";
s[2034] = "SMITH M.J. (1994).- Upper Devonian Stromatoporoids from the
Idlewild Member of the Lithographic City Formation of North-central
Iowa.- University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, unpublished M.Sc. thesis of
Department of Geology; 149 pp.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-1</b>, p. 109,
ID=3865^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian U; <b>Geography:
</b>USA, Iowa^Sixty-five specimens belonging to 13 genera and 22
species were collected to determine if their shapes were the result of
environmental or genetic factors. Many were collected from a single
bedding plane and are assumed to have been exposed to the same
environmental conditions. Domical and bulbous shapes predominate. Some
species exhibit a wide range of shapes; others, a narrow range.
Stromatoporoids from the same bedding plane did not grow to the same
shape. The relative importance of genetic disposition and environmental
factors in determining growth form cannot be determined from this
study. [condensed from abstract by C. W. Stearn]^1";
s[2035] = "STEARN C.W. (1998).- Devonian Stromatoporoid fauna of the
Bent Horn oilfield, Cameron Island, Northwest Territories.- Canadian
Journal of Earth Sciences 35: 16-22.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-1</b>, p. 110,
ID=3868^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography:
</b>Canada, NW Territories^The reservoir reef carbonates at the Bent
Horn Field have been referred to as the Blue Fiord Formation but they
are younger than the type Blue Fiord of Ellesmere Island. The top of
these carbonates, from which the Stromatoporoid fauna is described, is
dated by conodonts as of Eifelian age. They are the same unit that has
also been called the Unnamed Formation. Fourteen taxa of
stromatoporoids, none of them described as new, are identified from
cores. Five species are common to the fauna of the Unnamed Formation of
surface exposures on Bathurst and Truro islands. The ranges of the
three species from the fauna of the typical Blue Fiord of Emsian age
are extended into the Unnamed Formation. A synthesis of the
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paleontological evidence suggests that the top of the reservoir is
basal Eifelian age. The recognition of Pseudoactinodictyon, cf. P.
stearni and Simplexodictyon vermiforme at Bent Horn suggests
paleogeographic connections to the Great Lakes and Yukon stromatoporoid
faunas of this age.^1";
s[2036] = "PROSH E.C., STEARN C.W. (1993).- Early Devonian age of the
Detroit River Group, inferred from Arctic stromatoporoids.- Canadian
Journal of Earth Sciences 30: 2465-2474.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p.
80, ID=4181^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy; stroms; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L;
<b>Geography: </b>USA^The group has traditionally been considered
mostly or entirely of Middle Devonian age but much of the fauna is
endemic. Four Detroit River Group stromatoporoid species are recognized
in the fauna of the Emsian Blue Fiord Formation in Ellesmere Island and
two other species show close relationships. The Emsian faunas of the
Arctic are accurately dated by conodonts and indicate a serotinus age
for the Amherstburg Formation and a serotinus to patulus age for the
Lucas Formation. This is the first direct species-level correlation of
a Detroit River Group &#034;endemic&#034; to a globally dateable level
and the first regional application of stromatoporoid biostratigraphy in
North America.^1";
s[2037] = "STOCK C.W. (1994).- Stromatoporoid paleobiogeography of the
Eastern Americas Realm during the Lochkovian Age (Early Devonian).-
Sponges in Time and Space [R.W.M. van Soest, T.M.G. van Kempen, J.-C.
Braekman (eds)]: 23-27; Balkema, Rotterdam.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>,
p. 55, ID=4403^<b>Topic(s): </b>biogeography; stroms; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Lochk;
<b>Geography: </b>America, ENA^Lochovian-age stromatoporoids occur in
the Manlius and Coeymans formations of New York, the Keyser Formation
of Virginia, the Beck Pond Limestone of Maine and the Stuart Bay
Formation of arctic Canada. These four areas in the Eastern Americas
realm all share the genus Habrostroma and some also share Atopostroma,
Coenostroma, and Syringostromella. During the Pragian age, the Eastern
Americas stromatoporoids disappeared from North America finding refuge
in western Europe only to return to North America in the Emsian age.^1";
s[2038] = "BIRKHEAD P.K., FRAUNFELTER G.H. (1973).- Some Middle
Devonian stromatoporoids from Southern Illinois and Southeastern
Missouri.- Journal of Paleontology 47, 6: 1069-1076. [??48, 2: 414??].-
<b>FC&#038;P 3-2</b>, p. 47, ID=4982^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stroms;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian M; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Illinois, Mississippi^Nine
species of Stromatoporoids including 3 species of Anostylostroma, 2
species of Stictostroma, 1 species of Stromatoporella, 2 species of
Syringostroma and 1 species of Stromatopora from the Grand Tower, St.
Laurent and Lingle limestones are described. Nine of the species are
new. * The 2 species collected from the Grand Tower Limestone are known
from rocks of late Coblenzian age. The species from the St. Laurent and
Lingle limestones range from late Coblenzian to early Frasnian in age.
The predominant coenosteal form is massive with diverse shape. Ramose
coenostea were not found.^1";
s[2039] = "STOCK C.W. (2008).- Stromatoporoid biostratigraphy of the
Iowa Frasnian.- Iowa Geological Survey Guidebook 28 [Carbonate Platform
Facies and Faunas of the Middle and Upper Devonian Cedar Valley Group
and Lime Creek Formation, Northern Iowa; J.R. Groves, J.C. Walters
&#038; J. Day (eds): 69th Annual Tri-State and Great Lakes Section-SEPM
Fall Field Conference]: 41-48. [conference guidebook] - <b>FC&#038;P
36</b>, p. 44, ID=6420^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy; stroms;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian Fra; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Iowa^Five lithostratigraphic
units contain Frasnian stromatoporoids. Genera of stromatoporoids
occurring in each unit are given in ascending stratigraphic order: *
Idlewild Member of the Lithograph City Formation: Hammatostroma,
Atelodictyon, Petridiostroma?, Pseudoactinodictyon, Bullulodictyon?,
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Actinostroma, Clathrocoilona, Stictostroma, Trupetostroma,
Hermatostroma, Arctostroma, Parallelopora, Habrostroma, Stachyodes, and
Amphipora; * Mason City Member of the Shell Rock Formation:
Hammatostroma, Atelodictyon, Actinostroma, Clathrocoilona,
Stictostroma, Trupetostroma, Hermatostroma, Hermatoporella, Stachyodes,
and Amphipora; * Rock Grove Member of the Shell Rock Formation (known
from one drill core): Actinostroma, Clathrocoilona, Hermatoporella, and
Stachyodes; * Nora Member of the Shell Rock Formation: Anostylostroma?,
Actinostroma, Clathrocoilona, Stictostroma, Trupetostroma,
Hermatostroma, Hermatoporella, Arctostroma, Stachyodes?, and Amphipora;
* Cerro Gordo Member of the Lime Creek Formation: Clathrocoilona,
Habrostroma?; and * Owen Member of the Lime Creek Formation:
Gerronostroma, Clathrocoilona, Stictostroma, Hermatostroma,
Hermatoporella, Arctostroma, Habrostroma?, new genus, and Amphipora.^1";
s[2040] = "RESSETAR R., HERRING D.M. (2009).- Distribution of Devonian
stromatoporoid buildups in the eastern Basin and Range.- Utah
Geological Association Publication 38 [B. Tripp, K. Krahulec, &#038; L.
Jordan (eds.): Geology and Geologic Resources and Issues in Western
Utah]: 43-53, 2 appendices, 8 plates.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 120,
ID=6563^<b>Topic(s): </b>strom buildups; strom buildups;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Great Basin^Devonian carbonates in
the Basin and Range Province of western Utah and eastern Nevada form
part of a large, carbonate-dominated depositional complex that occupied
the western margin of the mid-Paleozoic North American craton. These
Devonian carbonates are generally continuous with and coeval with
hydrocarbon reservoirs in the Alberta foreland basin of Canada. This
stratigraphic association and the production of modest amounts of oil
from the Devonian in Nevada raise the possibility that the
carbonate-reef play concepts that have been successful in Canada could
be applied to the Devonian of the Basin and Range. For this review
paper, we collected descriptions of more than 100 measured outcrop
sections in the literature and oil-industry data from about 45 wells,
and integrated the descriptions with published sequence stratigraphic
frameworks for the Middle and Upper Devonian. We assigned the
carbonates to eight depositional environments, ranging from supratidal
to deep subtidal, and correlated the measured sections across four
cross sections. Paleogeographic maps based on limited age control
suggest that two populations of stromatoporoid buildups occur: a
shelf-edge group that is probably not prospective for hydrocarbons, and
a middle-shelf group that may be prospective. However, the Basin and
Range buildups are smaller and less numerous than those in Canada, lack
structural control and internal biofacies zonation, and are mud
supported. From the hydrocarbon exploration perspective, carbonate
buildup distribution is probably less important than timing and
development of fracture porosity. [original abstract]^1";
s[2041] = "KENT D.M. (1998).- Diagenetically altered stromatoporoid
banks; Seals for dolomite reservoirs in Birdbear and Duperow rocks of
southern Saskatchewan.- 8th International Williston Basin Symposium,
Proceedings of Core Workshop 8: 105-142. [core workshop] - <b>FC&#038;P
29-1</b>, p. 46, ID=7036^<b>Topic(s): </b>strom banks, hydrocarbons;
stroms, petroleum; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Canada, Williston
Basin^^1";
s[2042] = "PEMBERTON S.G., JONES B., EDGECOMBE G. (1988).- The
influence of Trypanites in the diagenesis of Devonian stromatoporoids.-
Journal of Paleontology 62: 22-31.- <b>FC&#038;P 17-1</b>, p. 41,
ID=2163^<b>Topic(s): </b>diagenesis; boring Trypanites; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera problematica; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Canada, Alberta^[Boring into specimens
containing species of both Trupetostroma and Clathrocoilona from
Alberta is described. The specimens record repeated cycles of
growth-boring-filling and reorientation.]^1";
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s[2043] = "LAFUSTE J., PLUSQUELLEC Y. (1987).- Structure et
microstructure de Favosites cylindrica Michelin 1847, espece-type de
Ohiopora n.gen. (Tabulata, Devonien).- Canadian Journal of Earth
Sciences 24: 1465-1477.- <b>FC&#038;P 17-1</b>, p. 25,
ID=2135^<b>Topic(s): </b>microstructures; Tabulata, Ohiopora;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian
Ems Eif; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Ohio^The holotype of Favosites
cylindrica Michelin 1847 is a fragment of a corallum completely
silicified and poorly preserved. Some specimens, regarded as topotypic
(Falls of the Ohio), allow a detailed study of internal characters,
wall, pores, and tabulae. Development of horizontal ridges results from
folding of the wall. The abundance of these ridges is generally
associated with the final stage of growth of the corallum. In
ultra-thin sections with polished faces (LFP thin sections), parts of
the skeleton not affected by silification show the microstructural
features of the wall. The median &#34;dark line&#34; is composed of
granules, sometimes elongated; the stereozone is made of lamellae
approximately parallel to the intramural coenozone. A biometric study
of the so-called &#34;topotypic&#34; specimens and of the holotype of
F. cylindrica shows the conspecifity of all this material. A new genus,
Ohiopora, is proposed for F. cylindrica. The new genus is very close to
Michelinia sensu stricto, from which it probably derived but from which
it may be distinguished by the presence of horizontal ridges, which
form an original feature within the Tabulata. Several old species may
be assigned to the new genus, and probably all are synonymous with O.
cylindrica. Occurrence: Emsian?, lower and &#34;middle&#34; Eifelian.
Ohiopora is endemic of eastern North American Province.^1";
s[2044] = "TOURNEUR F., LAFUSTE J. (1993).- Revision de Bainbridgia
typicalis Ball 1933 espece-type du genre Bainbridgia Ball 1933
(Tabulate, Auloporida; Devonien inferieur du Missouri, Etats-Unis).-
Geologica et Palaeontologica 27: pp?.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>, p. 25,
ID=3479^<b>Topic(s): </b>revision, Bainbridgia; Tabulata, Auloporida;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian
L; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Missouri^The auloporid genus Bainbridgia Ball
1933 is revised on the base of its type species B. typicalis Ball 1933.
This species, until now supposed to be of Ludlovian age (Bainbridge
Limestone), is probably coming from the Lower Devonian (Lochkovian) of
Missouri in the United States. The genus is characterized by slender
cylindrical corallites, disposed in two opposite and alternate rows.
Scarce tabulae and rare mural pores are present. The microstructure of
the walls shows a granular median lamina covered by two thin
micro-lamellar layers, followed by two thick layers of grundulae. The
morphological and microstructural characters show that the genus is
close to the genus Cladochonus McCoy 1847 and to the family Pyrgiidae
De Fromentel 1861.^1";
s[2045] = "RIGBY J.K. (1991).- The new Devonian (Givetian) heteractinid
sponge Gondekia from Ontario, Canada, and evolution of the
astraeospongiids and eiffeliids.- Journal of Paleontology 65, 1:
38-44.- <b>FC&#038;P 20-1.1</b>, p. 75, ID=2865^<b>Topic(s): </b>new
taxa; Porifera Heteractinida; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Giv; <b>Geography: </b>Canada,
Ontario^The genus and species, Gondekia hastula, are described from the
Middle Devonian (Givetian) Hungry Hollow Formation of southwestern
Ontario. Astraeospongium lancifer Reimann 1945, is also included in the
new species and A. acicularis is considered a synonym of that species.
Gondekia has a flat saucer-like form and a felted, but thin, skeleton
composed of at least three orders of regularly spaced and oriented
simple sexiradiates. Gondekia is placed in the Eiffeliidae but is
convergent toward the Astraeospongiidae in having a somewhat thickened
wall.^1";
s[2046] = "FAGERSTROM J.A. (1978).- Modes of evolution and their
chronostratigraphic significance: evidence from Devonian invertebrates
in the Michigan Basin.- Paleobiology 04: 381-393.- <b>FC&#038;P
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8-1</b>, p. 49, ID=0205^<b>Topic(s): </b>fossils, stratigraphy,
evolution; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian;
<b>Geography: </b>USA, Michigan^Species of Syringostroma from the
Detroit River Group areused to test evolutionary mechanisms^1";
s[2047] = "MEYER F.O. (1978).- Middle Devonian Patch Reef Complex in
Michigan: Stratigraphy and physical and biological determinants of reef
structure.- Michigan University, Ann Arbor; unpublished thesis.-
<b>FC&#038;P 8-1</b>, p. 49, ID=0209^<b>Topic(s): </b>patch reefs;
reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M;
<b>Geography: </b>USA, Michigan^[unpublished thesis, University of
Michigan, Ann Arbor; competition between corals and stromatoporoids for
living space and changes in diversity in these reefs are discussed]^1";
s[2048] = "MOUNTJOY E.W., JULL R.K. (1978).- Fore-reef carbonate mud
bioherms and associated reef margin, Upper Devonian, Ancient Wall reef
complex, Alberta.- Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences .: 1504-1525.-
<b>FC&#038;P 8-1</b>, p. 58, ID=0242^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, mud
mounds; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian U;
<b>Geography: </b>Canada, Alberta^The upper Peechee Member of the
Ancient Wall reef complex that is well exposed on the southeast margin
of Mount Haultain represents the end of the first main depositional
cycle of this complex. The uppermost part forms a 15-30m thick
carbonate sequence that extends basin-ward over deeper water fore-reef
detritus and is divisible into three distinct layers: the lower two
consist mainly of stromatoropoid and coral bioherms and biostromes and
associated calcarenites and calcilutites; the uppermost consists of
five small micrite and wacke-stone bioherms 7,5 - 22 m long and 4 - 6 m
high; three of these grew around and on top of a 30 m wide
stromato-poroid-coral biostrome. Frame-building organisms in- clude
laminar and hemispherical colonies of Phillipsastrea, renalcid algae
(often associated with smali fenestral cavities), encrusting oaloareous
algae (Sphaerocodium). and laminar stromatoporoids. Renalcid
encrustations of micrites and wackestones on the ver-tical sides and
undersides of bioherms indicate that early submarine cementation was
also significant in forming these rigid structures. The bioherms formed
during deepening water conditions with agitation and bioerosion too
gentle to apron them with detritus but sufficient to fragment and
disorient fragile skeletal elements. The sharp contacts and the lack of
inter-fingering with basin strata indicate that the bioherms were
drowned before burial by basin calcareous shales. (Original summary)^1";
s[2049] = "FAGERSTROM J.A. (1983).- Petrology and regional significance
of a Devonian Carbonate &#47; Evaporite complex, Eastern Michigan
Basin.- Journal of Sedimentary Petrology 53: 295-317.- <b>FC&#038;P
13-1</b>, p. 48, ID=0520^<b>Topic(s): </b>carbonates; carbonates
evaporites; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian;
<b>Geography: </b>USA, Michigan Basin^^1";
s[2050] = "POLAN K.P., STEARN C.W. (1984).- The allochthonous origin of
the reefal facies of the Stuart Bay Formation, Early Devonian, Bathurst
Island, arctic Canada.- Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences 21, 6:
657-668.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-2</b>, p. 56, ID=0597^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs,
in allochthonous blocks; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian Prag, Ems; <b>Geography: </b>Canada, Arctic^Blocks of
limestone and dolomite up to tens of metres across occur near the base
of the Lower Devonian (Siegenian-Emsian) Stuart Bay Formation at six
sites on eastern Bathurst Island. These blocks occur of up to 30. At
the two localities with the greatest number of blocks they are disposed
in two or three roughly linear groups reflecting their occurrence on
bedding planes. The blocks are mostly wacke- and floatstonesand they
contain abundant fossils of the reefal biofacies of which
stromatoporoids and corals are most prominent.The blocks have weathered
from a matrix of finely laminated deep-water siltstone. Most of the
blocks are unbedded but where bedding attitudes can be measured they
are discordant with that of the siltstone and those of neighbouring
blocks. Although they have been described as bioherms that grew in
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place, the evidence indicates that they are allochthonous blocks
derived when several catastrophic events such as earthquakes disturbed
a Devonian reef tract developed on the western flank of the Cornwallis
Fold Belt.^1";
s[2051] = "WHALEN M.T., DAY J., EBERLI G.P., HOMEWOOD P.W. (2002).-
Microbial carbonate as indicator of environmental change and biotic
crises in carbonate systems: examples from the Late Devonian, Alberta
Basin, Canada.- Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology 181,
1-3: 127-151.- <b>FC&#038;P 32-1</b>, p. 37, ID=1742^<b>Topic(s):
</b>carbonates; carbonates ecology; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian U; <b>Geography: </b>Canada,
Alberta^Microbial precipitation of calcium carbonate has played a vital
role in the development of carbonate platforms since their initiation
in the Proterozoic. We report here the varied roles that microbial
carbonates played in Late Devonian carbonate platforms in the Alberta
basin, Canada. We recognize microbial carbonates as important
contributors within the carbonate system during times of major
environmental change including transgressive events in platform
environments and the recovery interval following the Frasnian-Famennian
mass extinction. Detailed sequence stratigraphic analysis of two
isolated platforms in the Canadian Rockies was used to document their
evolution from a regional ramp to isolated platforms with phases of
progradation, aggradation and backstepping, and renewed progradation
related to rates of second-order and third-order sea-level change and
basin infill. The carbonate system was reorganized following
annihilation of many carbonate-producing biota during the
Frasnian-Famennian mass extinction. Microbial carbonates figure
prominently in both Frasnian platform development and the Famennian
recovery of the carbonate system following the Frasnian-Famennian mass
extinction. [...] Microbial carbonates occur at important sequence
stratigraphic and paleoecologic horizons indicating changes in sea
level, nutrient supply, and biotic assemblages. These examples indicate
that microbial carbonates can be important indicators of environmental
and ecological change within carbonate systems. [first and last part of
extensive abstract]^1";
s[2052] = "BOUCOT A.J., BRETT C.E., OLIVER W.A.jr, BLODGETT R.B.
(1986).- Devonian faunas of the Sainte-Helene Island breccia, Montreal,
Quebec, Canada.- Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences 23: 2047-2056.-
<b>FC&#038;P 16-2</b>, p. 16, ID=2035^<b>Topic(s): </b>stratigraphy;
geology fossils; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L
M; <b>Geography: </b>Canada, Quebec^Early and Middle Devonian fossils
from the Sainte-Helene Island diatreme breccias are critically reviewed
and analyzed stratigraphically. They include marine benthic faunas of
Helderberg, Oriskany, Schoharie, Onondaga, and Hamilton ages.
Brachiopods are the most abundant fossils; significant corals are also
present and are discussed for the first time. These diatreme faunas
from the Montreal region significantly augment the lithofacies -
paleogeographic data known for the first part of North America. For the
first time, attention is paid to the lithologies in which the
Sainte-Helene Island faunas are embedded, as clues to the regional
relations of these rock types. The absence of Silurian specimens is
ascribed to nondeposition similar to that known in the Albany, New
York, region to the south. The presence of marine, Hamilton age rocks
and fossils at Montreal shows that the Acadian Orogeny and uplift into
the nonmarine environment did not affect the area until at least some
time in the Hamilton.^1";
s[2053] = "MUIR I.D. (1988).- Devonian Hare, Indian and Ramparts
formations, Mackenzie Mountains, N.W.T.: basin-fill, platform and reef
development.- Ottawa University Ph. D. dissertation, 593 pp.-
<b>FC&#038;P 18-1</b>, p. 19, ID=2213^<b>Topic(s): </b>geology, reefs;
geology; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian;
<b>Geography: </b>Canada, NW Territories^[unpublished ?]^1";
s[2054] = "PETERHAENSEL A., PRATT B.R. (2008).- The Famennian (Upper
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Devonian) Palliser platform of western Canada - architecture and
depositional dynamics of a post-extinction epeiric giant.- Geological
Association of Canada, Special Paper 48 [Pratt B. R. et Holmden C.
(eds): The Dynamics of Epeiric Seas]: 247-281. ISBN 978-1-89709-534-8.-
<b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p. 100, ID=2426^<b>Topic(s): </b>carbonates;
carbonates; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fam;
<b>Geography: </b>Canada W^^1";
s[2055] = "GOSSELIN E.G., SMITH L., MUNDAY J.C. (1988).- The Golden and
Evi Reef complexes, Middle Devonian, Slave Point Formation, NW
Alberta.- Canadian Association of Petroleum Geologists Memoir 13
[Geldsetzer H.J., James N.P. &#038; Tebutt G.E. (eds): Reefs: Canada
and Adjacent Areas]: 440-447.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-2.1</b>, p. 40,
ID=2769^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M; <b>Geography: </b>Canada, Alberta^^1";
s[2056] = "MEYER F.O. (1988).- Stromatoporoid &#47; coral patch reefs
of Givetian age, Michigan.- Canadian Association of Petroleum
Geologists Memoir 13 [Geldsetzer H.J., James N.P. &#038; Tebutt G.E.
(eds): Reefs: Canada and Adjacent Areas]: 492-496.- <b>FC&#038;P
19-2.1</b>, p. 40, ID=2772^<b>Topic(s): </b>patch reefs; reefs, strom
&#47; coral; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Giv;
<b>Geography: </b>USA, Michigan^^1";
s[2057] = "EMBRY A.F., KLOVAN J.E. (1988).- Mercy Bay Patch reefs,
Frasnian, Banks I., Canadian Arctic Archipelago.- Canadian Association
of Petroleum Geologists Memoir 13 [Geldsetzer H.J., James N.P. &#038;
Tebutt G.E. (eds): Reefs: Canada and Adjacent Areas]: 429-430.-
<b>FC&#038;P 19-2.1</b>, p. 40, ID=2773^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, patch
reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fra;
<b>Geography: </b>Canada, Arctic^^1";
s[2058] = "MACHEL H.G., MOUNTJOY E.W., AMTHOR I.E. (1994).-
Dolomitisierung von devonischen Riff- und Plattformkarbonaten in
West-Kanada.- Zentralblatt für Geologie und Paläontologie Teil 1,1993,
7/8: 941-957. [in German, with English summary].- <b>FC&#038;P
23-2.1</b>, p. 72, ID=4442^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, dolomitization;
reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian;
<b>Geography: </b>Canada W^Most Devonian reef and platform carbonates
in the Western Canada Sedimentary Basin (WCSB) are pervasively replaced
by grey matrix dolomite. The following parameters of these dolomites
have been investigated: textures, spatial relationships to facies and
structure, relationships to limestone diagenesis and stylolitization,
stable isotopes, trace elements, 87Sr/86Sr-ratios, associated sulfates,
recrystallization, fluid inclusions. The data presently available
suggest that most grey matrix dolomites in the WCSB are &#034;burial
dolomites&#034; that formed during burial at depths of about 300 to
1500m. Pervasive matrix dolomitization appears to have been a
basin-wide phenomenon, and the dolomitizing solutions probably were
diagenetically altered Devonian seawater. The &#034;mechanisms&#034;
and directions of dolomitizing fluid flows are presently unknown and
under further investigation. ^1";
s[2059] = "WENDTE J.C. (1994).- Cooking Lake platform evolution and its
control on Late Devonian Leduc reef inception and localization,
Redwater, Alberta.- 002 Bulletin Canadian Petroleum Geology 42:
499-528.- <b>FC&#038;P 24-1</b>, p. 81, ID=4513^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef
complexes, facies; reef complexes; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian U; <b>Geography: </b>Canada,
Alberta^[among others, four facies based on Stromatoporoids (Amphipora,
massive, tabular, and cylindrical) are defined and their distribution
in the platform is shown in a cross section; the environments of
deposition of these facies are discussed]^1";
s[2060] = "McLEAN R.A., MARCHANT T.R., BELLOW J.M. (1995).- The Upper
Devonian of the Hay River region, southern District of Mackenzie,
N.W.T.- First Joint Symposium, Canadian Society of Petroleum Geologists
and Canadian Well Logging Society, Calgary, Guidebook, Post-Meeting
Field Trip 3: 67 pp., 12 pls.- <b>FC&#038;P 24-2</b>, p. 35,
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ID=4531^<b>Topic(s): </b>geology; geology; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian U; <b>Geography: </b>Canada NW^^1";
s[2061] = "ERLICK M. (1995).- Cyclostratigraphy of Middle Devonian
carbonates of the eastern Great Basin.- Journal of Sedimentary Research
B65, 1: 61-79.- <b>FC&#038;P 24-2</b>, p. 77, ID=4554^<b>Topic(s):
</b>carbonates; carbonates; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian M; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Great Basin^Middle Devonian
carbonates (250-430m thick) of the eastern Great Basin were deposited
along a low energy, westward-thickening, distally steepened ramp. Four
third-order sequences can be correlated across the ramp-to-basin
transition and are composed of meter-scale, upward-shallowing carbonate
cycles (or parasequences). Peritidal cycles (shallow subtidal facies
capped by tidal-flat laminites) constitute 90% of all measured cycles
and are present across the entire ramp. The peritidal cycles are
regressive- and transgressive-prone (upward-deepening followed by
upward-shallowing facies trends). Approximately 80% of the peritidal
cycle caps show evidence of prolonged subaerial exposure including
sediment-filled dissolution cavities, horizontal to vertical
desiccation cracks, rubble and karst breccias, and pedogenic
alteration; locally these features are present down to 2 m below the
cycle caps. Subtidal cycles (capped by shallow subtidal facies) are
present along the middle-outer ramp and ramp margin and indicate
incomplete shallowing. Submerged subtidal cycles (64% of all subtidal
cycles) are composed of deeper subtidal facies overlain by shallow
subtidal facies. Exposed subtidal cycles are composed of deeper
subtidal facies overlain by shallow subtidal facies that are capped by
features indicative of prolonged subaerial exposure (dissolution
cavities and brecciation). Average peritidal and subtidal cycle
durations are between approximately 50 and 130 k.y. (fourth- to
fifth-order). [part of extensive summary]^1";
s[2062] = "KLOVAN J.E. (1974).- Development of Western Canadian
Devonian reefs and comparison with Holocene Analogues.- Bulletin of the
American Association of Petroleum Geologists 58, 5: 787-799.-
<b>FC&#038;P 3-2</b>, p. 39, ID=4956^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography:
</b>Canada W^The complex interplay of basin geometry and tectonic
history, subsidence rate, weather conditions, and postdepositional
history is the factor determining the ultimate morphology of a reef
tract, individual reefs comprising the tract, and the lithologic
variations within the reefs. Although the effects of these influences
usually can be documented in studies of recent reefs, their
determination in fossil settings is commonly obscure. This may preclude
the use of recent reefs as explicit analogues of ancient ones. The
applicability and limitations of such comparisons with references to
some Devonian reefs of western Canada and various Holocene structures
indicate that the variety of reef tracts available for study allows the
various causal influences to be isolated to a first order of
approximation.^1";
s[2063] = "HRISKEVICH M.E. (1967).- Middle Devonian reefs of the
Rainbow Region of northwestern Canada exploration and exploitation.-
Proceedings of the VIIth World Petroleum Congress: 733-763.-
<b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 32, ID=5102^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs,
exploration &#038; exploitation; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M; <b>Geography: </b>Canada NW^At least
three separate pulses of reef growth occurred in northwestern Canada
during Middle Devonian time. These are, in order of decreasing age, Keg
River (Rainbow Member), Sulphur Point and Slave Point reefs. Isopachous
and facies maps illustrate that in the western part of the region, in
northeastern British Columbia, the distribution of Keg River (Rainbow
Member) reefs determined to a considerable degree, the extent and
configuration of younger (Sulphur Point and Slave Point) reefs. In the
eastern part, no direct relationship is apparent. Examples illustrate
that seismic exploration for reefs must be adapted to specific geologic
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conditions obtaining in the particular part of the basin being
explored. * During the two years ending March 31, 1967, exploratory and
development drilling has confirmed recoverable reserves of more than a
billion barrels of oil in Rainbow reefs of northwestern Alberta.
Substantial reserves of gas have been discovered in Middle Devonian
reefs in British Columbia. The new system of proration to market demand
adopted by Alberta has allowed this substantial reserve to be developed
with only those wells needed to broadly define the reserves in each
pool. Continuous year-round exploitation has been carried out in a
remote environment by employing extensive stock-piling during winter
months and by placing heavy reliance on air support. Rainbow crude
started to market on March 18, 1966, approximately one year after
discovery. Mathematical model studies of the discovery reservoir
confirm that primary recovery will be 57 per cent of the oil-in-place.
Maximum recovery of 96 per cent should be achieved by using a
downward-moving miscible blanket. A processing plant is under
construction to recover L.P.G., sweetened solution gas and compress
these fluids for injection for pressure maintenance.^1";
s[2064] = "MacKENZIE W.S., PEDDER A.E.H., UYENO T.T. (1975).- A Middle
Devonian sandstone unit, Grandview Hills area, District of Mackenzie.-
Papers of geological Survey Canada 75-1A: 547-552.- <b>FC&#038;P
7-2</b>, p. 20, ID=5630^<b>Topic(s): </b>geology, fossils; geology,
paleontology; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M;
<b>Geography: </b>Canada, Mackenzie Distr^[fauna includes some rugose
corals]^1";
s[2065] = "COPPER P., EDINGER E. (2009).- Distribution, geometry and
palaeogeography of the Frasnian (Late Devonian) reef complexes of Banks
Island, NWT, western arctic Canada.- The Geological Society, London,
Special Publications 314 [P. Konigshof (ed.): Devonian Change: Case
Studies in Palaeogeography and Palaeoecology]: 107-122.- <b>FC&#038;P
36</b>, p. 113, ID=6550^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef complexes, distribution,
geography; reef complexes; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian Fra; <b>Geography: </b>Canada, NW Territories^Following
the collapse of the &#062;2000km long Givetian (Middle Devonian)
Inuitian/Ellesmere carbonate platform factory in arctic Canada, within
the 0° to 10° equatorial palaeolatitudes north, the only Frasnian reefs
in high arctic Canada retreated westwards, confined to northeastern
Banks Island. These reefs, numbering well over 130, and dominated by
corals and stromatoporoid sponges, were spread over c. 5000 km2, within
the 220m thick Mercy Bay Formation. Reefs were developed at four
different stratigraphic levels (termed the A, B, C and D levels) during
early and middle Frasnian time, periodically smothered by intervening
siliciclastics during sea-level lowstands, and were finally buried by
thick siliciclastic sands, silts and muds derived from the east during
the late Frasnian. [first part of extensive abstract]^1";
s[2066] = "BRATTON J.F., BERRY W.B.N., MORROW J.R. (1999).- Anoxia
pre-dates Frasnian- Famennian boundary mass extinction horizon in the
Great Basin, USA.- Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology
154, 3: 275-292.- <b>FC&#038;P 29-1</b>, p. 45, ID=7034^<b>Topic(s):
</b>extinctions, anoxia; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian Fra/Fam; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Great Basin^Major and
trace metal results from three Great Basin stratigraphic sections with
strong conodont biostratigraphy identify a distinct anoxic interval
that precedes, but ends approximately 100 kyr before, the
Frasnian-Famennian (F-F, mid-Late Devonian) boundary mass extinction
horizon. This horizon corresponds to the final and most severe step of
a more protracted extinction period. These results are inconsistent
with data reported by others from the upper Kellwasser horizon in
Europe, which show anoxia persisting up to the F-F boundary in most
sections. Conditions returned to fully oxygenated prior to the F-F
boundary in the study area. These data indicate that the worst part of
the F-F extinction was not related directly to oceanic anoxia in this
region and potentially globally. [original abstract]^1";
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s[2067] = "MINTO J.W. (1996).- A study of Winnipegosis reefs in the Devonian outcrop belt, Manitoba.- University of Regina, unpublished M. Sc. Thesis; 66 pp.- <b>FC&#038;P 29-1</b>, p. 46, ID=7037^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Canada, Manitoba^^1";
s[2068] = "COCKE J.M., STRIMPLE H.L. (1974).- Distribution of algae and corals in Upper Pennsylvanian Missourian rocks in northeastern Oklahoma.- Geol. Soc. America South-central Section Field Trip Guidebook; 41 pp.- <b>FC&#038;P 5-1</b>, p. 28, ID=5347^<b>Topic(s): </b>distribution; Algae, Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>algae Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous U; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Oklahoma^[stratigraphic, geographic, and écologic distribution of coral species]^1";
s[2069] = "SANDO W.J. (1984).- Corals as guides to divisions of the Pennsylvanian System in the western interior region.- U.S. Geological Survey Open-file Report 84-79: 19.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 40, ID=0480^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous U; <b>Geography: </b>USA interior W^^1";
s[2070] = "SANDO W.J. (1985).- Biostratigraphy of Pennsylvanian (Upper Carboniferous) corals, Western Interior Region, conterminous USA.- Tenth International Congress of Carboniferous Stratigraphy and Geology, Compte Rendu 2: 335-350.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-2</b>, p. 32, ID=0695^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous U; <b>Geography: </b>USA interior W^^1";
s[2071] = "SANDO W.J., BAMBER E.W. (1985).- Coral zonation of the Mississippian system in the Western Interior Province of North America.- U.S. Geological Survey Professional Paper 1334: 1-61.- <b>FC&#038;P 14-2</b>, p. 35, ID=0916^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy; corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>USA interior W^Analysis of the distribution of coral taxa, principally genera and subgenera, in the Mississippian of the Western Interior Province of Canada and the conterminous United States permits recognition of a system of coral zones and subzones useful for correlating stratigraphic units throughout an area extending from the southwestern District of Mackenzie in the Northwest Territories of Canada to southern California in the United States. The zonation comprises six Oppel zones, four of which are divided into locally useful subzones. Coral Zone I corresponds approximately to the Kinderhookian Provincial Series and is divided into Subzones A, B, and C. Coral Zone II corresponds approximately to the Osagean Provincial Series and is divided into Subzones A and B. The Tournaisian Stage of western Europe is represented by Coral Zones I and II. Coral Zone III corresponds approximately to the lower and middle parts of the Meramecian Provincial Series and is divided into Subzones A, B, C, and D. Coral Zone IV corresponds approximately to the upper part of the Meramecian and is not divided. Coral Zone V corresponds approximately to the lower and middle parts of the Chesterian Provincial Series and is divided into Subzones A and B. Coral Zone VI corresponds approximately to the upper part of the Chesterian and is not divided. The Visean Stage of western Europe is represented by Coral Zones III and IV and Subzone VA. The lower part of the Namurian Stage of western Europe is represented by Coral Subzone VB and Zone VI. Deep-water and shallow-water coral biofacies are discussed and integrated into the zonation system.^1";
s[2072] = "SANDO W.J., BAMBER E.W. (1984).- Coral zonation of the Mississippian System of western North America.- 9th International Congress on Carboniferous Stratigraphy and Geology; Compte Rendu .: 289-300. vol ???. [paper] - <b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p. 50, ID=1006^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy; corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>USA interior W^^1";
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s[2073] = "SANDO W.J. (1989).- Dynamics of Carboniferous coral
distribution, western interior USA.- Mem. Ass. Australas. Palaeontols 8
[Jell P. A. &#038; Pickett J. W. (eds): Fossil Cnidaria 5 (Proceedings
of the Fifth International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria including
Archaeocyatha and Spongiomorphs)]: 251-265.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>,
p. 13, ID=2543^<b>Topic(s): </b>distribution; corals; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous;
<b>Geography: </b>USA interior W^^1";
s[2074] = "WEBB G.E., SUTHERLAND P.K. (1993).- Coral fauna of the Imo
Formation, uppermost Chesterian, North-Central Arkansas.- Journal of
Paleontology 67, 2: 179-193.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-1</b>, p. 33,
ID=3395^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy, new taxa; corals;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Arkansas^The Chesterian Imo
Formation of northern Arkansas represents the highest Mississippian
strata present on the Ozark platform and contains a unique, although
sparse, coral fauna that is transitional between Mississippian and
Pennsylvanian assemblages. Of four most abundant genera represented,
Lophophyllidium, Bradyphyllum, and Tectamichelinia are characteristic
of Pennsylvanian assemblages and only Amplexizaphrentis is a typical
Mississippian form. The fauna is interpreted as part of a
shallow-water, muddy bottom community. Of the 11 rugosans and single
tabulate coral described, the following are new: Bradyphyllum lesliense
n.sp., Amplexizaphrentis maneri n.sp., Lophyphyllidium imoense n.sp.,
and Tectamichelinia mangeri n.gen. et n.sp.^1";
s[2075] = "WEBB G.E., SANDO W.J., RAYMOND A. (1997).- Mississippian
coral latitudinal diversity gradients (western interior United States):
Testing the limits of high resolution diversity data.- Journal of
Paleontology 71, 5: 780-791.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-2</b>, p. 48,
ID=3904^<b>Topic(s): </b>paleolatitudes; corals; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L;
<b>Geography: </b>USA interior W^Analysis of high resolution diversity
data for Mississippian corals in the estern interior United States
yielded mild latitudinal diversity gradients despite the small
geographic area covered by samples and a large influence on diversity
patterns by geographic sampling intensity (sample bias). Three
competing plate tectonic reconstructions were tested using the
diversity patterns. Although none could be forcefully rejected, one
reconstruction proved less consistent with diversity patterns than the
other two and additional coral diversity data from farther north in
Canada would better discriminate the two equivalent reconstructions.
Despite the relatively high sampling intensity represented by the
analyzed database, diversity patterns were greatly affected by sample
abundance and distribution. Hence, some effort at recognizing and
accounting for sample bias should be undertaken in any study of
latitudinal diversity gradients. Small-scale geographic lumping of
sample localities had only small effects on geographic diversity
patterns. However, large-scale (e.g., regional) geographic lumping of
diversity data may not yield latitudinally sensitive diversity
patterns. Temporal changes in coral diversity in this region reflect
changes in eustacy, local tectonism, and terrigenous sediment flux, far
more than they do shifting latitude. Highest regional diversity
occurred during the interval when the studied region occupied the
highest latitude. Therefore, diversity data from different regions may
not be comparable, in terms of latitudinal inference. Small-scale
stratigraphic lumping of the data caused a nearly complete loss of the
latitudinal diversity patterns apparent prior to lumping. Hence, the
narrowest possible stratigraphic resolution should be maintained in
analyzing latitudinal diversity gradients.^1";
s[2076] = "COCKE J.M., MUSSLER J. (1974).- Upper Pennsylvanian
Missourian Coral of Iowa.- Proceed. Iowa Acad. Sci. 81, 2: 43-50. [key
words: Pennsylvanian Corals, Missourian Corals, Fossil Corals].-
<b>FC&#038;P 4-2</b>, p. 56, ID=5259^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Anthozoa;
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<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous U; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Iowa^As in Kansas, where
distinct zonation of corals has been recognized, the dissepimental
Rugosa Dibunophyllum, Neokoninckophyllum and Geyerophyllum are
invariably associated with limestones and thin calcareous shale
interbeds within limestone units. In both states, the nondissepimental
rugose genera Lophamplexus and Stereostylus have been collected from
both limestones and thick intervening shale units. The tabulate genera
Syringopora and Cladochonus are restricted to limestones in both areas.
Although the vertical distribution of Iowa and Kansas dissepimental
corals is similar, Iowa rocks contain fewer and generally smaller
corals than correlative Kansas units. Elements of the informal
dissepimental coral zones 1, 5 and 4 established by Cocke (1970, 1972)
in Kansas are presently known in Iowa.^1";
s[2077] = "SUCHY D.R., WEST R.R. (2001).- Chaetetid buildups in a
Westphalian (Desmoinesian) cyclothem in southeastern Kansas.- Palaios
16, 5: 425-443.- <b>FC&#038;P 31-1</b>, p. 74, ID=1655^<b>Topic(s):
</b>ecology, growth rates; chaetetid reefs; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Chaetetida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous U;
<b>Geography: </b>USA, Kansas^[Chaetetids in the Higginsville Limestone
member of the Fort Scott Formation are described in detail; their
growth forms, attachments, growth interruptions, overturning, relief,
and associated organisms all are interpreted in terms of a shallow
water environment of deposition; estimates of their rates of growth are
derived from the growth of modern calcified sponges at about
125µm/year]^1";
s[2078] = "MILLER K.B., WEST R.R. (1997).- Growth interruption surfaces
within chaetetid skeletons: records of physical disturbance and
depositional dynamics.- Lethaia 29, 3: 289-299.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-1</b>,
p. 76, ID=3651^<b>Topic(s): </b>growth interruptions, ecology;
Chaetetida; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Chaetetida; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous U; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Kansas^The use of growth
interruption surfaces for inferring the frequency of physical
disturbance and relative rate of sediment accumulation is illustrated
from several Middle Pennsylvanian sequences of SE Kansas. Five
different types of surface show: 1. apparent continuity of tubules, 2.
rejuvenation or recolonization with reorientation of tubules, 3.
sediment-filled tubules or partings, 4. encrusting organisms, 5.
bioerosion or corrosion. The type and spacing vary with growth form.^1";
s[2079] = "SANDO W.J. (1975).- Coelenterata of the Amsden Formation
(Mississippian and Pennsylvanian) of Wyoming.- US Geol. Survey Prof.
Paper 848-C: C1-C31.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-2</b>, p. 61, ID=5291^<b>Topic(s):
</b>taxonomy, stratigraphy; Chaetetida Tabulata, Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera Cnidaria; Chaetetida Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Wyoming^The
coelenterate faunas of the Amsden Formation of Wyoming consist of 14
species that represent 11 genera distributed among the chaetetid
hydrozoans and the rugose and tabulate corals. Five new species and one
new genus are described in this paper. Coelenterates are rare or absent
in the Darwin Sandstone, Horseshoe Shale, and Ranchester Limestone
Members of the Amsden, but they form a significant part of the
invertebrate fauna of the Moffat Trail Limestone Member. Although both
Mississippian and Pennsylvanian forms are present in the Amsden, the
Moffat Trail fauna, which is of Late Mississippian (Chesterian) age, is
the only coelenterate assemblage that is significant for correlation
with other strata of similar age.^1";
s[2080] = "RIGBY J.K., KEYES R.jr (1990).- First report of
hexactinellid dictyosponges and other sponges from the Upper
Mississippian Bangor Limestone, northwestern Alabama.- Journal of
Paleontology 64, 6: 886-897.- <b>FC&#038;P 20-1.1</b>, p. 75,
ID=2866^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Porifera Hexactinellida; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Hexactinellida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Vise;
<b>Geography: </b>USA, Alabama^^1";
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s[2081] = "NITECKI M.H., RICHARDSON E.S.jr (1972).- A new Hydrozoan
from the Pennsylvanian of Illinois.- Fieldiana Geology 30, 1: 1-7.-
<b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 46, ID=5186^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Hydrozoa,
Prevotella; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Hydrozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous U; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Illinois^[description of
Prevotella proteana n.g., n.sp.]^1";
s[2082] = "SCHRAM F.R., NITECKI M.H. (1975).- Hydra from the Illinois
Pennsylvanian.- Journal of Paleontology 49, 3: 549-551.- <b>FC&#038;P
4-2</b>, p. 65, ID=5309^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Hydrozoa, Mazohydra;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Hydrozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Illinois^A solitary,
athecate, hydra-like fossil, Mazohydra megabertha, is described from
the Middle Pennsylvanian Francis Creek Shale of the Mazon Creek area of
northeastern Illinois. Mazohydra is represented by a single specimen, a
polyp with a circlet of 8 or 9 tentacles, an elongate stalk and a pedal
disk. This represents the only occurrence of a hydroid form in the
fossil record.^1";
s[2083] = "RIGBY J.K., MANGER W.L. (1994).- Morrowan lithistid
demosponges and hexactinellids from the Ozark Mountains of northwestern
Arkansas.- Journal of Paleontology 68, 4: 734-746.- <b>FC&#038;P
23-2.1</b>, p. 61, ID=4420^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Porifera
Lithistida; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Lithistida; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous Morr; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Arkansas^Silicified and
well-preserved specimens of the new orchocladine anthaspidellid genus
and species, Virgaspongia ichnata, the rhizomorine haplistiid,
Haplistion sphaericum Finks 1960, and various root tufts, and the new
hexactinellid species Steioderma hadra are reported from the Brentwood
Member of the Morrowan Bloyd Formation from the Sulphur City
quadrangle, in the Ozark Mountains of northwestern Arkansas.
Virgaspongia is a subcylindrical branched or unbranched sponge that
lacks a spongocoel and has a dendroclone-based skeleton in which trabs
diverge upward and outward from an axial region. It is abundant here
but is one of only a few anthaspidellid genera known from the
Pennsylvanian. This is the first record of Haplistion from
Pennsylvanian rocks of Arkansas, although the genus is widespread in
upper Paleozoic rocks. The new hexactinellid species, Stioderma hadra,
also documents the first occurrence of that genus from Arkansas and in
Morrowan rocks. Only fragments were recovered but the swollen grotesque
spicules, of several sizes, that make the fused dermal layer and outer
sponge wall are distinctive, particularly where combined with an inner
layer(?) or root tuft of monaxons of various sizes. Two different root
tufts and one demosponge wall fragment(?) also occur in the
collection.^1";
s[2084] = "SORAUF J.E. (1977).- Microstructure and Magnesium content in
Lophophyllidium from the Lower Pennsylvanian of Kentucky.- Journal of
Paleontology 51, 1: 150-160.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-1</b>, p. 27,
ID=0068^<b>Topic(s): </b>microstructure, Mg content; Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous U; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Kentucky^Presents evidence
of magnesian calcite skeletal composition for Paleozoic corals.^1";
s[2085] = "WEBB G.E. (1984).- Columella development in Lophophyllidium
n.sp., and its taxonomic implications, Imo Formation, latest
Mississippian, northern Arkansas.- Palaeontographica Americana 54:
509-514 [Oliver W. A. Jr et al. (eds): Recent advances in the
paleobiology and geology of the Cnidaria: Proceedings of the 4th
International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria].- <b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p.
51, ID=1014^<b>Topic(s): </b>structures, columella; Rugosa, structures;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Arkansas^^1";
s[2086] = "WEBB G.E. (1987).- The coral fauna of the Pitkin Formation
(Chesterian), northeastern Oklahoma and northwestern Arkansas.- Journal
of Paleontology 61, 3: 462-493.- <b>FC&#038;P 16-2</b>, p. 22,
ID=2048^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
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Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>USA,
Oklahoma, Arkansas^The Upper Chesterian Pitkin Formation of the Ozark
Dome region contains a large and diverse, yet highly endemic, coral
fauna consisting of 10 genera of rugose corals and three of tabulate
corals. Coral distribution within the formation is affected by
stratigraphic, paleoecologic, and possibly paleogeographic controls.
Although it is impossible at this time to fully evaluate the importance
of stratigraphic controls on the coral distribution, the occurrence of
two types of carbonate bioherms within the formation provides
substantial paleoecologic control on the distribution of certain
corals. Despite the high endemism and facies restriction, the coral
fauna has proven to be biostratigraphically sensitive, correlating with
middle and upper Chesterian coral zones in the Western Interior
Province of North America. Among the Pitkin corals herein described are
the new genera: Lesliella n.gen. (L. amplexa n.sp., type species) and
Parvaxon n.gen. (P. minutum n.sp., type species). Other newly described
species are: Amplexizaphrentis browni n.sp., Barytichisma clubinei
n.sp., B. ozarkana n.sp., and Leonardophyllum arkansanum n.sp., which
represents the first reported occurrence of the genus in strata below
the Pennsylvanian boundary.^1";
s[2087] = "SANDO W.J., BAMBER E.W., RICHARDS B.C. (1991).- The rugose
coral Ankhelasma - Index to Visean (Lower Carboniferous) shelf margin
in the Western Interior of North America.- US Geological Survey
Bulletin 1895-B: 29 pp.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-1.1</b>, p. 48,
ID=3238^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy; Rugosa, Ankhelasma;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous Vise; <b>Geography: </b>America N, interior W^^1";
s[2088] = "SUTHERLAND P.K. (1997).- Intraspecific variation in a
species of the colonial rugose coral Petalaxis, Middle Carboniferous,
Oklahoma, USA.- Boletin de la Real Sociedad Espanola de Historia
Natural, Seccion Geologica 91, 1/4: 117-126.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-2</b>, p.
12, ID=3678^<b>Topic(s): </b>variability; Rugosa, Petalaxis;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous M; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Oklahoma^A new species of
the genus Petalaxis occurs in strata of early Pennsylvanian Morrowan
age in northeastern Oklahoma, in the Branneroceras branneri ammonoid
zone, which correlate with the lower G2 interval in Western Europe. It
occurs in a quiet, offshore carbonate mudstone environment in which the
colonies are all in growth positions. Large colonies are grouped into
widely separated clusters in and on the top surface of a widely
distributed carbonate mudstone interval. With the slow influx of mud
new spats of Petalaxis settled immediately on muddy surfaces partly
covering the large Petalaxis n.sp. A colonies. In this adverse
environment the new colonies survived for varying spans of time. They
range in size from less than 2cm up to 16cm. Those over 5cm in diameter
can be identified with certainly as being the same species as the large
underlying colonies. Even those less than 2cm in diameter must be the
same species in that no corals are found in the extensive barren spaces
separating the underlying clusters of Petalaxis colonies. If a shale
containing tiny Petalaxis colonies occurred at the same horizon in a
locality separated even a short distance from a limestone containing
large colonies of Petalaxis then the two groups of specimens would
almost certainly be classified as different species. Such a conclusion
would not necessarily be justified.^1";
s[2089] = "BAMBER E.W., FEDOROWSKI J. (1997).- Biostratigraphy and
systematics of Upper Carboniferous cerioid rugose corals, Ellesmere
Island, Arctic Canada.- Geol. Survey Canada, Bull 511: 1-127.-
<b>FC&#038;P 27-2</b>, p. 15, ID=3893^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy;
Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous U; <b>Geography: </b>Canada, Arctic^^1";
s[2090] = "COCKE J.M., HAYNES L.D. (1973).- Dibunophyllum and
Neokoninckophyllum from the Upper Pennsylvanian Lost City Limestone in
Oklahoma.- Journal of Paleontology 47: 244-250.- <b>FC&#038;P 2-1</b>,
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p. 15, ID=4714^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, Dibunophyllum;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous U; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Oklahoma^Dibunophyllum
hansoni C. &#038; H. n.sp. and Neokoninckophyllum tushanense (Chi 1931)
occur throughout the Pennsylvanian (Missourian) Lost City Limestone
Member of the Hogshooter Formation in northeastern Oklahoma. The former
most closely resembles dibunophyllid species from the Upper
Pennsylvanian Hertha, Swope and Dennis Limestones of Kansas. The latter
is common in those limestones and also in Upper Carboniferous rocks of
China. Neokoninckophyllum acolumnatum Cocke 1970 has been collected
from one Lost City locality as well as in the Lower and Upper
Missourian rocks of Kansas.^1";
s[2091] = "COCKE J.M., MOLINARY J. (1973).- Dibunophyllum and
Neokoninckophyllum from the Wann Formation (Missourian) in Northeastern
Oklahoma.- Journal of Paleontology 47, 4: 657-662.- <b>FC&#038;P
2-2</b>, p. 14, ID=4784^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, Dibunophyllum;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous U; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Oklahoma^Three species of
dissepimental corals are described from a single limestone lentil in
the upper Wann Formation, of northeastern Oklahoma. One species,
Neokoninckophyllum strimplei Cocke &#038; Molinary n.sp. is similar to
N. variabile of the Kansas Wyandotte and Plattsburg Limestones and to
N. heckeli of the Kansas Stanton Formation. Another dissepimental
coral, Dibunophyllum dibolium represents the higher part of the Kansas
D. parvum - D. dibolium lineage and suggests correlation of the upper
Wann with the Stanton Limestone of Kansas. The third Wann species, D.
valeriae Newell (1935) is widespread in the Wyandotte, Plattsburg and
Stanton Limestones of Kansas. Caninia torquia and D. parvum occur in
other Wann limestone lentils but are not described here.^1";
s[2092] = "MAERZ R.H.jr (1978).- Paleoautecology of Caninia torquia
(Owen) from the Bell Limestone Member (Pennsylvanian, Virgilian),
Kansas.- Kansas Univ. Paleont. Contrib. 92; 22 pp.- <b>FC&#038;P
7-2</b>, p. 22, ID=5645^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, Caninia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous U; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Kansas^^1";
s[2093] = "WEBB G.E., YANCEY T.E. (2010).- Skeletal repair of extreme
damage in rugose corals, Pella Formation (Mississippian, Iowa, USA).-
Palaeoworld 19, 3-4: 325-332.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 69,
ID=6468^<b>Topic(s): </b>skeletal repair; Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography:
</b>USA, Iowa^Little is known about predation on rugose corals or the
repair of damage to rugose coral skeletons. Here we describe a
population of the solitary rugose coral Amplexizaphrentis spinulosa
(Milne-Edwards and Haime, 1851) from the Late Mississippian Pella
Formation in Keokuk County, Iowa, USA wherein ~30% of 135 specimens
experienced sublethal damage resulting from compression apparently
inflicted by fish or other large predators. Many corals were able to
repair severe damage and re-establish a relatively normal morphology
despite the loss of parts of the wall. Healed damage includes: (1)
chips to the edge of the calice, (2) punctures in the wall, (3) lost
sections of wall, (4) re-cemented sections of wall, some at odd angles,
(5) changes in growth direction, and (6) rejuvenescence. Multiple
episodes of damage and repair occurred in 5% of samples. More severe
damage on the cardinal side in almost one-half of damaged samples may
reflect structural weakness at the cardinal fossula relative to the
counter side, but septa were broken in all positions in many samples.
The pattern of alignment and preservation of broken plates in the
calice suggests that soft tissues were better attached to the skeleton
in a band relatively far above the calice floor. Better musculature
also may have occurred in the same band. Where parts of the wall were
broken free from septa that remained fixed at their axial ends, new
wall was deposited as stereoplasm against and enveloping the adaxial
ends of the original septa. Lost lengths of septa were replaced by
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adaxial growth. New septa were commonly contorted, presumably owing to
deformation of surviving soft tissues that had lost structural support.
Broken septa were generally healed, commonly with poor alignment. The
high survival rate, even following multiple attacks, suggests that the
soft tissues of the coral polyps were robust. The rarity of changes in
growth direction following attacks suggests that the corals may have
been more capable of righting themselves and re-establishing an optimum
growth orientation than has commonly been suggested for solitary
Rugosa. [original abstract]^1";
s[2094] = "WEBB G.E., SORAUF J.E. (2001).- Diagenesis and
microstructure of a rugose coral (Lophophyllidium sp.) from the
Buckhorn Asphalt (Upper Carboniferous), south-central Oklahoma.-
Bulletin of the Tohoku University Museum 1 [Proceedings of the 8th
International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and Porifera]: 236-244.-
<b>FC&#038;P 30-1</b>, p. 20, ID=7072^<b>Topic(s): </b>diagenesis,
microstructures; Rugosa Lophophyllidium; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous U; <b>Geography: </b>USA,
Oklahoma^A rugose coral (Lophophyllidium sp.) from the Buckhorn Asphalt
of Oklahoma provides new information on the mineralogy and
microstructure of rugose corals. The Buckhorn Asphalt is an asphalt
impregnated interval of mixed marine carbonate and siliciclastic
sediments in the Deese Group (Upper Carboniferous) of central Oklahoma,
USA. Buckhorn strata are renowned for their well preserved aragonite
molluscan fauna. The Lophophyllidium specimen is slightly compressed
and interseptal spaces contain little cement. X ray diffraction
indicates that the coral is calcite. Septa contain medial &#34;dark
lines&#34; flanked by stereoplasm that contains prominent laminae,
possibly growth laminae, that have been diagenetically enhanced and
form part of the chevron structure of secondary zigzag microstructure.
Dissolution zones occur along septal margins. Microprobe minor element
maps (Mg, Sr, Fe, and S) demonstrate highly variable Mg values in the
dissolution zones, as much as 2-3 times Mg enriched, as compared to the
rest of the coral, which has a relatively uniform, lower Mg content.
Magnesium is mostly present in secondary microdolomite crystals, which
disrupt the primary fibrous microstructure, but which are aligned along
lineations defined by zigzag alteration. Strontium levels are low and
uniform; Fe and S are largely confined to asphalt. Partial dissolution
and occurrence of microdolomite crystals suggests that the skeleton was
originally metastable low intermediate Mg calcite. Magnesium in the
microdolomite was apparently derived from the coral itself by a process
of microdissolution reprecipitation in a relatively closed system.
Zigzag microstructure presumably formed during this very early
neomorphism and may be directly related to the mobilization of Mg from
the unstable precursor Mg calcite. [original abstract]^1";
s[2095] = "SUTHERLAND P.K. (1975).- Solitary rugose corals and algae in
the Upper Carboniferous of Oklahoma, USA.- Drevniye Cnidaria [B.S.
Sokolov (ed.)], 2: 36.- <b>FC&#038;P 5-1</b>, p. 30,
ID=5371^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, algae; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria
algae; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous U; <b>Geography:
</b>USA, Oklahoma^[paleoecology of solitary corals in relation to
Lithostrotionella colonies and algae in Lower Pennsylvanian of
Oklahoma]^1";
s[2096] = "OSSIAN C.R. (1973).- New Pennsylvanian scyphomedusan from
western Iowa.- Journal of Paleontology 47, 5: 990-995.- <b>FC&#038;P
3-2</b>, p. 40, ID=4962^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scyphozoa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Scyphozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous U;
<b>Geography: </b>USA, Iowa^Description de Prothysanostoma eleanovae
n.g., n.sp.^1";
s[2097] = "WEBB G.E. (1990).- A New Tabulate Coral Species from the
Pitkin Formation (Chesterian) of North-Central Arkansas.- Journal of
Paleontology 64, 4: 664-666.- <b>FC&#038;P 20-1.1</b>, p. 62,
ID=2830^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Tabulata, Michelinia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy:
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</b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Arkansas^A new species, Michelinia macerimurus n.sp., from the Upper Mississippian (Chesterian) is described.^1";
s[2098] = "LAFUSTE J., TOURNEUR F. (1991).- Microstructure du genre Acaciapora Moore &#038; Jeffords 1945 (Tabulata; Pennsylvanien de l&#039;Oklahoma, USA).- Geologica et Palaeontologica 25: 99-109. [in French, with English summary].- <b>FC&#038;P 20-2</b>, p. 62, ID=2955^<b>Topic(s): </b>microstructures; Tabulata, Acaciopora; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous U; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Oklahoma^Type material of Michelinia subcylindrica Mather 1915, the type species of Acaciapora Moore &#038; Jeffords 1945, is here firstly described in detail with particular record of the microstructure. ^1";
s[2099] = "WEBB G.E. (1993).- Skeletal microstructure and the mode of attachment in Palaeacis species (Anthozoa: Tabulata) from the Mississippian and Pennsylvanian of northeastern Oklahoma and northwestern Arkansas.- Journal of Paleontology 67, 2: 167-178.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-1</b>, p. 37, ID=3394^<b>Topic(s): </b>microstructures, attachment mode; Tabulata, Palaeacis; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Oklahoma, Arkansas^Three species of Paleozoic coral Palaeacis are described from northeastern Oklahoma and northwestern Arkansas. Included are the Chesterian species P. carinata Girty and P. snideri nom. nov., a replacement name for the junior homonym P. cuneata Snider, and the Desmoinesian? species P. erecta n.sp. Coralla of each species exhibit two types of microstructure that characterize two skeletal zones. The outer skeletal zone is composed of numerous parallel trabeculae, mostly between 0,2 and 0,3mm in diameter, that lie perpendicular to, and have their accretionary surfaces on, the exterior surface of the corallum. Trabeculae are closely spaced laterally and are not organized into rows except uncommonly on the distal portion of some coralla. Where trabeculae coalesce into parallel rows, ornamentation on the corallum exterior consists of parallel ridges or rows of small nodes. Where trabeculae are irregularly arranged, external ornamentation consists of irregularly disposed nodes. The inner skeletal zone consists of radially fibrous stereoplasm arranged into discrete septal spines that coalesce into irregularly developed septal ridges in each calice. In P. erecta, septal spines merge into continuous [zone] of fibro-normal stereoplasm in some places. On the basis of microstructure, corallum morphology, and external ornamentation P. carinata and P. snideri can be allied with P. axinoides Smyth and P. robusta Webb. P. erecta falls within the same group on the basis of microstructure and ornament, but has a unique corallum morphology. Two distinct types of skeletal attachment occur in these Palaeacis species. Palaeacis carinata and P. snideri exhibit an encrusting attachment surface that results in a prostrate growth habit wherein smaller substrates were entirely engulfed, producing free-living coralla. Palaeacis erecta exhibits a small, circular attachment surface and an erect growth habit wherein most skeletal accretion occurs perpendicular to, and away from, the substrate. The substrate is not engulfed and the corallum remains attached and sessile throughout astogeny. Palaeacis erecta, to date, the only Palaeacis species known to possess this erects, sessile growth form.^1";
s[2100] = "WEBB G.E. (1993).- A Lower Pennsylvanian encrusting tabulate coral from a rocky shore environment developed on the Mississippian-Pennsylvanian unconformity surface in northwestern Arkansas.- Journal of Paleontology 67, 6: 1064-1068.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>, p. 43, ID=4239^<b>Topic(s): </b>rocky shore dwellers; Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous U?; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Arkansas^Paleozoic corals are very rare in rocky shore settings. The only Paleozoic encrusting coral so far reported from this environment is Favosites sp. from Ordovician rocky shore deposits in Manitoba, Canada (Johnson and Baarli
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1987). Reading and Poole (1961) reported corals and brachiopods that
occur between, and &#34;coating&#34;, boulders from a Silurian rocky
shore in England, but it appears that the corals and brachiopods only
occur in the sediment enveloping the boulders, not as encrusters on the
surfaces of the boulders. One reason for the sparse record of Paleozoic
corals in rocky shore settings is the scarcity of described Paleozoic
rocky shore deposits themselves. Johnson (1988) found only 20 examples
of Paleozoic rocky shores in a compilation of references on ancient
rocky shores from the literature. The paucity of described ancient
rocky shores has been attributed to the prevalence in the past of
epicontinental seas with little relict upon which to develop rocky
shores and with higher wave attenuation farther from shore (Boucot
1981; Harland and Pickerill 1984). Johnson (1988) concluded that the
major reason for the rarity of ancient rocky shores in the literature
is the difficulty with which they are recognized and studied, owing to
the relatively poor exposure of most unconformity surfaces. The rocky
shore environment was also probably hostile to many Paleozoic coral
genera. Recent scleractinian corals may serve as analogues because they
are also not very abundant in rocky shore settings despite their great
abundance in similar shallow-water, high-wave-energy reefal
environments. Turbidity and relative substrate stability may be
important limiting factors for corals in rocky shore environments. Many
corals are known to be highly sensitive to sediment in the water
column. Substrate stability (Wilson 1987) and the scouring effects of
sand in high-energy environments (Palmer and Palmer 1977) also have
been shown to affect the abundance and diversity of organisms
encrusting cobbles and boulders. The purpose of this note is to
describe a Lower Pennsylvanian encrusting coral, possibly Michelinia
scopulosa Moore and Jeffords 1945, from transgressive rocky shore
deposits at the base of the Cane Hill Member of the Morrowan Hale
Formation in northwestern Arkansas. Illustrated specimens are deposited
in the Oklahoma Museum of Natural History (OU).^1";
s[2101] = "WEBB G.E. (1994).- Benthic auto-mobility in discoid
Palaeacis from the Pennsylvanian of the Ardmore Basin, Oklahoma? .-
Journal of Paleontology 68, 2: 223-233.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>, p.
43, ID=4240^<b>Topic(s): </b>benthic auto-mobility; Tabulata,
Palaeacis; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous U; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Oklahoma^The enigmatic
tabulate genus Palaeacis is composed primarily of species with
wedge-shaped coralla. Palaeacis walcotti Moore and Jeffords 1945, P.
kingi Jeffords 1955, and P. cf. P. walcotti, described below from the
Morrowan (Pennsylvanian) Golf Course Formation of the Ardmore Basin,
south-central Oklahoma, represent a distinctive morphogroup
characterized by a discoid corallum. Discoid Palaeacis ranges from the
Morrowan to the Missourian and, so far, is known only from the
mid-continent region of North America. The discoid shape, combined with
concentric skeletal accretion, large corallite diameters, complex
calice floors, and porous skeleton suggest, based on comparisons with
the functional morphology of recent scleractinians, that these corals
were well suited to an auto-mobile (vagile) life strategy, much as are
many Recent fungiid corals. Discoid Palaeacis inhabited environments
with muddy or sandy, unconsolidated substrates and was associated with
low-diversity, non-encrusting faunas. This association is consistent
with an auto-mobile life strategy. Auto-mobility in Palaeacis would
represent the first such reported occurrence in the Tabulata, and the
first in Paleozoic colonial corals of all types.^1";
s[2102] = "McGUGAN A. (1983).- First record and a new species of
Palaeacis Haime 1857, from the Mississippian of western Canada.-
Journal of Paleontology 57, 1: 42-47.- <b>FC&#038;P 12-2</b>, p. 34,
ID=6214^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata, Palaeacis; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L;
<b>Geography: </b>Canada W^A single elongate and structurally advanced
specimen of the rare and problematical supposedly tabulate coral genus
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Palaeacis Haime 1857, in Milne-Edwards 1860, emended Conkin, Bratcher and Conkin 1976, was collected in 1980 by Mr. H. J. Negrich (submitted by Dr. M. Wilson) from the Kananaskis Valley, Alberta, in beds high in the Mississippian Rundle Group. The specimen is referred to Palaeacis elongata n.sp. The taxonomic status of Palaeacis is problematical, as it lacks septa and tabulae, and has a porous sponge-like wall rarely found in coelenterates, although the alternating biserial arrangement of eighteen calyces appears coral-like. The origin of interwoven submicroscopic fibers lining the calyces is unknown. The recorded species. P. bifida (Kinderhookian and Osage), P. cavernosa. P. obi usa (Osage), P. cuneiformis (Meramecian) P. carinata (Chesterian), P. walcotti P. testate, P. kingi (Pennsylvanian), may demonstrate restricted stratigraphic ranges, although symbiotic and sedimentological controls may also be involved. Palaeacis has been recorded from the Carboniferous of the British Isles, Morocco, the Soviet Union, the United States, Australia, and from the Permian of Timor. [original abstract]^1";
s[2103] = "STRIMPLE H.L., COCKE J.M. (1973).- Tabulate Corals and Echinoderms from the Pennsylvanian Winterset limestone, Hogshooter formation, Northeastern Oklahoma.- Bulletins of American Paleontology 64, 279: pp??.- <b>FC&#038;P 3-1</b>, p. 29, ID=4894^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria Echinodermata; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous U; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Oklahoma^The Pennsylvanian Missourian Hogshooter formation of Northeastern Oklahoma locally contains abundant Tabulate Corals, Crinoids, and rare Blastoids in calcarenites and calcareous shales. These organisms are most abundant in reef associated beds at a single locality. None were collected from the phylloid algal mound complex which comprises most of the Hogshooter outcrop belt in Oklahoma. Species of four Tabulate coral genera are described from reef flank beds. They are Sutherlandia cf. S. irregularis Cocke and Bowsher, 1968, Striatopora kolmani n.sp., Michelinia adibilus n.sp., Cladochonus conus n.sp.^1";
s[2104] = "RIGBY J.K., CHURCH S.B. (1993).- Wewokella and other sponges from the Pennsylvanian Mintum Formation of north-central Colorado.- Journal of Paleontology 67, 6: 909-916.http:&#47;&#47; www.jstor.org/pss/1306104.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>, p. 57, ID=4406^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous U; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Colorado^The calcareous heteractinid sponge Wewokella solida Girty, 1911, is reported from Colorado for the first time. Triactine-based skeletons are well preserved and dermal and gastral layers are composed of smaller spicules than those in the main wall of the many specimens. A fragment of an unnamed demosponge, possibly related to Heliospongia Girty, 1908, and fragments of root tufts occur with Wewokella in the Middle Pennsylvanian Minturn Formation near McCoy, in Eagle County, Colorado. [original abstract]^1";
s[2105] = "KAMMER T.W. (1985).- Basinal and prodeltaic communities of the Early Carboniferous Borden Formation in northern Kentucky and southern Indiana (USA).- Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology 049: 79-121.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-2</b>, p. 30, ID=0666^<b>Topic(s): </b>biocoenoses, basinal, prodeltaic; biocoenoses; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Kentucky, Indiana^^1";
s[2106] = "KAMMER T.W., COX K.D. (1985).- Paleoecology of a delta slope community from the Lower Mississippian Borden Formation in central Kentucky.- Southeastern Geology 26, 1: 39-46.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-2</b>, p. 30, ID=0667^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology, delta slope; ecology; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Kentucky^^1";
s[2107] = "WATERS J.A. (1980).- Paleontology and biostratigraphy of the Upper Bangor Limestone (Mississippian) around Lookout Mountain, Georgia-Tennessee.- Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Geological
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Survey Open-File Report 90-9: 45 pp.- <b>FC&#038;P 11-1</b>, p. 54, ID=1797^<b>Topic(s): </b>geology, stratigraphy; geology; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Georgia, Tennessee^^1";
s[2108] = "FELDMAN H.R. (1987).- Facies faunas of the Salem Limestone (Mississippian) in southern Indiana and central Kentucky.- Southeastern Geology 27, 3: 171-183.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 41, ID=2630^<b>Topic(s): </b>paleontology, facies; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Indiana, Kentucky^^1";
s[2109] = "SANDO W.J. (1984).- Syringoporoid corals: Guides to the stratigraphy of upper Paleozoic rocks in the western interior region.- U.S. Geological Survey Open-file Report 84-80: 29.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 40, ID=0479^<b>Topic(s): </b>stratigraphy; Tabulata, Syringoporida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous, Permian; <b>Geography: </b>USA interior W^^1";
s[2110] = "SANDO W.J. (1984).- Biostratigraphic utility of upper Paleozoic syringoporoid corals, Western Interior region, conterminous USA.- Palaeontographica Americana 54: 453-457 [Oliver W. A. Jr et al. (eds): Recent advances in the paleobiology and geology of the Cnidaria: Proceedings of the 4th International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria].- <b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p. 50, ID=1005^<b>Topic(s): </b>stratigraphy; Tabulata, Syringoporida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous, Permian; <b>Geography: </b>USA interior W^^1";
s[2111] = "BAMBER E.W., HENDERSON C.M., JERZYKIEWICZ J., MAMET B.L., UTTING J. (1989).- A summary of Carboniferous and Permian biostratigraphy, northern Yukon Territory and northwest District of Mackenzie.- Current Research G, Geological Survey of Canada Paper 89-1G: 13-21.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-1.1</b>, p. 45, ID=3222^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous, Permian; <b>Geography: </b>Canada NW^^1";
s[2112] = "STEMMERIK L., ELVEBAKK G. (1994).- A newly discovered mid-Carboniferous - ?early Permian reef complex in the Wandel Sea basin, eastern North Greenland.- Ra pp. Groenlands geol. Unders. 161: 39-44.- <b>FC&#038;P 24-1</b>, p. 92, ID=4528^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef complexes; reef complexes; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Mos - ? Permian Ass; <b>Geography: </b>Greenland N^Three types of carbonate-buildups occur in the mid-Carboniferous - ?early Permian (Moscovian-?Asselian) succession at Kap Jungersen, southern Arndrup Land, North Greenland: (1) Palaeoaplysina-dominated build-ups; (2) Algae-dominated build-ups; and (3) Bryozoan-dominated build-ups. The build-ups are less than 15m thick and up to a few hundred metres wide. They often coalesce to form laterally widespread, build-up dominated units and are locally stacked to form up to 100m thick build-up dominated sections along platform margins.^1";
s[2113] = "FEDOROWSKI J., BAMBER E.W. (2001).- Guadalupian (Middle Permian) solitary rugose corals from the Degerbols and Trold Fiord formations, Ellesmere and Melville Islands, Canadian Arctic Archipelago.- Acta Geologica Polonica 51, 1: 31-79.- <b>FC&#038;P 30-2</b>, p. 23, ID=1726^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian M; <b>Geography: </b>Canada, Arctic^The sparse, Wordian rugose coral fauna of the Degerböls and Trold Fiord formations consists exclusively of nondissepimental, solitary taxa and includes the youngest Permian corals in the Sverdrup Basin. Similar, approximately coeval, Guadalupian coral assemblages are widespread in the youngest coral-bearing deposits of the Calophyllum Province in the northern Cordilleran-Arctic-Uralian Realm. The described Sverdrup Basin fauna includes eight species (four new) belonging in the genera Allotropiochisma, Calophyllum, Euryphyllum, Lytvolasma, Soshkineophyllum and Ufimia. Revision of several previously described corals from East Greenland clarifies their taxonomy and emphasizes the
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similarity between that fauna and others in the Calophyllum Province.
The distribution and relative abundance of solitary species in
Svalbard, East Greenland and the Sverdrup Basin confirms the geographic
proximity of those areas and open marine communication between them
during Guadalupian time. Contrasting, low diversity in the Central
European Basin and East European Platform indicates scarcity of
favourable marine habitats and a low level of faunal exchange with the
reminder of the Calophyllum Province.^1";
s[2114] = "FEDOROWSKI J., BAMBER E.W. (2002).- Paleogeographic and
stratigraphic significance of Guadalupian (middle Permian) solitary
corals, Sverdrup Basin, Arctic Canada.- Canadian Society of Petroleum
Geologists, Memoir 19: 427-436.- <b>FC&#038;P 32-1</b>, p. 25,
ID=1727^<b>Topic(s): </b>biogeography, biostratigraphy; Rugosa,
biogeography; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Permian M; <b>Geography: </b>Canada, Arctic^The sparse rugose coral
fauna of the Degerböls and Trold Fiord formations consists exclusively
of nondissepimental, solitary taxa and includes the youngest Permian
corals in the Sverdrup Basin. Similar faunas occur in the youngest
coral-bearing deposits elsewhere in the northern parts of the
Cordilleran-Arctic-Uralian (CAU) Realm - in Alaska, East Greenland, the
Svalbard Archipelago, the Central European Basin and the East European
Platform. These assemblages occupy a separate biogeographic province,
here named the Calophyllum Province. In comparison to the CAU faunas,
Guadalupian faunas in the Tethys Realm are much richer and contain
abundant, diversified colonial taxa as well. The solitary,
nondissepimental corals of the Tethys Realm show much greater diversity
than those in the CAU Realm and survived almost until the end of the
Permian. On the family and genus level, there is a fairly close
relationship between the nondissepimental solitary corals of the two
realms. This did not result, however, from direct faunal exchange
during the Permian, but reflects common roots for these corals and
widespread faunal dispersion prior to Permian establishment of the
realms.^1";
s[2115] = "BEAUCHAMP B., OLCHOWY B. (2003).- Early Permian buildups
(Tolkien reefs) associated with subaqueous evaporites, Canadian Arctic:
a record of syn-tectonic to post-tectonic reciprocal uplift and
subsidence.- SEPM Special Publication 78 (Permo-Carboniferous carbonate
platforms and reefs): 133-153.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-1</b>, p. 81,
ID=7229^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian Ass; <b>Geography: </b>Canada,
Arctic^Twenty-six reef-mounds of Early Permian (Middle or Late
Asselian) age crop out along the north shore of Greely Fiord on
west-central Ellesmere Island, Canadian Arctic Archipelago. Each reef
was attributed the name of a character from J.R.R. Tolkien&#39;s
&#34;The Lord of the Rings&#34;. The reefs interfinger with evaporites
in the upper part of the Mount Bayley Formation, immediately below the
Tanquary Formation. The reefs grew at the northern margin of a large
depression of the Sverdrup Basin referred to as the Fosheim-Hamilton
sub-basin, which is separated from the main Sverdrup Basin by the
Elmerson high, an elongated structure of probable compressional origin.
The Tolkien reefs range from 50m to over 130m in thickness and between
50m and 500m in width and length. The buildups have a massive core
around which are wrapped a series of well-defined, variably steep beds
(flanks), many of which display a sharp erosional base. Facies of the
core and inner flank comprise: bryozoan-Tubiphytes-stromatactoid
(sponge) boundstone; bryozoan cementstone; bryozoan
mudstone-wackestone; and bryozoan (fusulinacean) packstone-grainstone.
Facies of the outer flank include: algal boundstone; and
fusulinid-algal grainstone-rudstone. Facies that occur both in the
inner and outer flanks include carbonate breccia and moldic
dolomicrite. The Tolkien Reefs of west-central Ellesmere Island
recorded the transition from an evaporite-dominated succession (Mount
Bayley Formation) to an evaporite-free succession (Tanquary Formation).
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The reefs grew south of a major structural element - the Elmerson high
- through the complex interplay between high-order to low-order
relative sea-level fluctuations driven by tectonics, glacio-eustasy,
and evaporative drawdown. The Tolkien Reefs recorded the rapid
transition between a long episode of differential, and in part
fault-controlled, syntectonic subsidence and a long period of slower,
regional post-tectonic passive subsidence. While the former can be
associated with a pulse of compressional tectonics that affected many
areas of the Sverdrup Basin, the latter represents a phase of tectonic
quiescence. [original abstract]^1";
s[2116] = "YAMAGIWA N. (1981).- Some Interesting Corals from the Middle
Jurassic Kambe Limestone in Mombasa-Kwale Area, Kenya. Part 2. Two
coral species found from the Kambe Limestone at west of Mwachi.- Sixth
Preliminary Rep. African Studies, Nagoya Univ., p. 159-161.-
<b>FC&#038;P 11-2</b>, p. 20, ID=1812^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Jurassic M; <b>Geography: </b>Kenya^^1";
s[2117] = "YAMAGIWA N. (1979).- Some Interesting Corals from the Middle
Jurassic Kambe Limestone in Mombasa-Kwale Area, Kenya. Part 1. A new
coral species, Thamasteria (Thamnasteria) mombasensis found from the
Kambe Limestone at southwest of Tsulujimba.- Fourth Prelim. Rept Afr.
Studies, Nagoya Univ.: 83-85, pl. 1.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 32,
ID=5947^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia, Thamnasteria; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic M;
<b>Geography: </b>Kenya^^1";
s[2118] = "WILSON M.A. (1998).- Succession in a Jurassic marine cavity
community and the evolution of cryptic marine faunas.- Geology 26, 4:
379-380.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-2</b>, p. 80, ID=3949^<b>Topic(s): </b>marine
caves, ecological succession; cavity dwellers; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic M; <b>Geography: </b>USA interior W^A
cavity-dwelling fauna from the Middle Jurassic of the Western Interior
shows a succession controlled by increasing restriction of the
cavities, most likely by sediment infilling. The succession proceeds
from large and ubiquitous bivalves to smaller serpulids, cyclostome
bryozoans, and thecideidine brachiopods; there is a concurrent decrease
in biomass and percent cover. This Jurassic fauna demonstrates that
marine cavity-dwelling faunas were specifically adapted to their
environments at least 160 m.y. ago.^1";
s[2119] = "BARIA L.R., STOUUDT D.L., HARRIS P.M., CREVELLO P.D.
(1982).- Upper Jurassic reefs of Smackover Formation, United States,
Gulf Coast.- American Association of Petroleum Geologists Bulletin 66,
10: 1449-1482.- <b>FC&#038;P 12-1</b>, p. 45, ID=6189^<b>Topic(s):
</b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic
U; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Gulf Coast^^1";
s[2120] = "RIGBY J.K., CHIN K., BLOCH J.D., TWEET J.S. (2007).- A new
hexactinellid sponge from the Cretaceous of Devon Island, Canadian High
Arctic.- Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences 44: 1235-1242.-
<b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p. 45, ID=2326^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Porifera
Hexactinellida; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Hexactinellida;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous; <b>Geography: </b>Canada, Arctic^Over
20 specimens of the new genus and species Nunavutospongia irregulara,
an irregular stump-like to columnar, or fan- to blade-shaped,
hexactinosid hexactinellid sponge, have been recovered from exposures
of the Upper Cretaceous upper Kanguk Formation on Devon Island, Nunavut
Territory, in the Canadian High Arctic. The species and genus are
characterized by dermal surfaces with prominent radial, irregularly
vertical, rib-like flanges that have a single linear series of
separated oscula perforating their rounded crests. The thin, but
persistent dermal layer of fused hexactine-based spicules has rays
thicker than those of the similarly fused endosomal, quadrangularly
arranged, hexactines of the principal skeleton. Ostia of coarse
exhalant canals, and finer inhalant canals, are extensively and
uniformly developed, but irregularly placed, in the dermal layer. A
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thin, less prominent, gastral layer of thickened spicules lines the
short, internally tapered spongocoel openings. The skeleton exposed in
the commonly upward-arcuate base of each sponge has a radiate structure
that does not have significant ostia. The new genus is tentatively
included in the Family Cribrospongiidae Roemer, 1864, within the Order
Hexactinosa Schrammen, 1903. The specimens were found in unconsolidated
fine-grained glauconitic sediments along with other fossils such as
fish teeth, bird bones, lingulids, coprolites, and wood. The
sedimentology, stratigraphic context, and co-occurrence with fossil
wood suggest that these sponges inhabited the neritic zone. As such,
they would have been subject to polar light regimes, because
paleogeographic reconstructions indicate that Devon Island was above
the Arctic Circle during the Late Cretaceous. The distribution of the
specimens suggests that they were solitary sponges that used their
arcuate bases to colonize sandy substrates or biotic debris. ^1";
s[2121] = "WAGGONER B.M., LANGER M.R. (1993).- A new hydroid from the
Upper Cretaceous of Mississippi.- Paläontologische Zeitschrift 67, 3-4:
253-259.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 78, ID=4175^<b>Topic(s): </b>new
taxa; Hydrozoa, Hydroidea; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Hydrozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous U; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Mississippi^A
new fossil hydroid is reported as an organic impression on a calcareous
gastropod steinkern from the Prairie Bluff Chalk (Maastrichtian),
Oktibbeha County, Mississippi. This is the first such hydroid reported
from the Upper Cretaceous of the Atlantic Coastal Plain. The fossil
organism consists of anastomosing hydrorhizae forming a holdfast, a
fascicled hydrocaulus, and elongated, crenulated and ribbed
hydrothecae. The fossil is unlike other Mesozoic hydroids that have
been reported from Europe and North America; it is described as
Mesodendrium oktibbehaensis gen. et sp.nov. and tentatively referred to
an extant family, the Campanulariidae (Calyptoblastina). The complete
preservation of the holdfast, hydrocaulus and hydrothecae suggests that
this hydroid lived inside gastropod shells. In analogy with Recent
symbiotic hydroids inhabiting mollusc shells, the new specimen
described here possibly represents the oldest known example of a
symbiotic relationship between hydroids and hermit crabs.^1";
s[2122] = "SCOTT R.W. (1980).- Early Cretaceous Reef Communities in
Gulf Coast.- American Association of Petroleum Geologists Bulletin 64:
782-.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-2</b>, p. 51, ID=0376^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef
biocoenoses; reef biocoenoses; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cretaceous L; <b>Geography: </b>America N, Gulf Coast^^1";
s[2123] = "FLORIS S. (1972).- Scleractinian Corals from the Upper
Cretaceous and Lower Tertiary of Nugssuaq, West Greenland.- Meddr.
Groenland. 196, 1; 132 pp.- <b>FC&#038;P 1-2</b>, p. 21,
ID=4678^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous U, Paleogene;
<b>Geography: </b>Greenland W^Localities and deposits in north-west
Nugssuaq yielding fossil corals of the order Scleractinia are
described. The age of the corals is Campanian?, Maastrichtian and Lower
Paleocene (Danian), on the basis of other marine fossils. 22 species
are considered; 7 are described as new and are indigenous, 2 are
possibly North American forms, 3 are known from Europe, and 10 are
identifiable only to generic level. The following genera and subgenera
are represented: Haimesiastraea (Haimesiastraea), H. (Peruviastrea)?,
Astrangia (Coenangia)?, Oculina, Caryophyllia, Trochocyathus,
Paracyathus, Stephanocyathus (Stephanocyathus), Desmophyllum?,
Lophelia?, Parasmilia, Flabellum, Balanophyllia, and Dendrophyllia. In
addition, two new genera are described: Kangiliacyathus and
Faksephyllia. Certain Danian corals from Scandinavia are also revised.
In a survey of habitats, the lithology of the coral localities is
considered together with bathymetric and thermal ranges known for
scleractinian genera and species from other parts of the world. Depth
and temperature of the Campanian and Maastrichtian seas in Greenland
cannot be estimated with any accuracy. The Lower and UpperDanian seas
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were generally rather shallow. There is little evidence on which to
judge the Danian climate. Two species were perhaps hermatypic (no reef
structures have been found). The remaining scleractinians are presumed
to have been ahermatypic. A non-reef coral association has been found.
Lower Danian rather sparsely populated polytypic coral thickets show
signs of continual disturbance from water turbulence. The approximate
depth of formation of these thickets appears to have been 80m. or
shallower, which appears to be less than is usual for coral structures
of this type. Some Lower Paleocene species provide conclusive evidence
of a direct connection between the Danian seas of West Greenland and of
Scandinavia.^1";
s[2124] = "KOCURKO M.J., KOCURKO D.J. (1992).- Fossil Octocorals of the
Red Bluff Fonnation, Lower Oligocene, Mississippi.- Journal of
Paleontology 66, 4: 594-602.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-2</b>, p. 40,
ID=3331^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Octocorallia; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Octocorallia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Oligocene;
<b>Geography: </b>USA, Mississippi^An assemblage of well-preserved
octocoral holdfasts and sclerites has been collected from the Red Bluff
Formation at the Chickasawhay River, Wayne County, Mississippi. Seven
families were identified, utilizing a collection of approximately 1.000
sclerites. Families represented are Telestidae, Nephtheidae,
Anthothelidae, Paramuriceidae, Plexauridae, Virgulariidae, and
Gorgoniidae. These families, with exception of the Gorgoniidae, are
here reported for the first time as fossils from the Gulf Coast region.
The collection represents one of the most diverse fossil octocoral
assemblages known from a single location.^1";
s[2125] = "WEISBORD N.E. (1971).- A new Coral from the Bucatunna Clay
(Middle Oligocene) of Alabama.- Tulane Studies in Geol. &#038; Paleont.
8, 4: 216-219.- <b>FC&#038;P 1-2</b>, p. 24, ID=4693^<b>Topic(s):
</b>new taxa; Scleractinia, Paracyathus; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Oligocene; <b>Geography: </b>USA,
Alabama^A new ahermatypic coral, Paracyathus macneili is described,
illustrated, and compared. The species occurs in the Bucatunna Clay
Member of the Byram Formation, and is considered a guide fossil of that
member. A condensed stratigraphic account of the Byram Formation is
also presented.^1";
s[2126] = "SZABO B.J. (1985).- Uranium-series dating of fossil corals
from marine sediments of southeastern United States Atlantic Coastal
Plains.- Bulletin geological Society of America 96: 398-406.-
<b>FC&#038;P 14-2</b>, p. 48, ID=0904^<b>Topic(s): </b>geochronometry;
Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cenozoic; <b>Geography: </b>USA E coast^Extensive low-lying marine
deposits border the southeastern United States Atlantic Coastal Plain.
Some units are fossiliferous and contain corals as isolated fragments
in sediments of a detrital character. These corals are subject to
alteration processes such that suites of related samples must be
examined to determine the suitability of these coral samples for
reliable uranium-series dating. With the exception of those from one
location, most samples appear to have remained closed systems with
respect to the isotopes of uranium and thorium throughout their
geologic history. Extraneous 230Th has been detected in some of the
corals due to incorporation of some detrital materials into their
skeletons. For these samples, different methods are applied to correct
for the initial 230Th contamination. Continued sampling and analyses
have resulted in 55 individual uranium-thorium determinations. ^1";
s[2127] = "CAIRNS S.D. (1978).- Types and figured specimens of
Stylasterina and Scleractinia at the NMNH, Smithsonian. Part1. Recent
and Cenozoic.- FC&P 7, 2: 9-14.- <b>FC&#038;P 7-2</b>, p. 9,
ID=5603^<b>Topic(s): </b>collections of fossils; coral collections;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cenozoic;
<b>Geography: </b>USA^National Museum of Natural History (Smithsonian
Institution)^1";
s[2128] = "CRAME J.A. (1980).- Succession and diversity in the
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Pleistocene coral reefs of the Kenya coast.- Palaeontology 23, 1:
1-37.- <b>FC&#038;P 8-2</b>, p. 35, ID=5709^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs,
succession diversity; coral reefs, succession diversity;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Pleistocene; <b>Geography: </b>Kenya^^1";
s[2129] = "CRAME J.A. (1981).- Ecological stratification in the
Pleistocene coral reefs of the Kenya coast.- Palaeontology 24, 3:
609-646.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-2</b>, p. 78, ID=6107^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs,
ecological zonation; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Pleistocene; <b>Geography: </b>Kenya^Ecological succession on small
patch reef structures can be studied by employing the concept of
ecological stratification. The component coral of a patch are divided
into two basic categories, the B or C horizons (or strata). The former
category represents the initial colonizers (or pioneers) on a soft
substrate, and the latter the subsequent colonizers. The potential
exists for studying the later stages of successions by finely
subdividing the C horizon. Detailed mapping of vertical sections
through patch reefs in the Pleistocene reef limestones of the Kenya
coast provided stratification analyses in a variety of back-reef
environments. Massive Porites proved to be the commonest B horizon
coral throughout the region studied, and clearly was of fundamental
importance in patch reef formation. Massive faviids and mussids were
less frequent early colonizers. The most important C horizon corals
were encrusting Montipora (in more open water areas), encrusting
Cyphastrea (in quieter, deeper water areas), and tiny domes and patches
of massive Favia. Many coral may be much more specialized in their
habitat requirements than has previously been recognized. The principal
coral type within the back-reef patches of the Kenya Pleistocene reef
consistently adopt distinctive three-dimensional growth forms within
either B or C horizons, and it is argued that they must have
partitioned at least part of the available habitat space. Ecological
stratification is a useful tool for determining the nature and extent
of habitat resource partitioning by scleractinian corals. [original
summary]^1";
s[2130] = "COLBY A.C.C., FROST T.M., FISCHER J.M. (1999).- Sponge
distribution and lake chemistry in northern Wisconsin lakes: Minna
Jewell&#039;s survey revisited.- Memoirs of the Queensland Museum 44
[J.N.A. Hooper (ed.): Proceedings of the 5th International Sponge
Symposium]: 93-101.- <b>FC&#038;P 28-2</b>, p. 8, ID=6941^<b>Topic(s):
</b>; Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Wisconsin^^1";
s[2131] = "RICCARDI A., REISWIG H.M. (1993).- Freshwater sponges
(Porifera, Spongillidae) of eastern Canada: taxonomy, distribution, and
ecology.- Canadian Journal of Zoology 71: 665-682.- <b>FC&#038;P
22-2</b>, p. 92, ID=3543^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Porifera,
Spongillidae; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Canada E^During a recent survey of the
freshwater sponges of eastern Canada (from Ontario to Newfoundland). 15
species were recorded, representing approximately 50% of the total
number of species known from North America. Radiospongilla
crateriformis, Spongilla aspinosa, and Trochospongilla horrida are
reported from Canada for the first time. Two problematic species,
Corvospongilla novaeterrae and Spongilla johanseni, are reviewed and
their status is revised. Detailed notes on taxonomy, morphology,
distribution, and ecology are given. New limits of tolerance with
respect to pH, water temperature, and calcium and magnesium
concentrations are established for several species. A taxonomic key to
the freshwater sponges of eastern Canada is presented.^1";
s[2132] = "WATERS D.L., SANDO W.J. (1987).- Corals from the Madison
Group, Williston basin, North Dakota.- Fifth International Williston
Basin Symposium: 83-96.- <b>FC&#038;P 18-1</b>, p. 39,
ID=2267^<b>Topic(s): </b>; corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Dakota,
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Williston Basin^^1";
s[2133] = "WATERS D.L., SANDO W.J. (1987).- Coral zonules: new tools
for petroleum exploration in the Mission Canyon Limestone and Charles
Formation, Williston basin, North Dakota.- Williston basin: Anatomy of
a cratonic oil province [Longman M. W. (ed.)]; Rocky Mountain
Association of Geologists: 193-207.- <b>FC&#038;P 18-1</b>, p. 39,
ID=2268^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy; corals; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>???; <b>Geography:
</b>USA, Dakota, Williston Basin^^1";
s[2134] = "SCHIENER E.J., FLORIS S. (1977).- Coral-bearing material
associated with a TholeiitIc dyke in the Sordlut Valley, Nugssuaq.- Ra
pp. Gronlands geol. Unders. 79: 27-33.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 57,
ID=6301^<b>Topic(s): </b>xenoliths; corals; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography:
</b>Greenland^^1";
s[2135] = "FAGERSTROM J.A. (1977).- The Stromatoporoid genus
Stictostroma Parks 1936: its type species, type specimens and type
locality.- Journal of Paleontology 51: 416-419.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-1</b>,
p. 30, ID=0111^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stroms, Stictostroma; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography:
</b>Canada, Ontario^Because the syntypes of Stromatopora mamillata
Nicholson, the species of Stictostroma, are so poorly preserved, the
most important materials on which the concept of the genus is based are
described by Parks and later workers from 1 1/2 miles E of Gorrie,
Ontario.^1";
s[2136] = "St JEAN J. (1977).- Stromatoporella Nicholson, 1866 (fossil
order Stromatoporoidea): problem of the type-specimen of the type
species, Stromatoporella granulata (Nicholson) 1873.- Bulletin
Zoological Nomenclature . 233-240.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-2</b>, p. 17,
ID=0147^<b>Topic(s): </b>nomenclature; stroms, Stromatoporella;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>Canada, Ontario^The original syntype specimens from
Port Calborne, Ontario, should be suppressed in favor of a specimen
used by Nicholson from the Hamilton Formation at Arkona, Ontario.^1";
s[2137] = "BAYLISS B.G., CARNEY C.K. (2004).- Mapping geologically
significant features in the Brassfield Quarry Park, Fairborn, Ohio.-
Geological Society of America, Abstracts with Programs 36, 3: 10.-
<b>FC&#038;P 33-2</b>, p. 41, ID=1188^<b>Topic(s): </b>geology; stroms;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>???; <b>Geography: </b>USA,
Ohio^A stromatoporoid reef, part of the exhibits in the park, is being
mapped^1";
s[2138] = "HARRISON W.B. (1985).- Lithofacies and depositional
environments of the Burnt Bluff Group in the Michigan basin.- Michigan
Basin Geological Society, Special paper 4 [Ordovician and Silurian
rocks of the Michigan Basin and its Margins; K.R. Cercone &#038; J.M.
Budai (eds)]: 95-108.- <b>FC&#038;P 16-1</b>, p. 76,
ID=6767^<b>Topic(s): </b>carbonates; carbonates, reefs, stroms;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>???; <b>Geography: </b>USA,
Michigan Basin^[stroms and strom-related facies are also included]^1";
s[2139] = "BOURQUE P.A., BOULVAIN F. (1993).- A model for the origin
and petrogenesis of the red stromatactis limestone of Paleozoic
carbonate mounds.- Journal of Sedimentary Petrology 63, 4: 607-619.-
<b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 3, ID=4043^<b>Topic(s): </b>recifs rouges;
Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>problematica; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Silurian Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Canada, Ardennes^From study of
the Devonian &#34;récifs rouges&#34; of Belgium and the Silurian mounds
of the Quebec Appalachians, we propose that deposition of the red
stromatactis limestone facies of Cambrian-Devonian carbonate mounds was
controlled by sponges and that the red color and stromatactis result
from early diagenesis within a few meters below the substrate-water
interface in the deep-marine environment. The common presence of sponge
body fossils, as well as various stages of sponge preservation, ranging
from easily delineated to indiscernible bodies, in the Belgian
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&#34;récifs rouges&#34; support the conclusion that a large part of the red finely crystalline limestone originated from early cementation of sponge communities or spicule-rich organic mats derived from degradation of sponge communities. The role of bacteria and other microbes, although widely advocated as the main primary builders of carbonate mounds, is difficult to assess. Microbial communities may have contributed to mound accretion as primary builders and/or mud producers, but their presence cannot be documented. We suggest that they may have acted as agents for concurrent sponge petrefaction and early cementation (biodiagenesis) during the sulfate-reduction phase under alkaline pH and anoxic conditions. We interpret stromatactis as a spar body that resulted from early marine cementation of a cavity network created by excavation of uncemented material in partly indurated, decaying sponges and spicule-rich organic mats derived from degradation of sponge communities through circulation of interstitial water in the uppermost few meters of the sediments. This cavity network was connected to sea floor and flushed by oxic waters that changed the diagenetic environment from anoxic to oxic, converting amorphous iron sulfide to hematite and giving the facies its red color. Recognition of the dominant role of sponge communities in the construction of red stromatactis limestone mounds of the Cambrian-Devonian time interval has important implications for the geological record. This community was the main deep-water mound-building community during this time, but it is difficult to recognize because of its variable but often poor preservation.^1";
s[2140] = "OEKENTORP K. (1997).- Die tabulate KoraIlen-&#034;Gattung&#034; Emmonsia Milne-Edwards &#038; Haime 1851 - ein Verwirr-Beispiel&#034; palaeontologischer Systematik.- Sonderveroffentlichungen, Geologisches Institut der Universitaet zu Koeln 114 (Festschrift Eugen K. Kempf): 325-357.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-1</b>, p. 84, ID=3827^<b>Topic(s): </b>nomenclature; Tabulata, Emmonsia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>America, Europe^Emmonsia Milne-Edwards &#038; Haime 1851 is a characteristic &#34;genus&#034; of the American Middle Devonian, but also occurs in Europe. During the last 140 years Emmonsia became a perfect example for the difficulties and problems of taxonomic work. This concerns the &#34;genus&#034; and ist typology as well. In the dawn of systematic work the history of the &#34;genus&#034; Emmonsia began with the groping for detailed description. In the following interpretation, new naming and the &#34;mihism&#034; of scientists took care for the rest. The uncertainty concerning the functional significance and taxonomic value of the squamulae - here tabulae, there septa - confused even more. This paper tries to answer this palaeontological law case (International Code for Zoological Nomenclature) by circumstantial evidence and witness.^1";
s[2141] = "KAPP U.S., STEARN C.W. (1975).- Stromatoporoids of the Chazy Group (Middle Ordovician), Lake Champlain, Vermont and New York.- Journal of Paleontology 49, 1: 163-186.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 33, ID=5111^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician M; <b>Geography: </b>USA, New York, Vermont^The limestones of the Chazy Group contain a record of the spread of the mid-Paleozoic reef community dominated by the stromatoporoids. The oldest stromatoporoid in this community, Pseudostylodictyon lamottense (Seely), occurs in the Day Point Formation, the lowest in the group. Just above the base of the succeeding Crown Point Formation three species of Labechia [L. eatoni (Seely), L. cf. L. pustulosa (Safford) and L. prima n.sp.] and one species of Pachystylostroma (P. goodsellense n.sp.) appear. By late Crown Point time the fauna has attained a diversity of nine species including a new species of Labechia (L. valcourensis) and three new species of Pachystylostroma (P. vallum, P. pollicellum, and P. champlainensis). * The first stromatoporoids had denticled laminae and large irregular cysts. This genus (Pseudostyiodictyon) appears to have
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given rise to forms with clearly differentiated laminae and cysts and
superposed denticles (Pachystylostroma) and to forms which combine
cysts and round pillars (Labechia). Solid pillars were formed by the
superposition of denticles and hollow pillars through the superposition
of erupted denticles. However the state of preservation may also
determine whether pillars are expressed as solid rods, hollow tubes or
columns of spar without walls.^1";
s[2142] = "LAUB R.S. (1983).- An annotated list of New York Silurian
corals.- FC&P 12, 1: 4-11.- <b>FC&#038;P 12-1</b>, p. 4,
ID=6171^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy, annotated list of taxa; corals;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian;
<b>Geography: </b>USA, New York^Following is a list of the coral
species known or supposed to occur in the Silurian rocks of New York.
It represents part of a paper discussing the status of New York
Silurian coral biostratigraphy, to be included in the field guides for
the Fourth International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria. The full paper
will include the stratigraphic distributions of each species. This list
is offered here in the hope that it may prove useful to specialists who
do not obtain the field guide. * The name next to each marginal number
is that which seems most correct or useful in light of our current
knowledge of the available specimens. Indented beneath each name are
citations of references to New York Silurian material believed to
pertain to that species. For brevity, only the first page of each
reference, and no indication of illustrations, is given. As indicated,
many of the reports are tentative identifications kindly provided by
William A. Oliver, Jr. (U.S. Geological Survey, Washington, D.C.),
based upon his own as-yet unpublished work. * Where known, the
catalogue numbers of the specimens on which each reference was based
are given following each citation. The prefixes attached to these
catalogue numbers indicate the following repository institutions: *
AMNH American Museum of Natural History, New York, New York; * NYSM New
York State Museum, Albany, New York; * USNM United States National
Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C.; * YPM Peabody Museum of
Natural History, Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut. [introductory
part of a paper]^1";
s[2143] = "AGOSTARO R., WAINES R.H. (1987).- Atypical growth form in
laminar stromatoporoid coenostea, Glasco Member, Rondout Formation
(latest Silurian), Kingston, southeastern New York.- Geological Society
of America Abstracts with Programs 19: 1.- <b>FC&#038;P 16-2</b>, p.
33, ID=2080^<b>Topic(s): </b>growth forms; stroms; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian U;
<b>Geography: </b>USA, New York^^1";
s[2144] = "STOCK C.W. (1979).- Upper Silurian (Pridoli)
Stromatoporoidea of New York.- Bulletins of American Paleontology 76,
308: 289-389.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 53, ID=5838^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian Prid; <b>Geography: </b>USA, New
York^[includes extensive review of environments of the Rondout
Formation; morphology and ecology of stroms is also reviewed; 11
species are described within the genera: Stictostroma (1 new species:
S. pseudoconvictum), Plectostroma, Stromatopora (1 new: S.
eoconcentrica), Parallelostroma (1 new: P. rondoutense) and
Densastroma]^1";
s[2145] = "STOCK C.W. (1983 ).- The Distribution of Stromatoporoids in
the Silurian and Devonian of New York State.- [journal?] 4th
International Symposium Fossil Cnidaria &#47; &#47; Silurian and
Devonian Corals and Stromatoporoids of New York, J.E. Sorauf and W.A.
Oliver 109-114.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 49, ID=0528^<b>Topic(s):
</b>distribution; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian Devonian; <b>Geography:
</b>USA, New York^^1";
s[2146] = "STOCK C.W. (1983).- Fieldguide to North American
Stromatoporoid Collecting Localities Part I: Silurian and Devonian of
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New York.- Department of Geology, University of Nebraska-Lincoln.-
<b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 49, ID=0529^<b>Topic(s): </b>sampling sites,
field guide; stroms, sampling locations; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian Devonian; <b>Geography:
</b>USA, New York^^1";
s[2147] = "SASS D.B., ROCK B.N. (1975).- The genus Plumalina Hall 1858
(Coelenterata) re-examined.- Bulletins of American Paleontology 67,
287: 407-422.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-2</b>, p. 61, ID=5292^<b>Topic(s):
</b>revision; Octocorallia, Plumalina; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Octocorallia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian U; <b>Geography: </b>USA,
New York^Upper Devonian strata in western Steuben County, New York
State, have yielded new fossil material of the genus Plumalina
provisionally assigned herein to the species P. densa Hall 1878. The
specimen occurs with the sponge Clathrospongia? sp. in a thin sandstone
bed virtually devoid of other fauna. The occurrence of macroscopic
surface features, referred to as papillae, are reported from specimens
of P. plumaria Hall and P. densa Hall. The papillae are suggested to be
poorly preserved polyp bases. The history of Plumalina (Octocorallia)
is reviewed and its possible affinities explored.^1";
s[2148] = "OLIVER W.A.jr, SORAUF J.E. (1981).- Rugose coral
biostratigraphy of the Devonian of New York and adjacent areas.-
Devonian biostratigraphy of New York [Oliver W. A. Jr. &#038; Klapper
G. (eds); Subcomission on Devonian stratigraphy; Washington, D.C.]:
97-105.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 38, ID=0462^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biostratigraphy; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>USA, New York^Rugose
corals are of little value for intercontinental correlations but are
useful for correlation within basins or biogeographic provinces. In
Devonian rocks of the northern Appalachian Basin (New York and adjacent
areas), 12 stratigraphically useful rugose coral assemblages are
recognized. These assemblages vary in the degree to which they are
controlled by facies and in the amount of time that they represent
(resolving power), but some are widespread and are more useful
stratigraphically than other fossils for correlations within the basin
or province.^1";
s[2149] = "SORAUF J.E. (2001).- External morphology and paleobiology of
Heliophyllum halli (Zoantharia, Rugosa), from the Middle Devonian
Hamilton Group of New York State.- Journal of Paleontology 75, 1:
24-33.- <b>FC&#038;P 30-2</b>, p. 19, ID=1539^<b>Topic(s):
</b>morphology, biology; Rugosa, Heliophyllum; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M; <b>Geography:
</b>USA, New York^Heliophyllum halli contains variable, mostly solitary
rugose corals. Specimens reported here come from shaly beds of the
Middle Devonian Hamilton Group in New York State. Early recognition of
morphotype variation led James Hall to establish numerous species in
the H. halli group that were later interpreted by John Wells in terms
of varying life history. Life on unstable and/or soft substrates was
facilitated for these corals by talons, root-like structures that
allowed larval settling and post-larval development on hard particles
such as echinoderm or shell debris. Variation in subsequent growth
history is reflected in corallum shape and change in diameter. Straight
growth axes reflect partial burial accompanied by vertical growth,
while growth axis curvature resulted from unequal settling into
substrate or alternatively, life at the surface of substrate, with
sharp bends (geniculations) reflecting major changes in growth
orientation. Decrease in diameter resulted from environmental stress,
with greatest effects on the peripheral portion of the calice. Other
major reactions to increased burial rate (through sinking or increased
sedimentation) are epithecal secretion to form an outer wall for
isolation of itself from surrounding sediment or decrease in polyp size
as shown by terminal shrinking of the corallum diameter, at times
nearly to zero. Yonge&#039;s (1940) summary of observations on living
coral polyps suggests that the living H. halli was nonzooxanthellate,
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with an efficient system of feeding that utilized its multitude of
tentacles without the help of cilia, which thus were able to generate
currents to promote efficient sediment cleansing. Sediment shedding
would also have been aided by polypal distension (swelling) above a
reflexed calical margin.^1";
s[2150] = "OLIVER W.A.jr (2001).- Anomalous occurrence of a colonial
rugose coral (Cnidaria; Anthozoa; Rugosa), in the Devonian Black Shale,
Central New York.- Bulletin Biological Society of Washington 10:
233-241.- <b>FC&#038;P 30-2</b>, p. 17, ID=1561^<b>Topic(s):
</b>ecology; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M; <b>Geography: </b>USA, New York^A hand
sized specimen of a colonial rugose coral, Prismatophyllum foetidum,
new species, was collected from black shale of the Middle Devonian
Union Springs Formation in Onandagan County, New York. The coral could
not have grown in the black, fetid, mud environment indicated by the
shale and it most likely originated in the Seneca Member of the
Onandaga Limestone that uncomformably underlies the Union Springs. If
so, it is only the second specimen of colonial rugosan known from the
Seneca. The new specimen is congeneric, but clearly not conspecific
with the previously known specimen.^1";
s[2151] = "OLIVER W.A.jr, SORAUF J.E. (2002).- The genus Heliophyllum
(Anthozoa, Rugosa) in the Upper Middle Devonian (Givetian) of New
York.- Bulletins of American Paleontology 362: 1-72.- <b>FC&#038;P
31-2</b>, p. 40, ID=1678^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, Heliophyllum;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian
Giv; <b>Geography: </b>USA, New York^Specimens of the genus
Heliophyllum are among the most common components of the upper Middle
Devonian coral fauna (Givetian; Hamilton Group and Tully Limestone) in
New York State. Although these corals are abundant and widespread,
examination of large numbers of specimens indicate that most of them
belong in a single, variable species, H. halli Milne-Edwards and Haime,
including both solitary and colonial forms. This study has resulted in
the recognition of four subspecies of H. halli, the solitary H. halli
halli, and three colonial subspecies, H. halli confluens (Hall), H.
halli bellonense n. subsp., and H. halli joshuense n. subsp. The three
colonial subspecies occur in restricted stratigraphic positions, each
in a coral bed in which it is associated and intergrades with solitary
H. halli halli.Two additional species of Heliophyllum are recognized in
the Hamilton, the small solitary H. cribellum n.sp. and the dendroid
branching H. delicatum Oliver and Sorauf. The former has been found
only in the Centerfield Limestone, lower Ludlowville Formation; the
latter is limited to the lower Deep Run Shale, Moscow
Formation.Heliophyllum halli flourished in muddy but well-oxygenated
parts of the Hamilton sea floor because basal, rootlike structures
(talons) and shape adaptations helped keep the living polyp from being
overwhelmed by the mud. Septal carinae are thought to have helped
anchor the polyps in their calices, perhaps making it easier for them
to remove any sediments that accumulated on the oral
surface.Heliophyllum cribellum is common in the Centerfield Limestone,
which represents a more calcareous, relatively stable sea floor, while
H. delicatum seems to have adapted to a more muddy, subsiding sea floor
by fast upward growth. However, both species were associated with
solitary H. halli halli, a further indication of the great adaptability
of the species. ^1";
s[2152] = "SORAUF J.E., OLIVER W.A.jr (2002).- Heliophyllum, New
York&#039;s classic Devonian coral.- American Paleontologist 10, 4:
3-7.- <b>FC&#038;P 32-1</b>, p. 23, ID=1721^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa,
Heliophyllum; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian Giv; <b>Geography: </b>USA, New York^^1";
s[2153] = "SORAUF J.E. (1987).- Upper Devonian (Frasnian) Rugose Corals
from New York State.- Journal of Paleontology 61, 4: 676-689.-
<b>FC&#038;P 16-2</b>, p. 20, ID=2045^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian
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Fra; <b>Geography: </b>USA, New York^West Falls Group strata (Chemung
facies) of Upper Devonian (Frasnian) age in New York State reflect
sedimentation on a storm dominated sandy shelf. Rugose corals occur in
storm deposited coquinites rich in bioclastic debris and are abundant
locally, although representing only three species, Tabulophyllum
orientale (Stumm), Macgeea ponderosa Stumm, and Disphyllum caespitosum
(Goldfuss). The Tabulophyllum and Macgeea species are both
characterized by large amounts of stereome (biogenic calcite) in the
apical part of the corallite, perhaps useful in stabilizing corallites
in the sediment.^1";
s[2154] = "COEN-AUBERT M. (1987).- Revision d&#039;Heliophyllum halli
Milne-Edwards et Haime, espece-type du genre Heliophyllum Hall in Dana
(Tetracoralliaire devonien).- Bulletin du Museum national
d&#039;histoire naturelle Paris, 4 ser., 9C: 151-80.- <b>FC&#038;P
17-1</b>, p. 21, ID=2120^<b>Topic(s): </b>nomenclature; Rugosa,
Heliophyllum; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian M; <b>Geography: </b>USA, New York^^1";
s[2155] = "OLIVER W.A.jr (1989).- Bowenelasma (Rugose Coral) from the
Emsian and Early Eifelian(?) (Devonian) of New York.- Bulletin U.S.
Geol. Surv., 1860: D1-D6.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 47,
ID=2655^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, Bowenelasma; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Ems Eif?;
<b>Geography: </b>USA, New York^The rugose coral Bowenelasma Scrutton
was originally described from early Eifelian (?) specimens in
northwestern Venezuela. It is here described from New York on the basis
of specimens from the Bois Blanc Formation (early? Emsian) and the
Edgecliff Member of the Onondaga Limestone (early Eifelian(?). The Bois
Blanc Bowenelasma are beautifully silicified, so that morphologic
details of both exterior and interior can be described. Bowenelasma is
limited to the Eastern Americas Realm and to rocks of late Early and
early Middle Devonian age.^1";
s[2156] = "OLIVER W.A.jr (1997).- Origins and relationships of colonial
Heliophyllum in the upper Middle Devonian (Givetian) of New York.-
Boletin de la Real Sociedad Espanola de Historia Natural, Seccion
Geologica 91, 1/4: 053-060.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-2</b>, p. 9,
ID=3671^<b>Topic(s): </b>origins, relationships; Rugosa, Heliophyllum;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian
Giv; <b>Geography: </b>USA, New York^Heliophyllum halli Milne-Edwards
&#038; Haime is common to abundant in many Lower and Middle Devonian
stratigraphic units in New York. Most Heliophyllum are solitary, but
both branching and massive colonies are known. Four
&#034;populations&#034; of colonial Heliophyllum in the Givetian part
of the sequence are distinct, as is a fifth form that occurs through
the section. Each of the colonial forms is interpreted as an
independent derivative of solitary forms of H. halli. The relationships
appear to range from infrasubspecific to specific, and it is suggested
that the complex should be recognized as the Heliophyllum halli species
group.^1";
s[2157] = "OLIVER W.A.jr, SORAUF J.E. (1994).- Branching Heliophyllum
(Devonian Rugose corals) from New York and Ohio.- Journal of
Paleontology 68, 6: 1183-1201.- <b>FC&#038;P 24-1</b>, p. 62,
ID=4477^<b>Topic(s): </b>branching; Rugosa, Heliophyllum;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian;
<b>Geography: </b>USA, New York, Ohio^Solitary species of Heliophyllum
are the most common form of the genus but branching and massive
colonies do occur, especially in Middle Devonian strata of eastern
North America. Heliophyllum delicatum n.sp. offsets laterally and has a
dendroid, broad bushy growth form. The species is known only from
western and west-central New York and appears to be limited to the
lower part of the Deep Run Shale Member of the Moscow Formation (middle
Givetian); specimens are common within this restricted geographic and
stratigraphic range. The skeleton of H. delicatum was poorly designed
for the common coral environments of the Devonian, but seems to have
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been well adapted to muddy, carbonate-poor conditions where its thin
skeletal elements required less calcium carbonate and its unsupported
branches were not subject to vigorous water movement. Heliophyllum
stewarti n.sp. is based on a single specimen from the Tenmile Creek
Dolomite (middle Givetian) in northwestern Ohio. The colony is
phaceloid but each branch is an astreoid cluster without walls between
individual corallites. In addition, the apparent protocorallite is
turbinate with a larger diameter than any of the ceratoid offsets
although offset lengths are several times that of the protocorallite.^1";
s[2158] = "OLIVER W.A.jr (1974).- Classification and new genera of
noncystimorph colonial rugose corals from the Onesquethaw Stage in New
York and adjacent areas.- J. Res. U.S. Geol. Surv. 1974, 2, 2:
165-174.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 36, ID=5125^<b>Topic(s):
</b>colonial, new taxa; Rugosa colonial; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>USA, New
York^A proposed classification is outlined for 59 species of colonial
rugose corals in 10 genera belonging to the families Stauriidae,
Craspedophyllidae (including Cylindrophyllinae new subfamily and
Craspedophyllinae), Disphyllidae?, and Zaphrentidae, from the
Onesquethaw and lower Cazenovia Stages in New York and adjacent areas.
These corals are described or redescribed in another report now in
press. Three new genera, Asterobillingsa, Grewgiphyllum, and
Cyathocylindrium, are described in this report.^1";
s[2159] = "OLIVER W.A.jr (1976).- Noncystimorph colonial rugose corals
of the Onesquethaw and Lower Cazenovia Stages (Lower and Middle
Devonian) in New York and adjacent areas.- US Geol. Surv. Prof. pap.
869: 1-156.- <b>FC&#038;P 5-2</b>, p. 7, ID=5409^<b>Topic(s):
</b>colonial, new taxa; Rugosa colonial; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L M; <b>Geography: </b>USA, New
York^Systematic palaeontology of 39 noncystimorph rugose corals,
including the description of 8 new species, with comments on colonial
variation and an account of their biostratigraphy and
palaeobiogeography.^1";
s[2160] = "SORAUF J.E., OLIVER W.A.jr (1976).- Septal carinae and
microstructure in Middle Devonian Heliophyllum (Rugosa) from New York
State.- Journal of Paleontology 50: 331-343.- <b>FC&#038;P 5-2</b>, p.
7, ID=5414^<b>Topic(s): </b>structures, microstructures; Rugosa,
Heliophyllum; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian M; <b>Geography: </b>USA, New York^Three kinds of septal
carinae are recognised in Heliophyllum. The simplest form is
stratigraphically oldest. The distribution of carinal type in different
but possibly conspecific growth forms suggests that it is genetically
rather than environmentally controlled.^1";
s[2161] = "SORAUF J.E. (1977).- Occurrence of abundant Pachyphyllum
from Upper Devonian (Frasnian) rocks of New York State.- Journal of
Paleontology 51: 871-872.- <b>FC&#038;P 7-2</b>, p. 21,
ID=5638^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, Phillipsastreidae; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fra; <b>Geography:
</b>USA, New York^[additional material from the horizon which yielded
Pachyphyllum vagabundum]^1";
s[2162] = "SORAUF J.E. (1978).- Upper Devonian Pachyphyllum (Rugose
coral) from New York State.- Journal of Paleontology 52, 4: 818-829.-
<b>FC&#038;P 8-2</b>, p. 39, ID=5713^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa,
Phillipsastreidae; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fra; <b>Geography: </b>USA, New York^The
Upper Devonian rugose coral Pachyphyllum is abundant in one outcrop of
shallow water sandstones of the West Falls Group (Frasnian) of south
central New York. The fauna consists largely of Pachyphyllum woodmani,
including the form typical of Iowa. P. woodmani woodmani n. subsp., and
another, P. woodmani avocaensis n. subsp. The Iowa species P.
crassicostatum is also common in this new fauna from the eastern United
States.^1";
s[2163] = "STOCK C.W., BURRY-STOCK J.A. (2001).- A multivariate
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analysis of two contemporaneous species of the stromatoporoid
Habrostroma from the Lower Devonian of New York.- Bulletin of the
Tohoku University Museum 1 [Proceedings of the 8th International
Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and Porifera]: 279-284.- <b>FC&#038;P
30-2</b>, p. 33, ID=1601^<b>Topic(s): </b>morphometry, multivariate
analysis; stroms, morphometry; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L; <b>Geography:
</b>USA, New York^Two species of Habrostroma dominate the
stromatoporoid fauna of the Manlius and Coeymans Formations (Lower
Devonian, Lochkovian) of New York. In the past, Stock has discriminated
between these two species on the basis of localized, cystlike
microlaminae within the skeleton. Those with more than 37% of the
skeleton containing the cystlike microlaminae were placed in
Habrostroma microporum, whereas those with less than 34% of the
skeleton containing the cystlike microlaminae were placed in H.
centrotum. All other skeletal structures typically used in
stromatoporoid species identification failed to yield consistent
differences among species examined. However, Stock was uncomfortable
with this classification, so a statistical analysis was carried out to
confirm the earlier decisions. Measurements of nine morphologies from
103 specimens of Habrostroma were subjected to a hierarchical cluster
analysis. Using the average linkage between groups, two distinct
clusters were revealed. Group assignments made from the cluster
analysis were saved and entered into a canonical discriminant analysis
along with the nine morphological variables. An overall Wilk&#39;s
lambda was calculated, and is statistical significant at alpha <.001.
The hit rate for classifying group one was 95.5%, while that of group
two was 98%, and the total hit rate was 97.09%. The morphological
variable contributing the most to the classification of the two groups
was the percentage of the skeleton occupied by cystlike microlaminae,
the criterion regarded most important in Stock&#39;s earlier studies;
the second-best classifier was laminar thickness. Both morphological
variables were statistical significant at alpha=.01. The statistics
confirm that there are two species, H. centrotum, and H. consimile.^1";
s[2164] = "STOCK C.W. (1988).- Lower Devonian (Gedinnian)
Stromatoporoidea of New York: redescription of the type species of
Girty (1895).- Journal of Paleontology 62: 8-21.- <b>FC&#038;P
17-1</b>, p. 42, ID=2168^<b>Topic(s): </b>revision, Girty collection;
stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L; <b>Geography: </b>USA, New York^The
following species are described in detail and illustrated:
Anostylostroma jewetti, Parallelostroma foveolatum, ?Parallelostroma
centrotum, ?Parallelostroma microporum.^1";
s[2165] = "STOCK C.W. (1991).- Lower Devonian (Lochkovian)
stromatoporoids from the Manlius Formation of New York.- Journal of
Paleontology 65: 897-911.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-1.1</b>, p. 60,
ID=3278^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Lochk; <b>Geography:
</b>USA, New York^The fauna is dominated by Habrostroma microporum and
H. centrotum. Present in lesser numbers are: Intexodictvon manliusense
n.sp., Plectostroma micum, Actinostromella vaiverense, Densastroma
pexisum, Habrostroma cf. H. centrotum and Parallelostroma sp. The
assemblage displays both Silurian and Devonian affinities.^1";
s[2166] = "STOCK C.W. (1997).- Lower Devonian (Lochkovian)
Stromatoporoidea from the Coeymans Formation of central New York.-
Journal of Paleontology 71, 4: 539-553.http:&#47;&#47;
www.jstor.org/pss/1306575.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-2</b>, p. 82,
ID=3772^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L; <b>Geography:
</b>USA, New York^Stromatoporoids are found in the Daysville and
Deansboro members of the Coeymans Formation in central New York where
they are common to rare. The most common species present are
Habrostroma centrotum (Girty), and H. microporum (Girty). Present in
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lesser numbers are Parallelostroma foveolatum (Girty), Atopostroma sp.
1, A. sp. 2, Coenostroma cf. C. monticuliferum (Winchell), Coenostroma
sp., Habrostroma cf. H. centrotum (Girty), and Coenostelodictyon cf. C.
krekovi (Yavorsky). Although previously reported from the Coeymans,
Coenostelodictyon jewetti (Girty) was not found. Species
identifications were based on qualitative traditional methods,
supplemented by statistics. The assemblage bears affinities with
Lochkovian faunas in Virginia and the Canadian Arctic.^1";
s[2167] = "BRETT C.E., COTTRELL J.F. (1982).- Substrate specificity in
the Devonian tabulate coral Pleurodictyum.- Lethaia 15: 247-262.-
<b>FC&#038;P 12-1</b>, p. 39, ID=1919^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology;
Tabulata, Pleurodictyum; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M; <b>Geography: </b>USA, New York^The
tabulate coral Pleurodictyum americanum Roemer has been cited as an
example of a host-specific organism occurring exclusively on the shells
of gastropods, particularly Palaeozygopleura hamiltoniae (Hall).
Examination of over 1600 specimens of P. americanum from the Middle
Devonian Hamilton Group of western New York reveals additional
complexities which require reinterpretation. While substrate
selectivity for Palaeozygopleura shells is evident in all 42
subsamples, a variety of other substrates were also utilized by
Pleurodictyum including corals, brachiopods, other molluscs and
pebbles. Recent scleractinian corals inhabitating soft bottoms show
similar substrate preference, selecting for the tubes of live
serpulids, or gastropod shells (invariably with a secondary sipunculid
host), but also occasionally settling on unoccupied shells or pebbles.
Shell surfaces of P. hamiltoniae, preserved as external molds on the
Pleurodiatywn epitheca, exhibit encrustations by worm tubes and
bryozoans as well as borings and mechanical shell damage, suggesting
that these were not the shells of live gastropods. However, the
invariant aperture-downward orientation and the high degree of
selectivity of P. americanum strongly suggests that the shells were
occupied by secondary hosts. ^1";
s[2168] = "SCHONE B.R., DUNCA E., FIEBIG J., PFEIFFER M. (2005).-
Mutvei&#039;s solution: an ideal agent for resolving microgrowth
structures of biogenic carbonates.- Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology,
Palaeoecology 228, 1-2: 149-166.- <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 24,
ID=7252^<b>Topic(s): </b>carbonates biogenic; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Accretionary hard parts of
many organisms provide excellent archives of past climate and
environmental conditions or life history traits. Variable growth rates
function as environmental and physiological proxies, and growth
increments as calendars. Recognition of growth structures is thus a
prime necessity for sclerochronological studies. Here we present a new,
handy, easy-to-use and time-efficient technique that resolves annual
and sub-annual growth structures in skeletons of a wide range of
different organisms. Mutvei&#039;s solution simultaneously etches
biogenic carbonates and calcium phosphates, fixates the soluble and
insoluble organic matrices and fibers, and stains mucopolysaccharides.
It produces a filigreed three-dimensional relief of etch-resistant
ridges (growth lines) and etched depressions (growth increments) and
stains skeletal growth structures in shadings of blue. Growth lines
stand out as crisp, darker-blue stained lines. Reflected optical light
microscopy (axial and oblique illumination) and scanning electron
microscopy can be used to analyze the microgrowth structures. We
demonstrate the use of the technique on hard tissues of various marine
and freshwater bivalves, a coral, a sclerosponge, a barnacle,
gastropods, a cephalopod, a fish otolith and a whale&#039;s ear bone.
This technique may be of interest for paleoclimatologists, geochemists
and biologists. It can significantly expand the use of biogenic hard
parts as environmental and physiological indicators because it reveals
microgrowth structures of biogenic skeletons that potentially form on a
periodic basis and thus function as calendars.^1";
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s[2169] = "LAFUSTE G. (1989).- Microstructure de Thamnoptychia limbata
(Eaton, 1932), Tabulata, Dévonien, Etat de New-York.- Geobios 21, 4:
515-521.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 28, ID=6783^<b>Topic(s):
</b>microstructures, new taxa; Tabulata Thamnoptychia; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography:
</b>USA, New York^The wall of Thamnoptychia consists of a granular
median lamina flanked by thick margins of cupular microlamellae in
which are inserted fibrous spines. Ramose Tabulate Corals, with a
considerable peripheral microlamellar thickening, are here united in
the family Thamnoptychiidae nov. This name substitutes Dendroporidae De
Fromentel 1861, since Dendropora owns a microstructure which differs it
from all other Tabulate Corals. [original abstract]^1";
s[2170] = "OLIVER W.A.jr, HECHT W.S. (1994).- Well-preserved favositid
corals in the Oriskany Sands (Lower Devonian) of New York.- Bulletin
New York State Museum 481: 265-287.- <b>FC&#038;P 24-1</b>, p. 66,
ID=4485^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology; Tabulata, Favositida; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L; <b>Geography:
</b>USA, New York^Corals are rare in quartz sandstones of any age, and
are particularly rare in the medium - to coarse grained quartz
sandstone facies of Pragian age in the Appalachians. The occurrence of
well-preserved specimens of Favosites (&#34;Emmonsia&#34;) spp. in the
Oriskany Sandstone in a local area of central New York provides the
opportunity to re-analyze the Oriskany depositional environment and
comment on the meaning of &#34;Emmonsia&#34; The preservation and
details of occurrence of the corals suggest that they essentially grew
where found. They were moved and, in many cases, overturned, but lived
in the turbulent, nearshore depositional environment of the sandstone.
It is concluded herein that &#34;Emmonsia&#34; is a morphologic stage
in the development of many lineages of Favosites. However, the
near-restriction of the morphology to the biogeographic Eastern
Americas Realm indicates a more complex history. Either Eastern
American and Old World Favosites were genetically different, or
intrinsic or extrinsic factors caused the &#34;Emmonsia&#34; morphology
to be preferentially expressed in the American biogeographic area.
Favosites (&#34;Emmonsia&#34;) alternata n.sp. with two morphologic
variants (forms A and B) and F. (&#34;E.&#34;) congesta n.sp. are
described.^1";
s[2171] = "RIGBY J.K. (1994).- Well-preserved specimens of the sponges
Gondekia (Heteractinida) and Pseudohydnoceras (Hexactinellida), Middle
Devonian of New York State.- Journal of Paleontology 68, 4: 727-734.-
<b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>, p. 61, ID=4418^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy;
Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian
M; <b>Geography: </b>USA, New York^Part and counterpart of a
well-preserved specimen of Gondekia landfer (Reimann 1945a), and a
well-preserved specimen of Pseudohydnoceras erraticum Reimann 1935, are
described from the Wanakah Member of the Middle Devonian, Givetian,
Ludlowville Formation, of western New York State. The specimen of
Gondekia is only the second articulated specimen known and is more
complete than the holotype. It has an intact skeleton of felted
sexiradiates of three orders of spicules; the largest has rays
approximately 2mm long. The specimen of Pseudohydnoceras has preserved
hexactine-based spicules in a dictyid skeleton, described for the
species for the first time.^1";
s[2172] = "ISAACSON P.E., CURRAN A.A. (1979 ).- Anatomy of Early
Devonian carbonate buildups, central New York.- Geological Society of
America, Abstracts with Programs 11: 17.- <b>FC&#038;P 8-1</b>, p. 49,
ID=0206^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L; <b>Geography: </b>USA, New
York^Stromatoporoids are important elements of these reefs.^1";
s[2173] = "STANLEY G.D.jr, FLOWER R.H. (1977).- Zaphrentis cf tabulata
Hall, Howell 1942 is not a coral.- FC&P 6, 1: 16.- <b>FC&#038;P
6-1</b>, p. 16, ID=5490^<b>Topic(s): </b>misidentified coral; false
rugosan; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Ems;
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<b>Geography: </b>USA, New York^Fossils presumed to be rugose corals of the genus Zaphrentis have been reexamined and are found instead to be small orthoconic cephalopods of the family Lamellorthoceratidae Teichert 1961. * These fossils are from the Devonian Esopus Formation of Emsian age in southern New York State. They were identified as corals by E.C. Stumm in a publication by Howell (1942) dealing with fossils from the Esopus. [ ] The group of cephalopods belonging to the Lamellorthoceratidae is restricted to the Devonian (Siegenian-Couvinian) and has also been reported from France, Germany, the Ural Mountains, Turkey, and North Africa. [first and last fragments of a short note]^1";
s[2174] = "RICCARDI A., REISWIG H.M. (1991).- Spongilla heteroscleriferа Smith 1918 is an interspecific freshwater sponge mixture (Porifera, Spongillidae).- Canadian Journal of Zoology 70: 352-354.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>, p. 92, ID=3542^<b>Topic(s): </b>classification; Porifera, Spongillidae; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>USA, New York^A freshwater sponge classified as Spongilla heteroscleriferа Smith 1918 and reported only from Oneida Lake, New York, was considered to be an endangered species. Examination of the holotype specimen reveals that it is actually an interspecific mixture of two widely distributed sponges, Ephydatia muelleri (Lieberkuehn) and Eunapius fragilis (Leidy). Spongilla heteroscleriferа is therefore a junior synonym, in part, of both of these distinct species. Similar erroneous taxonomic interpretations of species mixtures have been documented and illustrate the importance of recognizing the possibility of species mixing when identifying freshwater sponge taxa.^1";
s[2175] = "NELSON S.J. (1975).- Paleontological field guides, northern Canada and Alaska.- Canadian Petroleum Geology Bull. 23, 3: pp?.- <b>FC&#038;P 5-2</b>, p. 9, ID=5430^<b>Topic(s): </b>; paleontology; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic; <b>Geography: </b>Canada N, USA Alaska^Includes discussion of corals considered most useful as field guides to stratigraphic position in Paleozoic rocks.^1";
s[2176] = "STOCK C.W., BENSON D.J. (1983).- Comparison of Fossil Assemblages in Middle Ordovician Bioherms in Alabama with Ordovician carbonate Buildups in North America and Scandinavia.- Geological Society of America, Abstracts with Programs 15: 113.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 49, ID=0530^<b>Topic(s): </b>biocoenoses; biocoenoses; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician M; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Alabama, Alaska^^1";
s[2177] = "SANDO W.J. (1975).- Mississippian (Lower Carboniferous) coral faunas of the western conterminous United States.- Drevniye Cnidaria [B.S. Sokolov (ed.)], 2: 78-84.- <b>FC&#038;P 5-1</b>, p. 30, ID=5366^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy; coral faunas; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>USA W^[synopsis of stratigraphic distribution, paleogeography, and zonation of coral genera]^1";
s[2178] = "SANDO W.J. (1981).- The paleoecology of Mississippian corals in the western conterminous United States.- Acta Palaeontologica Polonica 25, 3-4: 619-631.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-2</b>, p. 72, ID=6092^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology; corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>USA W^^1";
s[2179] = "SANDBERG C.A., GUTSCHICK R.C., PETERSEN M.S., POOLE F.G., ZIEGLER W. (1991).- Evidence for deep-water deposition within Deseret starved basin in eastern part of mid-Mississippian Antler foreland trough.- SEPM, Pacific Section 67 [J.D. Cooper &#038; C.H. Stevens (eds): Paleozoic paleogeography of the western United States-II]: 419-424. [field trip guidebook] - <b>FC&#038;P 21-1.1</b>, p. 48, ID=6812^<b>Topic(s): </b>geology; geology; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>USA W^^1";
s[2180] = "FEDOROWSKI J., BAMBER E.W., STEVENS C.H. (2007).- Lower
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Permian Colonial Rugose Corals, Western and Northwestern Pangaea:
Taxonomy and Distribution.- NRC Research Press, Ottawa, Canada, 231 pp.
ISBN 0-660-19664-6.- <b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p. 51, ID=2336^<b>Topic(s):
</b>distribution; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian L; <b>Geography: </b>Pangea W &#47; NW^The
Pangaean landmass separated Cisuralian (Early Permian) colonial rugose
coral faunas into the Tethyan Realm, characterized by the exclusive
development of Kepingophyllidae Wu and Zhou, 1982, and Waagenophyllidae
Wang, 1950, and the Cordilleran-Arctic-Uralian (CAU) Realm,
characterized by Durhaminidae Minato and Kato, 1965, and Kleopatrinidae
fam. nov. Both realms also contain Lithostrotionidae d&#039;Orbigny,
1852, and Petalaxidae Fomichev, 1953. Within the four families in the
CAU Realm we recognize 20 genera, of which four are new (Sandolasma,
Cordillerastraea, Iskutella, and Shastalasma), and 156 species, of
which 14 are new (Sandolasma elegans, S.? cooperi, S. stonei,
Pararachnastraea lyallensis, P. wilsoni, Cordillerastraea complexa,
Iskutella gunningi, I. stikinensis, Heintzella borealis,
Protowentzelella columellata, Kleopatrina grinnellensis, Permastraea
buttensis, Tschussovskenia dilata, and Lytvophyllum sustutense).
Twenty-three previously described corals are unassigned because of
insufficient data. [first part of extensive summary]^1";
s[2181] = "STEVENS C.H. (2009).- New occurrences of Permian corals from
the McCloud Belt in western North America.- Palaeontologia Electronica
12, 2: 6A: 16./palaeo-electronica.org/2009_2/175/index.html.-
<b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 66, ID=6462^<b>Topic(s): </b>new records;
Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Permian; <b>Geography: </b>USA W^Previously unreported Permian
rugose corals from several terranes considered part of the McCloud Belt
are herein described and figured. These include two species from the
Eastern Klamath terrane, one of which is described as new; four species
from the Central Belt of the Northern Sierra Nevada, with two
additional species thought to have been derived from that terrane; four
species from the Bilk Creek terrane; and two species from the Harper
Ranch subterrane of the Quesnel terrane, one of which is described as
new. * Permian species of Lytvophyllum? and Cystolonsdaleia are now
reported from almost all parts of the dispersed McCloud Belt, and
Heterocaninia? is now known from the Bilk Creek terrane in addition to
the Eastern Klamath terrane. These newly reported occurrences
strengthen the interpretation that these terranes were closely
associated during Early Permian time. None of these genera, however,
occur anywhere along the Pangaean margin of North America. *
Conversely, Protowentzelella and Tschussovskenia, which are abundantly
represented in Lower Permian rocks all along the western and northern
margins of cratonal North America, are rare in rocks of the McCloud
Belt. These faunal differences suggest that the terranes of the McCloud
Belt lay far out in the Paleopacific Ocean, far west of cratonal North
America during the Early Permian so that faunal exchange was minimal.^1";
s[2182] = "STEVENS C.H. (2010).- New Early Permian colonial rugose
corals from the central Cordilleran miogeocline, USA.- Journal of
Paleontology 84, 3: 529-537.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 68,
ID=6464^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian L; <b>Geography:
</b>USA W^Five new species of Early Permian (late Sakmarian to
Kungurian) colonial corals from eastern Nevada and southeastern
California, one assigned to a new genus, are described and illustrated.
These include Heintzella playfordi n.sp. from the Arcturus Formation in
Nevada and the Darwin Canyon Formation in California,
Paraheritschioides fergusonensis n.sp. from the Ferguson Mountain and
Bird Spring formations in Nevada, and Wendoverella arca n.gen. and
n.sp., Permastraea nevadensis n.sp., and Pararachnastraea moormanensis
n.sp. from the Pequop Formation in eastern Nevada. These new taxa are
distinct from all previously described species, but most are related to
other species in the North American miogeocline. Wendoverella arca
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n.sp., however, is unlike any other species described from North
America but is quite similar to a Russian species, indicating faunal
communication between the Ural Mountains and the Cordilleran
miogeocline at least into Artinskian time. [original abstract]^1";
s[2183] = "STEVENS C.H., BELASKY P. (2010).- Nature of Permian faunas
in western North America: A key to the understanding of the history of
allochthonous terranes.- Geomorphology and Plate Tectonics [R.B. Catlin
(ed.)]: 275-310; Nova Science Publishers, Inc. ISBN 9781607410034.-
<b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 68, ID=6465^<b>Topic(s): </b>geology,
biogeography; geology, Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian; <b>Geography: </b>America N W^^1";
s[2184] = "STEVENS C.H. (2010).- Distribution of three key Early
Permian fossil groups in western USA and northern Mexico and their
relevance to interpretation of paleotectonic features along the
southwestern margin of Laurentia.- Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology,
Palaeoecology 288, 1-4: 103-107.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 67,
ID=6463^<b>Topic(s): </b>geography; Rugosa, forams; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria Foraminifera; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian L;
<b>Geography: </b>USA W^Three species groups, including two groups of
corals and one of fusulinids, delineate the zone of favorable marine
environments for these animals along the shelves bordering southwestern
Laurentia during the Cisuralian (Early Permian). The three species
groups are: the coral Protowentzelella group of late Asselian to early
Sakmarian age, the fusulinid Eoparafusulina linearis group of late
Sakmarian age, and the coral Pararachnastraea illipahensis group of
late Artinskian to Kungurian age. Occurrences of these three species
groups clearly outline most of the major paleotectonic features that
were present along the southwestern margin of the Laurentian shelf at
that time. The paucity of data in Mexico, however, leaves open the
question of large-scale displacement on the Mojave-Sonora megashear, a
feature proposed to cut across northern Mexico and southwestern USA,
although the data presented here could be construed to suggest lack of
significant displacement in post-Pennsylvanian time.^1";
s[2185] = "STEVENS C.H. (1991).- Permian paleogeography of the western
United States.- SEPM, Pacific Section 67 [J.D. Cooper &#038; C.H.
Stevens (eds): Paleozoic paleogeography of the western United
States-II]: 149-166. [field trip guidebook] - <b>FC&#038;P 21-1.1</b>,
p. 48, ID=6813^<b>Topic(s): </b>paleogeography; paleogeography;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian; <b>Geography:
</b>USA W^^1";
s[2186] = "SENOWBARI-DARYAN B., STANLEY G.D.jr (2009).- Taxonomic
affinities and paleogeography of Stromatomorpha Smith, a distinctive
Upper Triassic reef-adapted demosponge.- Journal of Paleontology 83, 5:
783-793.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 40, ID=6409^<b>Topic(s):
</b>systematics; Porifera Demospongiae; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Demospongiae; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic Nor; <b>Geography: </b>USA
W^Stromatomorpha californica Smith is a massive, calcified, tropical to
subtropical organism of the Late Triassic that produced small
biostromes and contributed in building some reefs. It comes from the
displaced terranes of Cordilleran North America (Eastern Klamath
terrane, Alexander terrane, and Wrangellia). This shallow-water
organism formed small laminar masses and sometimes patch reefs. It was
first referred to the order Spongiomorphidae but was considered to be a
coral. Other affinities that have been proposed include hydrozoan,
stomatoporoid, sclerosponge, and chambered sponge. Part of the problem
was diagenesis that resulted in dissolution of the siliceous spicules
and/or replaced them with calcite. Well-preserved dendroclone spicules
found during study of newly discovered specimens necessitate an
assignment of Stromatomorpha californica to the demosponge order
Orchocladina Rauff. Restudy of examples from the Northern Calcareous
Alps extends the distribution of this species to the Tethys, where it
was an important secondary framework builder in Upper Triassic
(Norian-Rhaetian) reef complexes. Revisions of Stromatomorpha
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    californica produce much wider pantropical distribution, mirroring
    paleogeographic patterns revealed for other tropical Triassic taxa.
    Review of Liassic material from the Jurassic of Morocco, previously
    assigned to Stromatomorpha californica Smith var. columnaris Le Maitre,
    cannot be sustained. Species previously included in Stromatomorpha are:
    S. stylifera Frech (type species, Rhaetian), S. actinostromoides Boiko
    (Norian), S. californica Smith (Norian), S. oncescui Balters
    (Ladinian-Carnian), S. pamirica Boiko (Norian), S. rhaetica Kuhn
    (Rhaetian), S. stromatoporoides Frech, and S. tenuiramosa Boiko
    (Norian). Stromatomorpha rhaetica Kuhn described from the Rhaetian of
    Vorarlberg, Austria shows no major difference from S. californica. An
    example described as S. oncescui Balters from the Ladinian-Carnian of
    the Rarau Mountains, Romania, is very similar to S. californica in
    exhibiting similar spicule types. However, because of the greater
    distance between individual pillars, horizontal layers, and the older
    age, S. oncescui is retained as a separate species. The net-like and
    regular skeleton of Spongiomorpha sanpozanensis Yabe and Sugiyama, from
    the Upper Triassic of Sambosan (Tosa, Japan), suggests a closer
    alliance with Stromatomorpha, and this taxon possibly could be the same
    as S. californica.^1";
s[2187] = "PALMER A.R., ROZANOV A.Yu. (1976).- Archaeocyatha from New
    Jersey: evidence for an intra-Cambrian unconformity in the
    north-central Appalachians.- Geology 4: 773-774.- <b>FC&#038;P 7-1</b>,
    p. 18, ID=5571^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Archaeocyatha; <b>Systematics:
    </b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian;
    <b>Geography: </b>USA, Appalachians^^1";
s[2188] = "JAMES N.P., DEBRENNE F. (1980).- First Regular Archaeocyaths
    from the northern Appalachian Forteau Formation, western Newfoundland.-
    Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences 17, 12: 1609-1615.- <b>FC&#038;P
    10-1</b>, p. 60, ID=6025^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Archaeocyatha;
    <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy:
    </b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography: </b>Canada, Newfoundland^^1";
s[2189] = "DEBRENNE F., JAMES N.P. (1981).- Reef-associated
    archaeocyathans from the Lower Cambrian of Labrador and Newfoundland.-
    Palaeontology 24, 2: 343-378.- <b>FC&#038;P 11-1</b>, p. 55,
    ID=6119^<b>Topic(s): </b>systematics, ecology, biogeography;
    Archaeocyatha; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha;
    <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography: </b>Canada,
    Newfoundland^^1";
s[2190] = "KOBLUK D.L. (1985).- Biota preserved within cavities in
    Cambrian Epiphyton mounds, Upper Shady Dolomite, southwestern
    Virginia.- Journal of Paleontology 59, 5: 1158-1172.- <b>FC&#038;P
    14-2</b>, p. 18_1, ID=6697^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, cryptic biota;
    cavity dwellers; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian;
    <b>Geography: </b>USA, Virginia^Microcavities within allochthonous
    Cambrian Epiphyton algal mounds in the upper Shady Dolomite (Shady
    Formation) of southwestern Virginia contain a preserved coelobiontic
    (cavity-dwelling) biota of probable late Early Cambrian age. The
    microcavities (range from 0.3mm to 15.0mm across (mean, 2.0mm) and are
    constructed by overgrowth of Epiphyton fronds. Epiphyton dominates the
    coelobiontic biota, although other algae occur on the cavity roof and
    walls, including spherical micro-algae (?), crust-forming Girvanella
    and Cavifera, a probable endolithic alga found only in the fringe
    cements within microcavities. Globular Foraminifera (?) or
    foraminifer-like microorganisms, possible brachiopods, and cylindrical
    borings also occur on or in the roofs and walls. [first part of an
    extensive abstract]^1";
s[2191] = "COPELAND M.J., BOLTON T.E. (1977).- Additional
    paleontological observations bearing on the age of the Lourdes
    Formation (Ordovician), Port-au-Port Peninsula, western Newfoundland.-
    Geological Survey of Canada Paper 77-113B: 1-13.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-2</b>,
    p. 17, ID=0139^<b>Topic(s): </b>stratigraphy; stroms; <b>Systematics:
    </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician;
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<b>Geography: </b>Canada, Newfoundland^[mentions and illustrates but
does not describe Labechia sp.]^1";
s[2192] = "KAPP U.S. (1974).- Mode of growth of middle Chazyan
(Ordovician) stromatoporoids, Vermont.- Journal of Paleontology 48, 6:
1235-1240.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 46, ID=5177^<b>Topic(s):
</b>growth mode; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician M; <b>Geography:
</b>USA, Vermont^^1";
s[2193] = "MEHRTENS C., CUFFEY R.J. (2003).- Paleoecology of the Day
Point Formation (lower Chazy Group, Middle-Upper Ordovician) and its
bryozoan reef mounds, northwest Vermont and adjacent New York.-
Northeastern Geology and Environmental Sciences 25, 4: 313-329.-
<b>FC&#038;P 33-1</b>, p. 94, ID=7240^<b>Topic(s): </b>bryozoan mounds;
reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Bryozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician U;
<b>Geography: </b>USA, Vermont^The stratigraphy of the Day Point
Formation (Middle-Upper Ordovician Chazy Group) is complex, and shows
lateral changes in lithology that produce sequences that are unique at
different localities around the Champlain Valley. This unit contains
bryozoan mounds or reefs built by Batostoma and Champlainopora species.
In the lower portion of the formation, the bryozoan mounds and
non-mound layers are often found on top of quartzose sand beds, or
within the sand. In contrast, no sand is found in the upper Day Point,
yet the bryozoan mounds also flourish. The Day Point Formation bryozoan
reefs, especially the one exposed on Garden Island, NY are the
geologically oldest in North America. They were built mostly by
encrusting Batostoma chazyensis and branching Champlainopora
chazyensis, in differing vertical and lateral relationships, that had
frame-building, sediment-binding, and sediment-forming roles. Nine
additional bryozoan species which are taxonomically updated herein,
functioned as minor accessories in the sedimentology of these
build-ups. Six lithofacies that represent various lagoonal, bar &#47;
shoal, and subtidal environments are recognized in the Day Point. These
include: (1) highly bioturbated sandstone with symmetrical and
bifurcating ripples; (2) bioturbated, brachiopod-rich wackestone; (3)
planar crossbedded, interlayered sandstone and sandy packstone; (4)
interlayered sandstone and shale grading into sand and limestone
layers; (5) grainstone, which at some localities, contains bryozoan
mounds, and at other localities, thin non-mound sheet-like layers, and
planar-laminated and cross-bedded packstone; (6 ) fine-grained
calcareous sandstone with planar and herringbone cross-bedding, which
in places contains small bryozoan mounds. This study has revealed more
laterally discontinuous sand units in the lower portion of the Day
Point Formation than noted by previous studies. There are repeated
sequences of sandstone units succeeded by deeper water (subtidal, open
shelf) carbonates in the Day Point, which we interpret to be a series
of transgressive cycles. We hypothesize that sedimentation of the sand
stopped as a result of a rise in sea level within each cycle. The
deeper water induced the accumulation of carbonate sediments, causing
the water depth to decrease and allowed sand to accumulate again.
Hydraulic variations may explain both the lithologic sequences and the
faunal relationships observed in mounds within the Day Point Formation.
The Day Point mounds are significantly different from Middle Ordovician
bryozoan reefs described elsewhere in the Appalachians. They are older,
contain a less diverse bryozoan fauna, and are smaller than bryozoan
reefs in the Holston, Rockdell, and Carters Limestones. They are more
similar in structure and composition to Middle Ordovician bryozoan
mounds in Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Oklahoma, and indeed also
resemble living Bahamian bryozoan reefs. [original abstract]^1";
s[2194] = "PAQUETTE J., STEARN C.W., KLAPPA C.F. (1983).- An Enigmatic
Fossil of Sponge Affinities from Middle Ordovician Rocks of Western
Newfoundland.- Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences .: 1501-1512.-
<b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 48, ID=0525^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Spongiomorpha;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician M;
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<b>Geography: </b>Canada, Newfoundland^The organism has a skeleton
formed of spherules. It is compared with modern sclerosponges.^1";
s[2195] = "TOBIN K.J., WALKER K.R. (1998).- Diagenetic calcite from the
Chazy Group (Vermont): an example of aragonite alteration in a
greenhouse ocean.- Sedimentary Geology 121: 277-288.- <b>FC&#038;P
28-1</b>, p. 55, ID=3998^<b>Topic(s): </b>diagenesis; diagenesis,
calcite; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician M;
<b>Geography: </b>USA, Vermont^Marine diagenetic calcite with both a
calcitic (low-to-intermediate Mg) and aragonitic origin was examined
from the middle Ordovician buildups of the Chazy Group in Vermont. All
marine phases have elevated Sr (up to 1800 ppm) compared with that
observed from marine precipitates in other middle Ordovician units.
Stromatoporoids (labechiids) which were originally aragonitic, have
higher Sr values than phases with an original calcite mineralogy
(trilobites, marine cement). Additional evidence supporting precursor
mineralogy interpretations includes elevated Mg values (up to 3.6 mole%
MgCO3) and the presence of microdolomite in interpreted calcitic
phases. Originally aragonitic precipitates have lower Mg values and
most significantly lack microdolomite. This study demonstrates the
presence of elevated Sr values in marine precipitates that formed
during a period when calcite, not aragonite, was the dominant
physiochemically precipitated calcium carbonate mineralogy that formed
from sea water. Elevated Sr is attributable to at least a partially
open system diagenetic stabilization of biogenic aragonite.^1";
s[2196] = "KAPP U.S. (2007).- Paleoecology of Middle Ordovician
Stromatoporoid mounds in Vermont.- Lethaia 8: 195-207.- <b>FC&#038;P
4-2</b>, p. 63, ID=5303^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology, mounds; reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician M; <b>Geography:
</b>USA, Vermont^Fossiliferous mounds of carbonate muds are a
distinctive facies in middle Chazy Group (Crown Point Formation) at
Isle La Motte, Lake Champlain. The mounds are surrounded by bedded
calcarenite of spar cemented pelmatozoan debris. Channels which cut
into the mounds during mound growth are filled with the same
calcarenite. The mud free intermound rocks and the mound biota suggest
agitated, normal marine shallow-water environments. The principal
lime-secreting organisms within the mounds are stromatoporoids,
calcareous algae, tabulate corals, sponges and bryozoans. Each mound is
dominated in terms of biomass by one of three groups: stromatoporoids,
calcareous algae and bryozoans. Most of the mound biota first appear at
the base of the Crown Point Formation. In the lower Crown Point
Formation, the organisms increase in number and species. Both changes
in the biota are related to periods of shallowing of the Chazy Sea
which are also reflected in the character of the carbonate sands.^1";
s[2197] = "BOURQUE P.-A. (1979).- Evolution of a Silurian reef complex
in the Gaspe Peninsula, northern Appalachians.- Geological Society of
America, Abstracts with Programs 11: 04 .- <b>FC&#038;P 8-1</b>, p. 49,
ID=0201^<b>Topic(s): </b>stroms; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>USA,
Appalachians^Stromatoporoids are important constituents of the reefs.^1";
s[2198] = "SMOSNA R., MAXWELL T.C. (1988).- Stromatoporoid reefs and
banks in the Silurian Appalachian basin.- Canadian Association of
Petroleum Geologists Memoir 13 [Geldsetzer H.J., James N.P. &#038;
Tebutt G.E. (eds): Reefs: Canada and Adjacent Areas]: 350-355.-
<b>FC&#038;P 19-2.1</b>, p. 41, ID=2774^<b>Topic(s): </b>strom
buildups; strom reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>America N, Appalachian
Basin^^1";
s[2199] = "MILLER C.E. (2003).- Paleoecology of the Keyser Limestone
and its stromatoporoids, in central Pennsylvania.- 68th Annual Field
Conference of Pennsylvanian Geologists; Guidebook [J.H. Way et al.
(eds); Altoona, PA]: pp 30-41. [field trip guide] - <b>FC&#038;P
33-1</b>, p. 41, ID=7196^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology; stroms;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy:
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</b>Silurian Prid; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Pennsylvania^This paper
reviews the lithofacies, stratigraphy, and paleoenvironments of the
Keyser Formation (Silurian, Pridoli) and describes the place of
stromatoporoids in various lithofacies. The paleoecological roles of
stromatoporoids are described with reference to patch reefs exposed at
Altoona (Eldorado quarry), the Altoona Bible Church, near Jersey Shore,
and at Mustoe (Virginia). The only species of stromatoporoid mentioned
is &#034;Stromatopora&#034; constellata.^1";
s[2200] = "STOCK C.W., HOLMES A.E. (2004).- Latest Silurian (Pridoli)
reefs in the Appalachian Basin.- Geological Society of America,
Abstracts with Programs 36, 3: 51. [abstract] - <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p.
92, ID=1344^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian Prid; <b>Geography: </b>USA,
Appalachians^^1";
s[2201] = "OLIVER W.A.jr (1977).- Biogeography of Late Silurian and
Devonian rugose corals.- Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology,
Palaeoecology 022: 85-135.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-2</b>, p. 15,
ID=0118^<b>Topic(s): </b>biogeography, ENA Province; Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian U,
Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>America^An account of rugose coral faunal
compositions during the history of the Eastern Americas Realm related
to Devonian world palaeogeography^1";
s[2202] = "OLIVER W.A.jr (1999).- The principal Pridolian and
Lochkovian rugose coral assemblages or communities in the Eastern North
America.- Paleocommunities: A Case Study from the Silurian and Lower
Devonian [Boucot A. J. &#038; Lawson J. D. (eds); Cambridge University
Press]: 800-805.- <b>FC&#038;P 30-1</b>, p. 26, ID=1534^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biocoenoses, biozones; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian Devonian; <b>Geography:
</b>America, ENA^Several rugose coral assemblages of Pridolian and
Lochkovian age in eastern North America have been studied in enough
detail to permit discussion of them as &#34;communities&#34;.The
assemblages are best known in New York and in the Appalachian belt from
Virginia to southeastern Québec and the Maritime Provinces. They are
unknown or poorly studiedin other parts of the east which is
biogeographically defined as that part of the Silurian-Devonian North
American Plate east of the Transcontinental Arch and south of the
central Canadian Shield (Oliver, 1977). Older (Ludlovian) assemblages
are not well enough known to discuss as &#34;communities&#34;, but are
briefly characterized in the next section. Some younger Early Devonian
assemblages, beyond the scope of this volume, are also briefly
reviewed. It is notable that the Pridolian-Lochkovian rugose coral
assemblages or communities do not show strong connections with either
preceding or succeeding assemblages of the same geographical area.
Names given to the coral assemblages or communities are informal and
are not considered to be potentially useful outside of eastern North
America.^1";
s[2203] = "OLIVER W.A.jr (2000).- Stage boundary recognition in the
Eastern Americas Realm based on rugose corals.- Courier
Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg 220: 57-63.- <b>FC&#038;P 30-1</b>, p.
26, ID=1535^<b>Topic(s): </b>stratigraphy; Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian Devonian;
<b>Geography: </b>America, ENA^Most Devonian stages contain
characteristic coral assemblages but these tend to be geographically
and facies limited and may or may not be useful for recognising stage
boundaries. Within eastern North America, corals contribute to the
recognition of two boundaries: the base of the Lochkovian
(Silurian-Devonian boundary) and the base of the Eifelian (Lower-Middle
Devonian Series boundary).^1";
s[2204] = "OLIVER W.A.jr (1975).- Endemism and evolution of Late
Silurian to Middle Devonian rugose corals in Eastern North America.-
Drevniye Cnidaria [B.S. Sokolov (ed.)], 2: 148-160.- <b>FC&#038;P
5-2</b>, p. 6, ID=5407^<b>Topic(s): </b>endemism, phylogeny; Rugosa;
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<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian U -
Devonian M; <b>Geography: </b>America, ENA^An account of the generic
compositions and palaeobiogeography of successive rugose coral faunas
of the early to Middle Devonian Eastern North American province^1";
s[2205] = "OLIVER W.A.jr (2001).- The origin of
&#034;Spongophylloides&#034; in eastern North America.- Bulletin of the
Tohoku University Museum 1 [Proceedings of the 8th International
Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and Porifera]: 77-085.- <b>FC&#038;P
30-2</b>, p. 17, ID=1562^<b>Topic(s): </b>origins; Rugosa,
Ptenophyllidae; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Silurian Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>America, ENA^A morphologic
sequence of ptenophyllid corals in Upper Silurian (Pridolian) and Lower
Devonian (Lochkovian) strata in New York and the central Appalachian
Mountains poses problems in the recognition, definition and naming of
genera. Ptenophyllids occur in the fine-grained, stromatiporoidal
limestone facies that crosses the system boundary. Specimens of
Embolophyllum are especially common in the Pridolian but
morphologically similar forms occur in the Lochkovian. Embolophyllum
generally has complete septa but, near the Pridolian-Lochkovian
boundary, ptenophyllids with peripherally incomplete septa are common
and, above the boundary, many specimens have a broad dissepimentarium
that entirely lacks septa. Using conventional morphological criteria,
the transitional morphotype might be referred to Dubrovia and the
younger from to Spongophylyloides. I consider it more likely that, in
the Appalachians, the three forms bear ancestor-descendant
relationship, and that biologically, the younger two should not be
assigned to the established genera they resemble. However, naming new
genera that can only be recognized locally is equally unsatisfactory
and there seems to be no way to suggest the postulated relationship in
Linnéan terms. The overall pattern is similar to what might be expected
from reticulate evolution.^1";
s[2206] = "OLIVER W.A.jr (1997).- Ptenophyllids in Eastern North
America.- Coral Research Bulletin 05: 203-209.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-1</b>,
p. 73, ID=3882^<b>Topic(s): </b>distribution; Rugosa, Ptenophyllidae;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian U -
Devonian M; <b>Geography: </b>America, ENA^Rugose corals of the Family
Ptenophyllidae are widely distributed in rocks of Late Silurian to
Middle Devonian age. However, in eastern North America, they are not
known to occur in rocks of Pragian to early Eifelian age and later
Eifelian to Frasnian occurrences are limited to western parts of the
area. At each of three Middle and one Upper Devonian (Frasnian)
stratigraphic levels, individual Ptenophyllids are rare and only one,
two or three species are present. Each occurrence is related to a
separate incursion of elements of the Old World fauna into the eastern
North American Michigan and Illinois Basins from western or
northwestern North America; no Middle or Upper Devonian ptenophyllids
are known from the more easterly Appalachian Basin.^1";
s[2207] = "STOCK C.W., HOLMES A.E. (1986).- Upper Silurian &#47; Lower
Devonian Stromatoporoidea from the Keyser Formation at Mustoe, Highland
Co., west-central Virginia.- Journal of Paleontology 60: 555-580.-
<b>FC&#038;P 15-2</b>, p. 45, ID=0756^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stroms;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Silurian U, Devonian L; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Virginia^Nine
species of stromatoporoids are described. Seven are species of
Parallelostroma and 3 of these are new (P. longicolumnum, P.
keyserense, P. multicolumnum). One species each of Plexodictyon and
Densatroma are described.^1";
s[2208] = "STOCK C.W. (1986).- Reevaluation of the stromatoporoid type
specimens of Girty (1895) from the Lower Devonian of New York:
implications on correlation within the Appalachian Basin.- Geological
Society of America Abstracts with Programs 18: 267.- <b>FC&#038;P
16-1</b>, p. 77, ID=2020^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy; stroms,
stratigraphy; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea;
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<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian &#47; Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>USA,
Appalachians^[stromatoporoids may be useful for defining the Silurian
&#47; Devonian boundary south of New York]^1";
s[2209] = "STOCK C.W. (1986).- Stromatoporoids and the
Silurian-Devonian boundary in the Appalachian Basin.- SEPM, Midyear
Meeting, Raleigh, N. C., Abstracts volume 3: 106-107.- <b>FC&#038;P
16-1</b>, p. 77, ID=2021^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy; stroms,
stratigraphy; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian &#47; Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>USA,
Appalachians^^1";
s[2210] = "OLIVER W.A.jr (1973).- Devonian coral endemism in eastern
North America and its bearing on palaeogeography.- Special Papers in
Palaeontology 12 &#47; Systematics Association Publ. 9 (Organisms and
Continents through Time): 318-319.- <b>FC&#038;P 3-1</b>, p. 27,
ID=4887^<b>Topic(s): </b>biogeography; Anthozoa endemism;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian;
<b>Geography: </b>America, ENA^Analysis of the world distribution of
rugose coral genera that occur in the eastern half of North America in
rocks of latest Silurian and Devonian age helps to delineate
palaeobiological provinces of this time and to outline their history.
For this purpose, eastern North America (ENA) endemic genera are
defined as those known only from ENA, northern South America,
north-western Africa, and Spain (?).^1";
s[2211] = "OLIVER W.A.jr (1989).- An Early Middle Devonian Coral
Faunule from the Needmore Shale in South-Central Pennsylvania and
Adjacent Areas of West Virginia and Virginia.- Bulletin U.S. Geol.
Surv. 1860: C1-C11.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 47,
ID=2654^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Eif; <b>Geography: </b>USA,
Pennsylvania, Virginia^A small faunule of solitary rugose corals from
the Needmore Shale (Onesquethaw age; probably early Eifelian) includes
four species, three of which are described as new. Similarities between
the Needmore corals and the corals of the Bois Blanc Formation and the
Edgecliff Member of the Onondaga Limestone in New York and Ontario and
the Rio Cachiri Group of Venezuela are analyzed, but the ages of these
stratigraphic units within the Emsian and Eifelian stages are still not
precisely known.^1";
s[2212] = "OLIVER W.A.jr (1990).- Extinctions and migrations of
Devonian rugose corals in the Eastern Americas Realm.- Lethaia 23:
167-178.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-2.1</b>, p. 23, ID=2735^<b>Topic(s):
</b>extinctions, migrations; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>America,
ENA^Detailed plotting of the stratigraphic ranges of Devonian rugose
coral genera within the Eastern Americas Realm reveals new information
about the extinctions and migrations of this largely endemic fauna.
There were significant faunal turnovers in the Lochkovian, middle
Eifelian and late Givetian, as well as in the often discussed late
Frasnian. The late Givetian turnover was nearly as great as the
Frasnian one. Inward migration was principally from western North
America, and the greatest influxes were during the early Givetian and
Frasnian. It seems likely that there were several separate incursions
and that some genera were introduced to the east two, or even three
times.^1";
s[2213] = "OLIVER W.A.jr, SORAUF J.E., BRETT C.E. (1996).- A unique
occurrence of Endophyllum (rugose coral; Devonian) in Eastern North
America: an ecological and biogeographical puzzle.- Journal of
Paleontology 70, 1: 46-56.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-1</b>, p. 33,
ID=3014^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecological &#038; biogeographical enigma;
Rugosa, Endophyllum; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>America,
ENA^Endophyllum is described for the first time from North America. The
occurrence of a single, large colony in Middle Devonian strata in New
York is both biogeographically and environmentally anomalous: it
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belongs to an Old World Realm genus but was found in the Eastern
Americas Realm, and it occurred in a gray, ambocoeliid-bearing
mudstone, a facies in which morphologically complex corals are
otherwise unknown. Available evidence suggests that the coral lived not
far from where it was found, possibly on a hardground or bank a few km
north of the outcrop. Endophyllum ciurcai new species is described.^1";
s[2214] = "OLIVER W.A.jr (1993).- Origins and relationships of Devonian
Rugosa endemic to the Eastern Americas Realm.- Courier
Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg 164: 131-140. [P. Oekentorp-Kuster (ed.)
Proceedings of the VI. International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and
Porifera, Vol. 1].- <b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>, p. 14, ID=3447^<b>Topic(s):
</b>endemites, phylogeny; Rugosa, endemites; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography:
</b>America, ENA^Several families of rugosans, endemic to the Devonian
Eastern Americas Realm, are well enough known to justify an analysis of
both family- and genus-level relationships. Cladistic methods are used
to test ideas on evolution within three recently monographed families
with varied results. The analyses are most valuable in providing
justification for, or raising questions about, the results of earlier
studies. Genera of the Zaphrentidae and Craspedophyllidae are analyzed
both separately and as one unit because the families are considered to
be closely related. Several outgroups were tried; most successful was
the genus Phaulactis which has been mentioned elsewhere as a possible
zaphrentid ancestor. Results of the analyses are compatible with
earlier studies based on conventional, &#34;Simpsonian&#34; methods,
and support a near relationship between the two EAR families. Cladistic
analysis of the Siphonophrentidae is less satisfactory. No outgroup is
evident so a hypothetical &#34;primitive&#34; siphonophrentid, based on
conventional ideas of morphologic trends, is substituted. The value of
the analysis is in the questions raised about the importance of some of
the characters used. A discussion of family relationships is based on
comparative morphology, known stratigraphic ranges, and apparent
trends. Cladistic analysis at this level is impractical because of the
paucity of data and the lack of any general agreement on rugosan
classification at the family level.^1";
s[2215] = "OLIVER W.A.jr (1976).- Biogeography of Devonian rugose
corals.- Journal of Paleontology 50: 365-373.- <b>FC&#038;P 5-2</b>, p.
7, ID=5408^<b>Topic(s): </b>biogeography; Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography:
</b>America, ENA^Relates the rise and fall of endemism in Eastern North
American rugose coral faunas in the Devonian to contemporary
palaeogeography.^1";
s[2216] = "OLIVER W.A.jr (1993).- The Siphonophrentidae (Rugose Corals,
Devonian) of Eastern North America.- US Geological Survey Bulletin
2024-B: I-IV + B1-B32.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>, p. 81,
ID=3509^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, Siphonophrentidae; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography:
</b>America, ENA^Rugose corals belonging to the Family
Siphonophrentidae Merriam 1974, are morphologically simple and extremly
variable. They are widely distributed in Lower and Middle Devonian
strata in areas that were formerly parts of the Devonian Eastern
Americas Biogeographic Realm. The family, its constituent genera, and
all type species are reviewed or redescribed. In addition, all
previously named species and some additional species from New York are
described. Two new genera are Metaxyphrentis, type species M. prolifica
(Billings), 1858, and Enallophrentis, type species E. simplex (Hall),
1843. New species are Briantelasma boucoti (Lochkovian) and
Enallophrentis broweri, Breviphrentis cista, and B. pumilla (all
Givetian). Heterophrentis Billings 1874 (and Heterophrentidae Kullmann
1965), and Trilophyllum Simpson 1900, are restricted to the type
specimens of their type species because they are unrecognizable.^1";
s[2217] = "OLIVER W.A.jr (1997).- Evolutionary relationships of the
Zaphrentidae and Craspedophyllidae (rugose corals, Devonian) in eastern
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North America.- Geol. Soc. America, Spec. Pap. 321: 317-325.-
<b>FC&#038;P 27-1</b>, p. 73, ID=3883^<b>Topic(s): </b>phylogeny;
Rugosa, Zaphrentidae; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>America, ENA^Several
models showing possible evolutionary relationships of the genera of two
small families of Early and Middle Devonian rugose corals are analyzed.
Cladograms based on parsimonious character transpositions disagree with
what is evident in the paleontologic record and are rejected. Those
based on the record, using character state polarization where the
record is not clear, are more satisfactory even though much less
parsimonious. The apparent failure of cladistic methods in this
analysis reflects the low number of available morphologic characters
and the number of these characters that are convergent. This is a
common problem in fossil invertebrates, and it is suggested that the
principal value of cladistics in such groups is to force a more
rigorous consideration of the characters on which taxa are based.^1";
s[2218] = "HOLMES A.E. (1981).- Systematics and paleoecology of the
stromatoporoids from the Lower Devonian Keyser Formation at Musteo,
Virginia.- Alabama University, Master&#039;s Thesis.- <b>FC&#038;P
11-2</b>, p. 36, ID=1854^<b>Topic(s): </b>systematics, ecology; stroms;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian L; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Virginia^^1";
s[2219] = "FAGERSTROM J.A. (1983).- Diversity, Speciation, Endemism and
Extinction, in Devonian Reef and Level-bottom Communities, Eastern
North. America.- Coral Reefs 02: 65-70.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 48,
ID=0517^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs biodiversity; reefs, diversity;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography:
</b>America, ENA^The high diversity and endemism of stromatoporoid
reefs in the Formosa and Kwataboahegan formations are contrasted with
the low diversity faunas that are contemporaneous with them and precede
and follow them.^1";
s[2220] = "WARSHAUER S.M., SMOSNA R.A. (1979).- Congruent patch reef
biofacies: comparison of mid-Appalachian Devonian with modern Florida
analogues.- Geological Society of America, Abstracts with Programs 11:
58.- <b>FC&#038;P 8-1</b>, p. 50, ID=0216^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, patch
reefs, fossil - recent analogies; stroms, reefs, ecology;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian - Recent; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Appalachians,
Florida^[stroms are important elements in these reefs]^1";
s[2221] = "POTY E. (2004).- Stratigraphy and paleobiogeography of
Carboniferous rugose corals of Nova Scotia.- Canadian Society of
Petroleum Geologists, Memoir 19: 580-587.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-2</b>, p.
21, ID=1126^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy, biogeography; Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>Canada, Nova Scotia^The Upper part
of the Windsor Group, Nova Scotia, includes limestone members which are
of great value for local lithostratigraphic correlation. Three of them,
the Ryan Brook, the Herbert River and the Kennetcook Limestone, contain
rugose corals. The Ryan Brook Limestone Member has yielded only one
species of Siphonodendron, suggesting a possible Upper Viséan age. The
Herbert River Limestone Member marks the base of the upper part of the
Windsor Group. It is locally rich in Rugosa and yielded species
belonging to Siphonodendron, Nemistium, Lonsdaleia, Axophyllum,
Dibunophyllum, Koninckophyllum, a colonial Koninckophyllum and
Palastraea. Most of the corals were collected in boulders in the Mahone
Bay area, SW Nova Scotia. These taxa indicate Brigantian age, as
previously suggested by foraminifera, and are similar to those known in
Ireland, suggesting close relations between Nova Scotia and the
Irish-North England basin. The Kennetcook Limestone Member is at the
top of the Windsor Group. It contains only solitary corals belonging to
Amplexizaphrentis and Turbinatocaninia. This fauna, rich in specimens
but poorly diversified, is known in the Serpukhovian of the Russian
platform.^1";
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s[2222] = "FEDOROWSKI J. (1982).- Some rugose corals from the Upper Permian of East Greenland.- Ra pp. Groenlands geol. Unders. 108: 71-91.- <b>FC&#038;P 12-1</b>, p. 20, ID=1883^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian U; <b>Geography: </b>Greenland^^1";
s[2223] = "FLUGEL H.W. (1973).- Rugose-Korallen aus dem oberen Perm Ost-Groenlands.- Verhandl. Geol. Bund. 1973, 1: 1-58; Wien.- <b>FC&#038;P 3-2</b>, p. 37, ID=4946^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian U; <b>Geography: </b>Greenland E^A fauna of rugose corals is described from Upper Permian rocks in the Kap Scotsch area, Northeast Greenland. The fauna consists of 11 genera and subgenera. A new subgenus is established Calophyllum (Groenlandophyllum), which has no epitheca on the apex of the corallite. A faunal list is given in table 1. The age of the fauna is doubtful, although it is certainly older than latest Permian faunas of the Dzhulfian stage. It is possible that the East Greenland fauna is of the age of the Yabeina Zone as suggested by Dunbar et al. in 1960. It is, therefore to be suspected that at Kap Scotsch the Triassic rocks rest unconformably on Permian strata.^1";
s[2224] = "JANSA L.F., TERMIER G., TERMIER H. (1982).- Les Biohermes a algues, spongiares et coraux des series carbonatees de la Flexure bordiere de &#034;Paleoshelf&#034; au large du Canada oriental.- Revue de Micropaleontologie 25: 181-219.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-1.2</b>, p. 45, ID=0784^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>algae Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic; <b>Geography: </b>Canada E^Sphaeractinia steinmanni, Disjectopora sp. Cyclicopsis verticalis, and Dehornella sp. are described from Jurassic bioherms in the Demascota G-32 well on the continental shelf.^1";
s[2225] = "KETCHER K., ALLMON W.D. (1993).- Environment and mode of deposition of a Pliocene coral bed: Coral thickets and storms in the fossil record.- Palaios 8: 3-17.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>, p. 65, ID=4427^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology, redeposition; coral bed; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Pliocene; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Florida^A bed of Late Pliocene age from west central Florida is dominated by smoothed, bioeroded and broken colonies of the coral Septastrea crassa (Holmes). This bed appears to have formed as a result of the destruction of a coral thicket by one or more severe storms over a relatively short period of time. The coralla surfaces were &#34;sand-blasted&#34; during the storm(s) and smoothed. The shattered thicket was then subjected to bioerosion for an estimated period of 25-30 years, before being buried relatively quickly by an influx of sediment, possibly by a migrating sand wave. The coral grew upon and was in turn grown upon by a variety of encrusting organisms including barnacles, bryozoans and oysters. The coral bed is continuous with both overlying and underlying assemblages allowing reconstruction of its paleoenvironmental setting and history. Fossil Septastrea crassa thickets preserved elsewhere display different patterns of physical wear and bioerosion, indicating that this coral bed experienced a different mode of formation.^1";
s[2226] = "NEWTON C.R., MULLINS H.T., GARDULSKI A.F., HINE A.C., DIX G.R. (1987).- Coral mounds on the West Florida slope: unanswered questions regarding the development of deep-water banks.- Palaios 02: 359-367.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>, p. 66, ID=4430^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral mounds; coral mounds, Lophelia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Pleistocene; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Florida^Late Pleistocene deep-water coral mounds of 10-15m relief occur in a 20km linear zone parallel to the 500m isobath along the West Florida carbonate-ramp slope. These relict mounds were constructed by the densely calcified, ahermatypic framework builder, Lophelia prolifera, and provided habitats for a host of associated invertebrates, including epizoans, epifaunal commensal organisms, nestlers and crevice dwellers, and macroendoliths. Scleractinian diversity and taxonomic composition are congruent with those of other
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Lophelia buildups in the North Atlantic, particularly buildups in the
eastern Atlantic. The scleractinians also retain primary mineralogic,
isotopic, and trace-element geochemical signatures, indicating
relatively little diagenetic alteration, despite &#34;dead&#34;
(>40,000 years b.p.) radiocarbon ages. The small but rapidly expanding
global data base on deep-water coral mounds has magnified two key
questions concerning the ecologic and environmental controls on mound
nucleation, growth, and death. First, what are the principal ecologic
controls on dominance within communities of deep-water framework
builders? Second, why are there so many relict and so few living
deep-water mounds in the modern ocean? Ecological and paleoecological
investigation of these questions would elucidate much about the
dynamics of deep-water mound growth.^1";
s[2227] = "WEISBORD N.E. (1973).- New and little-known Corals from the
Tampa Formation of Florida.- State of Florida Dept. of Natur. Res.,
Bureau of Geology, Div. of Interior Res., Bull. 56: 146 pp., 35pls;
Tallahassee, Florida.- <b>FC&#038;P 2-2</b>, p. 24,
ID=4830^<b>Topic(s): </b>monograph; corals; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Miocene L; <b>Geography:
</b>USA, Florida^The objective of this paper is to describe the Corals
of the Tampa Formation (Lower Miocene) from three localities south and
east of the city of Tampa (Florida). 30 species are treated in the
paper. 14 species are new. Collections in the Geological Department of
Florida State University, Florida Bureau of Geology and U.S. National
Museum (Washington). Included in the paper is the description of a new
species Goniopora aucillana from the Suwannee Limestone (Upper
Oligocene) found in Taylor County, Florida.^1";
s[2228] = "SORAUF J.E. (2010).- Colonial form, free-living corals, and
macroborers from the Pleistocene of South Florida.- Palaeoworld 19,
3-4: 426-434.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 106, ID=6537^<b>Topic(s):
</b>morphology, ecology; corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Pleistocene; <b>Geography: </b>USA,
Florida^Study of corallum shape in free-living colonies of Manicina,
Siderastrea and Solenastraea collected from the Pleistocene Bermont
formation in southern Florida indicates that they were mobile, either
self-righting (Manicina), or rotatory (Siderastrea and Solenastraea),
with colony forms that are the result of movement during growth. In
rotatory corals, growth of a radial and centrifugal nature away from
the corallum center indicates that rolling was frequent enough to
maintain the health of individual corallites along the skeleton&#039;s
entire spherical surface, as postulated previously by several authors.
Post mortem sponge boring and boring of sipunculid worms and the
bivalves Lithophaga and Gastrochaena during the life of these colonies
were common. Colonization by barnacles during the life of some colonies
also occurred, but they were generally overgrown. Boring of rotatory
coralla decreased the mass of the skeleton and probably increased the
ease and frequency of rolling of round colonies. The presence of these
rotatory coralla strongly suggests that the lower Bermont sediments
accumulated on and around shallow banks populated by numerous
free-living corals and some fixed corals such as branching Porites,
along with a diverse molluscan assemblage indicative of a Thalassia
(turtle grass) community. The Pleistocene Bermont Formation also
contains numerous well-preserved colonies of Manicina areolata,
indicative of deposition in shallow subtidal environments with abundant
sea grass. This species was well-suited to life in this environment,
and to overturning by current action, as it has the capacity to right
itself after overturning, either biologically or hydrodynamically or
both. The Bermont specimens of Manicina all (100%) possess a flat or
slightly concave base, typical of self-righting forms. Colonies
collected in the Bermont Formation show several types of macroborers,
sponges, sipunculid worms, but above all, the bivalve genera Lithophaga
and Gastrochaena as well as epibionts, bryozoans and serpulid worms.
Manicina is associated stratigraphically with rotatory colonies of
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Siderastrea radians, but the two have not been found within the same lamina. However, the two, taken together, provide strong indications of depositional environments on banks populated by sea grasses and associated fauna. [original abstract]^1";
s[2229] = "RIGBY J.K., CUNNINGHAM K.J. (2007).- A new, large, Late Pleistocene demosponge from Southeastern Florida.- Journal of Paleontology 81, 4: 788-793.- <b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p. 46, ID=2327^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxon; Porifera Demospongiae; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Demospongiae; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Pleistocene; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Florida^^1";
s[2230] = "DARRELL J.G., TAYLOR P.D. (1989).- Scleractinian symbionts of hermit crabs in the Pliocene of Florida .- Mem. Ass. Australas. Palaeontols 8 [Jell P. A. &#038; Pickett J. W. (eds): Fossil Cnidaria 5 (Proceedings of the Fifth International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria including Archaeocyatha and Spongiomorphs)]: 115-123.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 13, ID=2529^<b>Topic(s): </b>symbiosis, hermit crabs; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Pliocene; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Florida^^1";
s[2231] = "WELLS J.W. (1972).- Notes on the fauna of the Chipola Formation V. Symbiangia, a new Rhizangiid Coral.- Tulane Studies in Geology and Paleontology 10: 25-28.- <b>FC&#038;P 2-1</b>, p. 21, ID=4734^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Scleractinia, Symbiangia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Miocene; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Florida^Description of Symbiangia vaughani Weisbord from the Chipola Formation (Miocene) of Florida.^1";
s[2232] = "WELLS J.W. (????).- A new species of Endopachys (Anthozoa, Scleractinia) from the Miocene of Florida.- Tulane Stud. Geol. Paleontol. 11, 3: 173-175; New Orleans.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-2</b>, p. 54, ID=5249^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Scleractinia, Endopachys; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Miocene; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Florida^^1";
s[2233] = "WEISBORD N.E. (1974).- Late Cenozoic Corals of South Florida.- Bulletins of American Paleontology 66, 285: 510 pp., 57 pls.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 45, ID=5175^<b>Topic(s): </b>monograph; Scleractinia, Hydrocorallina; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia Hydrozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Neogene; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Florida^Fifty-two late Cenozoic species of fossil corals are described from the following formations of South Florida: Pinecrest, Caloosahatchee, Glades, Fort Thompson, and Key Largo Limestone &#47; Miami Oolite. Fifty-one of the species are in the order Scleractinia and one in the order Milleporina. Five new species are proposed, and these are Diploria sarasotana, Thysanus floridanus, Dichocoenia caloosahatcheensis, Dichocoenia eminens, and Isophyllia? desotoensis. The salient characters of the several formations are depicted, and their ages, as determined by both biogeologic and radiometric dating, are analyzed and compared.^1";
s[2234] = "CUNNINGHAM K.J., RIGBY J.K., WACKER M.A., CURRAN H.A. (2007).- First documentation of tidal-channel sponge biostromes (upper Pleistocene, southeastern Florida).- Geology 35, 5: 475-478.- <b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p. 41, ID=2318^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostromes; Porifera, biostromes; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Pleistocene; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Florida^Sponges are not a common principal component of Cenozoic reefs and are more typically dominant in deep-water and/or cold-water localities. Here we report the discovery of extensive upper Pleistocene shallow-marine, tropical sponge biostromes from the Miami Limestone of southeastern Florida built by a new ceractinomorph demosponge. These upright, barrel- to vase-shaped sponges occur in monospecific aggregations constructed within the tidal channels of an oolitic tidal-bar belt similar to modern examples on the Great Bahama Bank. The biostromes appear to have a ribbon-like geometry, with densely spaced sponges populating a paleochannel along a 3.5 km extent in the most lengthy biostrome. These are very large (as high as 2m and 1.8m in diameter), particularly
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well-preserved calcified sponges with walls as hard as concrete. Quartz
grains are the most common particles agglutinated in the structure of
the sponge walls. Where exposed, sediment fill between the sponges is
commonly a highly burrowed or cross-bedded ooid-bearing grainstone and,
locally, quartz sand. It is postulated that the dense, localized
distribution of these particular sponges was due to a slight edge over
competitors for food or energy supply and space in a stressed
environment of tidal-influenced salinity and nutrient changes, strong
currents, and frequently shifting submarine sand dunes. To our
knowledge, this represents the first documentation of sponge biostromes
composed of very large upright sponges within high-energy tidal
channels between ooid shoals. The remarkably well-preserved
accumulations provide an alternative example of sponge reefs for
comparative paleoenvironmental studies.^1";
s[2235] = "GREENSTEIN B.J., PANDOLFI J.M. (2003).- Taphonomic
alteration of reef corals; effects of reef environment and coral growth
form. II. The Florida Keys.- Palaios 18, 6: 495-509.- <b>FC&#038;P
33-1</b>, p. 86, ID=7233^<b>Topic(s): </b>hermatypic, taphonomy; reef
corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Holocene; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Florida^In a companion study to
earlier work in the Indo-Pacific [Pandolfi &#038; Greenstein 1997],
taphonomic alteration in reef-coral death assemblages was assessed in
four distinct reef habitats ranging from 2-30m water depth in the
Florida Keys reef tract. Physical and biological taphonomic attributes
measured from coral specimens showed great variability with respect to
reef environment. Physico-chemical degradation (abrasion and
dissolution) was greatest in reef-crest and patch-reef environments.
With the exception of encrusting foraminifera, coverage by epi- and
endobionts was higher in deep-reef environments (20m and 30m).
Variability in dissolution and abrasion is likely the result of the
different energy regimes present in the reef habitats examined.
Variability in biological attributes results from a combination of
increased residence time of coral skeletons on substrates in deep-reef
environments, higher overall coral skeletal densities of corals
inhabiting deep reef environments, and increased nutrient availability
in the deep reefs sampled. Clear gradients in the degree of taphonomic
alteration of reef corals with reef habitat indicate the utility of
corals as taphofacies indicators in ancient reef settings. In contrast
to shallow-water reefs on the Great Barrier Reef, taphonomic alteration
of corals in the Florida Keys was equitable across growth forms.
[original abstract]^1";
s[2236] = "SWART P.K., DODGE R.E., HUDSON H.J. (1996).- A 240-Year
Stable Oxygen and Carbon Isotopic Record in a Coral from South Florida:
Implications for the Prediction of Precipitation in Southern Florida.-
Palaios 11: 362-375.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-1</b>, p. 59,
ID=3630^<b>Topic(s): </b>stable isotopes, C O; Scleractinia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Florida^This study reports on the
&#948;18O and &#948;13C composition of the skeleton from a 240-year-old
specimen of Montastraea faveolata growing in Biscayne National Park,
South Florida. Annual variations in the &#948;18O of the skeleton
deposited during the summer months show a bimodal correlation with
summer rainfall. During wetter years, the &#948;18O of the coral
skeleton and the amount of precipitation during the summer months are
inversely correlated (r = - 0. 7) reflecting dilution of the seawater
by meteoric water lower in &#948;18O. During years in which summer
rainfall is less than normal, increases in precipitation are positively
correlated with skeletal &#948;18O (r = +0. 6) reflecting the input of
freshwater from the Everglades higher in &#948;18O. Based on this
correlation the &#948;18O record of the coral skeleton suggests that
the 19th and 18th centuries have been relatively dry compared to the
20th century. Carbon isotopic compositions of the skeleton are
positively correlated with &#948;18O with the minimum in &#948;13C
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occurring several months after the minimum in &#948;18O. Since the mid
1930s there has been a decrease in &#948;13C of the skeleton.
Explanations for this trend may be (1) it reflects the increased input
of carbon derived from the destruction of terrestrial ecosystems, (2)
it is part of a long-term decrease in &#948;13C associated with
increased addition of fossil fuel-derived CO2.^1";
s[2237] = "GHIOLD J., ENOS P. (1982).- Carbonate production of the
coral Diploria labyrinthiformis in South Florida patch reefs.- Marine
Geol. 45: 281-296.- <b>FC&#038;P 11-1</b>, p. 57, ID=6132^<b>Topic(s):
</b>Scleractinia; carbonate production; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>USA,
Florida^Average annual production of CaCO3 (aragonite) by the
hermatypic coral Diploria labyrinthiformis in the Florida reef tract is
11.8 ±0.3 kg/m2 of reef space occupied by the coral. Annual production
was estimated from a population of 271 Diploria colonies measured in
situ. The mass produced annually is the volume of annual growth times
the skeletal density. Cores of 31 Diplopia colonies were slabbed and
X-rayed to reveal annual growth bands. The mean vertical growth rate is
0.35 - 0.06 cm/yr for skeletal density bands representing up to 24
years of growth. The annual volume of growth is approximated by a
simple geometric shell whose thickness is determined by the horizontal
and vertical growth rates of the colony. Horizontal growth rates are
estimated from the ratio of the two lateral axes to the vertical axis.
Bulk density determined by dry weight/volume of 9 cyclindrical cores is
1.64 ± 0.13 g/cm3. Productivity of 11.8 kg/m2/yr for area occupied by
the coral does not vary appreciably among a nearshore patch reef and
two outer-shelf patch reefs. For comparison, production rates for 244
Porites astreoides near Key West, Florida, is 14 ± 3.3 kg/m2/yr for
area occupied by the coral. The 271 colonies of D. labyrinthiformis
potentially produce sediment which, if spread evenly, would accumulate
at a rate of 0.026 m/103 yr for 9008 m3 of reef surveyed. Potential
vertical accretion by all corals for the patch reef surveyed is
estimated at 2.2 to 6.6 m/103 yr. [original summary]^1";
s[2238] = "PARKINSON R.W. (1989).- Decelerating Holocene Sea-level Rise
and its Influence on Southwest Florida Coastal Evolution: A
Transgressive &#47; Regressive Stratigraphy.- Journal of sedimentary
Petrology 59, 6: 960-972.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 58,
ID=2678^<b>Topic(s): </b>eustacy, mangrove coast history;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Holocene; <b>Geography:
</b>USA, Florida^The Ten Thousand Islands (TTI) are a myriad of
low-relief mangrove islands that lie along the low energy, subtropical
southwest Florida coast. The region has been subjected to a relative
rise in Holocene sea level, which has continuously decelerated to its
present rate. Data derived from surface and subsurface sampling
indicate that the Holocene sediment package of the TTI area consists of
two sediment sequences. The lower sequence is transgressive and was
generated as coastal salt marsh and &#47; or terrestrial environments
[which] were submerged and replaced by a shallow coastal marine
setting. The upper sediment sequence consists primarily of 1) biogenic
shallowing upwards sequences or 2) thickened mangrove peat layers,
reflecting island emergence and shoreline stabilization, respectively.
Island emergence compartmentalized the area, further reducing wave and
current energy and promoting the infilling of the protected bays
through deposition of organic-rich shelly mudstone and wackestone.
Based on coastal stratigraphy and 14C dates, the formation of this
transgressive &#47; regressive sediment sequence is directly related to
changing rates of Holocene sea-level rise, reported to have occurred
between 3,500 and 3,200 YBP. Continued regressive sedimentation could
eventually generate a 5-10 m thick transgressive &#47; regressive
sediment couplet, with an aerial extent of over 300 km2, in roughly
10,000 years. This externally forced sediment couplet compares
remarkably well to individual small scale transgressive &#47;
regressive cycles which repeat tens to hundreds of times throughout the
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geologic record (see James 1984). The results of this study thus
support the allocyclic mechanism as a viable working hypothesis for the
generation of these small scale rock cycles.^1";
s[2239] = "TOSCANO M.A., LUNDBERG J. (1998).- Early Holocene sea-level
record from submerged fossil reefs on the southeast Florida margin.-
Geology 26, 3: 255-258.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-1</b>, p. 121,
ID=3880^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef outliers, geochronometry, eustacy; reef
outliers; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Holocene;
<b>Geography: </b>USA, Florida^Massive fossil (outlier) reefs are
preserved seaward of the modem shelf and reef tract along the southeast
Florida margin. Thermal ionization mass-spectrometric (TMS) U-Th dating
of 16 pristine Acropora palmata and head corals cored from two
transects document early Holocene reef growth from 8.9 to 5.0 ka, from
approximately -13.5 to -7 m MSL (mean sea level). These samples fill a
gap in the Florida Keys sea-level database and clarify the timing of a
significant decrease in the rate of sea-level rise. A portion of this
interval, represented by a gap in the Caribbean record of A. palmata
reefs, has been interpreted as reef drowning during an inferred
catastrophic sea-level rise event of >45 mm/yr, or 6.5 m rise between
7.6 and 7.2 ka, attributed to West Antarctic Ice Sheet instability and
changes in marine ice extent between 8 and 7 ka. Continuous in situ
shallow-water reef growth in Florida during this interval precludes the
occurrence of exceedingly rapid rates of sea-level rise and is
consistent with the North Atlantic record of deglaciation from 9 to 7
ka. Gaps in the early Holocene sea-level records for Florida and the
Caribbean are thus more likely to be artifacts of limited sampling
and/or core coverage, and not necessarily a result of drowning.^1";
s[2240] = "WEISBORD N.E. (1971).- Corals from the Chipola and Jackson
Bluff Formations of Florida.- State of Florida, Dept. of Natur. Res.,
Bureau of Geol., Geological Bull. 53; 100 pp.- <b>FC&#038;P 1-2</b>, p.
24, ID=4692^<b>Topic(s): </b>monograph; corals; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>???; <b>Geography:
</b>USA, Florida^^1";
s[2241] = "MITCHELL-TAPPING H.J. (1980).- Use of stromatoporoids as an
indicator of a coral reef paleoenvironment.- Florida Scientist 43:
14-19.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-2</b>, p. 51, ID=0371^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology;
stroms, Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera Cnidaria;
Stromatoporoidea Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography:
</b>USA, Florida^The paper reviews recent work on the affinities of
stromatoporoids to sponges and on their paleoecological position. The
author concludes that stromatoporoids occur in reef environments.^1";
s[2242] = "PICKERILL R.K., HARLAND T.L. (1984).- Middle Ordovician
microborings of probable sponge origin from eastern Canada and southern
Norway.- Journal of Paleontology 58, 3: 885-891.- <b>FC&#038;P
13-2</b>, p. 59, ID=0609^<b>Topic(s): </b>microborings; boring
Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Ordovician; <b>Geography: </b>Canada, Norway^Identical microborings
of Middle Ordovician age are described from eastern Canada and southern
Norway. On the basis of size, shape, mode and angle of branching, and
overall pattern and minor features, it is concluded that they are
attributable to endolithic sponges. Endolithic sponges were more
widespread in the Middle Ordovician than previously assumed and were
not restricted to reef niches. (Original summary)This paper is
mentioned here, because microborings very often occur in coral
skeletons.^1";
s[2243] = "BEAUVAIS L. (1977).- Une nouvelle espece de Madreporaire
dans le Jurassique superieur du Groenland et de l&#039;Ecosse.
Implications paleogeographiques.- Geobios 10, 1: 135-140.- <b>FC&#038;P
6-1</b>, p. 5, ID=5475^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa, biogeography;
Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic U; <b>Geography: </b>Greenland,
Scotland^Description d&#039;Enallocoenia callomoni n.sp.,
considérations sur la ligne du rivage oxfordien dans l&#039;Atlantique
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Nord-Est.^1";
s[2244] = "KOBLUK D.R. (1984).- A new compound skeletal organism from
the Rosella Formation (Lower Cambrian).- Journal of Paleontology 58, 3:
703-708.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-2</b>, p. 59, ID=0608^<b>Topic(s):
</b>problematica; Anthozoa?, Rosellanta; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography: </b>Canada,
British Columbia^A new skeletal organism, Rosellatana jamesi n.gen.,
n.sp., has been found in the Lower Cambrian (Bonnia-Olenellus Zone)
Rosella Formation (Atan Group) exposed in the Cassiar Mountains of
northern British Columbia.The organisms produced a compound cerioid
skeleton comprising regular to rounded polygonal tubes without tabulae
but with up to two septa-like partitions; these probably were used
&#034;in axial bipartite division. The skeleton is similar in important
respects to some Ordovician skeletal Zoantharia. As a result the fossil
is assigned tentatively to the Zoantharia within the Anthozoa.^1";
s[2245] = "HICKS M. (2006).- A new genus of Early Cambrian coral in
Esmeralda County, southwestern Nevada.- Journal of Paleontology 80, 4:
609-615.- <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 44, ID=1250^<b>Topic(s):
</b>coralomorpha; Anthozoa Harklessia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography: </b>USA,
Nevada^Numerous Early Cambrian corals or &#34;coralomorphs&#34;, as
they are often classified, are recorded from North America, Australia,
and Siberia. A new Early Cambrian coral, Harklessia yuenglingensis
n.gen. et sp., is found in conjunction with archaeocyathan-microbial
reef in Esmeralda County, southwestern Nevada. The coral-bearing reefs
are within quartzic, trilobite-rich packstone beds in the upper portion
of the Harkless Formation (Bonnia-Olenellus Zone). Coralla are
constructed by subpolygonal to polygonal, cerioid, close-packed
corallite tubes. Coralla average 12cm in height by 18cm in diameter
with individual corallite tubes ranging from 1.2 to 3.2mm in diameter.
Corallites are greater than 25mm in length. Septa and tabulae are not
present. Many of the Early Cambrian corals previously described have
attributes of the class Anthozoa and subclass Zoantharia, with some
specific similarities to tabulate corals. Harklessia yuenglinggenis is
placed confidently within the class Anthozoa, subclass Zoantharia
because its morphological characteristics indicate an affinity to true
corals, but whether H. yuenglingernis is a tabulate coral remains
uncertain.^1";
s[2246] = "TYNAN M. (1981).- Microfossils from the Lower Cambrian
Campito and Poleta Formation, White Inyo Mountains, California.- US
Geol. Surv. Open File Report 81-743 [Second International Symposium on
the Cambrian System, Golden, Colorado]: 231.- <b>FC&#038;P 11-1</b>, p.
56, ID=6130^<b>Topic(s): </b>; paleontology; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography:
</b>USA, California^[the author proposed a new order of Zoantharia for
&#034;septate tubes&#034; which are interpreted as solitary corallites
of a maximum diameter of 1mm for 5mm in length; septal insertion
pattern is said bilateral and cyclic as in scleractinian corals, but
the corallites apparently lack any axial structures, tabulae,
dissepiments, septal groves, counter cardinal septum and so it is
highly dubious if they constitute &#034;the oldest occurrence of stony
corals from the United States&#034;]^1";
s[2247] = "TYNAN M.C. (1983).- Coral-like microfossils from the Lower
Cambrian of California.- Journal of Paleontology 57, 6: 1188-1211.-
<b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 23, ID=0401^<b>Topic(s): </b>microfossils,
new order; microfossils coral - like; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography: </b>USA,
California^A distinctive group of longitudinally septate, bilaterally
symmetrical, phosphatic, tubular microfossil, the Paiutiida n.ord.,
have been discovered to occur in archaeocyathid-bearing carbonate units
of the Lower Cambrian Campito and Poleta formations, White Mountains,
Inyo County, California. Possible anthozoan affinity is suggested for
the organisms that once occupied these coral-like microfossils. The
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tubules are solitary, commonly cylindrical, and rarely exceed a maximum
of 1 mm in diameter, or 5 mm in length. A thin epitheca-like layer may
be present, and the exterior tubule surface is smooth or weakly
annulate. The tubule wall is 0.02-0.05 mm thick and composed of
fluorapatite. Tubules are characterized by the presence of Although
fundamental compositional and structural differences in skeletal
morphology exist among the several Cambrian coral-like groups, and
between the later evolved skeleton-secreting anthozoan orders, the
basic coral architectural plan is recognizable. It is suggested that
all of the groups stem from a common Precambrian ancestral form, but
that each arose iteratively from later evolved anemone stocks. Thus,
fossils assigned to the new order Paiutiida are included in the
subphylum Cnidaria, and questionably assigned to the class Anthozoa.
Subclass-level assignment remains uncertain due to the unique
compositional and morphological characteristics of the paiutiid
skeleton.Paiutitubulites variabilis n.gen., n.sp., and P. durhami n.sp.
arecharacterized by the presence of well-developed secondary
septa(secondary as defined herein); Cambrptubulites trisepta
n.gen.,n.sp. and specimens assigned to the genus lack secondary
septa.These genera and forms questionably assigned to them are
characterized by the absence or weak development of septal grooves.,
which isa diagnostic feature of the Paiutitubulitidae n.fam. The
Paiutitubulitidae is defined to exclude problematical tubules:-
displaying a septa! arrangement pattern that is convergent upon that of
cnidarian groups that appear to display tetrameral symmetry.These
problematical specimens are considered as a separate species,and
familial-level classification is uncertain pending furtherstudy,
although assignment to the Paiutiida is unquestioned.(Original summary)
^1";
s[2248] = "READ B.C. (1980 ).- Lower Cambrian Archeocyathids buildups
Pelly Mountains-Yukon.- Geological Survey of Canada Paper 78-18: 1-53.-
<b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 51, ID=0300^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs;
Archaeocyatha; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian; <b>Geography: </b>Canada, Yukon
Territory^Inventory of Archeocyaths reefs within the region concerned,
without determination of the fauna.^1";
s[2249] = "MANSY J.L., DEBRENNE F., ZHURAVLEV A.Yu. (1993).- Calcaires
a archeocyathes du Cambrien inferieur du Nord de la Colombie
britannique (Canada). Implications paleogeographiques et precisions sur
l&#039;extension du continent americano-koryakien.- Geobios 16, 6: 41
pp., 11 figs., 2 tabls., 4 pls.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 84,
ID=4193^<b>Topic(s): </b>geography; Archaeocyatha; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L;
<b>Geography: </b>Canada, British Columbia^^1";
s[2250] = "STELCK C.R., HEDINGER A.S. (1975).- Archaeocyathids and the
Lower Cambrian continental shelf of the Canadian Cordillera.-
Canadadian Journal of Earth Sciences 12: 2014-2020.- <b>FC&#038;P
5-2</b>, p. 12, ID=5452^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Archaeocyatha;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cambrian; <b>Geography: </b>Canada W^Paléogéographie des
Archéocyathes, délimités dans la région des Cordillères de l&#039;Ouest
du Canada et du Yukon. Pas de nouvelles formes décrites.^1";
s[2251] = "DEBRENNE F., MANSY J.L. (1981).- Archaeocyaths occurrences
and tectonic movements in the Canadian Cordillera.- US Geol. Surv. Open
File Report 81-743: 65.- <b>FC&#038;P 11-1</b>, p. 55,
ID=6124^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Archaeocyatha geology; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L;
<b>Geography: </b>Canada W^^1";
s[2252] = "HAMPTON III G.L. (1979).- Stratigraphy and Archaeocyathans
of Lower Cambrian strata of Old Douglas Mountain, Stevens County,
Washington.- Brigham Young University, Geology Studies 26, 2: 27-50.-
<b>FC&#038;P 11-1</b>, p. 55, ID=6125^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy,
paleogeography; Archaeocyatha stratigraphy; <b>Systematics:
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</b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L;
<b>Geography: </b>USA, Washington^^1";
s[2253] = "RIGBY J.K., GUNTHER L.F., GUNTHER F. (1997).- The first
occurrence of the Burgess Shale Demosponge Hazelia palmata Walcott
1920, in the Cambrian of Utah.- Journal of Paleontology 71, 6:
994-997.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-1</b>, p. 105, ID=3856^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Porifera Demospongiae; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Demospongiae;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian M; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Utah^A single
specimen of Hazelia palmata Walcott 1920, was collected from the Middle
Cambrian Marjum Formation near Marjum Pass, in the central House Range,
western Utah. This is a first occurrence of the species outside the
Burgess shale region of British Columbia, Canada. The flattened oval
impression of the monaxonid demosponge shows characteristic tufts and
spicule structures of the species.^1";
s[2254] = "RIGBY J.K., CHURCH S.B. (1990).- A New Middle Cambrian
Hexactinellid, Ratcliffespongia wheeleri, from Western Utah, and
Skeletal Structure of Ratcliffespongia.- Journal of Paleontology 64, 3:
331-334.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-2.1</b>, p. 39, ID=2763^<b>Topic(s): </b>new
taxon; Porifera Hexactinellida; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Hexactinellida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian M; <b>Geography: </b>USA,
Utah^A single specimen of Ratcliffespongia wheeleri n.sp. from the
upper part of the Middle Cambrian Wheeler Shale in the Drum Mountains
of western Utah shows two distinct skeletal layers in the
limonite-replaced fragment. The probable inner layer has large,
circular to elliptical parietal gaps, some of which are aligned
horizontally(?); gaps are outlined by long rays of hexactine-based
spicules in irregular orientation and spacing. The probable outer layer
has several ranks of stauracts in regular reticulation and ranking, all
at approximately 45 degrees to the probably horizontal direction. The
specimen is part of a probably shallow turbidite-transported assemblage
from the margin of the House Range embayment.^1";
s[2255] = "WAGGONER B.M., COLLINS A.G. (1995).- A new chondrophorine
(Cnidaria, Hydrozoa) from the Cadiz Formation (Middle Cambrian) of
California.- Paläontologische Zeitschrift 69, 1-2: 7-17.- <b>FC&#038;P
24-2</b>, p. 91, ID=4595^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Hydrozoa,
Chondrophorina; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Hydrozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian M; <b>Geography: </b>USA, California^We
describe a new species of chondrophorine hydrozoan, Palaelophacmaea
valentinei sp.nov., from the early Middle Cambrian part of the Cadiz
Formation of the Marble Mountains of southeastern California. This find
extends the stratigraphic range of this genus into the early Middle
Cambrian and its geographic range into the western United States. We
review various chondrophorine-like fossils and present a tentative
chondrophorine phylogeny in light of this find.^1";
s[2256] = "DEBRENNE F., GANGLOFF R.A., LAFUSTE J. (1987).- Tabuloconus
Handfield: microstructure and its implication in the taxonomy of
primitive corals.- Journal of Paleontology 61, 1: 1-9.- <b>FC&#038;P
16-1</b>, p. 56, ID=1943^<b>Topic(s): </b>problematica, microstructure;
Cnidaria, Tabuloconus; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Alaska^Numerous specimens of
Tabuloconus Handfield. 1969, have been collected in carbonate buildups
within the Adams Argillite (Early Cambrian, Tatonduk area, Alaska). The
wall structure of this form has been investigated, along with
contemporaneous archaeocyathids and algae, through the use of polished
ultra-thin sections (2-3 µm thick) and scanning electron microscopy.
The results of this microstructural comparison indicate that despite
diagenetic alteration Tabuloconus has a skeleton that is unlike any
presently known and is quite distinct from associated algae and
archaeocyathids. It is more elaborate than that found in the
archaeocyathids but has not reached the stage of complexity seen in the
primitive coral Cothonion Jell &#038; Jell, 1976. The presence of some
elongated units may represent an initial step towards the fibrous
skeleton typical of Paleozoic corals. This study shows that even though
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diagenesis alters the original microstructure of calcareous skeletons, the resultant fabric and detailed structures can be useful in systematic descriptions. Tabuloconus is removed from the Gastroconidae Korda due to the presence of rudimentary septa and constitution of the tabularium. A number of species assigned to the genus Bacatocyathus Vologdin and included within the Archaeocyatha appear to be examples of Tabuloconus or very close relatives. An emended description of Tabuloconus kordae, the type species, is proposed.^1";
s[2257] = "DEBRENNE F., GANDIN A., GANGLOFF R.A. (1990).- Analyse sedimentologique et paleontologique de calcaires organogenes du Cambrien inferieur de Battle Mountain (Nevada, USA).- Annales de Paléontologie (Vert.-Invert.) 76, 2: 73-119.- <b>FC&#038;P 20-1.1</b>, p. 81, ID=2885^<b>Topic(s): </b>carbonates; organogenic limestones; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Nevada^^1";
s[2258] = "PEDDER A.E.H. (2006).- Zoogeographic data from studies of Palaeozoic corals of the Alexander terrane, southeastern Alaska and British Columbia.- Geological Association of Canada, Special Paper 46: 29-57.- <b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p. 55, ID=2342^<b>Topic(s): </b>biogeography; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic; <b>Geography: </b>America NW^^1";
s[2259] = "CHURKIN M.jr (1975).- Geologic and paleogeographic setting of Paleozoic corals in Alaska.- US Geol. Surv. Prof. pap. 823-A: 1-11.- <b>FC&#038;P 5-1</b>, p. 31, ID=5375^<b>Topic(s): </b>geology, geography; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Alaska^[preliminary correlations of coral-bearing strata of Ordovician to Permian age in Alaska with neighbouring parts of Canada and NE USSR]^1";
s[2260] = "CHURKIN M.jr (1975).- Palaeozoic corals of Alaska, their stratigraphic occurrence and correlation.- Drevniye Cnidaria [B.S. Sokolov (ed.)], 2: 84-95.- <b>FC&#038;P 5-2</b>, p. 5, ID=5394^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Alaska^[field relationships of Alaskan Palaeozoic corals with comments on palaeoecology and palaeogeography]^1";
s[2261] = "SOJA C.M. (1990).- Bathymetric gradients within a Paleozoic island arc, southeastern Alaska (Alexander terrane).- American Association of Petroleum Geologists Bulletin 74: 767-768.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-1.1</b>, p. 60, ID=3277^<b>Topic(s): </b>bathymetry; bathymetry; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Alaska Alexander terrane^^1";
s[2262] = "RIGBY J.K. (1995).- The hexactinellid sponge Cyathophycus from the Lower-Middle Ordovician Vinini Formation of central Nevada.- Journal of Paleontology 69, 3: 409-416.www.jstor.org/pss/1306316.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-1</b>, p. 45, ID=3045^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Porifera Hexactinellida; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Hexactinellida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician M; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Nevada^The new species Cyathophycus pseudoreticulatus and a fragment of Cyathophycus reticulatus? Walcott, 1879, are described and reported from the lower part of the Upper Member of the Vinini Formation from black shale of late Whiterockian age. The sponges were collected from the north fork of Vinini Creek, in the north-central part of the Roberts Mountains, Eureka County, Nevada. [original abstract]^1";
s[2263] = "RIGBY J.K., JAMISON P. (1994).- Lithistid sponges from the Late Ordovician Fish Haven Dolomite, Bear River Range, Cache County, Utah.- Journal of Paleontology 68, 4: 722-726.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>, p. 61, ID=4419^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Porifera Lithistida; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Lithistida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician U; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Utah^The tricranoclad demosponge Hindia sphaeroidalis Duncan 1879, is reported as a common silicified sponge in the basal dolomite of the Deep Lakes Member of the Upper Ordovician Fish Haven Formation of northeastern Utah for the
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first time. A small juvenile orchoclad anthaspidellid, Hudsonospongia?
sp., is also the first of that family reported from Fish Haven beds and
the Deep Lakes Member. Both taxa are from localities on the eastern
slope of Mount Magog, north of Tony Grove Lake, in the Bear River
Range, Cache County, east of Logan, Utah.^1";
s[2264] = "ELIAS R.J. (1985).- Solitary rugose corals of the Upper
Ordovician Montoya group, Southern New Mexico and westernmost Texas.-
Memoir Paleontological Society 16: 1-58.- <b>FC&#038;P 14-2</b>, p. 32,
ID=0946^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician U; <b>Geography: </b>USA, New
Mexico, Texas^The Upper Ordovician (middle Edenian to upper
Richmondian) Montoya Group of southern New Mexico and westernmost Texas
comprises, in ascending order, the Second Value Dolomite, Aleman
Formation, and Cutter Dolomite. Solitary rugose corals in the Second
Value are Grewingkia robusta (Whiteaves, 1896), Bighornia sp. cf. B.
patella (Wilson, 1926), Streptelasma divaricans (Nicholson, 1875), a
new species of Neotryplasma, and Salvadorea? ssp. A and B. Salvadorea
kingae kingae Nelson, 1981, G. franklinensis n.sp., and G. crassa
alemanensis n. subsp. occur in the Aleman. Taxa found in the Cutter are
S. kingae cutterensis n. subsp., G. sp. cf. G. franklinensis, and B.
sp. cf. B. patella. (Extract from original summary)^1";
s[2265] = "ELIAS R.J., POTTER A.W. (1984).- Late Ordovician solitary
rugose corals of the Eastern Klamath Mountains, Northern California.-
Journal of Paleontology 58: 1203-1214.- <b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p. 45,
ID=0960^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician U; <b>Geography: </b>USA,
California^^1";
s[2266] = "ELIAS R.J. (1996).- Corals of the Advance Formation (upper
Middle Ordovician), northern Rocky Mountains of British Columbia.-
Geol. Surv. Canada Bull. 491: 78-93.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-1</b>, p. 69,
ID=3663^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician U; <b>Geography: </b>Canada,
British Columbia^All corals known from slope deposits of the Advance
Formation are solitary rugosans. Paliphyllum norfordi n.sp.,
represented by a single specimen, and Grewingkia burdenetisis n.sp.,
which is more common, are the only identifiable species. Diversity and
abundance are low compared with the taxonomically different coral fauna
in approximately coeval shelf deposits of the Johnson Spring Formation,
California. Grewingkia burdenensis is considered to be the ancestor of
Grewingkia robusta, a Late Ordovician species that was widely
distributed within the Red River-Stony Mountain Province of cratonic
North America. Paliphyllum norfordi is the earliest paliphyllid
worldwide, and the only rugosan with dissepiments known from the Middle
Ordovician of North America. It appears to be most similar to some
representatives of Paliphyllum in the Dolbor Formation (uppermost
Caradoc-lowermost Ashgill), Siberian Platform. Coralla of G.
burdenensis were subject to little current action or transportation.
This species generally lived freely on soft substrates; sediment
cohesion may have been low. In one stratigraphic interval, the presence
of specimens with attachment structures suggests that the substrate may
have been unfavourable for the coral&#039;s normal mode of life, or
that more objects suitable for attachment were available than usual.
The corallum of P. norfordi was subject to higher current energy and
possibly transportation, and &#47; or longer exposure before final
burial. This coral was overturned, possibly due to current activity or
substrate instability or both, and redirected its growth upward several
times during life. It is the earliest North American solitary rugosan
that had the ability to resume upward growth after being fully
overturned.^1";
s[2267] = "ELIAS R.J., POTTER A.W., WATKINS R. (1994).- Late Ordovician
rugose corals of the northern Sierra Nevada, California.- Journal of
Paleontology 68, 1: 164-168.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 62,
ID=4047^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
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Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician U; <b>Geography: </b>USA, California^[Description of Grewingkia penobscotensis Elias 1982 is given] ^1";
s[2268] = "RIGBY J.K., POTTER A.W. (1986).- Ordovician sphinctozoan sponges from eastern Klamath Mountains, Northern California.- Journal of Paleontology .- <b>FC&#038;P 15-2</b>, p. 45, ID=0753^<b>Topic(s): </b>systematic position; Porifera, Sphinctozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Sphinctozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician; <b>Geography: </b>USA, California^Cliefdenella is regarded as an Ordovician sphinctozoan, not a stromatoporoid.^1";
s[2269] = "RIGBY J.K., POTTER A.W., BLODGETT R.B. (1988).- Ordovician sphinctozoan sponges of Alaska and Yukon Territory.- Journal of Paleontology 62, 5: 731-746.- <b>FC&#038;P 18-1</b>, p. 50, ID=2295^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Porifera, Sphinctozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Sphinctozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician; <b>Geography: </b>America N, Arctic^^1";
s[2270] = "STOCK C.W. (1981).- Cliefdenella alaskaensis n.sp. (Stromatoporoidea) from the Middle &#47; Upper Ordovician of central Alaska.- Journal of Paleontology 55: 998-1005.- <b>FC&#038;P 11-2</b>, p. 37, ID=1862^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stroms, Cliefdenella; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician M/U; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Alaska^This is the first occurrence of the genus in North America. It indicates a middle Caradocian to middle Ashgillian age for the rocks bearing this fossil.^1";
s[2271] = "LEMONE D.V. (1996).- Pulchrilamina, the Early Ordovician labechiid stromatoporoid and the El Paso Group bioherms.- West Texas Geological Society Publication No. 96-100: 141-148 [West Texas Geological Society, 1996 Annual Field Trip Guidebook].- <b>FC&#038;P 29-1</b>, p. 46, ID=1527^<b>Topic(s): </b>field trip guide; stroms, Labechiidae; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician L; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Texas^The systematic position of the stromatoporoids is reviewed and the position of Webby (1986) that Pulchrilamina is a labechiid is accepted. The Pulchrilamina-mounds of the McKelligon Formation are described and their development in five sedimentological stages is reconstructed.^1";
s[2272] = "RIGBY J.K., POTTER A.W., ANDERSON N.C. (2008).- Ordovician sponges from the Montgomery Limestone, Taylorsville area, northern Sierra Nevada, California.- Bulletin of Geosciences 83, 3: 299-310.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 40, ID=6408^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician; <b>Geography: </b>USA, California^The modest faunule of silicified fossil demosponges, documented here, was recovered from the Upper Ordovician Montgomery Limestone in the Taylorsville area, in the northern Sierra Nevada of northern California. Included are specimens of the ceractinomorph angullongiid Amblysiphonelloidea tubulara Rigby &#038; Potter 1986, the girtyocoelliid Girtyocoeliana epiporata (Rigby &#038; Potter 1986), the sebargasiid Amblysiphonella sp., and the cliefdenellids Cliefdenella alaskaensis Stock 1981, and Rigbyetia obconica (Rigby &#038; Potter 1986). In addition, specimens of the vaceletiid Corymbospongia adnata Rigby &#038; Potter 1986, are described and figured. The assemblage is closely related to faunules of sphinctozoan sponges earlier reported by Rigby &#038; Potter (1986) from the eastern Klamath Mountains, to the west in northern California. [original abstract]^1";
s[2273] = "POTTER A.W., WATKINS R., BOUCOT A.J., ELIAS R.J., FLORY R.A., RIGBY J.K. (1990).- Biogeography of the Upper Ordovician Montgomery Limestone, Shoo Fly Complex, northern Sierra Nevada, California, and comparisons of the Shoo Fly Complex with the Yreka terrane.- Geological Society of America, Special Paper 255 [Harwood D.S. &#038; Miller M.M. (eds): Paleozoic and Early Mesozoic Paleogeographic Relations; Sierra Nevada, Klamath Mountains, and Related Terranes]: 33-41.- <b>FC&#038;P 20-1.1</b>, p. 17, ID=2793^<b>Topic(s): </b>biogeography; biogeography; <b>Systematics:
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</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician U; <b>Geography: </b>USA,
California^^1";
s[2274] = "BOCKELIE J.F. (2006).- Bjorn Neuman in memoriam.- FC&P 34:
15-16.- <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 15, ID=7251^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biographical; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^[short obituary note of B. Neuman]^1";
s[2275] = "BUTTLER C.J., ELIAS R.J, NORFORD B.S. (1988).- Upper
Ordovician to Lowermost Silurian solitary rugose corals from the
Beaverfoot Formation, southern Rocky Mountains, British Columbia and
Alberta.- Contr. Canad. Paleont., Geol. Surv. Canada 379: 47-91.-
<b>FC&#038;P 17-2</b>, p. 27, ID=2181^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician U
- Silurian L; <b>Geography: </b>Canada, Rocky Mts^Salvadorea distincta
distincta (Wilson 1926), Salvadorea sp. 2 of Nelson 1981, Bighornia
patella (Wilson 1926), B. cf. B. bottei Nelson 1963, Grewingkia haysii
haysil (Meek 1865), and Deiracorallium prolongatum (Wilson 1926) are
present within the Upper Ordovician Bighornia-Thaerodonta Zone of the
Beaverfoot Formation. Bighornia wilsonae sp.nov., is recognized from
the Montoya Group (Second Value Dolomite) of New Mexico and Texas, and
the Red River Formation (Selkirk Member) of southern Manitoba.
Paleoecological analyses suggest that Grewingkia haysii haysii and
Deiracorallium prolongatum inhabited higher energy environments than
Salvadorea distincta distincta and Bighornia patella, but all taxa
probably lived in close proximity. The Beaverfoot Formation accumulated
within the Red River - Stony Mountain Solitary Coral Province. Solitary
rugosan species in the Bighornia-Thaerodonta Zone represent an
&#34;epicontinental&#34; assemblage, and all occur in the Hudson Bay
Basin. The absence of &#34;continental margin&#34; taxa could indicate
that the formation was deposited some distance from the edge of the
continent, or could reflect environmental factors or geographic
barriers. The lowest occurrence of solitary Rugosa defines the base of
the Bighornia-Thaerodonta Zone in the Beaverfoot Formation (Whisky
Trail Member). Elsewhere such Salvadorea-dominated coral assemblages
first appear in Maysvillian to middle Richmondian strata. The zone has
been traced to 420 feet (128 m) above the base of the Beaverfoot at
Akutlak Creek; its top is probably Richmondian but could be Gamachian.
Solitary Rugosa in the thick, combined &#34;poorly fossiliferous
interval&#34; and Eostropheodonta Zone of the Beaverfoot Formation are
completely different from those of the underlying Bighornia-Thaerodonta
Zone. Rhegmaphyllum could be Upper Ordovician (Richmondian, Gamachian)
to Lower Silurian (Lower Llandovery). Dinophyllum could be Lower to
Middle Llandovery. Streptelasma is also present.^1";
s[2276] = "OLIVER W.A.jr, MERRIAM C.W., CHURKIN M.jr (1975).-
Ordovician, Silurian and Devonian corals of Alaska.- Drevniye Cnidaria
[B.S. Sokolov (ed.)], 2: 95-103.- <b>FC&#038;P 5-2</b>, p. 7,
ID=5380^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician - Devonian; <b>Geography:
</b>USA, Alaska^A general record of Alaskan Ordovician-Devonian corals
faunas at the generic level.^1";
s[2277] = "OLIVER W.A.jr, MERRIAM C.W., CHURKIN M.jr (1975).-
Ordovician, Silurian and Devonian corals of Alaska.- US Geol. Surv.
Prof. Paper 823-B: 1-44.- <b>FC&#038;P 5-1</b>, p. 33,
ID=5388^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician - Devonian; <b>Geography:
</b>USA, Alaska^For the first time the paper contains summarized and
annotated lists of rugose, tabulate and heliolitoid corals of Alaska,
ranging from Ordovician to Devonian beds. Many of these corals are
illustrated. The very useful paper is a great help for the knowledge of
coral assemblages in Alaska and on the other hand it gives many data
for coral systematics and also geographical distribution of particular
taxa.^1";
s[2278] = "PEDDER A.E.H. (1976).- Initial records of two unusual late
Silurian rugose coral genera from Yukon territory.- Papers of
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geological Survey Canada 76-1B: 285-286.- <b>FC&#038;P 7-2</b>, p. 20,
ID=5633^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian U; <b>Geography: </b>Canada,
Yukon Territory^[new records of Njajuphyllum sp. n. and Yassia sp.
n.]^1";
s[2279] = "SOJA C.M. (1994).- Significance of Silurian
stromatolite-sphinctozoan reefs.- Geology 22: 355-358.- <b>FC&#038;P
23-1.1</b>, p. 92, ID=4212^<b>Topic(s): </b>stromatolite-sphinctozoan;
reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera Cyanophyta; Sphinctozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Alaska Alexander
terrane^Upper Silurian (Ludlovian) limestones from the Heceta Formation
of southeastern Alaska (Alexander terrane) contain skeletal
stromatolite reefs and stromatolite mud mounds that were colonized by
sphinctozoa sponges. Internal growth cavities, synsedimentary marine
cements, and stromatolite debris flows in slope deposits indicate that
theses reefs grew with relief at the seaward margin of the carbonate
platform. The biotas under study have evolutionary significance because
they contain the earliest widespread reef-building sphinctozoans and
represent a previously unrecognized stage in the evolution of
Phanerozoic microbial-metazoan (predominantly poriferan) reefs. On the
basis of the presence of Silurian stromatolite-sphinctozoan deposits in
southeastern Alaska, southwestern and west-central Alaska, and the
Urals, this study also establishes a Late Silurian palaeobiogeographic
connection between the Alexander terrane, cratonic northwestern North
America, and the Uralian region.^1";
s[2280] = "SOJA C M., MITCHELL M., NEWTON A.J., VENDETTI J., VISAGGI
C., ANTOSHKINA A.I., WHITE B. (2003).- Paleoecology of sponge-?hydroid
associations in Silurian microbial reefs.- Palaios 18, 3: 225-235.-
<b>FC&#038;P 33-1</b>, p. 99, ID=7242^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology,
parasitism?; sponges; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Alaska, Russia^Microbial
boundstones from Alaska and Russia yield new insights into the
paleoecology of Silurian biotas that inhabited stromatolite reefs.
These high-energy reefs were built along the Uralian Seaway in the Late
Silurian by a diverse suite of microorganisms in association with
accessory metazoans, predominantly sphinctozoan sponges. Within the
stromatolite framework, three species of small, solitary, sphinctozoans
(aphrosalpingids) encrusted a variety of hard substrates, mostly
skeletal remains but also microbial laminae and cavity surfaces.
Fossils encrusted by the sponges include the problematic hydroid
Fistulella, possible stromatoporoids (re-crystallized), crinoids, the
possible cyanobacterium Ludlovia, corals, and unidentifiable shelly
debris. In addition to the ubiquitous microbial laminae, the sponges,
Fistulella, and ?stromatoporoids were less commonly encrusted by
Ludlovia, Renalcis, or crinoids. Well-developed attachment surfaces,
including enlarged holdfasts, allowed the sponges to achieve stability
on the seafloor after larvae settled randomly on available hard
surfaces. A greater incidence of sponge encrustations on Fistulella
than on other organisms indicates that some of the sponges may have
enjoyed a commensalistic relationship while attached as juveniles to a
living substrate. The sponges orientation on Fistulella in the sediment
suggests that the relationship between the two taxa may have become
parasitic, whereby the weight of the sponges caused Fistulella to
collapse into the muddy substrate. Recognition of the intimate growth
relationships shared by Silurian sphinctozoans, Fistulella, and other
organisms expands the fossil record of encrusting sponges, identifies a
novel sponge-?hydroid association, and reveals organismal responses to
competition for space in mid-Paleozoic microbial reefs. [original
abstract]^1";
s[2281] = "SOJA C.M. (1990).- Island arc carbonates from the Silurian
Heceta Formation of SE Alaska (Alexander Terrane).- Journal of
Sedimentary Petrography 60: 235-249.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-2.1</b>, p. 42,
ID=2778^<b>Topic(s): </b>carbonates; island arc carbonates;
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<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography:
</b>USA, Alaska Alexander terrane^The succession includes extensive
stromatoporoid limestones of reefal facies that slumped into the basin
of deposition, and beds rich in amphiporids.^1";
s[2282] = "SOJA C.M. (1991).- Origin of Silurian reefs in the Alexander
terrane of southeastern Alaska.- Palaios 06: 111-125.- <b>FC&#038;P
23-2.1</b>, p. 67, ID=4434^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs origins; reefs,
geomorphology; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian;
<b>Geography: </b>USA, Alaska Alexander terrane^Lower to Upper Silurian
(upper Llandovery-Ludlow) limestones belonging to the Heceta Formation
record several episodes of reef growth in the Alexander terrane of
southeastern Alaska. As the oldest carbonates of widespread
distribution in the region, the Heceta limestones represent the
earliest development of a shallow-marine platform within the Alexander
arc and the oldest foundation for reef evolution. The excellent
preservation of biostromes, fringing and barrier reefs, and a mud mound
in shelf, shelf margin, and slope deposits, respectively, contrasts
with the restricted occurrence of many marine sediments that originated
within other island arcs. Hence, these deposits provide important
insights into the dynamic processes, styles, and bathymetry associated
with reef growth in tectonically active oceanic islands. Massive
stromatoporoids, corals, and red algae are preserved in fragmental
rudstones and represent a fringing reef that formed at the seaward edge
of the incipient marine shelf. Accessory constituents in this reef
include crinoids and the cyanobacterium Girvanella. Small biostromes
were constructed by ramose corals and stromatoporoids on oncolitic
substrates in backreef or lagoonal environments. These buildups were
associated with low-diversity assemblages of brachiopods and with
gastropods, amphiporids, calcareous algae and cyanobacteria. Microbial
boundstones reflect the widespread encrustation of cyanobacteria and
calcified rnicroproblematica on shelly debris as stromatolitic mats
that resulted in the development of a stromatactoid-bearing mud mound
and a barrier reef complex. Epiphytaceans, other microbes, and
aphrosalpingid sponges were the primary framebuilders of the barrier
reefs. These buildups attained significant relief at the shelf margin
and shed detritus as slumped blocks and debris flows into deep-water
sites along the slope. The similarity of these
stromatolitic-aphrosalpingid reefs to those from Siluro-Devonian strata
of autochthonous southwestern Alaska suggests paleobiogeographic ties
of the Alexander terrane to cratonal North America during the
Silurian.^1";
s[2283] = "SOJA C.M., WHITE B., ANTOSHKINA A., JOYCE S., MAYHEW L.,
FLYNN B., GLEASON A. (2000).- Development and decline of a Silurian
stromatolite reef complex, Glacier Bay National Park, Alaska.- Palaios
15, 4: 273-292.- <b>FC&#038;P 31-1</b>, p. 73, ID=7112^<b>Topic(s):
</b>reef complexes, stromatolites; stromatolite reefs; <b>Systematics:
</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Alaska
Alexander terrane^In Glacier Bay, Alaska, Silurian limestones record
the development and demise of a stromatolite reef complex in the
Alexander terrane. These microbial deposits are of regional and
paleontological significance because they contain paleogeographically
distinctive biotas and yield important insights into Phanerozoic
stromatolites that inhabited normal-marine subtidal environments.
Willoughby limestones exposed on Drake Island reveal that stromatolite
growth at the platform margin influenced platform dynamics with the
protection of peritidal and lagoonal habitats behind a reef-fringed
rim, which experienced early lithification by the precipitation of
synsedimentary marine cements. [initial part of extensive abstract]^1";
s[2284] = "RIGBY J.K., MAHER B.J., BROWNE Q.J. (1991).- New
hexactinellids from the Siluro-Devonian of the Snake Mountains, Elko
County, Nevada, and a new locality of Gabelia.- Journal of Paleontology
65, 5: 709-714.http:&#47;&#47; www.jstor.org/pss/1305800.- <b>FC&#038;P
20-2</b>, p. 71, ID=2974^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Porifera
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Hexactinellida; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Hexactinellida;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian &#47; Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>USA,
Nevada^New specimens of Gabelia pedunculus Rigby &#038; Murphy 1983,
and of the new species Gabelia gigantes and Gabelia fascicula are
described from the Siluro-Devonian(?) Roberts Mountains Formation from
Loomis Creek Canyon in the Snake Mountains, northeastern Elko County,
Nevada. Stalk fragments of G. pedunculus are similar to the holotype
from the northern Roberts Mountains, Eureka County, Nevada. Gabelia
gigantes n.sp. is a large species with skeletal elements in the stalk
twice the size of elements in G. pedunculus. Gabelia fascicula n.sp. is
based on thick-walled, cup-like upper parts where gastral layer of
coarse, diagonally oriented spicules contrasts to a dermal layer of
regular vertical and horizontal bundles of hexactine-based spicules of
at least two orders around parietal gaps. The specimens are all part of
a probable transported seafloor assemblage.^1";
s[2285] = "MEHL D., RIGBY K.J., HOLMES S.R. (1993).- Hexactinellid
Sponges from the Silurian - Devonian Roberts Mountains Formation in
Nevada and Hypotheses of Hexactine - Stauractine Origin.- Brigham Young
University, Geology Studies 39: 101-124.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-1</b>, p. 49,
ID=3420^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy, phylogeny; Porifera Hexactinellida;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Hexactinellida; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Silurian Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Nevada^A moderately
diverse fauna of hexactinellid sponges is described from the
Devonian(?) upper part of the Silurian - Devonian Roberts Mountain
Formation from a locality in Starvation Canyon in the Independence
Mountains, Elko County, Nevada. Diagoniella nevadensis Rigby &#038;
Stuart 1988, Protospongia conica Rigby &#038; Harris 1979, Protospongia
spina n.sp., Protospongia sp. 1, Protospongia sp. 2, and Gabelia
pedunculus Rigby &#038; Murphy 1983, are present. These were apparently
transported, size sorted, and buried by distal turbidity currents. Many
samples have monospecific bedding plane &#34;faunules&#34;, which
accumulation [?]. Stratigraphic and phylogenetic systematic evidence
for increasing complexity versus simplification for the origin of
hexactines and stauractines are summarized and discussed; hexactines as
old as stauractines appear to have been the basic early spicule at
about the beginning of the Cambrian, although evidence is still
equivocal.^1";
s[2286] = "CLOUGH J.G., BLODGETT R.B. (1985).- Comparative study of the
sedimentology and paleoecology of middle Paleozoic algal and
coral-stromatoporoid reefs in Alaska.- Proceedings 5th International
Coral Reef Conference, Tahiti 2: 78.- <b>FC&#038;P 14-2</b>, p. 44,
ID=0933^<b>Topic(s): </b>; algal-strom-coral reefs; <b>Systematics:
</b>algae Porifera Cnidaria; Stromatoporoidea Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic M; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Alaska^^1";
s[2287] = "RIGBY J.K., STUART R.J. (1988).- Fossil Sponges from the
Silurian-Devonian Robert Mountains Formation in Northeastern Nevada.-
Mem. New Mexico Bureau Mines and Mineral Resources Memoir 44 [Wolberg
D. L. (ed.): Contributions to Paleozoic Paleontology and Stratigraphy
in Honour of Rosseau H. Flower]: 129-137.- <b>FC&#038;P 18-2</b>, p.
47, ID=2509^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian &#47; Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>USA,
Nevada^^1";
s[2288] = "PEDDER A.E.H. (1984).- Dehiscens Zone corals from the Lower
Devonian of Yukon Territory.- Papers of geological Survey Canada 84-1B:
315-325.- <b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p. 47, ID=0980^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian L; <b>Geography: </b>Canada, Yukon Territory^^1";
s[2289] = "PEDDER A.E.H. (1975).- Sequence and relationships of three
Lower Devonian coral faunas from Yukon Territory.- Papers of geological
Survey Canada 75-1B: 285-295.- <b>FC&#038;P 5-2</b>, p. 7,
ID=5410^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy; coral faunas; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L; <b>Geography:
</b>Canada, Yukon Territory^^1";
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s[2290] = "MURPHY M.A., BERRY.W.B.N. (1983).- Early Devonian
conodont-graptolite collation and correlations with brachiopod and
coral zones, Central Nevada.- American Association of Petroleum
Geologists Bulletin 67, 3: 371-379.- <b>FC&#038;P 12-2</b>, p. 44,
ID=6241^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy; stratigraphy corals;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian
L; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Nevada^A range chart of some Early Devonian
conodont and graptolite taxa from central Nevada is presented. It is
based on the graphic correlation method of Shaw, and shows correlations
with the established zones for bachiopods and corals as well as
conodonts and graptolites. It indicates that the hesperius through
pesavis conodont zones established for western North America are
approximately equivalent to the Lochkovian of the Czechoslovakia
sequence, and the Pragian begins approximately with the sulcatus zone.
The chart also indicates that the zones based on different groups do
not coincide, are of very unequal duration, and that intervals of rapid
morphologic change correspond to intervals of higher diversity and
greater morphologic variation. Species have significantly different
longevities, generally those originating during time of greatest
morphologic variation being the shorter lived. The approximate duration
of the species studied is 2 to 10 m.y. * Use of the graphic correlation
method permits better correlation of shelf and basin faunas and
enhances the possibility for constructing accurate shelf margin
histories and for correlating provincial shelf faunas with those in
other parts of the world. [original summary]^1";
s[2291] = "ISAACSON P.E., MCFADDEN M.D., MEASURES E.A. (1988).-
Coral-stromatoporoid buildup succession, Jefferson Formation (Late
Devonian), central Idaho, USA.- Canadian Association of Petroleum
Geologists Memoir 13 [Geldsetzer H.J., James N.P. &#038; Tebutt G.E.
(eds): Reefs: Canada and Adjacent Areas]: 471-477.- <b>FC&#038;P
19-2.1</b>, p. 40, ID=2768^<b>Topic(s): </b>; reefs; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria Porifera; Anthozoa Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian U; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Idaho^^1";
s[2292] = "PEDDER A.E.H. (1980).- Devonian corals of late Eifelian age
from the Ogilvie Formation of Yukon Territory.- Canadian Journal of
Earth Sciences 17: 594-616.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-2</b>, p. 44,
ID=0302^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Eif; <b>Geography: </b>Canada,
Yukon Territory^Coral faunas from 254.9 - 345.4m above the base of the
type section of the Ogilvie Formation on Mount Burgess, and from parts
of other Ogilvie sections, are shown to be equivalent to late Eifelian
coral faunas of the Hume Formation of western District of Mackenzie,
and its correlatives in southwestern District of Mackenzie and
northeastern British Columbia. Although older faunas from lower beds
and younger faunas from higher beds of the Ogilvie Formation have been
described previously, this is the first description of Hume faunas from
the formation. * The Redstoneainae, a new subfamily of the
Spongophyllidae, is proposed. Two new genera, Tawuphyllum and
Gaynaphyllum, and a new species, Radiastraea norrisi, are also
established. * Photographic illustrations of interiors of Iteophyllum
virgatum Crickmay, Endophyllum barbatum Crickmay, the lectotype of
Smithia verrilli Meek, and neotype of Spongophyllum sedgwicki Edwards
&#038; Haime are published for the first time. [original summary]^1";
s[2293] = "PEDDER A.E.H. (1985).- Lower Devonian rugose corals of
Lochkovian age from Yukon Territory.- Current Research A, Geological
Survey of Canada 85-1A: 587-607.- <b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p. 48,
ID=0990^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Lochk; <b>Geography: </b>Canada,
Yukon Territory^The mucophyllid genus Stylopleura and the spongophyllid
genus Carlinastreea are revised In western and arctic North America,
the temporal ranges of these genera overlap in Lochkovian time
Stylopleura julli and Carlinastraea pygmaea are established as new
species. Carlinastraea halysitoides (Etheridge) is revised, and is
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shown to have had a remarkable geographic range, that, in Lochkovian
time, extended from eastern Australia, through China, Mongolia, Asiatic
Russia, the Urals, Yukon Territory and British Columbia, to Nevada. An
early Pragian coral from Victoria and New South Wales, eastern
Australia, is discussed and figured under the name of Carlinastraea sp.
cf. C. halysitoides (Etheridge).^1";
s[2294] = "PEDDER A.E.H., MURPHY M.A. (2004).- Emsian (Lower Devonian)
Rugose corals of Nevada: Reservoir of systematics and stratigraphic
ranges, and reassessment of faunal provincialism.- Journal of
Paleontology 78, 5: 838-863.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-2</b>, p. 20,
ID=1123^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy, biogeography; Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian
Ems; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Nevada^New collection from measured
sections provide much of the material for this study.
Holcocystis,Atopocaystis, and Stummelasma are erected as new genera.
Atopocastis mucronata andStummelasma sulfurense are new species;
Holocystis flexa (Stumm), Stummelasma lonense(Stumm), and S.
antelopense (Merriam) are new combinations. Revised coral ranges are
integratedwith the standard Nevada conodont zones and brachiopod-based
faunal intervals. A range chart for33 Rugosa emphasizes their value for
correlation in Icriodus, or brachiopod-poor biofacies of theGreat
Basin. It also shows that full recovery from the end Lochkovian/early
Pragian coral crisis inthe region was delayed until the start of the
middle Emsian gronbergi Zone. The recovery wasaccomphlished principally
by radiation of the Breviphyllidae and Papilophyllidae, and
byimmigration or cyathophyllid and other genera.Updated lists of Rugosa
genera present in the Great Basin, Mackenzie, and Appohimchi
provincesduring the Pragian and early Emsian (kindley-lenzi zones) and
middle to late Emsian (gronbergiserotinuszones) are given. Qualitative
and quantitative data, the latter as Otsuka Coefficients,indicate that
the Pragian Great Basin coral faunas can no longer be regarded as part
of a temporarywestward extension of the Eastern Americas Realm. Nor can
they be considered part of theMackenzie coral province. Genus
absence/presence data show that the Great Basin coral provincebegan
with a slow recovery of faunas after the late Lochkovian/early Pragian
coral crisis, and endedwith the arrival f typical Old World Realm
families, including the Ptenophyllidae andStringophyllidae, within the
early Eifelian, costatus Zone. During this time faunas of the
Mackenziecoral province were so distinct from those of the exotic
Alexander and Farewell terranes of Alaskaand British Columbia. The
duration of the Devonian Great basin coral province corresponds
closelyto the duration of a period of depressed seawater temperatures
postulated from the distribution ofgypidulinid brachiopods.^1";
s[2295] = "WRIGHT A.J. (1980).- Occurrence of the Devonian Tetracoral
Grypophyllum mackenziense in Nevada.- Journal of Paleontology 54, 5:
963-967.- <b>FC&#038;P 11-1</b>, p. 48, ID=1764^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Rugosa, Grypophyllum; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>USA,
Nevada^Grypophyllum mackenziense (Pedder), a characteristic tetracoral
of the G. mackenziense Zone of Western Canada, is recorded from a
probably Middle Devonian part of the Devils Gate Limestone at J-D
Window, in the northern Simpson Park Range, Eureka County, Nevada. The
species occurs in one section at the same level as the brachiopod
Tecnocyrtina, and in another section up to 28m higher than
Tecnocyrtina. This indicates that the teilzones of Tecnocyrtina
(higher) and G. mackenziense (lower) overlap in Nevada. ^1";
s[2296] = "McLEAN R.A. (1982).- Ceciliaphyllum, a new charactophyllid
coral genus from the Upper Devonian (late Frasnian) of British
Columbia.- Papers of geological Survey Canada 82-1C, 95-98.-
<b>FC&#038;P 12-1</b>, p. 38, ID=1916^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa;
Rugosa, Ceciliaphyllum; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fra; <b>Geography: </b>Canada, British
Columbia^Ceciliaphyllum [gen.n.], with type species C. bastillense
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sp.nov., is described from strata equivalent to the Ronde Member of the
Southesk Formation at Surprise Pass, east-central British Columbia. At
present, similar forms are known only from the Frasnian of Poland.^1";
s[2297] = "SORAUF J.E. (1987).- The rugose coral Tabulopbyllun
traversensis from the Onate Formation (Middle Devonian) of the Mud
Springs Mountains, New Mexico.- Journal of Paleontology 61, 1: 14-20.-
<b>FC&#038;P 16-1</b>, p. 57, ID=1955^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa,
Tabulophyllum; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian M; <b>Geography: </b>USA, New Mexico^^1";
s[2298] = "SORAUF J.E. (1988).- Rugose corals from the Frasnian (Upper
Devonian) Sly Gap and Contadero Formations of the San Andres Mountains,
south-central New Mexico.- Mem. New Mexico Bur. Mines &#038; Miner.
Resour. 44: 153-183.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-2.1</b>, p. 33,
ID=2750^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fra; <b>Geography:
</b>USA, New Mexico^Devonian strata in the northern San Andres
Mountains of southern New Mexico contain abundant faunas of fossil
rugose corals in calcareous beds of the Sly Gap and Contadero
Formations. The lower and middle Sly Gap Formation contains abundant
solitary corals occurring with numerous brachiopods. For the most part,
these are Macgeea thomasi, with a few specimens of Tabulophyllum ovinum
n.sp. and T.(?) versutum n.sp. Colonial corals, with accompanying
solitary forms, are common to abundant in nodular limestones of the
uppermost part of the Sly Gap Formation. They are Medusaephyllum
woodmani, M. variabile n.sp., lowaphyllum johanni, Hexagonaria
capitolium n.sp., and Radiastraea rhodesi n.sp. Tabulophyllum
bilaterale n.sp. is the most common solitary form. All rugose corals
collected from the Contadero Formation came from limestones forming the
uppermost part of the Salinas Peak Member. Almost all individual corals
are assigned to Tabulophyllum zonatum n.sp., with a single specimen of
Medusaephyllum confluens n.sp. The Sly Gap and Contadero corals
comprise typical Frasnian faunal assemblages. The Sly Gap fauna is
placed in the Palmatolepls gigas conodont Zone; the Contadero is placed
in the overlying lower Palmatolepis triangularis conodont Subzone, thus
representing a very late Frasnian fauna.^1";
s[2299] = "SORAUF J.E. (1992).- Late Devonian (Famennian) rugose coral
fauna of the Percha Shale of southwestern New Mexico.- Journal of
Paleontology 66, 5: 730-749.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-1</b>, p. 34,
ID=3390^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fam; <b>Geography: </b>USA, New
Mexico^Solitary rugose corals (Cnidaria, Rugosa) are common to abundant
in the calcareous Box Member of the late Famennian Percha Shale (Lower
expansa Zone) of southwestern New Mexico; the Box is best developed in
the western part of the Percha outcrop belt. The corals include a
number of forms characteristic of Strunian faunas throughout the world.
Recognized hereby are Gorizdronia sp. cf. G. tenuis Rozkowska,
Campophyllum? ursinum n.sp., Caninia cooperi n.sp., Siphonophyllia?
folia n.sp., S.? corbicula n.sp., &#34;Bothrophyllum&#34; argenteum
n.sp., &#34;B.&#34; argenteum argenteum n.subsp., &#34;B.&#34;
argenteum bilateralis n.subsp., &#34;B.&#34; argenteum dibunophylloides
n.subsp., Arachnolasmella elytra n.sp., and Cyathoclisia sp. A. This
fauna is clearly ancestral to Carboniferous genera and species. Percha
species, where represented by large populations, are seen to be
remarkably variable, especially in axial structure.^1";
s[2300] = "McLEAN R.A. (1997).- Middle Devonian rugose coral faunas in
Northeastern British Columbia and District of Mackenzie, Western
Canada.- Boletin de la Real Sociedad Espanola de Historia Natural,
Seccion Geologica 92, 1/4: 289-300.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-2</b>, p. 31,
ID=3721^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Eif; <b>Geography: </b>Canada
W^Rugose corals of mid-late Eifelian age are diverse and relatively
abundant in widespread open shelf carbonates of Northeastern British
Columbia (lower Keg River and Dunedin formations) and District of
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Mackenzie (Lonely Bay, Nahanni, Headless and Hume formations). The
overlying Givetian carbonate complex of northeastern British Columbia
and southern District of Mackenzie (Presqu&#039;ile Barrier) has only
sparsely developed rugosans, but beds flanking the barrier (upper
Dunedin, Pine Point, Sulphur Point formations) locally develop more
diverse faunas of early-mid Givetian age. Downslope from the barrier
complex, numerous early-mid Givetian pinnacle reefs (upper Keg River,
Horn Plateau formations) bear particularly diverse and abundant rugose
coral assemblages. In the lower Mackenzie River valley of northern
District of Mackenzie a series of reefal complexes of mid-late Givetian
age (Ramparts Formation) carries significant rugosan faunas, especially
in platform and flanking beds.^1";
s[2301] = "PEDDER A.E.H. (2010).- Lower-Middle Devonian rugose coral
faunas of Nevada: Contribution to an understanding of the
&#034;barren&#034; E Zone and Chotec Event in the Great Basin.-
Bulletin of Geosciences 85, 1: 1-26.ISSN 1214-1119.- <b>FC&#038;P
36</b>, p. 62, ID=6454^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy; corals;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L
M; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Nevada^The &#34;lower Middle Devonian&#34;
part of a coral zonation proposed for the region in 1974 comprised in
ascending order D2 and D3 subzones and a &#34;barren&#34; E zone. In
terms of the conodont zonation currently employed in Nevada, the D2
subzone is Emsian gronbergi and inversus zones. The original
stratigraphic definition of the D3 subzone places it in the upper
Emsian serotinus Zone on Lone Mountain, whereas the coral index
defining the zone has been collected subsequently only from Eifelian
upper costatus Zone beds. The original stratigraphic definition of the
&#34;barren&#34; E zone places it in a lower part of the costatus Zone,
above an inferred depositional break. Thus, as defined on Lone
Mountain, the D3 subzone is slightly younger than the E zone. These
zones are not barren. Revised taxonomy and age determinations of
previously described species, coupled with new data from the southern
Sulphur Spring and northern Antelope ranges, have revealed four
successive coral assemblages ranging from serotinus to costatus Zone
age. Differences between the second and third of these assemblages are
particularly significant, and may be considered to represent a local
manifestation of the Chotec Event. A detailed review of the genus
Synaptophyllum shows it to be an Emsian endemic in the
Maghrebo-European Realm, not an early Eifelian endemic in the Eastern
Americas Realm. New taxa comprise a family, one genus and two species.
Romanophyllum paulyi gen. et sp.nov., which possibly represents one of
the last vestiges of the Pragian-Emsian Great Basin coral province, is
assigned to the Romanophyllidae fam. n. Xystriphyllum trojani sp.nov.
is described as an example of one of earliest ptenophyllid species to
return to the Great Basin after the absence of the family from the
region since late Lochkovian time.^1";
s[2302] = "PEDDER A.E.H. (2002).- New systematic and biostratigraphic
data concerning Breviphyllidae (Lower Devonian Rugosa) of Nevada.-
Coral Research Bulletin 7: 141-166. [Dieter Weyer&#039;s 65th birthday
commemorative volume; S. Schröder, H. Löser &#038; K. Oekentorp
(eds)].- <b>FC&#038;P 31-1</b>, p. 60, ID=1627^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biostratigraphy; Rugosa, Breviphrentis; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L; <b>Geography:
</b>USA, Nevada^Previous Lower to Middle Devonian coral biostratigraphy
for Nevada is reviewed. A reassessment of Merriam&#39;s 1974 Emsian
coral assemblages zones indicates that his D1 Subzone is longer ranging
than it was thought to be and his D3 Subzone is probably Middle
Devonian, costatus zone. Composition of the Breviphyllidae Taylor 1951
is revised to include Breviphyllum Stumm 1949, Breviphrentis Stumm
1949, Nevadophyllum Stumm 1937, Ogilviplasma Pedder 1978, Weyerides
gen. Nov., Bartineophyllum gen. nov., and possibly Baoshanophyllum Song
1974 and its probable synonym Puanophyllum Wang 1983. Breviphrentis
kirki, Nevadophyllum eximium, Weyerides salicensis, W. serus and
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Bartineophyllum hassli are erected as new species. Ages of all the
formally described taxa are calibrated against standard conodont
zonations and the Nevada faunal intervals of Johnson (1977).^1";
s[2303] = "PEDDER A.E.H., MURPHY M.A. (2003).- The Papiliophyllidae
(Lower Devonian Rugosa): their systematics and reinterpreted
biostratigraphic value in Nevada.- Journal of Paleontology 77, 4:
601-624.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-1</b>, p. 60, ID=1386^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biostratigraphy; Rugosa, Papiliophyllidae; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L; <b>Geography:
</b>USA, Nevada^Field work has greatly increased the number of
well-dated papiliophyllid corals available from Nevada. The established
range of the family is expanded from Pragian and lower Emsian to
Pragian and almost the entire Emsian. Ranges of species are calibrated
against Johnson faunal intervals and a revised Pragian and lowermost
Emsian conodont zonation proposed by Murphy for Nevada. Study of all
reposited material has led to some revision of every member of the
family, Eurekaphyllum, previously imperfectly known from a single
specimen of vague stratigraphic origin, is shown to be a useful upper
Emsian index. Nine reported occurrences of the family in Europe and
Asia are re-examined and, except for a possible occurrence on Novaya
Zemlya, all are rejected. The three named genera of the family are
apparently endemic to the southwestern North American craton.
Papiliophyllum elegantulum asymmetricum new subspecies, P. murphyi new
species and Eurekaphyllum vescum new species are described by Pedder.
[original abstract]^1";
s[2304] = "QI WENTONG, STEARN C.W. (1994).- Stromatoporoids from the
Slave Point Formation (Givetian) at Evie Lake, northeastern British
Columbia, Canada.- Acta Scientiarum Universitatis Pekingensis
[Pei-ching ta hsueh hsueh pao] 29, 6: 715-728.- <b>FC&#038;P 24-1</b>,
p. 81, ID=4512^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Giv; <b>Geography:
</b>Canada, British Columbia^Eleven species (none new) are described
from a core of the reef facies of the Evie Lake reef complex. The
structures are extensively infiltrated by bitumen that preserves
microstructures well. The fauna has Trupetostroma warreni, Stachyodes
thomasclarki and S. spongiosa in common with the Swan Hills reefs. It
is particularly characterized by the distinctive Actinostroma
whiteavesii and Pseudotrupetostroma vitreum. The latter species and
Taleastroma logansportense indicate affinity with the Givetian faunas
of Poland and the Ohio Valley area.^1";
s[2305] = "AUL J.L. (2010).- Stromatoporoids and the Upper Devonian
Alamo Impact Breccia in southeastern Nevada.- University of Alabama,
unpublished Master&#039;s Thesis; viii + 63 pp; Tuscaloosa, Alabama.
[MSc Thesis] - <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 27, ID=6387^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fra; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Nevada^[in
addition to the species of stromatoporoids occurring in the Alamo
Impact Breccia (see Aul et al. 2010), the following species were found
in the Guilmette Formation (lower Frasnian) below the Alamo:
Actinostroma cf. A. clathratum, Clathrocoilona cf. C. involuta,
Stictostroma maclareni, Trupetostroma bassleri, and Arctostroma
contextum]^1";
s[2306] = "AUL J.L., STOCK C.W., MORROW J.R., SANDBERG C.A. (2010).-
Provenance and implications of stromatoporoids redeposited in Upper
Devonian Alamo Impact Breccia, SE Nevada.- Geological Society of
America Abstracts with Programs 42, 5: 173. [abstract] - <b>FC&#038;P
36</b>, p. 27, ID=6388^<b>Topic(s): </b>redeposition; stroms;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Nevada^The Alamo Impact Breccia is
found within the Frasnian-age Guilmette Formation.
Chronostratigraphically it occurs with the punctata condont Zone.
Stromatoporoids are the main booklist within the Alamo. Six species
were found within the Breccia: Hammatostroma albertans, Habrostroma
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turbinatum, Actinostroma sp., Atelodictyon sp., Hermatoporella sp., and Atopostroma distains. The first five species are considered to be Frasnian and/or Givetian in age; however, Atopostroma distains is Emsian in age. The authors conclude that the bolide that caused the Alamo Breccia excavated as deep as Emsian. As Ordovician conodonts occur in the Alamo as well, the authors further conclude that stromatoporoid-bearing strata older than Emsian do not occur in southeastern Nevada, and that because the Emsian strata in southeastern Nevada are unfossiliferous dolostones, the specimens of A. distans were transported into the area by tsunamis associated with the impact.^1";
s[2307] = "HARRINGTON R.J. (1987).- Lithofacies and biofacies of the Middle and Upper Devonian Sultan Formation at Mountain Springs, Clark County, Nevada: implications for stromatoporoid paleoecology.- Journal of Paleontology 61: 649-662.- <b>FC&#038;P 16-2</b>, p. 34, ID=2084^<b>Topic(s): </b>geology; geology; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera Cnidaria; Stromatoporoidea Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M U; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Nevada^[stromatoporoids occur in a wide range of paleoenvironments in this succession and are thought to have been generalists capable of tolerating a wide range of conditions; the preservation is too poor for generic or specific identifications; various growth forms are discussed]^1";
s[2308] = "FLORY R.A. (1977).- Devonian Tabulate corals of Central Nevada.- Calfornia University, Riverside Campus Museum Contribution 4: 89-98.- <b>FC&#038;P 7-1</b>, p. 21, ID=0176^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Nevada^Dolomites at the edge of the shallow Kiddle Devonian shelf in central Nevada contain nests of well preserved brachiopods and tabulate corals in an association of the Rasenriff type. The Nevada occurrence is named the Spinatrypina-Thamnopora Community because of the abundance of those two forms with Cryptatrypa and a few other brachipodes and corals. The Spinattrypina -Thamnopora Community is believed to have inhabited a shallow, quiet water biotope behind the shelf edge. Cryptatrypa paracircula, Spinatrypina asymmetrica, and Syringopora noranna arE proposed as new species. [original summary]^1";
s[2309] = "CHUDINOVA I.I., CHURKIN M.jr, EBERLEIN G.D. (1974).- Devonian syringoporoid corals from Southeastern Alaska.- Journal of Paleontology 48, 1: 125-134.- <b>FC&#038;P 3-2</b>, p. 42, ID=4965^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata, Syringoporida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Alaska^Five species of tabulate corals - Syringopora and Syringoporella - are described from Devonian limestones in a geosynclinal sequence of volcanic rocks and graywacke. These corals and associated faunas rich in solitary and colonial rugose corals are correlated with coral faunas of North America and the USSR. Two of the species described are new: Syringopora formosa sp.nov. and Syringoporella rara sp.nov.^1";
s[2310] = "RIGBY J.K., MEHL D. (1994).- A Middle Devonian sponge fauna from the northern Simpson Park Range, Central Nevada.- Brigham Young University, Geology Studies 40: 111-153.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>, p. 57, ID=4409^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Nevada^^1";
s[2311] = "SOJA C.M. (1988).- Early Devonian benthic communities of Alexander terrane, SE Alaska.- Lethaia 21: 319-338.- <b>FC&#038;P 18-1</b>, p. 53, ID=2310^<b>Topic(s): </b>benthic communities; fossils; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Alaska^[one of the facies described is the stromatoporoid facies but no systematic descriptions are included]^1";
s[2312] = "McLEAN D.J., MOUNTJOY E.W. (1994).- Allocyclic control on Late Devonian buildup development, southern Canadian Rocky Mountains.- Journal of Sedimentary Research B64: 326-340.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>, p. 55, ID=4401^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, allocyclic growth control; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian U;
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<b>Geography: </b>Canada, Rocky Mts^Parasequence stacking patterns
suggest that buildup stratigraphy was controlled by fluctuations in
relative sea level. The meter-scale shallowing upward parasequences of
the Flume and Cairn formations consist of a basal domal or bulbous
Stromatoporoid floatstone &#47; rudstone overlain by a fragmented
Amphipora or Thamnopora wackestone &#47; packstone and in turn overlain
by either an Amphipora wackestone &#47; packstone or an algal laminite.
The domal Stromatoporoid rudstone is interpreted as the deepest of
these facies and the laminites as intertidal. The parasequences can be
used to correlate sections.^1";
s[2313] = "MAURIN A.F., RAASCH G.O. (1972).- Early-Frasnian
stratigraphy, Kakwa-Cecilia Lakes, British Columbia, Canada.- Notes et
Mémoires 10, Total, C.F.P. Paris, 80 pp.- <b>FC&#038;P 2-2</b>, p. 17,
ID=4806^<b>Topic(s): </b>stratigraphy; stratigraphy; <b>Systematics:
</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fra; <b>Geography: </b>Canada,
British Columbia^After 1968 field reconnaissance, a party spent three
weeks of summer 1969 in the General Kakwa area (British Columbia).
Northward shaling-out of Early Frasnian (Flume carbonates) was detailed
both sedimentologically and paleontologically. Field involvment of
these techniques secured appropriate faunal sampling which permitted
later detailed study of faunal assemblages during winter 1969-1970.
Strata herein studied cover this part of the Frasnian outcrop generally
known as the Flume member and stratigraphically correlate with the
Beaver Hill Lake - Waterways subsurface section, and northeastern
Alberta exposures. The four studied sections exhibit the shaling-out of
Southern carbonates deposited on a shallow open marine shelf. Tentative
build-ups were erected at the margins of the shelf amidst biostromal
banks. Stromatoporas were the major agents responsible for such
reefing. Northerly deepening conditions, or geographical changes in
current regimes, hindered both frame builders&#039; life and carbonate
deposition, favoring shales accumulation. Marine conditions were almost
the same along the horizontal slice of water for bottom dwellers such
as Brachiopods. An extremely rich Brachiopod fauna allows very detailed
correlations between sections spread over a 15 kilometer strip (coupled
with classical coral associations). Part II deals with paleontological
breakdown of the Flume section into five main faunal assemblages. The
quality of collected material is such that the three medial assemblages
are of uppermost value for correlating eastward into the Alberta Plain
subcrop, the well-described outcrop of Waterways, and subsurface of
Northwest Territories. Corals and Brachiopods correlations are extended
to United States. With the help of published Conodont and Cephalopod
evidence, relationship with European zones is tentatively established.
A reevaluation of the full Frasnian biostratigraphic zonation is
proposed in Appendix with emphasis on lower zones, namely DFR2
Ladogioides pax zone, DFR3 Atrypa scutiformis zone (gathering
assemblages II and III), and DFR4 Atrypa gregeri zone.^1";
s[2314] = "JOHNSON J.G., FLORY R.A. (1972).- A Rasenriff fauna from the
Middle Devonian of Nevada.- Journal of Paleontology 46, 6: 892-899.-
<b>FC&#038;P 7-1</b>, p. 21, ID=5574^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs fossils;
reefs fossils; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M;
<b>Geography: </b>USA, Nevada^^1";
s[2315] = "PEDDER A.E.H., KLAPPER G. (1977).- Fauna and correlation of
the type section of the Cranswick Formation (Devonian), Mackenzie
Mountains, Yukon Territory.- Geol. Surv. Canada paper 77-1B: 227-234.-
<b>FC&#038;P 7-2</b>, p. 18, ID=5621^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy;
paleontology, stratigraphy; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian Ems; <b>Geography: </b>Canada, Yukon Territory^Besides
some rugose corals, tabulate corals are also figured. These are:
Favosites sp. cf. F. goldfussi sensu Hill &#038; Jell 1969,
Crassialveolites sp. indet., Echyropora sp.nov. and Bogimbailites
sp.nov. * The latter ones are both discovered for the first time in
North America. Echyropora Tong-Dzuy Thanh 1965, is well known from
Vietnam, and Bogimbailites Bondarenko 1966, from Central Kazakhstan and
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from the island of Chios in the Aegean Sea. The age of the fauna is in
accordance with conodonts of the upper Lower Devonian.^1";
s[2316] = "MOUNTJOY E.W., RIDING R. (1981).- Foreslope
stromatoporoid-renalcid bioherm with evidence of early cementation,
Devonian, Ancient Wall Reef Complex, Rocky Mountains.- Sedimentology
28: 299-319.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-2</b>, p. 75, ID=6099^<b>Topic(s):
</b>reefs, geology; bioherms; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian Fra; <b>Geography: </b>Canada, Rocky Mts^[a small mound on
the margin of this Frasnian reef complex is composed of the
stromatoporoids Anostylostroma, Euryamphipora, and Stachyodes as well
as the enigmatic organisms Izhella and Renalcis; the stromatoporoids
are not described]^1";
s[2317] = "SANDO W.J. (1984).- Significance of epibionts on horn corals
from the Chainman Shale (Upper Mississippian) of Utah.- Journal of
Paleontology 58, 1: 185-196.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 40,
ID=0481^<b>Topic(s): </b>epibionts; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Vise;
<b>Geography: </b>USA, Utah^Epibionts Tolypammina ? sp. (Protozoa),
Eridopora sp. (Bryozoa), Petrocrania sp. (Brachiopoda), Spirorbis ? sp.
(Annelida), and Vermiforichnus sp. (Annelida) on the curved conical
coralla of Barytichisma sp. (Coelenterata) show a strong preference for
the concave side of the corallum and are more abundant on the upper
half of the corallum than on the lower half. This distribution helps
confirm Bernard&#039;s (1904) hypothesis that the corallum assumed a
living position lying on its side, after toppling from an early
attached upright growth position, and curved upward from the substrate
in order to maintain an optimum living position later in life. The
distribution also indicates that these epibionts inhabited the host
coralla mostly while the polyps were alive. Epibionts Thallophyta
(algae or fungi) and Bascomella sp. (Arthropoda) established themselves
on the host coralla later than the other epibionts and have a random
distribution with respect to the plane of curvature, indicating that
these organisms inhabited the hosts mainly after death of the polyps.^1";
s[2318] = "COCKE J.M., BOARDMAN D.R.II, MAPES R.H. (1991).-
Stratigraphic distribution and facies control of Late Pennsylvanian
coral assemblages in north-central Texas.- 11th International Congress
on Carboniferous Stratigraphy and Geology, Beijing, China; Compte Rendu
2: 304-327.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-1.1</b>, p. 45, ID=3223^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biostratigraphy, facies; Anthozoa communities; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous U;
<b>Geography: </b>USA, Texas^^1";
s[2319] = "ARMSTRONG A.K. (1975).- Stratigraphy and paleoecology of
Carboniferous Corals, Lisburne Group, Brooks Ranges, Arctic Alaska.-
Bulletins of American Paleontology 67, 287: 17-51.- <b>FC&#038;P
4-2</b>, p. 55, ID=5254^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy, ecology;
Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Alaska^The Carboniferous
Lisburne Group of arctic Alaska contains Coral fauna ranging in age
from Osagean (Early Mississipian) to Atokan (Middle Pennsylvanian).
Osagean beds have a small fauna of solitary and tabulate corals.^1";
s[2320] = "ARMSTRONG A.K. (1975).- Carboniferous corals of arctic
Alaska.- Drevniye Cnidaria [B.S. Sokolov (ed.)], 2: 103-105.-
<b>FC&#038;P 5-1</b>, p. 28, ID=5345^<b>Topic(s): </b>distribution;
Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Alaska^[synopsis of
stratigraphic and geographic distribution of coral species]^1";
s[2321] = "ARMSTRONG A.K. (1975).- Carboniferous corals of Alaska, a
preliminary report.- US Geol. Survey Prof. Paper 823-C; 14 pp.-
<b>FC&#038;P 5-1</b>, p. 28, ID=5346^<b>Topic(s): </b>distribution;
Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Alaska^[synopsis of
stratigraphic, geographic, and ecologic distribution of coral
species]^1";
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s[2322] = "SUTHERLAND P.K. (1984).- Chaetetes reefs of exceptional size in Marble Falls Limestone (Pennsylvanian), central Texas.- Palaeontographica Americana 54: 543-547 [Oliver W. A. Jr et al. (eds): Recent advances in the paleobiology and geology of the Cnidaria: Proceedings of the 4th International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria].- <b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p. 51, ID=1011^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; Chaetetida; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Chaetetida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous U; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Texas^^1";
s[2323] = "NELSON W.J., LANGENHEIM R.L.jr (1980).- Ecological observations on Chaetetes in Southern Nevada.- Pacific Geology 14: 1-22; Tokyo.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-2</b>, p. 77, ID=6000^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology; Chaetetida; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Chaetetida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous U; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Nevada^Occurrences of Chaetetes favosus and Ch. milleporaceous are narrowly restricted, both temporally and lithologically, within the Bird Spring Group in the Arrow Canyon Quadrangle, Clark County Nevada. Ch. favosus is confined to the later Atokan and Ch. milleporaceous to the earliest Desmoinesian in this area, although both taxa enjoy a far greater biozone. Both taxa are restricted further to a few, thin key beds, generally containing many individuals, within their local range. Microfacies and faunal analysis of the Chaetetes biostromes indicate deposition in normal marine waters somewhat below tidal range, at, or just below wave base. Similar rocks and faunal associations, however, occur in the absence of Chaetetes in rocks both below and above the Chaetetes-bearing sequence. Thus the environmental factor restricting Chaetetes distribution remains undetected. * Autoecological study of Chaetetes shows that it required a solid substrate and that it was capable of regeneration after being partially choked by fine -grained sediments. * It is suggested that Ch. favosus and Ch. milleporaceous may be environmentally differentiated forms of the same Mendelian species. [original summary]^1";
s[2324] = "SADA K., DANNER W.R. (1973).- Late Lower Carboniferous Eostaffella and Hexaphyllia from Central Oregon, U.S.A.- Trans. Proc. Palaeont. Soc. Japan, N.S. 91: 151-160.- <b>FC&#038;P 3-1</b>, p. 28, ID=4890^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Heterocorallia, Hexaphyllia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Heterocorallia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Vise; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Oregon^^1";
s[2325] = "SANDO W.J. (1985).- Paraheritschioides, a new rugose coral genus from the Upper Pennsylvanian of Idaho.- Journal of Paleontology 59, 4: 979-985.- <b>FC&#038;P 14-2</b>, p. 35, ID=0915^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Rugosa, Paraheritschioides; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous U; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Idaho^Colonial rugose corals are rare and generally poorly diversified in the Upper Pennsylvanian of the western interior region, conterminous USA. Paraheritschioides n.gen., which includes P. grandis n.sp. and P. complexa n.sp. from the Oquirrh Formation in Idaho, provides a new tool for distinguishing Upper Pennsylvanian rocks in the western interior. The new genus is also represented by P. stevensi (Wilson) in the Permian McCloud Limestone of northern California. The new family Heritschioididae is created to include Paraheritschioides, Heritschioides, Amandophyllum and Heintzella.^1";
s[2326] = "SUTHERLAND P.K. (1989).- Intraspecific variability in the rugose coral Stelechophyllum? mclareni from the Lower Carboniferous (Visean) of northeastern British Columbia.- Mem. Ass. Australas. Palaeontols 8 [Jell P. A. &#038; Pickett J. W. (eds): Fossil Cnidaria 5 (Proceedings of the Fifth International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria including Archaeocyatha and Spongiomorphs)]: 13-22.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 12, ID=2518^<b>Topic(s): </b>variability; Rugosa, Stelechophyllum; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Vise; <b>Geography: </b>Canada, British Columbia^^1";
s[2327] = "ARMSTRONG A.K. (1972).- Pennsylvanian carbonates, Palaeoecology and Rugose Colonial Corals, North Flank, Eastern Brooks Range, Arctic Alaska.- Geol. Surv. U.S., Prof. Paper 747: 1-19.-
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<b>FC&#038;P 3-1</b>, p. 22, ID=4873^<b>Topic(s): </b>carbonates,
ecology, corals; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous U; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Alaska^^1";
s[2328] = "ARMSTRONG A.K. (1973).- Carboniferous colonial rugose
corals, biostratigraphy and paleoecology, Lisburne Group, Arctic
Alaska.- FC&P 2, 1: 4-4&#039;.- <b>FC&#038;P 2-1</b>, p. 4,
ID=6265^<b>Topic(s): </b>massive, distribution; Rugosa massive;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Alaska^[short note with
presentation of stratigraphic distribution of some massive colonial
species in the Lower Carboniferous of Alaska]^1";
s[2329] = "ARMSTRONG A.K. (1970).- Carbonate facies and the
lithostrotionid corals of the Mississippian Kogruk Formation, De Long
Mountains, northwestern Alaska.- US Geol. Surv. Prof. Paper 664: 38
pp., 14 pls, 37 figs.- <b>FC&#038;P 2-1</b>, p. 4, ID=6266^<b>Topic(s):
</b>carbonates; carbonates, Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>USA,
Alaska^^1";
s[2330] = "RODRIGUEZ S., BAMBER E.W. (2010).- Unusual offsetting in
Serpukhovian (Lower Carboniferous) representatives of the rugose coral
genus Schoenophyllum Simpson, 1900.- Palaeoworld 19, 3-4: 401-409.-
<b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 63, ID=6456^<b>Topic(s): </b>blastogeny; Rugosa
Schoenophyllum; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous Serp; <b>Geography: </b>Canada^Schoenophyllum has
been described as a columellate, fasciculate genus in which the
corallites bear slender lateral processes regarded as supporting
structures or as tubules connecting adjacent corallites. Recent
investigation of Serpukhovian specimens from the Etherington Formation
and its lateral equivalents in western Canada has shown these lateral
processes to be sub-horizontal to moderately elevated tubule-like
structures forming the initial stages of new offsets and commonly
containing tabulae. They locally reach and may interfere with the walls
of neighbouring corallites, but remain structurally distinct from them
and do not allow communication between parent and adjacent corallites.
The initial, tubule-like stage is followed by a steeply elevated to
vertical, sparsely septate stage in which the axial structure is
developed as a prolongation of the cardinal septum. The origin and
nature of the axial structure suggests assignment of Schoenophyllum to
the family Petalaxidae.^1";
s[2331] = "ARMSTRONG A.K. (1972).- Biostratigraphy of Mississippian
lithostrotionoid corals, Lisburne Group, Arctic Alaska.- US Geol. Surv.
Prof. Paper 743A: 28 pp., 9 pls.- <b>FC&#038;P 2-1</b>, p. 4,
ID=6267^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy; stratigraphy, Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Alaska^^1";
s[2332] = "ROWETT C.L., TIMMER R. (1973).- Lophophyllid, Hapsiphyllid
and Polycoelid corals of Pennsylvanian age from the east-central Alaska
Range.- Pacif. Geol. 1973, 6: 1-18.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 37,
ID=5130^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, Lophophyllidae; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous U;
<b>Geography: </b>USA, Alaska^^1";
s[2333] = "MAMET B.L., NELSON S.J. (1984).- Stratigraphic position of
Carboniferous Macgowanella and Sinopora? pascuali, Canadian
Cordillera.- Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences 21, 4: 500-501.-
<b>FC&#038;P 15-2</b>, p. 31, ID=0679^<b>Topic(s): </b>stratigraphy;
Tabulata, Sinopora; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Bashk; <b>Geography: </b>Canada,
Cordillera^Microfossils associated with Carboniferous Macgowanella and
Sinopora? pascuali allow more precise age determinations than
previously determined. Macgowanella, a possible bryozoan holdfast, is
represented by two species, M. tenuiradiata (Warren) and M. stellata
(Warren), both from the Viséan (Upper Mississippian, Meramecian) Mount
Head Formation of the southern Canadian Rocky Mountains. Microfossils
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indicate a correlation with upper Viséan Zone 14, equivalent to the
lower upper Meramecian Marston/lower Opal members of the Mount Head
Formation.The syringoporid coral Sinopora? pascuali is from near
Kamloops, British Columbia. Microfossils support the Early
Pennsylvanian date earlier assigned, correlating it with Zones 20 or
21, Bashkirian = Morrowan to basal Atokan.^1";
s[2334] = "NELSON S.J. (1977).- Mississippian syringoporid corals,
southern Canadian Rocky Mountains.- Canadian Petroleum Geology Bulletin
. 518-581.- <b>FC&#038;P 7-1</b>, p. 25, ID=0189^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Tabulata, Syringoporida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>Canada, Rocky
Mts^^1";
s[2335] = "NELSON S.J. (1982).- New Pennsylvanian (?) syringoporoid
coral from Kamloops area, British Columbia.- Canadian Journal of Earth
Sciences 19: 376-380.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-2</b>, p. 31,
ID=0682^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata, Syringoporida; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous U;
<b>Geography: </b>Canada, British Columbia^^1";
s[2336] = "DICKSON J.A.D., WOOD R.A., KIRKLAND B.L. (1996).-
Exceptional preservation of the sponge Fissispongia cloaca from the
Pennsylvanian Holder Formation, New Mexico.- Palaios 11:
559-570.http:&#47;&#47; www.jstor.org/pss/3515191.- <b>FC&#038;P
26-1</b>, p. 75, ID=3650^<b>Topic(s): </b>aragonite; Porifera,
Fissispongia; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous U; <b>Geography: </b>USA, New Mexico^Exceptionally
preserved aragonitic demosponge material occurs within the Virgilian
Holder Formation, Sacramento Mountains, south-central New Mexico.
Fissispongia tortacloaca (King) is identified, a species previously
known only from completely calcified specimens. Standard optical
microscopy and SEM examination of broken surfaces of the F. tortacloaca
skeleton distinguishes between primary spherulites and a later
epitaxial overgrowth. F. tortacloaca biomineralization is readily
comparable to that of the modern agelasid demosponge Astrosclera
willeyana, thus confirming the demosponge affinity of this form.
Cathodoluminescence microscopy and back scatter SEM examination
identifies selective silicification and calcitization of the spherulite
centers. These diagenetic minerals affect the initial spherulite
biomineralization mimicking the original microstructural fabric.
Elemental composition of F. tortacloaca (Sr=7600ppm, S=1640ppm and
Mg=150ppm) is close to that of modern A. willeyana (Sr=10,000ppm,
S=1780ppm and Mg=320ppm). Sr concentration in F. tortacloaca indicates
that late Pennsylvanian seawater had slightly less Sr (7ppm) than
modern seawater. S is interpreted as having been incorporated into
sponge aragonite as SO4. The stable isotope composition of F.
tortacloaca d13C=+5.5%; d18O=-2.1‰) is compatible with other Virgilian
skeletal carbonates from the USA, but is about 1‰ heavier than A.
willeyana (d13C=+4.4‰; d18O=-0.8‰). The d18O composition of F.
tortacloaca indicates tropical to subtropical temperatures between
24-30ºC using Grossman and Ku&#039;s expression TºC=20.6-4.34
(d18O-sw): assuming the Pennsylvanian ocean had a d18O composition
similar to modern seawater with an 1.2‰ variation due to glacial ice
volume effects. [original abstract]^1";
s[2337] = "MOLINEUX A. (1994).- A late Pennsylvanian encruster:
terminal Paleozoic calcified demosponge? .- Canadian Society of
Petroleum Geologists, Memoir 17 [Embry A., Beauchamp B. &#038; Glass D.
(eds): Pangea: Global Environments and Resources]: 967-982.-
<b>FC&#038;P 24-1</b>, p. 81, ID=4511^<b>Topic(s): </b>enigmatic
encruster; Porifera Incrustospongia; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous U; <b>Geography: </b>USA,
Texas^[Incrustospongia meandrica n. gen and sp. is a
stromatoporoid-like late Desmoinian to early Virgilian encruster from
north-central Texas. Diagenetic alteration has obscured internal
structure but layering, pillar-like structures and traces of
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fasciculate aragonite bundles can be seen. Astrorhizae and mamelons are absent. The surface is well preserved and shows small round and vermiform elevations. Rugose corals, gastropods, bivalves, and brachiopods provided attachment sites. Features point to an affinity with modern calcified demosponges (&#034;sclerosponges&#034;).]^1";
s[2338] = "RITTER S.M., MORRIS T.H. (1997).- Oldest and lowest latitudinal occurrence of Paleoaplysina, Middle Pennsylvanian, Ely Limestone, Burbank Hills, Utah.- Palaios 12, 4: 397-401.http:&#47;&#47;www.jstor.org/pss/3515339.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-1</b>, p. 109, ID=3864^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef building; problematic, Paleoaplysina; <b>Systematics: </b>problematica; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous U; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Utah^A primitive variety of Palaeoaplysina laminaeformis Krotov is the primary biotic constituent of a two-meter-thick biostrome in the upper Ely Limestone of western Utah. Associated fusulinaceans and stromatoporoids indicate an early Desmoinesian (Middle Pennsylvanian) age, making it the oldest documented occurrence of non-ancestral Palaeoaplysina in the world. Plate-supported packstone with 40-60% interstitial peloidal mud and silt-size fossil debris constitutes the dominant biostrome rock fabric. During the Late Carboniferous, non-ancestral palaeoaplysinids were restricted to the Ely and Sublett basins of Utah and Idaho, respectively. By Early Permian time, however, they played a significant role in the construction of reefs and biostromes across the entire northern margin of Laurussia.^1";
s[2339] = "JEFFERY D.L., STANTON R.J. (1996).- Growth History of Lower Mississippian Waulsortian Mounds: Distribution, Stratal Patterns, and Geometries, New Mexico.- Facies 35, 1: 29-58.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-2</b>, p. 69, ID=3174^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs Waulsortian; reefs Waulsortian; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>USA, New Mexico^The factors controlling the localization and growth of Lower Mississippian Waulsortian mounds have been difficult to establish because of limited exposure of individual mounds and mound-bearing platforms in western Europe, where the Waulsortian facies have been studied most intensively. Mounds on the Lower Mississippian homoclinal ramp of the Lake Valley Formation in the Sacramento Mountains, however, are exposed exceptionally well at platform, outcrop, and mound scales in an area roughly 5 by 20km, and provide the opportunity to better understand these aspects of Waulsortian mounds. [first fragment of extensive summary]^1";
s[2340] = "SANDO W.J. (1993).- Coralliferous carbonate shelves of Mississippian age, west side of Antler orogen, central Nevada.- U.S. Geological Survey Bulletin 1988-F: 29 pp.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>, p. 47, ID=4274^<b>Topic(s): </b>carbonate platforms; carbonate shelves; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Nevada^^1";
s[2341] = "HEUER E. (1973).- The paleoautocology of the megafauna of the Pennsylvanian Wolf Fountain Shale in the Possum Kingdom area, Palo Pinto County Texas.- Dissert. Abstr. internation. B, 1973, 34, 5: 2202-2205.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-2</b>, p. 57, ID=5268^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology; ecology; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous U; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Texas^^1";
s[2342] = "ARMSTRONG A.K., MAMET B.L. (1977).- Carboniferous microfacies, microfossils, and corals, Lisburne Group, arctic Alaska.- US Geol. Surv. Prof. paper 849; 144 pp.- <b>FC&#038;P 7-2</b>, p. 22, ID=5641^<b>Topic(s): </b>microfacies; microfacies, paleontology; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Alaska^^1";
s[2343] = "WU WANGSHI, STEVENS C.H., BAMBER E.W. (1985).- New Carboniferous and Permian boreal corals from northwestern British Columbia, Canada.- Journal of Paleontology 59, 6: 1489-1504.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-1.2</b>, p. 32, ID=0816^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous, Permian; <b>Geography: </b>Canada, British
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Columbia^Lower Namurian and Permian colonial rugose corals from the
eugeosynclinal, volcanic-sedimentary Cache Creek and Stikine groups
represent contrasting Tethyan and Boreal faunas. Parapavona major
n.gen., n.sp., from the lower Horsefeed Formation (Cache Creek Group,
Atlin Terrane), is the first representative of the Tethyan family
Pseudopavonidae described from North America. It is associated with
Siphonodendron sp. and lower Namurian microfossils of mixed North
American and Tethyan affinities. Boreal corals from the lower Asitka
Group (Stikine Assemblage) include Protolonsdaleiastraea? sp., and
Lytvophyllum? sp., which are associated with middle Asselian to lower
Artinskian fusulinaceans and are closely related to Lower Permian
corals from the Ural Mountains, Spitzbergen, and Arctic Canada.^1";
s[2344] = "FEDOROWSKI J. (1987).- Upper Palaeozoic Rugose Corals from
Southwestern Texas and Adjacent Areas: Gaptank Formation and
Wolfcampanian Corals. Part I.- Palaeontologia Polonica 48: 271 pp., 87
figs, 13 tabs, 43 pls.- <b>FC&#038;P 16-2</b>, p. 17,
ID=2038^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous U &#47; Permian L;
<b>Geography: </b>USA, Texas^The present volume contains descriptions
of the major part of the nondissepimentate taxa of the order Stauriida
Verrill 1865 from the Upper Carboniferous and Lowermost Permian Gaptank
Formation and from Wolfcampanian (Lower Permian). The further
subdivision of the Stauriida is not certain. From the 4 families
distinguished only one is assigned to the suborder Stereolasmatina Hill
1981. The systematic position of the families Lindstroemiidae Pocta
1902, Lophophyllidiidae Moore and Jeffords 1945 and Lophotichiidae
Weyer 1972 is uncertain. Thirteen genera of which: Ass mulia and
Falsiamplexus are new and 9 subgenera, of which Abeophyllum, AIligia,
Ericina and Vacoea are new, were identified. Among the total number of
61 species described, 33 are new and 10 were left in the open
nomenclature. The systematic descriptions were accompanied by
introductory considerations on the evolution and paleogeography of the
Permian Rugosa. The table of occurrence of all species described, as
well as morphologically-comparative tables of more diversified taxa
were also included.^1";
s[2345] = "SUGIYAMA T., SADER K., DANNER W.R. (1999).- Carboniferous
and Permian corals from Kamloops, British Columbia.- XIV International
Congress on the Carboniferous - Permian; Calgary/Alberta: Guidebook for
pre-Conference field-trip No. 9: 555 pp., 1 fig., 1pl.- <b>FC&#038;P
32-2</b>, p. 61, ID=1395^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, Heterocorallia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa Heterocorallia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous, Permian; <b>Geography: </b>Canada, British
Columbia^Ten species representing eight genera of rugose corals and
some heterocoral species, ranging in age from Late Mississippian to
Early Permian, were tentatively identified from several limestone
bodies exposed near Kamloops. The localities yielding these corals are
shown on figure 1. Paleontological remarks on the corals from each
locality and their estimated geological ages are given below.^1";
s[2346] = "LEMONE D.V., STEVENS C.H., SIMPSON R.D. (1976).- The
Stylastraea-Lithostrotionella Lower Permian (Middle Wolfcamp) Coral
Zone in the Franklin Mountains, El Paso County, Texas.- Palaeont. Soc.
Japan, Trans. Proc 77-82.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-1</b>, p. 26,
ID=0060^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian L; <b>Geography:
</b>USA, Texas^[brief summary of coral zone occurrences]^1";
s[2347] = "WILSON E.C. (1984).- Stratigraphic range extensions and
coral province affiliations of stony corals in the Lower Permian
McCloud Limestone of California.- Palaeontographica Americana 54: .-.
[Oliver W. A. Jr et al. (eds): Recent advances in the paleobiology and
geology of the Cnidaria: Proceedings of the 4th International Symposium
on Fossil Cnidaria].- <b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p. 51,
ID=1017^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy, biogeography; Anthozoa, stony
corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
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</b>Permian L; <b>Geography: </b>USA, California^^1";
s[2348] = "WILSON E.C. (1991).- Permian corals from the Spring
Mountains, Nevada.- Journal of Paleontology 65, 5: 727-741.-
<b>FC&#038;P 20-2</b>, p. 54, ID=2930^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Anthozoa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian;
<b>Geography: </b>USA, Nevada^Rugose and tabulate corals from the Lower
Permian (Wolfcampian, Leonardian) Bird Spring Group in the Lee Canyon
section of the Spring Mountains, Clark County, Nevada, are referred to
eight genera and ten species. New taxa are Fomichevella nevadensis
n.sp., F. waltersi n.sp., Mccloudius parvus n.sp., and
Paraheritschioides richi n.sp. The fauna is most similar to the shelf
fauna in eastern Nevada, but there are significant similarities to
corals from the Antler Highland embayments of central Nevada and
southern Idaho and to faunas of the same age in northern California and
northern British Columbia. The paleogeography is interpreted as shallow
water near the east side of the mouth of a south-opening coastal sea,
bordered on the east by the continent and on the west by the Antler
Highland. Corals migrated south along the western shores of the Antler
Highland and mixed with the shelf fauna, perhaps with some corals
crossing from Tethys to the coast. The modern eastern Pacific tropical
coral faunas, which have several hermatypic coral genera and species
derived from the western Pacific in the Pleistocene, may occupy a
somewhat similar geography near the mouth of the modern Gulf of
California.^1";
s[2349] = "WILSON E.G., LANGENHEIM R.L.jr (1993).- Early Permian corals
from Arrow Canyon, Clark County, Nevada.- Journal of Paleontology 67,
6: 935-945.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>, p. 47, ID=4379^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Permian L; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Nevada^^1";
s[2350] = "BELASKY P., RUNNEGAR B. (1994).- Permian longitudes of
Wrangellia, Stikinia, and Eastern Klamath terranes based on coral
biogeography.- Geology 22: 1095-1098.- <b>FC&#038;P 24-1</b>, p. 54,
ID=4459^<b>Topic(s): </b>biogeography; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian; <b>Geography:
</b>America NW^Trend-surface analysis of biogeographic data and
probabilistic estimates of diversity and similarity provide a new
approach to understanding the origin of North American suspect
terranes. Results from Permian corals indicate that (1) the eastern
boundary of the Tethyan coral province was about 2000 km west of the
North American craton; (2) Eastern Klamath and Stikinia were close to
one another and were up to 6700 km west of North America during the
Early Permian; (3) Wrangellia was situated to the southeast of
Stikinia, as much as 5000 km west of the craton; (4) the Late Permian
location of the Eastern Klamath terrane was 3000-5800 km west of the
craton and between 11° and 21° N; and (5) the Eastern Klamath terrane
moved westward during the Permian, possibly as a result of back-arc
spreading.^1";
s[2351] = "WILSON E.G. (1994).- Early Permian corals from the
Providence Mountains, San Bernardino County, California.- Journal of
Paleontology 68, 5: 938-951.- <b>FC&#038;P 24-1</b>, p. 64,
ID=4480^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian L; <b>Geography: </b>USA,
California^Rugose and tabulate corals from the Lower Permian
(Wolfcampian) part of the Bird Spring Group in the Providence
Mountains, San Bernardino County, southeastern California, comprise
eight species in eight genera. Heritschioides mckassoni n.sp. is the
lowest stratigraphic record for this index genus on the undoubted shelf
of western North America. Paraheritschioides applegatei n.sp. is the
first record for the genus in southern California. Neomultithecopora
providensis n.sp. is a second species for the genus in the southern
Great Basin. The other five species provide close ties to previously
described faunas from the Spring Mountains and the Arrow Canyon Range
of southwestern and southeastern Nevada. The combined Wolfcampian coral
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faunas of these three areas are somewhat closer at the genus and species level to the McCloud Limestone Wolfcampian faunas of northern California than to the Wolfcampian shelf faunas in east-central Nevada. Additional species present in the combined faunas are known, originally from the Wolfcampian of central Nevada and Kansas and a genus is not otherwise known south of British Columbia. The faunas suggest a sub-province of the Durhaminid Coral Province for the southern California and southern Nevada area and perhaps imply partial isolation from the more northerly parts of the province by land barriers such as the Antler Highlands.^1";
s[2352] = "ROWETT C.L. (1975).- Stratigraphic distribution of Permian corals in Alaska.- Drevniye Cnidaria [B.S. Sokolov (ed.)], 2: 105-113.- <b>FC&#038;P 5-1</b>, p. 30, ID=5364^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy; corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Alaska^[synopsis of generic composition and stratigraphic and geographic distribution of coral faunas]^1";
s[2353] = "ROWETT C.L. (1975).- Stratigraphic distribution of Permian corals in Alaska.- US Geol. Survey Prof. Paper 823-D; 17 pp.- <b>FC&#038;P 5-1</b>, p. 30, ID=5365^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy; corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Alaska^[synopsis of generic composition and stratigraphic and geographic distribution of coral faunas]^1";
s[2354] = "HILL A. (1978).- Systematics, biostratigraphy, and paleoenvironments of Late Virgillian and Early Wolfcampian corals, Bird Spring Group, Arrow Canyon Quadrangle, Clark County, Nevada.- Univ. of Illinois, Dept Geology: vi + 105 pp., 5 figs, 11 tables, 6 pls; unpublished MSc Thesis.- <b>FC&#038;P 7-1</b>, p. 17, ID=5568^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy, biostratigraphy, ecology; corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Nevada^Late Wolfcampian corals in the Las Vegas and Arrow Canyon Ranges include Lithostrotion dilitata Easton, L. cf. L. dilitata Easton, Diphyphyllum connorsensis Easton, Heterocaninia sp., Pseudozaphrentoides n.sp., Roemeripora n.sp., and Syringopora multattenuata McChesney. Roemeripora wimani Heritsch, Syringopora multattenuata McChesney and Multithecopora hypatiae Wilson occur in the Virgilian. The rugose corals and Roemeripora spp. primarily occur in rocks of Nowak and Carrozi&#039;s (1973) microfacies 7, which indicates a lagoonal environment. Syringoporoids also occur in the lagoonal environment, but are more abundant in microfacies 2 and 3, which represent the seaward face and crest of the bar confining the lagoon. * The following fusulinids provide biostratigraphic control of the coral occurrences: * Wolfcampian - Triticites creekensis Thompson and Schwagerina (?) multispira Thompson and Hazzard; * Virgilian - Psuedofusulinella utahensis Thompson and Bissell, Oketaella n.sp., Triticites birdspringensis Cassity and Langenheim. The more fusiform P. utahensis and Triticites spp. characterize the seaward slope and crest of the bar in contrast to the more globose O. n.sp. and S. (?) multispira in the lagoon.^1";
s[2355] = "RIGBY J.K., BELL G.L.jr, THOMPSON K. (2007).- Hexactinellid and associated sponges from the Upper Reef Trail Member of the Bell Canyon Formation, Southern Guadalupe Mountains National Park, Texas.- Journal of Paleontology 81, 6: 1241-1256.- <b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p. 45, ID=2325^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Porifera Hexactinellida; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Hexactinellida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian M; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Texas^A small faunule of silicified hexactinellid sponges and root tufts has been recovered from the upper Guadalupian Reef Trail Member of the Bell Canyon Formation, from the Patterson Hills, in the southwestern part of the Guadalupe Mountains National Park in western Texas. Some demosponges from the type section of the Reef Trail Member, near the mouth of McKittrick Canyon on the front of the Guadalupe Mountains in the park, have also
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been documented. Included in the faunule from the Patterson Hills
localities are the new amphidiscosid hexactinellid pelicasponge
Trailospongia reischi n.gen. and sp., the questionable pelicaspongiid
Hexirregularia nana n.gen. and sp., and the dictyospongiid
hexactinellids Microstaura doliolum Finks, 1960, and Microstaurella
minima n.gen. and sp., and Microstaurella parva n.gen. and sp. They are
associated with specimens of the lyssacinosid brachiosponges
Toomeyospongiella gigantia Rigby and Bell, 2005, Toomeyospongia modica
n.sp., and Toomeyospongia [sic! should be Toomeyospongiella] minuta
n.gen. and sp., and fragments of three different types of root tufts,
termed Tufts 1, 3, and 4. Two specimens of the new cylindrical
demosponge Mckittrickella pratti n.gen. and sp. are associated with
Tuft 2 in the collection from the type section of the Reef Trail
Member, and a third specimen was collected from the member in the
Patterson Hills. These sponges from Localities 1-7 are the youngest
Permian sponges known from the region, and possibly from North
America.^1";
s[2356] = "RIGBY J.K., LINDER G.A., STEVENS C.H. (2004).- A new
occurrence of the &#034;hydrozoan&#034; Radiotrabeculopora reticulata
Fan, Rigby and Zhang, 1991, in the Permian of California.- Journal of
Paleontology 78, 2: 410-413.- <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 24,
ID=1216^<b>Topic(s): </b>distribution; Hydrozoa, Radiotrabeculopora;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Hydrozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian;
<b>Geography: </b>USA, California^Examples of the &#34;hydrozoan&#34;
Radiotrabeculopora reticulata Fan, Rigby, and Zhang, 1991 have been
recently recovered from Lower Permian rocks in the Inyo Mountains,
Owens Valley area, of east-central California by G. Linder and C.
Stevens. That genus and species were originally described from the
Middle Permian (Leonardian-Lower Guadalupian) Maokou Formation from
western Hubei, China, by Fan et al. (1991). This is the first report of
the genus and species from North America. * The fossils were collected
from Unit 7 of the Owens Valley Group, US Geological Survey Map I-1932
(Stone et al., 1989). This unit represents a carbonate buildup composed
of wackestones, packstones, and grainstones that formed on an uplift
composed of an Upper Carboniferous-lowermost Permian deepwater
limestone sequence. Basinward, this unit lenses into rocks that
accumulated in deeper water. Fossils from Unit 7, in order of
abundance, include pelmatozoan parts, epimastoporid and phylloid algae,
and fusulinids. Tubiphytes Maslov, 1956, bryozoans, and the
&#034;hydrozoans&#034; are much less common, and brachiopods and corals
are rare. Algae are abundant throughout the section, becoming dominant
in the upper part, where they are associated with the
&#34;hydrozoans&#34;. [initial part of a short note]^1";
s[2357] = "STEVENS C.H., RYCERSKI B.A. (1983).- Permian colonial rugose
corals in the western Americas - aids in positioning of suspect
terranes.- Pre-Jurassic rocks in western North America suspect
terrances: 23-36 [Stevens C. H. (ed.); Pacific Section of Society of
Economic Paleontologists and Mineralogists, Los Angeles, California].-
<b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 41, ID=0483^<b>Topic(s): </b>biogeography,
suspect terranes; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian; <b>Geography: </b>America N,
Cordillera^^1";
s[2358] = "WILSON E.C. (1985).- Rugose corals (Coelenterata, Anthozoa)
from the Lower Permian McCloud Limestone at Tombstone Montain, Northern
California.- Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County,
Contributions in Science 316: 1-11.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-1.2</b>, p. 32,
ID=0814^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian; <b>Geography: </b>USA,
California^A rugose coral faunule consisting of one solitary and three
massive species occurs in an Upper Wolfcampian Series stratum of the
McCloud Limestone at Tombstone Mountain, Shasta County, California. It
is the youngest coral fauna in the formation and has species in common
with the older parts of the formation and with Lower Permian formations
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of Oregon and Spitsbergen. Wexolina tombstonensis n.gen., n.sp. is a very large solitary coral. Kleopatrina (K.) svalbardense Fedorowski was described from the Lower Permian (Sakmarian) Treskelodden Formation of Spitsbergen. Langenheimia klamathensis Wilson ranges lower in the formation elsewhere. Petalaxis occidentalis (Merriam) was described from the Lower Permian Coyote Butte Formation of Oregon. Coarsely clastic sediments, algae, and corals indicate a high-energy, shallow-water, warm, marine paleoenvironment. (Original summary)^1";
s[2359] = "STEVENS C.H., RYCERSKI B. (1989).- Early Permian colonial rugose corals from the Stikine River area, British Columbia, Canada.- Journal of Paleontology 63, 2: 158-181.- <b>FC&#038;P 18-2</b>, p. 33, ID=2479^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian L; <b>Geography: </b>Canada, Stikine terrane^Twenty-two species of Early Permian colonial rugose corals belonging to 12 genera, and 10 locations in the Stikine River area in northwestern British Columbia, Canada, are described. These include three new species of Fomichevella (F. magna, F. southeri, F. bamberi), two species of Heintzella; five species of Heritschioides, of which three are new (H. bagleyae, H. garvinae, H. hoganae), two new species of Petalaxis (P. guaspariniae, P. neriae), and two new species of Lytvophyllum (L.? mongeri, L. wersoni). In addition, five new species assigned to five new genera are here named: Eastonastraea complexa, Federowskiella simplex, Pararachnastraea lewisi; Stikineastraea thomasi, and Wilsonastraea rigbyi. * These corals occur in rocks forming part of the Stikine terrane, the largest tectonostratigraphic unit in western Canada. This coral fauna shows a very close affinity with that of the Lower Permian McCloud Limestone of eastern Klamath Mountains of northern California, and there is some similarity to the Coyote Butte fauna of Oregon. Several species compare most closely with species from Spitsbergen, but there are few similarities with any cratonal North American faunas and none with Tethyan faunas.^1";
s[2360] = "STEVENS C.H., YANCEY T.E., HANGER R.A. (1990).- Significance of the provincial signature of Early Permian faunas of the eastern Klamath terrane.- Geological Society of America, Special Paper 255 [Harwood D.S. &#038; Miller M.M. (eds): Paleozoic and early Mesozoic paleogeographic relations: Sierra Nevada, Klamath Mountains and related terranes]: 201-218.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-1.1</b>, p. 48, ID=3242^<b>Topic(s): </b>biogeography; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian L; <b>Geography: </b>USA, California Klamath terrane^^1";
s[2361] = "FEDOROWSKI J. (1993).- Intraspecific variability in two Upper Permian rugose coral species.- Courier Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg 164: 255-262. [P. Oekentorp-Kuster (ed.) Proceedings of the VI. International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and Porifera, Vol. 1].- <b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>, p. 18, ID=3460^<b>Topic(s): </b>variability; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian U; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Texas^Two species, belonging to different genera, but collected from the same two localities USNM 740D and 725F in the Guadalupian Bell Canyon Formation of SW Texas, USA, exhibit a striking similarity, almost identity in their measurements and in some morphological features. Also, intermediate generic morphological characteristics have been recognized in some coralla. In addition, there is a group of specimens that achieved their new generic character (the columella) not by inheriting it from the earlier columellate species, but by some morphological changes in the half-aulate species, co-existing with the columellate species. Such a derivation indicates that the columella is only analogous, not homologous, in both descendent groups of specimens. The data presented emphasize the need for careful taxonomical studies.^1";
s[2362] = "FEDOROWSKI J. (1986).- Diffingiina, a new suborder of the rugose corals from SW Texas.- Acta Palaeontologica Polonica 30, 3-4: 209-240. [imprint 1985].- <b>FC&#038;P 16-1</b>, p. 59,
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ID=1959^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Rugosa, Diffingiina; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian; <b>Geography:
</b>USA, Texas^Diffingiina subordo n., tentatively included in
Stauriida Verril, 1865, is characterized by the adaxial split of the
inner end of at least one (the cardinal) septum; the development of the
basal plate and the vertical position of the young corallite at the
beginning of its growth; the absence of the septal furrows; the
shortening of the counter septum at least during some part of the
neanic growth; the trabecular microstructure of septa; and the biform
tabularium. The attachment scars have once been illustrated for the
Rugosa, but they were recognized only in this paper. All taxa included
in the suborder are new, because their basic characteristics have not
been reported so far as present in the Rugosa. Two new families have
been established: the monotypic family Plerodiffiidae fam. n.,
containing only a single species Plerodiffia eaglebuttensis sp. n., and
the family Diffingiidae fam. n. subdivided into two subfamilies. In the
monotypic subfamily Diffingiinae subfam. n. seven new species have been
recognized. The presence of two opposite trends in the morphological
development suggests the possibility of further increase in the number
of genera within the subfamily. The subfamily Turgidiffiinae subfam. n.
contains two genera: Turgidiffia gen. n. with three new species and the
new genus and species left in the open nomenclature.^1";
s[2363] = "STEVENS C.H., STONE P. (2009).- New Permian durhaminid
cerioid corals from east-central California.- Journal of Paleontology
83, 6: 946-953.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 66, ID=6461^<b>Topic(s):
</b>new taxa; Rugosa Durhaminidae; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian; <b>Geography: </b>USA,
California^Permian colonial corals from Artinskian to Kungurian strata
in the Conglomerate Mesa area, Inyo Mountains, east-central California,
include five new species, one of which is assigned to a new genus. The
new taxa are: Malpaisia maceyi n.gen. and n.sp., Pararachnastraea
bellula n.sp., P. delicata n.sp., P. owensensis n.sp., and
Cordillerastraea inyoensis n.sp. These species, several of which
compare most closely with other Artinskian and Kungurian species from
eastern Nevada and northern Mexico, represent three distinct stocks
that differentiated on an isolated submarine uplift offshore from the
main part of the Cordilleran carbonate shelf. [original abstract]^1";
s[2364] = "STEVENS C.H., MILLER M.M., NESTELL M. (1987).- A new Permian
waagenophyllid coral from the Klamath Mountains, California.- Journal
of Paleontology 61, 4: 690-699.- <b>FC&#038;P 16-2</b>, p. 20,
ID=2046^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Rugosa, Waagenophyllidae;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian;
<b>Geography: </b>USA, California^Specimens of a new species of the
Permian waagenophyllid coral genus Waagenophyllum, W. klamathensis,
have been recovered from limestone lenses near the top of the Upper
Permian Dekkas Formation in the eastern Klamath Mountains, and similar
specimens have been collected from an Isolated limestone mass in the
eastern Hayfork terrane of the southwestern Klamath Mountains, northern
California. Another specimen of Waagenophyllum, which may represent
another species, has been recovered from another limestone mass in the
Hayfork terrane. These specimens of Waagenophyllum, a genus which
otherwise is restricted to the Tethyan Province, provide the only tie
between the Permian limestone masses of the eastern Hayfork terrane,
which also contain typical Tethyan foraminifers, and the eastern
Klamath Mountains terrane (McCloud belt), which contains many fossils
with non-Tethyan affinities.^1";
s[2365] = "WILSON E.C. (1982).- Wolfcampian Rugose and Tabulate corals
(Coelenterata: Anthozoa) from the Lower Permian McCloud Limestone of
Northern California.- Contrib. Sci. 337: 1-90 (Los Angeles).-
<b>FC&#038;P 11-1</b>, p. 51, ID=1763^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa,
Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa Tabulata;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian L Wolf; <b>Geography: </b>USA,
California^Six sections measured across the McCloud Limestone, Shasta
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County, northern California, are Lower Permian (Wolfcampian Series),
represent a composite thickness of at least 5.500 feet (about 1.700 m),
and contain rich invertebrate faunas including at least 49 species of
rugose and tabulate corals. 42 species in 17 genera of rugose corals
are described, including four new species. The general generic
composition is characteristic of the Durhaminid Coral Province known
from rocks in the Ural Mountains, Novaya Zemlya, Spitzbergen, Arctic
North America, and western North America as far south as southern
California. Some genera appear to be endemic to western North America.
The corals did not form reefs but were randomly spaced on calcareous
bioclastic substrates in shallow waters of the Cordilleran
eugeosyncline near the Permian paleoequator in an area temporarily
lacking much volcanic sedimentation. [original summary] The tabulate
corals described here are: Bayhaium merriamorum, B. virginiae n.sp.,
Enigmalites roberti n.sp., Michelinia nelsoni n.sp., Neomultithecopora
sandoi n.sp., Syringopora mccutcheonae, S. multattenuata. Among the
Rugosa mostly new species are described; solitary corals (Aulophyllum,
Clisiophyllum, Gshelia, Heterocaninia); fasciculate corals (Durhamina,
Heritschioides, Mccloudius n.gen., Siphonodendron, Yatsengia); cerioid
corals (Bassius n.gen., Dillerium n.gen., Kleopatrina, Kl.
(Porfiriella), Langenheimia n.gen., Petalaxis, Traskina n.gen.);
cerioid-astreoid corals (Arachnastraea).^1";
s[2366] = "RIGBY J.K., SENOWBARI-DARYAN B. (1996).- Gigantospongia, new
genus, the largest known Permian sponge, Capitan Limestone, Guadalupe
Mountains, New Mexico.- Journal of Paleontology 70, 3:
347-355.www.jstor.org/pss/1306431.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-1</b>, p. 46,
ID=3052^<b>Topic(s): </b>new genus; Porifera Gigantospongia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian;
<b>Geography: </b>USA, New Mexico^Several specimens of the large,
discoidal, new inozoid genus and species, Gigantospongia discoforma,
have been discovered in the Upper Permian, Upper Capitan Limestone in
the northern Guadalupe Mountains of New Mexico, near Carlsbad Caverns.
The holotype is nearly 2.5m across, as exposed, and ranges from 8-20mm
thick, with numerous canals transverse and parallel to the principal
plane. These canals are approximately 1mm in diameter and separated by
tracts 1-2mm thick. Thickened dermal and gastral layers, each
approximately 1mm thick, occur at tops and bases of both the holotype
and associated paratypes in the &#34;Sponge Window&#34; exposures of
Bat Cave Draw, and in specimens from Chinaberry and Hackberry Draws.
Inverted Lemonea conica Senowbari-Daryan, 1990, is apparently attached
to the base, and appears to have grown inverted in a void formed or
capped by the tabular inozoid. Well-preserved specimens of
Amblysiphonella also appear inverted, as do examples of Lemonea
cylindrica (Girty, 1908), a new species of Lemonea, and Guadalupia
explanata (King, 1943), which occur between the holotype and an
underlying paratype. All appear coated with Archaeolithoporella crusts.
Microstructure of the inozoan skeleton is obscured by diagenesis.
[original abstract]^1";
s[2367] = "SENOWBARI-DARYAN B., RIGBY J.K. (1996).- First Report of
Lercaritubus in North America, from the Permian Capitan Limestone,
Guadalupe Mountains, New Mexico.- Journal of Paleontology 70, 1:
22-26.www.jstor.org/pss/1306366.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-1</b>, p. 45,
ID=3050^<b>Topic(s): </b>problematic benthic fossil; ??? Lercaritubus;
<b>Systematics: </b>problematica; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian;
<b>Geography: </b>USA, New Mexico^Lercaritubus problematicus Flügel,
Senowbari-Daryan, and Di Stefano, 1990, a problematic organism, was
initially described from Lower and Middle Permian rocks of Sicily, was
subsequently recognized in Upper Permian reefs of Oman and reefal
limestones of the Tethyan realm. It is here described for the first
time from North America, from the Middle Permian reefoidal Upper
Capitan Limestone of the Guadalupe Mountains in New Mexico.
Lercaritubus problematicus has a stratigraphic range of Lower to Upper
Permian and occurs widely in Permian tropical reef deposits. [original
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abstract]^1";
s[2368] = "WATKINS R., WILSON E.C. (1989).- Paleoecologic and
biogeographic significance of the biostromal organism Palaeoaplysina in
the Lower Permian McCloud Limestone, Eastern Klamath Mountains,
California.- Palaios 04: 181-192.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 68,
ID=2703^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef-builder; enigmatic Palaeoaplysina;
<b>Systematics: </b>problematica; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian L;
<b>Geography: </b>USA, California^This encruster, of unknown affinity,
forms reefal facies that extend from the North American Cordillera
through the Canadian Arctic to the Urals^1";
s[2369] = "WOOD R.A., DICKSON J.A.D., KIRKLAND B. (1996).- New
observations on the ecology of the Permian Capitan Reef, Texas and New
Mexico.- Palaeontology 39, 3: 733-762.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-2</b>, p. 77,
ID=3091^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Texas, New
Mexico^The Permian Capitan reef was a predominantly heterotrophic
ecosystem strongly differentiated into open surface and cryptic
communities. Unlike modern phototrophic coralgal reefs, most of the
preservable epibenthos was housed within the cryptos and zonation
developed only in the shallow parts of the reef. Contrary to
established opinion, most sphinctozoan sponges did not grow upright to
form a baffling framework but rather were pendent cryptobionts, as were
nodular bryozoans and rare solitary rugose corals and crinoids. Indeed,
many members of the cryptos were obligate cryptobionts. Much of the
Middle Capitan reef framework was constructed by a scaffolding of large
frondose bryozoans, with the subsidiary platy sphinctozoan Guadalupia
zitteliana. Bathymetrically shallow areas of both the Middle and Upper
Capitan reef, however, were characterized by platy sponges. In parts of
the Upper Capitan, some platy sponges (Gigantospongia discoforma)
reached up to 2 m in diameter and formed the ceilings of huge cavities
which supported an extensive cryptos. In the absence of destructive
forces (both biotic and physical) prevalent on modem reefs, the
relatively fragile Capitan reef remained intact after the death of the
constructing organisms. Rigidity was imparted to this community by a
postmortem encrustation of Tubiphytes and Archaeolithoporella, together
with microbial micrite. The resultant cavernous framework was partially
infilled with sediment and preserved by synsedimentary intergrowth of
aragonitic botryoids and Archaeolithoporella. Extensive cement
precipitation was favoured by a number of factors including deep
anoxia, which generated upwelling waters with elevated alkalinity.
Although the accumulation rate of the Capitan may have been comparable
to that of modern coralgal reefs, both the trophic structure and
relative contributions of iriorganic and organic carbonate were
profoundly different.^1";
s[2370] = "NOE S.U. (1996).- Late-Stage Reef Evolution of the Permian
Reef Complex: Shelf Margin and Outer-Shelf Development of the Tansill
Formation (Late Permian), Northern Guadalupe Mountains, New Mexico,
USA.- Goettinger Arbeiten zur Geologie und Palaeontologie, Special
Volume 2 [Reitner J., Neuewiller F. &#038; Gunkel F. (eds): Global and
Regional Controls on Biogenic Sedimentation I. Reef Evolution]: pp
???.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-1</b>, p. 42, ID=3609^<b>Topic(s): </b>geology;
reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian Guad;
<b>Geography: </b>USA, New Mexico^The outer-shelf of the Tansill
Formation (Late Guadalupian; Kazanian) in the northern Guadalupe
Mountains (Permian Reef Complex, New Mexico, USA), located between the
peritidal pisolitic shelf crest and the submerged shelf margin, is
characterized by a patch reef facies in the seaward part and a
peritidal island facies in its landward part. These isolated buildups
represent the youngest Permian bioconstructions of SW-North America
which formed before the onset of the salinity crisis in the Delaware
Basin during latest Permian (Ochoan evaporites). Three types of patch
reefs were observed: 1) wave resistant calcisponge &#47; algal &#47;
cement reefs of a modified Capitan reef facies located next to the
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shelf margin, 2) partially wave resistant reef mounds scattered across the seaward part of the outer-shelf, and 3) non-wave resistant skeletal mounds restricted to the landward part of the outer-shelf. After the demise of the underlying shelf margin reef rim (&#34;Capitan Reef&#34;) which was caused by a regional relative sealevel drop, increasing salinity in the adjacent Delaware Basin prevented a new formation of a continuous reef rim. Instead, the site of reef building shifted landward onto the shallow outer-shelf, where on-shelf currents and aperiodic precipitation were responsible for effective mixing of water masses and lowering of hyper salinity. Distribution of those patch reefs in space and time documents a progradational pattern reflecting the general shallowing-upward trend and continuous salinity increase during latest Guadalupian.^1";
s[2371] = "WEIDLICH O. (1996).- Comparative Analysis of Late Permian Reefal Limestones From the Capitan Reef (New Mexico, USA) and the Oman Mountains.- Goettinger Arbeiten zur Geologie und Palaeontologie, Special Volume 2 [Reitner J., Neuewiller F. &#038; Gunkel F. (eds): Global and Regional Controls on Biogenic Sedimentation I. Reef Evolution]: pp ???.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-1</b>, p. 43, ID=3611^<b>Topic(s): </b>comparison; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian U; <b>Geography: </b>USA, New Mexico, Oman Mts^Late Permian reefal limestones from the Capitan Reef (New Mexico, USA) and the Oman Mountains were investigated with respect to microfacies and quantitative composition. The communities correspond to sponge reefs, algal cement reefs, phylloid algal reefs, and probably rugose coral reefs. The carbonate budget (the percentage of macro-reefbuilders, micro-framework, internal sediment, and marine-phreatic cements on the base of field-derived acetate sheets) is characteristic for the different case studies. The quantitative data from the Capitan reef point to dominance of low-growing organisms and marine phreatic cements. The communities from the Oman Mountains are rich in sediment. Taphonomic processes including breakdown of reefbuilders by waves or bioerosion were less important than constructional processes.^1";
s[2372] = "WEIDLICH O., FAGERSTROM J.A. (1998).- Evolution of the Upper Capitan-Massive (Permian), Guadalupe Mountains, New Mexico.- Brigham Young University, Geology Studies 43: 167-187.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-2</b>, p. 79, ID=3948^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef complexes, geohistory; reef complexes; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian; <b>Geography: </b>USA, New Mexico^A photo-transect of the seaward reef tract and six subvertically arranged reef maps covering about 13 m2 of outcrop surface provide digitized images and quantitative data for the interpretation of the evolution of the upper Capitan-massive near Whites City, New Mexico. The seaward reef front consists of a sequence from a phylloid algal sub-community to varied sponge-algal/cement reef sub-communities to a Tubiphytes-dominated reef. Progradational geometries suggested by seaward-shifting of facies boundaries are especially apparent in the Gigantospongia zone due to basinward extension of sheet-like inozoans sheltering elongate cavities. The unit above is characterized by a gradual disintegration of the framework as evidenced by an increase in platform sediment and decrease in framework. In the youngest Tubiphytes-dominated reef stage, only small incrusting reefbuilders constructed the framework, while macro-reefbuilders decreased significantly. Sponge-algal/cement reef sub-communities are the dominant element of the reef front. A quantitative analysis of digitized maps from this sub-community indicates that macro-reefbuilders, chiefly calcareous sponges (1-7%) and phylloid algae (0-3%) formed only a minor part of the framework. Post-mortem biostratonomic processes caused local skeletal breakage and fragment alignment. The most important reef element with an areal cover of 57-96% is the micro-framework, a consortium of low-growing organisms (e.g., Tubiphytes or Archaeolithoporelld) and synsedimetnary, marine-phreatic cements. Open reef cavities were either filled with early diagenetic cements (0-22%) or internal sediment (0-38%) of
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different origins including reef-derived wacke/packstones,
platform-derived grainstones, and/or brownish quartz-rich sediments.
The grainstones locally yield the fusulinid Codonofusiella paradoxica
indicative of an Upper Yates or Lower Tansill age.^1";
s[2373] = "FAGERSTROM J.A., WEIDLICH O. (1999).- Strengths and
Weaknesses of the Reef Guild Concept and Quantitative Data: Application
to the Upper Capitan-Massive Community (Permian), Guadalupe Mountains,
New Mexico-Texas.- Facies 40, 1: 131-156.- <b>FC&#038;P 28-1</b>, p.
63, ID=4005^<b>Topic(s): </b>guild concept; reefs; <b>Systematics:
</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian; <b>Geography: </b>USA, New Mexico,
Texas^Analyses of large acetate sheet tracings, close-up photos and 105
sub-horizontal quadrat surfaces at four localities near the base of the
Guadalupe Mountains Escarpment indicate that the biotic framework of
the upper Capitan reef was built by about 35 species: one codiacean
(Eugonophyllum sp.), 17 calcisponges, 9 bryozoans, one richthofenid
brachiopod, some crinoids (known only from columns), 4 Problematics and
microbes. This widespread fossil community included members of the
Constructor, Baffler and Binder Guilds. A re-evaluation of the Guild
Concept (Fagerstrom 1987, 1991) highlights the validity of the
functional roles of the Constructor and Binder Guilds for reef
construction. Members of the Baffler Guild, however, need to be revised
and an interpretation of microbial micrite and cryptic biota remains
controversial. Open surface phylloid algal and cryptic sponge-bryozoan
dominated sub-communities were of only local importance. The upper
Capitan-massive differs from its Permian counterparts in the low
diversity and areal cover of the frame-building biota, low micrite
content and abundant micro-frameworks, i.e. intergrown small sponges,
Problematica and syndepositional cements (botryoidal and isopachous,
fibrous calcite). [part of extensive aummary]^1";
s[2374] = "HUNT D.W., FITCHEN W.M., KOSA E. (2003).- Syndepositional
deformation of the Permian Capitan reef carbonate platform, Guadalupe
Mountains, New Mexico, USA.- Sedimentary Geology 154, 3-4: 89-126.-
<b>FC&#038;P 33-1</b>, p. 87, ID=7234^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef carbonates,
syndepositional faults; reef carbonates; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Texas^The average
rate of fault displacement (0.021 m/ka) and the maximum rates of fault
propagation (0.088-0.123 m/ka) were normally less than the platform
accumulation rates (0.053-0.336 m/ka). Thus, the faults were normally
blind and rarely broke the platform top so that slumps and fault-scarp
degradation breccias are rare. The fault zones were substantially
modified by diagenesis during platform development. They are up to 9m
wide, taper both up and downward, have irregular margins and complex
fills mainly of sedimentary origin. Their margins and fill were subject
to extensive modification by karstic(?) &#47; mixing zone dissolution,
gravitational collapse and dolomitising fluids. Consequently, tectonic
fabrics and kinematic indicators are rare. Preserved tectonic fabrics
consistently indicate a normal and reverse dip-slip sense of movement.
Previously, these faults were mistaken for &#34;neptunian&#34; dykes
and fissures, so that the Seven Rivers and Yates 1-2 HFS shelf
stratigraphy has been miscorrelated across them. It is apparent that
the stratal relationships exposed in the Guadalupe Mountains do not
simply preserve the original depositional morphology of the
Capitan-equivalent shelf. The subsidence history, stratigraphy and
development of the platform succession is more complex than previously
thought. The study has important implications for many aspects of the
Capitan system, including: (i) shelf-reef correlations, (ii) the
controls on platform architecture and development, (iii) Capitan reef
palaeobathymetry, (iv) diagenesis, and (v) the amplitude of sea-level
changes affecting the platforms stratigraphic development. [final part
of original abstract]^1";
s[2375] = "STANLEY G.D.jr (2005).- Coral microatolls from the Triassic
of Nevada: oldest scleractinian examples.- Coral Reefs 24, 2: 247.
[short note] - <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 92, ID=1343^<b>Topic(s):
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</b>coral, microatolls; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Nevada^^1";
s[2376] = "ZONNEVELD J.-P., HENDERSON C.M., STANLEY G.D.jr, ORCHARD
M.J., GINGRAS M.K. (2006).- Oldest scleractinian coral reefs on the
North American craton: Upper Triassic (Carnian), northeastern British
Columbia, Canada.- Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology
243, 3-4: 421-450.- <b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p. 101, ID=2432^<b>Topic(s):
</b>coral reefs; coral reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic U; <b>Geography: </b>Canada, British
Columbia^Bioclastic accumulations composed of crinoids, brachiopods,
molluscs, spongiomorphs and scleractinian corals occur within Upper
Triassic strata of the lower Baldonnel Formation at Pardonet Hill in
northeastern British Columbia, Canada. These small buildups (~100 to
500 m3) have planar bases and broadly convex tops. These mounds are
interpreted as small patch reefs composed of packstone, bioclastic
floatstone &#47; rudstone and carbonate breccia intercalated with mixed
siliciclastic carbonate sediments deposited in a shallow subtidal
setting (i.e. above fairweather wave base). Amalgamated hummocky
cross-stratified to current ripple-laminated, quartz-dominated
sandstone beds and numerous sharp-based, normally graded bioclastic
(commonly encrinitic) packstone &#47; grainstone-quartz-sandstone
couplets characterize inter-reef lithologies. Conodont biostratigraphy
indicates that the Pardonet Hill patch reefs occur within strata dated
as earliest Upper Carnian (lower nodosus zone). The Pardonet Hill patch
reefs originated and developed during an interval of regional sea level
lowstand. Strata within which these patch reefs occur represent the
westernmost migration of the Triassic shoreline in western Canada.
Disappearance of coral reefs in the study area may have been affected
by rapid marine transgression and failure of reef faunas to recolonize
the new shore zone further to the east. The Pardonet Hill locality
occurred on the western margin of the North American craton during the
Triassic. Prior to their discovery reef-like structures dominated by
corals in the western Panthalassa were limited to allochthonous
terranes (now part of the Cordillera). The Pardonet Hill patch reefs
occur at approximately 30° Triassic paleolatitude. In modern settings,
this is at the extreme latitudinal margin of subtropical zooxanthellate
reef development. The presence of benthic faunas characteristic of
low-paleolatitude settings on the northwestern coast of Pangea has
significant implications in paleotectonic and paleoenvironmental
reconstructions.^1";
s[2377] = "PROZ P.-A., DECROUEZ D. (1997).- Middle Triassic Cnidarians
from the New Pass Range, Central Nevada.- Revue de Paleobiologie 16, 2:
511-525.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-2</b>, p. 60, ID=3925^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Cnidaria; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Triassic M; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Nevada^The list of specimens
encompasses also Jurassic corals.^1";
s[2378] = "STANLEY G.D.jr, WHALEN M.T. (1989).- Triassic corals and
spongiomorphs from Hells Canyon, Wallowa Terrane, Oregon.- Journal of
Paleontology 63, 6: 800-819.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 54,
ID=2669^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy, biogeography; corals spongiomorphs;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria Porifera; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Triassic U; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Oregon Wallowa
terrane^Twenty-one species of corals and three species of spongiomoprhs
occur in a series of richly fossiliferous, molluscan-dominated beds
with silicified bioclasts in the Upper Triassic Martin Bridge Limestone
of Hells Canyon, Oregon. Two of these, Maeandrostylis grandiseptus and
Recticostastraea wallowaensis are new species. Recticostastraea is
designated as a new genus. The Fauna is early Norian and occurs in the
island arc Wallowa terrane, one of many tectonostratigraphic terranes
in western North America. Like other examples, it appears to have
developed independently of the North American craton and to have links
with Wrangellia. The fossil corals and spongiomorphs are
para-autochthonous, occurring in a series of tempestite beds. They are
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interpreted to have inhabited a shallow-water carbonate platform that
developed around a tropical island arc following cessation of volcanic
activity. The corals and spongiomoprhs are associated with abundant
gastropods and a diverse epifaunal suspension-feeding bivalve fauna.
Relative to the corals, branching spongiomorphs, Spongiomorpha ramosa,
are more abundant and occur with relatively common branching, sheet to
plate-like, colonial corals. Solitary corals are relatively rare. The
associated bedded limestone includes a variety of shallow-water
microfacies but throughout the Hells Canyon sequence, reef structure is
absent. Together, the 24 coral and spongiomorph taxa show mixed
paleogeographic affinities with Upper Triassic faunas known only from
alpine regions of the western Tethys (five species), the Pamir
Mountains, USSR (two species), and the island of Timor (one species).
Five additional species are pan-Thethyan and exceptionally
cosmopolitan, but 11 species (45,8 %) occur only in displaced terranes.
Of these, a significant component (six species) is endemic to the
Wallowa terrane. At least four Hells Canyon taxa, previously thought
endemic to North American terranes, have recently been reported from
the high-latitude Koryak terrane of northeastern USSR, a displaced
tropical volcanic terrane of the northwestern Pacific. For Triassic
corals, this is the first example of a clear link between western
Pacific and eastern Pacific terranes. Less similarity exists with the
Wrangell Mountains, Alaska, where identical age lower Norian silicified
corals and spongiomorphs are known.^1";
s[2379] = "STANLEY G.D.jr, MacKAY M.L., SMITH P.L. (2005).-
Paleoautecology of Heterastridium: a globally distributed hydrozoan
from Upper Triassic terranes of the North American Cordillera.- 5th
Field Workshop IGCP Project 458, Triassic-Jurassic Boundary Events;
Tata, Hungary: 23-24. [abstract] - <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 104,
ID=1370^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology; Hydrozoa, Heterastridium;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Hydrozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic
U; <b>Geography: </b>America N, Cordillera^^1";
s[2380] = "CARRUTHERS A.H., STANLEY G.D.jr (2008).- Systematic analysis
of Upper Triassic silicified scleractinian corals from Wrangellia and
the Alexander Terrane, Alaska and British Columbia.- Journal of
Paleontology 83, 3: 470-491.- <b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p. 72,
ID=2379^<b>Topic(s): </b>biogeography; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic U;
<b>Geography: </b>America NW^Acid processing allowed systematic
identification of 458 Upper Triassic silicified scleractinian corals
(20 genera, 47 species) from the Alexander terrane (southeast Alaska)
and Wrangellia (Wrangell Mountains, southern Alaska and Vancouver
Island, Canada). Coral faunas, here presented, show taxonomic affinity
with coeval collections from other Cordilleran terranes, specifically
the Wallowa terrane (northeastern Oregon and Idaho) and Peru (South
America) as well as the distant Tethys region. Genera from the
Alexander terrane include: Kompsasteria Roniewicz, Gablonzeria Cuif,
Cuifia Melnikova, Paracuifia Melnikova, Distichophyllia Cuif,
Retiophyllia Cuif, Kuhnastraea Cuif, Margarosmilia Volz,
Distichomeandra Cuif, Astraeomorpha Reuss, Pamiroseris Melnikova,
Crassistella Roniewicz, Stylophyllum Frech, and Meandrostylis Frech.
Genera from Wrangellia include: Gablonzeria Cuif, Distichophyllia Cuif,
Retiophyllia Cuif, Kuhnastraea Cuif, Margarosmilia Volz,
Distichomeandra Cuif, Astraeomorpha Reuss, Parastraeomorpha Roniewicz,
Chondrocoenia Roniewicz, Pamiroseris Melnikova, Crassistella Roniewicz,
Ampakabastraea? Alloiteau, Recticostastraea Stanley and Whalen,
Meandrostylis Frech, Anthostylis Roniewicz, and the new genus
Campesteria n.gen. New species include: Gablonzeria grandiosa n.sp.,
Paracuifia smithi n.sp., Paracuifia jennieae n.sp., P. anomala n.sp.,
Retiophyllia dendriformis n.sp., R. obtusa n.sp., and Campesteria
prolixia n.sp.^1";
s[2381] = "SENOWBARI-DARYAN B., STANLEY G.D.jr (1988).- Triassic
sponges (Sphinctozoa) from Hells Canyon, Oregon.- Journal of
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Paleontology 62, 3: 419-423.- <b>FC&#038;P 17-2</b>, p. 35,
ID=2198^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy, biogeography; Porifera, Sphinctozoa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Sphinctozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Triassic U; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Oregon^Two Upper Triassic
sphinctozoan sponges of the family Sebargasiidae were recovered from
silicified residues collected in Hells Canyon, Oregon. These sponges
are Amblysiphonella cf A. steinmanni (Haas), known from the Tethys
region and Colospongia whaleni n.sp., an endemic species. The latter
sponge was placed in the superfamily Porata by Seilacher (1962). The
presence of well-preserved cribrate plates in this sponge, in addition
to pores of the chamber walls, is a unique condition never before
reported in any porate sphinctozoans. Aporate counterparts known
primarily from the Triassic Alps have similar cribrate plates but lack
the pores in the chamber walls. The sponges from Hells Canyon are
associated with abundant bivalves and corals of marked Tethyan
affinities and come from a displaced terrane known as the Wallowa
Terrane. It was a tropical island arc suspected to have paleogeographic
relationships with Wrangellia, however these sponges have not yet been
found in any other Cordilleran terrane.^1";
s[2382] = "STANLEY G.D.jr (1986).- Late Triassic coelenterate faunas of
western Idaho and northwestern Oregon: implications for biostratigraphy
and paleogeography.- US Geological Survey Professional Paper 1435:
23-39.- <b>FC&#038;P 17-1</b>, p. 17, ID=2110^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biostratigraphy, geography; Cnidaria; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic U; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Idaho,
Oregon^^1";
s[2383] = "RONIEWICZ E., STANLEY G.D.jr (1998).- Middle Triassic
Cnidarians from the New Pass Range, Central Nevada.- Journal of
Paleontology 72, 2: 246-256.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-2</b>, p. 60,
ID=3926^<b>Topic(s): </b>phylogeny, biogeography; Cnidaria;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic M;
<b>Geography: </b>USA, Nevada^We described three scleractinian corals
and one species of hydrozoan from the New Pass Range, central Nevada,
which together constitute the oldest Triassic cnidarian assemblage from
North America. They occur in carbonate rocks tentatively correlated
with the Augusta Mountain Formation, Star Peak Group. At generic and
higher levels, these cnidarians seem representative of early Mesozoic
Tethyan faunas and carbonate lithofacies, but they indicate some
endemism. Although the original aragonitic skeletons and microstructure
are destroyed by recrystallisation, the corals still yield important
details allowing their correct taxonomic assignment. They contain the
minitrabecular cerioid coral, Ceriostella variabilis new genus and
species, the thick-trabecular, thamnasteroid coral Mesomorpha
newpassensis new species, and an undeterminable cuifastreid coral
tentatively assigned to Cuifastraea. The discovery of Mesomorpha marks
the first occurrence of this genus outside the Jurassic and Cretaceous
seas. Also discovered is a remarkably coral-like hydrozoan,
Cassianastraea reussi (Laube), already known from the Carnian stage of
the western Tethys. This is the first occurrence of this species
outside the western Tethys.^1";
s[2384] = "SENOWBARI-DARYAN B., CARUTHERS A.H., STANLEY G.D.jr (2008).-
The first Upper Triassic silicified hypercalcified sponges from the
Alexander Terrane, Gravina Island and Keku Strait, southeast Alaska.-
Journal of Paleontology 82, 2: 344-350.- <b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p. 47,
ID=2329^<b>Topic(s): </b>hypercalcified, taxonomy biogeography;
Porifera hypercalcified; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Triassic U; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Alaska^This paper describes the
first silicified Upper Triassic (Early Norian) hypercalcified sponges
known from the Alexander terrane, southeast Alaska. Sponges consist of
five taxa from the Cornwallis Limestone of Keku Strait, southeast
Alaska: Amblysiphonella Steinmann, Parauvanella Senowbari-Daryan and Di
Stefano, Nevadathalamia cylindrica (Seilacher), N. minima n.sp., and
Stellispongia (S. cf. subsphaerica Dieci, Antonacci, and Zardini). The
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hypercalcified sponges of the Alexander terrane as described in this
paper provide paleogeographic linkage with other far-flung terranes of
western North America, namely the Western Great Basin of Nevada,
Stikinia of the Yukon, as well as the Antimonio terrane of northwestern
Mexico. In addition, Parauvanella cf. ferdowensis is known from the
Upper Triassic Nayband Formation, Iran. Finally Stellispongia cf.
subsphaerica is known from the Upper Carnian Cassian Formation of the
Dolomite Alps. Sponges (particularly hypercalcified inozoans,
sphinctozoans, chaetetids, and sponge-like organisms) are known
worldwide from many Upper Triassic reef and nonreef sites. Although
Upper Triassic deposits within the Cordilleran terranes and cratonal
North America do not typically contain reeflike buildups,
hypercalcifying sponge-like organisms were noted as occurring as part
of the intricate paleoecological structure within a biostrome along the
western shoreline of Gravina Island, southeast Alaska (southern
Alexander terrane). This is in contrast to Keku Strait, southeast
Alaska (central Alexander terrane), where hypercalcified sponges were
identified from limestone beds within nonreef deposits.^1";
s[2385] = "CARRUTHERS A.H., STANLEY G.D., BLODGETT R.B., BAICHTAL I.
(2004).- Upper Triassic shallow water marine fauna from the Alexander
Terrane (SE Alaska) and its paleogeographic significance.- Geological
Society of America, Abstracts with Programs 36, 4: 5-6. [abstract] -
<b>FC&#038;P 33-2</b>, p. 41, ID=1190^<b>Topic(s): </b>biogeography;
Spongiomorphs, biogeography; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic U; <b>Geography: </b>USA,
Alaska^[spongiomorphs and Heterastridium are recorded in this fauna]^1";
s[2386] = "STANLEY G.D.jr, SENOWBARI-DARYAN B. (1986).- Upper Triassic
Dachstein-type reef limestone from the Wallowa Mountains, Oregon: first
reported occurrence in the United States.- Palaios 01: 172-177.-
<b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>, p. 68, ID=2113^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs
Dachstein type; reefs, dachstein type; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic U; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Oregon^The
first known occurrence in the United States of a Dachstein-type reef
sequence is here reported from the Wallowa Mountains of northeastern
Oregon. It is a massive reef limestone overlain by a bedded, bioclastic
unit The debris-producing organisms, framework-building corals and
sponges, as well as the associated sedimentary features and
microfacies, show striking similarities to the Late Triassic Dachstein
Reef Limestone of central Europe. The only other reef sequence with
which they compare is in the Yukon of Canada.^1";
s[2387] = "STANLEY G.D.jr (1987).- Travels of an ancient reef.- Natural
History 96, 11: 36-43.- <b>FC&#038;P 17-1</b>, p. 18,
ID=2115^<b>Topic(s): </b>dachstein type; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic U; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Oregon^^1";
s[2388] = "STANLEY G.D.jr, NELSON J.L. (1996).- New investigations on
the Eaglenest Mountain, northern Quesnel terrane: an Upper Triassic
reef facies in the Takla Group, central British Columbia (93N/11E).-
Geological Fieldwork. British Columbia Geological Survey Branch 1995,
1: 127-135.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-1</b>, p. 71, ID=3644^<b>Topic(s):
</b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic
U; <b>Geography: </b>Canada, British Columbia^The limestone lithofacies
on Eaglenest Mountain represent the remains of an Upper Triassic reef
that was populated by sponges, corals and a variety of reef-building
and reef-dwelling organisms. This limestone is one of the few remnant
Upper Triassic reefs in the Cordillera that have yielded well preserved
fossils. [extracted from the conclusions]^1";
s[2389] = "REID R.P., GINSBURG R.N. (1986).- The role of framework in
upper Triassic patch reefs in the Yukon (Canada).- Palaios 01:
590-600.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>, p. 67, ID=4432^<b>Topic(s):
</b>reefs, morphology; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Triassic U; <b>Geography: </b>Canada, Yukon Territory^Upper
Triassic patch reefs in the southern Yukon include tabular reefs, about
30m thick, and semicircular and elongate reefs, over 100m thick. The
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tabular reefs consist predominantly of framework built by small
calcareous sponges, spongiomorphs, and corals; they are designated as
framework buildups, analogous, in a genetic sense, to modern coral
reefs. On the other hand, framework is a minor component of the
semicircular and elongate reefs, which consist predominantly of
skeletal sediment. The skeletal sediment of these reefs is interpreted
as a local accumulation of small and disarticulated organisms produced
independently of reef framework. Consequently, sediment producers,
rather than framebuilding fossils, are inferred to have been the
primary builders of these structures, designated as sediment buildups
genetically analogous to modern algal bioherms. The sediment buildups
in the Yukon are similar to upper Rhaetian patch reefs in Austria.
However, the origin of the Austrian reefs has been attributed to
framebuilding fossils and sediment producers have not been identified
as important reef builders.^1";
s[2390] = "STANLEY G.D.jr (1979).- Paleoecology, structure and
distribution of Triassic coral buildups in western North America.-
Univ. Kansas Paleont. Contrib. Article 65: 68 pp., 10 pls.-
<b>FC&#038;P 9-2</b>, p. 20, ID=5870^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic; <b>Geography:
</b>America NW^^1";
s[2391] = "STANLEY G.D.jr, SENOWBARI-DARYAN B. (1999).- Upper Triassic
reef fauna from the Quesnel terrane, central British Columbia, Canada.-
Journal of Paleontology 73, 5: 787-802.http:&#47;&#47;
www.jstor.org/pss/1306840.- <b>FC&#038;P 29-1</b>, p. 40,
ID=7027^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef fauna; reef fauna; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic U; <b>Geography: </b>Canada, British
Columbia^Massive Upper Triassic (Norian) reef limestone at Eaglenest
Mountain, Takla Group, British Columbia, contains a wide variety of
shallow-water fossils in two different carbonate units. A sponge-coral
facies contains the sponges Fanthalamia astoma (Seilacher, 1962),
Fanthalamia multicanalis new species, Cinnabaria expansa (Seilacher,
1962), and Cinnabaria? sp. Cinnabaria expansa is a widely distributed
North American terrane species which, along with F. astoma, was
previously known from the Luning Formation of Nevada. Also included is
the &#34;disjectoporoid&#34;, Pamiropora sonorensis Stanley, 1994, and
a massive spongiomorph, Spongiomorpha tenuis Smith, 1927, previously
endemic to the Eastern Klamath terrane of California. Colonial corals
include: Retiophyllia quesneliana new species, Chondrocoenia waltheri
(Frech, 1890), Crassistella cf. juvavica (Frech, 1890), Distichomeandra
cf. austriaca (Frech, 1890), and Alpinophyllia flexuosa Roniewicz,
1989. A limestone conglomerate overlying these beds is dominated almost
exclusively by the planktonic hydrozoan, Heterastridium conglobatum
Reuss, 1865. A problematic taxon Lovcenipora cf. chaetetiformis Vinassa
de Regny, 1915, is reported for the first time outside Timor and the
Tethys. The faunas provide a first glimpse into the reef biota of the
Quesnel terrane. They contain taxa previously known from the distant
Tethys but also include endemics from other inboard terranes. [original
abstract]^1";
s[2392] = "BEAUVAIS L., POULTON T.P. (1980).- Quelques Coraux du Trias
et du Jurassique du Canada.- Current Res. Geol. Survey of Canada, Etude
80-1C: 95-101.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 22, ID=5889^<b>Topic(s):
</b>; corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Triassic Jurassic; <b>Geography: </b>Canada^^1";
s[2393] = "STANLEY G.D.jr, BEAUVAIS L. (1990).- Middle Jurassic Corals
from the Wallowa Terrane, West-Central Idaho.- Journal of Paleontology
64, 3: 352-362.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-2.1</b>, p. 37, ID=2757^<b>Topic(s):
</b>taxonomy, biogeography; corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic Baj; <b>Geography: </b>USA,
Idaho Wallowa terrane^New colonial corals from near Pittsburg Landing,
Idaho, are clearly dated as Middle Jurassic (Bajocian) in age. They
consist of Coenastraea hyatti (Wells) and Thecomeandra vallieri n.sp.,
and occur abundantly with molluscan fossils in thin, biostromal
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limestone beds in the Coon Hollow Formation. These fossils are the
youngest shelly faunas yet known from the Wallowa terrane. The
similarity of the coral and bivalve fauna to endemic faunas of the
Western Interior suggests that during Middle Jurassic time, the Wallowa
terrane was close enough to the North American craton for faunal
exchange with the Western Interior Embayment. The Pittsburg Landing
corals appear dissimilar from Middle Jurassic corals known from other
terranes of the western Cordillera.^1";
s[2394] = "STANLEY G.D.jr, MCROBERTS C.A. (1993).- A coral reef in the
Telkwa range, British Columbia: the earliest Jurassic example.-
Canadadian Journal of Earth Sciences 30: 819-831.- <b>FC&#038;P
23-2.1</b>, p. 68, ID=4435^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral reefs; coral reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic
Sine; <b>Geography: </b>Canada, British Columbia^A very early Jurassic
(Sinemurian) coral reef is described from Telkwa Range (British
Columbia, Canada). The 48 m thick bioherm is dominated by large
dendroid/phaceloid corals, mainly Phacelostylophyllum rugosum, also
known from the Upper Triassic of Italy. The reef seems to be the first
Jurassic reef after the end-Triassic mass extinction which profoundly
affected reef ecosystems.^1";
s[2395] = "STANLEY G.D.jr, BEAUVAIS L. (1994).- Corals from an Early
Jurassic coral reef in British Columbia: refuge on an oceanic island
reef.- Lethaia 27: 35-47.- <b>FC&#038;P 24-1</b>, p. 72,
ID=4501^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy, biogeography; corals;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic
Sine; <b>Geography: </b>Canada, British Columbia^An Early Jurassic
(Sinemurian) reef in the Telkwa Range, British Columbia, Canada, yields
coral species previously known from Morocco, Great Britain, Italy,
Peru, and Chile. The principal constructional coral,
Phacelostylophyllum rugosum (Laube), known from the Upper Triassic
Dolomite Alps in northern Italy, is a holdover species. This coral
survived the mass extinctions of the end-Triassic without leaving any
other Jurassic records outside Canada. Other corals from the Telkwa
reef include Stylophyllopsis victoriae (Duncan) and Actinastraea minima
Beauvais known from Jurassic rocks of the Tethys. Closely related
corals, Phacelostylophyllum chocolatensis (Wells) and Actinastraea
plana (Duncan), are from southern Peru. The paleogeographic occurrence
of the Canadian reef in the volcanic terrane of Stikinia supports the
contention that volcanic islands in distant outposts of the ancient
Pacific served as refugia. In the aftermath of the end-Triassic reef
decimation affecting the Tethys, corals and reef building activities
continued on ancient islands of the ancestral Pacific. The Hispanic
Corridor, connecting the western Tethys with the western Pacific, may
have played an important role during Sinemurian time.^1";
s[2396] = "SCOTT R.W., MOLINEUX A. LÖSER H., MANCINI E.A. (2007).-
Lower Albian Sequence Stratigraphy and Coral Buildups: Glen Rose
Formation, Texas.- SEPM Special Publications 87 [R.W. Scott (ed.):
Cretaceous rudists and carbonate platforms: environmental feedback]:
181-191. ISBN 9781565761278.- <b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p. 114,
ID=2451^<b>Topic(s): </b>sequence stratigraphy, coral reefs; sequence
stratigraphy; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cretaceous Alb; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Texas^The Glen Rose
Formation of the Comanchean Series represents the second circum-Gulf
carbonate shelf that extended from Florida to Mexico. The Glen Rose
comprises limestone, dolomite, and thin interbeds of marl and
calcareous shale that overlie the Hensel Sandstone and underlie the
Fredericksburg Group in Texas. The Glen Rose is here formally divided
into Lower and Upper, mappable members separated at the top of the
regionally persistent Corbula Marker, and a boundary stratotype section
is designated. The age of the Glen Rose Formation ranges from latest
Aptian to near the end of the Early Albian, from approximately 113.3 Ma
to 108.0 Ma, and encompasses four ammonite zones. Three local
assemblage zones facilitate correlation of Glen Rose outcrops in Texas.
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The Salenia texana Credner Assemblage Zone spans a marl, 3 to 4 m
thick, with a diverse shelf biota in the upper part of the Lower
Member. The Corbula Range Zone is at the top of the Lower Member. The
Loriola rosana Cooke Assemblage Zone is in the middle part of the Upper
Member. The Glen Rose together with the underlying Hensel Sandstone
comprise at least five medium-scale depositional cycles separated by
transgressive disconformities. Two types of biotic accumulations are
well developed in the Lower Glen Rose Member, coral-rudist assemblages
and caprinid- dominated assemblages. Coral-rudist biostromes crop out
at the Narrows of the Blanco River and had no bathymetric relief and do
not qualify as reefs. Colonial corals are common and are part of a
Tethyan fauna; toucasiids and other mollusks comprise a diverse
assemblage. Coral diversity is underestimated because of incomplete
preservation and sampling. These biostromes are overlain by grainstone
capped by a subaerial contact that serves as a sequence boundary
between cycles one and two. The younger caprinid bioherms at Pipe Creek
have up to 10 m of depositional relief. The bioherm facies grade
landward into shoreface grainstone and seaward into shelf wackestone.
The caprinid species, Coalcomana ramosa, dominates this low-diversity
assemblage and is endemic to the Caribbean Province. The bioherm facies
are overlain by dolomitic, stromatolitic facies with dinosaur tracks.
The contact with the overlying Salenia Zone is a sequence boundary
between cycles two and three. Two more long-term cycles may be
identified in the Upper Glen Rose Member. The coral-rudist biostromes
and the caprinid bioherms formed paleocommunities on the landward ramp
of the interior marine shelf. The coral-rudist biostromes developed
below normal wave base but above storm wave base and shoaled above wave
base and were subaerially exposed. The caprinid bioherms formed on a
ramp and grew into the zone of normal wave action in mainly normal
marine salinities.^1";
s[2397] = "COATES A.G., KAUFFMAN E.G. (1973).- Stratigraphy,
paleontology and paleoenvironment of a Cretaceous coral thicket, Lamy,
New Mexico.- Journal of Paleontology 47, 5: 953-968.- <b>FC&#038;P
3-2</b>, p. 44, ID=4971^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs coral, geology; reefs,
coral, thickets; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous; <b>Geography: </b>USA, New Mexico^^1";
s[2398] = "RIGBY J.K., EMBREE P., MURPHY M. (1996).- An unsual upper
Cretaceous (Santonian) hexactinellid sponge from the Great Valley
sequence, western Sacramento valley, northern California.- Journal of
Paleontology 70, 5: 713-717.http:&#47;&#47; www.jstor.org/pss/1306475.-
<b>FC&#038;P 26-1</b>, p. 74, ID=3649^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa;
Porifera Hexactinellida; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Hexactinellida;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Sant; <b>Geography: </b>USA,
California^The new farreid hexactinellid sponge Hormathospongia
dictyota new genus and new species, is described from the upper
Santonian Dobbins Shale Member of the Forbes Formation of the Upper
Cretaceous Great Valley Sequence from the west side of the Sacramento
Valley, northwest of Sacramento. The relatively simple skeleton is
composed of quadrangularly arranged hexactines with overlapping rays,
an arrangement strikingly similar to the skeletal structure of early
Paleozoic reticulosid hexactinellid. However, the California Cretaceous
sponges clearly show those spicules embedded in siliceous beams that
are united to form a solid dictyonal skeletal framework of only a
single layer of regular mesh. Such an occurrence and stratigraphic
relationships suggests that the dictyonine sponges had their origin
from the simply spiculed reticulosid hexactinellids rather than from
the more complex dictyosponges.^1";
s[2399] = "WELLS J.W. (1973).- Texastrea, a new scleractinian coral
from the Lower Cretaceous of Texas.- Journal of Paleontology 47, 3:
913-914.- <b>FC&#038;P 2-2</b>, p. 24, ID=4831^<b>Topic(s): </b>new
taxa; Scleractinia, Texastrea; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous L; <b>Geography: </b>USA,
Texas^Diagnosis of Texastrea (family Astrocoeniidae) and description of
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the type-species: Texastrea catenata (Albian of Goldthwaite Reef, Mills
County, Texas).^1";
s[2400] = "PERKINS R.D. (1989).- Origin of micro-rhombic calcite matrix
within Cretaceous reservoir rock, West Stuart City Trend, Texas.-
Sedimentary Geology 063: 313-321.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 66,
ID=2702^<b>Topic(s): </b>diagenesis; diagenesis; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous L; <b>Geography: </b>USA,
Texas^Although most of this paper is concerned with diagenesis, it also
records the importance of stromatoporoids as partners with rudist in
the formation of these Early Cretaceous limestones.^1";
s[2401] = "LOUCKS R.G., KERANS C. (2003).- Lower Cretaceous Glen Rose
&#034;patch reef&#034; reservoir in the Chittim Field, Maverick County,
south Texas.- Transactions of Gulf Coast Association of Geological
Societies 53: 490 -503.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-1</b>, p. 94,
ID=7239^<b>Topic(s): </b>sedimentology, hydrocarbons; reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous L; <b>Geography:
</b>USA, Texas^Biohermal buildups, or &#34;patch reefs&#34;, have
become an important play type in Maverick County in southwest Texas.
Their primary method of discovery is by 3-D seismic analysis. The
bioherms produce mainly gas and condensate. The porous biohermal
section and associated facies are >70 feet thick and consist from the
base upward of (1) burrowed, mud-dominated lime packstone that
increases in grain content upward and includes fragmented and whole
requienid rudists, (2) mud-rich lime packstone containing abundant
whole requienids, stromatoporoids, corals, and a few caprinid rudists,
(3) lime boundstone (bafflestone and bindstone) consisting of
requienids, stromatoporoids, corals, Chondrodonta, rare caprinids,
echinoid and mollusk fragments, and binding stromatoporoids and
Lithocodium, and (4) coarse-grained lime grainstone (rudstone) that has
the same components as the boundstone. The biohermal section has an
average porosity of 9.2% and an average permeability of 2.9md. The
bioherms are found in the highstand systems tract of the lower Glen
Rose high-frequency sequence (third-order-sequence 7 of Kerans and
Loucks, 2003) within the longer term Glen Rose composite highstand
sequence. It is anticipated that in this setting, strings of
subparallel isolated buildups will be encountered rather than a
continuous barrier that would be associated with a late highstand
prograding system at the shelf margin. [original abstract]^1";
s[2402] = "FROST S.H., SCHAFERSMAN S.D. (1978).- Upper Oligocene coral
reef of the Anahuac Formation, Damon Mound.- Houston Geol. Soc.
Guidebook, Field trip to Damon Mound: 36-53.- <b>FC&#038;P 7-2</b>, p.
7, ID=5601^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral reefs; coral reefs; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Oligocene; <b>Geography:
</b>USA, Texas^excursion guide^1";
s[2403] = "GIAMMONA C. (1977).- Octocorals from the Eocene Stone City
Formation, Texas.- FC&P 6, 1: 17.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-1</b>, p. 17,
ID=5487^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Octocorallia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Octocorallia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Eocene; <b>Geography: </b>USA,
Texas^The geologic history of the Octocorallia is poorly known. A
fossil record extends back to the Cretaceous, and doubtful or
problematic octocoral-like fossils have been reported as far back as
the Pre-Cambrian. * However, the record is sparce because the organisms
are largely of soft tissue which is not preserved, because the spicules
or stem fragments of calcite are easily overlooked unless they are
being particularly sought, and because the full range of taxa within
the subclass can not be recognized on the basis of the limited material
that can be found as fossils.n * The octocoral collection from the
Stone City Formation, consisting of 35 stem fragments and holdfasts,
belong to the order Gorgonacea. They represent the fifth reported
occurrence of octocorals in the Tertiary strata of the Gulf Coast, the
second reported occurrence in the Texas Tertiary, and the first certain
reported fossil occurrence of the family Gorgoniidae. * In addition to
studying the octocoral fossils along the Gulf Coast, a stratigraphic
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distribution chart is being prepared for the octocorals on a global
basis. If any Newsletter readers have found octocoral fragments in
their collections of other fossil materials, I would be happy to try
and provide them with a taxonomic identification in exchange for
locality and stratigraphic information. I would also appreciate any
information on published or unpublished literature concerning this
topic - especially as octocorals may be mentioned as ancillary remarks
in a paper with a different major subject. [full text of s short
note]^1";
s[2404] = "BAILEY R.H., TEDESCO S.A. (1986).- Paleoecology of a
Pliocene coral thicket from North Carolina: an example of temporal
change in community structure and function.- Journal of Paleontology
60, 6: 1159-1176.- <b>FC&#038;P 16-1</b>, p. 71, ID=2006^<b>Topic(s):
</b>ecology; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Pliocene; <b>Geography: </b>USA, California^A two meter
stratigraphic interval within the Chowan River Formation of North
Carolina contains a thicket of branching coral, Septastrea crassa
(Holmes), associated with a diverse macrofaunal assemblage. The thicket
modified a local shelf habitat by providing protection and feeding
opportunities for certain vagrant epifaunal species. Faunal adjustments
wrought by the thicket and thicket growth represent autogenic
succession. Coral growth rates and preservation suggest a time span of
about 100-300 years for thicket development. Bottom shoaling,
associated with a eustatic regression, caused movement of a depth
controlled environmental gradient during thicket growth. As the habitat
changed, a plane bottom macrofaunal assemblage replaced the thicket
assemblage by reordering abundances of intergradational species and
introducing a few new species. Faunal density, diversity, trophic
structure and modes of life of component species were altered during
replacement. Observed temporal community changes are best explained as
gradual faunal adjustments along a shelf stress gradient. Short term
allogenic or autogenic events may temporarily perturb gradual changes.
Changes associated with the thicket development are interpreted as a
brief autogenic perturbation of long term community replacement.^1";
s[2405] = "OPRESKO D.M. (2005).- A new species of antipatharian coral
(Cnidaria: Anthozoa: Antipatharia) from the southern California Bight.-
Zootaxa 852: 1-10.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-2</b>, p. 40, ID=1185^<b>Topic(s):
</b>new taxa; Antipatharia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>USA, California^A new
species of antipatharian coral (Anthozoa: Antipatharia) is described
from the southern California Bight. The species, Antipathes
dendrochristos new species, forms large, multi-branched, bushy colonies
that can reach a height of 2 m or more. The species is characterized by
having small branchlets arranged primarily bilaterally and alternately,
but in varying degrees of regularity; by small conical spines less than
0.1 mm tall, and by small polyps usually less than 1.4 mm in transverse
diameter. The species occurs in colors of white, orange/gold,
pinkish-orange, pink, red, and red-brown.^1";
s[2406] = "DUPLESSIS K., REISWIG H.M. (2000).- Description of a new
deep-water calcareous sponge (Porifera: Calcarea) from Northern
California.- Pacific Science 54, 1: 10-14.- <b>FC&#038;P 32-2</b>, p.
77, ID=1422^<b>Topic(s): </b>deep water; Porifera calcarea;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Calcarea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent;
<b>Geography: </b>USA, California^A new species, Sycon escanabensis
Duplessis &#038; Reiswig, is described from material retrieved by
submersible from 3500m depth in the Escanaba Trough, central Gorda
Ridge, off northern California. The species differs from all other
members of the genus by the combination of conspicuous tripartite body
organization and slender, lancet-head diactins that ornament the
external surface and the oscular margin. This is the first deep-water
(&#062; 1000m) calcareous sponge described from the North Pacific
Basin. [original abstract]^1";
s[2407] = "REISWIG H.M. (1999).- New hexactinellid sponges from the
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Mendocino Ridge, Northern California, USA.- Memoirs of the Queensland
Museum 44 [J.N.A. Hooper (ed.): Proceedings of the 5th International
Sponge Symposium]: 499-509.- <b>FC&#038;P 28-2</b>, p. 9,
ID=6981^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Porifera; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>USA,
California^^1";
s[2408] = "OLIVER W.A.jr (1975).- Age of Corals from northern
California.- Journal of Paleontology 49, 2; 1 p.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-2</b>,
p. 60, ID=5285^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy; corals;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>USA, California^^1";
s[2409] = "RIGBY J.K., MAHER B.J. (1995).- Age of the hexactinellid
beds of the Roberts Mountains Formation, Snake Mountains, Elko County,
Nevada and additions to the sponge fauna.- Journal of Paleontology 69,
6: 1020-1029.http:&#47;&#47; www.jstor.org/pss/1306407.- <b>FC&#038;P
25-1</b>, p. 45, ID=3049^<b>Topic(s): </b>stratigraphy, taxonomy;
Porifera Hexactinellida; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Hexactinellida;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Nevada^The graptolite,
Bohemograptus bohemicus tenuis (Boucek, 1936), was collected with
additional hexactinellid sponges from the Roberts Mountains Formation
in the Snake Mountains of Elko County, Nevada, and dates the sponge
beds as Ludlovian. To the modest fauna of hexactinellid sponges
described by Rigby et al. (1991), can be added the new sponge genera
and species Divaricospongia dilata and Fistellaspongia inclinata. The
new species, Gabelia intermedia, is intermediate in size between the
moderately fine-textured Gabelia pedunculus Rigby and Murphy, 1983, and
the large Gabelia giganta Rigby et al. 1991. Additional specimens of
Gabelia pedunculus were collected in association with well-preserved
specimens of Gabelia fasiculata Rigby et al. 1991, which show
additional skeletal and canal details. Associated coarse root tufts and
patches of protosponge skeletal mesh were also discovered as part of
the new collections and are described here, although not generically
nor specifically identifiable. [original abstract]^1";
s[2410] = "MERRIAM C.W. (1973).- Paleontology and stratigraphy of the
Rabbit Hill limestone and Lone Mountain dolomite of Central Nevada.-
Geol. Surv. USA, Prof. Paper 1973, 808: 1-50.- <b>FC&#038;P 3-2</b>, p.
40, ID=4960^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy; paleontology;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>USA,
Nevada^^1";
s[2411] = "ORCHARD M.J., CORDEY F., RUI L., BAMBER E.W., MAMET B.,
STRUIK L.C., SANO H., TAYLOR H.J. (2001).- Biostratigraphic and
biogeographic constraints on the Carboniferous to Jurassic Cache Creek
Terrane in central British Columbia.- Canadian Journal of Earth
Sciences 38, 4: 551-578.- <b>FC&#038;P 31-1</b>, p. 54,
ID=7107^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy, biogeography; paleontology;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>America
W, Cache Creek terrane^Conodonts, radiolarians, foraminiferids, and
corals provide constraints on the geology and tectonics of the Nechako
region. They also support the notion that the Cache Creek Terrane is
allochthonous with respect to the North American craton. The 117
conodont collections, assigned to 20 faunas, range in age from
Bashkirian (Late Carboniferous) to Norian (Late Triassic); 70
radiolarian collections representing 12 zones range from Gzhelian (Late
Carboniferous) to Toarcian (Early Jurassic); 335 collections assigned
to 11 fusulinacean assemblages (with associated foram-algal
associations) range from Bashkirian to Wordian (Middle Permian); and
two coral faunas are of Bashkirian and Wardian age. The fossils
document a long but sporadic history of sedimentary events within the
Cache Creek Complex that included two major carbonate buildups in the
Late Carboniferous (Pope limestone) and Middle Permian (Copley
limestone), punctuated by intervening Early Permian deepening; basaltic
eruptions during the mid Carboniferous and mid Permian; the onset of
oceanic chert sedimentation close to the Carboniferous-Permian boundary
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and its persistence through the Late Triassic (Sowchea succession);
latest Permian and Early Triassic mixed clastics and volcanics (Kloch
Lake succession); Middle and Late Triassic reworking of carbonates
(Whitefish limestone), including cavity fill in older limestones
(Necoslie breccia), and fine-grained clastic sedimentation extending
into the Early Jurassic (Tezzeron succession). Tethyan, eastern
Pacific, and (or) low-latitude biogeographic attributes of the faunas
are noted in the Gzhelian (fusulines); Artinskian (conodonts,
fusulines), Wordian (fusulines, corals, conodonts), and Ladinian
(conodonts, radiolarians). The Cache Creek Terrane lay far to the west
of the North American continent during these times. [original
abstract]^1";
s[2412] = "STANLEY G.D.jr (1980).- Triassic carbonate buildups of
western North America: Comparisons with the Alpine Triassic in Europe.-
Rivista Italiana di Paleontologia e Stratigrafia 85, 3-4: 877-894.-
<b>FC&#038;P 9-2</b>, p. 20, ID=5871^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic; <b>Geography:
</b>America NW, Alps^^1";
s[2413] = "DEBRENNE F. (1987).- Archaeocyatha from Mexico in the
Smithsonian Institution. New data from recent collectings.- Geobios 20,
2: 267-273.- <b>FC&#038;P 16-1</b>, p. 79, ID=2031^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Archaeocyatha; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography: </b>Mexico^^1";
s[2414] = "DEBRENNE F., GANDIN A., ROWLAND S.M. (1987).- Lower Cambrian
bioconstructions in Northwestern Mexico (Caborca Region).-
International Symposium Terminal Precambrian and Cambrian Geology,
Yichang (Sept. 8-14 1987), Abstracts volume: 17-18.- <b>FC&#038;P
17-1</b>, p. 43, ID=2170^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; Archaeocyatha reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography: </b>Mexico NW^^1";
s[2415] = "DEBRENNE F., GANDIN A., ROWLAND S.M. (1989).- Lower Cambrian
bioconstructions in Northwestern Mexico (Sonora). Depositional setting,
paleobiology and systematics of archaoocyaths.- Geobios 22, 2:
157-195.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 70, ID=2710^<b>Topic(s):
</b>reefs, taxonomy; Archaeocyatha; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography:
</b>Mexico, Sonora^In the Puerto Blanco Formation two types of
archaeocyathan buildups occur: 1) Framework reefs occurring at the base
of the carbonate interval of the Formation, made up of archaeocyathan
framework encrusted by Renalcis; abundant fibrous cement present -
irregular archaeocyaths are dominant. 2) Girvanella dominated buildups
in the upper part of the Puerto Blanco Formation, associated with
oolites. Important contribution of Renalcis. Cement poorly developed.
Abundant regular archaeocyaths and colonial irregulars. Twenty two taxa
of Archaeocyatha are recognised, two new genera and eleven new species
are described.^1";
s[2416] = "CEVALLOS-FERRIZ S., GONZALES-LION C. (1984).-
Estromatoporidos Devonicos de los Cerros Caloso y Tejano de la Sierra
del Tule, Sonora.- Memoria III Congreso Latinoamerico de Paleontologia
89: 88-96.- <b>FC&#038;P 14-2</b>, p. 43, ID=0931^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Mexico,
Sonora^[Specimens of Actinostroma and Amphipora from a Middle Devonian
sequence are described and illustrated]^1";
s[2417] = "REYEROS de CASTILLO M.M. (1976).- Corales del Permico
Inferior del estado de Chiapas, Mexico.- Paleontologia Mexicana 41:
1-18.- <b>FC&#038;P 7-2</b>, p. 23, ID=5651^<b>Topic(s): </b>; corals;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian L;
<b>Geography: </b>Mexico, Chiapas^^1";
s[2418] = "ROWETT C.L., WALPER J. (1972).- Permian Corals from near
Huehuetenango, Guatemala.- Pacific geology 5: 71-80.- <b>FC&#038;P
2-1</b>, p. 18, ID=4727^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian; <b>Geography:
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</b>Guatemala^Description of a new species of Durhamina, D.
chocalensis, plus ?Caninia sp. and Lophophyllidium sp. from the lower
Permian Chocal Limestone in western Guatemala.^1";
s[2419] = "STANLEY G.D.jr, GONZALEZ-LEON C., SANDY M.R.,
SENOWBARI-DARYAN B., DOYLE P., TAMURA M., ERWIN D.H., (1994).- Upper
Triassic invertebrates from the Antimonio Formation, Sonora, Mexico.-
Paleont. Soc. Mem. 36 (Journal of Paleontology 68, 4, supplement): 33
pp.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>, p. 52, ID=4394^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
paleontology; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria Porifera; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic U; <b>Geography: </b>Mexico, Sonora^A
diverse Upper Triassic tropical marine fauna from northwestern Sonora,
Mexico, includes 31 taxa of tropical invertebrates including
scleractinian corals, spongiomorphs, disjectoporoids,
&#34;hydrozoans&#34;, thalamid and nonthalamid sponges, spiriferid and
terebratulid brachiopods, gastropods, bivalves, coleoids, and anomuran
microcoprolites. They occur within the late Karnian to Norian part of
the Antimonio Formation (Antimonio terrane), which is juxtaposed
against a fragmented portion of the North American craton. Most of the
fauna is also known from the Tethys region. Sixteen Sonoran taxa
co-occur in the western Tethys and five have never been known outside
this region. Four additional taxa (one identified only at genus level)
are geographically widespread. Some taxa occur in displaced terranes of
North America, especially in west-central Nevada (Luning Formation). A
weak link exists with the California Eastern Klamath terrane but
stronger ties exist with Peru. Among Sonoran sponges, Nevadathalamia
polystoma was previously recognized only from the Luning Formation,
western Nevada. Sponges Cinnabaria expansa, Nevadathalamia cylindrica,
and a coral, Astraeomorpha sonorensis n.sp., are also known from
Nevada. The corals Distichomeandra austriaca, Chondrocoenia waltheri,
Pamiroseris rectilamellosa, and Alpinophyllia flexuosa co-occur in
central Europe. Two new taxa, a spongiomorph hydrozoan,
Stromatoporidium lamellatum n.sp., and a disjectoporoid, Pamiropora
sonorensis n.sp., have distinct affinities with the Tethys. The
geographically widespread North American brachiopod, Spondylospira
lewesensis, and Pseudorhaetina antimoniensis n.gen. and sp. are among
the Sonoran fauna. The Sonoran coleoid (aulacocerid) Dictyoconites
(Dictyoconites) cf. D. reticulation occurs in the Tethys realm and
Calliconites cf. C drakei is comparable with a species from the Eastern
Klamath terrane. Calliconites milleri n.sp. is the first occurrence of
the genus outside Sicily. The bivalves Myophorigonia jaworskii, M.
salasi, and Palaeocardita peruviana are known from Sonora and Peru.
Eight gastropod taxa include Guidonia cf. G. intermedia and G. cf. G.
parvula, both previously known from Peru, and Eucycloscala subbisertus
from the western Tethys. The gastropods are unlike those already known
from other North American terranes.^1";
s[2420] = "GOODWIN D.H., STANLEY G.D.jr (1997).- Norian sponge and
coral biostromes in the Antimonio formation, Northwestern Sonora,
Mexico.- Revista mexicana de Ciencias Geologicas 14, 2: 160-166.-
<b>FC&#038;P 28-2</b>, p. 28, ID=4021^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs,
biostromes; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic Nor; <b>Geography: </b>Mexico, Sonora^A
diverse marine invertebrate fauna has previously been documented from
the Norian carbonate interval of the Antimonio terrane. However, little
research has been aimed at understanding its paleoecology fine scale
stratigraphy, and depositional environments. Preliminary field work by
the authors represents the first attempt of the present paper have
documented four sedimentary rock types: (1) argillites and mudstones,
(2) lime-cemented sandstones, (3) sandy limestones, and (4) massive
limestone. Each of these lithofacies contains distinct associated
biofacies. The coincidence of lithofacies and biofacies indicates that
these biostromes were dominated by physical processes which, to a large
extent, controlled their biological development. In addition to the
similarity of faunal components of these biostromes of Sonora with the
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Luning Formation in west-central Nevada, the paleoecological patterns
and biotic structure are also remarkable coincident. This observation
suggests that the relationship of the Antimonio Formation to units
farther north in the United States requires more investigation.^1";
s[2421] = "STANLEY G.D.jr, GONZALES-LEON C. (1997).- New Late Triassic
scleractinian corals from the Antimonio formation, Northwestern Sonora,
Mexico.- Revista mexicana de Ciencias Geologicas 14, 2: 202-207.-
<b>FC&#038;P 28-2</b>, p. 30, ID=4024^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa;
Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic U; <b>Geography: </b>Mexico, Sonora^New
Late Triassic corals have been recovered from sponge, coral, and
mollusk biostromes in the middle part of the Antimonio Formation,
Sierra del Alamo, northwestern Sonora. Together with taxa already
described from that formation, these corals contribute to our knowledge
of Late Triassic faunas. Three stylophyllid corals are described:
Anthostylis acanthophora (Frech), Anthostylis sp., and Meandrostylis
antimoniensis new species and a cuifastraeid, Cuifastraea granulata
Melnikova. These corals range from the Norian to Rhaetian stages. One
species is endemic and others are known from the Pamir Mountains,
Russia, and the Alps of Austria. Cuifastraea granulata is already known
from the Wallowa terrane of Oregon.^1";
s[2422] = "STANLEY G.D.jr (1997).- Upper Triassic fossils from the
Antimonio Formation, Sonora and their implications for Paleoecology and
Paleogeography.- Publicaciones ocasionales [???] 1: 62-65; Mexico
City.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-2</b>, p. 74, ID=3759^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology,
geography; paleontology; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Triassic U; <b>Geography: </b>Mexico, Sonora^An assemblage of
shallow water, Upper Triassic marine invertrebrate fossils is briefly
described from the Antimonio Formation in NW Sonora (Mexico). Some
coral taxa are mentioned in the text.^1";
s[2423] = "FILKORN H.F. (2006).- Mesozoic corals of Mexico.- Topics in
geobiology 24 [F.J. Vega-Vera, T.G. Nyborg, M.C. Perrilliat et al.
(eds): Studies on Mexican Paleontology]: 47-59; Springer. ISBN
978-1-4020-3882-2.- <b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p. 73, ID=2382^<b>Topic(s):
</b>; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Mesozoic; <b>Geography: </b>Mexico^The majority of
the Mesozoic scleractinian corals reported from Mexico, 117 species or
about 80 percent, are from Cretaceous strata. Comparatively little is
known of the earlier Mesozoic corals. The Jurassic corals, a total of
17 species, have been described from five localities in Mexico, all in
Upper Jurassic rocks. The 10 Triassic coral species described from
Mexico are from the Upper Triassic Antimonio Formation of northwestern
Sonora. The majority of the Jurassic and Triassic coral species
reported from Mexico have been described previously from occurrences in
Europe.^1";
s[2424] = "REYEROS de CASTILLO M. (1983).- Corales de algunas
formaciones cretacicas del estado de Oaxaca.- Paleontologia mexicana .-
<b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p. 61, ID=1070^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Anthozoa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cretaceous; <b>Geography: </b>Mexico, Oaxaca^The recent geological
and paleontological studies in the Mixteca Alta region of the State of
Oaxaca yielded, among other fossil material, an extensive and varied
coral fossil fauna that is reported and discussed in this paper. The
fauna includes 19 species, one of which is a new one (Thecosmilia
oaxaquensis) and 18 species corresponding to American and European
known species (Actinastrea cf. A. decaphylla madagascariensis,
Thamnasteria xipei, Thamnasteria crespoi, Cyathophora haysensis,
Stylosmilia gregorii, Stylina sucrensis, Stylina tehuacanensis,
Myriophyllia neocomiensis, Calamophyllia sandbergeri, Baryphyllia
confusa, Periseris irregularis, Brachyseris morchella, Meandrophyllia
montezumae, Thecosmilia tobleri, Elasmophyllia tolmachoffana,
Cladophyllia stewartae, Plesiastrea sulcatilamellosa, Diploastrea
harrisi).^1";
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s[2425] = "SCOTT R.W., GONZALES-LEON C. (1991).- Paleontology and
biostratigraphy of Cretaceous rocks, Lampazos area, Sonora, Mexico.-
Spec. Pap. geol. Soc. Amer. 254: 51-67.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-2</b>, p. 41,
ID=3337^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy; paleontology, stratigraphy;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cretaceous; <b>Geography: </b>Mexico, Sonora^Lower Cretaceous
marine sediments of about 2.500 m thickness in east-central Sonora
(Mexico) are considered in view at their importance for paleogeography
of Mexico. Four corals are described and pictured, among them the
worldwide occurring Columnocoenia ksiazkiewiczi Morycowa 1964.^1";
s[2426] = "SCHAFHAUSER A., GOTZ S., BARON-SZABO R.C., STINNESBECK W.
(2003).- Depositional Environment of Coral-Rudist Associations in the
Upper Cretaceous Cardenas Formation (Central Mexico).- Geologica
Croatica 56, 2: 187-198.- <b>FC&#038;P 32-2</b>, p. 71,
ID=1432^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, sedimentology; reefs; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria Mollusca; Anthozoa Bivalvia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cretaceous U; <b>Geography: </b>Mexico^In the Cardenas Formation
(central Mexico),a 175 m thick sedimentary sequence of Maastrichtian
age was analyzed with respect to its palaeontology and sedimentology. A
wide variety of lithological and palaeontological features characterize
this sequence comprising unfossiliferous and fossil-bearing sand-and
siltstones, and diverse rudist and coral -rudist associations in
carbonate or mixed carbonate&#47; clastic lithologies. A total of 24
rudist and coral-rudist associations are exposed in the investigated
section, which are grouped into 5 limestone units. Radiolitid
assemblages, coral -rudist reefs, coral-dominated reefs, and
hippuritid-dominated reefs are present. The stacking pattern of these
reef intervals indicates a general transgressive trend through the
entire section. Smaller-scale facies trends could be distinguished
within each limestone unit, comprising deepening-upward sequences,
defined by a shoreface -calcareous algae -radiolitid-marl facies
transition, and shallowing-upward sequences defined by a hippuritid
-actaeonellid -coral/rudist facies transition. This cyclic
sedimentation pattern is obscured by an episodic input of clastic
sediments derived from the uplifting Sierra Madre Oriental, which in
turn triggered either the development or decline of reefs.^1";
s[2427] = "COATES A.G. (1977).- Jamaican Coral/Rudist frameworks and
their Geologic setting.- Studies in Geol. Ser. Caribbean-St. Croix Vol.
Amer. Assoc. Pet. Geol .- <b>FC&#038;P 6-1</b>, p. 28,
ID=0086^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; Anthozoa &#47; Rudista; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria Mollusca; Anthozoa Bivalvia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cretaceous; <b>Geography: </b>Jamaica^The paleocology and
paleogeography of the coral/rudist&#039;reefs&#039; is outlined with
reference to an island-arc volcaniclastic sequenced in the Cretaceous
of Jamaica.^1";
s[2428] = "COATES A.G. (1977).- Jamaican Cretaceous Coral Assemblages
and their relationships to Rudist Frameworks.- Bureau Recherches
Geologiques et Minieres Memoir 89: 336-341 [Proceedings of Second
International Symposium on Corals and Fossil Coral Reefs, Paris 1975].-
<b>FC&#038;P 6-1</b>, p. 28, ID=0087^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; Anthozoa
&#47; Rudista; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria Mollusca; Anthozoa
Bivalvia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous; <b>Geography: </b>Jamaica^^1";
s[2429] = "MITCHELL S.F. (2002).- Palaeoecology of corals and rudists
in mixed volcaniclastic-carbonate small-scale rhythms (Upper
Cretaceous, Jamaica).- Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology,
Palaeoecology 186, 3-4: 237-259.- <b>FC&#038;P 31-2</b>, p. 30,
ID=1668^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology; ecology; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria
Mollusca; Anthozoa Bivalvia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous U;
<b>Geography: </b>Jamaica^The Guinea Corn Formation (central Jamaica,
West Indies) is represented by alternating platform carbonates and
volcaniclastic sandstones and siltstones and represents the most
landward shift of facies in an Upper Campanian ? to Maastrichtian
transgressive-regressive cycle. The succession consists of 2-30-m-thick
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rhythms comprising a lower volcanoclastic siltstone/sandstone devision; a middle volcanoclastic siltstone/limestone with abundant corals or the rudist Antillocaprina trellata; and an upper division of rudist rudstones and floatstones. The lower division consists of either bioturbated sandy siltstones with lignite and abundant gastropods and infaunal bivalves (lower rhythms in the Guinea Corn Formation),or interbedded volcanoclastic siltstones and normally graded sandstones. The rudist limestones are parallel-bedded and consist of high abundance mono-to paucispecific assemblages. The boundary between the middle and upper parts of rhythms contains a concentration of oncoids with coral nuclei and a mantle of microbial laminates, red algae and serpulids. Four coral assemblages are recognised based on diversity and coral morphology. The Paracycloseris-?Dasmosmilia assemblage occurs in the lower division of the rhythms and is interpreted as a soft-substrate assemblage that was adapted to elevated nutrient levels. The Ovalastrea-Actinacis, Actinacis-Multicolumnastrea and Actinacis-Calamophyllia-Gyrodendron assemblages occur in the middle parts of the rhythms and consist of bedded rudstones, rudstone mounds and rarer platestones, pillarstones and mixstones. Polyparia arrangements, colony morphology and low diversity suggest the Ovalastrea.Actinacis and Actinacis-Multicolumnastrea assemblages were adapted to high sedimentatin rates. The more diverse Actinacis-Calamonphyllia-Gyrodendron assemblage is interpreted to have grown under more optimum conditions (low sedimentation rates and high light intensities). Rudists are classified on their growth orientation (elevator, clinger, recumber) and on their communal relationships (isolated or clustered). The cluster elevator Biradiolites mooretownensis occurs in the lower division of rhythms and the recumbent A. stellata occurs in the middle part of rhythms. The upper part of rhythms contains abundant rudists including isolated elevators (Antillocaprina occidentalis), cluster elevators (Bournonia sp., Biradiolites jamaicensis, Thyrastylon spp. And Chiapasella radiolitiformis) and clingers (Plagioptychus spp.), with the topmost part contains large recumbent Titanosarcolites.^1";
s[2430] = "FILKORN H.F., AVENDANO GIL J., COUTINO JOSE M.A., VEGA VERA F.J. (2005).- Corals from the Upper Cretaceous (Maastrichtian) Ocozocoautla Formation, Chiapas, Mexico.- Revista Mexicana de Ciencias Geológicas 22, 1: 115-128.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-2</b>, p. 27, ID=1144^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Maas; <b>Geography: </b>Mexico, Chiapas^The coral species from the Upper Cretaceous (Maastrichtian) strata of the Ocozocoautla Formationin Chiapas, Mexico, are identified, described and illustrated for the first time. This coral fauna iscomposed of 12 species, nine of which are colonial, presumably zooxanthellate, reef-building forms.This is the first time that six of these species have been reported from Mexico. The majority (11) ofthese species are endemic to the Caribbean region and known only from the Late Cretaceous.^1";
s[2431] = "BARON-SZABO R.C., GONZALEZ-LEON C.M. (2003).- Late Aptian-Early Albian corals from the Mural limestone of the Bisbee Group (Tuape and Cerro de Oro Areas), Sonora, Mexico.- Special Publication in Geology 1 [Perkins Memorial Volume (R.W. Scott, ed.)]: 187-225.- <b>FC&#038;P 30-2</b>, p. 27, ID=1581^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Apt - Alb; <b>Geography: </b>Mexico, Sonora^ In the Cerro de Oro and Tuape areas in northwestern Mexico the Mural Limestone of the Bisbee Group is characterized by carbonate/clastic shallow water sequences with interbedded biohermal intervals. Scleractinian corals are reported from two limestone intervals in the Tuape area (Late Aptian-Early Albian) and a succession of massive biohermal limestones in the Cerro de Oro area (Late Aptian). They comprise 32 taxa belonging to six suborders. Two new species are described: Dermosmilia tuapensis n.sp. and Pleurophyllia microsa n.sp.^1";
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s[2432] = "BARON-SZABO R.C., SCHAFHAUSER A., GOTZ S., STINNESBECK W.
(2006).- Scleractinian corals from the Cardenas Formation
(Maastrichtian), San Luis Potosi, Mexico.- Journal of Paleontology 80,
6: 1033-1046.- <b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p. 68, ID=2375^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Maas; <b>Geography: </b>Mexico^A
detailed taxonomical description of scleractinian corals from the
Maastrichtian of Mexico (Cardenas Formation) is given for the first
time. The coral association comprises 16 taxa which belong to 9
families: Dictuophyllia conferticostata (Vaughan), Cladocora
jamaicaensis Vaughan, Cladocora gracilis (d&#039;Orbigny), Antiguastrea
cellulosa Duncan), Multicolumnastraea cyathiformis (Duncan),
Placocoenia major Felix, Siderastrea vancouverensis Vaughan,
Siderastrea adkinsi (Wells), Goniopora sp., Actinacis haueri Reuss,
Actinacis parvistella Oppenheim, Actinhelia elegans (Goldfuss),
Meandrophyllia oceani (de Fromentel), Dermosmiliopsis orbignyi
Alloiteau, Trochoseris aperta Duncan, and Cyathoseris formosa
d&#039;Achiardi. The corals described herein were collected from mixed
coral-rudist and coral-dominated assemblages in the Arroyo de la
Atarjea, and one unnamed riverbed which lithologically correspond to
the Arroyo de la Atarjea section, both of which belong to the upper
member of the Cardenas Formation. On the genus level, 94% of the
Mexican fauna corresponds to the Maastrichtian coral assemblages of
Jamaica. Moreover, the Cardenas fauna shows close affinities to both
Upper Cretaceous coral associations of central Europe and the
Caribbean, as well as to Lower Tertiary faunas of Central America and
the Caribbean. On the species level, 68.8% of the Cardenas corals are
known from Lower Tertiary strata of Central America, the Caribbean,
South America, Asia, European &#47; Mediterranean region, and/or
southeastern parts of the USA.^1";
s[2433] = "LOSER H. (2006).- Taxonomy, stratigraphic distribution and
palaeobiogeography of the Early Cretaceous coral genus Holocystis.-
Revista Mexicana de ciencias geologicas 23, 3: 288-301.- <b>FC&#038;P
35</b>, p. 75, ID=2387^<b>Topic(s): </b>revision; Scleractinia,
Holocystis; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous L; <b>Geography: </b>Mexico, Sonora^The
Early Cretaceous Scleractinian coral genus Holocystis Lonsdale, 1849 -
first reported for southern England and for a long time believed to be
restricted to this region - is easy to recognise but it is also rare.
Abundant material from the Late Barremian to Early Albian found in
Sonora (Mexico) as well as the available type material and additional
material from Europe and East Africa allowed a systematic revision.
Five species are distinguished. One of them - Holocystis nomikosi - is
described as a new species. Three species previously described for
other genera were assigned to the genus Holocystis and two species
formerly assigned to Holocystis were found to belong to other genera.
Two genera (Tetracoenia and Nowakocoenia) are considered junior
synonyms of Holocystis. The stratigraphic extent of the genus was
limited to the range from the Barremian to the Early Albian. Holocystis
is not a common coral genus but occurred in a large geographic area
comprising the central Tethys, the Caribbean, and even the eastern to
south-eastern Tethys. It is restricted to sediments with a certain
terrigenous input.^1";
s[2434] = "LOSER H. (2006).- Barremian corals from San Antonio Texcala,
Puebla, Mexico - a review of the type material of Felix 1891.- Boletin
del Instituto Geologico de Mexico 114: 1-68 (CD-ROM).- <b>FC&#038;P
35</b>, p. 76, ID=2388^<b>Topic(s): </b>type material, Felix
collection; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Barr; <b>Geography: </b>Mexico,
Puebla^The Barremian coral fauna from San Antonio Texcala described by
the German palaeontologist Johannes Felix is revised. The material is
completely recrystallized; therefore, it was not possible to study the
internal structures. Studies were exclusively confined to the coral
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surface. The original type locality of the material was not located in
the field. Corals found in the outcrops at the presumed type locality
area differ in their preservation and taxonomic composition. The nearby
localities of the San Juan Raya Formation yielded corals different from
those of San Antonio Texcala. The only material available for a
revision is therefore the collection material at the Leipzig University
(Germany). Forty-two species are assigned to 26 genera, six species
more than described by Felix. Most species belong to the suborders
Stylinina, Faviina, and Microsolenina, the most common genera are
Cryptocoenia and Polyphylloseris. The suborders Archeocaeniina,
Amphiastraeina, and Rhipidogyrina, which are usually common in the
Early Cretaceous, are conspicuous by their complete absence from the
fauna of San Antonio Texcala. Stratigraphically, the fauna shows
affinities with faunas between the very Late Jurassic and the
Campanian, though the closest correlation is with early Aptian
associations. Palaeobiogeographic relationships are slight and exist
mainly with Barremian-Aptian faunas of the central Tethys, the
Caribbean, and even Asian and Boreal provinces.^1";
s[2435] = "STEMANN T.A., GUNTER G.C., MITCHELL S.F. (2007).- Reef coral
diversity in the Late Maastrichtian of Jamaica.- Schriftenreihe der
Erdwissenschaftlichen Kommissionen der Österreichischen Akademie der
Wissenschaften 17: 455-469.- <b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p. 86,
ID=2406^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef corals, diversity; Scleractinia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cretaceous Maas; <b>Geography: </b>Jamaica^^1";
s[2436] = "LOSER H., STEMANN T.A., MITCHELL S.F. (2009).- Oldest
Scleractinian fauna from Jamaica (Hauterivian, Benbow Inlier).- Journal
of Paleontology 83, 3: 333-349.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 98,
ID=6518^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Haut; <b>Geography:
</b>Jamaica^From the oldest Cretaceous marine sediments of Jamaica, the
Copper Limestone within the Devils Racecourse Formation (Benbow Inlier,
Clarendon Block), the oldest known coral fauna of the Caribbean is
described. The small but diverse fauna encompasses 18 species in 17
genera of the suborders Amphiastraeina, Archeocaeniina, Heterocoeniina,
Faviina, Fungiina, Microsolenina, and Stylinina. The fauna contains the
first representatives of the suborder Amphiastraeina in the Caribbean
and the Americas. One genus of the family Amphiastreidae,
Monoaulastrea, and three species - Monoaulastrea rawi, Latusastrea
rubrolineata, Camptodocis corralesi - are described as new. The
preoccupied coral genus Floria is replaced by the new name Floriastrea.
The new fauna shows relationships to faunas from the late Berriasian to
late Albian. Most species are shared with the Hauterivian faunas from
Georgia in the central Tethys and the Paris Basin in the Boreal, but
also with younger faunas such as the Barremian of Central Mexico, the
early Aptian of Greece and the early Albian of the Bisbee Basin
(Northern Mexico). [original abstract]^1";
s[2437] = "BARON-SZABO R.C., GONZALES-LEON C. (1999).- Lower Cretaceous
corals and stratigraphy of the Bisbee Group (Cerro de Oro and Lampazos
areas), Sonora, Mexico.- Cretaceous Research 20, 4: 465-497.-
<b>FC&#038;P 29-1</b>, p. 38, ID=7014^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy;
Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous L; <b>Geography: </b>Mexico,
Sonora^Stratigraphic sections of the Bisbee Group in northwestern
Mexico have been studied. Several lithostratigraphic units from the
Cerro de Oro and Lampazos areas, characterized by mainly carbonate
&#47; clastic shallow water sequences, are discussed in this paper. In
the Lampazos area these sediments are grouped into the Agua Salada,
Lampazos, Espinazo del Diablo, and Nogal Formations. In the Lower
Cretaceous sections of the Cerro de Oro area, the Cerro de Oro, Morita,
and Cintura Formations, as well as the Mural Limestone are
distinguished. Scleractinian corals are reported from Upper Barremian
to Middle Albian reefal limestone intervals within the Cerro de Oro,
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Espinazo del Diablo and Nogal Formations, and within sequences of the
Mural Limestone. They comprise 32 genera belonging to seven suborders.
Six new species are described: Columastrea paucipaliformis n.sp.,
Columnocoenia minima n.sp., Keriophyllia roniewiczae n.sp.,
Cladophyllia mexicana n.sp., Pleurostylina major n.sp., and
Stiboriopsis sonoraensis n.sp. [original abstract]^1";
s[2438] = "FILKORN H.F. (2003).- The Cretaceous corals of Mexico:
occurrences and history of research.- Revista Mexicana de Ciencias
Geologicas 20, 1: 52-78.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-1</b>, p. 69,
ID=7217^<b>Topic(s): </b>distribution, research history; Scleractinia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cretaceous; <b>Geography: </b>Mexico^An extensive, detailed
compilation of known occurrences and described species of Cretaceous
scleractinian corals in the country of Mexico, based on published
scientific literature, is presented for the first time. Cretaceous
corals have been reported from more than 170 localities in more than
200 published studies dating from at least as early as 1839.
Unfortunately, relatively few of these 200 publications actually
described coral species; the entire research history on Mexican
Cretaceous coral systematic paleontology is contained in only 16
studies. A total of 116 coral species have been described from these
occurrences, inclusive of unnamed coral species and with previously
suggested synonymies taken into consideration. Overall the coral
occurrences span nearly the entire Cretaceous Period, from the
Berriasian through the Maastrichtian, but at least 60 percent of them
are from the Early Cretaceous. Furthermore, the vast majority (about 90
percent) of the total number of Mexican Cretaceous coral species are
known from the Early Cretaceous. Based on these data, it seems likely
that many of the Cretaceous corals of Mexico are still unknown. The
detailed review of the literature on Mexican Cretaceous corals [is]
presented in this study establishing a modern foundation for future
investigations of the paleobiography and systematic paleontology of the
members of this significant group of reef-building organisms. [original
abstract]^1";
s[2439] = "MITCHELL S.F., STEMANN T.A., BLISSETT D., BROWN I.,
O&#039;BRIEN E., BANKS W., GUNTER G., MILLER D.J., PEARSON A.G.M.,
WILSON B., YOUNG W.A. (2004).- Late Maastrichtian rudist and coral
assemblages from the Central Inlier, Jamaica: towards an event
stratigraphy for shallow-water Caribbean limestones.- Cretaceous
Research 25, 4: 499-507.- <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 67,
ID=1297^<b>Topic(s): </b>event, stratigraphy; Scleractinia, Rudista;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria Mollusca; Scleractinia Bivalvia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Maas; <b>Geography: </b>Jamaica^The
lithological succession of the Guinea Corn Formation in theSlippery
Rock River, central Jamaica, comprises 91 m of limestones andsubsidiary
mudstones. The biostratigraphic distribution of rudistbivalves and
corals demonstrates that the succession of biostratigraphicmarkers is
consistent with the previously documented standard GuineaCorn Formation
succession in the Rio Minho between Grantham andGuinea Corn, central
Jamaica. Additionally, the Slippery Rock Riversuccession shows the
boundary between the Chiapasella radiolitiformisand C. trechmanni zones
that has not previously been documented. Themarker horizons are also
consistent with major facies changes withinboth sections, demonstrating
that both lithological changes andbiostratigraphic markers are
synchronous within the limestonesuccessions of central Jamaica. This
may prove to be a valuable tool forstratigraphic correlation elsewhere
in Jamaica and within the Antilleanregion.^1";
s[2440] = "ENOS P. (1974).- Reefs, platforms and basins of Middle
Cretaceous in Northeast Mexico.- American Association of Petroleum
Geologists Bulletin 58, 5: 800-809.- <b>FC&#038;P 3-2</b>, p. 44,
ID=4973^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous M; <b>Geography: </b>Mexico NE^The late
Mesozoic depositional cycle in eastern Mexico began with red bed
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deposition in the Jurassic, included deep - and shallow water marine
carbonates (Late Jurassic to Late Cretaceous) - and concluded with
terrigenous detritus from the deformation of the Sierra Madre Oriental
(Eocene). Rudist fringed shallow water carbonate platforms attained
their maximum areal extent and facies contrast with the surrounding
carbonate basins in the Albian-Cenomanian. The resultant lithofacies
are: (1) a suite of platform carbonates; (2) dark, cherty, pelagic,
basinal limestones; (3) basin-margin carbonates consisting of
platform-derived breccias and bioclastic rocks interlayered with
pelagic limestones. Scale and relief of the Mexican platforms compare
with those of the Capitan reef and the Bahama Banks. Steep-sided,
high-relief platforms provide optimum conditions for basin-margin
debris accumulations, but the necessary and sufficient combination of
conditions for debris accumulation and for platform development is
unsolved.^1";
s[2441] = "SQUIRES R.L., DEMETRION R.A. (1992).- Paleontology of the
Eocene Bateque Formation, Baja California Sur, Mexico.- Contrib. Sci.
434: 1-55.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-1</b>, p. 40, ID=3402^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
paleontology; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Eocene; <b>Geography: </b>Mexico, Baja
California^This study is the first detailed account of marine Eocene
macrosized invertebrate fossils from Baja California Sur, Mexico. The
fossils, which are locally richly abundant, are from exposures of the
middle lower Eocene (&#34;Capay Stage&#34;) to upper middle Eocene
(&#34;Tejon Stage&#34;) Bateque Formation along the Pacific coast from
the eastern Laguna San Ignacio area to the San Juanico area about 105km
to the south. Ninety-nine species were found and are one red alga, one
green? alga, five large benthic foraminifers, traces of one
demosponge?, one calcareous sponge, one spongiomorph? organism, one
helioporid octocoral, one gorgonian, eight colonial corals, four
solitary corals, two bryozoans, one polychaete worm, one scaphopod, 37
gastropods, 23 bivalves, two nautiloids, two crabs, and three types of
cidaroid echinoids (based on spines), as well as two cassiduloid? and
two spatangoid echinoids. [first fagment of extensive summary]^1";
s[2442] = "FILKORN H.F., COUTINO JOSE M.A., AVENDANO GIL J., VEGA VERA
F.J. (2004).- Eocene corals from Veinte de Noviembre, Chiapas, Mexico.-
IX Congreso Nacional de Paleontología, Libro de Resúmenes, 13-15 de
Octubre 2004, Tuxtla Gutiérrez, Chiapas, Mexico: 33.- <b>FC&#038;P
33-2</b>, p. 27, ID=1145^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Eocene; <b>Geography: </b>Mexico, Chiapas^^1";
s[2443] = "AGUILAR T., DENYER P. (2001).- Una especie nueva de
Euphyllia (Scleractinia: Caryophylliidae) en las calizas de Barra Honda
(Paleógeno), Costa Rica.- Rev. Biol. Trop. 49, suppl. 2: 195-201.-
<b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p. 68, ID=2374^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy;
Scleractinia, Euphyllia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleogene; <b>Geography: </b>Costa Rica^A new
species of scleractinian coral is described: Euphyllia donatoi. This is
the first report of this genus from Central America. The outcrop is
located on the north-west of Costa Rica. It consists of large colonies
(1.2 m high by 0.5 m in diameter), from a patch reef which had a
dendroid habit. They are part of a very distintive facies in a micritic
limestones of the Barra Honda Formation (Paleogene). The finding is
important because these are the only macrofossils found in Barra Honda
Formation. The growth took place under unstable ecological conditions
resulting in a low diversity autocthonous community. It probably
developed in very shallow water with a high sedimentation rate.^1";
s[2444] = "FISCHER R., GALLI OLIVER C., REITNER J. (1989).- Skeletal
Structure, Growth, and Paleoecology of the Patch Reef-Building
Polychaete Worm Diplochaetetes mexicanus Wilson 1986 from the Oligocene
of Baja California (Mexico).- Geobios 22, 5: 761-775.- <b>FC&#038;P
20-1.1</b>, p. 66, ID=2846^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, patch reefs; reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>Annelida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Oligocene;
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<b>Geography: </b>Mexico, Baja California^Worm reeflets described here
are composed of parallel and straight, curved, or bifurcated tubes,
which are up to 10 cm long and have an average diameter of 1.4 mm.
Their walls are composed of microgranular calcite and are
multilamellar. The reef-builders settled on soft bottoms within the
tidal or uppermost zone. They tolerated high water turbulence and a
certain rate of sedimentation. Dead parts of the reef were recolonized
by a new population. The reefs stabilized the sediment, produced
biogenic debris, and offered new ecological niches for endo- and
epilithic organisms. They mark a regional ecological event at the
Oligocene &#47; Miocene boundary. Diplochaetetes mexicanus as well D.
longitubus demonstrate close relationships to a modern skeletal-forming
polychaete worm, Dodecaria. Diplochaetetes is definitly not a
sclerosponge and demonstrates a convergence with the chaetetid basal
skeletons of sponges and favositid corals. ^1";
s[2445] = "SQUIRES R.L., DEMETRION R. (1989).- An Early Eocene
Pharetronid Sponge from the Bateque Formation, Baja California Sur,
Mexico.- Journal of Paleontology 63, 4: 440-442.http:&#47;&#47;
www.jstor.org/pss/1305437.- <b>FC&#038;P 18-2</b>, p. 47,
ID=2511^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Porifera, Pharetronida; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Eocene L; <b>Geography: </b>Mexico,
Baja California^Elasmostoma bajaensis n.sp., a pharetronid calcareous
sponge, is described from the lower Eocene (P8 or P9 Zone) portion of
the Bateque Formation, Baja California Sur, Mexico. This is the first
Tertiary record of this genus and its first Western Hemisphere
occurrence. Elasmostoma has been previously reported only from Jurassic
and Cretaceous strata of Western Europe.^1";
s[2446] = "WILSON E.C. (1986).- The first Tertiary sclerosponge from
the Americas.- Palaeontology 229: 577-583.- <b>FC&#038;P 16-1</b>, p.
77, ID=2022^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Chaetetida; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Chaetetida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Oligocene U - Miocene L;
<b>Geography: </b>Mexico, Baja California^[Diplochaetetes mexicanos
n.sp. is described from late Oligocene to early Miocene beds of Baja
California, Mexico]^1";
s[2447] = "STEMANN T.A. (2004).- Reef corals of the White Limestone
Group of Jamaica.- Cainozoic Research 3 (1-2): 83-107.- <b>FC&#038;P
33-2</b>, p. 38, ID=1177^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef corals; Scleractinia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Eocene
- Miocene; <b>Geography: </b>Jamaica^Sedimentary rocks of the White
Limestone Group of Jamaica were deposited in the range of shallow to
deep-water marine settings from the Middle Eocene to Middle Miocene.
Horizons rich in scleractinian corals occur throughout this lithologic
unit. The present study, using large, new collections (>2.000
specimens) and museum specimens, recognises 98 scleractinian species in
42 genera in the White Limestone Group. Thirty-six of these species
have not been previously described in the literature. From the Middle
to Upper Eocene, eleven species are reported from the Troy Formation,
twelve from the upper Middle Eocene Swanswick Formation and eleven
species from the Late Eocene Somerset Formation. In the Moneague
Formation, fifty-two species are recorded from the lower part of the
Upper Oligocene succession in units formerly mapped as the Browns Town
Formation. Also, in the uppermost Oligocene of the Moneague Formation,
sixty-four coral species are reported from rocks formerly mapped as the
Newport Formation. An additional fifteen species are reported from the
Early Miocene portions of the Montpelier Formation. In addition to
scleractinian corals, a stony octocoral species (Parapolytremacis sp.)
is found in the Upper Oligocene of the Moneague Formation, and at least
two species of Millepora (class Hydrozoa) are recorded from the Eocene
and Oligocene portions of the White Limestone Group. Coral assemblages
from the Eocene of the White Limestone group are largely dominated by
scattered, thinly branched and free-living corals, while Late Oligocene
assemblages contain a diverse group of large massive, plate-shaped and
branched corals in a system of patch reefs and coral carpets. The Early
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Miocene assemblages represent a possible deeper fore-reef community
transported into deep water sediments in a olistostromic block. The
total number of species found exceeds that known from any other single
region or lithologic unit in the Caribbean Eocene through Miocene.^1";
s[2448] = "FROST S.H. (1971).- Tertiary larger Foraminifera and Coral
successions, Northern Central America.- Trans. Fifth Carib. Geol. Conf.
Geol. 5: 133-136; Queens College Press.- <b>FC&#038;P 2-2</b>, p. 23,
ID=4823^<b>Topic(s): </b>biozonation; stratigraphy; <b>Systematics:
</b>Foraminifera Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cenozoic;
<b>Geography: </b>America, central N^^1";
s[2449] = "FROST S.H., LANGENHEIM R.L. (1975).- Cenozoic Reef
Biofacies: Tertiary Larger Foraminifera and Scleractinian Corals from
Chiapas, Mexico.- Northern Illinois University Press: 390 pp., 36 figs,
123 pls.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 43, ID=5166^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs
facies; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Foraminifera Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cenozoic; <b>Geography: </b>Mexico, Chiapas^This
book treats the systematics, biostratigraphic distribution and
paleoecology of 40 species of larger foraminifera and 80 species of
corals from an 8000m thick sequence of Eocene, Oligocene and Lower
Miocene shallow marine sediments in central Chiapas, Mexico.^1";
s[2450] = "FOSTER A.B. (1987).- The Genus Stephanocoenia (Anthozoa:
Scleractinia: Astrocoeniidae).- Bulletins of American Paleontology 93,
328: 05-22.- <b>FC&#038;P 17-1</b>, p. 35, ID=2146^<b>Topic(s):
</b>numerical taxonomy; Scleractinia, Stephanocoenia; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Neogene; <b>Geography:
</b>Dominican Republic^Multivariate statistical procedures are used to
distinguish species in the reef-coral genus Stephanocoenia through a
continuous Neogene sequence (five-million year time interval) in the
Cibao Valley of the Northern Dominican Republic. This genus is the only
member of the family Astrocoeniidae that occurs in the sequence. The
material consists of 56 colonies (17 of which are measured) from 24
localities in four river sections, the most important being Rio Gurabo
and Rio Cana. Ten characters are measured on each of 10 corallites per
colony. The data are analyzed using cluster and canonical discriminant
analysis to group colonies into clusters representing species.
Identical measurements on modern colonies collected near Discovery Bay,
Jamaica are included for comparison. Two fossil species are defined in
the analysis, one of which is new (Stephanocoenia duncani, n.sp.). Both
species are significantly distinct from the single modern species (S.
intersepta) that is the sole living representative of the genus. Study
of collections from other reef localities shows that both fossil
species occur only during Neogene time and only at a limited number of
localities. Patterns within each species are traced up a composite
stratigraphic section using nonparametric statistical analyses. One of
the two fossil species (S. spongiformis) is found to remain stable
through time, whereas the other (S. duncani) changes its morphology in
a direction approaching the cluster for the modern species. Further
study of patterns of variation within the one modern and two fossil
clusters shows that intraspecific variation is unusually complicated in
this genus. The clusters overlap, and colonies within each cluster
differ widely. Variation between populations within the modern species
occurs in the same characters as those which distinguish the modern
species from the fossil species converging with it (S. duncani).
However, these two species form a morphologic continuum that cannot be
explained by environment alone. Therefore, they may represent two
gradually intergrading chronospecies within one lineage. [part of
extensive summary]^1";
s[2451] = "JOHNSON K.G., KIRBY M.X. (2006).- The Emperador limestone
rediscovered: Early Miocene corals from the Culebra Formation, Panama.-
Journal of Paleontology 80, 2: 283-293.- <b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p. 74,
ID=2384^<b>Topic(s): </b>new records; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Miocene; <b>Geography:
</b>Panama^Caribbean reefs underwent significant biotic change during
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the Late Oligocene and Early Miocene. This was a critical time in the
evolution of the modern Caribbean fauna characterized by increasing
endemism resulting from regional extinction of lineages that survive in
the modern Indo-Pacific. An understanding of the dynamics and potential
causes of the Oligocene/Miocene transition, however, is hampered by the
relative lack of well-preserved Oligocene to early Miocene coral faunas
in the Caribbean. Here we examine new exposures in the Culebra
Formation of Panama that contain a well-preserved coral fauna of Early
Miocene age. Taxonomic, stratigraphic, and paleoecologic study of the
Culebra Formation exposed along the Gaillard Cut of the Panama Canal
allows us to infer the paleoenvironments and reef coral communities
from the Panama Canal Basin during this critical interval. The Culebra
Formation consists of a deepening upward sequence with shallow-lagoon
sediments at the base, overlain by fringing reef facies in the middle
of the section, and open-shelf to bathyal facies at the top of the
section. We recovered 31 species of reef corals from a combination of
new and old collections. Comparison of our collections with other Late
Oligocene to Middle Miocene reef coral assemblages confirms that there
was a major faunal turnover after deposition of the Upper Oligocene
Antigua Formation. This turnover consisted of a large number of
extinctions followed by an increased rate of first occurrences so that
regional diversity did not change appreciably. Improved stratigraphic
resolution at this and other Caribbean localities is required to
understand fully the dynamics of change during the Oligocene&#47;
Miocene transition.^1";
s[2452] = "FOSTER A.B. (1986).- Neogene Paleontology in the Northern
Dominican Republic. 3. The Family Poritidae (Anthozoa: Scleractinia).-
Bulletins of American Paleontology 90, 325: 1-123.- <b>FC&#038;P
15-2</b>, p. 37, ID=6747^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Neogene; <b>Geography: </b>Dominican Republic^Various multivariate
statistical procedures are used to distinguish species in the
reef-coral family Poritidae through a continuous Neogene sequence (5myr
time interval) in the Cibao Valley of the Northern Dominican Republic.
Some older (by approximately 10 myr) material from the same region is
also included in the analyses. The material consists of approximately
450 colonies (120 of which are measured) from 92 localities in four
river sections. The colonies are first sorted into three genera, and
approximately 30 characters measured on five calices per colony. The
data are analyzed using cluster and canonical discriminant analyses to
group the colonies into clusters representing species. Five species are
so defined in Porites and three in Goniopora. These groupings are then
used statistically to reclassify type specimens for 22 of the 25
described species of Neogene Caribbean poritids. Eight described
species are thereby synonymized with four previously-described species
in Porites and one new species of Porites, Porites convivatoris n.sp.,
is discovered. Five described species are synonymized with two
previously-described species in Goniopora. The stratigraphic range of
three species of Porites and three species of Goniopora is also shown
to extend back to the late Oligocene, thereby diminishing the
significance of any presumed early Miocene adaptive radiation. Only one
species was found to be endemic to the Dominican Republic and only one
confined to the northern Carribean. The rest are widely distributed
throughout the Carribean. Thus, the endemism previously believed common
during the Neogene is shown to be far less extensive. Evolutionary
trends within each species are preliminarily analyzed for various
characters using nonparametric statistical procedures. In general, the
results show that seven species experienced little or no evolutionary
change (= stasis) through the sequence. Slight increases in corallite
size are detected in two species, an increase in colony height in one
species, and a more rounded colony shape in one species. These trends
may be related to the general deepening of the environment; however,
little correlation is found between lithology and morphology within
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species. Preliminary analyses of the relationship between intraspecific
variation and poritid abundance and diversity yield significant
results, suggesting that intraspecific trends may be environmental and
that future study of coral species associations may offer insight into
paleoenvironmental interpretations. * Statistical comparisons with the
Miocene Mediterranean show that no species co-occur in the two
provinces during the Neogene. Similarly, none of the studied Neogene
species of Porites resemble modern Carribean species of Porites,
signifying that all nine poritid species studied must have become
extinct and that the modern Carribean species of Porites radiated
during the late Pliocene or early Pleistocene. [original summary]^1";
s[2453] = "BUDD A.F., JOHNSON K.G. (1999).- Neogene Paleontology in the
Northern Dominican Republic 19. The family Faviidae (Anthozoa:
Scleractinia). Part II. The Genera Caulastraea, Favia, Diploria,
Thysanus, Hadrophyllia, Manicina, and Colpophyllia.- Bulletins of
American Paleontology ???, 356: 1-83.- <b>FC&#038;P 28-2</b>, p. 32,
ID=4028^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Scleractinia, Faviidae;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Neogene; <b>Geography: </b>Dominican Republic^Seventeen species and
seven genera of the family Faviidae that bud intramurally are described
in collection from the Neogene sequence in the Cibao Valley of the
northern Dominican Republic. The material consists of 220 colonies from
85 localities along five river sections that range in age from Late
Oligocene to Early Pliocene. Most of the specimens were collected along
two river sections (39 localities in Rio Gurabo, 37 localities in Rio
Cana) that expose an exceptionally continuous sequence extending from
Late Miocene to Early Pliocene time. [first part of extensive
summary]^1";
s[2454] = "GEISTER J. (1982).- Pleistocene reef terraces and coral
environments at Sto. Domingo and near Boca Chica, southern coast of the
Dominican Republic.- Transactions 9th Caribbean geological Conference
2: 689-703.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 13, ID=0382^<b>Topic(s):
</b>reefs, terraces, ecology; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Pleistocene; <b>Geography: </b>Haiti^^1";
s[2455] = "MITCHELL S.F., PICKERILL R.K., STEMANN T.A. (2001).- The
Port Morant Formation (Upper Pleistocene, Jamaica): high resolution
sedimentology and paleoenvironmental analysis of a mixed carbonate
clastic lagoonal succession.- Sedimentary Geology 144, 3-4: 291-306.-
<b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 97, ID=1361^<b>Topic(s): </b>carbonates;
carbonates; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Pleistocene;
<b>Geography: </b>Jamaica^The Port Morant Formation consists of a mixed
clastic-carbonatesedimentary sequence that was deposited as a lagoon
fill during theSangamonian interglacial. Ten sedimentary facies are
recognised andsequence stratigraphic analysis indicates the presence of
transgressiveand highstand systems tracts. The transgressive systems
tract consists ofa basal transgressive conglomerate (facies I),
crustose coralline algalbindstones-boundstones (II) and 2 m high
Solenastrea coral heads (III).The highstand systems tract is
represented by sediments of a braiddelta/fan-delta prograding into the
lagoon (IV and V), marine pebblysandstones deposited adjacent to
mangrove swamps (VII), more distalalgal mudstones (VIII), and
sheet-like (VI) and channelized (IX)conglomerates filling delta-top
distributary channels. A barrier and/orfringing reef is present (X),
but its relationship with the lagoon-fillsediments is obscure due to
poor exposure. Carbonates are restricted tothe transgressive systems
tract and the barrier/fringing reef(transgressive and/or highstand
systems tract). Two transgressive eventsare recog-nized, the
transgressive systems tract (facies I to III) andfacies VII, the latter
either a second sea-level rise or due to delta abandonment. A single
coral date from facies VII gave an age of 132 a7kyr. This indicates
that the upper transgressive event (facies VII)belongs to the early
highstand that has been recognized in isotopesubstage 5e. The lower
transgressive event (facies I to III) in the FortMorant Formation is
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therefore either also of this age, or older.^1";
s[2456] = "DONOVAN S.K., HARPER D.A.T. (1998).- Diving deep on a Pleistocene reef in eastern Jamaica.- Geology Today 14, 1: 26-30.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-2</b>, p. 71, ID=3941^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Pleistocene; <b>Geography: </b>Jamaica^Exhumed early Pleistocene reefs along the eastern coast of Jamaica expose deep-water environments downslope from the more familiar, shallow-water reef frameworks. Such environments have quite different faunas from the shallow parts of the reefs, including common&#039;Palaeozoic-type&#039; biotas like the brachiopods and crinoids. These animals are found in deeper-water settings around the Caribbean today; however, these biotas are not readily, available nor easily studied. The slightly older Pleistocene faunas are much more accessible and informative. Here the past may be the key to the present.^1";
s[2457] = "BOSS S.K., LIDDELL W.D. (1987).- Back-reef and fore-reef analogs in the Pleistocene of North Jamaica: implications for facies recognition and sediment flux in fossil reefs.- Palaios 02: 219-228.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>, p. 64, ID=4424^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, ecology; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Pleistocene; <b>Geography: </b>Jamaica^The 125,000 y.b.p. (Sangamon) Falmouth Formation is an emergent fringing-reef complex exposed along the north coast of Jamaica. Q-mode cluster analysis using constituent composition of Falmouth Formation rocks collected near Discovery Bay was employed to differentiate two distinctive facies. These are a dense, well-lithified skeletal packstone containing abundant calcareous algae (Halimeda and coralline algae) and molluscs, and a poorly lithified skeletal grainstone composed primarily of sand-sized coral fragments and coralline algae with only minor amounts of Halimeda. The composition of sediments within these facies is comparable to the composition of back-reef and shallow (5-8m deep) fore-reef sediments of the Holocene Jamaican fringing-reef system. These results contradict the pervasive idea that sand-sized, reef-derived sediments are ineffective as environmental indicators owing to post-depositional transport away from the reef system. Petrographic and X-ray analyses of the mineralogy of Falmouth Formation limestones reveal that back-reef packstones retain much of their original aragonite and high-Mg calcite. In fore-reef grainstones, however, better soiling (increased permeability) results in dissolution and leaching of these metastable phases and reprecipitation of low-Mg calcite. Thus, variability in original sediment texture may create a preservational bias in the fossil record against the more permeable fore-reef deposits.^1";
s[2458] = "MANN P., TAYLOR F.W., BURKE K., KULSTAD R. (1984).- Subaerially exposed Holocene coral reef, Enriquillo Valley, Dominican Republic.- Bulletin geological Society of America 95: 1084-1092.- <b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p. 67, ID=1081^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Holocene; <b>Geography: </b>Dominican Republic^An extremely well-preserved Holocene fringing coral reef occurs at an average elevation of 5 m below sea level around the margins of the central Enriquillo Valley, Dominican Republic. The reef records the latest marine incursion from the east into an 85-km-long, 12-km-wide tectonic depression and appears to represent a unique preservation. Excellent cross sections of the reef exposed in erosional gullies reveal e composition and zonation typical of modern Caribbean reefs that are found in offshore low-energy environments. Radiocarbon age determinations (2) indicate that reef growth coincided with sea-level rise following the last ice age (5,930 + 100 to 4,760 ± 90 yr B.P.). Deltaic deposition and possible vertical movements on active fault scarps dammed the eastern mouth of the valley and created Lago Enriquillo, the level of which was then rapidly lowered by evaporation in an arid climate to produce e saline lake ca. 40m below sea level. Stratigraphic studies of rocks along the valley edge and data from drill holes in the basin center indicate that there were
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earlier post-Miocene marine incursions similar to that described here.^1";
s[2459] = "GUNTHER A. (1990).- Distribution and Bathymetric Zonation of Shell-boring Endoliths in Recent Reef and Shelf Environments: Cozumel, Yucatan (Mexico).- Facies 22: 233-262.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-2.1</b>, p. 37, ID=2758^<b>Topic(s): </b>endobionts boring; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Mexico, Cozumel^Pelecypod shells from bottom sediments of the shelf and upper slope off Cozumel (Mexico), at depths ranging from 1 to 47m, were studied with regard to the taxonomy, frequency and distribution of microboring produced by endolithic organisms. Scanning electron microscopy of plastic casts of the borings reveals the existence of 29 microboring types, distinguished on the base of shape, size, mode of branching, overall boring pattern and sporangia. The endoliths include cyanobacteria, chlorophycean algae, rhodophycean algae, fungi, sponges and several microborers of uncertain taxonomic affinities. Although most of the borings exhibit a wide bathymetrical range, a subdivision of the photic zone is indicated by the abundance and vertical distribution of some species. The upper part of the photic zone (1-30m) is characterized by higher species diversity, by the green algae Phaeophila engleri and Entocladia testarum, and by the abundance of the cyanobacteria Hyella gigas. Fungi occur at all depths but are more common in the lower photic zone (30-47m). The bathymetrical position of the boundary might be influenced by the vertical sampling distance. Generally, there is a good agreement with other bathymetrical patterns of recent endoliths, especially with those from the Puerto Rican carbonate shelf. There is no distinct difference in the frequency or taxonomic composition of shell-boring endoliths from reefs and interreef areas (platforms covered by bioclastic sands). Boring intensity, measured by point-counting of SEM photographs, is generally high; in 58% of the samples 60 to 99% of the outer shell surface is bored, predominantly by fungi and by the green alga Phaeophila engleri. Mean boring intensities show no relationship with water depths.^1";
s[2460] = "MUCKELBAUER G. (1990).- The Shelf of Cozumel, Mexico: Topography and Organisms.- Facies 23: 185-240.- <b>FC&#038;P 20-1.1</b>, p. 69, ID=2853^<b>Topic(s): </b>eustacy, shelf geomorphology; eustacy, terraces; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Holocene; <b>Geography: </b>Mexico, Yucatan^The Caribbean Island of Cozumel lies 18 km off the north-eastern coast of the Mexican Peninsula of Yucatan. A relatively narrow shelf is developed on both sides of the roughly NS striking island, whereby terraces and marked steps are evident. On the western shelf 3 terraces can be found at 5m, 10m and 20m below sea level. The shelf edge lies at approximately 20m. On the eastern side 5 distinct terraces are developed (3m, 10m, 20m, 30m and 50m) and the shelf edge lies about 50m deep. These terraces are interpreted as abrasion platforms of the rising sea level in the Holocene. In the W the insular slope drops almost vertically to a depth of about 400m. In the E it drops even further, with interruptions to over 1000m. The northern shelf area remains flat (20-30m) and ends at the Banco Arrowsmith, about 50km NNE of Cozumel. [first part of extensive summary]^1";
s[2461] = "STODDART D.R. (1974).- Post-hurricane changes on the British Honduras reefs; re-survey of 1972.- In Proceedings of the Second International Symposium on Coral Reefs (22nd June to 2nd July 1973, Brisbane); Published by The Great Barrier Reef Committee; vol. 2: 473-483.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 19, ID=5041^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, hurricane impact; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>British Honduras^^1";
s[2462] = "PURDY E.G. (1974).- Karst-Determined Facies Patterns in British Honduras: Holocene Carbonate Sedimentation Model.- Bulletin of the American Association of Petroleum Geologists 58, 5: 825-855.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 24, ID=5078^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef morphologies, karst induced; reef morphologies; <b>Systematics: </b>;
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<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Holocene; <b>Geography: </b>British Honduras^The distribution of Holocene sediment types on the British Honduras shelf is correlated broadly with bathymetry as a result of the modifications in water circulation and turbulence imposed by bathymétrie relief. Subsurface information demonstrates that this relief has been inherited in large part from an underlying, pre-Holocene limestone erosion surface. * On the northern shelf the relatively subdued pre-Holocene relief is symptomatic of temperate or doline karst; on the southern shelf the considerable relief on the same surface is suggestive of tropical or conical karst. This difference in offshore-relief expression is consistent with parallel changes in the mainland limestone topography and with differences in the presumably causal factor of rainfall distribution. In both karst regimes, however, solution morphology has been directed in its expression by underlying structure. * Significantly, Holocene carbonate sedimentation has accentuated the drowned topographic relief through an accelerated rate of carbonate deposition on the highs. Thus the climatically and structurally determined variations in karst topography not only control the distribution of Holocene sediments but also their three-dimensional geometry. The same relation should apply to the geologic record.^1";
s[2463] = "KUHLMANN D.H.H. (1975).- Charakterisierung der Korallenriffe vor Veracruz &#47; Mexiko.- [journal?] [in German, with English and Spanish summaries].- <b>FC&#038;P 5-1</b>, p. 26, ID=5343^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Mexico, Veracruz^[ecological and geomorphological description of the Veracruz coral reefs with a check-list of stony corals and a discussion of growth forms of Acropora palmata]^1";
s[2464] = "ZLATARSKI V. (1981).- Publications on the Cuban Fossil Corals (Quarternary excluded).- FC&P 10, 2: 31-32.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-2</b>, p. 31, ID=6073^<b>Topic(s): </b>bibliography; corals bibliography; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>Cuba^^1";
s[2465] = "TURNSEK D., LEMONE D.V., SCOTT R.W. (2003).- Tethyan Albian corals, Cerro de Cristo Rey uplift, Chihuahua and New Mexico.- Gulf Coast Section SEPM Foundation, Special Publications in Geology 1 [R.W. Scott (ed.): Cretaceous Stratigraphy and Paleoecology, Texas and Mexico]: 147-185.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-2</b>, p. 39, ID=1180^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Alb; <b>Geography: </b>Mexico, USA^^1";
s[2466] = "LOSER H., MINOR K. (2007).- Palaeobiogeographic aspects of Late Barremian to Late Albian coral faunas from Northern Mexico (Sonora) and the southern USA (Arizona, Texas).- Neues Jahrbuch fuer Geologie und Palaeontologie, Abhandlungen 245, 2: 193-218.- <b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p. 78, ID=2392^<b>Topic(s): </b>biogeography; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous L; <b>Geography: </b>Mexico, USA S^The taxonomy of Early Cretaceous shallow marine coral faunas from the Bisbee Basin (northwestern Mexico and Arizona, southwestern USA) and the Comanche Platform (Texas, USA) are compared to each other and to coral associations of the same age around the world. The analysis here employs a large, comprehensive computer database on Mesozoic corals. The database is used to develop a uniform palaeogeographic framework for the comparisons (300 palaeo-provinces are distinguished worldwide for the Cretaceous), and a distance matrix cluster analysis of shared presence is performed on the data to correlate coral faunas both within and outside of the study area. The study is based entirely on coral material recently collected in the field and studied in museum collections. Of the 754 coral samples examined, a total of 160 species is identified from 54 sample locations. This large total number is in contrast to the low to moderate number of species found in each locality, with a maximum number of 28 species from one locality in northwestern Mexico. This demonstrates that coral distribution was controlled by regional (even local) factors. Outside of the sample
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area, the coral faunas show a strong correlation to central Tethyan
faunas, with strongest affinities to that of the Iberian Peninsula, and
also to eastern Tethys and western Pacific faunas. This argues against
the commonly held concept of a distinct New World coral faunal realm,
and is explained by a west-to-east orientation of warm oceanic
connections and the close proximity of the land masses during the Early
Cretaceous.^1";
s[2467] = "HAHN G., HAHN G., LEONARDOS O.H., PFLUG H.D., WALDE D.H.G.
(1982).- Korperlich erhaltene Scyphozoen-Reste aus dem Jungprakambrium
Brasiliens.- Geologica et Palaeontologica 16: 1-18.- <b>FC&#038;P
14-1</b>, p. 62, ID=1072^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scyphozoa, Corumbellata;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scyphozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Neoproterozoic; <b>Geography: </b>Brazil^From the Young-Precambrian
(Vendian) Corumba-Group of Mate Grosso, Brazil, Corumbella werneri
n.gen. n.sp. is described, preserved by the chitinous periderm of
several specimens. The body consists of a basal &#034;stalk&#034; with
4 sclero-septa and a branched upper part containing many small tubes,
arranged biserially. With this, Corumbella superficially resembles the
Charniidae and the Pennatularia, but both these groups have no
chitinous periderm. A new subclass of Scyphozoa, Corumbellata, is
erected for Corumbella.^1";
s[2468] = "BERESI M.S., RIGBY J.K. (1994).- Sponges and chancellorids
from the Cambrian of Argentina.- Journal of Paleontology 68, 2:
208-217.http:&#47;&#47; www.jstor.org/pss/1306062.- <b>FC&#038;P
23-2.1</b>, p. 57, ID=4407^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Porifera;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian;
<b>Geography: </b>Argentina^Anthaspidellid sponges are reported from
the La Laja Formation in the Chica de Zonda Range in the Precordillera
Oriental, Argentina. These are generically unidentifiable fragments of
trabs and more or less well-defined dendroclone spicules. They occur as
skeletal elements in small transported fragments and are the only
Cambrian occurrence of anthaspidellids known thus far from South
America. Walcott (1920) proposed to include an array of dissociated
spicules, including triradiate prodiaenes, hexactines, and probable
monactine spicules, in the genus Kiwetinokia. Assemblages tentatively
identified as Kiwetinokia utahensis? Walcott, 1920, are reported from
the Estancia San Martin Formation, of latest Early Cambrian and early
Middle Cambrian age from San Isidro Gulch near Mendoza. Similar spicule
assemblages occur in the La Laja Formation from the Chica de Zonda
Range, in the Precordillera Oriental near San Juan, and in the Los
Sombreros Formation in the Tontal Range of the Precordillera
Occidental. Sclerites of the sponge-like Chancelloria eros Walcott,
1920, are described from the upper Lower to lower Middle Cambrian La
Laja Formation. Chancelloria sclerites are also reported here from
rocks of the Middle Cambrian Glossopleura Zone in the San Isidro
Formation in Empozada Gulch in the San Isidro area of the Precordillera
Austral, west of Mendoza, in Mendoza Province. Sponges and
chancelloriids from the Cambrian of Argentina are known basically from
dissociated skeletal elements. [original abstract]^1";
s[2469] = "MEHL D., LEHNERT O. (1997).- Cambro-Ordovician sponge
spicule assemblages in the Ordovician of the Argentine Precordillera
and paleoenvironmental ties.- N. Jb. Geol. Palaont. Abh. 204, 2:
221-246.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-2</b>, p. 75, ID=3763^<b>Topic(s):
</b>spicules, ecology; Porifera spicules; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian, Ordovician; <b>Geography: </b>Argentina,
Precordillera^Well preserved silicified sponge spicule assemblages are
described from residues of conodont samples from Ordovician strata in
the Precordillera of western Argentina. The material has been recovered
from Cambrian olistoliths in the Los Sombreros Formation
(Llanvirn-Caradoc) and from autochthonous limestones of the San Juan,
Gualcamayo and Las Aguaditas formations. The poriferan taxa include
Polyactinellidae and Heteractinellidae (Calcarea) as well as
hexactinellid and demospongian spicules. Associations of exclusively
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hexactine spicules are restricted to outer platform and slope deposits,
whereas on the shallow platform a relatively high diversity of
different types of polyactinellid and heteractinellid spicules may be
observed in the upper part the San Juan Formation. There, these
assemblages are related to reef-mound horizons and biostromes with
sponges, stromatoporoids, receptaculitids and some autrotrophic
organisms. The restriction of spicule associations to distinct
environments is discussed with respect to previous studies treating the
distribution of Early Paleozoic sponge faunas in different facies, and
3 different sponge biofacies zones for the Cambro-Ordovician platform
and slope settings in the Precordillera are described.^1";
s[2470] = "KELLER M., FLUGEL E. (1996).- Early Ordovician Reefs from
Argentina: Stromatoporoid vs Stromatolite Origin.- Facies 34, 1:
177-192.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-2</b>, p. 70, ID=3175^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs;
reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Cyanophyta Porifera; Stromatoporoidea;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician L; <b>Geography: </b>Argentina^Late
Arenigian biohermal reef mounds and biostromes within the
shallow-marine platform facies of the upper San Juan Formation of the
Precordillera (Western Argentina) represent a new Early Ordovician reef
type. The meter-sized reefs are dominated by Zondarella communis n.g.
n.sp. The new taxon is characterized by domical, bulbous and laminar
morphotypes exhibiting growth layers and thin horizontal and vertical
as well as intermingled skeletal elements included within different
sets. The fossil may be compared with stromatolites and stromatoporoids
but an interpretation as primitive stromatoporoids is favored.^1";
s[2471] = "CARRERA M.G. (2001).- Analisis de la distribucion y
composicion de las biofacies de la Formacion San Juan (Ordovicio
Temprano), PreCordillera Argentina.- Ameghiniana 38, 2: 169-184.-
<b>FC&#038;P 31-1</b>, p. 70, ID=1648^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stroms,
ecology; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician; <b>Geography: </b>Argentina^One of the
7 major biofacies recognized is the stromatoporoid biofacies.^1";
s[2472] = "CARRERA M.G. (1994).- An Ordovician sponge fauna from San
Juan Formation, Precordillera basin, western Argentina.- N. Jb. Geol.
Palaont, Abh. 191, 2: 201-210.- <b>FC&#038;P 24-1</b>, p. 12,
ID=4447^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician; <b>Geography: </b>Argentina,
Precordillera^^1";
s[2473] = "CARRERA M.G. (1997).- Significado paleoambiental de los
poriferos y briozoos de la Formacion San Juan (Ordovicico),
Precordillera Argentina.- Ameghiniana 34, ??: 179-199.- <b>FC&#038;P
28-1</b>, p. 52, ID=3988^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Porifera, Bryozoa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera Bryozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician;
<b>Geography: </b>Argentina, Precordillera^[association III
(stromatoporoid biofacies) is found in the reefal and biostromal area
in the inner and middle ramp respectively during regressive stages]^1";
s[2474] = "CANAS F.L., CARRERA M.G. (1993).- Early Ordovician
microbial-sponge-receptaculitid bioherms of the Precordillera, Western
Argentina.- Facies 29, 1-2: 169-178.- <b>FC&#038;P 24-1</b>, p. 12,
ID=4446^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician L; <b>Geography: </b>Argentina,
Precordillera^^1";
s[2475] = "BABCOCK L.E., GRAY J., BOUCOT A.J., HIMES G.T., SIEGELE P.K.
(1990).- First Silurian conulariids from Paraguay.- Journal of
Paleontology 64, 6: 897-902.- <b>FC&#038;P 20-1.1</b>, p. 65,
ID=2841^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Hydrozoa, Conulata; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Hydrozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian Llan;
<b>Geography: </b>Paraguay^Two new conulariid species, Conularia
clarkei Babcock and C. paraguayensis Babcock from the Vargas Pena
Shale, are the first Silurian conulariids to be described from
Paraguay. They increase to three the number of Silurian species to be
described from South America. The concept of Conularia Miller in
Sowerby 1820, is emended. It includes as junior synonyms Conularia
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(Plectoconularia) Boucek 1919, Diconularia Sinclair 1952, and
Yangoconularia Xu and Li 1985. The age of the Vargas Pena Shale has
long been disputed, but conclusions based on organic-walled
microfossils indicate an Early Silurian (Llandoverian) age for the
unit.^1";
s[2476] = "RODRIGUEZ S., CARRERA M.G., FERNANDEZ-MARTINEZ E. (2002).-
Corales de la transicion siluro-devonica en la precordillera
argentina.- Ameghiniana 39, 4: 479-490.- <b>FC&#038;P 32-2</b>, p. 13,
ID=7151^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy, biogeography; corals;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian
&#47; Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Argentina, Precordillera^Very few
coral species have been described to date from the Silurian and
Devonian rocks of Argentina . An important association of rugose and
tabulate corals was collected from the Silurian and Devonian
siliciclastic rocks in western Argentina . The coral assemblage was
recovered from the Pridolian and Lockovian transition in the Cerro del
Fuerte and Talacasto sections in the Argentine Precordillera. The
tabulate Argentinella argentina (Thomas) is described and figured,
building thick accumulations of gregarious colonies in a shallow, near
shore environment associated with a sea level fall in the base of the
Lochkovian. From the same levels an indeterminate favositid is also
described. In the subjacent Pridolian rocks the solitary rugose
Enterolasma sp. and a tabulate, pleurodictyform indet. were recovered
from fossil-rich beds associated with tempestites. This is the first
record of the genus Enterolasma and the Family Pleurodyictidae in South
America. [original abstract]^1";
s[2477] = "FERNANDEZ-MARTINEZ E., PLUSQUELLEC Y., TOURNEUR F. (2002).-
Revisión de Favosites argentinus Thomas, 1905, especie tipo de
Argentinella nov. gen., coral tabulado del Devónico inferior de
Argentina.- Revista Espanola de Paleontologia 17, 1: 101-116.-
<b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 44, ID=1249^<b>Topic(s): </b>revision;
Tabulata, Argentinella; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L; <b>Geography: </b>Argentina^The type
material of Favosites argentinus Thomas, 1905, from theLochkovian of
Cerro del Fuerte (Argentine Precordillera), along withvarious
topotypical material belonging to the same collection, isdescribed and
figured. The study of this material serves as a basis forestablishing
the new genus Argentinella. This genus is characterized bybranching
colonies, with a marked development of the septal elements,especially
pronounced in the calices which present 12 spiny septa ridges,
peripheral thickening of the walls and tabulae, and a
wallmicrostructure where microlamellae prevail but coexist with
lamellae.^1";
s[2478] = "FERNANDEZ-MARTINEZ E., PLUSQUELLEC Y., TOURNEUR F., HERRERA
Z. (1999).- Nueva especie de Tabulado del Dévonico inferior de
Argentina.- Revista Espanola de Paleontologia 14, 1: 37-57.-
<b>FC&#038;P 28-2</b>, p. 26, ID=1459^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy;
Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian L; <b>Geography: </b>Argentina^A new species of Tabulate
coral, Parastriatopora sanjuanina, coming from two localities sited in
the southern part of the Argentinian Precordillera is described. The
studied material was collected in some calcareous levels near the base
of the Talacasto Fm., lower Lochkhovian in age. This species is
assigned to the genus Parastriatopora and is characterized by a small
axial zone made up of some few corallites and by the main development
of a compact peripheral rim in the mature branches. The outer surface
of these branches shows the calices bearing between eight and twelve
ridges separated by eight rounded hollows.^1";
s[2479] = "GARCIA-LOPEZ S., FERNANDEZ-MARTINEZ E. (1995).- The genus
Parastriatopora Sokolov, 1949 (Tabulata) in the Lower Devonian of
Argentina: palaeobiogeographic implications.- Geobios 28, 2: 175-183.-
<b>FC&#038;P 24-2</b>, p. 87, ID=1460^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata,
Parastriatopora; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata;
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<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L; <b>Geography: </b>Argentina^Some
specimens of tabulate corals from Lower Devonian of the Precordillera
Central in San Juan province (Argentina) are described. These branches
are assigned to the genus Parastriatopora Sokolov 1949 and they are
found close to Parastriatopora gigantea Knod 1908. Other material,
probably conspecific with this, has been reported in the bibliography
such as Favosites argentina Thomas 1905. The age of this finding is
discussed and some palaeobiogeographic considerations on their
ocurrence in South America are proposed.^1";
s[2480] = "VASCONCELLOS A.C.de (1992).- Amazon basin an unsuitable
place for coral development during Middle Carboniferous? .- FC&P 20, 2:
37.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>, p. 47, ID=4277^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology;
corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous M; <b>Geography: </b>Amazon Basin^^1";
s[2481] = "VASCONCELLOS A.C.de (1992).- Corais da Formacao Itaituba:
Aspectos paleoecologicos.- Boletim do Museu Paraense Emilio Goeldi,
Ciencias Terra 04: 35-43.- <b>FC&#038;P 24-2</b>, p. 85,
ID=4578^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology; corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous M; <b>Geography:
</b>Amazon Basin^A paleoecological study was done based on the Middle
Carboniferous coral fauna cited for the Amazon Basin in an attempt to
characterize a relationship among those individuals and the environment
during that time. Coral species used in this work are those present in
the Itaituba Formation (Morrowan-Atokan) in the State of Para, northern
Brazil. Amplexizaphrentis petrii Pinto, Dibunophylloides duncanae
Pinto, D. geiseli Pinto, Lophamplexus sp., Stereostylus leinzi Pinto
and S. mendesi Pinto represent the Rugosa; being Multithecopora milani
Pinto the only one Tabulata coral species noticed for the region. Those
individuals are characteristic of a coral fauna related to inner seas,
being accostumed with shallow waters of high turbidity. The absence of
organic reefs in the region can be related with a low capability of
individuals to settle down in a poorly consolidated shelf.^1";
s[2482] = "VASCONCELLOS A.C.de (1991).- Amazon Basin - an unsuitable
place for coral development during Middle Carboniferous?.- FC&P 20, 2:
37. [short note] - <b>FC&#038;P 20-2</b>, p. 37, ID=6803^<b>Topic(s):
</b>ecology; corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous M; <b>Geography: </b>Amazon
Basin^According to Mendes (1971) shallow seas with warm waters are
expected for the region, which double the chances for coral
development. In addition, almost all the representatives of late
Palaeozoic reefs are present in the area as coralline algae,
brachiopods, crinoids, echinoderms, gastropods. [Vasconcellos expects
there is a good chance of discovery of corals in this poorly accessible
area]^1";
s[2483] = "VASCONCELLOS A.C.de (1993).- Carboniferous Coral Collections
housed at Museu Nacional &#47; UFRJ and Departamento National de
Produçao Mineral at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.- FC&P 22, 2: 101-107.-
<b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>, p. 101, ID=6832^<b>Topic(s): </b>collections of
fossils; coral collections; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Bashk; <b>Geography: </b>Brazil^A
catalog of the Middle Carboniferous (Bashkirian) corals of the Amazon
Basin housed at Museu Nacional/UFRJ and Departamento Nacional de
Producao National (DNPM), both Rio de Janeiro, is presented.^1";
s[2484] = "VASCONCELLOS A.C.de (2000).- Bacia Amazonas - uma via
marítima durante o Carbonífero Médio.- Boletim do Museu Paraense Emilio
Goeldi, Ciencias Terra 12: 1-61.- <b>FC&#038;P 30-1</b>, p. 21,
ID=1544^<b>Topic(s): </b>biogeography; biogeography; <b>Systematics:
</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Bashk; <b>Geography:
</b>Brazil, Amazon Basin^A vicariant model is proposed to evaluate the
distribution pattern of thirty-nine Bashkirian rugose coral genera
cited for both the Amazon basin and selected Western Laurasian regions.
Laurasian regions embrace the Western Interior, Eastern Interior and
Midcontinent region in the USA, part of the Mediterranean Province
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(Northern Spain) and Donets basin in Europe; Amazon basin is included
in the Western Gondwana. The selected rugose coral genera were grouped
into seven suborders and a phylogenetic study was carried out in an
attempt to produce area cladograms. A reduced area cladogram was
produced using BPA (sensu Wiley 1988), which shows area relationships
and ancestor-groups distribution. The results attest to a close
relationship of the Amazone basin to the Midcontinent region. A
possible sea-way linking Western Laurasian regions during Early
Bashkirian is also suggested via the Canadian Arctic Archipelago.
Previous suggestions about a sea connection running from North Africa
to the Amazon basin is rejected. The biogeographic model proposed is in
agreement with that of Rodriguez et al. (1996) for the Bashkirian
interval.^1";
s[2485] = "SABATTINI N. (1986).- Distribucion geografica y
estratigrafica de los Cnidaria y Bryozoa del Carbonifero y Permico de
la Argentina.- Rev. Mus. de la Plata, n. ser. 9 Paleont. 51: 1-17 [in
Spanish, with English summary].- <b>FC&#038;P 16-2</b>, p. 25,
ID=2055^<b>Topic(s): </b>; paleontology; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria
Porifera; Hydrozoa Tabulata Chaetetida; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous, Permian; <b>Geography: </b>Argentina^Mentioned are:
Conulariida: Paraconularia tepuelensis Marinelarena 1970, P. acuminata
Marinelarena 1970, P. sueroi Marinelarena 1970, P. pulcheria
Marinelarena 1970; Tabulata: Cladochonus amosi Sabattini et Nolrat
1967, C. harringtoni Sabattini 1980 and Chaetetes sp.^1";
s[2486] = "MORSCH S. (1986).- Corales mesozoicos de Mendoza.- In:
Volkheimer E. (ed.): Fossiles de Mendoza: 65-71; Mendoza. [in
Spanish].- <b>FC&#038;P 25-1</b>, p. 42, ID=3034^<b>Topic(s):
</b>taxonomy; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic; <b>Geography: </b>Argentina,
Mendoza^Some Jurassic corals from Mendoza (Northern Argentina) are
briefly described and depicted: Anabacia andina (Gerth),
Stylophyllopsis cf. haimei Chap. &#038; Dew., Andenipora liasica Gerth,
Isastrea jaworskii Gerth, Latomeandra cf. sinuosa Koby, Montlivaltia
victorias Duncan.^1";
s[2487] = "MATHEOS S.D., MORSCH S. (1990).- Geochemistry and
paleoecological aspects of coral-bearing limestone from the Late
Jurassic at the southern end of the Sierra de la Vaca Muerta, Neuquen
Basin, Argentina.- N. Jb. Geol. Palaeont. Abh. 181, 1/3: 159-169.-
<b>FC&#038;P 25-2</b>, p. 54, ID=3150^<b>Topic(s): </b>geochemistry,
ecology; geochemistry; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic U; <b>Geography: </b>Argentina,
Neuquen^Coralliferous algal framestones are reported from the La Manga
Formation (Upper Jurassic) in the Sierra de la Vaca Muerta (Neuquen,
Argentina). The geological and palaeoecological characteristics are
described and the results of a trace element analysis presented.^1";
s[2488] = "MORSCH S.M. (1989).- Scleractinian corals from the Oxfordian
La Manga Formation in the Neuquen Basin, Argentina.- Mem. Ass.
Australas. Palaeontols 8 [Jell P. A. &#038; Pickett J. W. (eds): Fossil
Cnidaria 5 (Proceedings of the Fifth International Symposium on Fossil
Cnidaria including Archaeocyatha and Spongiomorphs)]: 303-306.-
<b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 14, ID=2548^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic Oxf; <b>Geography: </b>Argentina,
Neuquen^^1";
s[2489] = "MORSCH S. (1990).- Corales (Scleractinia) de la extremidad
sur de la Sierra de La Vaca Muerta, Formation la Manga (Oxfordiano),
provincia del Neuquen, Argentina.- Ameghiniana 27, 1/2: 19-28.-
<b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>, p. 89, ID=3529^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Jurassic Oxf; <b>Geography: </b>Argentina, Neuquen^Corals from the
limestones of La Manga Formation (Oxfordian) are described for the
first time. The outcrop is localized at the southern end of Sierra de
la Vaca Muerta, Neuquen Province. Specimens are abundant but they
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belong to only two species: Australoseris gen.n., sp.n. Stylinidae, and
Actinastraea cf. piveteaui, Actinastraeidae.^1";
s[2490] = "MORSCH S. (1991).- Un nouvel agencement trabeculaire chez un
Scleractinia jurassique d&#039;Argentine: Neuquinosmilia lospozenensis
gen.n., sp.n.- Bulletin du Museum national d&#039;histoire naturelle,
serie 4, C13, 3/4:139-155.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>, p. 89,
ID=3530^<b>Topic(s): </b>trabeculae, new type; Scleractinia,
Neuquinosmilia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic; <b>Geography: </b>Argentina^A new
trabecular structure which consists of trabeculae comprised of many
fibre sheaves arranged alternately or without any particular order
along a trabecular axis is described from material of the Jurassic of
Argentinia. The new described genus has been assigned to the family
Montlivaltiidae.^1";
s[2491] = "MORSCH S. (1996).- Les Scleractiniaires jurassiques
(Bajocien) d&#039;Argentine (Bassin de Neuquen). Systematique.- Geobios
29, 6: 671-706.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-1</b>, p. 71, ID=3643^<b>Topic(s):
</b>; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic Baj; <b>Geography: </b>Argentina,
Neuquen^In this paper the scleractinian corals from Lajas Formation
outcrops (Lower Bajocian) - Neuquen Basin, western central Argentina -
are described. The Lajas Formation is mainly constituted by shore-face
arenaceous sediments, and not one of the studied outcrops presents a
reef facies. At the moment, this kind of facies is unknown in the
Argentinean Middle Jurassic. The coral fauna is comprised of 15 species
among which 6 are new ones. They are distributed in 11 genera, three of
which are new. The new taxa described are Araucanastrea mimiscula nov.
gen. nov. sp., Araucanastrea majuscula nov. gen. nov. sp., Garateastrea
bardanegrensis nov. gen. nov. sp., Kobyastraea louisae nov. sp.,
Neuquinosmilia gerthi nov. sp. and Mapucheastrea andina nov. gen. nov.
sp. The specimens possess a similar morphology to those having the same
age and belonging to the rich Tethys coral fauna, but the
microstructure observed in same species appears to be closer to that of
more ancient forms. However the exactness of the identification is
somehow limited by the parallelisms existing in scleractinian
systematics. This parallelism is originated by the determinations of
scleractinians founded only on well preserved microstructures, but
which are not observable in all specimens. It can too induce inaccuracy
in the paleobiogeographical reconstruction and in the phylogenetic
interpretations.^1";
s[2492] = "MORSCH S.M. (2001).- Scleractinian corals of the Neuquen
Basin (Lower Jurassic), Argentina.- Bulletin of the Tohoku University
Museum 1 [Proceedings of the 8th International Symposium on Fossil
Cnidaria and Porifera]: 320-332.- <b>FC&#038;P 30-1</b>, p. 21,
ID=7076^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic L; <b>Geography:
</b>Argentina, Neuquen^Lower Jurassic scleractinians from the Neuquen
Basin (Argentina) are newly described. Inferred paleoenvironmental
conditions are based on coral life positions and sedimentology for
corals of the Puesto Araya and Piedra Pintada Formations. Coral bearing
levels are placed in a precise chronostratigraphic sequence according
to ammonoid faunas, which indicate a Pliensbachian age. These units
belong to the transgressive phase of a depositional sequence. In one
outcrop, coral bearing levels are classed as autobiostromes. In the
other outcrops, the corals do not form any biologically constructed
structures. Taxa are regarded as eight species, among which six are
noted for the first time in Argentina. Species are as follows:
Stylophyllopsis? sp. cf. S. victoriae, Phacelostylophyllum sp. cf. P.
peruvianum, Meandrostylis? jaworskii, Distichomeandra sp. cf. D.
austriaca, Retiophyllia? sp., Microphyllia sp. cf. M. flemingi,
Myriophyllum sp. and Goldfussastraea? toarciensis. Some specimens are
similar morphologically to those of the rich coral faunas of Tethys of
the same age, but others appear to be closer to older forms. However,
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the exactness of identifications is limited by the state of
preservation of specimens, and somewhat, by differing diagnostic
criteria (microstructure vs macrostructure) used in the systematic
classification of Scleractinia. [original abstract]^1";
s[2493] = "BARON-SZABO R.C., CASADIO S., PARRAS A. (2004).- First
shallow water scleractinian coral reef from the Danian, northern
Patagonia, Argentina.- Ameghiniana, Suplemento 40, 4: 79R.-
<b>FC&#038;P 33-1</b>, p. 28, ID=7182^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, shallow
marine; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Dan; <b>Geography: </b>Argentina,
Patagonia^Hermatypic coral reefs have not been reported from the
earliest Paleocene with a few exceptions of the unverified records
(e.g. Paris Basin). On the other hand azooxanthellate coral reefs from
the early Paleocene of Greenland and Faxe, Denmark are well-documented.
We describe the first Danian hermatypic coral reef from the Roca
Formation at Lomita Baya, La Pampa, Argentina. The coral reef is
primarily formed by the colonial taxa Siderastrea adkinsi (Wells, 1934)
and Haimesastraea conferta Vaughan, 1900, and is distinctly dominated
by S. adkinsi (62%-88% in shallowest parts of the reef, 82%-100% in
adjacent areas). In the shallowest parts of the reef colonies of S.
adkinsi are massive-folious or encrusting, ranging between a few
centimeters to over 1m in diameter. Specimens of H. conferta are
distinctly smaller, generally knobby, and range between a few
millimeters and 15cm in diameter. Frequently, corals of the
&#039;rolling stone type&#039; occur which, in addition to the presence
of folious-encrusting morphotypes and the microfacies images, indicate
that the reef developed in a highly wave-agitated environment of 0-10m
depth. Sponges and coralline algae played an important role in the reef
frame. Other members of the coral reef community are the branching
coral Cladocora cf. C. gracilis (d&#039;Orbigny, 1850), the solitary
coral Sideroseris durhami Wells, 1945, the echinoid Micropsis desori
(Cotteau, 1856), which is an inhabitant of hard substrates, the
bivalves Acesta cf. A. latens (Feruglio, 1935), and Venericardia
iheringi (Böhm, 1903), as well as several species of warm water
gastropods. [ short communication, full text]^1";
s[2494] = "FERNANDES A.C.S. (1978).- Corais hermatipicos da formacao
Maria Farinha, Paleoceno do Estado de Pernambuco.- Anais do XXX
Congresso Brasileiro de Geologia, Recife 1978, vol. 2: 960-964.-
<b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 19, ID=5880^<b>Topic(s): </b>hermatypic; reef
corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Paleocene; <b>Geography: </b>Brazil^[description of Stephanocoenia
pernambucensis sp.nov. and of Paracyathus cf. P. rugosus Vaughan from
the Paleocene]^1";
s[2495] = "KIESSLING W., ARAGON E., SCASSO R., ABERHAN M., KRIWET J.,
MEDINA F., FRACCIA D. (2005).- Massive corals in Paleocene
siliciclastic sediments of Chubut (Argentina).- Facies 51, 1-4:
233-241.- <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 61, ID=1283^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology;
Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleocene; <b>Geography: </b>Argentina^A horizon
with large, massive corals in growth position was discovered in the
Paleocene, probably upper Danian, part of the Maastrichtian-Paleocene
Lefipán Formation of Chubut (Patagonia, Argentina). All corals belong
to one species, the cosmopolitan Haimesiastraea conferta Vaughan, which
survived the end-Cretaceous mass extinction. The occurrence of massive
corals at this site is exceptional both because of the siliciclastic
depositional regime and because of the high palaeolatitude setting. An
unusual autecology of this coral and strongly reduced sedimentation
rates, were probably the prerequisites for coral growth, but a link to
palaeoclimate is less likely.^1";
s[2496] = "ERDMANN S., BELLOSI E.S., MORRA G.A. (2008).- Una nueva
especie de coral solitario (Scleractinia, Turbinoliidae) de la
Formación San Julián (Oligoceno superior; Santa Cruz) en su contexto
estratigráfico y paleoambiental.- Revista del Museu Argentino de
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Ciencias Naturales n.s. 10, 2: 255-262.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 90,
ID=6500^<b>Topic(s): </b>new species; Scleractinia Turbinoliidae;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Oligocene U; <b>Geography: </b>Argentina^Small scleractinian corals
(Family Turbinoliidae) were collected from the Late Oligocene San
Julian Formation, in Santa Cruz province (southern Patagonia,
Argentina). The specimens were assigned to Sphenotrochus aff. gardineri
and to Bothrophoria compressa n.sp., the second record of the genus.
According to the lithofacies association and the remaining fossil
invertebrates, these free-living and ahermatypic turbinoliids would
have lived in temperate to warm waters (Juliense sea) and in sandy
substrates of the inner shelf-upper shoreface. [original English
abstract]^1";
s[2497] = "FERNANDES A.C.S. (1979).- Contribuicao a Paleontologia do
Estado do Para. Scleractinia da formacao Pirabas (Miocene inferior) e
suas implicacoes paleoecologicas (Coelenterata - Anthozoa).- Boletim do
Museu Paraense Emilio Goeldi (N.S.) Geologia 22: 1-33.- <b>FC&#038;P
10-1</b>, p. 19, ID=5881^<b>Topic(s): </b>; corals; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Miocene L;
<b>Geography: </b>Brazil, Para^[description of Stylophora cf. S.
silicensis, Discotrochus sp., Cladocora (?) sp., Flabellum wailesi,
Balanophyllia sp., Dendrophyllia sp. and corals incertae sedis from the
Lower Miocene]^1";
s[2498] = "FERNANDES A.C.S. (1981).- Contribuicao a Paleontologia do
Estado do Para. Um novo Flabellum (Anthozoa - Scleractinia) na Formacao
Pirabas.- Boletim do Museu Paraense Emilio Goeldi (N.S.) Geologia 24:
1-7.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 19, ID=5882^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Scleractinia, Flabellum; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Miocene L; <b>Geography: </b>Brazil,
Para^[description of Flabellum lyricum sp.nov. from the Lower
Miocene]^1";
s[2499] = "BERESI M.S. (1990).- Las esponjas coma indicadores
paleoecologicos de la formacion San Juan, Precordillera.- V Congr.
Argentine de Paleontologia y Bioestratigrafia, Tucuman, Serie
correlacion Geologica 7, Actas I: 19-24.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-2</b>, p. 20,
ID=3308^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology; Porifera; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>Argentina,
Precordillera^Sponge morphology adapts itself to marine conditions. Due
to their changeableness, sponges have been selected as
paleoenvironmental indicators of the San Juan formation. Two
morphotypes are : 1) Column and glass shaped and 2) Rounded and plate
shaped. The first one reveals an open subtidal environment, showing no
waves or currents, whereas the second one indicates a more shallow
environment, showing greater energy and dominant currents. There are
also sponges in vital position, interstratified with micritic layers in
the platform external edge (buildup).^1";
s[2500] = "SCRUTTON C.T. (1971).- Palaeozoic coral faunas from
Venezuela I. Silurian and Permo-Carboniferous corals from the Merida
Andes.- Bulletin Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist.), Geology 20, 5: 183-227.-
<b>FC&#038;P 1-2</b>, p. 18, ID=4663^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy;
Tabulata, Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian Carboniferous - Permian; <b>Geography:
</b>Venezuela^Rugose and tabulate corals of Lower Llandovery, Ludlow
and Permo-Carboniferous ages are described from localities in the
southern part of the Merida Andes of western Venezuela. The Palaeozoic
stratigraphy of the area is briefly reviewed and the ages and
relationships of the coral faunas are discussed. The new taxa
Columnaxon angelae gen. and sp.nov., Syringaxon arnoldi sp.nov., S.
suripaense sp.nov., Streptelasma shagami sp.nov., Leolasma kaljoi
sp.nov. and Cymatelasma aricaguaense sp.nov. as well as species of
Lophophyllidium, Lophamplexus, Tryplasma, Coenites, Cystihalysites and
Acanthohalysites are described. Observations are made on the concepts
of some genera and families, particularly Syringaxon and the
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Lindstroemiidae.^1";
s[2501] = "TOURNEUR F., PLUSQUELLEC Y., FERNANDEZ-MARTINEZ E., DIAZ
MARTINEZ E. (2000).- Revision of Parastriatopora gigantea (Knod 1908)
(Anthozoa, Tabulata) from the Devonian of Bolivia.- Geobios 33, 6:
709-724.- <b>FC&#038;P 31-1</b>, p. 67, ID=1640^<b>Topic(s):
</b>revision; Tabulata, Parastriatopora; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Bolivia^The
revision and detailed description of the original material and several
topotypic specimens of Parastriatopora gigantea (KNOD, 1908) from the
Lower Devonian of Yaco (Bolivia) allow the selection of a lectotype and
its diagnosis. A more precise geographic and stratigraphic location of
the type locality is provided, together with a reassessment of its most
probable age (Pragian-Emsian). Present knowledge of South American
Devonian tabulate corals has important implications on their
paleobiogeography. Data from Bolivia and Argentina suggest an earlier
age for the extinction of Malvinokaffric taxa and reveal a greater
abundance and specific diversity.^1";
s[2502] = "PLUSQUELLEC Y. (1987).- Revision de Michelinia transitoria
Knod 1908 (Tabulata, Devonian de Bolivie).- Annales de la Societe
geologique du Nord CV: 249-254.- <b>FC&#038;P 17-1</b>, p. 10,
ID=2095^<b>Topic(s): </b>revision; Tabulata, Michelinia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian;
<b>Geography: </b>Bolivia^The microstructural study of the wall of the
type of Michelinia transitoria Knod 1908, shows that this species
belongs to the genus Praemichelinia Lafuste et Plusquellec 1980; the
median dark line exhibits an unusual nature which is carefully figured.
The paleogeograpic distribution of fhe genus Praemichelinia is extended
from the ibero-armoricano-maghrebian area to the malvinokafric
province.^1";
s[2503] = "SCRUTTON C.T. (1973).- Palaeozoic Coral faunas from
Venezuela II. Devonian and Carboniferous Corals from the Sierra de
Perija.- Bulletin Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist.), Geology 23, 4: 223-281.-
<b>FC&#038;P 2-2</b>, p. 20, ID=4813^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy;
Tabulata, Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian, Carboniferous; <b>Geography:
</b>Venezuela^Rugose and tabulate corals of Middle Devonian, and Lower
Pennsylvanian age are described from localities in the northern part of
the Sierra de Perija, western Venezuela. The Palaeozoic stratigraphy of
the area is briefly reviewed and the ages and relationships of the
coral faunas are discussed. The new taxa Bowenelasma typa gen. &#038;
sp.nov., B. breviseptata sp.nov., Amplexizaphrentis sutherlandi
sp.nov., Briantelasma oliveri sp.nov. and Heliophyllum wellsi sp.nov.,
as well as species of Stereolasma, ?Stewartophyllum, Syringaxon,
Heterophrentis (H.), Cylindrophyllum, Durhamina, Plasmophyllum and
Favosites are described.^1";
s[2504] = "SCRUTTON C.T. (1973).- Nuevas faunas de corales del
Paleozoico de los Andes de Merida y de la Sierra de Perija.- Boletin de
Geologia 12, 22: 281-285; Venezuela Ministerio de Minas e
Hidrocarburos, Direccion de Geologia.- <b>FC&#038;P 5-1</b>, p. 30,
ID=5368^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; corals; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous U;
<b>Geography: </b>Venezuela^[summary of new reports of Pennsylvanian
corals from Venezuela]^1";
s[2505] = "YAMAGIWA N., ISHII K., VILLAVICIENCIO de DAVILA E. (1982).-
Carboniferous coral and foraminifers from Huancavelica, central Peru.-
Bulletin of National Science Museum Tokyo, Ser. C, 8, 2: 59-66.-
<b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 41, ID=0488^<b>Topic(s): </b>; corals forams;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria Foraminifera; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>Peru^^1";
s[2506] = "YAMAGIWA N., RANGEL C.Z. (1979).- Some interesting fossils
from the Upper Paleozoic in Chaparra area, southwest Peru.-
Paleontological Society of Japan Transactions and Proceedings NS 115:
135-142.- <b>FC&#038;P 11-1</b>, p. 54, ID=1799^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
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paleontology; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous, Permian; <b>Geography: </b>Peru SW^^1";
s[2507] = "WILSON E.C. (1990).- Permian corals of Bolivia.- Journal of Paleontology 64, 1: 60-78.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 49, ID=2660^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian; <b>Geography: </b>Bolivia^Permian corals of Bolivia are confined to the Lower Permian (Wolfcampian, Leonardian) Co-pacabana Limestone. The coral fauna of the formation in the Lake Titicaca to the central altiplano areas of the Department of La Paz consists of two solitary rugose coral species, two colonial rugose coral species (one each of fasciculate and cerioid), and two tabulate coral species. New taxa are Stylastraea branisai n.sp., Durhamina pandolfi n.sp., Michelinia escobari n.sp., and Cladochonus carrascoi n.sp. Lophophyllidium striatum (d&#039;Orbigny 1839), based on Bolivian specimens, is redescribed, a lectotype designated, and the range extended to North America. Although the fauna is small, its taxonomic composition shows clear affinity with faunas of similar age northward through South and Central America to Mexico and the USA Texas-Oklahoma-Midcontinent region. The Bolivian fauna thus is confirmed as belonging to the Cyathaxonid Coral Province, which is restricted to the above areas. A species of Durhamina previously erected for Guatemalan specimens occurs in the Copacabana Limestone of Peru strengthens the province assignment of the formation.^1";
s[2508] = "YAMAGIWA N., MAEDA S., TORREZ J.G., URDININEA M. (1974).- A Lower Permian coral species from the Copacabana Group at Peninsula of Copacabana, Lake Titicaca, Bolivia.- In S. Maeda (ed.): Palaeontological study to the Andes: 17-21; Geol. Lab., Fac. Sci., Chiba University.- <b>FC&#038;P 5-2</b>, p. 9, ID=5436^<b>Topic(s): </b>; corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian L; <b>Geography: </b>Bolivia, Titicaca lake^^1";
s[2509] = "MAEDA S., YAMAGIWA N., BRANISA L. (1974).- Some late paleozoic Corals from Bolivia.- Bulletin of the National Science Museum (Japan), 1973, 16, 1: 93-97; Tokyo.- <b>FC&#038;P 3-2</b>, p. 40, ID=4959^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian L; <b>Geography: </b>Bolivia^The coral fossils described were collected from the Copacabana Group in Colquencha, Bolivia, South America. This group is correlative with the Lower Permian (Wolfcampian). The following coral species are found: Lophophyllidium cf. spinosum Jeffords, Stereostylus sp., Caninia sp.^1";
s[2510] = "STANLEY G.D.jr (1994).- Upper Triassic corals from Peru.- Palaeontographica A233, 1-6: 75-98.- <b>FC&#038;P 24-1</b>, p. 71, ID=4500^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy, biogeography; corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic U; <b>Geography: </b>Peru^Seventeen coral and one spongiomorph taxa are described from the Upper Triassic silicified specimens of the Pucara Group in central Peru. Among these, three new species are distinguished: Stylophyllopsis gracilis n.sp., Pinacophyllum peruvianum n.sp., and Retiophyllia pascoensis n.sp. In situ paleoecological associations of biostromes 1-10m thick occurring within bedded carbonate rocks of the Chambara Formation, reveal no evidence of reef development. The growth types of the corals and the fine-grained lithofacies of the enclosing rock types suggest shallow-water, low-energy settings on an extensive carbonate ramp. The composition of the fauna reveals some links to Cordilleran terranes of North America. Similarities exist with northeastern Oregon and western Idaho, Nevada, and northern California. Despite a degree of endemism, Tethyan relationships are indicated for 11 of the taxa. Of these, six coral species are restricted to the western Tethys. It is the first occurrence of the Alpine corals, Margarosmilia charlyana (Frech) and Retiophyllia frechi (Roniewicz) in the Americas.^1";
s[2511] = "PRINZ-GRIMM P. (1995).- Triassische Korallen der sudlichen Zentral-Anden.- Geologica et Palaeontologica 29: 233-243. [in German, with English abstract].- <b>FC&#038;P 24-2</b>, p. 90,
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ID=4589^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic U; <b>Geography:
</b>Andes central^17 species of 11 genera of Upper Triassic corals are
presented. 7 of the species are described for the first time from South
America. In the second part, biogeographic problems in relation to the
extraordinary position of the occurrences and the Pacific terranes are
discussed.^1";
s[2512] = "SENOWBARI-DARYAN B. (1994).- Mesozoic sponges of the Pucara
group, Peru.- Palaeontographica A233, 1-6: 57-74.- <b>FC&#038;P
24-1</b>, p. 75, ID=4508^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Porifera; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic U - Jurassic M;
<b>Geography: </b>Peru^The Pucara Group of central Peru represents
nearly 3,000 m of shallow-water carbonate deposition spanning from the
Late Triassic to Middle Jurassic in time. The Upper Triassic carbonate
rocks, the Chambara Formation, and the Jurassic units, the Aramachay
and Condorsinga Formations, exhibit distinctive associations of
sponges, which are described in this paper. From the Triassic
succession of Huanincocha near the Lake Junin in central Peru three
genera of inozoan sponges, including Eusiphonella, Corynella and
Peronidella and two genera of sphinctozoan sponges, Amblysiphonella and
Colospongia have been found. Amblysiphonella tubifera is described as a
new species. A specimen of Colospongia was observed in the field but
not collected. Jurassic sponges were collected from several localities
southeast of the town of Cerro de Pasco in central Peru. The
Carhuazcocha locality south of the town of Junin contains the most
diverse sponge fauna including the following described taxa:
Stellispongiella ? juninensis n.sp. Stellispongiella ? ramosa n.sp.
Stellispongiella ? minor n.sp. Trammeria dendroidea n.gen., n.sp.
Cornuaspongia longidepressa n.gen., n.sp. Cornuaspongia reticulata
n.gen., n.sp. Neither the Triassic nor the Jurassic sponge associations
of Peru, are known from other Triassic or Jurassic localities of the
world.^1";
s[2513] = "STANLEY G.D.jr (1994).- Early Mesozoic carbonate rocks of
the Pucara group in northern and central Peru.- Palaeontographica A233,
1-6: 1-32.- <b>FC&#038;P 24-1</b>, p. 58, ID=4468^<b>Topic(s):
</b>carbonates; carbonates fossils; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic Jurassic; <b>Geography: </b>Peru^From
northern and central Peru 19 Triassic and Jurassic localities were
investigated. Measured sections and collection sites yielded abundant
and diverse groups of silicified fossils and carbonate microfacies from
the Pucara Group, a carbonate rock unit exceeding 2,000 m in thickness
which is well-exposed in the Peruvian Andes. Over eighty years of
geologic investigation on the stratigraphy, ore deposits, and
paleontology of the Pucara have resulted in biostratigraphic
classifications, recognition of depositional environments,
correlations, age and stratigraphic framework, but study of many fossil
groups has tagged behind. Fossils from previous investigations have not
been precisely located and age-diagnostic fossils are usually scarce in
the carbonate rock sequence of the Pucara. New fossils described from
the 19 localities have helped in refining dating and correlations. The
thick Pucara succession in Peru is important because relative to many
other regions of the world, it records a fairly complete history of
late Triassic to Early Jurassic rocks and fossils, including the
Triassic-Jurassic systematic boundary. It also includes an extensive
record of marine sedimentation along the Pacific Cordillera of South
America. Abundant and diverse marine fossils of the Pucara Group
include Upper Triassic (Norian) and Lower Jurassic (Hettangian -
Sinemurian) tropical, shallow-water sponges, corals, spongiomorphs,
calcareous sponges, gastropods, bivalves, ammonites, crinoids and
echinoderms. Conodonts also occur in the Late Triassic portion of the
sequence. Abundant shallow-water depositional environments, including
small-scale coral, sponge and oyster biostromes characterize the
sequence. The 19 localities and the measured sections described in this
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paper are utilized by most authors in this volume [to] designate their
fossil material.^1";
s[2514] = "PRINZ P. (1991).- Mesozoische Korallen aus Nordchile.-
Palaeontographica A216, 4-6: 147-209.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-2</b>, p. 41,
ID=3335^<b>Topic(s): </b>monograph; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Mesozoic; <b>Geography:
</b>Chile N^For the first time Mesozoic corals from northern Chile are
presented in a monograph. They occur, with interruptions, from the late
Triassic to Lower Cretaceous. 68 hermatypic coral species are
described, one species ( Microphyllia jaspensis) as new.^1";
s[2515] = "PRINZ P. (1986).- Mitteljurassische Korallen aus Nordchile.
[Middle Jurassic corals from Northern Chile; in German, with English
and Spanish summaries].- N. Jb. Palaeont. Mh. 1986, 12: 736-750.-
<b>FC&#038;P 16-1</b>, p. 68, ID=1982^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Jurassic M; <b>Geography: </b>Chile N^Five hermatypic coral genera
from the north Chilean Pre-Cordillera are presented; one of the species
is probably new. The coral limestones mark the beginning of a
transgression in the Bajocian. Except in boreal regions, the occurrence
of hermatypic corals is world-wide in this period and indicates a warm
and balanced climate. An unusual biogeographic phenomenon is the
abundance of meandroid forms in N-Chile. The following genera and
species are described: Actinastrea cf. ramulifera, A. pentagonalis, A.
ssp., Dendrastrea langrunensis, Isastrea richardsoni, Microphyllia cf.
pulchella, M. sp., Latomeandra sp.^1";
s[2516] = "SENOWBARI-DARYAN B., STANLEY G.D.jr (1994).- Lower Jurassic
marine carbonate deposits in Central Peru: Stratigraphy and
paleontology.- Palaeontographica A233, 1-6: 43-56.- <b>FC&#038;P
24-1</b>, p. 58, ID=4467^<b>Topic(s): </b>carbonates; carbonates
paleontology; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic L;
<b>Geography: </b>Peru^Field investigation of Lower Jurassic rocks of
central Peru belonging to the Condorsinga Formation near Manzanares,
yielded a rich variety of carbonate microfacies with diverse
invertebrate fossils including sponges, corals, brachiopods,
echinoderms, molluscs, foraminifers, serpulid tubes, microcoprolites of
crustaceans, and the probable crustacean trace fossils of
Thalassinoides. Organic constructional microfacies were lacking and
coarse to fine-grained, bedded carbonate rocks predominate. Locally
five biofacies were delineated: 1) coral wackestone with solitary and
colonial corals Stylophyllopsis, cf. S. victoriae, Stylophyllopsis sp.
and Hispaniastraea ramosa, 2) thalamid sponge pelleted wackestone,
characterized by large in situ &#34;Stylothalamia&#34;, 3) serpulid
wackestone with in situ clusters of tubes, 4) bioturbated bioclastic
pellet packstone, and 5) brachiopod packstone coquina. The microfacies
types, fauna and flora indicate the presence of a broad carbonate
platform (ramp) with much of the carbonate sediment deposited on the
outer slope. Based on the Manzanares section, this platform was
differentiated into subenvironments of low-energy, deeper water
protected and more open, fairly agitated environments. Reef structures
are absent The invertebrate fauna bear similarities with taxa known
from both the western Tethys and North America.^1";
s[2517] = "YAMAGIWA N., RANGEL ZAVALA C., VILLAVICENCIO de DAVILLA E.,
KAWABE T. (1981).- A New Hexacoral Species from the Upper Jurassic to
Lower Cretaceous Yura Group at Cailloma, Arequipa Department, South
Peru.- Palaeon. Study on the Andes (II), Geol. Lab., Faculty of
Science, Chiba Univ., p. 41-46.- <b>FC&#038;P 11-2</b>, p. 20,
ID=1815^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic U, Cretaceous
L; <b>Geography: </b>Peru S^^1";
s[2518] = "SCOTT R.W., ALEMAM A. (1984).- Stylina columbaris n.sp. in a
Lower Cretaceous coral biostrome, Peru.- Journal of Paleontology 58, 4:
1136-1142.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-2</b>, p. 46, ID=0564^<b>Topic(s):
</b>coral biostromes; Scleractinia, Stylina; <b>Systematics:
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</b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Haut -
Barr; <b>Geography: </b>Peru^During the Hauterivian-Barremian local
coral biostromes, possibly patch reefs, developed within shallow marine
lagoons fringing Early Cretaceous volcanoes in Peru. The dominant coral
is Stylina columbaris n.sp., which is similar to European stylinid
species of Late Jurassic and Early Cretaceous age having sixfold septal
plans. The biostrome is part of the Atocongo Formation, Lima Group,
exposed at Perico Hill (Cerros Perico) about 95 km south of Lima. Only
two other Lower Cretaceous stylinid corals have been described from
South America.^1";
s[2519] = "CAIRNS S.D. (2003).- A new species of Sphenotrochus
(Scleractinia: Turbinoliidae) from the Late Miocene (Tortonian) of
Chile.- Zoologische verhandelingen 345: 79-84.http:&#47;&#47;
www.repository.naturalis.nl/record/220295.- <b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p. 71,
ID=2378^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Scleractinia, Sphenotrochus;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Miocene Tort; <b>Geography: </b>Chile^A new species of
azooxanthellate Scleractinia, Sphenotrochus denhartogi, is described
from the Late Miocene (Tortonian, Navidad Formation) of Chile.
Comparisons are made to three other closely related species which,
based on their distinctive costal morphology, form a species complex:
S. claibornensis, S. senni, S. denhartogi, and S. auritus. This is the
first record of Sphenotrochus from the west coast of South America.^1";
s[2520] = "SUGIYAMA T. (1984).- Corals from the Tarma Group.-
Department of Earth Sciences, Faculty of Science, Chiba University
[Sakagami S. (ed.), Biostratigraphic study of Paleozoic and Mesozoic
Groups in central Andes - an interim report]: 42.- <b>FC&#038;P
18-1</b>, p. 39, ID=2262^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy, stratigraphy;
Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>???; <b>Geography: </b>Andes central^^1";
s[2521] = "MAC SOTAY O. (1971).- Algunos antozoarios (celenterados)
fosiles de Venezuela con description de una especie nueva.- Boletin
Inst. Oceanogr. Univ. Oriente 10, 1: 17-24; Cumana.- <b>FC&#038;P
3-1</b>, p. 34, ID=4911^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Anthozoa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>???;
<b>Geography: </b>Venezuela^^1";
s[2522] = "TALENT J.A., GRATSYANOVA R.T., YOLKIN E.A. (1986).-
Prototethys: Fact or phantom? Palaeobiogeography in relation to the
crustal mosaic for the Asia-Australia hemisphere in Devonian-Early
Carboniferous times.- International Symposium Shallow Tethys 2:
87-111.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-2.1</b>, p. 24, ID=2738^<b>Topic(s):
</b>geology, geography; geography, Prototethys; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian, Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>Asia,
Australia^More than 40 discrete crustal blocks (micro/mini continents,
minor &#34;suspect terranes&#34; excepted) delineated by ophiolite
belts, major geosutures, flysch wedges and radiolarites can be
identified in the Asia-Australia region. For the Palaeozoic, analysis
has suffered from inadequacy of longitudinal constraints; this has led
to important differences in models previously proposed for the
dispositions and motions of island arcs and continental fragments,
especially for pre-Permian reconstructions - the era of
&#34;Prototethys&#34; or the &#34;Prehercynian Ocean&#34;. The age of
suturing of successive blocks can be shown to decrease in a general way
from the Siberian Block towards the east, southeast and south.
Prototethys (and its successor, Tethys) and the northern margin of East
Gondwana changed markedly in configuration through Palaeozoic and early
Mesozoic times as block after block moved northwards and then sutured
with the enlarging Asian Block (Eurasian Block from Bashkirian times
onwards). It is against this background that preliminary results for
the biogeography of Devonian and Lower Carboniferous brachiopod faunas
are presented. Not all blocks have adequate faunas for useful analysis.
Those which do, show a greater level of provincialism, consistent with
greater dispersion of blocks relative to one another, than might have
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been anticipated, especially if they are construed as having formed
part of a single land-mass with open seaways which should have
facilitated ease of interplay between shallow marine faunas.^1";
s[2523] = "ZHURAVLEVA I.T., MESHKOVA N.P. (1979).- Biostratigrafiya i
Paleontologiya nizhnego Kembriya Sibiri. [Biostratigraphy and
Paleontology of the Lower Cambrian of Siberia; in Russian].-
Biostratigrafiya i paleontologiya nizhnego Kembriya Sibiri.
Izdatiel&#039;stvo Nauka, Sibirskoye Otdeleniye, Novosibirsk, volume
406.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 51, ID=0299^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biostratigraphy; fossils stratigraphy; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L;
<b>Geography: </b>Russia, Siberia^Volume with articles on : -
morphology and systematic of the Erbocyathacea (L.N. Kashina); -
pathological reactions of Archeocyathan skeleton (A.Yu. Rozanov, R.A.
Gangloff); - detailed subdivisions of some homological ranks in
systematics of Archeocyatha (I.T. Zhuravleva). [unfortunately, these
last two important works are inadequately revised, the number of
misprints makes the translation particularly difficult; besides, too
many inconsistencies can be pointed out (edelsteini listed as
Alexandricyathus or Flexandricyathus within the same table (9 - Altai
Sayan), turgidus as Porocyathellus or Kijacyathella pl.IX, 11 - pl.X
fig. 1-2; preoccupied names for genus: Porocyathellus and many
variations on specific names within the diagnosis itself infinitus or
infirmus etc.); definitions of most of the new genera is based on
slight variations of porosity characters; this method seems dangerous
to the reviewer and will soon lead the group to an useless inflation of
taxa - as reviewed by F. Debrenne (?)]^1";
s[2524] = "SUNDUKOV V.M. (1983).- Nouveaux Archeocyathes des coupes du
Cambrien inferieur des rivieres Lena et Kotui.- Paleontologicheskiy
Zhurnal 1983, 4: 13-14.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-2</b>, p. 50,
ID=0582^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Archaeocyatha; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L;
<b>Geography: </b>Russia, Siberia^4 genres dont 1 nouveau, 4 especes
nouvelles, Cambrien inferieur-Atdabanien.^1";
s[2525] = "ZHURAVLEVA I.T. (ed.) (1983).- Lower Cambrian stage
subdivisions of the Siberia. Atlas of Fossils.- Lower Cambrian stage
subdivisions of the Siberia. Atlas of Fossils [Zhuravleva I. T.
(ed.)].- <b>FC&#038;P 13-2</b>, p. 51, ID=0587^<b>Topic(s): </b>atlas
of fossils; paleontology, Archaeocyatha; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography:
</b>Russia, Siberia^Fossils found in 19 reference sections (Lena
River), 423 species of Algae and animals, 172 pl.; 20 pl., 53 pp., 114
species of Archaeocyatha.^1";
s[2526] = "ZHURAVLEV A.Yu., ZHURAVLEVA I.T., FONIN U.D. (1983).-
Archaeocyaths from the lower Cambrian of Siberia.- Paleontologicheskiy
Zhurnal 1983, .- <b>FC&#038;P 13-2</b>, p. 51, ID=0589^<b>Topic(s):
</b>; Archaeocyatha; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Siberia^^1";
s[2527] = "SUNDUKOV V.M. (1984).- New genera of Archaeocyatha of the
Lower Cambrian SE of Siberian Platform.- Novye Vidy drevnikh
bespozvonochykh i rasteniy neftegazonosnykh provintsiy Sibiri: 10-15
[SNIIGGIMS, Novosibirsk].- <b>FC&#038;P 15-1.2</b>, p. 48,
ID=0796^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Archaeocyatha; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L;
<b>Geography: </b>Russia, Siberia^6 taxa are described, one new genus
Churanocyathus (type species C. aculeatus Sundukov 1984) Atdabanian,
Churansk beds. In our opinion this genus is synonym with
Coscinocyathus, the characteristic given for establishing a new genus
(&#034;malatochki-pores&#034; of the outer wall) is not a generic
feature.^1";
s[2528] = "RIDING R., ZHURAVLEV A.Yu. (1995).- Structure and diversity
of oldest sponge-microbe reefs: Lower Cambrian, Aldan River, Siberia.-
Geology 23, 7: 649-652.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-1</b>, p. 54,
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ID=3071^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, structure, diversity; reefs,
Archaeocyathan-microbe; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Siberia^The
oldest sponge reef is a small Early Cambrian bioherm at the base of the
Tomotian Stage (~535-540 Ma) in southeast Siberia. The mainly
archaeocyath construction may be a response to turbid conditions.
Cambrocyathellus bowls fused to create a rigid cavernous frame
colonized by cryptic Archaeolynthus and calcified microbes (Renalcis).
In addition to these constructors and binders, other reef guilds are
present: bafflers (other archaeocyaths, spiculate sponges, and
hyoliths) and dwellers (hyoliths, mollusks, and many others). This is
the oldest known reef possessing an open skeletal frame structure built
by animals and a mixed animal-autotroph composition. It provides a
blueprint for younger Phanerozoic reefs.^1";
s[2529] = "ZHURAVLEVA I.T. (1972).- Facial assemblages of
Archeocyathids of the Lower Cambrian (middle course of Lena River).- In
Problemy Biostratigrafii i Paleontologii nizhnego Kembriya Sibiri:
31-109; Izdat. Nauka, Moskva.- <b>FC&#038;P 2-2</b>, p. 25,
ID=4834^<b>Topic(s): </b>facies; Archaeocyatha assemblages;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Siberia, Lena river^The
author studies the relationships between environmental facies and
archeocyathids assemblages during the development of the basin of Lena
River. She distinguishes the following facial types: (1) bioherms: a)
isolated bioherms; b) massive bioherms; (2) biostromes; (3)
taphostromes; (4) interbioherms: a) near the bioherms; b) far from the
bioherms. * Steps are recognized for the evolution of the Basin - 4
main conclusions: - one cannot speak of the diminution of the thickness
of the rocks at the East and an augmentation at the West, but only of
local variations; - migrations of the assemblages are observed towards
the East; - 3 main types of organic building are recognized (bioherms,
biostromes, taphostromes); - the differences of complexity of the
bioherms are not only due to their size or their duration but also to
the environmental conditions. * This article is the first important
attempt to point out the links between the different species of
Archeocyathids, and the types of the rocks including them. The
insurpassed experience of the author concerning the phylum
Archaeocyatha as well as the stratigraphy of Siberian platform make
this article a precious guide for further studies in other regions. It
shows clearly that Archaeocyathids are not only good biostratigraphical
markers, but could be used for ecology and biogeography.^1";
s[2530] = "JASMIR M.M., DALMATOV B.A., JASMIR J.K. (1975).- Atlas de la
faune et la flore bouriates du Paléozoîque au Mésozoîque. Tome I.
Paléozoîque.- Nedra, Moskva: 181 pp., 34 pls, 15 figs.- <b>FC&#038;P
5-2</b>, p. 11, ID=5446^<b>Topic(s): </b>atlas of fossils; atlas of
fossils; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cambrian; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Siberia^Géologie de la région
bouriate (autour du lac Baîkal) au Cambrien. Etude paléontologique des
Algues (Cyanophycées, Rhodophycées) et des Archéocyathes et leur mode
de gisement (biohermes ou biostromes). Description des faunes de
Trilobites associées.^1";
s[2531] = "OEKENTORP K. (2006).- Gunter Tidten.- FC&P 34: 12-15.-
<b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 12, ID=7250^<b>Topic(s): </b>biographical;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^[short
obituary note of G. Tidten (1922-2005), with his portrait and a note on
his two coral publications]^1";
s[2532] = "ZHURAVLEV A.Yu. (1999).- Novyj korall iz nizhnego kembriya
Sibiri.- Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal 1999, 5: 27-33.- <b>FC&#038;P
29-1</b>, p. 54, ID=1470^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa, phylogeny;
Tabulata, Yaworipora; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Siberia^A
new genus and species of Early Cambrian coral Yaworipora assigned to
the order Tabulaconida is described. Various skeletal fossils referred
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to as Cambrian cnidarians are considered. It appears improbable that the Ordovician Tabulata were direct descendants of the Tabulaconida.^1";
s[2533] = "SUNDUKOV V.M., FEDOROV A.B. (1986).- Paleontologic characteristics and age of Algal-Archaeocyathan bioherms of Medvezhnaya river.- Trudy Akad. Nauk SSSR, Sibirskoye otdeleniye 669 [Biostratigraphiya i Paleontologiya Kembriya Severnoy Azii]: 108-119.- <b>FC&#038;P 16-1</b>, p. 78, ID=2029^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy stratigraphy; algal-archaeocyathan reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>algae; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography: </b>Russia?, Medvezhnaya river^[described are five species of regular Archaeocyatha of Atdabanian stage]^1";
s[2534] = "KOUCHINSKY A., BENGTSON S., GERSHWIN L.-A. (1999).- Cnidarian-like embryos associated with the first shelly fossils in Siberia.- Geolgy 27, 7: 609-612.- <b>FC&#038;P 28-2</b>, p. 18, ID=4014^<b>Topic(s): </b>microfossils, cnidaria-like embryos; microfossils; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Siberia^Phosphatized spheroids 0.5mm in diameter in the Lower Cambrian Manykay Formation at the Bolshaya Kuonamka River in northern Sakha (Yakutia) are interpreted as cnidarian embryos of late developmental stages. One of the poles has a double cross-like structure, consisting of two sets of four bands each. The bands of the upper set radiat at 90° from each other; those of the lower set also radiate at about right angles from each other, but the set is rotated 45° in respect to the upper set. Although there is a resemblance to the cross-like arrangements of cells in pregastrulation spiralian eggs, in particular those of annelids, the combined evidence favors an interpretation of the bands as incipient tentacles of a cnidarian actinula larva. The embryos occur with one of the first assemblages of shelly fossils in norhtern Siberia, that of the Angustiochrea lata zone. The co-occurring shelly fossils, anabaritids, probably also represent the phylum Cnidaria, but because their tubes have a consistent triradial symmetry, the connection with the tetraradially symmetrical embryos is problematic. The size of the embryos suggests that they are nonplanktotrophic, and the presence of actinula-like features suggests the lack of a free planula stage.^1";
s[2535] = "MESHKOVA N.P. (ed.) (1983).- Biostratigraphy and paleontology of the Lower and Middle Cambrian of Northern Asia.- Biostratigraphy and paleontology of the Lower and Middle Cambrian of Northern Asia [Meshkova N. P. (ed.)].- <b>FC&#038;P 13-2</b>, p. 50, ID=0580^<b>Topic(s): </b>stratigraphy, fossils; stratigraphy, paleontology; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L &#47; M; <b>Geography: </b>Asia N^The book deals with papers in the biostratigraphy and paleontology in the lower Cambrian and middle Cambrian deposits of the Siberian Platform, the Altai Sayan Region, the far east Kazakhstan, Middle Asia. These papers content questions of early Cambrian stage subdivisions and its lower boundary stratotype area of Lena River middle stream of boreholes. 2 parts : Stratigraphy and Paleontology, 3 articles on Archaeocyatha, 1 on Trilobites, 3 on Brachiopods, 1 on Acritarches. The description of Archaeocyatha comprises 33 genera (3 new), 62 species (14 new), from Atdabanian to Elankian.^1";
s[2536] = "SAVITSKIY V.E., EGOROVA L.I., SHABANOV Yu.Ya. (1976).- Elanskiy i Komanskiy faciostratotipy nizhney granitsy Srednego Kembriya Sibiri. [Elan and Koman facies-stratotypes of the lower boundary of the Middle Cambrian of Siberia; in Russian].- Proceedings Int. Geol. Congress, session 25 (Moskva): 36-44.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-1</b>, p. 31, ID=5527^<b>Topic(s): </b>stratigraphy; stratotypes; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L &#47; M; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Siberia^^1";
s[2537] = "KHAYZNIKOVA K.B. (1981).- Evolution of Paleozoic corals of the Verkhoyansk Mountains.- Acta Palaeontologica Polonica 25, 3-4: 567-570.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-2</b>, p. 71, ID=6089^<b>Topic(s): </b>phylogeny; corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
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<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Siberia^^1";
s[2538] = "TESAKOV Yu.I. (1990).- Stratigrafiya paleozoyskikh
otlozheniy yugo-vostoka Zapadno-Sibriskoy plity.- Trudy Inst. Geol.
Geofiz. 766; 115 pp.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-1.1</b>, p. 52,
ID=3260^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy; paleontology, stratigraphy;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera Cnidaria; Stromatoporoidea Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Siberian
Platform^I. Stratigraphy; II. Systematical descriptions of Faunas and
microfossils dealing with (among others) Stromatoporoidea (by S.N.
Makarenko: 47-50, 1 pl.) and Coelenterata: Tabulata &#038;
Heliolitoidea (by V.N. Dubatolov &#038; G.D. Isaiev: 51-70, pls. 2-9,
29-32). * The new taxa are: Adetopora (?) ampla n.sp. Isaev,
Lamellaeporella (?) luxuriosa n.sp. Isaev, Parastriatopora
ostaninskayaensis n.sp. Isaev, Thamnopora beliakovi crassa n.ssp.
Dubatolov, Alveolitella tenuicaulis n.sp. Dubatolov and Tiverina
tesakovi n.sp. Dubatolov.^1";
s[2539] = "KHAYZNIKOVA K.B. (1980).- Etapy razvitiya tabulat v
paleozoye Verkhoyaniya. [natural history of tabulates in Paleozoic of
Verkhoyan area; in Russian].- Korally i rify fanerozoya SSSR [B.S.
Sokolov (ed.)]: 69-76.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-2</b>, p. 71,
ID=5809^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic; <b>Geography: </b>Russia,
Siberia, Verkhoyan^^1";
s[2540] = "IVANOVSKIY A.B. (1987).- Nakhodka drevneishei rugozy v
Sibiri [finding of oldest rugosan in Siberia; in Russian].- Dokl. Akad.
Nauk SSSR, 292, 4: 969-970.- <b>FC&#038;P 16-2</b>, p. 18,
ID=2041^<b>Topic(s): </b>new records; Rugosa, Leolasma; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician M; <b>Geography:
</b>Russia, Siberia^[described is the new species Leolasma sibiricum
sp. n. from lower Middle Ordovician beds of the Siberian platform]^1";
s[2541] = "SYTOVA V.A. (1979).- Rugozy mangazeyskogo, dolborskogo i
ketskogo gorizontov. [rugosans of Mangaz, Dolbor and Ket horizons; in
Russian].- Fauna ordovika sredney Sibiri: 159-176, pls 32-36; Nauka,
Moskva.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 41, ID=5799^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Ordovician; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Siberia^[Proterophyllum,
Cantrillia, Streptelasma, Bighornia, Paliphyllum, Favistina,
Cyathophylloides, Palaeophyllum, Reimanelasma gen.n. (type species R.
elegans), Kenelasma gen.n. (type species Kenophyllum holophragmoides
Ivanovskiy 1961), Dimelasma gen.n. (type species D. gratum)]^1";
s[2542] = "BOGOYAVLENSKAYA O.V. (1977).- New Ordovician stromatoporoids
of the Siberian platform. [in Russian].- Akademiya Nauk SSSR, Urals
Scientific Center. Trans. Inst. Geol. Geochem., Bull. 126, 3-10.-
<b>FC&#038;P 7-1</b>, p. 25, ID=0192^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; stroms;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Ordovician; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Siberia^New species of
Cryptophragmus, Stromatocerium, and Stratodictyon are described.^1";
s[2543] = "KHROMYKH V.G. (2001).- New Upper Ordovician Stromatoporoidea
from Taimyr.- Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal 2001, 4: 11-15.- <b>FC&#038;P
31-1</b>, p. 72, ID=1653^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; stroms;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Ordovician U; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Siberia, Taimyr^For the
first time, a large variety of Stromatoporoidea is recorded from the
Ordovician of the southern facies zone of the Taimyr Peninsula. Seven
new species and two new genera are described. The majority of
Ordovician Stromatoporoidea have secondary tissue surrounding the
vertical skeletal elements.^1";
s[2544] = "KHROMYKH V.G. (2000).- Rod Stratodictyon (Stromatoporoidei)
iz Ordovika sibirskoi platformy.- Geologiya i Geofizika 41: 179-181
[Novosti Paleontologii i Stratigrafii, Vypusk 2-3 (2000)].-
<b>FC&#038;P 32-1</b>, p. 35, ID=1741^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stroms,
Stratodictyon; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Siberian
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Platform^Diagnostic features of the genus Stratodictyon are clarified.
Representatives of this genus are encountered for the first time in the
Upper Ordovician of Australia. A new species, Stratodictyon
moyerocanicum Khromych sp. n. is described from coeval deposits of the
Silerian Platform.^1";
s[2545] = "PREOBRAZHENSKIY B.V. (1976).- Drevnejshie siringoporidy
Severo-Vostoka SSSR.- Akademiya Nauk SSSR, Dal&#039;nevostochnyj
nauchnyi centr, Trudy Instituta ... 42, 145: 39-43 [Gramm M. N. (ed.):
Morfologiya i sistematika iskopaemykh bespozvonochnykh Dal&#039;nego
Vostoka - Morphology and Systematics of fossil Invertebrates of the Far
East of Russia].- <b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 46, ID=0285^<b>Topic(s):
</b>; Tabulata, Syringoporida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician; <b>Geography: </b>Russia NE^Ordovician
representatives of the order Syringoporida (Anthozoa, Tabulata) from
the USSR North-East are little known. From Middle and Upper Ordovician
deposits of Omulev mountains, Bolshoi Tuonnakh ridge and Sette-Daban
range four species are described: Troedssonites conspiratus
(Troebsson), Syringoporinus sp. S. celebratus Preobrazhenskiy sp.nov.,
Syrinsopora secunda (Preobrazhenskiy).^1";
s[2546] = "VOLKOVA K.N., LATYPOV Yu.Ya., KHAISNIKOVA K .B. (1978).-
Ordovik i Silur yuzhnogo Verkhoyan&#039;ya. [Ordovician and Silurian of
southern Verkhoyan; in Russian].- Trudy Instituta Geologii i Geofiziki,
Sib. otd. 381: 1-222.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 46,
ID=0253^<b>Topic(s): </b>; corals, bryozoans; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria Bryozoa; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician
Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Siberia, Verkhoyan^Presented is
extensive paleontological and stratigraphical research on Ordovician
and Silurian of the southern Verchoyan region. A biostratigraphic
scheme is presented including faunistic reasons for the definition of
horizons and subhorizons as well as an interregional correlation.
Palecological investigations reveals three main stages in the
development of fossil communities. Corals and Bryozoans from this
region are, for the first time, monographically dealt with. * Described
are numerous representatives of tabulate and rugose corals of the
following genera: (*) Tabulata - Nyctopora, Eocatenipora, Catenipora,
Halysites, Cystihalysites, Agetolites, Paleofavosites, Priscosolenia,
Multisolenia, Mesosolenia, Mesofavosites, Favosites (Favosites),
F.(Sapporipora), Gephuropora, Parastriatopora, Syringopora,
Fletcheriella, Cyrtophyllum, Sibiriolites; (*) Rugosa - Streptelasma,
Crassilasma, Dinophyllum, Tungussophyllum, Holophragma, Miculiella,
Ptychophyllum, Cyathactis, Neocystiphyllum, Palaeophyllum,
Entelophyllum, Strombodes, Tryplasma, Ketophyllum, Dentilasma,
Diplochone, Cyatiphyllum, Kymocystis, Holmophyllum, Nipponophyllum,
Yassia.^1";
s[2547] = "KHROMYKH V.G. (2010).- Evolution of Stromatoporoidea in the
Ordovician-Silurian epicontinental basin of the Siberian Platform and
Taimyr.- Russian Geology and Geophysics 51: 684-693.- <b>FC&#038;P
36</b>, p. 33, ID=6398^<b>Topic(s): </b>phylogeny; stroms;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Ordovician Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Siberian
Platform^Stromatoporoids were collected from 29 measured sections from
along the Khakoma, Moiero, Moilerokan, Bugarikata, Yuktali,
Bol&#39;shaya, and Parmaya Rivers. This paper does not include
descriptions of the stromatoporoids, but rather notes the stratigraphic
occurrence and evolutionary relationships of the genera present. The
author notes that correlation of strata at the Siberian localities with
the new Ordovician stages is &#34;fairly tentative&#34; (p. 687). The
emergence of new genera is noted by stage: * Darriwilian: Priscastroma,
Cystostroma; * Sandbian: Stromatocerium, Rosenella, Lophiostroma,
Pachystylostroma, Labechia; * Katian: Aulacera, Nestoridictyon,
Stratodictyon, Stelodictyon, Ecclimadictyon, Dermatostroma,
Taymyrostroma; * Hirnantian: Clathrodictyon; * Aeronian: Clavidictyon,
Plectostroma, Mamellolabechia; * Telychian: Stromatopora, Vikingia,
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Parallelopora, Neobeatricea, Yabeodictyon, Yavorskiina; * Sheinwoodian: Plexodictyon, Parallelostroma; * Gorstian: Hermatostromella. The author concludes that Ordovician stromatoporoid genera emerging in this basin indicate that the basin was one of the global centers of stromatoporoid origination.^1";
s[2548] = "PREOBRAZHENSKIY B.V. (1975).- Zhiznennye formy korallov v geologicheskom proshlom severo-vostoka Azii. [life forms of corals in the geological past of northeastern Asia; in Russian].- Trudy instit. biologii morya, sbornik rabot 4: 193-200 [Krasnov E. V. (ed.): Paleobiologiya donnikh bespozvonochnykh pribrezhnykh zon morya - paleobiology of benthic invertebrates of coastalmarine settings].- <b>FC&#038;P 7-1</b>, p. 24, ID=0186^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician - Permian; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Siberia^The author describes the succesive change of life forms in the coral communities of palaeozoic seas, from Ordovician till Permian, based mainly on tabulate corals. Eeef-type ecosystems are shown to posses all possible sets of life forms. Large cerioid coral colonies appear only in reef biocenoses. Silting leads to predominant distribution of ramose and phaceloid colonies that form settlements of the coral &#034;meadow&#034; type.^1";
s[2549] = "LATYPOV Yu.Ya. (1979).- Soobshchestva i nekotorye vidy rugoz venlokskikh biostromov Sibirskoi Platformy [communities and some rugosan species of Wenlockian biostromes of Siberian Platform].- Sbor. Inst. biol. morya 16 (Paleoekologiya soobshchestv morskikh bespozvonochnykh): 130-138.- <b>FC&#038;P 12-1</b>, p. 38, ID=1915^<b>Topic(s): </b>biocoenoses; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian Wen; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Siberian Platform^^1";
s[2550] = "STOLBOVA V.P. (1994).- Stroenie epiteki odinochnykh Llandoverijskykh rugoz Sibirskoj Platformy. [structure of epitheca of solitary rugose corals from the Llandovery of the Siberian Platform; in Russian, with English summary].- Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal 1994, 2: 107-111.- <b>FC&#038;P 24-1</b>, p. 63, ID=4478^<b>Topic(s): </b>structures epitheca; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian Llan; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Siberian Platform^A short review is given of the peculiarities of epithecal morphology of solitary rugose corals from the Llandovery of the Siberian Platform. Different types of interseptal ridges are described for the first time and their relation to the septal microstructure is considered.^1";
s[2551] = "KHROMYKH V.G. (1982).- Stromatoporaty Llandoveri i Ludlova severo-zapada Tungusskoy sineklizy [Llandoverian and Ludlowian stromatoporata of NW Tunguska syneclise].- Trudy Instituta Geologii i Geofiziki (Novosibirsk) 508 [Sokolov. B.S. et al (eds): Silur sibirskoy platformy; razrezy, fauna i flora severo-zapadnoy chasti tungusskoy sineklizy]: 92-101.- <b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p. 55, ID=1045^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian Llan Ludl; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Siberia^^1";
s[2552] = "KHROMYKH V.G. (1986).- Rod Labechia v silure sibirskoy platformy [genus Labechia in the Silurian of the Siberian platform; in Russian].- Trudy Inst. Geol. Geofiz. (Novosibirsk) 666 [Sokolov B. S. (ed.), Fauna i flora zapolyarya sibirskoy platformy]: 84-92.- <b>FC&#038;P 18-1</b>, p. 52, ID=2305^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stroms, Labechia; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Siberian Platform^^1";
s[2553] = "IVANOVSKIY A.B. (1988).- Tri novych roda rugoz [three new rugose genera; in Russian].- Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal 1988, 2: 109-110.- <b>FC&#038;P 17-2</b>, p. 28, ID=2184^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Siberia^Some of the rugose corals from the Siberian Platform, investigated between
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1950-1960, were clearly different from all rugosa known before, but
material was too insufficient to establish new taxa. During the
following years additional material could be collected which now gave
new insights concerning the skeletal structure. Diagnoses of the new
taxa are given. Tetrafossularia Ivanovskij gen. nov. (Densiphyllidae),
type species Triplophyllum tetrafossulum Ivanovskij 1962; diagnosis:
solitary corals with distinct fossulae between each of the protosepta;
distribution: lower - middle Llandoverian (Siberian Platform);
Cereoelasma Ivanovskij gen. nov. (Cyathophylloididae), type species
Cereoelasma sibirica sp.nov.; diagnosis: corallum cerioid, septa short,
tabulae complete and incomplete, dissepiments sporadical or forming a
narrow dissepimentarium, sometimes lonsdaleoid dissepiments may be
developed; distribution Wenlockian (Gotland, Podolia, Siberian
Platform); Aphroelasma Ivanovskij gen. nov. (Phillipsastreidae), type
species Frechastraea russakovi Spasskiy et Kravtsov 1975; diagnosis:
aphroid Phillipsastreidae with short ripidacanth septa, small globose
tabulae, one row of horseshoe-dissepiments is developed; distribution:
Devonian, Emsian (Yakutia and Canada).^1";
s[2554] = "LATYPOV Yu.Ya. (1977).- Odinochnye cistifornye korally
Severnoj Azii. [solitary cystiphorous corals of Northern Asia].- Trudy
Instituta Geologii i Geofiziki AN SSSR 353: 1-80.- <b>FC&#038;P
9-1</b>, p. 34, ID=0263^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa cystimorpha;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian
Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Siberia N^The work summarizes all
known data of the Cystiphor Rugosae from North-East of USSR and of the
Siberian platform. Terminology and Morphology, as much as evolution of
Cystiphyllidae, during the whole of the paleontological history are
considered. The common system for the Silurian and Devonian cystiphors
is firstly given on the base of analysis of the morphofunctional
patterns. The analysis of the stratigraphical and geographical
spreading of these Rugosae and also of their monographical description
is carried out. [described are representatives of the genera:
Dentilasma Ivanovskiy 1962 (D. honorabilis oris n.sp.); Diplochone
Frech 1886; Cystilasma Zaprudskaya &#038; Ivanovskiy 1962; Cystiphyllum
Lonsdale 1839; Kymocystis Strelnikov 1968; Hedstroemophyllum Wedekind
1927; Holmophyllum Wedekind &#8230;]^1";
s[2555] = "MAKARENKO S.N., SAYEV V.L. (1990).- Novyye dannyye po
paleontologicheskomu obosnovaniyu vozrasta srednego paleozoya
yugo-vostochnoy chasti Zapadno-Sibirskoy ravniny po formainiferam i
stromatoporatam.- In Sukov V.S. (ed.): Stratigrafia i paleontologia
dokembriya i fanerozoya Sibiri: 82-88; Novosibirsk.- <b>FC&#038;P
27-1</b>, p. 108, ID=3861^<b>Topic(s): </b>stratigraphy; stroms,
forams; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic M; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Siberia^^1";
s[2556] = "ALKHOVIK T.S., IVANOVSKIY A.B. (1988).- Korally i
Biostratigrafiya nizhnego Devona Severo - vostotchnoy Yakutii [corals
and biostratigraphy of the Lower Devonian of North-Eastern Yakutia].-
Trudy paleont. Inst. 237: 1-94, 23 figs., 1 tbl., 32 pls.; Nauka,
Moskva (Nauka). [in Russian, with short English summary].- <b>FC&#038;P
18-1</b>, p. 33, ID=2232^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy; Anthozoa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian
L; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Yakutia^Abundant and significant complex
of favositids (23 species) and rugose corals (26 species) from the
Lower Devonian of Yakutia is firstly described. The authors offer a new
[insight] in detailed stratigraphic scale of these deposits. * Emsian -
Krivorutchevskaya Formation: Subcladopora elegans, Caliapora parva; *
Pragian - Nelitcheskaya Formation: Alveolitella crassicaulis,
Subcladopora abnormis; * Pragian - Sagirskaya Formation: Yacutiopora
fallacies, Y. irinae; * Lochkovian - Nelyuklimskaya Formation:
Favosites socialis, F. admirabilis. The genus Victorilites elegans
(Dubatolov) is established. Described are species of the genera:
Tabulata: Favosites, Striatoporella, Victorilites, Squameofavosites,
Pachypora, Striatopora, Subcladopora, Alveolitella, Scoliopora,
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Fainella, Coenites, Egosiella; Rugosa: Briantelasma, Breviphyllum,
Pseudamplexus, Papiliophyllum, Thoulelasma, Acanthophyllum,
Taimyrophyllum, Embolophyllum, Astrictophyllum, Spongonaria, Zelolasma,
Bensonastraea, Aphroelasma, Exilifrons, Paradisphyllum, Aristophyllum,
Hemiaulacophyllum, Zonophyllum, Cystiphylloides, Microplasma,
Stereophyllum, Digonophyllum.^1";
s[2557] = "BESPROZVANNYKH N.I., DUBATOLOV V.N., KRAVTSOV A.G., LATYPOV
Yu.Ya., SPASSKIY N.Ya. (1975).- Devonian Rugosa of the Taimyr-Kolyma
province.- Trudy Instituta Geologii i Geofiziki AN SSSR 228: 1-171.-
<b>FC&#038;P 6-2</b>, p. 14, ID=0112^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian;
<b>Geography: </b>Russia, Siberia NE^Biostratigraphy and systematic
descriptions includ^1";
s[2558] = "SPASSKIY N.Ya., KRAVTSOV A.G. (1978).- Granica nizhnego i
srednego devona v Taimyro-Kolymskoy provincyi po materialam izucheniya
rugoz. [Lower &#47; Middle Devonian boundary in Taimyr-Kolyma province
as marked by rugose corals; in Russian].- Voprosy stratigrafii
paleozoya (devon, karbon): 91-96; Nauka, Leningrad.- <b>FC&#038;P
8-2</b>, p. 33, ID=5698^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy; Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian
L/M; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Taimyr-Kolyma province^^1";
s[2559] = "VOLKOVA K.N., LATYPOV Yu.Ya. (1976).- Rannedevonskie rugozy
i mshanki Selennyakhskogo kryazha.- Trudy Instituta Geologii i
Geofiziki AN SSSR 287: 1-70.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 36,
ID=0268^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, Bryozoa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria Bryozoa; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L;
<b>Geography: </b>Russia, Siberia, Selennyakh basin^Investigations on
the taphonomy and palecology of Lower Devonian faunas from the
Northeast of the USSR are presented. Special consideration is given to
the clarification of specific facial representatives of the single
groups and to the provisions regarding their colonization. A
monographic compilation is, for the first time, carried out on Devonian
Bryozoa and Rugosa from northeastern Asia, the Selennyakhsk depression.
The following species are described: Heterophrentis duplicata (Hall
1882), Siphonophrentis (?) variabilis Oliver.^1";
s[2560] = "MAKARENKO S.N. (1988).- Subtsilindricheskie (Dendroidnye)
Stromatoporaty devona Yugo-vostoka Zapadno-sibirskoi plity i ikh
znachenie dlya stratigrafii. [subcylindrical (dendroid) Devonian
stromatoporoids of SE W-Siberian plate and their stratigraphical
significance; in Russian] .- Materialy po paleontologii i stratigrafii
zapadnoy Sibiri [Podobinoi V. M. (ed)]: 57-67; Izdatelstvo Tomskogo
Universiteta.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 66, ID=2700^<b>Topic(s):
</b>stratigraphy; stroms, Amphipora; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography:
</b>Russia, Siberia^Seven species of Amphipora are described none of
which is new.^1";
s[2561] = "KHROMYKH V.G. (1974).- Devonian Stromatoporoids of the
north-east of the USSR.- Trudy Instituta geologii i geofiziki 64: 104
pp., 18 pls.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 30, ID=5098^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Russia NE^The first
description of Devonian Stromatoporoids from the north-east of the
USSR. The characteristic features among which the particular attention
is paid in the relation of horizontal and vertical skeletal elements is
shown. The age of Neludiraskaya suite is defined more exactly and it is
correlated with Sayano Altay areas and with other regions. * The paper
is intended for geologists-surveyors and the specialists on
Coelenterates.^1";
s[2562] = "KHROMYKH V.G. (1974).- Devonian Stromatoporida from the NE
of the USSR. [in Russian] .- Trudy Inst, geol. geofiz. AN SSSR 64: 103
pp., 24 figs.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 46, ID=5179^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>USSR NE^^1";
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s[2563] = "KHROMYKH V.G. (1981).- Stromatoporaty i ikh raspredeleniye v otlozheniyakh vskrytykh skvazhinoy Luginetskaya 170. [stromatoporoids and their distribution in the Luginetskaya 170 borehole; in Russian].- Trudy Inst. Geol. Geofiz. AN SSR, Sibir. Otd. 482 [Paleozoy Zapadno-sibirskoy Nizmennosti i Gornogo Obramleniya]: 60-63.- <b>FC&#038;P 12-1</b>, p. 46, ID=6196^<b>Topic(s): </b>distribution; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian?; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Siberia^[the species Amphipora laxeperforata Lecompte, Stachyodes singularis Yavorskiy, Amphipora ramosa Phillips, Anostylotroma sp. and Amphipora sp. 1 are described]^1";
s[2564] = "DUBATOLOV V.N. (1977).- Geographical controls in the distribution of Devonian Tabulates in Sibiria.- Memoires du BRGM 89 [J.P. Chevalier (ed.): Second Symposium international sur les coraux et recifs coralliens fossiles; Paris, 1975]: 152-159.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-2</b>, p. 19, ID=0150^<b>Topic(s): </b>geography; Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Siberia^The dispersal of Tabulate corals in the Devonian seas of Sibiria and contiguous realms was conditioned by paleogeo-graphical environment. In the Early Devonian between the seas of Altai-Sayan, Indigiro-Kolymian and Mongolo-Okhotsk provinces there were large geographical barriers, that made difficult the exchange of Tabulate species of adjacent seas. These conditioned sharp geographical differentiation of fauna. In the Middle Devonian the boundaries of the provinces became obliterate. It resulted in the fact that constant content of fauna in different basins was more uniform. Faunal integration continued up to the end of the Frasnian.^1";
s[2565] = "SMIRNOVA L.V. (1984).- Tabulate corals.- Annales de la Societe geologique de Belgique 107 [Shilo N. A. et al. (eds): Sedimentological and paleontological atlas of the late Famennian and Tournaisian deposits in the Omolon region (NE-USSR)].- <b>FC&#038;P 15-2</b>, p. 33, ID=0697^<b>Topic(s): </b>atlas of fossils; Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fam; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Siberia^^1";
s[2566] = "DUBATOLOV V.N. (1972).- Tabulata and biostratigraphy of middle and upper Devonian of Siberia.- Trud. Inst. Geol. i geofiziki AN SSSR, Sibirsk. otd. (number?): 1-184.- <b>FC&#038;P 2-2</b>, p. 15, ID=4790^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M U; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Siberia^Monographical description of 45 species of Tabulata from the middle and upper Devonian of Altai-Sayan Mountains, Northeastern USSR,and other parts of Siberia. In this book, detailed stratigraphical subdivisions of the Devonian deposits of Siberia and zoogeographical provinces are proposed. All geologists and paleontologists are concerned by these results.^1";
s[2567] = "SMIRNOVA M.A. (1977).- Etapy razvitiya rannedevonskikh Tabulyat centralnogo Taimyra. [phylogeny of Lower Devonian Tabulata of central Taimyr; in Russian].- In: Stratigrafiya i paleontologiya Dokembriya i Paleozoya severa Sibiri: 20-27; Nauch.-issled. inst. geologii Arktiki, Leningrad.- <b>FC&#038;P 7-2</b>, p. 19, ID=5623^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Siberia, Taimyr^Als Ergebnis der Untersuchung der Tabulata aus dem forlaufenden Profil am Taree-Fluss (Zentral Taimyr) lassen sich biostratigraphische Zonen und drei Etappen der Entwicklung der Tabulata, vor allem der Favositida, erkennen. Sie sind am zahlreichsten vertreten und unabhangig von wechselnden Sedimentationsbedingungen. Die Vertreter des Genus Parastriatopora sind an eine Kustenfazies angepasst. Aufgezeigt wird die charakteristische Zusammensetzung der Tabulata und die Morphologie der Favositida jeder Etappe. * Die Frage einer Revision der Grenze zwischen Unter- und Mittel-devon des Taimyr wird auf der Basis der Faunenevolution diskutiert. Die naturliche Grenze findet sich nicht im Hangenden der Taribichaiskiye Schichten,
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sondern vielmehr an deren Basis. An dieser Grenze erscheinen die
Tabulata in weiter Verbreitung in benachbarten Becken. Dazu trug
offensichtlich auch ein Wechsel palaeofazieller Bedingungen bei, wie
die D.K. Patrynov feststellte.^1";
s[2568] = "KHAYZNIKOVA K.B. (1975).- Variability of Devonian
Alveolitida of Sette-Daban.- Drevniye Cnidaria [B.S. Sokolov (ed.)], 2:
24-29.- <b>FC&#038;P 5-2</b>, p. 6, ID=5400^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Tabulata, Alveolitida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Russia?,
Sette-Daban^Phenotypic variation in alveolitids and the selection of
criteria for taxonomic discrimination.^1";
s[2569] = "DUBATOLOV V.N. (1975).- Indigiro-Kolymskaya i
Mongolo-Okhotskaya zoogeograficheskie provintsyi v Devone.- Trudy
Instituta Geologii i Geofiziki AN SSSR (Sibirskoe Otdeleniye) 220:
7-19.- <b>FC&#038;P 7-1</b>, p. 20, ID=0173^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biogeography; biogeography; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Indigiro-Kolyma,
Mongolia-Okhotsk^(Indigiro-Kolymskaya and Mongolo-Okhotskaya
zoogeographical provinces in the Devonian.)^1";
s[2570] = "DUBATOLOV V.N., KRASNOV V.I. (2000).- Paleolandshafty
Srednedevonskikh i Franskikh Morey Sibiri. [palaeogeography of Middle
Devonian and Frasnian Seas in Siberia; in Russian].- Stratigraphiya i
Geologicheskaya Korellyatsiya 8, 6: 34-58.- <b>FC&#038;P 30-1</b>, p.
22, ID=1495^<b>Topic(s): </b>paleogeography; paleogeography;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M U; <b>Geography:
</b>Russia, Siberia^^1";
s[2571] = "POTY E., ONOPRIENKO Yu.I. (1984).- Rugose corals.- Annales
de la Societe geologique de Belgique 107 [Shilo N. A. et al. (eds):
Sedimentological and paleontological atlas of the late Famennian and
Tournaisian deposits in the Omolon region (NE-USSR)]: 29-35.-
<b>FC&#038;P 15-2</b>, p. 32, ID=0691^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fam
&#47; Carboniferous Tour; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Siberia^^1";
s[2572] = "ONOPRIENKO Yu.I. (1979).- Novye rugozy iz perkhodnikh
otlozheniy mezhdu devonom i karbonom Omolonskogo massiva [new Rugosa
from the Devonian-Carboniferous transitional deposits of the Omolon
massif].- 14th Pacific Science Congress, USSR, Khabarovsk, August,
1979, Field Excursion Guide Book for Tour 9, Biostratigrafiya i fauna
pogranichnykh otlozheny devona i karbona, Suppl. 3, Coelenterata:
4-73.- <b>FC&#038;P 11-1</b>, p. 53, ID=1791^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa;
Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian &#47; Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Siberia
NE^^1";
s[2573] = "SIMAKOV K.V., BLESS M.J.M., BOUCKAERT J., CONIL R., GAGIEV
M.H., KOLASHEV Ye.V., ONOPRIENKO Yu.I., POTY E., RAZINA T.P., SHILO
N.A., SMIRNOVA L.V., STREEL M., SWENNEN R. (1983).- Upper Famennian and
Tournaisian deposits of the Omolon region (NE USSR).- Annales de la
Societe geologique de Belgique 106: 335-399.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-2</b>, p.
40, ID=0554^<b>Topic(s): </b>geology; fossils carbonates;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian &#47;
Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Siberia^^1";
s[2574] = "SHILO N.A., BOUCKAERT J., AFANASJEVA G.A., BLESS M.J.M.,
CONIL R., ERLANGER O.A., GAGIEV M.H., LAZAREV S.S., ONOPRIENKO Yu.I.,
POTY E., RAZINA T.P., SIMAKOV K.V., SMIRNOVA L.V., STREEL M., SWENNEN
R. (1984).- Sedimentological and paleontological atlas of the Late
Famennian and Tournaisian deposits in the Omolon Region (NE-USSR).-
Annales de la Societe geologique de Belgique 107 [Shilo N. A. et al.
(eds): Sedimentological and paleontological atlas of the late Famennian
and Tournaisian deposits in the Omolon region (NE-USSR)]: 137-247.-
<b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p. 68, ID=1083^<b>Topic(s): </b>carbonates;
carbonates fossils; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian
&#47; Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Siberia, Omolon
Massif^As a complement to the concise descritpion of the sedimentology,
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paleoecology, biostratigraphy and paleomagnetism of Late Famennian and
Tournaisian strata of the Omolon region (NE-USSR) which had been
published in these Annales in 1983 by K.V. Simakov et al., a
sedimentological and paleontological atlas of the same strata is
presented here. The data published in these two papers serve as a basis
for more detailed studies on the deposits of the Omolon area, which
will be carried out in the forthcoming years. At the sane tine, these
represent the preliminary results of the joint investigations carried
out by a team of geologists from the USSR, Belgium and the Netherlands
during the period between 1981 and 1984.^1";
s[2575] = "ROGOZOV Yu.A. (1972).- Coraux de la coupe de référence du
Carbonifère inférieur du Taïmyr oriental.- In Opornyj razrez
nizhnekamennougolnykh otlozheniy Vostochnogo Tajmyra : 38-56;
Nauchno-issled. inst. geol. Arktiki, Leningrad.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-2</b>,
p. 61, ID=5289^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Chaetetida, Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera Cnidaria; Chaetetida Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Siberia,
Taimyr^[description d&#039;une espèce de Chaetetida, de cinq espèces
dont deux nouvelles de Tabulata, de 54 espèces dont 11 nouvelles de
Tetracoralla]^1";
s[2576] = "ONOPRIENKO Yu.I. (1979).- Nekotorye
rannekamennougol&#039;nye odinochnye rugozy Omolonskogo massiva [some
Early Carboniferous solitary Rugosa from the Omolon Massif].-
Iskopaemye bespozvonochnye Dalnego Vostoka: 3-28; Vladyvostok.-
<b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 40, ID=0476^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Siberia
NE^[Zaphrentites, Amplexizaphrentis, Caninia, Caninophyllum,
Bothrophyllum, Palaeosmilia, Campophyllum, Keyserlingophyllum,
Uralinia, Siphonophyllia, Pseudouralinia, Pseudomicroplasma]^1";
s[2577] = "ONOPRIENKO Yu.I. (1976).- Rannekamennougolnye kolonialnye
rugozy severo-vostoka SSSR. [Lower Carboniferous colonial Rugosa of NE
USSR; in Russian].- Trudy Dalnevost. Nauch. centra, Biol.-pochv. inst.
42, 145 [V. Petrashevskaya (ed.): Morfologiya i sistiematika
iskopaemykh bespozvonochnykh Dalnego Vostoka]: 5-34.- <b>FC&#038;P
7-2</b>, p. 23, ID=5649^<b>Topic(s): </b>colonial; Rugosa colonial;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>USSR NE^^1";
s[2578] = "KROPACHEVA G.S. (1990).- Novye Uraliniidy ? (Rugozy) iz
nizhnekamenougolnykh otlozheni y khrebta Sette-Daban. [new Uraliniidae
? (Rugosa) from the Lower Carboniferous of the Sette-Daban Range] .-
In: Kolobova I.M. &#038; Khozatskiy L.I. (eds): Ezhegodnik Vsesoyuznogo
Paleontologicheskogo Obshchestva 33: 40-50; Leningrad (Nauka). [in
Russian].- <b>FC&#038;P 19-2.1</b>, p. 31, ID=2747^<b>Topic(s): </b>new
taxa; Rugosa, Uraliniidae; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>Russia,
Siberia^A new genus Yakutophyllum (Rugosa) from limestones of
Sette-Daban Range (Yakutia) is being described. This new genus contains
four new species: Y. settedabanense, Y. grande, Y. pumilum, Y. elegans.
It can conditionally be classed with the family Uraliniidae
Dobrolyubova 1962 since this new genus shows great morphological
similarities to some representatives of Yakutophyllum. The main
differences to typical Uraliniidae can be seen in the continuation of a
long major septa and the missing or a drastic reduction of the width of
the dissepimentarium in the grown-up (ephebical) stage of the coral
development. [translated from original summary]^1";
s[2579] = "ONOPRIENKO Yu.I. (1976).- Nekotorye uralinidy iz Turneyskikh
otlozheniy Omolonskogo massiva. [some uraliniids from the Lower
Tournaisian deposits of the Omolon massif; in Russian].- Ocherki
geologii i paleontologii Dalnego Vostoka: 20-29.- <b>FC&#038;P 7-2</b>,
p. 23, ID=5647^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, Uraliniidae; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Tour;
<b>Geography: </b>Russia, Siberia, Omolon Massif^^1";
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s[2580] = "CHUDINOVA I.I. (1976).- Pervaya nakhodka Palaeacis
(Tabulata) v Karbone Verkhoyan&#039;ya. [first discovery of Palaeacis
(Tabulata) in the Carboniferous of Verkoyanye; in Russian].-
Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal 1976, 3: 30-35.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-2</b>, p.
24, ID=0073^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata, Palaeacis; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous;
<b>Geography: </b>Russia, Siberia^A revision of the family Palaeacidae
and the genus Palaeacis is presented. The new species Palaeacis formosa
from the Middle Carboniferous of Verkhoyansk is described. The diameter
of the pores (0,1-0,2mm) and the corallites (10-12mm) and the absence
of tabulae distinguish this species from all the others yet known.^1";
s[2581] = "MALKOVSKIY F.S. (1975).- K voprosu o rasprostranenii
massivnykh kolonial&#039;nykh korallov v Ural&#039;skom
(Assel&#039;skom) i Sakmarskom Yarusakh Tatarii. [distribution of
massive colonial corals in Uralian (Asselian) and Sakmarian of Tataria]
.- Drevniye Cnidaria [B.S. Sokolov (ed.)], 2: 195-197.- <b>FC&#038;P
5-1</b>, p. 29, ID=5356^<b>Topic(s): </b>distribution; Anthozoa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian
Ass Sakm; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Tataria^[synopsis of stratigraphic
distribution of coral species]^1";
s[2582] = "WEINBERG L., ECKERT C., MULLER J., EFREMOVA S., MEHL D.
(1998).- Spicules analysis - the possible perspectives of its use for
studies of bottom sediments in Lake Baikal.- Vth International Sponge
Symposium, Brisbane [1998?]; poster. [poster] - <b>FC&#038;P 28-1</b>,
p. 51, ID=6927^<b>Topic(s): </b>spiculae; Porifera; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Russia,
Baikal^Sponges are beside diatoms, because of their wide spatial
distribution in geological time, the only endemic species for
paleostratigraphy in Lake Baikal. This poster presents first attempts
in this field. * For a sure identification of species of baikalian
sponges it is necessary to know the architectonics of their skeletons
and the form of their spicules The difficulty: in Lake Baikal bottom
sediments is that we have only isolated skeleton spicules. Therefore to
identify the spicules in the sediments we compared photos of skeleton
architectonics in recent sponges, their spicules and spicules of the
sediments. It has been found that some species of baikalian sponges can
be easily identified by their typical morphological and morphometric
pecularities of their spicules (B. robusta, B. recta, Rezinkovia sp.,
Swartschewskia sp.). The spicules of such species as B. intermedia, B.
bacilifera, B tenera, gen. Lubomirskia, are more variable, therefore
the identification of these species by spicules is done with less
trustworthiness degree. The use of this method has given a possibility
to identify species composition of spongiofauna of Holocene-Pleistocene
deposits of underwater Akademicheskiy Ridge in Lake Baikal.^1";
s[2583] = "LATYPOV Yu.Ya. (1982).- Odinochnye diafragmatofornye korally
Severnoy Azii [solitary diaphragmatophorid corals from North Asia].-
Nauka, Moskva; 116 pp., 37 figs., 8 pis [in Russian].- <b>FC&#038;P
12-1</b>, p. 31, ID=1897^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, Streptelasmatidae;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>Russia NE^This monograph deals with all the known
data of solitary, monozonate corals from the Northeastern USSR, the
Southern Verkhoyansk region and the Sibirian Platform. Questions are
discussed concerning the terminology, morphology and problems of the
systematics of Streptelasmatida, the history of investigations of this
group, and the discussion of the taxonomic characteristics. A
description of the fauna is given as well as a taxonomic scheme.
Described are the following taxa: Kenophyllum subcylindricum Dybowski,
Dalmanophyllum dalmani (Milne-Edwards et Haime), Densigrewingkia,
Grewingkia contexta Neumann, Helicelasma whittardi Smith, Streptelasma
corniculum Hall, S. cyrtum Neumann, S. obesa (Lindstroem), S. sibiricum
(Nikolaeva), S. concavifundatum (Ivanovskiy), Crassilasma completum
(Nikolaeva), C. simplex Ivanovskiy, C. crassiseptatum (Smith),
Dinophyllum involutum (Lindstroem), D. apertum (Soshkina), D.
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breviseptatwn Ivanovskiy, D. bilateralicum n.sp., D. ambiguum n.sp., D.
solidovolutus n.sp., Pseudophaulactis lycophylloides Zaprudskaya et
Ivanovskiy, Povifirievella stokesi (Milne-Edwards et Haime), P.
fossulatum (Ivanovskiy).^1";
s[2584] = "KOSAREVA Ye.G., BETEKHTINA O.A., ZHURAVLEVA I.T. (1977).-
Stromatoporoid paleoecology.- Akademiya Nauk SSSR, Sibirskoe
Otdeleniye, Trudy Inst. Geol. Geofiz. &#47; Environment and Life in the
Geologie Past: Paleobiocoenoses and conditions of sedimentation &#47;
360, 65-69.- <b>FC&#038;P 8-1</b>, p. 49, ID=0208^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Siberia^^1";
s[2585] = "DUBATOLOV V.N. (1998).- Dynamics of biodiversity of
tabulatomorph corals of Siberia.- Russian Geology and Geophysics 39,
10: 1329-1365.- <b>FC&#038;P 31-1</b>, p. 62, ID=1632^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biodiversity; Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Siberia^Biodiversity
of Devonian tabulatomorph corals of the Salair, West-Siberian, Taimyr,
and Central-Siberian seas has been investigated for years. The data
obtained demonstrate it significant variability. We have tentatively
recognized periods of great and small biodiversity as well as
borderlines at which the taxonomic diversity of tabulatomorphs either
increased or decreased drastically. It is shown that in the Salair sea,
tabulatomorphs were the most diverse during the Lochkovian, Emsian, and
Givetian. The same stages are observed in the Altai sea, although the
dynamics of tabulatomoph biodiversity was not so well-pronounced in the
Lochkovian or Givetian. Biodiversity was little variable in the
West-Siberian, Taimyr, and Central Siberian seas. In all Siberian seas,
it reached its minimum in the Famennian. This was related to a change
in the composition of predominant corals, when Thamnoporina and
Alveolitina became extinct and gave way to Syringoporidae and
Auloporidae. Of favositids, Micheliniidae and Cleistoporidae were of
the greatest abundance.^1";
s[2586] = "KRASNOPEEVA P.S. (1978).- Principy estestvennoj
klassifikacii Arkheociat (trubchatye arkheocyathy).- Stratigrafiya i
Paleontologiya Sibiri i Urala: 76-79 [Tomsk].- <b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p.
50, ID=0293^<b>Topic(s): </b>systematics; Archaeocyatha;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>Russia, Siberia, Urals^^1";
s[2587] = "DUBATOLOV V.N., KRASNOV V.I. (2002).- Paleoklimaty
Aziatsakoj chasti Rossii v devonie. [paleoclimates of Asiatic part of
Russia in the Devonian; in Russian].- SNIIGGiMS Novosibirsk: pp 1-77,
16 figs.- <b>FC&#038;P 32-1</b>, p. 16, ID=7137^<b>Topic(s):
</b>paleoclimates; climates; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Asiatic^^1";
s[2588] = "GUO SHENGZHE (1986).- On determination of convergence time
between Siberian Plate and Sino-Korean Plate and its biostratigraphic
evidence.- Bulletin Shengyang Inst. Geol. Min. Res., Chin. Acad. Geol.
Sci. 14: 127-136.- <b>FC&#038;P 16-2</b>, p. 31, ID=2077^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biogeography; biogeography; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Paleozoic; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Siberian Plate, Sino-Korean
Plate^[the paper deals with the palaeozoic strata and fossils to find a
time limit of the convergence process (many rugose corals are
mentioned)]^1";
s[2589] = "DUBATOLOV V.N. (1978).- Zakonomernosti geograficheskogo
rasprostraneniya tabulat v devone Sibiri i Dalnego Vostoka. [principles
of geographical distribution of Devonian Tabulata of Siberia and the
Far East; in Russian].- Trudy Inst. geol. i geofiz. Sib. otd. AN SSSR
386: 4-13.- <b>FC&#038;P 8-2</b>, p. 33, ID=5702^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biogeography; Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Siberia, Far
East^^1";
s[2590] = "BRASIER M., GREEN O., SHIELDS G. (1997).- Ediacarian sponge
spicule clusters from southwestern Mongolia and the origins of the
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Cambrian fauna.- Geology 25, 4: 303-306.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-1</b>, p. 48, ID=3625^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ediacaran; <b>Geography: </b>Mongolia SW^Carbon and strontium isotopic data are used to show that the earliest sponge spicule clusters and associated phosphatic sediments (with Anabarites) from southwestern Mongolia are of Ediacarian age. Spicule morphologies include bundles of oxeas arranged in three-dimensional quadrules, linked together at junctions by tetracts, pentacts, hexacts, or polyactines. All are referred to the phylum Porifera, Class Hexactinellida. These sponge spicules provide the oldest remains that can be assigned without question to an extant phylum, and also the first firm evidence for filter feeding and metazoan silica biomineralization in the fossil record. It is suggested that siliceous and phosphatic members of the &#034;Cambrian fauna&#034; may have had their origins in eutrophic and outer shelf facies of the Late Proterozoic.^1";
s[2591] = "ROZANOV A.Yu. (ed.) (1982).- The Precambrian &#47; Cambrian boundary in the geosynclinal areas - the reference sections of Salany-Gol M.P.R. [in Russian].- Nauka, Moskva.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 52, ID=6353^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy; paleontology, stratigraphy; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Precambrian &#47; Cambrian; <b>Geography: </b>Mongolia, Salany-Gol^Collective book comprising a paleontological description of fauna and flora present in beds of Upper Proterozoic and Lower Paleozoic. Archaeocyatha are present in Atdabanian and Botomian parts of the sections. 30 genera and 70 species are described. Some of them are new: 3 genera (Fonin 2, A. Zhuravlev 1) and 32 species (4 described by Voronin, 7 by A. Zhuravlev, 21 by Fonin). These studies give a base for biostratigraphic and paleogeographic reconstruction of the area, and propose distant correlation with other Cambrian regions, particularly Soviet Union and China.^1";
s[2592] = "WEINBERG E., ECKERT C., MEHL D., MUELLER J., MASUDA Y., YEFREMOVA S. (1999).- Extant and fossil spongiofauna from the underwater Akademician Ridge of Lake Baikal (SE Sibiria).- Memoirs of the Queensland Museum 44 [J.N.A. Hooper (ed.): Proceedings of the 5th International Sponge Symposium]: 651-658.- <b>FC&#038;P 28-2</b>, p. 10, ID=6996^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>living &#038; fossil; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Baikal^^1";
s[2593] = "ZHURAVLEVA I.T. (1979).- Stratigrafiya i Arkheociaty nizhnego Kembriya Altae Sayanskoy skladchatoy oblasti.- Izdatiel&#039;stvo Nauka, Moskva. ???.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 51, ID=0298^<b>Topic(s): </b>stratigraphy; stratigraphy; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Altay-Sayan^Stratigraphy and Archeocyaths from the Lower Cambrian of Altaj-Sayan folded area. &#034;Sbornik&#034; with articles of D.V. Osadchaja, L.N. Kashina, I.T.Zhuravleva, N.P. Borodina, A.S. Boyarinov on Archeocyaths assemblages of the different parts of the Altai Sayan Range.^1";
s[2594] = "FONIN V.D. (1985).- Taenial archaeocyathans of the Altai Sayan folded region.- Trudy Paleont. Inst. AN SSSR 209; Nauka, Moskva; 144 pp. [monograph] - <b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p. 59, ID=0795^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Archaeocyatha; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Altay-Sayan^Monography in which 52 genera of taenialian Archaeocyatha are described, among them 28 new. Detailed analysis of each taxon is made in the point of view of its morphological characteristics, systematic position, ontogenetic evolution and stratigraphic position. The idea of the author concerning the splitting into two main groups of the Irregulares (Dictyonalia with rods and Taenialia with plates or pseudosepta) is here applied to Irregular Archaeocyatha with twisted plates. Revision of Soviet type-species has been carefully made, leading to a coming back of the genus Retecyathus
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versus Archaeocyathus on the base of its simple inner wall.
Unfortunately the author has ignored the recent revisions of the
western authors, and used wrong names (such as Flindersicyathus j. syn.
of Pycnoidocyathus instead of Graphoscyphia) errors that will be
unfortunately perpetuated in Russian literature. Nevertheless, it is a
very valuable book, the first attempt to carefully investigate the
generally neglected Irregulares.^1";
s[2595] = "VORONIN Yu.I., VORONOVA I.G., DROSDOVA N.A. (1983 ).-
Archaeocyatha and Algae of the Lower Cambrian Egiin-gol Basin (NW
Mongolia).- Trudy Sovmestnoy Sovetsko-Mongol&#039;skoy
Paleontologicheskoy Ekspeditsyi [Transactions of Soviet-Mongolian
Paleontological Expedition: New species of fossil Invertebrates of
Mongolia]: 7-10.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-1.2</b>, p. 48, ID=0797^<b>Topic(s):
</b>taxonomy; Archaeocyatha, Algae; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography:
</b>Mongolia NW^List of Regular Archaeocyatha (6 Atdabanian taxa in
Ukhu-Tvlogoi - 4 taxa in Postonkolitov - 14 Botornian taxa in
Alaq-Erdene - 9 taxa in Mt Severnoi).^1";
s[2596] = "FONIN V.D. (1983).- New Irregular Archaeocyatha from the
northwestern Mongolia Lower Cambrian rocks.- Trudy Sovmestnoy
Sovetsko-Mongol&#039;skoy Paleontologicheskoy Ekspeditsyi [Transactions
of Soviet-Mongolian Paleontological Expedition: New species of fossil
Invertebrates of Mongolia]: 11-14.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-1.2</b>, p. 47,
ID=0802^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Archaeocyatha irregulares;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography: </b>Mongolia NW^The new forms belong to
the Anthomorphidae with or without tabulae; they all are restricted to
the Botomian.^1";
s[2597] = "OSADCHAYA D.V., GANACHKOVA T.Yu. (1986).- New Archaeocyathan
fauna from the Atdabanian stage of Altai Sayan folded region.- Trudy
Akad. Nauk SSSR, Sibirskoye otdeleniye 669 [Biostratigraphiya i
Paleontologiya Kembriya Severnoy Azii]: 169-184.- <b>FC&#038;P
16-1</b>, p. 78, ID=2028^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Archaeocyatha;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Altay-Sayan^[described are
ten species of regular Archeocyatha]^1";
s[2598] = "KOTELNIKOV D.B. (1995).- New archaeocyath species from the
Lower Cambrian buildups of Vadi-Bala, (Central Tuva).-
Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal 1995, 2: 21-29.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-2</b>, p.
62, ID=3163^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Archaeocyatha; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L;
<b>Geography: </b>Russia, Tuva^The archaeocyathan assemblage of the
Vadi-Bala buildups, described for the first time, comprises 9 new
species of Ajacicyathina belonging to 9 genera among them two are new,
Natalijaecyathus (close, if not junior synonym, of Tenerricyathus
according to the figure) and Torosocyathella which differs from
Torosocyathus by more than one row of pores per interseptum at the
inner wall. The complete faunal assemblage is characteristic of the
upper Atdabanian.^1";
s[2599] = "ZHURAVLEVA I.T., KONYAYEVA I.A., OSADCHAYA D.V., BOYARINOV
A.S. (1997).- Early Cambrian archaeocyaths and spicular sponges from
the Kiya river section (Kuznetsk Alatau).- Annales de Paleontologie 83,
1: 3-92 &#038; 83, 2: 115-200.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-2</b>, p. 85,
ID=3775^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Archaeocyatha, Porifera; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L;
<b>Geography: </b>Russia, Kuznetzk Alatau^This second volume includes a
revised comparative chart of zonal subdivisions; it is devoted to the
biostratigraphy of the Kiya River Basin (Kuznetsk Alatau, Siberia)
based on sponges with calcified skeleton such as archaeocyaths, and
isolated spicules of siliceous sponges. Archaeocyaths described by the
present authors belong to 4 orders, 50 families, 116 genera among them
11 new, and 280 species with 40 new. Isolated spicules are related to
heteractinellid sponges and demosponges. [abstract of first part] *
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This paper follows two previous articles devoted to calcibionts,
acritarchs, mollusks, SSF (Pospelov et al. 1995) and to a part of the
archaeocyathan fauna (Zhuravleva et al. 1997). It includes a
comparative chart of zonal subdivisions; based on sponges with
calcified skeleton and spicular sponges and a biostratigraphic column,
connecting this work to the global studies of the faunal assemblages of
the Lower Cambrian Kiya River Section. [abstract of second part]^1";
s[2600] = "ZHURAVLEVA I.T. (1980).- O nakhodke novoi formy odnostennykh
Arkheotsiat s dopolintelno poristym karkasom (Butakovicyathus butakovi
gen. et sp.nov.). [discovery of new single-walled archaeocyathan; in
Russian].- Kembriy Altaye-Sayanskoy skladtchatoy oblasti: 174-176, pl.
30, figs 1-2; Nauka, Moskva.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 60,
ID=6027^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Archaeocyatha; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography:
</b>Russia, Altay-Sayan^^1";
s[2601] = "KASHINA L.N., SAYUTINA T.A. (1986).- New discoveries of
Hydroconozoa in lower Cambrian strata of eastern Sayan.- Trudy Akad.
Nauk SSSR, Sibirskoye otdeleniye 669 [Biostratigraphiya i
Paleontologiya Kembriya Severnoy Azii]: 202-212.- <b>FC&#038;P
16-1</b>, p. 79, ID=2032^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Cnidaria, Hydroconozoa;
<b>Systematics: </b>problematica; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L;
<b>Geography: </b>Russia, Sayans^[Several specimens of Dasyconus
porosus Korde have been found in Atdabanian. Discussed is systematic
position of the genus within the Hydroconozoa and its relations with
related genera.]^1";
s[2602] = "ZADOROZHNAYA N.M. (1983).- Reef complexes of Torgashino
(Lower Cambrian, Eastern Sayan).- Sreda i zhizn v Geologicheskom
proshlom, Paleobiogeografiya i Paleoekologiya: 138-151 [Nauka,
Novosibirsk].- <b>FC&#038;P 13-2</b>, p. 50, ID=0584^<b>Topic(s):
</b>reef complexes; reef complexes; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Sayans^^1";
s[2603] = "LINDSAY J., BRASIER M.D., DORJNAMJAA R., GOLDRING R., KRUSE
P., WOOD R., (1996).- Facies and sequence controls on the appearance of
the Cambrian biota in southwestern Mongolia: implications for the
Precambrian-Cambrian boundary.- Geological Magazine 133: 417-428.-
<b>FC&#038;P 25-2</b>, p. 26, ID=3089^<b>Topic(s): </b>facies,
sequences; facies, sequence controls, biota; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian; <b>Geography: </b>Mongolia SW^^1";
s[2604] = "KRUSE P.D., GANDIN A., DEBRENNE F., WOOD R.A. (1996).- Early
Cambrian bioconstructions from the Zavkhan Basin, western Mongolia.-
Geological Magazine 133: 429-444.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-2</b>, p. 62,
ID=3090^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography: </b>Mongolia, Zavkhan
Basin^The Neoproterozoic-Cambrian succession in the Zavkhan Basin of
western Mongolia preserves Early Cambrian bioconstructions of
Nemakit-Daldynian to Botomian age. As elsewhere (Siberia, Morocco), the
older bioconstructions (upper Tsagan-Oloom to lower Bayan-Gol
Formations = Namakyt-Daldynian) were purely calcimicrobial; in the
upper Bayan-Gol Formation (?Tommotian), spectacular calcimicrobial
&#34;patch-reefs&#34; are present. In contrast, the Salaany-Gol
Formation bioherms (late Atdabanian-early Botomian) are varied and well
developped and included archaeocyaths and other metazoans as
bioconstructors together with calcimicrobes. Three types of
bioconstructions are recognized : 1) Gordonophyton-Razumovskia crusts
supporting a cryptic community of corallomorphs, cribricyaths and
archaeocyaths; 2) radiocyathan - archaeocyath bioherms; the abundant
and diverse archaeocyath fauna served a binding function, while
calcimicrobes were relatively minor; 3) calcimicrobial bioherms
including layered fabric of intergrown erect bushes and rafts of
calcimicrobes with associated oligotypic archaeocyaths and bioclastic
debris. Comparisons with coeval bioconstructions of the Gondwana
margins are made; among them, the Zavkhan Basin archaeocyathan -
radiocyathan bioherms represent the moderate to high-energy spectrum
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with archaeocyaths, mud and cement dominant.^1";
s[2605] = "SYTOVA V.A., ULITINA L.M. (1983).- Early Palaeozoic Rugosa
of Mongolia and Tuva.- Nauka, Moskva; 167 pp.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>,
p. 39, ID=0465^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic L; <b>Geography: </b>Mongolia,
Tuva^^1";
s[2606] = "BOLSHAKOVA L.N., ULITINA L.M. (1985).- Stromatoporaty i
biostratigrafiya nizhnego paleozoya Mongolii [Stromatoporata and
biostratigraphy of the Lower Paleozoic of Mongolia].- Trudy Sovmestnoy
Sovetsko-Mongol&#039;skoy Paleontologicheskoy Ekspeditsyi .-
<b>FC&#038;P 15-2</b>, p. 43, ID=0741^<b>Topic(s): </b>stratigraphy;
stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic L; <b>Geography: </b>Mongolia^^1";
s[2607] = "ULITINA L.M., BOLSHAKOVA L.N., KOPAYEVICH G.B. (1976).-
Features of the distribution of stromatoporoids, Rugosa and bryozoans
in the Paleozoic sections of Dzhinsetu-Ula Mountains (Gobi Altay).-
Paleontology and Biostratigraphy of Mongolia 3: 327-340.- <b>FC&#038;P
6-1</b>, p. 21, ID=5507^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy; stroms,
Rugosa, zonation; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria Porifera; Rugosa
Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic; <b>Geography:
</b>Mongolia, Gobi Altay^^1";
s[2608] = "BONDARENKO O.B., MINZHIN C. (1977).- Morfologiya i astogenez
nekotorykh pozdneordovikskikh korallov Bayan-Khongara (centralnaya
Mongolia). [morphology and astogeny of some Upper Ordovician corals of
Bayan-Khongar, central Mongolia; in Russian].- Trudy
sovetsko-mongolskoy paleont. ekspedicyi 5 [Tatarinov (ed.):
Bespozvonochnye Paleozoya Mongolii]: 20-31.- <b>FC&#038;P 7-2</b>, p.
16, ID=5617^<b>Topic(s): </b>morphology, astogeny; corals;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician
Ashg; <b>Geography: </b>Mongolia^The preface contains a brief
stratigraphical introduction. The paleontological part describes new
representatives of the family Proheliolitidae Kiaer 1899: Mongoliolites
paradoxides n.gen. et n.sp., and of the family Billingsariidae Okulitch
1956: Transitolites hongorensis n.gen. et n.sp. The age of the new taxa
is determined as Lower Ashgillian.^1";
s[2609] = "BONDARENKO O.B., MINZHIN C. (1980).- Pozdneordovikskie
geliolitoidy Central&#039;noy Mongolii.- Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal
1980, 1: 31-46.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-2</b>, p. 49, ID=0366^<b>Topic(s):
</b>taxonomy; Heliolitida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Heliolitida;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician U; <b>Geography: </b>Mongolia^From a
section of Cangan-den the fauna of heliolitoid corals is described and
data are given concerning the stratigraphical range of the forms.
Variability and morphogenesis of the new genus Khangailites (subfamily
Proheliolitinae) are discussed. The new genus Khangailites with the
type-species K. heteromorphosus n.sp. as well as the species K.
sinkiangensis (Yu) are described.^1";
s[2610] = "YERINA M.V., KIM A.J. (1981).- On some Ordovician
Scleractinia-like corals from the south Tien-Shan.- Acta
Palaeontologica Polonica 25, 3-4: 375-379.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p.
44, ID=5967^<b>Topic(s): </b>; corals, ? scleractiniamorphs;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Ordovician; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Tien-Shan^[Sumsarophyllum and
Tjanshanophyllum (new gen.) from the Ordovician of Tien-Shan are
interpreted as the oldest representatives of the scleractinian order
Fungiida]^1";
s[2611] = "BOLSHAKOVA L.N. (1980).- Pozdneordovikskiye Stromatoporaty
Mongolii [Upper Ordovician stromatoporoids of Mongolia].- Korally i
rify fanerozoya SSSR [B.S. Sokolov (ed.)]: 17-21; Nauka, Moskva.-
<b>FC&#038;P 11-2</b>, p. 35, ID=1848^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stroms;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Ordovician U; <b>Geography: </b>Mongolia^^1";
s[2612] = "YERINA M.V. (1978).- Rugozy. [in Russian].- Pogranichnye
sloi ordovika i silura Altaye-Sayanskoy oblasi i Tian-Chana: 64-74, pls
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7-11; Nauka, Moskva.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 39, ID=5792^<b>Topic(s):
</b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Ordovician &#47; Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Altay,
Tien-Shan^[Streptelasma, Grewingkia, Bodophyllum, Crassilasma,
Pseudophaulactis, Sogdianophyllum, Calostylus, Sumsarophyllum,
Cantrillia, Lamellophyllum gen.n. (type species L. bitecum)]^1";
s[2613] = "LESOVAYA A.I. (1978).- Stromatoporata. [in Russian].- Trudy
Inst. geol. i geofiz. Sib. otd. AN SSSR 397 [B.S. Sokolov &#038; E.A.
Yolkin (eds): Ordovician-Silurian transition beds of Altay-Sayan region
and the Tien Shan]: 53-57.- <b>FC&#038;P 8-2</b>, p. 50,
ID=5728^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician &#47; Silurian;
<b>Geography: </b>Russia, Altay, Tien-Shan^[species of Clathrodictyon,
Ecclimadictyon and Actinodictyon are described and illustrated]^1";
s[2614] = "BONDARENKO O.B., ULITINA L.M. (1976).- Early and middle
Palaeozoic corals of Mongolia (locational survey).- Palaeontology and
Biostratigraphy of Mongolia 3: 306-326.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-1</b>, p. 18,
ID=0004^<b>Topic(s): </b>sampling sites; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician - Devonian;
<b>Geography: </b>Mongolia^Includes species lists for the Upper
Ordovician, Silurian and Devonian of Mongolia.^1";
s[2615] = "ROZANOV A.Yu. (2003).- Paleontology of Mongolia. Corals and
Stromatoporoids. Ordovician-Devonian.
[&#1055;&#1072;&#1083;&#1077;&#1086;&#1085;&#1090;&#1086;&#1083;&#1086;&#
1075;&#1080;&#1103;
&#1052;&#1086;&#1085;&#1075;&#1086;&#1083;&#1080;&#1080;.
&#1050;&#1086;&#1088;&#1072;&#1083;&#1083;&#1099; &#1080;
&#1089;&#1090;&#1088;&#1086;&#1084;&#1072;&#1090;&#1086;&#1087;&#1086;&#1
088;&#1086;&#1080;&#1076;&#1077;&#1080;.
&#1054;&#1088;&#1076;&#1086;&#1074;&#1080;&#1082;-&#1044;&#1077;&#1074;&#
1086;&#1085;; in Russian].- Nauka, Moskva; 286pp, 68 pls. ISBN
5-02-006448-3.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-2</b>, p. 21, ID=1128^<b>Topic(s):
</b>; paleontology; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria Porifera; Anthozoa
Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician - Devonian;
<b>Geography: </b>Mongolia^Presented are descriptions of all taxa from
genus to order levels of stromatoporoids, tabulates, heliolitids and
rugosans from Ordovician, Silurian &#038; Devonian deposits of
Mongolia. Described are 23 orders, 82 families and 179 fossil genera.
All major groups are supplied by short note of systematical position,
morphology, ecology, biogeography and stratigraphic distribution. Each
genus is with one illustrated species, and with a list of its other
species recorded from Mongolia. The book contains also an index of
latin names of taxa.^1";
s[2616] = "BOLSHAKOVA L.N. (2003).- Stromatoporoidei.- Paleontologiya
Mongolii. Korally i stromatoporoidei. Ordovik-devon [A.Yu. Rozanov
(ed.), L.N. Bolshakova; Nauka, Moskva; 285pp]: pp 18-52, pls 1-12.
[book chapter] - <b>FC&#038;P 33-1</b>, p. 39, ID=7192^<b>Topic(s):
</b>; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician - Devonian; <b>Geography:
</b>Mongolia^This monograph includes an introductory section by several
authors on the stratigraphy of the area. The general material on
stromatoporoids by Bolshakova includes sections on Morphology, Methods
of Study, Systematic Position, Paleoecology, Stratigraphic Occurrence,
and Paleobiogeography. In the Systematic Section there are descriptions
of 25 genera, and the plates illustrate 24 species of stromatoporoids.
[comments by C.W. Stearn]^1";
s[2617] = "KIM A.I., LELESHUS V.L. (1980).- Novye siluriyskiye korally
yuzhnogo Tyan-Chana. [new Silurian corals of southern Tian-Chan; in
Russian].- Novye vidy drevnikh rasteniy i bespozvonochnykh SSSR 5:
14-16; Nauka, Moskva.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 40,
ID=5962^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; corals; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography:
</b>Russia, Tien-Shan^^1";
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s[2618] = "BONDARENKO O.B. (2001).- Reviziya roda Helioplasmolites
(Geliolitoidei) i ego pervye nakhodki v Silure Mongolii.-
Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal 2001, 3: 10-17.- <b>FC&#038;P 30-1</b>, p.
29, ID=1542^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Heliolitida, Helioplasmolites;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Heliolitida; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>Mongolia^The genus Helioplasmolites is
revised and only three species are retained, including H. dzharensis
sp.nov. From Wenlockian of Northwest Mongolia; ten of the remaining
species are transferred to the genera Diploepora, Helenolites,
Hemiplasmopora, Lacerites, Mcleodea, Squameolites and ?Bogimbailites,
and nine are considered as incertae sedis.^1";
s[2619] = "BONDARENKO O.B. (2001).- Silurijskie korally-geliolitoidei
vostochnoj Mongolii.- Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal 2001, 5: 10-19.-
<b>FC&#038;P 30-2</b>, p. 24, ID=1577^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy;
Heliolitida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Heliolitida;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>Mongolia E^A concise
characterization of the lithology and stratigraphy of the Eastern
Mongolian localities of Silurian Heliolitoidea and the faunal list of
Reliolitoids from the Salhitin, Baruun Urt, and Süchbaatar Beds (Upper
Llandovery-Pridoli) are presented. Four new monotypic genera are
described: Cromyolites accuratus gen. et sp.nov. (Wenlock), Cryptolites
capillaris gen. et sp.nov. (Wenlock), Lidaelites ulitinae gen. et
sp.nov. (Ludlow), Barunolites pectinatus gen. et sp.nov. (Ludlow or
Pridoli).^1";
s[2620] = "BONDARENKO O.B. (2002).- Novye Silurijskie
korally-Geliolitoidei yuzhnoy Mongolii.- Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal
2002, 5: 7-14.- <b>FC&#038;P 31-2</b>, p. 45, ID=1691^<b>Topic(s):
</b>taxonomy; Heliolitida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Heliolitida;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian Ludl; <b>Geography: </b>Mongolia S^Three
new species of heliolitoid corals, Luvsanilites danzani gen. et
sp.nov., Cromyolites abruptus, and Paraheliolites irinae, are described
from the stratotype area of the Tsagaan Bulag Beds (Lower Ludlow;
Jinsetu-Ula Ridge, Gobian Altai). ^1";
s[2621] = "BONDARENKO O.B. (1986).- Novoe semejstvo i rod geliolitoidey
iz Silura Mongolii. [new family and genus of Heliolitoidea from the
Silurian of Mongolia; in Russian].- Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal 1986,
4: 21-26.- <b>FC&#038;P 16-1</b>, p. 64, ID=1971^<b>Topic(s):
</b>taxonomy; Heliolitida, Sytovaelitidae; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Heliolitida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography:
</b>Mongolia NW^Beschrieben wird die neue Familie Sytovaelitidae mit
der ebenfalls neuen Gattung Sytovaelites, vertreten durch eine neue Art
und zwei neue Unterarten. Typusart ist Sytovaelites verae (Unterarten
S. verae verae und S. verae nimbus) aus dem Wenlock bis ? tiefes Ludlow
der NW Mongolei (Chokusinsk Schichten). Zur neuen Familie wird auch die
Art S. crassiseptatus (Fluegel 1956) gerechnet [von Fluegel als
Cosmiolithus crassiseptatus aus den Karnischen Alpen beschrieben].^1";
s[2622] = "BONDARENKO O.B. (1991).- New species of Stelliporella
(corals, Heliolitoidea) from the Silurian of Mongolia.-
Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal 1991, 3: 20-27.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>,
p. 67, ID=4146^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Heliolitida, Stelliporella;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Heliolitida; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>Mongolia^Descriptions are given of
Stelliporella species from the Wenlock - Lower Ludlow deposits. The new
species S. kisilensis and S. ilensis are established.^1";
s[2623] = "LELESHUS V.L. (1974).- Ducdonia n.gen. - eine heliolitoide
Koralle aus dem Silur Mittelasiens.- Paläontologische Zeitschrift 48,
3/4: 230-235.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 34, ID=5118^<b>Topic(s):
</b>taxonomy; Heliolitida, Ducdonia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Heliolitida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian Wen; <b>Geography:
</b>Russia, Tien-Shan^In southern Tien-shan was found in deposits of
lower Wenlockian age the new genus Ducdonia with the new species D.
interrupta. Ducdonia belongs to the Heliolitoidean family Proporidae
Sokolov. The new genus has great resemblance with the late Ordovician
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genus Plasmoporella Kiaer.^1";
s[2624] = "IVANOVSKIY A.B., KUL&#039;KOV N.P. (1974).- Rugosa,
brachiopodes et stratigraphie du Silurien de la région montagneuse de
l&#039;Altaï-Sayan.- Trudy Inst. Geol. geof. 231: 122 pp., 30 figs, 25
pls.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 33, ID=5109^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biostratigraphy; paleontology, stratigraphy; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography:
</b>Russia, Altay-Sayan^^1";
s[2625] = "PAVLOVA A.P. (1979).- O novom rode pozdnesiluriyskikh rugoz
yuzhnogo Tyan-Chana. [new Upper Silurian rugosan genus of southern
Tian-Chan; in Russian].- Yezhegodnik VPO 22: 3-8.- <b>FC&#038;P
9-1</b>, p. 40, ID=5797^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Rugosa,
Ulanophyllum; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Silurian U; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Tien-Shan^[Ulanophyllum (U.
aculelimbatus)]^1";
s[2626] = "ULITINA L.M. (1980).- Zakonomernosti rasprostranieniya
siluriyskikh rugoz Mongolii. [distribution of Silurian rugosans of
Mongolia; in Russian].- Korally i rify fanerozoya SSSR [B.S. Sokolov
(ed.)]: pp ... .- <b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 42, ID=5830^<b>Topic(s):
</b>distribution patterns; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>Mongolia^^1";
s[2627] = "CHEREPNINA S.K., KRASNOV V.I. (1982).- Rugozy pzhidola
Tsentralnogo Altaya. [Pridolian Rugosa of Central Altay; in Russian].-
Ezhegodnik Vsesoy. Paleont. Obshch. 25: 31-47.- <b>FC&#038;P 12-1</b>,
p. 17, ID=6311^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian Prid; <b>Geography: </b>Russia,
Altay^[species of Tryplasma, Carinophyllum, Pilophyllum, Entelophyllum,
Cystiphyllum, Aphyllum, Spongophylloides, Phaulactis, Zelophyllum,
.Pycnostylus, Circophyllum]^1";
s[2628] = "LESOVAYA A.I. (1991).- Novyye siluriyskiye stromatoporaty
Severnogo Nuratau Yuzhnogo Tyan-Shanya [new Silurian Stromatoporoids
from northern Nuratau, southern Tian Shan; in Russian].-
Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal 4: 26-31 [Paleontological Journal 25:
31-39].- <b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>, p. 94, ID=3546^<b>Topic(s): </b>new
taxa; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Tien-Shan^The
following new species are described from upper Wenlockian and Pridolian
strata in the Abartkan Preserve: Ecclimadictyon abartkanica, E. irinae,
Desmostroma fasciatum. In addition the new genus Faciledictyon (type
species - Simplexodictyon torosum Lessovaya 1972) is established and
two new species of the genus described F. olgae, F. nuratinia. The new
genus is characterized by single laminae and separate pillars confined
between two laminae, numerous astrorhizae of fistular type arranged in
vertical systems with a common vertical canal, and compact
microstructure. The genus ranges from Wenlockian to Lower Devonian. The
genus includes F. simpex (Nestor) the type species of Petridiostroma
Stearn.^1";
s[2629] = "BOGOYAVLENSKAYA O.V. (1972).- Nouveaux genres de
Stromatoporoidea du Silurien de Touva. [en russe] .-
Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal 1972, 2: 26-31.- <b>FC&#038;P 3-2</b>, p.
47, ID=4983^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; stroms; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian;
<b>Geography: </b>Russia, Tuva^Description de Pichiostroma pichiense
gen. nov., sp.nov. (Actinostromellidae) et Columnostroma frutelosum
(Yavorsky) (Hermatostromatidae).^1";
s[2630] = "BOGOYAVLENSKAYA O.V. (1986).- Novye predstaviteli
Clathrodictyidae Kuhn iz silura Tuvy [new representatives of the
Clathrodictyidae Kuhn from the Silurian of Tuva].- Zapiski
Leningradskogo Gornogo Instituta 107: .- <b>FC&#038;P 17-1</b>, p. 40,
ID=2157^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stroms, Clathrodictyidae; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian;
<b>Geography: </b>Russia, Tuva^^1";
s[2631] = "BONDARENKO O.B., MINZHIN C. (2000).- The age of Chokusu beds
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in the Kyzyl-Dzhar-Chokusu section (the Silurian of Northwestern
Mongolia).- Stratigraphy and Geological Correlation 8 (3): 243-255, 7
figs.; Birmingham. [translated from Stratigrafiya i Geologicheskaya
Korrelyatsiya 8, 3].- <b>FC&#038;P 30-2</b>, p. 9, ID=1589^<b>Topic(s):
</b>stratigraphy; Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>Mongolia
NW^[translated from: Stratigrafiya. Geologicheskaya Korrelyatsiya 8,
3]^1";
s[2632] = "MIRONOVA N.V. (1978).- Nekotorye przhidolskiye tabulaty
Centralnogo Altaya. [some Pridolian Tabulata of Central Altay; in
Russian].- Trudy Inst. geol. i geofiz. Sib. otd. AN SSSR 405: 104-117.-
<b>FC&#038;P 8-2</b>, p. 34, ID=5706^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian
Prid; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Altay^^1";
s[2633] = "PAVLOVA A.P. (1980).- Smena sistematicheskogo sostava rugoz
v pogranichnykh siluriysko-devonskikh otlozheniyakh Turkestano-Altaya.
[change of taxonomic composition of rugosans within the
Silurian-Devonian boundary interval in Turkestan-Altay; in Russian].-
Korally i rify fanerozoya SSSR [B.S. Sokolov (ed.)]: pp ... .-
<b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 42, ID=5823^<b>Topic(s): </b>faunal turnover
S/D; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Silurian &#47; Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Turkestan, Altay^^1";
s[2634] = "SHARKOVA T.T. (1981).- Siluriyskiye i devonskiye Tabulyaty
Mongolii. [Silurian and Devonian Tabulata of Mongolia; in Russian].-
Trudy Sovmestnoy sovetsko-mongolskoy paleontologicheskoy ekspedicyi 14;
104 pp., 20 figs, 6 pls.; Moskva.- <b>FC&#038;P 11-2</b>, p. 34,
ID=6169^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Tabulata; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian Devonian;
<b>Geography: </b>Mongolia^Stratigraphy and the Tabulata (62 species
and subspecies, 13 of which are described for the first time) from the
Silurian, the Lower Devonian and the Middle Devonian of Mongolia are
presented. A new interpretation of classification and correlation of
Silurian, Lower and Middle Devonian deposits of Mongolia, the Gobi
Altai and the eastern part of the Gobi are discussed. By means of the
Tabulata, local zonal differentiations can be undertaken which are
compared with each other.^1";
s[2635] = "KOSAREVA Ye.G. (1980).- Rifogennye postroyki silura-devona
Sayano-Altayskoy gornoy oblasti. [Silurian-Devonian reefoid buildups of
Sayan-Altay; in Russian].- Korally i rify fanerozoya SSSR [B.S. Sokolov
(ed.)]: pp ... .- <b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 41, ID=5811^<b>Topic(s):
</b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian
Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Altay-Sayan^^1";
s[2636] = "KULKOV H.P. (ed.) (1990).- Biostratigrafija nizhnego i
srednego Devona Rudnogo Altaya.- Trudy Akad. Nauk SSSR, sib. otd.,
Inst. Geol. geofiz. 425; 65 pp.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-1.1</b>, p. 50,
ID=3256^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy; biostratigraphy;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian;
<b>Geography: </b>Russia, Rudnyi Altay^- Introduction (Dubatolov V.N.
&#038; Kozlov M.S.); - The history of the study of Lower and Middle
Devonian statigraphy of the Rudnyi Altay (Dubatolov V.N. &#038; Kozlov
M.S.); Stratigraphy: - Composition of the Rudnyi Altay in the Devonian
(Kozlov M.S.); - Description of Lower and Middle Devonian deposits
(Dubatov V.N. &#038; Kozlov M.S.); - Stratigraphic and
paleozoogeographic review of Lower and Middle Devonian corals and
crinoids (Dubatolov V.N., Dubatolova J.A., Spasskiy N.Ya. &#038; Kozlov
M.S.); Description of fauna: - Phylum Coelenterata; Subclass Tabulata
(Dubatolov V.N.); - Phylum Echinodermata; Class Crinoidea (Dubatolova
J.A.); - Conclusions (Dubatolov V.N., Dubatolova J.A., Kozlov M.S.
&#038; Spasskiy N.Ya.); - References. [the following new coral taxa are
described: Favosites kozlovi n.sp., Emmonsia globosiformis n.sp.,
Nekhorochevelites absolutus n.gen. &#038; n.sp. (Pachyporidae),
Thamnopora stscherbai n.sp., Placocoenites crassimus n.sp., and
Barrandeolites (?) nekhorochevi n.sp.]^1";
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s[2637] = "ULITINA L.M. (2001).- Franskie rugozy Mongolii.- Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal 2001, 2: 8-22.- <b>FC&#038;P 30-1</b>, p. 27, ID=1540^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fra; <b>Geography: </b>Mongolia^The first records of Frasnian Rugosa from Mongolia are discussed, including Nicholsoniella golovtshenkoae sp.nov., N. hurenensis sp.nov., Aulacophyllum exiguum sp.nov. and Temnophyllum ruzhentsevi sp.nov.^1";
s[2638] = "IVANIYA V.A. (1975).- The ecology of early and middle Devonian rugose corals from the outskirts of Kuzbass.- Drevniye Cnidaria [B.S. Sokolov (ed.)], 2: 29-36.- <b>FC&#038;P 5-2</b>, p. 5, ID=5397^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L M; <b>Geography: </b>Kuzbass^[species lists are used to demonstrate facies restricted distribution of rugose corals in the Kuzbass Devonian]^1";
s[2639] = "CHEREPNINA S.K. (1978).- Granica nizhnego i srednego devona v Gornom Altaye po dannym izucheniya rugoz. [Lower &#47; Middle Devonian boundary in Gornoy Altay as marked by rugose corals; in Russian].- Voprosy stratigrafii paleozoya (devon, karbon): 105-107; Nauka, Leningrad.- <b>FC&#038;P 8-2</b>, p. 33, ID=5700^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L/M; <b>Geography: </b>Gornyi, Altay^^1";
s[2640] = "IVANIYA V.A. (1980).- Devonskiye chetyrekhluchevye koralty Salaira i severnogo Kuzbassa. [Devonian tetracorals of Salair and of Northern Kuzbass; in Russian].- Devonskiye chetyrekhluchevye koralty Salaira i severnogo Kuzbassa: 140 pp., 41 pls, 17 figs; Tomsk.- <b>FC&#038;P 12-1</b>, p. 26, ID=6308^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Salair, Kuzbass^[species of Dendrostella, Loyolophyllum, Fasciphyllum, Lyrielasma, Stringophyllum, Marisastrum, Haplothecia, Disphyllum, Tabulophyllum, Phaulactis, Aulacophyllum, Tryplasma, Bethanyphyllum, Temnophyllum, Neostringophyllum, Ptenophyllum, Phillipsastrea, Thamnophyllum, Pseudomicroplasma, Diplochone, Cystiphylloides, Dialythophyllum, Pseudozonophyllum, Digonophyllum]^1";
s[2641] = "KOSAREVA Ye.G. (1979).- K vovprosu o vozraste losishinskoy svity. [on age of Losishin suite; in Russian].- Trudy Inst. geol. geofiz. AN SSSR, Sib. otd. 401 [O.A. Betekhtina &#038; R.T. Gratsianova (eds): Fauna i stratigrafiya srednego i verkhnego paleozoya Sibiri]: 39-44.- <b>FC&#038;P 8-2</b>, p. 51, ID=5733^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy; stroms, stratigraphy; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Eif; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Rudnyi Altay, Salair^Investigation of a Stromatopora Fauna - consisting of Stromatoporella paschkoviensis n.sp., Stictostroma khalfinae n.sp., Columnostroma(?) subpartitum n.sp. and Paschkoviella aequicrassa n.gen. et n.sp. - indicates Eifelian age of the Loshinskian sequence. Their joint occurrence in beds of equivalent age in the Rudnyi Altai and Salair reveals a connection between these basins during the Middle Devonian. * Paschkoviella n.gen. et n.sp.: Type species: P. aequicrass Kosareva 1979: p. 43, pl. 3: 1, 2, 6; Diagnosis: Coenosteum flattened, hemispherical, sometimes with latilaminae. Laminae compact. Pillars long, showing sometimes a lighter structure in the central part. Skeletal elements finely porous. Astrorrhizae present; Remarks: The structure of the pillars differentiates this genus from Gerronodictyon Bogoyavlenskaya 1969.^1";
s[2642] = "LESOVAYA A.I. (1982).- Ranne- i srednedevonskie stromatoporata Juzhnogo Tien-Shana. [Lower and Middle Devonian stroms of S Tien-Shan; in Russian].- Biostratigrafiya pogranichnykh otlozheniy nizhnego i srednego devona; Trudy polevoy sessii Mezhdunarodnoy podkomissii po stratigraphii devona; Samarkand 1978: 102-104; Nauka Leningrad.- <b>FC&#038;P 12-1</b>, p. 46, ID=6197^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L M; <b>Geography: </b>Russia,
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Tien-Shan^[the geographical and stratigraphic distribution of genera
and species and their variation through time in Lochovian, Pragian and
middle Devonian beds are discussed]^1";
s[2643] = "DUBATOLOV V.N., STUKALINA G.A. (eds) (1991).-
Biostratigrafija nizhnego i srednego Devona Dzhungaro-Balkhashskoy
provintsii.- Nauka, Novosibirsk; 334 pp.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-1.1</b>, p.
50, ID=3253^<b>Topic(s): </b>stratigraphy; Tabulata; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L M;
<b>Geography: </b>Dzhungaro-Balkhash province^I: Stratigraphy of Lower
and Middle Devonian of the Dzhungar-Balkhash province; II:
Palaeontological setup of the division and correlation of the Lower and
Middle Devonian of the Dzhungar-Balkhash province. Tabulate corals of
this province are described by N.I. Ivanova on pages 63-91, pls. 1-17;
the new taxa are Alveolites isignis dzungaricaensis n.ssp., A.
poltavcevae n.sp., Alveolitella humilissiformis n.sp., Axuolites
multispinosus n.sp., and Placocoenites bilamellifer besobaensis
n.ssp.^1";
s[2644] = "MIRONOVA N.V. (1978).- Granica nizhnego i srednego devona na
Salire i v Gornom Altaye po dannym izucheniya tabulat. [Lower &#47;
Middle Devonian boundary of Salair and of Gornyi Altay as marked by
tabulates; in Russian].- Trudy Mezhved. stratigr. kom. SSSR 1978, 6:
74-80.- <b>FC&#038;P 8-2</b>, p. 34, ID=5705^<b>Topic(s):
</b>stratigraphy; Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L/M; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Salair,
Gornyi Altay^^1";
s[2645] = "DUBATOLOV V.N., SPASSKIY N.Ya. (1971).- Devonian Corals from
the Djungaro Balkhash Province [in Russian].- Trudy Inst. Geol. Geofiz.
AN SSSR (Sib. Otd.) 74: 132 pp., 41 pls, 7 tabs, 6 figs.- <b>FC&#038;P
2-1</b>, p. 16, ID=4715^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata, Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Dzhungaro-Balkhash province^In this
monograph, a review of the Devonian stratigraphy of the Near-Balkhash
and Djungarian Alatau is followed by a description of Tabulates and
Tetracorals of that period. The analysis of corals rendered possible
the division of the Djungaro-Balkhash Province into two
paleobiogeographical regions, each having characteristic and
correspondent complexes of genera and species. On the basis of the
study of corals, the Early and Middle Devonian are subdivided each into
three parts. The relationship of the Djungaro-Balkhash Province with
adjacent territories is presented. The book is of interest to
stratigraphers, paleontologists and geologists working in Kazakhstan
and Central Asia.^1";
s[2646] = "SHARKOVA T.T. (1980).- Rifogennye postroyki rannego devona
Yuzhnoy Mongolii. [Lower Devonian reefoid buildups of southern
Mongolia; in Russian].- Korally i rify fanerozoya SSSR [B.S. Sokolov
(ed.)]: pp ... .- <b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 42, ID=5825^<b>Topic(s):
</b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian
L; <b>Geography: </b>Mongolia^^1";
s[2647] = "SHCHUKINA V.Ya. (1975).- Rugozy i biostratigrafiya Nizhnego
Karbona severnogo Tyan-Shana. [Rugosa and biostratigraphy of the Lower
Carboniferous of northern Tian-Shan] .- Drevniye Cnidaria [B.S. Sokolov
(ed.)], 2: 180-185.- <b>FC&#038;P 5-1</b>, p. 30, ID=5369^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biostratigraphy; Rugosa, stratigraphy; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L;
<b>Geography: </b>Russia, Tien-Shan^[stratigraphic distribution of
coral species]^1";
s[2648] = "PUNINA T.A. (1999).- Stratigraphic levels of Triassic
limestones of the South Sikhote-Alin (on the basis of coral study).-
Mémoires de Géologie 30: 155-163.- <b>FC&#038;P 29-1</b>, p. ???,
ID=1490^<b>Topic(s): </b>biozonation; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic;
<b>Geography: </b>Russia, Sikhote-Alin^^1";
s[2649] = "PUNINA T.A. (1999).- Triassic Scleractinians in organogenous
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buildups of the Dalnegorsk district (Sikhote-Alin).- Dalnauka,
Vladivostok; 128 pp.- <b>FC&#038;P 29-1</b>, p. 40,
ID=7025^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic;
<b>Geography: </b>Russia, Sikhote-Alin^^1";
s[2650] = "PUNINA T.A. (1999).- Stages of the development of Triassic
biogenic buildups in Sikhote-Alin.- Mémoires de Géologie 30: 165-173.-
<b>FC&#038;P 29-1</b>, p. ???, ID=1491^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, history;
reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic;
<b>Geography: </b>Russia, Sikhote-Alin^^1";
s[2651] = "WEINBERG I., GLYZINA O., WEINBERG E., KRAVTSOVA L., ROZHKOVA
N., SHEVLEVA N., NATYAGANOVA A., BONSE D., JANUSSEN D. (2004).- Types
of interactions in consortia of Baikalian sponges.- Bolletino Mus.
Inst. Biol. Univ. Genova 68 [M. Pansini, R. Pronzato, G. Bavestrello
&#038; R. Manconi (eds): Sponge Science in the New Millennium]:
655-663.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-2</b>, p. 43, ID=1202^<b>Topic(s):
</b>ecological interactions; Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Baikal^The
composition of invertebrate communities inhabiting Baikalian sponges
was studied. All the sponges examined were inhabited by invertebrates.
Their number varied from 80 to 280 individuals per 100 cm3 of sponge,
the biomass was found to be from 200 to 1020 mg per 100 cm3 of sponge.
Twelve taxa: Turbellaria, Hirudinea, Nematoda, Oligochaeta, Polychaeta,
Copepoda, Ostracoda, Isopoda, Amphipoda, Trichoptera, Chironomidae,
Mollusca were found. There are two distinctive sets of species within
the sponge consortia, which we designate as &#034;specific&#034; and
&#034;non-specific&#034; ones. The latter differs in sponges sampled in
different parts of the lake. The specific set consists of species,
which are typical of all the sponge species sampled in different parts
of the lake. The interaction between the sponges and the inhabiting
invertebrates includes topic and trophic links. For most of
sponge-dwelling invertebrates their interaction with the sponge is most
likely to be as proto-cooperation (non-obligate co-existence), and for
some species like Brandtia parasitica and Acanthocyclops spongicola as
mutualism (obligate co-existence). [original abstract]^1";
s[2652] = "MEHL-JANUSSEN D., ECKERT C., WEINBERG E.V. (2000).-
Investigations on the endemic freshwater Porifera of Lake Baikal
(Lubormirskiidae): status and perspectives.- Terra Nostra 2000, 9:
49-59.- <b>FC&#038;P 30-2</b>, p. 36, ID=1605^<b>Topic(s):
</b>freshwater, taxonomy; Porifera, freshwater; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Russia,
Baikal^The endemic Porifera of Lake Baikal constituting the family
Lubomirskiidae are comparably well investigated, but still there are
many &#34;white spots&#34;. This group is unique in its adaptation,
both with respect to nutrition and reproductive strategies and also
regarding its synecological significance. Particularly the genus
Baikalospongia exhibits remarkable flexibility of its endosymbiontic
relations, from autotrophic eucaryotes in the littoral to
methanotrophic bacteria at thermal vents, and the role of these
different symbiontic strategies are poorly investigated. So far, only
one genetic analysis of Baikal sponges has been published, and the
resulting phylogenetic tree rises more questions than answers. To
clarify the phylogenetic relationships within the Lubomirskiidae,
further genetic sequencing as well as intensive palaeoecological
research of fossil spicule assemblages from drilling cores are
necessary. First investigations of oxygene isotopes on spicules from
recent Lubomirskiidae show the perspectives for a broader use of
freshwater sponge spicules as a paleoclimatological indicator in limnic
sediments.^1";
s[2653] = "ROPSTORF P., REITNER J. (1994).- Morphologie einiger
Suesswasserporifera (Baikalospongia bacillifera, Lubomirskia
baicalensis, Swartschewskia papyracea) des Baikal-Sees (Sibirien,
Russland).- Berliner geowissenschaftliche Abhandlungen E13: 507-525.-
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<b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>, p. 62, ID=4421^<b>Topic(s): </b>freshwater,
morphology; Porifera, freshwater; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Baikal^During a
9-day excursion at the beginning of September 1993 to Lake Baikal
(Sibiria) several samples of the endemic Baikal-sponges
(Lubomirskiidae) Swartschewskia papyracea, Lubomirskia baicalensis, and
Baikalospongia cf. bacillifera were collected and afterwards examined
at histological and ultrastructural level. Special interest was focused
on the morphology of choanocyte chambers and choanocytes, embryonal
stages, larvae, spicules, and the contact between the substrate and the
sponge. All choanocytes of the examined lubomirskiid species showed
similar morphological patterns. The flagellum is located in a little
pit and the kinetosome anchored with microtubules. In September
Baikalospongia contained allready fully developed parenchymellae, while
Swartschewskia exhibited cleavage stages and Lubomirskia large oocytes
only. Between sponge and substrate a biofilm-layer was detected.^1";
s[2654] = "ITSKOVICH V.B., BELIKOV S.I., YEFREMOVA S.M., MASUDA Y.
(1999).- Phylogenetic relationships between Lubomirskiidae,
Spongillidae and some marine sponges according [to] partial sequences
of 18S rDNA.- Memoirs of the Queensland Museum 44 [J.N.A. Hooper (ed.):
Proceedings of the 5th International Sponge Symposium]: 275-281.-
<b>FC&#038;P 28-2</b>, p. 8, ID=6958^<b>Topic(s): </b>systematics,
molecular data; Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Baikal^^1";
s[2655] = "LAVRUSEVICH A.I. (1974).- On morphology, ecology and
systematic position of the calceoloid, holophragmoid and manusoid
Rugosa.- Drevniye Cnidaria [B.S. Sokolov (ed.)], 1: 191-198.-
<b>FC&#038;P 5-2</b>, p. 6, ID=5402^<b>Topic(s): </b>operculate;
Rugosa, operculate; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Tien-Shan^Comments on
operculate and possibly operculate corals with particular reference to
material from Tien-Shan.^1";
s[2656] = "KRASNOV V.I., MIRONOVA N.V., ASTASHKINA V.F. (1978).- O
vozraste sukhoy svity na Salaire. [on age of the Sukhaya suite of the
Salair; in Russian].- Sb. nauch. trudov Sib. N. I. geol., geofiz. i
min. syrya 258: pp . ???.- <b>FC&#038;P 8-2</b>, p. 34,
ID=5704^<b>Topic(s): </b>stratigraphy; Tabulata; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>???; <b>Geography:
</b>Russia, Salair^^1";
s[2657] = "LAVRUSEVICH A.I., PYZHYANOV I.V. (1984).- Rodovye
assotsiatsii rugoz Tyan&#039;-Shanya, Pamira i Afganistana [Rugose
generic associations from Tian-Shan, Pamir and Afghanistan].-
Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal 1984, . 3-11.- <b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p.
49, ID=0996^<b>Topic(s): </b>biozonation; Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>Russia,
Tien-Shan, Tajikistan, Pamirs, Afghanistan^^1";
s[2658] = "WU WANGSHI, LIAO Wei-Hua (1981).- Stratigraphic distribution
of fossil corals and their palaeobiogeographic provinces in Xizang.-
Geological and ecological studies of Qinghai-Xizang (Tibet) Plateau 1:
165-170.- <b>FC&#038;P 11-2</b>, p. 28, ID=6160^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biostratigraphy; corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>fossil; <b>Geography: </b>China, Tibet^^1";
s[2659] = "LELESHUS V.L. (1998).- The study of Fossil Cnidaria and
Porifera in Tajikistan in 1996-1997.- FC&P 27, 1: 26-28.- <b>FC&#038;P
27-2</b>, p. 46, ID=3901^<b>Topic(s): </b>research history; Cnidaria,
Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>fossil; <b>Geography: </b>Tajikistan^^1";
s[2660] = "LELESHUS V.L. (1994).- The study of fossil Cnidaria and
Porifera in Tajikistan.- FC&P 23, 1.1: 38-41.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>,
p. 38, ID=4454^<b>Topic(s): </b>research history; Cnidaria, Porifera;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>fossil;
<b>Geography: </b>Tajikistan^^1";
s[2661] = "LELESHUS V.L. (1995).- The study of fossil Cnidaria and
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Porifera in Middle Asia.- FC&P 24, 2: 73-75.- <b>FC&#038;P 24-2</b>, p.
73, ID=4548^<b>Topic(s): </b>research history; Cnidaria, Porifera;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>fossil;
<b>Geography: </b>Tajikistan^[author reviews history of research
beginning with publication of Romanovsky (1890); presented is also list
of papers not listed previously in FC&P newsletter]^1";
s[2662] = "HOU XIANGUANG, STANLEY G.D.jr, ZHAO JIE, MA XIAOYA (2005).-
Cambrian anemones with preserved soft tissue from the Chengjiang
biota.- Lethaia 38, 3: 193-203.- <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 97,
ID=1359^<b>Topic(s): </b>soft tissues; Anthozoa Anemones;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian;
<b>Geography: </b>China, Chengjiang^The group Cnidaria includes
&#039;jellyfish&#039;, soft-bodied anemone and anemone-like forms and
calcified corals. These diploblastic organisms have a fossil record
extending back to the earliest metazoans of the Neoproterozoic; however
certain cnidarians of the subclass Zoantharia, characterized by
soft-bodied anemone-like forms, are absent or poorly represented in the
fossil record. Despite the paucity of fossils, it is thought that
calcification by soft anemone-like animals was responsible for
producing the skeleton that allowed the preservation of the first
corals. We report discovery of an abundant assemblage of in situ
soft-bodied polyps with tissues. They are preserved in exquisite detail
and come from the well-known Lower Cambrian Chengjiang biota of Yunnan,
China. The soft-bodied polyps display a simple anatomy that is
comparable to some extant anemones of the order Actinaria. The new
fossils are assigned to Archisaccophyllia kunmingensis n.gen. et n.sp.
Their simple and conservative form suggests that these fossils may
represent some kind of ancestral rootstock. The preserved life
assemblage provides a unique snapshot of Lower Cambrian anemone life
and provides clues for relationships with extant actiniarians as well
as calcified corals.^1";
s[2663] = "JIAN HAN J., KUBOTA S., UCHIDA H., STANLEY G.D.jr, YAO X.,
SHU D., LI Y., YASUI K. (2010).- Tiny sea anemone from the Lower
Cambrian of China.- PLOS ONE 5, 10: e13276.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p.
78, ID=6485^<b>Topic(s): </b>; corals anemones; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography:
</b>China S^Abundant fossils from the Ediacaran and Cambrian showing
cnidarian grade grossly suggest that cnidarian diversification occurred
earlier than that of other eumetazoans. However, fossils of possible
soft-bodied polyps are scanty and modern corals are dated back only to
the Middle Triassic, although molecular phylogenetic results support
the idea that anthozoans represent the first major branch of the
Cnidaria. Because of difficulties in taxonomic assignments owing to
imperfect preservation of fossil cnidarian candidates, little is known
about forms ancestral to those of living groups. * We have analyzed the
soft-bodied polypoid microfossils Eolympia pediculata gen. et sp.nov.
from the lowest Cambrian Kuanchuanpu Formation in southern China by
scanning electron microscopy and computer-aided microtomography after
isolating fossils from sedimentary rocks by acetic acid maceration. The
fossils, about a half mm in body size, are preserved with 18
mesenteries including directives bilaterally arranged, 18 tentacles and
a stalk-like pedicle. The pedicle suggests a sexual life cycle, while
asexual reproduction by transverse fission also is inferred by
circumferential grooves on the body column. * The features found in the
present fossils fall within the morphological spectrum of modern
Hexacorallia excluding Ceriantharia, and thus Eolympia pediculata could
be a stem member for this group. The fossils also demonstrate that
basic features characterizing modern hexacorallians such as bilateral
symmetry and the reproductive system, have deep roots in the Early
Cambrian. [original abstract]^1";
s[2664] = "SAYUTINA T.A. (1983 ).- Au sujet des ressemblances et
differences de quelques Archeocyathes avec des Stromatopores possibles
du Cambrien inferieur. In: Morfologiya i Sistematika bespozvonochnykh
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Fanerozoya. [Morphology and Systematics of Phanerozoic Invertebrates].-
Izdatiel&#039;stvo Nauka, Moskva: 149-151.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-2</b>, p.
50, ID=0581^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Archaeocyatha; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L;
<b>Geography: </b>Kazakhstan^In: Morfologiya i Sistematika
bespozvonochnykh Fanerozoya. [Morphology and Systematics of Phanerozoic
Invertebrates] Les Kazakhstanides occupent une position intermediaire
entre les Archeocyathes et les Stromatopores.^1";
s[2665] = "ZHANG Sen-Gui (1983).- Early Cambrian archaeocyathids from
Kuraktag, Xinjiang.- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica 22, 1: 9-20.-
<b>FC&#038;P 13-2</b>, p. 50, ID=0585^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa;
Archaeocyatha; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography: </b>China, Xinjiang^New
taxon, anatomy, biostratigraphy of lower Cambrian of N.W. China,
Xinjiang, Uygur.^1";
s[2666] = "YUAN KEXING, ZHANG SENQUI (1983).- Biogeographical provinces
of Early Cambrian Archaeocyathids in China.- Bulletin Nanjing Institute
Geology and Palaeontology, Academia Sinica . 101-116.- <b>FC&#038;P
15-1.2</b>, p. 48, ID=0798^<b>Topic(s): </b>biogeography;
Archaeocyatha; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography: </b>China^The Early
Cambrian archaeocyathid fauna in China can be divided into a South
Realm and a North Realm.- 1) The South Realm consists of 3 provinces :
a) the Yangtze Province representing one of the most flourishing area
for the Archaeocyatha, with 4 assemblages; b) the North China Province
with scattered Archaeocyatha; c) the Tarim Province where
Coscinocyathids are the most abundant forms.- 2) The North Realm, where
Archaeocyathan fauna is closely related to that of Siberian Platform.^1";
s[2667] = "ZHANG SENGUI, YUAN KEXING (1985).- Discovery of genus
Cambrocyathellus in China.- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica 24, 5:
518-527.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-1.2</b>, p. 49, ID=0799^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biostratigraphy; Archaeocyatha; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography:
</b>China^The present discovery, and the previous recognition of
Tommotids in SW China is of great importance for international
correlations of the Lower Cambrian and for the problem of the early
distribution of Archaeocyathans at the limit between the Precambrian
and the Cambrian.^1";
s[2668] = "ZHANG SENGUI, YUAN KEXING (1984).- Lower Cambrian
archaeocyathids of Weiganping from Funquan, Guizhou.- Acta
Palaeontologica Sinica 23, 5: 543-553.- <b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p. 60,
ID=1066^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Archaeocyatha; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L;
<b>Geography: </b>China, Guizhou^The archaeocyathid fauna consists of 9
genera, 11 species and 5 indeterminable species; 7 species are new
ones. Anaptyctocyathus and Stillicidocyathus have not been found in
China before. The new species are: Rotundocyathus (Robustocyathus)
weiganpingensis, Sibirecyathus simplexus, Anaptocyathus guizhouensis,
Stillicidocyathus lubricus, Dictyocyathus daopingensis, Agastrocyathus
fuquanensis, Protopharetra dismorpha.^1";
s[2669] = "YUAN KEXING, ZHANG SENQUI (1980).- Lower Cambrian
Archaeocyatha of Central and Southwestern China.- Acta Palaeontologica
Sinica 19, 5: 380-392.- <b>FC&#038;P 11-2</b>, p. 25,
ID=1826^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Archaeocyatha; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography: </b>China
Central SW^^1";
s[2670] = "DEBRENNE F., JIANG ZHIWEN (1989).- Archaeocyathan fauna from
the Lower Cambrian of Yunnan (China).- Bulletin de la Societe
geologique de France V, 8: 819-828.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 70,
ID=2711^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Archaeocyatha; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography:
</b>China, Yunnan^The archaeocyath fauna collected in the lower
Cambrian of Yang Chang section (Yunnan) is studied in the light of a
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recent revision of the Chinese collections. The composition of the
fauna shows that: 1) the two fossiliferous levels belong to one
assemblage; 2) the distribution of species is homogenous through SW and
Central China; 3) the archaeocyaths are Botomian in age, and no
Tommotian archaeocyaths are known in China to-date; 4)palaeogeographic
relationships exist between China, Altay Sayan, South western Europe
and possibly Australia.^1";
s[2671] = "BELYAYEVA G.V. (1995).- Morphological evolution of
archaeocyaths from Russian Far East.- Tikhookeanskaya Geologiya 14, 2:
62-67.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-2</b>, p. 60, ID=3159^<b>Topic(s):
</b>phylogeny; Archaeocyatha; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography:
</b>Russia, Far East^Analysis of time of appearance and disappearance
of morphological characters of Siberian and Far-East archaeocyaths
establishes that their rate of evolution is significantly different.
The first stages were slower in Far-East paleobasins and continued up
to the Early Botomian, while the acme was short and limited to the
Middle Botomian. Nevertheless most of the morphological characters
chosen have no systematic significance; the problem of heterochrony
between Siberia and Far-East, a very interesting problem, was neither
well explained nor interpreted properly, even in the two following
abstracts presented at the International Symposium &#034;Ecosystem
Evolution&#034; Moscow, RAS, 1995 and in Madrid at the Cnidaria
Symposium, 1995, in which Belyaeva put forward the action of
environment and particularly volcanism as factors influencing the rate
of archaeocyath morphological evolution.^1";
s[2672] = "BELYAYEVA G.V., YUAN KEXING (1995).- New taxa of
archaeocyaths from the Lower Cambrian of Central China.-
Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal 1995, 2: 140-142.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-2</b>,
p. 61, ID=3160^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Archaeocyatha;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography: </b>China Central^A new genus of
Erismacoscinina, Yhecyathus and 2 new species are described and the
complete associated faunal assemblage from a bioherm horizon of
Funtshi, Yangse Region, is listed. Comparisons with Siberian Platform
and Far-East sections give them a Botomian age.^1";
s[2673] = "DEBRENNE F., KRUSE P., ZHANG SENGUI (1991).- An Asian
compound archaeocyath.- Alcheringa 15, 4: 285-291.- <b>FC&#038;P
21-1.1</b>, p. 62, ID=3285^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Archaeocyatha;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography: </b>Asia^Material from the Jindingshan
Formation (Tsanglangpu stage) at Jindingshan, Guizhou province, China,
confirms that Agastrocyathus grandis Yuan &#038; Zhang is a massive
compound archaeocyath with chaetetide architecture. A new genus
Zunyicyathus includes this species and Z. pianovskajae from Central
Asia. [original abstract]^1";
s[2674] = "DAI SUNG LEE, KI HONG CHANG, HA YOUNG LEE (1972).- Discovery
of Archaeocyatha from Hyangsari Dolomite Formation System and its
significance.- J. Geol. Soc. Korea 8, 2: 191-197.- <b>FC&#038;P
7-2</b>, p. 14, ID=5604^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Archaeocyatha;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cambrian; <b>Geography: </b>Korea^^1";
s[2675] = "YUAN KEXING (1974).- Archaeocyatha. [in Chinese].- A
handbook of the stratigraphy and palaeontology of South-west China:
80-82, pls 29-30; Science Press, Beijing.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 14,
ID=5762^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Archaeocyatha; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography: </b>China
SW^^1";
s[2676] = "YUAN KEXING, ZHANG SENGUI (1977).- Archaeocyatha. [in
Chinese].- Atlas of Fossils in Central and Southern China, pt 1: 4-8,
pls 1-2; Geological Publishing House, Beijing. [atlas of fossils] -
<b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 14, ID=5763^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Archaeocyatha;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy:
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</b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography: </b>China S^^1";
s[2677] = "YUAN KEXING, ZHANG SENGUI (1978).- Archaeocyatha. [in Chinese].- The stratigraphy and palaeontology of Sinian to Permian in the Eastern part of the Yangtze Gorge: 138-140, pls 16-17; Geological Publishing House, Beijing.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 14, ID=5764^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Archaeocyatha; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography: </b>China, Yangtze Gorge^^1";
s[2678] = "GUO SHENGZHE (1981).- Lower Cambrian Archaeocyathids from the central part of Da Hinggan Ling. [in Chinese, with English abstract].- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica 20, 1: 60-64.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 60, ID=6024^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Archaeocyatha; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography: </b>China, Da Hinggan Ling^^1";
s[2679] = "CHEN JUNYUAN, HOU XIANGUANG, LU HAOZHI (1989).- Lower Cambrian Leptomitids (Demosponges), Chengjiang, Yunnan.- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica 28, 1: 17-32.- <b>FC&#038;P 18-2</b>, p. 47, ID=2506^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Porifera Demospongiae; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Demospongiae; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography: </b>China, Chengjiang^The sponges of the Lower Cambrian Chiungchussu Formation in Chengjiang, Yunnan are of unique importance in early history of sponges. At least 11 genera and 20 species have been found, forming the second most diversified metazoan group in Chengjiang. A majority of the sponges belong to the Demospongea with a broad spectrum of morphological variation and sizes. - They were embedded in the mudstone layers of the lower part of the Yuanshan Member. This member is the unit representing the upper part of the Chiungchussu Formation. Stratigraphically the fossils in our study range in a narrow interval dated as the lowest Eoredlichia Zone in the trilobite sequence. [fragment of extensive summary]^1";
s[2680] = "CHEN JUNYUAN, HOU XIANGUANG, LI GUOXIANG (1990).- New Lower Cambrian Demosponges - Quadrolaminiella gen. nov. from Chengjiang, Yunann.- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica 29, 4: 402-414.- <b>FC&#038;P 20-1.1</b>, p. 70, ID=2855^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Porifera Demospongiae; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Demospongiae; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography: </b>China, Chengjiang^Although isolated spicules of sponges are known, virtually in all continents with greatly abundant Lower Cambrian rocks, the preservation of verified articulate skeletons is extremely rare in the past records. The Chengjiang Lagerstatten is of special importance in fossil sponge studies for the record of its older age and the excellent preservation. Because of the biased preservation, the knowledge of Lower Cambrian sponges has been heavily dependent on the isolated spicules which are largely known as isolated stauractines, and which have led to assumption by various authors that sponges in Early Cambrian had a limited diversity, consisting largely of Hexactinellid protosponges with a few rare demosponges. On the contrary, a supported evidence from Chengjiang Lagerstatte suggest that the sponges, particularly Demospongea in the Early Cambrian Chiungchussu stage underwent very rapid diversification which led to many indefinite morphologic types, with an evolutionary complexity which might stand comparison with those of the Middle Cambrian Burgess Shale. The striking similarity of the sponge fauna between the Chengjiang Lagerstatten and the Burgess Shale suggest that sponges have retarded their evolutionary pace from the Chiungchussu stage for at least a period of 30 Ma. Among the demosponges, Leptomitus has a simple and thin double-layered skeleton and stratigraphic lowest occurrence which have led to assumption as the central stock of the Demospongea. Fossil evidences indicate that many elements of demosponges have adopted from Leptomitus a virtually unchanged pattern of double-layered skeleton. None of multiple-layered skeletons have been known among the Cambrian sponges apart from the present new genus Quadrolaminiella. This new form is characterized by a unique four-layered and double-netted skeleton. The outer net consists of the
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1st (outermost) and the 2nd layers of oxeas, which extend parallel and
vertical to the length of the sponges respectively; inner net formed by
the 3rd and 4th layers, extending upward diagonally clockwise and
counter clockwise respectively. Quadrolaminiella migth have derived
from Leptomitus as if it had development a thicker skeleton with an
additional inner net. All the specimens available for the present
studies were collected from Quarries M3 and CF5 on the W and NW slopes
of the Maotian hill, about five km SE of Chengjiang. They were embedded
in the mudstone layers in the lower part of the Yuanshan Member, a unit
representing the upper part of the Chingchussu Formation.
Biostratigraphically the specimens under study range within a narrow
interval dated as the lower Eoredlichia zone. [fragment of extensive
original summary]^1";
s[2681] = "WEN WU, YANG AIHUA, JANUSSEN D., STEINER M., ZHU MAOYAN
(2005).- Hexactinellid Sponges from the Early Cambrian Black Shale of
South Anhui, China.- Journal of Paleontology 79, 6: 1043-1051.-
<b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 25, ID=1219^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Porifera
Hexactinellida; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Hexactinellida;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography: </b>China, Anhui^Three
new and one completely preserved species of hexactinellid sponges are
described from Early Cambrian black shales of South Anhui, China. The
sponges occur in the middle part of the Huangboling Formation, which is
assigned to the early Canglangpuian based on trilobite biostratigraphy.
Metaxyspongia skelidata n.gen. and sp. and Hexatractiella dongzhiensis
n.sp. are subcylindrical thin-walled Protospongiidae. Ratcliffespongia
multiforamina n.sp. is assigned to the Hintzespongiidae. With these new
sponges, the first occurrences of the Protospongiidae and
Hintzespongiidae, and of Hexatractiella Mehl, 1996, can be traced back
to the Early Cambrian. Solactiniella cf. plumata Steiner et al., 1993,
with irregular rossellimorph skeletal architecture and regular spicular
organization, is found here associated with the above species. Thus,
the Anhui assemblage can be considered as intermediate between
Atdabanian shallow-water communities of hexactinellids with irregular
skeletons and the Middle Cambrian deepwater sponge facies characterized
by regularly organized Hexactinellida.^1";
s[2682] = "RIGBY J.K., HOU XIANGUANG (1995).- Lower Cambrian
Demosponges and hexactinellid sponges from Yunnan, China.- Journal of
Paleontology 69, 6: 1009-1019.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-1</b>, p. 47,
ID=3056^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Porifera, Demospongiae,
Hexactinellida; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Hexactinellida;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography: </b>China, Yunnan^The
assemblage of demosponge and hexactinellid sponges described here was
collected from the Lower Cambrian, Atdabanian, Yu&#039;anshan member of
the Chiungchussu Formation, at the Maotianshan and Xiaolantian sections
in Chengjiang County, Yunnan Province, 70km southeast of Kunnring. The
sponges occur in relatively massive to weakly graded-bedded,
grayish-yellow mudstone and silty mudstone. They are associated with
other soft-bodied and skeletonized fossils. The new demosponge species
and genera Choiaella radiata. Allantospongia mica, and the questionable
sponge Parvulonoda dubia are described, along with new specimens of
Leptomitus teretiusculus Chen, Hou &#038; Lu 1989, the hexactinellid
sponge, Triticispongia diagonata Mehl and Reinter 1993 and the probable
hexactinellid sponge. Saetaspongia densa Mehl &#038; Reinter 1993. The
sponges occur in what may be distal turbidite deposits, and they may
have been buried essentially in situ by these argillaceous
accumulations.^1";
s[2683] = "MEHL D., ERDTMANN B.-D. (1994).- Sanshapentella dapingi
n.gen., n.sp. - a new hexactinellid sponge from the Early Cambrian
(Tommotian) of China.- Berliner geowissenschaftliche Abhandlungen E13:
315-319.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>, p. 60, ID=4415^<b>Topic(s):
</b>taxonomy; Porifera Hexactinellida; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Hexactinellida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography:
</b>China, Hunan^New entirely preserved body fossils of Porifera
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(Hexactinellida) from the Tommotian section Sansha (N-Hunan, China)
have been studied. This material leads to a better understanding of a
fossil sponge published recently from the same locality and allows the
description of Sanshapentella dapingi n.gen., n.sp. This new genus is
characterized by a special type of dermal spicules unknown in recent
hexactinellids, but common in Cambrian sediments. Hunanospongia
delicata Qian &#038; Ding 1988, known as isolated spicules only, may be
closely related to Sanshapentella dapingi.^1";
s[2684] = "SUN WEIGUO, HOU XIANGUANG (1987).- Early Cambrian Medusae
from Chengjiang, Yunnan, China.- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica 26, 3:
257-270.- <b>FC&#038;P 17-1</b>, p. 37, ID=2149^<b>Topic(s):
</b>taxonomy, stratigraphy, biogeography; Hydrozoa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Hydrozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography:
</b>China, Yunnan, Chengjiang^This paper presents a preliminary report
on the highly diversified and beautifully preserved medusoid fossils
recently discovered from the Lowermost Cambrian Yuanshan Member of the
Chiungchussu Formation at Mt. Maotian-shan, Chengjiang County, eastern
Yunnan, southwestern China. The specimens are moulds and casts of
medusa body impressions, which were compressed into very thin discs or
completely flattened into films between the bedding planes of shales
and mudstones. They are accompanied by abundant and varied, soft-bodied
and also shelly metazoans including sponges, annelids, brachiopods,
gastropods, hyolithids, bradoriids, trilobites and other arthropods,
etc. in the same assemblage, i.e. the Chengjiang fauna. The rock
sequence of this fauna is marked by the Parabadiella Zone just at the
bottom and bracketed within the lower part of the succeeding
Eoredlichia-Wutingaspis Zone. These two trilobite zones represent the
very early Cambrian Chiungchussu Stage, which was immediately predated
by the Precambrian-Cambrian transition of the Meishucun Stage. * The
medusoid fossils constitute a prominent part of the Chengjiang fauna.
Four new genera and species are described here, including the hydrozoan
Heliomedusa orienta gen. et sp.nov., the chondrophoran Rotadiscus
grandis gen. et sp.nov. and the scyphozoan Stellostomites eumorphus
gen. et sp.nov. and Yunnannomedusa eleganta gen. et sp.nov. * The
medusae in the Chengjiang fauna represent the genuine medusoid fossils
first discovered in China and the only known medusae occurring in the
basal Cambrian of the world. The diversification of these new medusae
can be traced back to their ancestors in the latest Precambrian
Ediacara fauna in South Australia, providing remarkable evidence for a
continuous metazoan evolution across the crucial Precambrian
(Proterozoic) - Cambrian (Phanerozoic) boundary [fragment of extensive
summary].^1";
s[2685] = "STANLEY G.D.jr, SANDERSON A., AILIN C., HOU X.G. (2005).-
Soft-bodied anemone and gelatinous fossils (Cnidaria &#47; Ctenophora)
from the Lower Cambrian, Chengjiang biota, Yunnan Province, China.-
Geological Society of America, Abstracts with Programs 37, 7: 486.
[abstract] - <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 104, ID=1371^<b>Topic(s): </b>ex
Chengjiang biota; Cnidaria, Ctenophora; <b>Systematics: </b>Ctenophora;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography: </b>China, Yunnan^The
celebrated Early Cambrian Chengjiang biota of southwestern China has
yielded some exquisite and extraordinary fossils. These fossils have
provided important and unparalleled insights into the biology,
taxonomic diversity and nature of the Cambrian explosion. While
arthropods and other hard-shelled fossils are well known, considerable
soft-bodied components of this biota also have been discovered. Among
these newly discovered taxa are a whole assemblage of in situ anemones
preserved on the bedding surface, replete with attachment disc, column,
tentacles and crown. Also found are an abundance of possible hydroids
on the bedding planes. Extremely fragile gelatinous taxa belonging to
the phyla Cnidaria and Ctenophora are present as well. Pelagic taxa
among the gelatinous biota include a possible jellyfish-like
siphonophoran with tentacles and gonozooids and also several examples
of ctenophores. The ctenophores are the oldest yet known. They are
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easily recognized as ctenophores because they still retain their eight
comb-rows, cilia plates and associated gelatinous soft tissues.
Compared to some other soft-bodied taxa, they are unique in preserving
details of the delicate soft tissues and gelatinous material of the
original living organisms. These fossils also provide valuable
information on anatomy and body organization, connecting these 530
million-year old organisms with their distant living relatives. The
striking degree of anatomical similarity at high taxonomic levels
between some of these Early Cambrian taxa and their extant
counterparts, hints at a much older origin in the late Precambrian for
the ancestors of these groups.^1";
s[2686] = "CHEN ZHE, HU JIE, ZHOU CHUANMING, XIAO SHUHAI, YUAN XUNLAI
(2004).- Sponge fossil assemblage from the Early Cambrian Hetang
Formation in southern Anhui.- Chinese Science Bulletin 49, 15:
1625-1628.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-2</b>, p. 42, ID=1191^<b>Topic(s):
</b>assemblages; Porifera communities; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography: </b>China,
Anhui^Abundant well-preserved large articulated sponge fossils and
isolated spicules have been reported from Early Cambrian Hetang
Formation, southern Anhui Province. This unique epifaunal fossil
assemblage dominated by articulated sponge fossils is called the Xidi
Sponge Fauna. The sponge fauna lived in a quiet oxygenic environment
below the storm wave base. Bloom of phytoplankton and rapid
sedimentation rate resulted in the deposition of the black shales.
Sufficient food supply, lack of other competitors, abundant ecological
niches, and demand for oxyen during early Cambrian were in favor of the
diversification and evolution of large sponges in the Early Cambrian.^1";
s[2687] = "DONG XIPING, KNOLL A.H. (1996).- Middle and Late Cambrian
sponge spicules from Hunan, China.- Journal of Paleontology 70, 2:
173-184.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-1</b>, p. 46, ID=3053^<b>Topic(s):
</b>spicules; Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cambrian M &#47; U; <b>Geography: </b>China, Hunan^Abundant and
well-preserved assemblages of disarticulated sponge spicules occur in
Middle and Late Cambrian platform carbonates of western Hunan, China.
Assemblages recovered from 11 stratigraphic horizons include
calcisponges, demosponges, and hexactinellids. Hexactinellida, in
particular, are both abundant and diverse in Upper Cambrian carbonates.
Comparison with spicule assemblages from Australia indicates that many
of these taxa have long stratigraphic ranges, limiting their use in
correlation. The morphological diversity of these spicules exceeds that
known for living siliceous sponges, supporting the observation that
during the Cambrian radiation, sponges, like other metazoans, evolved a
variety of architectural forms not observed in later periods. Like
conodonts, individual sponges can produce more than one spicule form;
thus, an &#34;apparatus genus&#34; concept based on multiple
cooccurring elements may eventually prove useful in the
biostratigraphic and paleobiologjcal interpretation of disarticulated
sponge spicules. Four distinctive forms are recognized as new taxa.
Australispongia sinensis new genus and species, Flosculus gracilis new
genus and species, Pinnatispongia bengtsoni new genus and species, and
Nabaviella paibiensis new species.^1";
s[2688] = "STEINER M., MEHL D., REITNER J., ERDTMANN B.D. (1993).-
Oldest entirely preserved sponges and other fossils from the Lowermost
Cambrian and new facies reconstruction of the Yangtze platform
(China).- Berliner geowissenschaftliche Abhandlungen E09: 293-329.-
<b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>, p. 93, ID=3544^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa,
facies; paleontology, Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography: </b>China, Yangtze
platform^A facies reconstruction and correlation of Upper Sinian -
Lower Cambrian strata of the Yangtze platform (South China) is
presented. Protected basin, uplift and deep basin development may be
distinguished. The Lower Cambrian black shale transgression, the
&#34;Badaowan&#34; Event, is characterized as diachronous. As a result
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of these investigations of lithology and geochemistry of the Lower
Cambrian sediments (mainly black shales of the Sansha section, near
Dayong, N. Hunan), sediments deposited under partially anoxic
conditions or in a stagnant basin have been recognized. * Sponge
spicules are widely distributed in the lowermost Lower Cambrian of
Central China. Recently discovered more or less complete sponges,
including Sanshadictya microreticulata gen. et sp.n., Triticispongia
diagonata gen. et sp.n., Solactiniella plumata gen. et sp.n.,
Hunanospongia sp. Qian &#038; Ding 1988, Hexactinellida indet., a
questionable demosponge, Saetaspongia densa gen. et sp.n., and the
Malacostraca Perspicaris sp., and an unnamed alga are described. Sponge
spicules additionally were found in rocks of the Shibantan Mb.
(Dengying Fm., Upper Proterozoic) from the road section of Liantuo
(near Yichang, S. Hubei province). The fauna of mainly hexactinellid
poriferans from Sansha is discussed with regard to the similar
taphonomy of the sponge faunas from the Red Hills Quarry (Middle
Devonian of Nevada) and from the Arnagar limestone (Cretaceous,
Bornholm).^1";
s[2689] = "MORRIS S.C., MENGE C. (1990).- Blastulospongia polytreta
n.sp., an enigmatic organism from the Lower Cambrian of Hubei, China.-
Journal of Paleontology 64, 1: 26-30.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 62,
ID=2695^<b>Topic(s): </b>Porifera ?, Radiolaria; enigmatic
Blastulospongia; <b>Systematics: </b>problematica; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography: </b>China, Hubei^Blastulospongia is an
enigmatic siliceous fossil with affinities proposed amongst both the
sphinctozoan-grade sponges and radiolarians. Blastulospongia polytreta
n.sp. extends the record of this genus into the Lower Cambrian
(Shuijingtuo Formation) and represents its first occurrence in China
(Taishanmiao section, Hubei Province). It differs from previously
described species in size and pore spacing. The first evidence for
benthic attachment is presented. A relationship with sphinctozoan-grade
sponges is considered unlikely, but firm support for a place in the
radiolarians is lacking.^1";
s[2690] = "DEBRENNE F., GANDIN A., ZHURAVLEV A.Yu. (1991).-
PalaeocoIogical and sedimentological remarks on some Lower Cambrian
sediments of the Yangtse Platform (China).- Bulletin de la Societe
geologique de France 162, 3: 575-583.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-1.1</b>, p. 62,
ID=3284^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology sedimentology; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography: </b>China, Yangtze
platform^^1";
s[2691] = "LELESHUS V.L., MAMBETOV A.M. (1996).- Organic world in
Cambrian of Middle Asia.- Geology and Geophysics (Novosibirsk) 37, 7:
34-38.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-1</b>, p. 27, ID=3793^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
paleontology; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian;
<b>Geography: </b>Asia Central^At the Tommotian stage of Middle Asia
small shelly fossils are determined. At the Aldanian and Lenian stages
Archaeocyatha (50 genera), Trilobita (40 genera) and Inarticulata (17
genera) are determined. At the close of early Cambrian Archaeocyatha
dissapppeared. In the middle and late Cambrian Trilobita and
Inarticulata dominated. Dominated genera are in common with the
Cambrian faunas of Siberia.^1";
s[2692] = "OKUNEVA O.G., REPINA L.N. (1973).- Biostratigraphy and fauna
of the Cambrian of Primorie. [in Russian] .- Trudy Inst. Geol. Geofiz.
AN SSSR 37: 284 pp., 4 ht, 147 figs.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 47,
ID=5191^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy; stratigraphy; <b>Systematics:
</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian; <b>Geography: </b>Russia,
Primorye^^1";
s[2693] = "BELYAYEVA G.V., LUCHININA V.A., NAZAROV B.B., REPINA L.N.,
SOBOLEV L.L., (1975).- Faune et flore du Cambrien de la crête de
Dzhagdy (Extrême-Orient).- Nauka, Moskva: 208 pp., 14 fig., 51 pl.-
<b>FC&#038;P 5-2</b>, p. 10, ID=5443^<b>Topic(s): </b>; various;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian; <b>Geography:
</b>Russia, Far East^Géologie et stratigraphie de la région de Dzhagdy.
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Description de la faune d&#039;Archeocyathes, Trilobites, Brachiopodes, Algues, Hyolithes, Eponges, Radiolaires et Problematica.^1";
s[2694] = "JIA HUIZHEN, WU JINZHU (1977).- Corals. [in Chinese].- Atlas of Fossils of Central-South China, pt 1: Early Palaeozoic. [atlas of fossils] - <b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 12, ID=5744^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic L; <b>Geography: </b>China Central-S^^1";
s[2695] = "CAO XUANDUO, LIN BAOYU (1982).- Rugosa.- Paleontological Atlas of Northwest China, Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia, Vol. I: Pre-Cambrian and Early Palaeozoic: 12-50.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 29, ID=0422^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic L; <b>Geography: </b>China NW^^1";
s[2696] = "LAVRUSEVICH A.I. (1977).- Paleobiological relations of early-middle Paleozoic Rugosa of Tajikistan (followed by the description of Pseudomucophyllum gen. nov.).- Memoires du BRGM 89 [J.P. Chevalier (ed.): Second Symposium international sur les coraux et recifs coralliens fossiles; Paris, 1975]: 221-227.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-1</b>, p. 20, ID=5499^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic L - M; <b>Geography: </b>Tajikistan^[comparative distribution of early-middle Paleozoic rugose genera of Central Asia with other regions of the world]^1";
s[2697] = "YANG SHENGWU, JIN CHUNTAI, ZHOU XIYUN (1978).- Tabulata. [in Chinese].- Atlas of Fossils of Southwest China, Guizhou Volume; pt 1: Cambrian - Devonian. [atlas of fossils] - <b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 12, ID=5748^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian - Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>China, Guizhou^^1";
s[2698] = "LELESHUS V.L. (1985).- K evolyutsii yestestvennoy prodolzhitelnosti zhizni korallovykh polipov v paleozoye Sredney Azii.[??].- Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal 1985, 2: 17-21.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-2</b>, p. 27, ID=0643^<b>Topic(s): </b>life span; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic; <b>Geography: </b>Asia Central^^1";
s[2699] = "WANG HONGZHEN, HE XINYI (eds) (1989).- Classification, evolution, and biogeography of the Palaeozoic corals of China.- Science Press, Beijing; xvii + 391 pp., 41 figs., 67 tbls., 81 pls. [in Chinese, with English summary].- <b>FC&#038;P 17-2</b>, p. 42, ID=2631^<b>Topic(s): </b>classification, biogeography; corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic; <b>Geography: </b>China^This book is an outcome of a collective research on the subject of the authors. The contents include two parts. Part I contains nine chapters and deals mainly with the skeletal structures and classification of the Palaeozoic corals. The first chapter is introductory. The main theme of this work is to investigate the minute skeletal structures and to attempt a revised classification on that basis, especially of rugose corals. This forms the content of chapter 2. Two different kinds of primary skeleton, the lamellar skeleton characterized by calcite flakes and the fibrous skeleton dominated by calcite needles or fibres, may be distinguished in Rugosa, Tabulata and also in Heterocorallia. The skeletal structure of the Rugosa is the most interesting and complicated. Altogether 75 genera of Rugosa, 24 of Tabulata and one of Heterocorallia are studied by SEM method, and the photographs are illustrated in 73 plates out of the 81 in total. [introductory part of the extensive English summary]^1";
s[2700] = "LELESHUS V.L. (1995).- Additional list of Palaeozoic corals from Middle Asia and bibliography.- FC&P 24, 1: 42-47.- <b>FC&#038;P 24-1</b>, p. 42, ID=6860^<b>Topic(s): </b>list of taxa; corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic; <b>Geography: </b>Asia Central^My recent paper (Leleshus 1994: Fossil Cnidaria &#038; Porifera 23, 1.1: 42-46), contains a list of Palaeozoic corals of Middle Asia and the names of paleontologists who studied these corals during the second half of the 20th century. I am very
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sorry, that the names of paleontologists G.M. Gataulina, V.V. Ogar,
M.G. Sladkovskaya and Wu Din Li are missing. * This report gives the
names of the missing genera, the corrections of mistakes and a
bibliography. Here, only those publications are given, which are not
present in the Bibliographical Guidebook by A.B. Ivanovskiy
(editor-in-chief), 1973, History of investigation of Palaeozoic corals
and stromatoporoids (286pp; Nauka, Moskva), as well as in the
informational report (Leleshus 1994: The Study of Fossil Cnidaria and
Porifera in Tajikistan. - Fossil Cnidaria &#038; Porifera 23, 1.1:
38-41).^1";
s[2701] = "WU WANGSHI, LIAO Wei-Hua, ZHAO JIAMING (1982).- Palaeozoic
Rugose Corals from Xizang.- Palaeontology of Xizang 4: 107-145.-
<b>FC&#038;P 12-1</b>, p. 34, ID=1907^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa,
Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa Tabulata;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic; <b>Geography: </b>China, Tibet^The
rugose coral faunas include 46 genera comprising 70 species, 27 of
which are new. In addition, a new Permian tabulate genus
Neokueichoupora (including four species, one of which is also new) is
described in this paper [first fragment of extensive summary].^1";
s[2702] = "DONG DEYUAN (1982).- Paleozoic Stromatoporoids from Markam
of Xizang and Batang of Sichuan.- Paleontological atlas of W Sichuan
and E Xizang, vol. 2: 283-291.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-1.1</b>, p. 59,
ID=1825^<b>Topic(s): </b>atlas of fossils; stroms; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic;
<b>Geography: </b>China SW^[species of Hammatostroma. Actinostroma,
Gerronostroma, Trupetostroma, Stromatopora, Parallelopora, Idiostroma,
Stachyodes and Paramphipora are described and illustrated; two species
of Paramphipora are new]^1";
s[2703] = "GUO SHENGZHE (1980).- Phylum Coelenterata,
Stromatoporoidea.- Palaeontological Atlas of Northeast China:
Paleozoic. Geol. Publ. House Beijing, (in Chinese) v. 1, 98-105.-
<b>FC&#038;P 11-2</b>, p. 36, ID=1853^<b>Topic(s): </b>atlas of
fossils; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic; <b>Geography: </b>China NE^^1";
s[2704] = "DONG DEYUAN, WANG BAOYU (1984).- Paleozoic stromatoporoids
from Xinjiang and their stratigraphical significance.- Bulletin of
Nanjing Institute of Geology and Paleontology, Academia Sinica 6, 7:
237-286.- <b>FC&#038;P 16-2</b>, p. 33, ID=2083^<b>Topic(s):
</b>stratigraphy; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic; <b>Geography:
</b>China, Xinjiang^Stromatoporoids are described from Middle
Ordovician, Upper Ordovician, Middle-Upper Silurian, Middle Devonian,
and Lower Carboniferous rocks. New species of the following genera are
described: Amphipora (2), Clathrodictyon (2), Cliefdenella (6),
Ecclimadictyon (2), Intexodictyon (1), Labechia (12), Paramphipora (1),
Plectostroma (1), Pseudolabechia (7), ?Stictostroma (1),
Syringostromella (1), Tuvaechia (3). The new genus Tianshanostroma of
the Idiostromatidae is described. 31 other species are also described.
The Carboniferous species of Pseudolabechia is listed as of Visean
age.^1";
s[2705] = "LI YAOXI, LIN BAOYU (1983 ).- Tabulata.- Paleontological
Atlas of Northwest China, Shaanxi, Gansu and Ningxia. Vol. II: Upper
Palaeozoic [Xi&#039;an Institute of Geology and Mineral Resources]:
179-220.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 29, ID=0426^<b>Topic(s): </b>atlas
of fossils; Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic; <b>Geography: </b>China NW^^1";
s[2706] = "LIN BAOYU (1985).- Geographic and geological Distribution of
Palaeozoic Tabulate corals of Qinghai Province.- Contributions to
Geology of the Qinghai-Xizang (Tibet) Plateau 16: 107-114.-
<b>FC&#038;P 15-1.2</b>, p. 35, ID=0826^<b>Topic(s): </b>distribution;
Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Paleozoic; <b>Geography: </b>China, Qinghai^The Palaeozoic tabulate
Corals of Qinghai Province can be subdivided into 5 assemblage zones as
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follows: (1) Foerstephyllum golmudense -Rhabdotetradium qinghaiensis -
Neoplasmoporella golmudensis assemblage zone; (2) Agetolites -
Wormsipore - Plasmoporella assemblage zone; (3) Fistulimurina compacta
- Cladochonus - Kueichowpora assemblage zone; (4) Cystomichelinia
qilianensis assemblage zone; (5) Qinghaipora titnjunensis - Sinopora
dendroides assemblage zone. Zones 1 and 2 are of Late Ordovician; zone
3 is of Late Early Carboniferous; zones 4 and 5 are of Early
Permian.The descriptions of 5 species collected from Upper part
(Visean) of Lower Carboniferous near Mahai of Da qaidam are given:
Multithecopora ? qinghaiensis Lin, sp.nov., Syringopora pseudodistans
Lin, sp.nov., Cladochonus socialis Sokolov, Fistulimurina compacta
Sokolov, Pentaphyllia gracilis Lin, sp.nov.^1";
s[2707] = "DENG ZHANQIU (1999).- Some Palaeozoic Tabulate corals from
Northern Xinjiang.- Palaeozoic Fossils of Northern Xinjiang, China
[Nanjing University Press]: 187-269, 15 figs, 26 pls.- <b>FC&#038;P
30-1</b>, p. 29, ID=1543^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic; <b>Geography:
</b>China, Xinjiang^Northern Xinjiang is subordinate to Palaeozoic
Tianshan-Hinggan geosynclinal area. Coral faunas, especially those of
Palaeozoic. Are well-developed in many rock formations. The Ordovician
to Devonian tabulate corals from northern Xinjiang represent the
geosynclinal faunas in North China, which are different from the faunas
from South China in their assemblages and some structural features of
corallites. In general, wall and septal component of corallites from
geosynclinal faunas in North China are more varied than those of
corallites from platform faunas in South China. The species of tabulate
corals described in this paper amount to 58 species, including 21 new
ones, which belong to 28 genera (3 of them are new). Their geographical
and stratigraphical distributions are indicated, and features of some
tabulate corals from Northern Xinjiang are briefly discussed.^1";
s[2708] = "LIN BAOYU (1980).- A preliminary study on the
stratigraphical distribution and zoogeographical provinces of
Palaeozoic tabulate corals in China. [in Chinese].- Geological Review
26, 5: 377-383.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-2</b>, p. 11, ID=5853^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biogeography; Tabulata, biogeography; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic; <b>Geography: </b>China^^1";
s[2709] = "LIN BAOYU, TCHI YONGYI, JIN CHUNTAI, LI YAOXI, YAN YOUYIN
(1988).- Monograph of Palaeozoic Corals: Tabulatomorphic Corals [in 2
volumes].- Geological Publishing House, Beijing: 454 pp., 469 figs, 4
tbls, 13 pls.- <b>FC&#038;P 17-2</b>, p. 32, ID=2104^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
tabulatomorpha; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic; <b>Geography: </b>China^The present
monograph deals with all Palaeozoic and Mesozoic Tabulatomorphic Corals
(Tabulata, Heliolitoidea and Chaetetida). It is subdivided into two
volumes: volume 1 includes the morphology, symbiosis and parasitism,
evolution, palaeoecology, palaeozoogeographic provinces, sequences of
faunas, techniques of study, classification and systematic descriptions
(10 orders, 15 suborders, 85 families, 16 subfamilies and 476 genera);
volume 2 contains the summary character of the species (about 247
genera and 2006 species) of tabulatomorphic corals in China. These two
volumes are intended for palaeontologists, geologists and
stratigraphers.^1";
s[2710] = "LIN BAOYU et al. (1988).- Monograph of Palaeozoic Corals:
Tabulatomorphic corals. [in Chinese, with English abstract].-
Geological Publishing House Xisi; Beijing, China; in two volumes.
[monograph] - <b>FC&#038;P 17-1</b>, p. 44, ID=6769^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
tabulatomorpha; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic; <b>Geography: </b>China^The present
monograph deals with all Palaeozoic and Mesozoic Tabulatomorphic Corals
(Tabulata, Heliolitoidea and Chaetetoidea). It is subdivided into two
volumes: Volume One includes the morphology, symbiosis and parasitism,
evolution, palaeoecology, palaeozoogeographic provinces, sequences of
faunas, techniques of study, classification and systematic descriptions
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(about 10 orders, 15 suborders, 85 families, 16 subfamilies and 476
genera); Volume Two contains the summary character of the species
(about 2006 species) of tabulatomorphic corals in China.^1";
s[2711] = "LELESHUS V.L. (1994).- The Genera of Palaeozoic Corals from
Middle Asia.- FC&P 23, 1.1: 42-46.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 42,
ID=4455^<b>Topic(s): </b>list of genera; Tabulata, Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Paleozoic; <b>Geography: </b>Asia Central^[list of genera, arranged
by stage, and/or region, found and determined] during the second half
of the 20th century [by] V.A. Anikina, S.F. Biske, V.D. Chekhovich,
I.A. Chernova, P.S. Dziubo, M.V. Erina, V.B. Gorianov, T.G. Iljina,
A.I. Kim, O.L. Kossovaja, G.S Kropacheva, A.I. Lavrusevich, N.K.
Ospanova, A.P. Pavlova, I.V. Pyzhyanov, V.I. Shchukina, B.S. Sokolov,
I.I. Chudinova, D. Weyer, V.L. Leleshus. [Tabulata &#038; Rugosa from
Caradocian - Upper Permian interval]^1";
s[2712] = "YAN YOUYING, CHEN HUACHENG (1982).- Coelenterata.-
Paleontological Atlas of eastern China region, Late Paleozoic
Part:108-169 [Chen Huacheng, Wang Yu-hui &#038; Yan Youyin (eds);
Nanking Geological and Mining Research Institute, Ministry of
Geology].- <b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p. 52, ID=1023^<b>Topic(s): </b>atlas
of fossils; Coelenterata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic; <b>Geography: </b>China E^^1";
s[2713] = "SAN K.K., YAN J., SCHRÖDER S., FENG Q., INGAVAT-HELMCKE R.,
HELMCKE D. (2004).- Comparison of the Paleozoic sequences from the
Padaukpin area (Northern Shan States, Union of Myanmar) and the Baoshan
region (Western Yunnan, P.R. of China).- Neues Jahrbuch fuer Geologie
und Palaeontologie, Abhandlungen 233, 3: 351-368.- <b>FC&#038;P
33-2</b>, p. 21, ID=1129^<b>Topic(s): </b>stratigraphy; stratigraphy,
Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic;
<b>Geography: </b>Myanmar, China^The Paleozoic sequences of the
Padaukpin area of the Northern Shan States (Union of Myanmar)and the
Baoshan region in Western Yunnan (P.R. of China) are compared. They
show many similarities. A hiatus in sedimentation during the
Carboniferous is developed in both regions and is therefore of regional
importance. The Middle Devonian rugose coral fauna of both regions are
typical for the Old World Faunal Realm and especially corals from the
Padaukpin area (Northern Shan States), show strong affinities to the
Rhenish faunas from the German Eifel Mountains. While the &#034;pebbly
mudstones&#034; of Lower Permian age from the Baoshan region are
usually discussed in the literature as glaciomarine deposits, similar
strata in the Shan States are described as oligomictic conglomerate
facies at the base of the Thitsipin Limestone Formation.^1";
s[2714] = "CHANG N.-T., CHU C.-H., CHIEN Y.-Y., LIN H.-L., CHOW J.-Y.,
CHIEN Y., WU H.-J., ZHANG H.-J., HAO L.-Y., (1974).- A handbook of the
Stratigraphy and Paleontology in SW China.- Nankin Inst. of Geol. and
Paleontol., Acad. Sinica Sciences Press.- <b>FC&#038;P 5-2</b>, p. 10,
ID=5444^<b>Topic(s): </b>atlas of fossils; atlas of fossils;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic; <b>Geography:
</b>China SW^Algae microfossils (Acritarches), Archaeocyathids,
Trilobites, Brachiopods, Cephalopods, Tabulate Corals, Bryozoans,
Stromatoporoids, Tetracorals, Gastropods, Foraminifera, Vascular
Plants, Spores; paleobiogeography and biostratigraphy of paleozoic rock
of South-west China.^1";
s[2715] = "LAVRUSEVICH A.I. (1980).- Glavneyshiye facyi nizhnego i
srednego paleozoya Centralnogo Tadzhikistana i ikh deshifriruyemost na
srednemasshtabnykh kosmicheskikh snimkakh. [major facies of lower and
middle paleozoic in central Tajikistan and their legibility in
medium-scale space images; in Russian].- Korally i rify fanerozoya SSSR
[B.S. Sokolov (ed.)]: 121-126.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 42,
ID=5814^<b>Topic(s): </b>facies; facies; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic; <b>Geography: </b>Tajikistan^^1";
s[2716] = "LELESHUS V.L. (2003).- Five maxima of Biodiversity in the
Paleozoic of Central Asia. [in Russian].- Paleontologicheskiy zhurnal
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2003, 3: 13 -20.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-1</b>, p. 24, ID=7177^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biodiversity; biodiversity; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Paleozoic; <b>Geography: </b>Asia Central^Five maxima of
biodiversity are identified in the Paleozoic of Central Asia; Late
Cambrian, Caradoc-Ashgill, Early Devonian, Early Carboniferous, and
late Early Permian. These maxima regularly alternated with the minima
of biodiversity in the Early Ordovician, Early Silurian, Late Devonian,
Middle Carboniferous, and Early Triassic.^1";
s[2717] = "Nanking Institute of Geology and Paleontology (1974).-
Handbook of Stratigraphy and Paleontology in Southwest China. [in
Chinese].- Science Press: 454 pp., 66 figs, 202 pls; Beijing.-
<b>FC&#038;P 5-1</b>, p. 18, ID=5337^<b>Topic(s): </b>atlas of fossils;
stratigraphy, paleontology; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cambrian - Jurassic L; <b>Geography: </b>China SW^This monographic
treatment in the Chinese language of Cambrian through early Jurassic
stratigraphy and paleontology provides illustrations and terse
descriptions of more than 1,000 genus-group taxa (121 new) and nearly
1,500 species-group taxa (682 new). Newly named genus-group taxa were
proposed for the archaeocyathids (Chengkoucyathus), graptolites
(Hunanodendrum, Paraorthograptus, Pararetiograptus, Retioclimacis,
Sinoretiograptus), and corals (Antheria, Densiphylloides, Digonoclisia,
Dushanophrentis, Nephelophyllum, Ningqiangophyllum, Pilophylloia,
Qianbeilites, Shensiphyllum, Xystiphylloides). * Among the
Archaeocyatha 1 of 11 genera is listed as new and 7 out of 11 species
are considered new. Among the Graptolites 5 of 56 genera and 33 out of
106 species are considered new; for stromatoporoids the numbers are 10
genera (none new) and 4 out of 11 species considered new; for corals 10
out of 110 genera and 63 out of 126 species are presented as new. [this
volume has been reviewed by Jeffords &#038; Wilde in Journal of
Paleontology 50]^1";
s[2718] = "DONG DEYUAN (2001).- Stromatoporoids of China.- Academia
Sinica Press, Nanjing: 423 pp., 175 pls.- <b>FC&#038;P 31-1</b>, p. 71,
ID=1650^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic, Mesozoic;
<b>Geography: </b>China^China is one of those countries that are
extremely rich in stromatoporoids fossils in the world and has a
history of over 60 years in the study of stromatoporoids fossils
although there are only very few scholars engaged in the research on
them. In this book a thorough, systematic, and intensive summary of the
stromatoporoids found in China is made and serious and systematic
amalgamation and revision of over 1100 species of stromatoporoids which
have been described are also made. A total of 726 species and 97 genera
are described herein, of which 78 genera and 675 species are of
Paleozoic age and 19 genera and 51 species are Mesozoic in age. [first
part of extensive summary presented on-line at
http:&#47;&#47;www.hceis.com/book.asp?id=818 by vendor of this book]^1";
s[2719] = "DENG ZHANQIU (1982).- Paleozoic and Mesozoic sponges from
southwest China.- Paleontological atlas of W Sichuan and E Xizang, vol.
2: 251-259.- <b>FC&#038;P 11-2</b>, p. 25, ID=1824^<b>Topic(s):
</b>atlas of fossils; Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic, Mesozoic; <b>Geography: </b>China SW^^1";
s[2720] = "PREOBRAZHENSKIY B.V. (1977).- Korally pozdnego Ordovika
Chukotskogo poluostrova.- Trudy Instituta Geologii i Geofiziki AN SSSR
(Sibirskoe Otdeleniye) &#47;351: 51-63&#47; OBUT, A.M. (Ed.):
Stratigrafiya i fauna Ordoyika i Silura Chukotskogo poluostrova.-
<b>FC&#038;P 7-1</b>, p. 24, ID=0187^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Anthozoa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician
U; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Chukotka^Apart from a short introduction
on the research history of the fauna, this paper deals with the
description. of only. Late Ordovician Tabulate corals from the Chukchi
peninsula. The fauna contains characteric forms well known mainly from
the arctic island as well as from the Far East of the USSR, Alaska,
Canada and Greenland. The following forms are described: Troedssonites
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conspiratus (Troedsson 1928), Syringopirinus [missing fragment ?] ^1";
s[2721] = "LIN BAOYU (1982).- Ordovician Corals.- Paleontological Atlas
of East China, Vol. I. Early Palaeozoic: 9-28.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>,
p. 29, ID=0423^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician; <b>Geography:
</b>China E^^1";
s[2722] = "DENG ZHANQIU (1984).- Middle-Upper Ordovician corals from
the marginal areas of the Ordos Platform, China.- Nanjing Institute
Geology Paleontology, Academia Sinica 8: 305-322.- <b>FC&#038;P
15-2</b>, p. 35, ID=0721^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician M U;
<b>Geography: </b>China, Ordos Platform^This paper deals with
Middle-Upper Ordovician corals collected in 1977 from the marginal
areas of the Ordos Platform, mainly in Mt. Zhuozi of Nei Mongol, Long
Xian and Yao Xian of Shaanxi province. The corals were found in
association with brachiopods, trilobites, conodonts and graptolites.
They include Rugosa, Tabulata and Heliolitida, 9 genera and 18 species
in all, occurring in the following formations: Mt. ZhuoziThe Sheshan
Formation (O3): Amsassia sheshanensis sp.nov.; Long XianThe Beigoushan
Formation (O3 + O1): Catenipora distincta sp.nov., C. sp.,
Palaeophyllum thomi simplex subsp.nov.;The Longmendong Formation (O1 +
O3): Catenipora inclinata sp.nov., Favistina midiana sp.nov., F.
longxianensis sp.nov., F. pachytheca sp.nov., F. sp.; Yao XianThe
Taoqupo Formation (O3): Favistina formasa sp.nov., F. dybovskii
Soshkina, F. sp., Catenipora subovata C.M.Yu, Plasmoporella
convexotabulata maxima C.M.Yu, P. arcatabulata Bondarenko, P. afff.
granulosa Bondarenko; JingyangThe Taoqupo Formation (O3):
Rhabdotetradium jingyangense sp.nov., Heliolites aff. tashanensis Lin
et Chow, Hormsipora simplex sp.nov., Favistina arcuta sp.nov., F.
strigosa sp.nov., F. ssp.Among corals, Agetolites, Amsassia,
Rhabdoterium, Catenipora, Heliolites, Wormsipora and Plasmoporella are
characteristic forms in the Middle-Upper Ordovician of South China.
Most remarkably, Favistina is very abundant in these areas but entirely
absent in South China.^1";
s[2723] = "LIN BAOYU (1985).- Some corals from the Saishiteng group of
Qinghai province and its stratigraphical significance.- Contributions
to Geology of the Qinghai-Xizang (Tibet) Plateau 17: 281-288.-
<b>FC&#038;P 15-1.2</b>, p. 36, ID=0827^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biostratigraphy; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician U; <b>Geography: </b>China, Qinghai^The
corals described in this paper were collected from the upper part of
the Saishiteng Group (Upper Ordovician) at Mahai, in Daqaidam, Qinghai
Province. They contain 4 species and 4 genera (including 2 new species
and 1 indeterminable species) as follows: Agetolites daqaidamensis LIN,
sp.nov., Catenipora gracilis (HALL), Brachyelasma sp., Palaeophyllum
qinghaiense LIN, sp.nov. (from original summary)^1";
s[2724] = "LIN BAOYU (1984).- New developments in coral biostratigraphy
of the Ordovician of China.- Palaeontographica Americana 54: 444-447
[Oliver W. A. Jr et al. (eds): Recent advances in the paleobiology and
geology of the Cnidaria: Proceedings of the 4th International Symposium
on Fossil Cnidaria].- <b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p. 46,
ID=0971^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician; <b>Geography:
</b>China^^1";
s[2725] = "DENG ZHANQIU (1987).- Late Ordovician corals from Xichuan,
Henan.- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica 26, ??: 616-625.- <b>FC&#038;P
17-1</b>, p. 25, ID=2121^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician Ashg;
<b>Geography: </b>China, Henan^The coral-bearing strata from Shiyanhe
of Xichuan county, Henan, are grey, thick-bedded limestones of the
Shiyanhe Formation, and the coral assemblage contains such species as
Agetolites rariseptatus Lin et Chou, A. cf. raritabulatus Lin,
Agetolitella tashanensis henanensis subsp.nov., Lyopora blanata
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sp.nov., Calapoecia anticostiensis xichuanensis subsp.nov.,
Paracorrugopora shiyanheensis gen. et sp.nov. and Favistina aff.
shifosiensis Cao. Correlation of the coral assemblage with those from
southeast China leads to the conclusion that the coral-bearing horizon
should belong to the Late Ordovician, approximately corresponding to
the early Ashgillian stage of Europe. [fragment of original summary]^1";
s[2726] = "HE XINYI (1990).- Ordovician rugose corals and tabulates of
the Ngari Area.- In: Yang Zunyi, Nie Zetong et al. (eds): Paleontology
of Ngari, Tibet (Xizang): 20-22; China Univ. Geosci. Press. [in
Chinese, with English summary].- <b>FC&#038;P 20-2</b>, p. 61,
ID=2950^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician; <b>Geography: </b>China,
Tibet^[new taxa are: Brachyelasma burangense n.sp.; Lambelasma
pachythecum n.sp.]^1";
s[2727] = "YI NUNG (1974).- A preliminary study on the stratigraphical
distribution and zoogeographical provinces of the Ordovician Corals of
China.- Acta geologica Sinica 1974, 1: 22-34.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p.
41, ID=5155^<b>Topic(s): </b>stratigraphy, biogeography; corals;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Ordovician; <b>Geography: </b>China^[also French version in the
same volume of AGS, pp 5-22]^1";
s[2728] = "CHEN XUESHI (1996).- Patch reefs of Late Ordovician
stromatoporoids and corals in Yushan, Jiangxi.- Oil &#038; Gas Geology
17: 326-336.- <b>FC&#038;P 29-1</b>, p. 45, ID=7035^<b>Topic(s):
</b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician U; <b>Geography: </b>China, Jiangxi^^1";
s[2729] = "LELESHUS V.L., OSPANOVA N.K. (1979).- Neue spatordovizische
Heliolitoidea aus Mittelasien.- Muenstersche Forschungen zur Geologie
und Palaeontologie - volume - pages ???.- <b>FC&#038;P 8-1</b>, p. 54,
ID=0235^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Heliolitida; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Heliolitida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician U;
<b>Geography: </b>Asia Central^New representatives of the Heliolitoidea
are described from the Late Ordovician of the Zeravshan-Gissar
mountains. Heliolites senex n.sp. is one of the earliest species of the
genus Heliolites. Hayoites simmetricus n.gen, et n.sp. belongs to the
subfamily Pseudoplasmorinae.^1";
s[2730] = "OSPANOVA N.K. (1978).- Semejstvo Plasmoporellidae
(Heliolitoidea). [family Plasmoporellidae (Heliolitoidea), in
Russian].- Izvestiya Akademii Nauk Tadzhikskoy SSR, otdieleniye
biologicheskikh Nauk 72, 3: 85-93.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 48,
ID=0290^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Heliolitida, Plasmoporellidae;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Heliolitida; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Ordovician; <b>Geography: </b>Kazakhstan^Separation of the family
Plasmoporellidae is precisely evidenced. The appertaining genera, one
of which is new, are characterized. The phylogenetic relation of the
family Plasmoporellidae with other groups of the Hellolitoidea could be
revealed. The following genera are described: Granulina Leleshus 1975;
Voruporella Ospanova n.gen.; Plasmoporella Kiaer 1899; Proporella
Leleshus 1975; Acdalopora Bondarenko 1958 - these order agrees with the
phylogenetic development [?]. Diagnosis of Voruporella: corallum
spherical, boil-shaped. Corallite walls thick, consisting of twelve
closely adjacent trabecula-like vertical small columns. If wall
thickness is uniform, the trabeculae appear slightly conical or
rectangular in transverse section; if thickness changes, the trabeculae
show a conical or oval shape. Trabeculae are also found in the
coenenchyme The vesicles of the coenenchyme are elevated. Plasmoporella
crassa Kovalevskiy 1964, from the Upper Ordovician (Ashgill) from
Kazachstan and Central Asia is the type species.^1";
s[2731] = "OSPANOVA N.K. (1980).- O prirode soedinitel&#039;nykh
obrazovaniy u geliolitoidey. [nature of coenenchymal structures of
heliolitids; in Russian].- Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal 1980, 2:
135-138.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-2</b>, p. 50, ID=0359^<b>Topic(s):
</b>coenenchymal structures; Heliolitida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
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Heliolitida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician Ashg; <b>Geography: </b>Tajikistan, Zeravshan Mts^[In connexion with the discussion on the nature of the connecting tubes, a new species of Voruporella Ospanova 1978 is described - V. anomalia sp.n. from the Upper Ashgillian of the Zeravshan Mountains.]^1";
s[2732] = "LELESHUS V.L., OSPANOVA N.K. (1979).- Novye pozdneordovikskie proporidy (Heliolitoidea) Sredney Azii.- Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal 1979, 4: 19-23.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-2</b>, p. 49, ID=0368^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Heliolitida, Proporidae; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Heliolitida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician U; <b>Geography: </b>Asia Central, Zeravshan-Hissar^From the Upper Ordovician beds of the Zeravshan-Gissarskye area the new genus Acdalina with the type species A. mutata n.sp. is described as well as the new species Propora ornata n.sp. Biostratigraphic characteristics of Upper Ordovician corals from Central Asia are discussed.The new genus shows great affinities to Acdalopora but can be distinguished by the presence of interrupted walls, strongly developed coenenchyme, existence of vertical rods and short coenenchymal tubes. A difference between these two genera is very great in the early stages of growth but there is a great affinity of Proppra to Acdalina. But in Propora convex dissepiments and other characteristics have developed.^1";
s[2733] = "LIN BAOYU (1985).- Some late Ordovician Heliolitoid corals from Jiabosar formation of Jiabosar district, Xinjiang.- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica 24, 4: 351-357.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-1.2</b>, p. 36, ID=0829^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Heliolitida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Heliolitida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician U; <b>Geography: </b>China, Xinjiang^This paper deals with 8 genera and 16 species of the Late Ordovician heliolitoid corals from the Fuyun County, Xinjiang, including 10 new species, all of which are listed as follows: Taeniolites junggarensis sp.nov., Stelliporella junggarensis sp, nov., Wormsipora hirsuta (Lindstroem), W. modica sp.nov., Acdalopora jiabosarensis sp.nov., A. qiakuertensis sp.nov., Concuvites mongulicus (Kovalevskiy), Propora densa sp.nov., P. inordinata sp.nov., Plasmoporella chamomilla Bondarenko, P. kiaeri Sokolov, P. spinosa Bondarenko, P. convexotabulata Kiaer, P. qiakuertensis sp.nov., P. diffita sp.nov. and Neoplasmoporella hirsuta sp.nov.^1";
s[2734] = "OSPANOVA N.K. (1984).- Novye dannye o vozraste Archalyskoy svity (Zeravshano-Gissarskaya gornaya oblast). [new data on age of Archalyska suite (Zeravshan-Hissar Mts); in Russian].- Akademiya Nauk SSSR, Doklady 27, 7: 399-401.- <b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p. 53, ID=1028^<b>Topic(s): </b>stratigraphy; Heliolitida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Heliolitida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician Ashg; <b>Geography: </b>Asia Central, Zeravshan-Hissar^With help of the Heliolitid-fauna a comparison is given with the main Silurian [Ordovician] areas - Canada, Estonia, Urals, Kazakhstan, Altai. The result is the age-determination of the Archalyska suite as middle to upper Ashgillian.^1";
s[2735] = "LIN BAOYU (1993).- Longxianites, a new Upper Ordovician heliolitid corals genus from North China.- Stratigraphy and Palaeontology of China 2: 129-134.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-1</b>, p. 6, ID=2988^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Heliolitida, Longxianites; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Heliolitida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician U; <b>Geography: </b>China N^^1";
s[2736] = "OSPANOVA N.K. (1997).- A new Genus and some morphological features of the most ancient Heliolitoidea.- In G.Kh. Salibayev (ed.): Paleontology and Stratigraphy of Phanerozoic of Tajikistan 1: 37-42. Donish, Dushanbe.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-1</b>, p. 28, ID=3797^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Heliolitida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Heliolitida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician U; <b>Geography: </b>Tajikistan, Zeravshan Mts^Manzuriporites takfnensis Ospanova gen. et sp.nov. are described (family Palaeoporitidae Kiaer 1899) from upper Ordovician deposits of Zeravshan range (Tajikistan).^1";
s[2737] = "LIU BINGLI, RIGBY J.K., JIANG YANWEN, ZHU ZHONGDE (1997).-
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Lower Ordovician Lithistid Sponges from the Eastern Yangtze Gorge Area,
Hubei, China.- Journal of Paleontology 71, 2: 194-207.http:&#47;&#47;
www.jstor.org/pss/1306456.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-1</b>, p. 100,
ID=3851^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Porifera Lithistida; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Lithistida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician L;
<b>Geography: </b>China, Hubei^A moderately diverse assemblage of
anthaspidellid demosponges has been recovered from reef-bearing
carbonate platform deposits of Early Ordovician, Tremadoc to early
Arenig age, in Hubei Province. The sponges occur, in part, in the
Tremadoc Fenxiang Formation and, in part, in the lower Arenig
Honghuayuan Formation at several localities near Yichang, Xintan, and
Liujiachang. Archaeoscyphia nana Beresi and Rigby 1993, Archaeoscyphia
pulchra (Bassler 1927), and Archaeoscyphia minganensis (Billings 1859)
occur with the new genera and species, Jianghania yichangensis and
Velellospongia adnata, and the new species Rhopalocoelia sanxiaensis
and Anthaspidella lamellata. This is the first reported occurrence of
Anthaspidella in Ordovician rocks of China. Great numbers of these
species of fossil sponges have been found in Lower Ordovician outcrops,
particularly in the eastern Yangtze Gorge area of Hubei Province.^1";
s[2738] = "WANG HONGZHEN (1985).- Systematics and palaeobiogeography of
the Middle and Late Ordovician rugose corals of China.- Earth Sciences
- Journal Wuhan College of Geology 10: 19-34.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-1.2</b>,
p. 25, ID=0878^<b>Topic(s): </b>biogeography; Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician M U;
<b>Geography: </b>China^^1";
s[2739] = "HE XINYI, CHEN JIANQIANG, TANG LAN, WANG WEIWIE (2006).- New
material of rugose corals from the uppermost Ordovician (Hirnantian) in
northern Guizhou and their geological significance.- Acta
Palaeontologica Sinica 45, 3: 293-310.- <b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p. 54,
ID=2338^<b>Topic(s): </b>new records; Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician Hir;
<b>Geography: </b>China, Guizhou^The latest Ordovician (Hirnantian)
rugose coral fauna from the Guanyinqiao Beds in Bije, Remhuai and
Shiqian districts of northern Guizhou are studied in detail, and some
genera and species are reviewed. 4 genera and 2 species of rugose
corals are reported from the Guanyinquiao Beds in northern Guizhou for
the first time, they are Axiphora, Bodophyllum, Dalmanophyllum,
Leolasma, Brachyelasma unicum (Neuman), and Grewingkia anguinea
(Scheffen). In the past, quite a number of rugosan taxa, including the
genera Borelasma, Kenophyllum and Ullernelasma, etc. had been
discovered in the Guanyinqiao Beds (He 1978, 1985). The present new
material thus further enrich the content of the latest Ordovician
(Hirnantian) rugosan fauna in the Upper Yangtze region and indicate the
close affinities of the late Ordovician rugosan faunas in the Yangtze
region to those of the Scandinavia and central Asia. Up to now, totally
39 species of 18 genera have been found from the Guanyinqiao Beds (tab.
1). Among them, 12 species of 10 genera of rugosan are described in
this paper, including Amplexobrachyelasma He et Chen gen. nov.,
Grewingkia densicolumna He et Chen sp.nov., Kenophyllum fossulatum He
et Chen sp.nov. and Leolasma qianbeiense He et Chen sp.nov.^1";
s[2740] = "HE XINYI, CHEN JIANQIANG (2004).- Late Ordovician mass
extinction of rugose corals in the Yangtze region. [in Chinese, with
English abstract].- Biotic Mass Extinction and Recovery of the
Paleozoic in South China [Rong Jiayu &#038; Fang Zhongjie (eds)]:
chapter 2, part 6, pp 167-183; Hefei Science and Technology Press.-
<b>FC&#038;P 33-1</b>, p. 57, ID=7172^<b>Topic(s): </b>extinctions O/S;
Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Ordovician U; <b>Geography: </b>China, Yangtze region^Two phases of
the latest Ordovician rugosan mass extinction are recognized based on
the study of rugose coral fauna from the Sanjushan Formation (middle
Ashgill) in the Lower Yangtze region and the Guanyinqiao Beds (late
Ashgill) in the Upper Yangtze region integrated with modification as
well as statistical analysis of range and distribution of the genera
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and species. The first phase took place during the end of Rawtheyan
Stage. The Late Ordovician (middle Ashgill) rugosan fauna of Lower
Yangtze region contains 16 genera, among which 6 genera
(Cystocantrillia, Hillophyllum, Bowanophyllum, Parastreptelasma,
Favistina and streptelasmatid one new genus) (37.5%) became extinct in
the end of Rawtheyan Stage. The second phase happened during the latest
Himantian. The rugose coral fauna from the Guanyinqiao Beds of Upper
Yangtze region contains 15 genera, among which 9 genera
(Sinkiangolasma, Lambeophyllum, Kenophyllum, Borelasma, Salvadorea,
Ullernelasma, Siphonolasma, Pycnactoides, Bodophyllum) (60%) became
extinct. The present paper deals with the controlling factors of two
extinction events and their differences. The global sea-level decline
caused by the Southern Hemisphere glaciation of the Late Ordovician and
climatic deterioration are the main factors, which resulted in the
first phase of rugosan mass extinction during the end of Rawtheyan. In
the Lower Yangtze region, because of the beginning time of the first
phase of rugosan mass extinction was earlier than brachiopods and
graptolites, the authors concluded that the factors of the first phase
may be also connected with the Guanxian Orogeny. The second phase of
the extinction again related to a rise of global temperature and a
sharp rise of sea-level with oceanic water anoxia which caused the
demise of the shallow, bottom-living and cool &#47; cold water rugose
coral fauna at the late Himantian (latest Ashgill) and the earliest
Silurian. The two phases coincided with the start of the Gondwana
Supercontinental glaciation and its melting respectively. [original
abstract]^1";
s[2741] = "SULTANBEKOVA Zh.S. (1978).- Novoe semeystvo rugoz iz
nizhnego paleozoya vostochnogo Kazakhstana.- Paleontologicheskiy
Zhurnal 1978, 3: 39-44.- <b>FC&#038;P 8-1</b>, p. 52,
ID=0221^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Rugosa, Tchingizophyllidae;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician;
<b>Geography: </b>Kazakhstan^The new genus Tchingizophyllum is
described from the Upper Ordovician (Upper Caradoc) of the Chingiz
ranges. Evolution of microstructure and morphology of the skeleton in
representatives of this genus are investigated. The older
representatives are related to Primitophyllum, whereas the younger ones
show relations to the Lower Silurian genera Cysticonophyllum
Zaprudskaya &#038; Ivanovskiy 1962, and Cantrillia Smith 1930. A close
genetic relationship between the genera Tchingizophyllum.
Cysticonophyllum and Cantrillia allows to combine them into the family
Tchingizophyllidae. The new species T. primitivum and T. perplexum,
both from the Upper Caradoc, and the new species Cantrillia orientalis
from the lower Upper Llandovery, as well as Cysticonophyllum
tchingizicum are described. Diagnosis of Tchingizophyllum: solitary,
conical to cylindrical. The wall consists of lamellar sclerenchyma with
fine holacanthic trabeculae; septal spines are sometimes developed.
Tabulae absent or rare, horizontal or deeply inclined. Elongated
dissepiments sometimes are developed at the wall.^1";
s[2742] = "WEBBY B.D., LIN BAOYU (1988).- Upper Ordovician
cliefdenellids (Porifera: Sphinctozoa) from China.- Geological Magazine
125: 149-159.- <b>FC&#038;P 17-1</b>, p. 14, ID=2108^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Porifera, Sphinctozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Sphinctozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician U; <b>Geography: </b>China^^1";
s[2743] = "STOCK C.W. (2000).- Concerning: High-Mg calcite in
Ordovician stromatoporids (?).- FC&P 29, 1: 5. [short note] -
<b>FC&#038;P 29-1</b>, p. 5, ID=7004^<b>Topic(s): </b>misidentification
case?; Porifera Sphinctozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Sphinctozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician; <b>Geography: </b>Korea^I received
today on interlibrary loan, a copy of the following article: Chan Min
YOO and Yong II LEE, 1993. Original mineralogy of Ordovician
stromatoporoids. Carbonates and Evaporites, 8(2):224-229. In this paper
Chan and Yong claim to have shown that Ordovician stromatoporoids were
originally high-magnesium calcite, rather than the aragonite that
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others have proposed (at least for labechiids). They called their
specimens Labechia regularis. * What is interesting is that the Korean
specimen they illustrated looks very much like Cliefdenella, with
relatively straight laminae and tubelike pillars. Cliefdenella is now
considered a sphinctozoan sponge. The end product of this is that they
apparently did not work with labechiids (or clathrodictyids), and the
most useful information we have is a new occurrence of Cliefdenella.
[comment and correction to a paper by Yu Changmin &#038; Lee Yongil,
1993]^1";
s[2744] = "KANO A., LEE D.-J. (1997).- Fluorite cement in Ordovician
stromatoporoid skeletons.- Boletin de la Real Sociedad Espanola de
Historia Natural, Seccion Geologica 92, 1/4: 067-076.- <b>FC&#038;P
26-2</b>, p. 23, ID=3703^<b>Topic(s): </b>fluorite cements; stroms;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Ordovician M; <b>Geography: </b>Korea S^Fluorite crystals have been
found within the skeletons of a Middle Ordovician (Llanvirn)
stromatoporoid, Labechiella regularis (Yabe &#038; Sugiyama), from
peritidal carbonates of the Youngwol area, Southern Korea. Observation
of sedimentary and diagenetic characteristics indicates that the
carbonates were deposited and buried in an evaporitic, very shallow
water environment, with some dolomite also formed. Occurrence fluorite
is most common within the stromatoporoid skeletons. The fluorite occurs
in pillars, galleries, and within dolomitic sediment between the
latilaminae. In normal optical view, the pillars seem to exhibit a
tube-like structure. However, the &#34;walls of the tubes&#34; are
composed of fine-grained calcite crystals representing the earliest
stage of cementation, and appear to have a different refractive index
to the fluorite crystals occurring in the centre of the pillars.
Formation of the fluorite clearly postdates and may be related to the
dolomitization, consuming the magnesium ion and releasing the fluroide
to the reacting fluid. Diagenesis of the stromatoporoids does not
resemble the diagenesis of aragonitic (molluscan) or high-Mg calcitic
(echinoderm) skeletons. However, the selective occurrence in the
stromatoporoid is probably related to the textural or mineralogical
characteristics of the stromatoporoids.^1";
s[2745] = "KANO A., LEE D.-J., CHOI D.K., YOO C.-H. (1994).- Ordovician
(Llanvirnian) stromatoporoids from the Youngwol area, southern Korea.-
Transactions and Proceedings of the Palaeontological Society of Japan,
N.S. 174: 449-457.- <b>FC&#038;P 24-1</b>, p. 80, ID=4510^<b>Topic(s):
</b>; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician Llanv; <b>Geography: </b>Korea
S^[Labechia regularis (Yabe and Sugiyama) is described and illustrated
from the shallow ramp facies of the Teongheung Formation of the Ogcheon
Fold Belt. The skeleton has been considerably altered by diagenesis.
The occurrence extends the geographical range of the species.]^1";
s[2746] = "KHROMYKH V.G. (1977).- Ordovician stromatoporoids of the
Chukotka Peninsula. [in Russian].- Trudy Inst. Geol. Geofiz. AN SSSR,
Sib. Otd. 351 [Stratigraphy and fauna of the Chukotka Peninsula]:
43-50.- <b>FC&#038;P 7-2</b>, p. 15, ID=5613^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stroms;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Ordovician; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Chukotka^[the new genus
Mamelolabechia (type species: Pseudolabechia tuberculata Yavorskiy) is
described; in addition species of Labechia, Stromatoceriurn,
Pseudostylodictyon, and Stylodictyon are described]^1";
s[2747] = "DONG DEYUAN (1982).- Lower Ordovician Stromatoporoids of
northern Anhui. [in Chinese, with English abstract].- Acta
Palaeontologica Sinica 21, 5: pp ???.- <b>FC&#038;P 12-1</b>, p. 46,
ID=6195^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician Llanv; <b>Geography:
</b>China, Anhui^[from the Machiakou Formation of Llanvirnian age 9
species of the genera Cystistroma, Rosenella, Labechia, Cryptophragmus,
Aulacera, and Ludictyon are described]^1";
s[2748] = "KARIMOVA F.S., LESSOVAYA A.I. (2007).- Ordovician System:
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stromatoporoids.- Palaeontological Atlas of Phanerozoic Faunas and
Floras of Uzbekistan [A.I. Kim, F.A. Salimova, I.A. Kim &#038; N.A.
Meschankina (eds.)], volume I. Republic of Uzbekistan State Committee
on Geology and Mineral Resources, Tashkent; pp 28-29, pl. 10, figs.
1-2. [book chapter] - <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 31, ID=6395^<b>Topic(s):
</b>; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician; <b>Geography: </b>Uzbekistan^[two
species are described: (1) Labechia regularis Yabe &#038; Sugiyama,
1930 from the Katian-age Archalyk Beds; and (2) Plectostroma sumsarense
Lessovaya, 1971; the occurrence of the latter is said to be the same as
the holotype, which the authors say is from the Llandovery (Lower
Silurian), a curious occurrence for an Ordovician stromatoporoid]^1";
s[2749] = "YU CHANGMIN, LEE YONGIL (1993).- Original mineralogy of
Ordovician stromatoporoids.- Carbonates and Evaporites 8: 224-229.-
<b>FC&#038;P 29-1</b>, p. 70, ID=7051^<b>Topic(s): </b>skeletal
mineralogy; stroms ?; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician M; <b>Geography:
</b>Korea^Stromatoporoids in the Middle Ordovician Yeongheung Formation
show delicate reticulate structure of persistent laminae and
discontinuous pillars. Abundant microdolomite inclusions are found in
the stromatoporoid skeletons. Coexisting aragonite precursor grains,
such as those of gastropods and cephalopods, preserve no internal
microstructures due to extensive dissolution and subsequent filling by
low-magnesian calcite. Brachiopods (low-magnesian calcite precursor)
show well preserved skeletal microstructures but do not contain any
microdolomite inclusions. Stromatoporoids were not dissolved as
completely as original aragonitic shells but recrystallized more than
shells with low-magnesian calcite precursor. The similarity of the
stromatoporoid preservation pattern to that of echinoderm grains (high
magnesian-calcite prescursor) and the widespread occurrence of
microdolomite rhombs in the stromatoporoid skeletons indicate that the
Middle Ordovician stromatoporoids were originally composed of
high-magnesian calcite. [original abstract; Stock, 2000, states the
specimens described in the present paper are in fact sphinctozoan
sponge Cliefdenella]^1";
s[2750] = "LIN BAOYU, WEBBY B.D. (1988).- Clathrodictyid
Stromatoporoids from the Ordovician of China.- Alcheringa 12: 233-247.-
<b>FC&#038;P 18-1</b>, p. 52, ID=2307^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy;
stroms, Clathrodictyonida; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician; <b>Geography:
</b>China^[species of Ecclimadictyon and Clathrodictyon are described
from Upper Ordovician strata]^1";
s[2751] = "LIN BAOYU (1983).- Ordovician Tabulate Corals of China.-
Acta palaeontologica Sinica 22, 5: 487-492.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p.
29, ID=0427^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician; <b>Geography: </b>China^^1";
s[2752] = "LIN BAOYU (1985).- Upper Ordovician Tabulate Corals from the
Ejin Banner, Nei Mongol (Inner Mongolia) and their stratigraphical
significance.- Geological Review 31, 2: 118-124.- <b>FC&#038;P
15-1.2</b>, p. 36, ID=0828^<b>Topic(s): </b>stratigraphy; Tabulata;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician
U; <b>Geography: </b>China, Nei Mongol^In this paper the author
describes three genera and nine species and subspecies of Ordovician
tabulate corals from Ejneqi, Inner Mongolia, including four new species
and one new subspecies. According to tabulate corals the age of these
strata belongs to Upper Ordovician. These tabulate corals are listed as
follows: Heliolites waicunensis Lin et Chow, Heliolites sinensis Lin et
Chow, Heliolites ejneqiensis Lin, sp.nov., Propora primigenia rara Lin,
subsp.nov., Propora taeniolitiformis Lin, sp.nov., Plasmoporella
convexotabulata maxima C.M. Yu, Plasmoporella ejneqiensis Lin, sp.nov.,
Plasmoporella granulosa Bondarenko.^1";
s[2753] = "LIN BAOYU, ZOU XINGU (1980).- Some Middle Ordovician corals
from Jiangshan County, Zhejiang.- Bulletin Chinese Academy geological
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Sciences II, 1, 1: 28-41.- <b>FC&#038;P 11-2</b>, p. 25,
ID=1821^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician M; <b>Geography: </b>China,
Zhejiang^^1";
s[2754] = "LIN B., HUANG H. (1986).- Late Ordovician tabulate corals
from Xinjiang and Ningxia.- Bulletin Chinese Academy geological
Sciences 12: 127-144.- <b>FC&#038;P 16-2</b>, p. 24,
ID=2052^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician U; <b>Geography: </b>China,
Xinjiang^The materials described here were collected from the Upper
Ordovician (Ashgill Stage), the Bulongor Formation in Hobuskar county
of the Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region and the Belguoshan Formation
in Guyuan County of the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region by Cao Xuanduo
and Huang Hongping in 1983. Described are 13 genera (3 of them are new
ones) and 20 species and subspecies (19 new ones). The taxa mentioned
belong to the Agetolitidae (herein also Hemiagetolitella n.gen.,
characterized by mural pores besides corner pores), Sarcinulida (herein
Cystosarcinula n.gen., having cystose tabulae), and Heliolitida. The
new genus Sinolites is assigned to the family Palaeoporitidae. The main
characters are tabulae and diaphragms, thick columella and absence of
perforate wall.^1";
s[2755] = "LIN B., WANG B. (1986).- Upper Ordovician tabulate corals
from western Junggar, Xinjiang, China.- Professional Papers of
Stratigraphy and Palaeontology 16: 37-72.- <b>FC&#038;P 16-2</b>, p.
24, ID=2053^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician U; <b>Geography: </b>China,
Xinjiang^The Tabulata here described were collected from the Upper
Ordovician Bulunggor Formation in Hoboksar County of Xinjiang Uygur
Zizhiqu. The collections contain 18 genera and 47 species including 30
new species. The mentioned taxa belong to the Sarcinulida, Favositida,
Halysitida, and most of them to the Heliolitida [part of summary].^1";
s[2756] = "LIN B., WANG B. (1986).- Late Ordovician tabulate corals
from the northern side of Borohoro Mountain, Xinjiang and its
stratigraphical significance.- Bulletin Chinese Academy geological
Sciences 13: 81-92.- <b>FC&#038;P 16-2</b>, p. 24, ID=2054^<b>Topic(s):
</b>; Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician U; <b>Geography: </b>China,
Xinjiang^The tabulate corals dealt in this paper were collected from
Late Ordovician in the northern side of Borohoro Mountain, Xinjiang.
They contain six genera and eleven species, of which seven species are
new, as follows: Agetolites jingheensis Lin et Wang, sp.nov.,
Mesofavosites jingheensis sp.nov., M. dualis var. mutabilis Sokolov, M.
sokolovi Barskaya, Eofletcheria xinertaiensis sp.nov., Reuschia
kasakhstanica Kovalevskiy, Rhabdotetradium huochengense sp.nov., R.
tianshanense sp.nov., R. borohoroense sp.nov., R. quadratum (Zhizhina),
Paratetradium reticulatum sp.nov.^1";
s[2757] = "LIN BAOYU, WANG BAOYU (1987).- Late Ordovician tabulate
corals from Jiabosar district of Xinjiang and its stratigraphical
significance.- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica 26, 5: 586-594.-
<b>FC&#038;P 17-1</b>, p. 26, ID=2137^<b>Topic(s): </b>stratigraphy;
Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Ordovician U; <b>Geography: </b>China, Xinjiang^The Late Ordovician
tabulate corals under study collected from the Kezileтesikela
Formation, Jiabosar Formation and Basitawukuduke Formation of Fuyun
county, Xinjiang are all well preserved and represented by 8 genera and
16 species (including 10 new species) which are recognized as follows:
Kezileтesikela Formation (early Late Ordovoclan): Catenipora fuyunensis
Lin et Wang; Jiabosar Formation (late Late Ordovician): Fletcheriella
xinjiangensis sp.nov., Eofletcheriella primitiva Lin et Chow, Nyctopora
qiakuertensis sp.nov., N. jiabosarensis sp.nov., N. raritabulata
sp.nov., N. junggarensis Lin et Wang, Saffordophyllum junggarense
sp.nov., Rhabdotetradium nobile Sokolov, R. quadratum (Zhizhina), R.
dichoforme sp.nov., Paratetradium dongjunggarense sp.nov., Catenipora
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inordinata Kovalevskiy; Basitawukuduke Formation (late Late
Ordovician): Paratetradium tollinoidium sp.nov., Procatenipora
xinjiangensis sp.nov., P. jiabosarensis sp.nov. [fragment of original
summary]^1";
s[2758] = "TCHI YONGYI (1982).- Some Upper Ordovician Tabulate and
Heliolitidae from Da Hinggan Ling, China.- Bulletin Shengyang Inst.
Geol. Min. Res., Chin. Acad. Geol. Sci. 04: 62-66.- <b>FC&#038;P
13-1</b>, p. 30, ID=0432^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata, Heliolitida;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata Heliolitida; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Ordovician U; <b>Geography: </b>China, Da Hinggan Ling^^1";
s[2759] = "RIGBY J.K., KESSEL B.J., RITTS B.D., FRIEDMANN S.J. (2006).-
A new Ordovician Chiastoclonellid Sponge from Inner Mongolia, China.-
Journal of Paleontology 80, 4: 775-779.- <b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p. 46,
ID=2328^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Porifera, Chiastoclonellidae;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician;
<b>Geography: </b>China, Nei Mongol^^1";
s[2760] = "GUO SHENGZHE (1983).- The receptaculitid Soanites from the
Early Ordovician of China.- Mem. Ass. Australas. Palaeontols 1 [J.
Roberts &#038; P.A. Jell (eds): Dorothy Hill Jubilee Memoir]: 75-84.-
<b>FC&#038;P 12-1</b>, p. 12, ID=6175^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Porifera
Receptaculitida; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Ordovician L; <b>Geography: </b>China^^1";
s[2761] = "LIN BAOYU, QIU HONGRONG, XU CHANGDENG (1984).- New
observations of Ordovician strata in Shetai district of Urad Front
Banner, Nei Mongol (Inner Mongolia).- Geological Review 30, 2: 95-105.-
<b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 29, ID=0429^<b>Topic(s): </b>geology;
geology; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician;
<b>Geography: </b>China, Nei Mongol^^1";
s[2762] = "LI YUE, KERSHAW S., MU XINAN (2004).- Ordovician reef
systems and settings in South China before the Late Ordovician mass
extinction.- Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology 205,
3-4: 235-254.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-1</b>, p. 89, ID=1193^<b>Topic(s):
</b>reef systems; reefs stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Ordovician; <b>Geography: </b>China S^Ordovician reefs of the South
China Block occur chiefly in three stratigraphic units: (1) the middle
Tremadoc Fenhsiang Formation and the upper part of the Lunshan
Formation; (2) the late Tremadoc Hunghuayuan Formation; and (3) the
middle Ashgill Xiazhen, Sanjushan and Daduhe Formations. The region
therefore records part of the Early Palaeozoic reef expansion episode
and permits a broader assessment of change in Ordovician reef facies.
During middle Tremadoc time, lithistid
sponge-bryozoan-Calathium-calcimicrobially dominated patch reefs of the
Fenhsiang Formation occur in the high-energy belt of the central
Yangtze Platform. Columnar nonskeletal stromatolites of the Lunshan
Formation (coeval with Fenhsiang Formation) occur on the southeastern
margin of the platform, where low diversity reef-attached organisms,
and the generally fine-grained character of the sediment, are
consistent with a depth below normal wave base. Calathium and lithistid
sponges were the principal reef builders of late Tremadoc reefs and
were widespread in the areas of Yichang (Hubei Province) and Dongzhi
(Anhui Province), from the platform centre to its margin settings.
Bryozoan reef builders occur only in the platform centre with a high
diversity of reef dwellers such as brachiopods, trilobites and
nautiloids. However, during the same time, at the platform margins,
microbes played an important part in reef building together with
Calathium and lithistid sponges. The middle-late Tremadoc lithistid
sponge-bryozoan-Calathium-microbial community was replaced by a middle
Ashgill coral-stromatoporoid community and shows that the succession of
community replacement during the Ordovician took a relatively long
time. Restricted by the black shales of the main part of the Yangtze
region, middle Ashgill reef complexes can be found only on the
northeast platform of Cathaysian Land, between the Yushan (Jiangxi) and
Changshan (Zhejiang) regions. Carbonate mudmounds are present on the
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western margin of the Yangtze Platform. On the northeast platform of
Cathaysian Land, patch reefs (some higher relief) with talus and
biostromes of the Xiazhen Formation consist of high-diversity biotas of
corals, stromatoporoids, calcimicrobes, brachiopods and gastropods. The
Sanjushan Formation is age-equivalent to the Xiazhen Formation and
contains carbonate mudmounds that are composed of abundant calcareous
algae and calcimicrobia. Uplift forced a northward extension of
Cathaysian Land and caused a regional relative sea-level fall,
eliminating this reef complex prior to the first extinction event of
the Late Ordovician. The Daduhe Formation carbonate mudmounds occur in
the nearshore belt of Kangdian Land (western margin of the Yangtze
Platform) and are paraconformably overlain by the Hirnantian Nancheng
Formation. In total, the Ordovician reefs of south China show a range
of habitats and controls on growth and demise. [original abstract]^1";
s[2763] = "LI YUE, KERSHAW S., LI J., BIAN L., ZHANG J., XIA F.
(2002).- Factors controlling the temporal and spatial distributions of
Ordovician reefs in south China.- Journal of Stratigraphy 26, 1: 9-17.-
<b>FC&#038;P 31-2</b>, p. 55, ID=1713^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs,
distribution, ecology; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Ordovician; <b>Geography: </b>China S^^1";
s[2764] = "CHEN XU, RONG JIAYU, QIU JINYU, HAN NAIREN, LI LUOZHAO, LI
SHOUJUN (1987).- Preliminary investigation of the Late Ordovician
Strata of Zhuzhai in Yushan of Jiangxi, their depositional features and
environment.- Journal of Stratigraphy 11, 1: 23-34 [in Chinese, with
English summary].- <b>FC&#038;P 16-2</b>, p. 31, ID=2076^<b>Topic(s):
</b>reefs, ecology; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Ordovician U; <b>Geography: </b>China, Jiangxi^The patch reefs
contain tabulate corals (Agetolites, Catenipora, Plasmoporella), rugose
corals (Favistina) and stromatoporoids (Clathrodictyon) as frame
builders. Brachiopods, algae and trilobites are the accompanying reef
organisms.^1";
s[2765] = "OUYANG R., JIAO C.-L., BAI L.-H., CHANG H., WANG Y.-C.
(2003).- The distribution and features of reef in Tazhong Area of Tarim
Basin, Northwest China. [in Chinese].- Petroleum exploration and
development 30, 2: 33-36.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-1</b>, p. 97,
ID=7241^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, ecology, paleontology; reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician U; <b>Geography:
</b>China, Tarim Basin^There are many different kinds of reef in
Tazhong Area of Tarim Basin, Northwest China in age of Medium-Upper
Ordovician. The main reef-building organisms are sponges, Calathium,
stromatoporoids, corals, Crytalgaes, bryozoans, blue-green algae,
chorophyte and rhodophyte in solenoporaceae. The reef can be divided
onto calcilutite mound, framework reef and baffle reef. The analyzing
on the reed encountered during the drilling shows that the calcitite
mound is mainly formed in continental shelf are mainly in the shelf and
the shelf margin. And by studying the sedimentary facies and the
features of seismic reflection in this area, it can be predicted that
reef with the distribution shapes of belt and discontinuous belt can be
found in the shelf margin area of Tazhong Uplift and in the middle area
of northern slope of Tazhong area. Especially, the areas at the west
end of No. 1 fracture of Tazhong in west Shutuoguole block, up to now
six anomaly reflection bodies have been found. Depending on the
characters of environment and features of interior reflection they are
very likely the reef mounds. It will have great effects on the oil and
gas exploration of this area in case of that more play would have been
processed. [original abstract]^1";
s[2766] = "OSPANOVA N.K. (2001).- Raznoobraziye geliolitidnykh korallov
Tsentralnogo Tadzhikistana v ordovikskom i silurijskom periodakh.-
Bioraznoobrazie v istorii Zemli (Tezisy dokladov 47 sessii Paleont.
obshchestva pri Rossiyskoy Akademii Nauk): 74-75; Sankt-Peterburg.-
<b>FC&#038;P 31-1</b>, p. 12, ID=7089^<b>Topic(s): </b>biodiversity;
Heliolitida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Heliolitida;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician Silurian; <b>Geography:
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</b>Tajikistan^Biodiversity depends on the size biotope, discreting of
environment conditions and capacity of organisms for variability.
Heliolitida of Central Tajikistan have some peaks of diversity - in
Middle Ashgillian, Late Llandoverian - Early Wenlockian, Ludlovian and
Pridolian.^1";
s[2767] = "WANG HONGZHEN, HE YUANXIANG (1980).- Discussions of some
rugose genera from the Silurian coral assemblages of China.- Acta
Palaeontologica Sinica 19, 2: 136-142.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-2</b>, p. 39,
ID=0304^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy, biozonation; Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician U - Silurian;
<b>Geography: </b>China^One latest Ordovician and six Silurian coral
assemblages are recognised. Borelasma, Dinophyllum, Maikottia (?syn.
Qianbeilites), Idiophyllum and Shensiphyllum are discussed.^1";
s[2768] = "SULTANBEKOVA Zh.S. (1983).- Novye rugozy iz verkhnego
Ordovika i nizhnego Silura raiona khrebta Chingiz. [new Rugosa from the
Upper Ordovician and Lower Silurian of the Chingiz Range; in Russian].-
The Lower Paleozoic Stratigraphy and Palaeontology of Kazakhstan:
153-161.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 36, ID=0452^<b>Topic(s): </b>new
taxa; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Ordovician U - Silurian L; <b>Geography: </b>Kazakhstan^Four new
taxa of rugosan corals are described - the new genera Tumanophyllum
assigned to the Streptelasmatidae, and Tumsucophyllum to the
Tryplasmatidae, as well as four new species: Tumanophyllum asiaticum,
Brachyelasma carinatum, Calostylis curtiseptatum and Tumsucophyllum
vetustum. They originate from Upper Ordovician (Dulankarinskian stage)
and Lower Silurian (Alpenskian and Dzumakskian stage) deposits. The
microstructure is described in detail, the fabric of which gives cause
to the erection of new taxa.^1";
s[2769] = "HE XINYI, CHEN JIANQIANG (2004).- Orgin, dispersal and
biogeographic affinity of the Middle-Late Ordovician and the Landovery
rugose corals in the Yangtze Region.- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica 43,
2: 179-191.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-1</b>, p. 55, ID=1115^<b>Topic(s):
</b>distribution, biogeography; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician Silurian; <b>Geography:
</b>China, Yangtze region^The Middle Ordovician - Llandovery rugose
corals are abundant in the Yangtze region, especially in the Early
Silurian. Altogether 123 genera of Rugosa, which contain 4 genera of
Middle Ordovician, 25 genera of Late Ordovician, and 94 genera of
Llandovery respectively, have been reported from this region, of which
30 genera first appeared in the Yangtze region and then dispersed to
Europe and North America and other adjacent regions. The following may
represent the earliest occurrence age of the referred genera:
Calostylis in the Middle Ordovician (Llandeilo) of southern Sichuan;
Aphyllum and Cantrillia in the middle Ashgill of western Zhejiang; the
streptelasmatids Briantelasma, Pycnactis and Tunguselasma in the late
Ruddanian of northeastern Guizhou; the columnariids Ceriaster, Stauria,
Amplexoides and Synamplexoides, and the cystiphyllids Maikottia,
Rhizophyllum among others in the Middle Llandovery of northeastern
Guizhou, South China. Based on these data, we may regard that the
Yangtze region may have been one of the origin centers for the
Ordovician and Silurian rugose corals. This paper deals with the Middle
Ordovician to Llandovery rugose coral faunas in the Yangtze region,
especially with their palaeobiogeographic affinities. The Middle
Ordovician Rugosa of this region are characterized by the calostylids
Calostylis and Yohophyllum. The Late Ordovician (mid-Ashgill) rugosan
fauna from the Sanjushan Formation of western Zhejiang Province
contains some Australian elements (Hillophyllum, Bozoanophyllum), while
the late Ashgill rugose fauna from the Guanyinqiao Bed in the Upper
Yangtze region shows a high degree of similarity to that of North
Europe, indicating that Yangtze and Europe have a close
palaeobiogeographic affinity with each other. The Llandovery rugose
fauna in the Yangtze region is much closer with that of Siberia,
Kazakhstan and Australia.^1";
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s[2770] = "LAVRUSEVICH A.I. (1975).- Newly found ancient Rugosa from the Zeravshan-Hissar mountain region.- Vopr. paleont. Tadzhikistana 1975: 25-39.- <b>FC&#038;P 5-1</b>, p. 31, ID=5376^<b>Topic(s): </b>new records; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician U - Silurian L; <b>Geography: </b>Tajikistan, Zeravshan-Hissar^[five (three new) species and one new subspecies of Grewingkia and two new species of the new genus Palaeolithostrotion are described from the Upper Ordovician and Lower Llandovery of the Zeravshan-Hissar mountain region in W Tadzhikistan]^1";
s[2771] = "HE YUANXIAN (1978).- Rugosa. [in Chinese].- Atlas of Fossils of Southwest China, Sichuan Volume; pt 1: Sinian - Devonian. [atlas of fossils] - <b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 13, ID=5754^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian-pre; <b>Geography: </b>China, Sichuan^^1";
s[2772] = "HE XINYI, CHEN JIANQIANG (2003).- New information on Late Ordovician and Early Silurian rugose corals in northern Guizhou Province. [in Chinese, with English abstract].- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica 42, 2: 174-188.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-1</b>, p. 55, ID=7171^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician U, Silurian L; <b>Geography: </b>China, Guizhou^7 genera of rugose corals are reported from the middle Llandovery in northern Guizhou Province of China for the first time. They are Cantrillia, Neocantrillia, Prototryplasma, Pycnostylus, Dalmanophyllum?, Rhegmaphyllum and Schlotheimophyllum. In addition, two species [Grewingkia cf. bilateralis (Neuman) and Brachyelasma cf. medioseptatum (Neuman)] collected from the late Ashgill Guanyinqiao Beds in the Shiqian County of northern Guizhou Province, and one species (Crassilasma sp.) from the early Ashgill Jiancaogou (Jiantsaoshou) Formation in the same area are described. These data enrich further the content of the Late Ordovician and Early Silurian rugose coral fauna in Yangtze region, and are considerably significant for study on origin, evolution and disperse of some Early Paleozoic rugose corals. Altogerther 18 species assigned to 13 genera are described. Among them 6 species are new. They are Crassilasma fenggangense sp.nov., C. crebrumseptatum sp.nov., Dinophyllum insolitum sp.nov., Neocantrillia sp.nov., Prototryplasma guizhouense sp.nov. and Schlotheimophyllum regeneranum sp.nov. [original abstract]^1";
s[2773] = "DENG ZHANQIU (1986).- Notes on some early Palaeozoic corals.- Acta Palaeontologica sinica 25, 6: 648-656.- <b>FC&#038;P 16-1</b>, p. 59, ID=1958^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>China^Three early palaeozoic coral species are described in this paper. The Ordovician rugose coral Favistina was not known in southeast China before. A fragment to be designated under the name of Favistina cf. burksae Flower (Brown, 1965) was collected for the first time from the Sanjushan Formation of Late Ordovician in Yushan area of Jiangxi, southeast China. This species is significant to indicate that the Ordovician coral fauna of southeast China corresponds roughly to that of North America.Two tabulate corals were collected from the Guandi Formation of Late Silurian in Qujing of Yunnan, southwest China, namely Parastriatopora rhizoides Sokolov and P. guandiensis sp.nov. The ramose corallum of the latter shows a clearly lamellar microstructure as pointed out by Plusquellec (1976). [part of original summary]^1";
s[2774] = "WANG SHUBEI (1978).- Stromatoporoids. [in Chinese].- Atlas of Fossils of Southwest China, Sichuan Volume; pt 1: Sinian - Devonian; pp 11-36 + 539-544; pls 2-18. [atlas of fossils] - <b>FC&#038;P 12-1</b>, p. 47, ID=5755^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian-pre; <b>Geography: </b>China, Sichuan^A short summary of the morphology and microstructures of stromatoporoids starts this memoir. In the rest of the text a large number of new and old species of the following genera are described: (number of new speices in brackets) Labechia (1),
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Clathrodictyon (4), Intexodictyon (1), Anostylostroma (4), Atelodictyon
(5), Hammatostroma (4), Actinostroma (0), Bifariostroma (1),
Stromatopora (5), Ferestromatopora (4), Parallelopora (1),
Hermatostroma (3), Synthetostroma (1), Clathrocoilona (0).^1";
s[2775] = "LELESHUS V.L. (1972).- Silurian Tabulata from Tadjikistan.-
Akademiya Nauk SSSR; 85pp [in Russian].- <b>FC&#038;P 2-1</b>, p. 17,
ID=4652^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician U - Silurian L; <b>Geography:
</b>Tajikistan^In this monograph Lower Silurian and some Upper
Ordovician Tabulata are described. New data on the morphology of
Tabulata is exposed, notably on the numerical criteria of morphological
features. Based on detailed paleontological and stratigraphical
research, carried out by a team of geologists and paleontologists, the
stratigraphical outlines of the Ordovician and Silurian of Tadjikistan
are sketched out. The chapter &#034;Paleozoogeography&#034; gives the
geographical distribution of Tabulata and Heliolitida. A
paleozoogeographic regional zonation of the Ordovician, Silurian and
Lower Devonian is obtained by aid of Ch. Lang mathematical formula.^1";
s[2776] = "PREOBRAZHENSKIY B.V. (1977).- Sarcinulidy severo-vostoka
SSSR i Chukotskogo poluostrova. [Sarcinulidae of the Far East of the
USSR and of the Chukchi peninsula; in Russian].- Trudy Instituta
Geologii i Geofiziki AN SSSR (Sibirskoe Otdeleniye) &#47;551:
64-72&#47; OBUT, A.M. (Ed.): Stratigrafiya i fauna Ordovika i Silura
Chukotskogo poluostrova.- <b>FC&#038;P 7-1</b>, p. 25,
ID=0188^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata, Sarcinulidae; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician Silurian;
<b>Geography: </b>Russia, Siberia, Chukotka^The sarcinulid fauna,
described herein, contains two genera: Calapoecia and Lyopora, with the
following species: Calapoecia anticostiensis Billings 1865, C.
anticostiensis mediana n.ssp., C. condensa n.sp., C. kanini n.sp.,
Lyopora spongiosa n.sp., L. coxi Bassler 1950). * The age of this fauna
is Upper Ordovician, with the exception of the last mentioned lower
Silurian species. Concerning the problems of systematics, the author
refers to Preobrazhenskiy &#038; Klaamann 1957 (see Fossil Cnidaria
6-2: 21. Moreover, he mentions the genus Coxia that he believes to be a
synonym of Lyopora.^1";
s[2777] = "JIN CHUNTAI (1978).- Tabulata, Heliolitida, Chaetetida. [in
Chinese].- Atlas of Fossils of Southwest China, Sichuan Volume; pt 1:
Sinian - Devonian. [atlas of fossils] - <b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 13,
ID=5753^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata, Heliolitida, Chaetetida;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria Porifera; Tabulata Heliolitida Chaetetida;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian-pre; <b>Geography: </b>China, Sichuan^^1";
s[2778] = "LELESHUS V.L. (1989).- Organic world in Ordovician and
Silurian of Middle Asia.- Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal 1989, 1: 25-35.-
<b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 39, ID=4103^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
paleontology; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician
Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>Asia Central^^1";
s[2779] = "LI YUE, KERSHAW S. (2003).- Reef reconstruction after
extinction events of the latest Ordovician in the Yangtze Platform,
South China.- Facies 48, 1, 269-284.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-1</b>, p. 88,
ID=7180^<b>Topic(s): </b>; reef reconstruction; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician &#47; Silurian; <b>Geography:
</b>China, Yangtze platform^Carbonate sediments gradually developed
into beds rich in brachiopods and crinoids in the lower part of
Xiangshuyuan Formation, middle Rhuddanian. In the middle part of
Xiangshuyan Formation, biostromes, containing abundant and high
diversity benthic faunas such as corals, crinoids and brachiopods, show
beginnings of reconstruction of reef facies. Substantial reef recovery
occurred in the upper part of Xiangshuyuan Formation, lower Aeronian,
as small patch reefs and biostromes. During the late Aeronian,
carbonate sediments, especially reefs and reef-related facies, expanded
on the upper Yangtze Platform, and radiation of reefs occurred in
Ningqiang Formation, upper Telychian. The long period of reef recovery,
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taking several million years, remains difficult to explain, because
redistribution of any refugia faunas would be expected to take place
soon after the extinction. Reefs and reef-related facies subsequently
declined after Telychian time due to regional uplift of the major
portion of the Yangtze Platform. Carbonate facies are therefore
uncommon in South China during the rest of Silurian time. [last part of
an extensive abstract]^1";
s[2780] = "LAVRUSEVICH A.I. (1975).- The development of Rugosa of
Southern Tien Shan in Ordovician, Silurian and Devonian.- Drevniye
Cnidaria [B.S. Sokolov (ed.)], 2: 124-130.- <b>FC&#038;P 5-2</b>, p. 6,
ID=5403^<b>Topic(s): </b>biohistory; Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician - Devonian;
<b>Geography: </b>Tajikistan, Zeravshan-Hissar^A general account of
composition of successive Ordovician to Devonian rugose coral faunas at
the generic level.^1";
s[2781] = "KONG LEI, HUANG YUNMING (1978).- Tetracoralla. [in
Chinese].- Atlas of Fossils of Southwest China, Guizhou Volume; pt 1:
Cambrian - Devonian. [atlas of fossils] - <b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 12,
ID=5747^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician - Devonian; <b>Geography:
</b>China, Guizhou^^1";
s[2782] = "HUANG YUNMING (1978).- Stromatoporoids. [in Chinese].- Atlas
of Fossils of Southwest China, Guizhou Volume; pt 1: Cambrian -
Devonian. [atlas of fossils] - <b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 12,
ID=5749^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician - Devonian;
<b>Geography: </b>China, Guizhou^^1";
s[2783] = "LELESHUS V.L. (1976).- Endemizm i kosmopolitizm
ordoyikskikh, siluriyskikh i devonskikh Tabulyat i Heliolitoidey
Sredney Azii. [endemism and cosmopolitism of Ordovician, Silurian and
Devonian Tabulata and Heliolitoidea of Middle Asia; in Russian].-
Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal 1976, 4: 8-16.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-2</b>, p.
21, ID=0157^<b>Topic(s): </b>biogeography; Tabulata; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician Silurian
Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Asia Central^Eine palaozoogeographische
Charakteristik ordovizischer, silurischer und devonischer Tabulata und
Heliolitoidea zeigt, daB das Maximum endemischer Gattungen (in Prozent
angegeben) im spaten Ordoviz (45), im spaten Silur (40) und an der
Grenze zum Devon (4Q) betragt. Minimale Prozente finden sich im
Llandovery (0) und im Fransnium (O). Im spateren Ordovizium haben die
Tabulata und die Heliolitoidea Mittelasiens enge Beziehungen mit
solchen von Kazachstan und China, im Silur mit denen des Urals,
Kazachstans und des Altai-Sajan-Gebietes und im Devon mit dem Ural und
dem Altai-Sajan Eistrikt.^1";
s[2784] = "LELESHUS V.L. (1991).- Subclass Tabulata (tabulates).- Atlas
of fossil fauna and flora of Tajikistan. Ordovician, Silurian,
Devonian, pp. B-ll: 48-52; 167-171; pls. 11-28; Donish, Dushanbe.
[atlas of fossils] - <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 40,
ID=4109^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician - Devonian; <b>Geography:
</b>Tajikistan^^1";
s[2785] = "anonymous (1979).- Palaeontological Atlas of Northern China.
II. Corals, Bryozoa, Trilobites, Graptholitoidea, Fossil Plants.-
Nanjing Institute Geology Paleontology, Academia Sinica, Qinghai
Institute Geosciences.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 43,
ID=0276^<b>Topic(s): </b>atlas of fossils; atlas of fossils;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa Tabulata Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician - Jurassic; <b>Geography: </b>China N^A
considerable number of rugose, tabulate and scleractinian corals
ranging from Ordovivian to Jurassic time are described and figured. In
addition to many new species and subspecies, the following new genera
have to be noted: Agetolinus Deng &#038; Li (family Theciidae) from
Ordovician; Qinghaipora Deng &#038; Li (family Multithecoporidae) from
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Carboniferous.^1";
s[2786] = "LIN BAOYU (1988).- Silurian Corals from Banga County, Xizang
(Tibet).- ???.- <b>FC&#038;P 17-1</b>, p. 13, ID=2106^<b>Topic(s):
</b>; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>China, Tibet^^1";
s[2787] = "OSPANOVA N.K. (1978).- Novye Silurijskie Geliolitoidei
Tadzhikistana. [new Silurian Heliolitida of Tajikistan; in Russian].-
Izvestiya Akademii Nauk Tadzhikskoy SSR, otdieleniye biologicheskikh
Nauk 71, 2: 49-54.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 48, ID=0289^<b>Topic(s):
</b>taxonomy; Heliolitida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Heliolitida;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>Tajikistan^Four new
species of Heliolitidae are described from Silurian deposits of
Tadzhikistan and are assigned to the genera Thaumatolites Yanet in
Sokolov 1955, and ? Bogimbailites Bondarenko 1966. The new species are:
Th. cylindricus, Th. turkestanicus, Th. relictus and B. tangisaicus.
The diagnosis concerning Thaumatolites is amended and precisely
defined. Diagnosis (Thaumatolites): coralla small, pear-, boil-shaped
or cylindrical. Corallites either without own or with interrupted
walls. In the first case they are confined by coenenchymal vesicles
which sporadically show vertical orientation in the area of the
corallites though forming a corallite tube. In the second case the
walls appear interrupted or as an almost closed, compact line which
stands out against the remaining skeletal elements due to thickening.
Tabulae horizontally and only rarely emanating from each other.
Coenenchyne consisting of convex, frequently merging vesicles of
differente size and shape. Thorns my be recognized in the coenenchyme.
These are absent in corallites.^1";
s[2788] = "OSPANOVA N.K. (1979).- Novyj rod geliolitoidej i ego
znachenie dlja sistematiki.- Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal 1979, 2:
16-22.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 49, ID=0291^<b>Topic(s):
</b>systematics; Heliolitida, Helioplasmolites; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Heliolitida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography:
</b>Asia^The new genus Helioplasmolites takes an intermediate position
between the Proporida and Heliolitida. During the initial growth stage
and locally as well as zonally it shows a proporid coenenchyme which is
replaced by a heliolitid coenenchyme during further growth of colony.
This indicates that the Heliolitida are derived from the Proporida and
not from the Protareida as was presumed before. New informations are
presented regarding morphology, phylogeny and systematics of the family
Plasmoporidae. The new species H. communicata from the Silurian (Lower
Wenlockian) of Central Asia (Zeravshan mountains) is described being
the type species of the new genus. Diagnosis of Helioplasmolites:
corallum semi-globular to bowl-shaped; corallites closely situated, in
places touching each other; connecting canals may develop between the
corallites; tabulae horizontal, bent or emanating from each other;
septal formations absent or thorn- or tubercle-shaped; around the
corallites there is an aureole consisting of 12 coenenchymal tubes,
polygonal in outline and differing in size; diaphragm horizontal,
oblique, conical or vesicular; during initial stage of colony and
locally, e.g. in some zones, there is a proporid (vesicular)
coenenchyme which leads to a typical heliolitid one during further
growth of the colony, showing zigzag-shaped, bent walls; walls of
coenenchyme and corallites thick.H. communicata Ospanova n.sp.:
corallum 30 to 150 mm; corallites rounded, 0.8 to 1.3 mm in diameter,
distance between corallites 0 to 1.0 mm; distance of tabulae 0.1 to 0.9
mm; thickness of wall 0.0? to 0.05 mm; between the corallites 1, rarely
2 to 3 rows of polygonal coenenchymal tubes of 0.1 to 0.6 mm in
diameter, arranged in an aureole of 12 coenenchymal tubes; distance of
their diaphragms 0.015 to 0.02 mm; the new species differs from H.
regularis (Dun, 1927), the diameter of which is also 0.8 to 1.3 mm, by
the greater numbers of connecting canals and a lesser development of
coenenchyme (H. regularis is found in the Silurian of New South Wales,
Australia).^1";
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s[2789] = "OSPANOVA N.K. (1983).- Nekotorye novye Gelioliotoidei i ikh
znachenie dlya morfologii korallov. [some new Heliolitids and their
significance for the morphology of corals; in Russian].-
Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal 1983, 2: 114-118.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>,
p. 44, ID=0494^<b>Topic(s): </b>systematics; Heliolitida;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Heliolitida; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Silurian Ludl; <b>Geography: </b>Asia Central^From the Central
Asian Ludlow the new genus Oskaria is described together with the type
species O. islamovi. Characteristic is the feature of development of
some kind of &#034;dissepimentatium&#034; around the corallites.
Oskaria is assigned to the Innaeporidae Ospanova 1979 (suborder
Proporina) as well as Innaepora Leleshus 1974, and Rotalites Leleshus
1974, with which Oskaria is also compared.^1";
s[2790] = "OSPANOVA N.K. (1998).- Novye dannye o proiskhozhdenii roda
Helioplasmolites (Heliolitidy). [new data on the origin of the genus
Helioplasmoides; in Russian].- Doklady Akademii Nauk Respubliki
Tadzhikistan 41, 8: 18-24.- <b>FC&#038;P 31-1</b>, p. 63,
ID=1638^<b>Topic(s): </b>systematics; Heliolitida, Helioplasmolites;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Heliolitida; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>Kazakhstan^[The following taxa of the
family Helioplasmolitidae Ospanova, fam. nov., are described: *
Ohrutschevipora Ospanova gen. nov., type-species Propora obrutschevi
Kovalevskiy, 1968, upper Llandovery, L. Silurian, Kazakhstan,
Tchingiz-Range, Mountain Donenjal; * Prohelioplasmolites Ospanova gen.
nov., type-species P. kovalevskyi Ospanova, gen. et sp.nov., Lower
Silurian, upper Llandovery, Donenjal Series ; Kazakhstan, Mountain
Donenjal; * Helioplasmolites Chekhovich, 1955, type-species H.
nalivkini Chekhovich, 1955, Lower Silurian; Middle Asia, Nuragatau
Range, Mountain Merishkov.]^1";
s[2791] = "OSPANOVA N.K. (1990).- Ducdoniidae - novoe semeystvo
geliolitid iz nizhnego Silura Tadzhikistana [Ducdoniidae - a new family
of Heliolitids from the Lower Silurian of Tadzhikistan; in Russian].-
Novye vidy fanerozoyskoy fauny i flory Tadzhikistana [Dzhalilov M. R.
(ed.)]: 62-70, 6 figs., pls. 15-20; Donish, Dushanbe.- <b>FC&#038;P
19-1.1</b>, p. 51, ID=2664^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Heliolitida,
Ducdoniidae; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Heliolitida;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian L; <b>Geography: </b>Tajikistan^The new
family Ducdoniidae contains the herein described genera and species:
Ducdonia Leleshus 1974 (type species D. interrupta), and Farabites
Ospanova gen. nov. (type species F. farabicus Ospanova sp.nov.) both
from the Lower Silurian of the central Tadzhik SSR.^1";
s[2792] = "OSPANOVA N.K. (1980).- Novyi rod vetvistykh geliolitoidey iz
verknego silura Sredney Azyi. [new Upper Silurian genus of ramose
heliolitids from Central Asia; in Russian].- Dokl. AN Tajik SSR 1980,
23, 6: 325-329.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 41, ID=5963^<b>Topic(s):
</b>new taxa; Heliolitida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Heliolitida;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian U; <b>Geography: </b>Asia Central^^1";
s[2793] = "HE XINYI, CHEN JIANQIANG (2004).- Late Silurian rugose coral
fauna from the Qujing District, East Yunnan.- Acta Palaeontologica
Sinica 43, 3: 303-324.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-1</b>, p. 56,
ID=1116^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian Ludl Pri; <b>Geography:
</b>China, Yunnan^Late Silurian (Late Ludlow - Early Pridoli) rugosa
coral fauna from the Qujing district, east Yunnanare studied in detail,
and some rugosan genera and species are reviewed, especially the coral
faunacharacters and their distribution of the Guandi Formation and
Miaogao Formation are discussed.Altogether 22 genera and 44 species of
rugose occurred in Late Silurian (including Guandi,Miaogao and Yulongsi
Formation) of Qujing, east Yunnan (see table I, II). Among
them,cystiphylloids Holmophyllum, Cystiphyllum and Kytophyllum are
dominant. The columnariidsKyphophyllum, Micula and Pilophyllum and
others are present. Only three genera Brachyelasma,Rukhinia and
Phaulactis have been found for the first time from east Yunnan.As a
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whole, the Late Silurian rugosan coral fauna of east Yunnan has an
affinity with contemporarywest Qinling forms, and shows to a centain
extent similarity to those of contemporaneous beds ofUral.Altogether 23
species comprising 17 genera of Rugosa are described, among them 3
species arenew, namely Cystiphyllum minutum sp.nov., Ketophyllum
qujingense sp.nov. and Phaulactisvesicularis sp.nov.^1";
s[2794] = "CHEN JIANQIANG, HE XINYI, TANG LANG (2005).- Early Silurian
(Telychian) Rugose coral fauna of Daguan Area, Northern Yunnan.- Acta
Palaeontologica Sinica 44, 2: 229-246. [English translation].-
<b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 30, ID=1225^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian
Tel; <b>Geography: </b>China, Yunnan^The late Early Silurian
(Telychian) rugose coral fauna from Daguanarea, northeast Yunnan is
studied by the present authors. The Lower Silurian Series in the Daguan
region may be divided into the following units: overlaying strata:
Lower Devonian Cuifengshan Formation disconformity
Telychian-Rhuddanian, Lower Silurian: Caitianwan Formation (mid-late
Telychian) Daluzhai Formation (mid-late Telychian) Sifengya Formation
(early Telychian) Huanggexi Formation (mid-late Aeronian) Longmaxi
Formation (Rhuddanian-early Aeronian) conformity Upper Ordovician:
Guannyinqiao Formation Wufeng Formation. In the Huanggxi Formation
rugose corals are scarce, but the Sifengya Formation (early Telychian)
yields numerous rugosans. Up to now, 18 genera and 34 species are
reported in the Sifengya Formation, while the Daluzhai Formation merely
contains rugosans including 9 genera and 11 species (Table 1).
Altogether 9 species assigned to 12 genera are described in this paper,
among them 1 genus and 5 species are new. They are: Protoketophyllum
daguanense gen. et sp.nov., Crassilasma huanggexiense sp.nov.,
Pseudophaulactis heae sp.nov., P. convolutus sp.nov. and Shensiphyllum
minor sp.nov. In addition, the coral fauna characters of the Sifengya
and Duluzhai are briefly discussed.^1";
s[2795] = "STOLBOVA V.P. (2002).- Novye rugozy iz verkhnego Silura
Zapadnogo Pribalkhashya.- Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal 2002, 2: 30-31.-
<b>FC&#038;P 31-1</b>, p. 60, ID=1628^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa;
Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Silurian U; <b>Geography: </b>Kazakhstan^Two new species,
Calostylis propria and Calostylis veriiseptatum, from the Akkan Horizon
of Kazakhstan (western Balkhash Region) are described.^1";
s[2796] = "HE XINYI, CHEN JIANQIANG (1986).- On the genus Idiophyllum.-
Acta Palaeontologica Sinica 25, 5: 525-530.- <b>FC&#038;P 16-1</b>, p.
60, ID=1950^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, Idiophyllum; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography:
</b>China^In this paper, the morphological features of the rugose coral
genus Idiophyllum Cao 1975 are discussed in detail. The generic
diagnosis is emended and its systematic position revised. Idiophyllum
may be referred to the rugose family Arachnophyllidae Dybowski 1873 on
the basis of its morphological characteristics. This genus is probably
affined to Sumsarophyllum Lavrusevich 1971 and Nanshaaophyllum Yu 1956,
but all the three are independent genera. The diagnosis for the genus
Idiophyllum is emended as follows: Corallum solitary or
fasciculate-massive. Septa displaying pinnate arrangement with
continuous chain-like or reticulate structure; tertiary septa
incomplete; all septa including second and tertiary ones serial in
arrangement. Four new species are described from the Middle Silurian
Hingqiang Formation in Dazhuba and Erlangba, Hingqiang County, Shaanxi,
namely: Idiophyllum massulatum Chen (sp.nov.), I. tenuiseptatum Chen
(sp.nov.), I. major Chen (sp.nov.) and I. shaanxiense Chen (sp.nov.).^1";
s[2797] = "TANG LAN, HE XINYI, CHEN JIANQIANG (2007).- New information
on Silurian Rugosan genus Pilophyllia Ge et Yu, 1974 in northeastern
Guizhou.- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica 46, 1:
98-112.china.jst.go.jp/D/C2080A/07A0904646.html.- <b>FC&#038;P 35</b>,
p. 59, ID=2356^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, Pilophyllia; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography:
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</b>China, Guizhou^Rugosan genus Pilophyllia Ge et Yu, 1974 possesses
typical amplexoid septa belonging to the Family Amplexidae. This genus
is widespread in Llandovery strata in the upper Yangtze region, China.
Numerous specimens of Pilophyllia collected from the Xiangshuyuan and
Leijatun formation (Aeronian) in the Shiqian area, northeastern Guizhou
are studied in the present paper. The diagnosis of this genus is
emended, and its geological distribution are discussed in detail. Nine
species are described and illustrated here for the first time. Among
them, 6 species are new. They are: Pilophyllum vesiculosa Tang sp. n.,
P. conica Tang sp.nov., P. ultima Tang sp.nov., P. stylaris Tang
sp.nov., P. raritabulata Tang sp.nov. and P. leijatunensis Tang sp.nov.
In addition, the characteristics of the Pilophyllia species population
from the Xiangshuyuan and Leijiatun formations in the Shiqian district
are briefly discussed and compared with those of the Nngqiang Formation
(Telychian), southern Shaanxi and northern Sichuan.^1";
s[2798] = "PAVLOVA A.P. (1975).- Rugose Corals from the Dal&#039;yan
horizon of the Turkestan range.- Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal 1975, 2:
35-40.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-2</b>, p. 60, ID=5287^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian
Ludl; <b>Geography: </b>Turkestan Mts^D&#039;après la faune de
Tetracoralla, le niveau de Dal&#039;yan serait d&#039;âge uniquement
Ludlowien (et non Wenlock-Ludlow, comme précédemment admis).
Description de cinq espèces nouvelles. Création de Columnolasma gen.
nov. de Ketophyllidae.^1";
s[2799] = "GUO SHENGZHE (1978).- Late Silurian Tetracorals from
Northern Bailingmiao of the Autonomous Region of Inner Mongol. [in
Chinese].- Professional Papers of Stratigraphy and Palaeontology 06:
50-72.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 11, ID=5740^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian U;
<b>Geography: </b>China, Nei Mongol^^1";
s[2800] = "SYTOVA V.A. (1979).- Nekotorye rugozy (korally) iz
siluriyskikh otlozheniy opornogo razreza &#034;Elegest&#034; (Tuva).
[some rugose corals of &#034;Elegest&#034; deep borehole, Tuva; in
Russian].- Voprosy paleont. 8: 29-37.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 40,
ID=5798^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>Russia,
Tuva^[Pseudopilophyllum, Phaulactis, Altaja, Entelophyllum, Cyathactis,
N????liphyllum, Tenuiphyllum, Evenkiella, Strombodes, Sokoloviella
gen.n. (type species S. delicata), Leptelasma gen.n.(type species
Tabularia oblonga Zheltonogova 1960)]^1";
s[2801] = "WANG HONGZHEN, HE XINYI (1980).- Discussions of some rugose
genera from the Silurian coral assemblages of China. [in Chinese, with
English summary].- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica 19, 2: 136-142.-
<b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 21, ID=5884^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian;
<b>Geography: </b>China^^1";
s[2802] = "WANG HONGZHEN, HE XINYI (1981).- Silurian rugose coral
assemblages and paleobiogeography of China.- Geol. Soc. America Special
Paper 187: 55-63.- <b>FC&#038;P 12-2</b>, p. 36, ID=6223^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biostratigraphy, biogeography; Rugosa assemblages; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography:
</b>China^^1";
s[2803] = "HE XINYI, CHEN JIANQIANG (1999).- Early Silurian rugose
coral fauna of Tewo Area, West Qinling. [in Chinese, with English
summary].- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica 38, 4: 423-434.- <b>FC&#038;P
29-1</b>, p. 56, ID=7046^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian L; <b>Geography:
</b>China, Qinling^The Early Silurian rugose coral fauna of Tewo area,
West Qinling was first reported in 1990. Recently, the fauna has been
researched in detail, including 9 families, 13 genera and 18 species.
In this paper 11 genera and 12 species (of which 5 are new) are
described. They are: Brachyelasma sp., Paramplexoides sp.,
Kodonophyllum cf. leijiatunensis Ge et Yu, Eostauria minor (Chen),
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Amplexoides chaoi (Grabau), Tryplasma cf. multitabulata Nikolaeva, T.
sp., Aphyphyllum tewoense sp.nov., Cystocantrillia silurica sp.nov.,
Cystiphyllum yiwaense sp.nov., Gyalophylloides simplex sp.nov., and
Pseudamplexus intermedius sp.nov. All the specimens are collected from
the upper member of Lalong Formation (M. Llandovery) in Tewo area, West
Qinling.This fauna may be correlated with the Leijiatun Formation (M.
Llandovery) of northeastern Guizhou, indicating the Early Silurian
rugosan fauna from West Qinling to be close to those of Yangtze region
in biogeographical affinity, and it may belong to the Yangtze Province.
[original summary]^1";
s[2804] = "CHEN JIANQIANG, HE XINYI (2004).- Early Silurian (
Llandovery) rugose coral recovery and radiation in the Upper Yangtze
region. [in Chinese, with English abstract].- Biotic Mass Extinction
and Recovery of the Paleozoic in South China [Rong Jiayu &#038; Fang
Zhongjie (eds)]: chapter 2, part 7, pp 185-205; Hefei Science and
Technology Press.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-1</b>, p. 48, ID=7170^<b>Topic(s):
</b>recovery, radiation, post O/S; Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian Llan; <b>Geography:
</b>China, Yangtze region^Upper Yangtze region contains many complete
sections through the Upper Ordovician and Lower Silurian (Llandovery).
Three macroevolutionary stages, including survival interval (early and
middle Rhuddanian), recovery interval (late Rhuddanian to early
Aeronian), and radiation interval (mid-to late Aeronian), are
recognized based on rugose coral data, with the redefinition and
modification of some genera and statistical analysis of the range and
distribution of the rugosan genera, including rugose coral 44 genera,
assigned to 3 orders and 13 families from the Lower Silurian
(Llandovery) of the Upper Yangtze region. It is discussed that the
feature, pattern, and control factors of the macroevolutionary stages
and their fauna. The rugose coral fauna of the survival interval are
composed of 6 genera, assigned to 2 orders and 3 families, and are
characterized by a few survival and Lazarus genera. During the recovery
interval the rugose coral fauna are possessed of 15 genera from 3
orders and 8 families, and are dominated numerically by the small,
solitary Streptelasmatida (10 genera: 61%), with first appearing
abundance debutantes taxi and endemic forms. Forty-two rugose coral
genera are recorded from the radiation interval. Some genera in the
radiation interval extended up from the recovery interval, whereas many
genera occur first in the form of the debutantes taxa and radiation
taxa. One of the most striking differences between the recovery and
radiation interval is a rapid generic increase of the Cystiphyllida (13
genera; 31%), the Streptelasmatida (19 genera; 45%) and the
Columnariida (10 genera: 24%), with 14 new genera first appearing from
the radiation interval. In addition, the radiation interval is of many
colonial forms (12 genera: 29%)and occur the small reef composed of the
rugose corals, tabulate corals and stromatoporoids. It should be
emphasized that typical Silurian rugose corals are known to occur
during the recovery interval and the radiation interval in Yangtze
region. They include representatives of the crisis progenitor taxa,
debutantes taxa and radiation taxa. It is recognized that the beginning
of the 3 orders (Cystiphyllida, Streptelasmatida, Columnariida), with
differential recovery and radiation rates for each group, were
different respectively. In the recovery interval and radiation
interval, the beginning of Cystiphyllida and Streptelasmatida were
earlier than the order Columnariida. It is indicated that the
conditions of the ecological environments or ecosystem during the Early
Silurian were more adaptable for diversity of the Cystiphyllida and
Streptelasmatida which were more primitive rugose corals than the
Columnariida which was more advanced group with rapidly development
after Silurian. The debutantes taxa are subdivided into three kinds of
the endemic-debutantes, the emigrant-debutantes and the
immigrant-debutantes. [original abstract]^1";
s[2805] = "TANG L., HE X.-Y., CHEN J.-Q. (2008).- Revisions of genera
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and species of Silurian Stauriid corals from Yangtze Region. [in Chinese, with English summary].- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica 47, ??: 427-443.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 68, ID=6467^<b>Topic(s): </b>revision; Rugosa Stauriida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>China, Yangtze region^^1";
s[2806] = "DONG DEYUAN, YANG JINGZHI (1978).- Lower Silurian Stromatoporoids from northeastern Guizhou.- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica 17, 4: 421-438.- <b>FC&#038;P 8-1</b>, p. 49, ID=0203^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian Llan; <b>Geography: </b>China, Guizhou^Species of Rosenella, Forolinia, Ludictyon, Clathrodictyon, Labechia, Pachystylostroma, Pseudolabechia, Schistodictyon, Intexodictyon, and Plexodictyon are described from Upper Llandoverian rocks.^1";
s[2807] = "WANG SHUBEI (1982).- Stromatoporoids.- The Silurian Stratigraphy and Paleontology in Guanyinqiao, Qijiang, Sichuan. People&#039;s Publishing House of Sichuan, 84 pp.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 49, ID=0532^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>China, Sichuan^The new genus Pleostylostroma is described, with type species P. shiniulanense (Wang); other species are: P. coalitum Wang, P. triangulatum Wang, P. rarum Wang, Clathrodictyon qijianqense Wang, C. variolare (Rosen), Labechia qijiangensis Wang and Ecclimadictyon macrotuberculatum (Riabinin).^1";
s[2808] = "JOHNSON M.E., RONG JIAYU, WANG CHUNGYUAN, WANG PUNG (2001).- Continental island from the Upper Silurian (Ludfordian Stage) of Inner Mongolia: implications for eustasy and paleogeography.- Geology 29, 10: 955-958.- <b>FC&#038;P 31-1</b>, p. 71, ID=1652^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, eustacy, biogeography; stroms, reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian Ludf; <b>Geography: </b>China, Nei Mongol^An unconformity between the Silurian Xibiehe Formation and Ordovician igneous rocks marks the perimeter of a small paleoisland near Bater Obo in north-central Inner Mongolia, 180km northwest of the provincial capital of Hohhot. The stratigraphic position of the lower part of the Xibiehe Formation is correlated by means of conodonts with the upper part of the Ancoradella ploeckensis Zone in the basal Ludfordian Stage (corresponds to mid-Ludlovian Epoch, ca. 421 Ma). Elongate in plan (610m x 200m), the exhumed diorite core rises 30m above the lowest elevations of surrounding Silurian strata. Paleoshores along the principal axis of the inlier delineate contrasting facies. Robust stromatoporoids are in growth position within silty limestones, some directly encrusting the unconformity surface of the sheltered southeast margin. A basal conglomerate of diorite cobbles and boulders characterizes the high-energy northwest margin. The depositional constraints and timing of transgressive facies associated with this continental paleoisland have implications for the eustatic and paleogeographic history of the parent Sino-Korean plate. Burial of the island corresponds to the beginning of a global rise in sea level that peaked in late Ludlovian time. Our interpretation of windward and leeward facies requires an approximate 90° clockwise rotation of the parent plate to accommodate the dominant pattern of low-latitude trade winds and storms. [original abstract; see also Rong J.-Y. et al. in Chinese Science Bulletin 46: 238-241)]^1";
s[2809] = "YANG JINGZHI, DONG DEYUAN (1980).- Discussion on the early Silurian strata in southwestern Hubei and northeastern Guizhou in the light of fossil stromatoporoids.- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica 19, 5: 393-404.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 60, ID=1866^<b>Topic(s): </b>stratigraphy; stratigraphy; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian L; <b>Geography: </b>China, Hubei, Guizhou^[sixteen species of stromatoporoids are described and illustrated including those of Labechia (1), Clathrodictyon (7, 3 new) Ecclimadictyon (1), Intexodictyon (1 new),
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Clavidictyon (2 new), Plexodictyon (3 new)]^1";
s[2810] = "KARIMOVA F.S., LESSOVAYA A.I. (2007).- Silurian System: stromatoporoids.- Palaeontological Atlas of Phanerozoic Faunas and Floras of Uzbekistan [A.I. Kim, F.A. Salimova, I.A. Kim &#038; N.A. Meschankina (eds.)], volume I. Republic of Uzbekistan State Committee on Geology and Mineral Resources, Tashkent; pp 76-78, pl. 10, figs. 3-4, pl. 11, figs. 1-3. [book chapter] - <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 32, ID=6396^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>Uzbekistan^[Five species are described: (1) Clathrodictyon vesiculosum Nicholson &#038; Murie, 1878 from the Upper Wenlock; (2) Ecclimadictyon schalynicum Lessovaya &#038; Karimova, sp.nov. Upper Wenlock; (3) Ecclimadictyon schachriomonum Lessovaya, 1978 from the Llandovery-age Juzhnosumsar Formation; (4) Densastroma podolicum (Yavorsky, 1929) from the Wenlock-age Kuturak Formation; and (5) Simplexodictyon podolicum (Yavorsky, 1929) from the Wenlock. The illustrated specimen of S. podolicum appears to lack the wide medial light zone in the laminae, typical of the genus; however, the authors report that &#034;a light strip 0.05-0.08 mm wide can be traced in the laminae&#034; (p. 78).]^1";
s[2811] = "RONG JIAYU, JOHNSON M.E., BAARLI B.G., LI WENGO, SU WENBO, WANG JIAN (2001).- Continental island from the Upper Silurian (Ludlow) Sino-Korean plate.- Chinese Science Bulletin 46, 3: 238-241.- <b>FC&#038;P 31-1</b>, p. 73, ID=1654^<b>Topic(s): </b>facies, geography; microcontinental paleoisland; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera Cnidaria; Stromatoporoidea Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian U; <b>Geography: </b>China, Nei Mongol^Recent field studies on Upper Silurian stratigraphy and paleontology in the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region (for short, Inner Mongolia) near Bater Obo (=Bateaobao) resulted in the discovery of a small continental island with fossil invertebrates preserved as encrusters (stromatoporoids and corals) attached directly to a rocky shore surface and buried by silty clay mud. The Bater Island (named herein) is 610 m x 200 m in size and is composed of Ordovician diorite. Limestone strata dating from the Ludlow epoch (about 420 Ma) surround the island and dip away from the igneous core in a radial pattern. The encrusting fossils occur on the sheltered (south and southeast) side of the island, whereas the north side was exposed to stronger wave activity based on a basal conglomerate unit composed of diorite boulders. This is the first record of an ancient island in China and the first report worldwide of stromatoporoids as members of a rocky shore community. The island clearly shows distinct windward and leeward deposits comparable to geologically younger islands from the Mesozoic and Cenozoic outside China. (original abstract)The taxa mentioned in the text are: unidentified species of Plexodictyon, Actinostromella slitensis, Hexastylostroma sp., Syringostromella sp., and Clathrodictyon? microstriatellum.^1";
s[2812] = "ZHOU XIYUN (1983).- A preliminary Study on the Biostratigraphy of Silurian Tabulata in Guizhou Province.- Acta Geologica Sinica 1983, 4: 347-357.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 30, ID=0435^<b>Topic(s): </b>zonation; Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>China, Guizhou^^1";
s[2813] = "JIN CHUNTAI (1984).- Silurian tabulate corals succession in Huanggexi of Daguan, Yunnan.- Acta palaeontologica Sinica 23, 1: 1-19.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-2</b>, p. 41, ID=0558^<b>Topic(s): </b>stratigraphy; Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>China, Yunnan^The Silurian tabulate corals in the Huanggexi range of Daguan from Early Silurian Huanggexi and Sifengya Formations to Middle Silurian Hangjiadian and Daluzai Formations are recporded. Four tabulate assemblages in descending order are established and are as follows: * 4. Erlangbapora-Carneiea assemblage in the Daluzai Formation contains Favosites, Pachyfavosites, Alveolites, Marginofistula, Fletcheriella, Acanthohalysites,
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Heliolites, Ningguangolites and Propora. * 3. Mesofavosites, assemlage
in the Hanjiadian Formation bears Mesofavosites jiunguanensis, M.
angustus irregularis, M. confertus, M. maowenensis and M. daguanensis.
* 2. Multisolenia-Subalveolites assemblages in the Sifengya Formation
yields Laceropora, Palaeofavosites, Parastriatopora, Halysites and
Propora. * 1. Palaeofavosites-Mesofavosites assemblage in the Huanggexi
Formation contains Halysites and Propora.^1";
s[2814] = "OSPANOVA N.K., LELESHUS V.L. (1988).- O pervoy nakhodke
Adetopora (Tabulata) v nizhnem Silurie Tadzhikistana [first occurrence
of Adetopora (Tabulata) in the Lower Silurian of Tadzhikistan; in
Russian, with Tadzhik summary].- Dokl. Akad. Nauk Tadzh. SSR 31, 2:
134-136.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 51, ID=2665^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Tabulata, Adetopora; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian L; <b>Geography: </b>Tajikistan^Adetopora
is well known in the Devonian of the Kuznetsk Basin and Minusinsk Basin
as well as in the Carboniferous of the western Ural Mountains. Silurian
species were first described by Ospanova in 1976 from the central
Tadzhik SSR. Herein the new species Adetopora musapharovae Ospanova
&#038; Leleshus is described, derived from the Lower Silurian.^1";
s[2815] = "LELESHUS V.L. (1974).- Ainia n.g. - eine tabulate Koralle
aus dem Obersilur Mittelasiens.- N. Jb. Geol. Palaont. Mb. 1974, 10:
593-599.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 34, ID=5117^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Tabulata, Ainia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian Ludl; <b>Geography: </b>Asia
Central^Ainia varians n.g., n.sp. was found in deposits of Ludlowian
age in the Tien-shan. It belongs to the order Auloporida, but differs
from other representatives of Auloporida by having connecting pores in
those parts of the coralla in which the corallites are united.^1";
s[2816] = "ZHOU XIYUN (1983).- New material of Silurian Tabulata from
Guizhou, with note on the classification and evolution of the
Theciidae.- Papers Stratigraphy Palaeontology Guizhou 1: 53-68.-
<b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 28, ID=0412^<b>Topic(s): </b>phylogeny;
Tabulata, Theciidae; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>China, Guizhou^^1";
s[2817] = "DENG ZHANQIU (1990).- Sponges and Receptaculitids from
Ningqiang Formation (Late Llandovery) of Guangyuan, Sichuan.- Acta
Palaeontologica Sinica 29, 5: 581-591.- <b>FC&#038;P 20-1.1</b>, p. 72,
ID=2857^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Porifera Receptaculitida; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian Llan; <b>Geography:
</b>China, Sichuan^The present study is based on the materials
collected from Xuanhe, a small village in Guangyuan County, NW Sichuan
by the writer in 1987. The collection contains sponges (a new
subspecies Calycocoelia profunda sichuanensis) and receptaculitids
(Calathium sp. indet). According to their restudy of the
biostratigraphy of Ningqiang and Guangyuan in recent years, the Chinese
geologists suggested a late Early Silurian (Telychian) age for the
Ningqiang Formation. In the past, Silurian sponges and receptaculitids
have not yet been reported in Chinese palaeontological literature. It
is interesting that the Silurian sponges and receptaculitids from the
Yangzi Platform are used as supplementary evidence for Silurian
biostratigraphic correlation between East Asia and North America.^1";
s[2818] = "JIN CHUNTAI, YE SHAOHUA, HE YUANXIANG, WAN ZHENGQUAN, WANG
SHUBEI, ZHAO YUTING, LI SHANJI, XU XINGQI, ZHANG ZHENGQUI (1982).- The
Silurian stratigraphy and paleontology in Guanyinquao, Qijiang,
Sichuan.- The Silurian stratigraphy and paleontology in
Guanyinquao,Qijiang, Sichuan.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 38,
ID=0459^<b>Topic(s): </b>stratigraphy, fossils; stratigraphy, fossils;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography:
</b>China, Sichuan^^1";
s[2819] = "LI YUE, KERSHAW S., CHEN XU (2002).- Biotic structures and
morphology of patch reefs from South China (Ningqiang Formation,
Telychian, Llandovery, Silurian).- Facies 46, 1: 133-148.- <b>FC&#038;P
31-2</b>, p. 54, ID=1710^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, geology, biota; reefs;
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<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian Llan; <b>Geography:
</b>China S^Ningqiang Formation (late Telychian, Llandovery, Silurian)
characterized by nearly 3000 m of shales intercalated with carbonates,
is situated between Ningqiang (S. Shaanxi Province) to Guangyuan (N.
Sichuan Province) adjacent to the northwest margin of the Yangtze
Platform. The high diversity &#34;Xiushan Fauna&#34;, and abundant reef
development, illustrate a relatively warm and persistent shallow marine
environment in these early Silurian sediments. The sequence shows reef
radiation after recovery from the end of Ordovician mass extinction
events. Multiple horizons of reef-building occurred within a relative
short geological interval and resulted in more than 30 patch reefs up
to 2000 m in diameter and 1-50 m vertically, composed of abundant
fossils. Reef biota include frame-building corals, stromatoporoids,
bryozoans, and microbiolites, and reef-associated organisms such as
crinoids, brachiopods, trilobites, gastropods, nautiloids and
ostracods. Three reef-related biotic associations are recognized: a)
reefs dominated by framework with crinoids and microbiota; b)
crinoid-dominated facies. Seven representative reef examples illustrate
different morphologies and growth styles. A high terrigenous debris
input and shallow epicontinental ramp, which lacked obvious topographic
variation, were major controls which resulted in rather simple reefs;
sedimentation was apparently the main constrain on lateral and vertical
extension of reefs, and prevented large-scaled reef complexes
developing.^1";
s[2820] = "LI YUE, MU XINAN, KERSHAW S. (2002).- Microbialites and
calcareous algae from reefal facies of the Ningqiang Formation
(Telychian, Silurian), South Shaanxi and North Sichuan.- Acta
Micropalaeontologica Sinica 19, 2: 170-177.- <b>FC&#038;P 31-2</b>, p.
55, ID=1712^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian Tel; <b>Geography: </b>China, Shaanxi,
Sichuan^^1";
s[2821] = "LELESHUS V.L. (1991).- Paleogeograficheskie mikroprovincii
Silura Srednej Azii. [paleozoogeographical microprovinces in Silurian
of Middle Asia; in Russian] .- Izvestiya AN SSSR, ser. geol., 1991, 2:
82-89.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 40, ID=4106^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biogeography; biogeography; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>Asia Central^^1";
s[2822] = "LELESHUS V.L. (1981).- Paleogeografiya Sredney Azyi v
Siluriyskom periodye. [paleogeography of Central Asia during Silurian
period; in Russian].- Izv. AN SSSR, ser. paleont. 6: 97-106.-
<b>FC&#038;P 11-1</b>, p. 58, ID=6307^<b>Topic(s): </b>biogeography;
geography; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian;
<b>Geography: </b>Asia Central^^1";
s[2823] = "HE XINYI (1990).- Silurian and Devonian rugose corals and
tabulates of the Ngari Area.- ln: Yang Zunyi, Nie Zetong et al. (eds):
Paleontology of Ngari, Tibet (Xizang): 33-36.; China Univ. Geosci.
Press. [in Chinese, with English summary].- <b>FC&#038;P 20-2</b>, p.
61, ID=2951^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian Devonian; <b>Geography:
</b>China, Tibet^[new taxa are: Thamnopora zandaensis n.sp., Lower -
Middle Silurian; Meandrothamnopora n.gen. (M. tibetensis n.sp.), Middle
Devonian]^1";
s[2824] = "BONDARENKO O.B. (1975).- Heliolitoidei.- Materialy Geologii
Centralnogo Kazakhstana 12 [V.V. Menner (ed.): Kharakteristika fauny
pogranichnykh sloev silura i devona Centralnogo Kazakhstana]: 50-61.-
<b>FC&#038;P 6-1</b>, p. 24, ID=5516^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Heliolitida;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Heliolitida; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Silurian &#47; Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Kazakhstan^The following
species of heliolitoid corals are described: Heliolites kuznetskiensis,
H. subdecipiens and H. balkhashensis. The latter one is a nomen novum
and was formerly named H. lindstromi by Kovalevskiy in I960. But this
name was [pre]occupied already by H. porosus var. lindstromi Angelin
1901. * In chapter III of this work evolutionary trend - concerning
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especially the coenenchyme, the thickness of the vertical skeletal
elements etc. - of the late Silurian and lower Devonian heliolitoid
corals of Central Kazakhstan are discussed.^1";
s[2825] = "WANG HONGZHEN, LI ZHIMIN, WANG ZHIPING (1984).- Silurian and
early Devonian rugose coral biogeography of China.- Palaeontographica
Americana 54: 423-426 [Oliver W. A. Jr et al. (eds): Recent advances in
the paleobiology and geology of the Cnidaria: Proceedings of the 4th
International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria].- <b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p.
47, ID=0986^<b>Topic(s): </b>biogeography; Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian Devonian L;
<b>Geography: </b>China^^1";
s[2826] = "LIAO Wei-Hua (1981).- A preliminary study of the rugose
corals from the Wase Group of Dali, western Yunnan.- Geological Society
of America, Special Paper 187: 65-75.- <b>FC&#038;P 11-2</b>, p. 26,
ID=1831^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian U, Devonian L; <b>Geography:
</b>China, Yunnan^Rugose corals, including new species of
Entelophyllum, Tabularia and Chalcidophyllum, suggest a late Silurian
to early Devonian age for the Wase Group.^1";
s[2827] = "CAO XUANDAO, OUYANG XUAN (1987).- Late Silurian and Devonian
rugose corals from Luqu and Tewo regions, west Qinling Mountains.-
Stratigraphy and palaeontology of late Silurian and Devonian, west
Qinling Mountains, vol 1, pp 139-202, pls. 14-37; Nanjing University
Press.- <b>FC&#038;P 18-2</b>, p. 31, ID=2471^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Silurian U, Devonian L; <b>Geography: </b>China, Qinling Mts^^1";
s[2828] = "LI WUDIN (1980).- Novye vidy rugoz iz verkhnesiluriyskikh i
devonskikh otlozheniy Severo-vostochnoy Fergany. [new species of Upper
Silurian and Devonian rugosans of NE Ferghana; in Russian].-
Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal 1980, 3: 28-33.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p.
50, ID=5990^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian U, Devonian;
<b>Geography: </b>Ferghana^[the new species are Kodonophyllum (?)
curovesense, Phaulactis shaldyrakensis, Loyolophyllum savitskyi,
Xystriphyllum caratashense and X. carauncurense]^1";
s[2829] = "STOLBOVA V.P. (2001).- Razvitie rugoz v pozdnem silure i
rannem devone Tsentral&#039;nogo Kazakhstana. [The development of
Rugosa in the Upper Silurian and Lower Devonian of Central Kazakhstan;
in Russian].- Sbornik dokladov 2. Mezhdunarodnogo
Simpoziuma&#034;Evolyutsiya zhizni na Zemle&#034;, Tomsk 2001.-
<b>FC&#038;P 32-1</b>, p. 23, ID=7143^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian U -
Devonian L; <b>Geography: </b>Kazakhstan central^^1";
s[2830] = "STOLBOVA V.P. (2001).- Rugozy i biostratigrafiya verkhnego
silura i nizhnego devona Tsentral&#039;nogo Kazakhstana. [Rugosa and
biostratigraphy of the Upper Silurian and Lower Devonian of Central
Kazakhstan; in Russian].- Sankt-Peterburg State University: unpublished
abstract of &#034;dissertatsya na soiskanie uchenoy stepeni kandidata
geologo-mineralogicheskikh nauk&#034;: 19 pp., 2 tabs.- <b>FC&#038;P
32-1</b>, p. 23, ID=7144^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy; Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian U -
Devonian L; <b>Geography: </b>Kazakhstan central^^1";
s[2831] = "LIAO Wei-Hua, SOTO F. (1999).- Middle Paleozoic calceolid
corals from China.- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica 38, 2: 155-167.-
<b>FC&#038;P 29-1</b>, p. 56, ID=1445^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa
Calceolidae; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Silurian Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>China^There are some peculiar
calceoloid corals appeared in the Siluro-Devonian. Corallum is
semicircular in transverse section and the calyx is with an operculum
of one or four plates of dense sclerenchyme. The nomenclature of actual
systematics is as follows (Weyer, 1996): Family Calceolidae King, 1846,
Subfamily Calceolinae King, 1846, Genus Rhizophyllum Lindstrom, 1866,
Genus Calceola Lamarck, 1799, Genus Goniophyllum Milne-Edwards &#038;
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Haime, 1850. * Among these three genera, Goniophyllum is pyramidal in shape and has four plates of operculum. It is very easy to distinguish it from the two other. Rhizophyllum differs from Calceola in its lumen which is filled with numerous cystose dissepiments, but the latter is completely filled by sclerenchyme. * There exist also some differences on their geological ranges between Rhizophyllum and Calceola. The former appears from Llandovery (Lower Silurian) to Emsian (Lower Devonian) and the latter occurs only in the Lower and Middle Devonian. Moreover, Rhizophyllum has a global geographical distribution. It is found in Europe, Asia, North America and Australia (Hill, 1981), but Calceola is not known from North America up to now (Oliver, 1964). * Some geologists used to consider the genus Rhizophyllum as a typical Silurian coral. However, its real geological range is from Llandovery (Early Silurian) to Emsian (Early Devonian). [introductory part of the original summary]^1";
s[2832] = "LESOVAYA A.I. (1977).- Some paleontogical observations on the Silurian and early Devonian stromatoporoids of Middle Asia [in Russian].- Akademiya Nauk SSSR, Sibirskoye Otdeleniye, Trudy Instituta Geologii i Geofiziki 302: 11-21 [Sreda i Zhyzn v Geologicheskom Proshlom - Environment and life in the Geological Past].- <b>FC&#038;P 6-2</b>, p. 17, ID=0140^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian Devonian L; <b>Geography: </b>Asia Central^^1";
s[2833] = "DONG DEYUAN (1984 ).- Silurian and Lower Devonian Stromatoporoids from Darhan Mumingan Joint Banner, Inner Mongolia [in Chinese, with English summary].- Silurian and Devonian rocks and faunas of the Bateaobao Area in Darhan Mumingan Joint Banner, Inner Mongolia: 57-77 [Li Wen-guo, Rong Jia-yu &#038; Dong De-yuan (eds)].- <b>FC&#038;P 15-1.2</b>, p. 44, ID=0781^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian Devonian L; <b>Geography: </b>China, Nei Mongol^The new genus Hexastylostroma is established (type species, H. neimongolense) for stromatoporidae with long, cellular coenosteles hexagonal in section. 29 species of 14 genera are described of which species of Syringostromella, Parallelostroma, Clathrodictyon. Plexodictyon, Intexodictyon, Syrinqostromella, Parallelostroma, Climacostroma, are new.^1";
s[2834] = "DENG ZHANQIU, YANG DAORONG (1984).- Silurian and Devonian tabulate corals from Darhan Mumingan Joint Banner, Inner Mongolia.- Silurian and Devonian rocks and faunas of the Bateaobao Area in Darhan Mumingan Joint Banner, Inner Mongolia: 103-143 [Li Wen-guo, Rong Jia-yu &#038; Dong De-yuan (eds)].- <b>FC&#038;P 15-1.2</b>, p. 33, ID=0820^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>China, Nei Mongol^Silurian-Devonian rocks of Central Inner Mongolia are mainly exposed in Darhan Mumingan Joint Banner. The rocks consist of neritic clastolites and carbonatites and bear numerous zoolites. Recently the junior writer and his colleagues collected a number of tabulate corals and heliolitids from the Bateaobao Formation (S2-S3), the Xibiehe Formation (S3), the Qaganhebu Formation (D1?), and the Alugong Formation (D1). The collections described in this paper contain 19 genera and 58 species (including 1 new genus and 17 new species). Stratigraphical range and geographical distribution of the species studied are indicated in Table 7 of the Chinese text. According to the characteristic features of the tabulate corals and heliolitids from the Xibiehe Formation, the Silurian faunas have affinities with those of Kitakami, Jilin, Altai, Sayan, Tien Shan, Kazakhstan, Podolia and Estonia.^1";
s[2835] = "KOVALEVSKIY O.P. (1975).- Tabulata.- Materialy Geologii Centralnogo Kazakhstana 12 [V.V. Menner (ed.): Kharakteristika fauny pogranichnykh sloev silura i devona Centralnogo Kazakhstana]: 50-51.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-1</b>, p. 22, ID=5511^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian
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&#47; Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Kazakhstan^The following tabulate
corals are described: family Favositidae: Mesofavosites proximus n.sp.,
Favosites tachlowwitziensis, F. kelleri, F. maubasensis, F. horribilis,
F. mikhnevichi, F. pactum, F. weissermeli; family Micheliniidae:
Pleurodictyum mongolicum; family Coenitidae: Axuolites borissiakae, A.
moribundus. * In chapter III of this work evolutionary trends -
concerning especially the increase of the wall-thickness, the
development of higher porosity, the forming of a fibrous wall instead
of a lamellar one etc. - of the late Silurian and lower Devonian
tabulate corals of Central Kazakhstan are discussed.^1";
s[2836] = "LI YAOXI (1983).- Silurian and Devonian Tabulate coral
assemblages in the Beishan area, Gansu province. [in Chinese, with
English abstract].- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica 22, 1: 71-81.-
<b>FC&#038;P 12-2</b>, p. 37, ID=6225^<b>Topic(s): </b>zonation,
biogeography; Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>China,
Gansu^Six Silurian and Devonian tabulate coral assemblages are
recognized in the so-called Beishan area which covers the vast
territory north to the Hexi Corridor and west to the Weak Stream in
Gansu Province. (1) Paleofavosites-Hexismia Assemblage (Lower Silurian
Xieshan Group); (2) Favosites-Multisolenia-Halysites Assemblage (Middle
Silurian Gongpoquan Group); (3) Hemithecia-Romingerella-Alveolites
Assemblage (Upper Silurian Salinhaolai Formation); (4)
Parastriatopora-Favosites-Squameofavosites Assemblage (Upper
Silurian-Lower Devonian Shuishishan Group); (5)
Neoyacutiopora-Squamites Assemblage (Late Lower Devonian Qinghegou
Formation); (6) Thamnopora-Parastriatopova Assemblage (Early Middle
Devonian Hazhu Formation). * The first two assemblages are distributed
in the southern Beishan while the other four are in the northern
Beishan. The genera Hemitheca, Romingerella, Rachopora, Crenulipora and
Squamites found in the northern Beishan are known to be restricted to a
belt extending from Kazakhstan, Beishan, Inner Mongolia to
Heilungjiang. In the southern Beishan, however, most genera are
cosmopolitan and similar in specific composition to those in the
Qilianshan. It seems that there exist two different biogeographic
provinces in this area, the Kazakhstan-Xingan Province in the North and
the Qinling-Qilian Province in the South. [original summary]^1";
s[2837] = "Xi&#039;an Institute of Geology and Mineral Resources &#038;
Nanjing Institute of Geology and Palaeontology, Academia Sinica
(1987).- Late Silurian-Devonian Strata and Fossils from Luqu - Tewo
area of west Qinling Mountains, China.- Vol. 1-2, Nanjing (University
Press).- <b>FC&#038;P 18-2</b>, p. 17, ID=2464^<b>Topic(s): </b>atlas
of fossils; paleontology; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Silurian U, Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>China, Qinling Mts^^1";
s[2838] = "LIAO Wei-Hua, RONG JIAYU (1995).- Silurian-Devonian
biostratigraphy, synecology and palaeobiogeography from central Jilin.-
Journal of Stratigraphy 19, 4: [pp?].- <b>FC&#038;P 24-2</b>, p. 41,
ID=4544^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy, ecology, biogeography;
stratigraphy; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian
Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>China, Jilin^^1";
s[2839] = "LI WENGUO, RONG JIAYU, DONG DEYUAN, SU YANGZHENG (1982).-
New knowledge on the Siluro-Devonian biostratigraphy of the Bateabao
area, Damao Qi, south Inner Mongolia.- Acta Stratigraphica Sinica 6, 2:
pp ???.- <b>FC&#038;P 12-1</b>, p. 47, ID=6198^<b>Topic(s):
</b>stratigraphy; stratigraphy, stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian &#47; Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>China,
Nei Mongol^^1";
s[2840] = "YU CHANGMING, LIAO Wei-Hua, DENG ZHANQIU (1978).- The
sequence and distribution of Devonian coral assemblages in South China
II.- Pap. Int. Symp. Devonian System 1978: 7 pp; Nanjing Institute
Geology Paleontology, Academia Sinica.- <b>FC&#038;P 8-1</b>, p. 55,
ID=0237^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy; coral assemblages;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian;
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<b>Geography: </b>China S^The paper summarizes the sequence and
distribution of the Devonian coral faunas in South China. Corals are
proliferated and very diversified in the shallow sea which, during
Devonian time, covered major parts of South China. They may roughly be
divided into two faunas, namely the western and the eastern fauna. In
the early Devonian they differ considerably from each other. The
western fauna mainly developed in the miogeosynclinal region of western
Yunnan, western Szechuan and West Tsingling. Regarding this fauna,
Tabulata are prevalent. Five rugose complexes are established ranging
from Upper Lochkovian to Zlichkovian (see Yu &#038; Liao 1978). The
eastern part of South China is characterized by a sedimentary
prevailing system of platform type (nearshore shallow water
enyironment). Corals, for the first time, appeared in the transgressive
marine carbonate deposits and continued to develop until the Late
Devonian. Both, Rugosa and Tabulata are abundant in this sequence. From
this type, rich in corals, the faunal sequence of the Lower and Middle
Devonian may be taken as a standard of reference. The following
[assemblages] are recognized in ascending order: the Nahkaoling fauna
(Upper Lochkovian &#47; Lower Pragian), the Yukiang fauna (Middle &#47;
Upper Pragian), and the Ertang fauna (Zlichovian); the Beiliu fauna of
the early Middle Devonian (Dalejan &#47; Eifelian) probably equivalent
to the Szepai and the Yingtang faunas, the Tungkangling fauna of the
late Middle Devonian (Givetian), and the Shetienchiao fauna of the
early Late Devonian (Frasnian). Representatives of the successive
faunas are listed in two tables, and their characteristic features are
briefly discussed.^1";
s[2841] = "LELESHUS V.L. (1982).- Ekologiya rannedevonskikh korallov
Shishkata (Centralnyi Tadzhikistan). [ecology of Lower Devonian corals
from Central Tadzhikistan].- Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal 1982, 3: 3-8.-
<b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 21, ID=0397^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology;
Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian L; <b>Geography: </b>Tajikistan, Shishkat^Living
conditions of early Devonian corals from Shishkata are described. It is
observed that in &#034;polycarpic&#034; species almost all coral polyps
are not dying of natural ageing but of hostile ecological living
conditions. In some species of colonial corals the surviving curve of
the polyps is in analogy with the living curves of non -ageing
organisms. Between the Tabulata &#034;monocarpic&#034; species occurred
in edition, the natural life-span of which did not outlive one year. A.
WEISSMANN&#039;s theory is confirmed herewith.^1";
s[2842] = "LIAO Wei-Hua (2000).- The Biogeography and Synecology of
Devonian corals from China.- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica 39, 1:
126-135.- <b>FC&#038;P 29-1</b>, p. 51, ID=1443^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biogeography, ecology; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>China^It is
generally recognized that there were three first-level marine,
biographic divisions of the Devonian world:1. The Old World Realm,
which includes Eurasia, Australia, North Africa and Western and Arctic
North America.2.The Eastern Americas Realm (or Appalachian Realm),
which includes most of eastern North America and northern South
America.3. The Malbvinokaffric Realm, which includes southern South
America, southern Africa amd Antarctica.The Old World Realm occupied
the ancient tropics, the Malvinokaffric Realm was located near the
anccient South Pole and the Eastern Americas Realm was situated
probably in the southern temperature zone. [first part of extensive
summary]^1";
s[2843] = "LIN BAOYU (1988).- Devonian Corals from Xianza County,
Xizang (Tibet).- ???.- <b>FC&#038;P 17-1</b>, p. 13,
ID=2107^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>China,
Tibet^^1";
s[2844] = "TANG ZHENGXIU, DONG ZHENCHANG, TANG XIAOSHAN (1988).- The
Qiziqiao Limestone.- Journal of Stratigraphy 11, 2: 77-90 [in Chinese,
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with English summary].- <b>FC&#038;P 18-1</b>, p. 34, ID=2236^<b>Topic(s): </b>geology; geology; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Giv?Fra; <b>Geography: </b>China, Hunan^The Qiziqiao (Chitzechiao) limestone widely distributed in Hunan is a diachronous lithostratigraphic unit. It extends from the Dunggangling stage to the top of Shetianqiao stage in stratigraphic range. Its upper boundary lies below the Shetianqiao stage in the typical section located in Qiziqiao of Xiangxiang, Hunan. It is possibly changed into the Shale, Dinghechong, Xinshao, Longkouchong formations and &#034;Shetianqiao bed&#034; in the horizontal direction. Sinodisphyllum and Pseudozaphrentis occur in the late middle Devonian rather than the early upper Devonian. The Grypophyllum mackenziense zone is regarded as belonging to the middle Devonian.^1";
s[2845] = "HOU HONGFEI (ed.) (1988).- Devonian Stratigraphy, Paleontology and Sedimentary facies of Longmenshan, Sichuan.- Geological Publishing House; Beijing.- <b>FC&#038;P 18-2</b>, p. 17, ID=2463^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy, ecology; stratigraphy, ecology, fossils; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>China, Sichuan^^1";
s[2846] = "XU SHAOCHUN, LIN BAOYU (1995).- Devonian tabulatomorph corals from Northern Badain Jaran of Nei Mongol.- Professional Papers of Stratigraphy and Palaeontology 25: 1-26.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-1</b>, p. 6, ID=2991^<b>Topic(s): </b>tabulatomorpha; corals tabulatomorpha; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>China, Nei Mongol^^1";
s[2847] = "LIAO Wei-Hua (1993).- Biogeographic provinces of the Devonian corals in China.- Journal of Stratigraphy 17, 4: [pp?].- <b>FC&#038;P 24-2</b>, p. 41, ID=4542^<b>Topic(s): </b>biogeography; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>China^^1";
s[2848] = "KATO M. (1972).- Le Dévonien de Corée. [en japonais] .- J. geol. Soc. Jap. 1972, 78, 10: 541-544.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 33, ID=5113^<b>Topic(s): </b>; geology; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian [?!Moscovian]; <b>Geography: </b>Korea^[coral fauna of the Moscovian of Korea]^1";
s[2849] = "LIAO Wei-Hua, DENG ZHANQIU (2009).- Age re-assessment of the Longdongshui Member (Middle Devonian) in Southern Guizhou on the basis benthic fossils. [in Chinese, with English summary].- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica 48, 4: 637-645.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 129, ID=6584^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy; stratigraphy, corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Eif; <b>Geography: </b>China, Guizhou^^1";
s[2850] = "SHEN JIANWEI (1993).- Devonian Rugose Corals, Conodonts and Microfacies of Carbonate Platform and Reef Complexes in Guilin, Guangxi &#47; China.- Nanjing [University?] Ph.D. Thesis: 248 pp., 57 figs, 18 tabls, 41 pls.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 37, ID=6833^<b>Topic(s): </b>geology; corals, geology; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>China, Guilin, Guangxi^A detailed taxonomic study on the Devonian rugose corals in Guilin resulted in the description of 20 genera and 51 species, based on more than 1100 thin sections, and in the recognition of four rugose coral assemblages in the interior-platform subfacies, including the Temnophyllum waltheri-Sunophyllum assemblage, the Pantophyllum-Disphyllum liumaense assemblage and the Cystophrentis assemblage. Four rugose coral assemblages in the platform margin subfacies also can be recognized as the Disphyllum-Argutastrea assemblage, the Spinophyllum-Kwangxiastraea assemblage, the Pseudozaphrentis assemblage and the Caninia-Dorlodotia assemblage. [excerpt from the summary]^1";
s[2851] = "LIAO Wei-Hua (1977).- On the Middle and Upper Devonian boundary by tetracorals in Dushan District, southern Guizhou.- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica 16, ??: 37-52.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-2</b>, p. 16,
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ID=0125^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M/U; <b>Geography: </b>China, Guizhou^Brief description of fauna with four new species (Chinese with Engl. summary).^1";
s[2852] = "YU CHANGMING, LIAO Wei-Hua (1978).- Lower Devonian Rugose corals from Alengchu of Ligiang, Northwestern Yunnan.- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica ??, 3: 245-265.- <b>FC&#038;P 8-1</b>, p. 52, ID=0222^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L; <b>Geography: </b>China, Yunnan^The paper deals with 17 genera and 26 species (10 of them are new ones) of rugose corals from the Lower Devonian miogeosynclinal deposits of Alengchu of Lijiang, N.W. Yunnan (western part of South China). Five rugose coral assemblages are preliminarily recognized ranging from the Upper Lochkovian to Zlichovian. The new species (briefly described in the English summary) are: Siphonophrentis alengchuesis, Pseudoblothrophyllum elegans, Fasciphyllum minor, Pseudochonophyllum laticystosum, P. liniangense, Gurievskiella subconica, Embolophyllum alengchuense, Stereoxylodes yunnanensis and Spongophyllum liujiangense.^1";
s[2853] = "YU CHANGMING, KUANG GUODUN (1980).- Rugose corals from the Devonian Ertang Formation of Central Guangxi.- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica 19, 3: 175-181.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-2</b>, p. 46, ID=0305^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Ems Eif; <b>Geography: </b>China, Guangxi^Rugose corals have been reported for the first time from the Ertang Formation of Central Guangxi. Here described and illustrated are Lyrielasma guangxiense sp.nov., L. guangxiense crassum sp. et subsp.nov., L. guangxiense gracile sp. et subsp.nov., Xiangzhouphyllum minor gen. et sp.nov. Besides this, the species of Tryplasma, Heterophrentis, Zonophyllum, Pseudomicroplasma and &#34;Wedekindophyllum&#34; are only identified. The Ertang Formation, about 433m in thickness, is composed of thin-layered limestones intercalated with shales, calcareous mudstones and argillaceous limestone. This formation occurs over a large expanse of area, extending from south of the Wuxian district northward to the north of the Xiangzhou district. It is overlain by the Sipai Formation and underlain by the Yukiang Formation respectively, with the poorly fossiliferous dolomite beds in between. Known as the Lyrielasma guangxiense fauna, the new assemblage is found at the base of the upper member of the Ertang Formation and is considered to be Lower Devonian in age. The established sequence of Lower to early Middle Devonian coral faunas in central Guangxi is shown in Table 2 of the Chinese text. ^1";
s[2854] = "YU CHANGMING, KUANG GUODUN (1982).- Late Middle Devonian rugose corals from Liujing, Heng Xian, Guangxi and their paleoecological significance.- Bulletin Nanjing Institute Geology and Palaeontology, Academia Sinica 1982, 4: 241-278.- <b>FC&#038;P 12-2</b>, p. 32, ID=0469^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Giv; <b>Geography: </b>China, Guangxi^Late Middle Devonian deposits containing faunas of distinct palaeoecological character are well developed in Liujing, Heng Xian of Central Guangxi. These are called Mintang Formation, about 112m in thickness, lying above the Najiao Formation and ranging from Early Devonian to early Middle Devonian in age. Overlying the Mintang Formation is a limestone bed of Late Devonian, Frasnian, with conodonts that belong to the upper hermanni-cristatus Zone and lower asymmetricus Zone. Rugose corals are associated with tabulate corals, brachiopods, crinoid stems and stromatoporoids in the Mintang Formation. * The rugose corals, described in this paper, include 30 species referred to 17 genera and subgenera. Among them two subgenera and 22 species are new. * The new subgenera are: Temnophyllum (Truncicarinulum) and Haplothecia (Kuangxiastraea).^1";
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s[2855] = "YU CHANGMING, CAI ZHENGQUAN (1983).- Early Middle Devonian rugose corals from the Lure Formation of Diebu in Gansu Province.- Gansu Geol. 1: 1-77.- <b>FC&#038;P 12-2</b>, p. 31, ID=0470^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Eif; <b>Geography: </b>China, Gansu^The paper includes descriptions of 45 species assigned to 24 genera, among which four genera, three subgenera and 22 species are new. * The new forms are: Utaratuia (Subutaratuia), Dendrostella (Ceristella), Spongastraea, Leurelasma, Curtastrum, Gansuastraea and Breviseptophyllum (Spissophyllum). They are briefly characterized together with their type species in the English summary.^1";
s[2856] = "WANG GENXIAN, XIA ZHIFEN (1983).- Discovery of Cystophrentis in eastern Hunan and western Jiangxi and Stratigraphical division of the Aikuanian Stage.- Journal of Stratigraphy ., 3: 191-200.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 37, ID=0556^<b>Topic(s): </b>new records, biostratigraphy; Rugosa, Cystophrentis; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fam; <b>Geography: </b>China, Hunan, Jiangxi^[illustrated are Caninia dorlodoti Salee, Zaphrentis sp., Cystophrentis kolahoensis Yu, Neozaphrentis ? sp., Zaphrentites parallelus (Carruthers), Pseudodouralina cf. irregularis Yu, Kueichoupora kwangsiensis Lin, K. kushanensis major Lin]^1";
s[2857] = "ZHANG ZHIPENG (1985).- Early Middle Devonian Rugose Coral Biogeography of China.- Journal of Wuhan College Geology, Earth Sciences 1985, 10: 55-69.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-1.2</b>, p. 29, ID=0804^<b>Topic(s): </b>biogeography; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Eif; <b>Geography: </b>China^^1";
s[2858] = "BIRENHEIDE R., LIAO WEI-HUA (1985).- Rugose Korallen aus dem Givetiun von Dushan, Provinz Guizhou, S-China. 3: Einzelkorallen und einige Koloniebildner.- Senckenbergiana lethaea . ????.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-1.2</b>, p. 25, ID=0859^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Giv; <b>Geography: </b>China, Guizhou^With the present third part, a preliminary completion of our investigations on rugose corals of the Tushan Formation of Dushan County, Province Guizhou in the People&#039;s Republic of China is attained. This part deals with descriptions and illustrations of solitary corals of the Cyathophyllina and Ptenophyllina which are very abundant in that region, and also with some colonial species of the same suborders. 27 species and subspecies have been recognized within our material, in which we refer to 17 different genera. The following species and subspecies are described by us as new: Dendrostel-la tunshangensis n.sp., Jipaolasma sinense n.sp., Tabulophyllum quasiexpansum n.sp., Grypophyllum convolutum dahekouense n. ssp., Sociophyllum ? guizhouense n.sp., and Sociophyllum jumuwanense n.sp. Furthermore a new genus, Jipaolasma, with the type species Jipaolasma sinense, is established. - With the exception of some species which are known up to now only from S.China, there are also many in our present fauna which have been recorded at a lot of localities in the world, especially from the Givetian of Europe (together with the Russian Platform), of the Urals, and even of N. America. - In the Tushan Formation of the Dushan Section as a whole we find the following characteristic reference genera: Dendrostella in the lower part (Tunshang Member), Endophyllum and Spinophyllum in the upper part (Chiwochai Member), whereas Temnophyllim is present in the middle (Chipao Member) as well as at the top of the Givetian where it reaches its acme. -Some Chiwochai Member species as Mictophyllum shawoziense, Tabulophyllum quasiexpansum, and perhaps also Spinophyllum hejiazhaiense suggest already remarkable Upper Devonian elements in our coral fauna.^1";
s[2859] = "LIAO Wei-Hua, BIRENHEIDE R. (1985).- Rugose korallen aus dem Givetium von Dushan, Provinz Guizhou, S-China. 2: Kolonien der Columnariina.- Senckenbergiana lethaea 65: 265-295.- <b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p. 46, ID=0970^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
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</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Giv; <b>Geography:
</b>China, Guizhou^^1";
s[2860] = "LIAO Wei-Hua, SOTO F. (2004).- Rugose corals from the
Arpishmebulaq Formation (Early Devonian, Lochkovian) of South Tianshan
in Xinjiang.- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica 43, 3: 366-376.- <b>FC&#038;P
33-2</b>, p. 19, ID=1120^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Lochk;
<b>Geography: </b>China, Xinjiang^The Arpishmebulaq Formation is
exposed at the eastern South Tienshan of Xinjiang and wasoriginally
proposed by E. Norin (1937, 1941), a Swedish geologist. It consists
mainly of limestonesand shales with a thickness about 400 m and yields
abundant corals, brachiopods, ostracods,stromatoporoids and conodonts.
Norin subdivided it into 6 divisions (A, B, C, D, E, F).There are some
different opinions about the geological age of the Arpihmebulaq
Formation:1. Norin &#47;1941) and Regnell (1941) first regarded most of
formations (division A to division E) ofLate Silurian age, while the
top part (division F) of possibly Early Devonian age;2. Zhang, Yu et al
(1959) as well as Hou, Wang and al. (1988) recognized it as of the
LowerDevonian;3. Wang (1988) and Wang (1990) considered it as belonging
to the Late Silurian;4. Liao and others (1990, 2001), Liao and Xia
(1996), Xia (1997), Deng (2001), Soto and Liao(1998, 1999, 2001)
believed that it (from division B to division F) would be the age of
lateLochkovian (Early Devonian) in the light of some index conodonts
Amydrotaxis praejohnsoni,Pandorinellina optima, Ozarkodina
remscheidensis remscheidensis.The rugose corals described and
illustrated comprise 17 species within 7 genera:
Cystiphylloidescorniculum (Regnell, 1941), C. cf. laticystis (Regnell,
1941, C. cf. macrocystis (Schlüter, 1889),Tryplasma cf.
tomtchumyshensis Zheltonogova, 1961, T. hercynica (Peetz, 1901), T.
aequabileLonsdale, 1845, Pseudotryplasma sp. A, Dubrovia sp. A., D. sp.
B, D. aff. dubroviensis,Salairophyllum cf. angustum (Zheltonogova,
1961, Neomphyma sp., Rhizophyllum hedini (Regnell,1941), R. cf. enorme
Etheridge, 1903, R. extensum Soto and Liao, 1998, R. sp. A, R. sp.
B.Among these rugose corals, Tryplasma cf. tomtchumyshensis, T.
hercynica and T. aequabile closelyresemble some Lower Devonian forms
from the Urals, Salair and Altay Mountains. Although genusRhizophyllum
is usually recorded from Silurian but R. cf. enorme is somewhat related
to R. enormefrom the Lower Devonian of eastern Australia, Salair, Altai
and the Urals. Dubrovia aff.dubroviensis and Salairophyllum cf.
angustum closely resemble their holotypes from the LowerDevonian of the
Salair, Russia respectively. Besides, the tabulate corals
Dictyofavositesmultitabulata Dubatolov, D. nagorskyi Mironova,
Favosites terrejaeensis Tchernychev andCladopora rectilineata Simpson
have also been recorded from the Lower Devonian of Salair.Taken as a
whole, they all indicate an Early Devonian age (Lochkovian), obviously
bearing a muchcloser relationship with those of Salair, Altay and the
Urals of Russia.^1";
s[2861] = "ZHANG YUBAO, SUN YUANLIN, LIU JIAOBO, HAN BAOFU (2004).- A
new species of Aphraxonia from the Upper Middle Devonian of the South
Tianshan Area, Xinjiang, China.- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica 41, 3:
118-123.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-1</b>, p. 65, ID=1137^<b>Topic(s): </b>new
taxa; Rugosa, Aphraxonia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Giv; <b>Geography: </b>China,
Xinjiang^Aphraxonia, a rare Middle-Late Devonian rugosa coral genus
with columella structure, was previously only known from two
localities: Upper Devonian of Anatolia area, Turkey and the Qiziqiao
Formation (Givetian) of Hunan Province, China (Ünsalaner 1951; Jia et
al. 1977), including two species: Aphraxonia salaner and Aphramonia
zhuzhouensis (Jia). Aphraxonia zhuzhouensis (Jia) was originally
described by Jia (see Jia et al. 1977) under the genus Hunanamonia.
After comparing the main features of Aphraxonia Ünsalaner 1951 and
Hunanaxonia Jia 1977, Hill (1981) thought that [there are] no basic
differences between the two genera and, thus, she put Hunanaxonia under
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the subjective synonyms Aphramonia Unsalaner 1951. In this paper, we
report a new species of the genus, namely Aphraxonia wuqiaensis
sp.nov., collected from the Middle Devonian of the South Tianshan area,
Xinjiang. This new species represents an intermediate form between
Aphraxonia taurensis Ünsalaner and Aphramonia zhuzhouensis (Jia) in the
internal morphological features. It is the first to confirm the
existence of Aphraxonia outside the Anatolia area of Turkey and Hunan
Province of China. This discovery demonstrates that Aphraxonia has wide
geographical distribution during the Middle to Late Devonian period
although it is rare in the fossil record. It also suggests that the
South Tianshan area had close biogeographical relationship with both
Turkey and Southern China during the Devonian. [first part of extensive
summary; numerous misspellings !]^1";
s[2862] = "LIAO Wei-Hua (2006).- Biodiversity of Devonian Rugose Corals
from South China.- Originations, Radiations and Biodiversity Changes -
Evidences from the Chinese Fossil Record [Rong Jiayu et al. (eds);
Beijing Science Press]: 417-428 + 889-890.- <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 33,
ID=1233^<b>Topic(s): </b>biodiversity; Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography:
</b>China S^^1";
s[2863] = "LIAO Wei-Hua, MA XUEPING, SUN YUANLIN (2006).- Some Devonian
rugose corals from Panxi, Huaning County, Yunnan Province.- Earth
Science Frontiers 13, 6: 234-246.- <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 33,
ID=1235^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>China,
Yunnan^Eastern Yunnan, southwest China, especially the Panxi (Poshi)
area, has been one of the most important areas for the study of the
neritic Devonian in South China. Fossiliferous Devonian deposits in the
Panxi region have been well known for a long time. The Devonian in the
Panxi section is mainly composed of carbonate rocks, which contain
abundant benthic fossils (rugose corals, stromatoporoids and
brachiopods). Significant biostratigraphic works on these Devonian
rugose corals have been made by Wang Hong-zhen, who assigned them to 36
species in 19 genera, including 19 new species. He subdivided them into
7 horizons (in ascending order: G, C, K, E, T, P, D). The rugose corals
described and illustrated in this paper comprise 15 species within 14
genera: Cystiphylloides tungshanensis (Wang), Mesophyllum panxiense
(Yu, Liao Deng), Dendrostella trigemme, Neosyringaxon huaningense
sp.nov., Endophyllum panxiense sp.nov., Grypophyllum tenue Wedekind,
Disphyllum sp., Spinophyllum hejiazhaiense (Kong in Kong Huang),
Temnophyllum waltheri Yoh, Truncicarinum temeniophylloides (Wang),
Pseudozaphrentis cf. difficile Sun, Thamnophyllum sinense Yu, Liao
Deng, Mictophyllum intermedium Liao, Axophyllum vaughani longiseptatum
Wu Zhao, Axophyllum zhanyiense Wu Zhao. Among them, Grypophyllum tenue,
Temnophyllum waltheri, Thamnophyllum sinense, Cystiphylloides
tungshanensis and Spinophyllum hejiazhaiense, the species in the
Kutsing and Poshi Formations, as well as the genera Endophyllum and
Neosyringaxon are characteristic of the Givetian in South China, Russia
and Germany. Pseudozaphrentis difficile and Mictophyllum intermedium,
the former is from the upper part of the Itate Formation and the latter
is from the Zaijie Formation, usually recorded from the Frasnian of
South China. Dendrostella trigemme, from the Nanpanjiang Formation,is
commonly found in the upper Eifelian to lower Givetian. The overlying
strata yield Lower Carboniferous corals Axophyllum zhanyiense and
Axophyllum vaughani longiseptatum. Both species were originally
reported from the Lower Carboniferous of western Guizhou and eastern
Yunnan. The boundary between Carboniferous and Devonian in Panxi area
may be disconformable. [original abstract]^1";
s[2864] = "LIAO Wei-Hua (2003).- Devonian Biostratigraphy of Dushan,
Southern Guizhou and its coral Extinction events. [in Chinese, with
English abstract].- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica 42, 3: 417-427.-
<b>FC&#038;P 33-1</b>, p. 58, ID=1384^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy,
extinctions; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
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<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>China, Guizhou^The shallow marine Devonian is well developed in Dushan, southern Guizhou and rich in fossil corals. The Devonian corals in Dushan flourished in a nearshore shallow water environment and all coral communities fall in the range of BA3 and BA4 (equivalent of the upper part of subtidal) in the Pedder and McLean&#039;s benthic assemblage scale. * On the basis of study of the Devonian rugose corals in Dushan section, 7 assemblages have been established. (1) Of which the Utaratuia-Sociophyllum Assemblage of Longdongshui Member is correlated with the coral assemblage of Hume Formation (Eifelian) from northwestern Canada. (2) The Columnaria-Dendrostella Assemblage from Tunshang Member may be correlated with the late Eifelian coral assemblages in Germany. (3) The Paramixogonaria-Jipaolasma Assemblage from Chipao Member together with the (4) Endophyllum-Sunophyllum-Argutastraea Assemblage from Chiwochai Member should be equivalent to European Givetian coral assemblages. (5) The Sinodisphyllum-Pseudozaphrentis-Mictophyllum Assemblage from Hejiazhai Member and the (6) Wapitiphyllum-Pseudozaphrentis-Disphyllum Assemblage from Lujiazhai Member are approximately equivalent to the Frasnian oral assemblages in northwestern Canada. (7) The Cystophrentis Assemblage in Kolaoho Formation should be approximately contemporaneous with the European Strunian (latest Famennian) coral assemblages. * Four-times bio-events have been found from the Devonian in Dushan recently. (I) The first occurred at the top of the Longdongshui Member, in which all of Favosites disappeared, it may be correlated with the mid-Eifelian event (Oliver and Pedder, 1994). (II) The second appeared at the top of Chiwochai Member, in which a lot of cystimorph corals and Stringocephalus died out, it is approximately equivalent to the end-Givetian event (Oliver and Pedder, 1994). (III) The third happened at the bed about 80m above the lower boundary of Yaoso Formation, a large number of shelly benthos, such as tentaculites, Atrypacea, the characteristic Devonian corals, stromatoporoids, bryozoans and reefs were killed, it should be equivalent to e F-F mass extinction (Kellwasser event in Germany). (IV) The fourth found near at the top of Kolaoho Formation, many Strunian (latest Devonian) fauna were replaced by the Tournaisian (earliest Carboniferous) taxa. It should be equivalent to the D-C extinction (Hangenberg event in Germany). [original summary]^1";
s[2865] = "RODRIGUEZ S., LIAO Wei-Hua (2003).- A restudy of Cystophrentis Yu, 1931 (Rugosa) from the uppermost Famennian (Strunian) of South China.- Geobios 36, 4: 407-419.- <b>FC&#038;P 32-2</b>, p. 59, ID=1387^<b>Topic(s): </b>revision; Rugosa, Cystophrentis; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fam; <b>Geography: </b>China S^The genus Cystophrentis, first described by Yü, 1931 occurs in South China, Tibet, Viet Nam and Armenia. Its geological age is Strunian (latest Fammenian). It forms the basis for the order Mesocorallia Yü, 1963, regarded as intermediate between the Rugosa and the Scleractinia based on the presence of metasepta between the counter septum and the counter-lateral septa. The genus Kailingophyllum Yu and Lin, 1984 was described as being similar to Cystophrentis, but the apparent differences between these genera are no more than ontogenetic variations. Consequently, Kailingophyllum is regarded here as a synonym of Cystophrentis. Three species from six localities in South China and Tibet are described: Cystophrentis kolaohoensis Yu, 1931; Cystophrentis simplex (Yu and Lin in Yu, Lin and Fan, 1984) and Cystophrentis grandis Kuang in [Jia et al., 1977]. Serial sections and external septal grooves of the corals studied show no insertion of metasepta between the counter septum and the counter-lateral septa in Cystophrentis. Thus there is no basis for the recognition of the order Mesocorallia Yü, 1963. [original abstract]^1";
s[2866] = "SOTO F., LIAO Wei-Hua (1998).- Rhizophyllum Lindström, 1866 (Rugosa) del Devonico inferior (Lochkoviense) en el SE de las Montanas de Tian-Shan (NO de China).- Revista Espanola de Paleontologia 13, 2: 197-206.- <b>FC&#038;P 30-2</b>, p. 20, ID=1566^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
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Rugosa, Rhizophyllum; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Lochk; <b>Geography: </b>China,
Tien-Shan^En el presente trabajo se describen varias especies del
género Rhizophyllum Lindström, procedentes de la Formación
Arpishmebulaq (Lochkoviense), en el SE de las Montañas de Tian-Shan
(provincia de Xinjiang, NO de China). Las descripciones realizadas
comprenden cinco especies, de las cuales Rhizophyllum extensum se
propone como nueva, R. sp. A y R. sp. B son también, probablemente,
nuevas, pero la falta de material más abundante y mejor conservado hace
que las mantengamos, por el momento, en nomenclatura abierta. R. hedini
(Regnell) era conocida solo por su morfología externa y ahora se
describen por primera vez sus estructuras internas. Finalmente, R. cf.
enorme (Etheridge) no había sido citada nunca en China y su presencia
en el área de Arpishmebulaq confirma relaciones biogeográficas durante
el Lochkoviense con los Montes Urales, Salair, Asia Central (Altai) y
Este de Australia. [original abstract]^1";
s[2867] = "SOTO F., LIAO Wei-Hua (2001).- Corales rugosos
(Tryplamatidae, Mucophyllidae y Cystiphyllidae) de la Formacion
Arpishmebulaq (Lochkoviense) en el SE de las Montanas de Tian-Shan (NO
de China).- Revista Espanola de Paleontologia 16, 2: 255-268.-
<b>FC&#038;P 30-2</b>, p. 20, ID=1568^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian
Lochk; <b>Geography: </b>China, Tien-Shan^In the present paper seven
species of the rugose coral genera Tryplasma Lonsdale, 1845,
Pseudotryplasma Ivaniya, 1958 and Mesophyllum Schlüter, 1889 {subgenus
Mesophyllum (Cystiphylloides) Chapman, 1893, sensu Birenheide, 1974}
from the Arpishmebulaq Formation (Lochkovian) in the south east of the
Tian-Shan Mountains (Xinjiang province, NW China) are described. With
the exception of the species Mesophyllum (Cystiphylloides) corniculum
(Regnell, 1941) and M. (C.) cf. laticystis (Regnell, 1941), which are
known up to now only in the SE of the Tian-Shan Mountains (NW China),
the other described species/subspecies, Trylasma aequabile Lonsdale,
1845, T. hercynica (Peetz, 1901), T. cf. tomtchumyshensis Zheltonogova,
1961, Pseudotryplasma sp. A and Mesophyllum (Cystiphylloides)
macrocystis cf. macrocystis (Schlüter, 1889) have been recorded at
several localities, specially in the Russian Federation. Thus, the
geographical and stratigraphical distributions of the mentioned species
confirm strong biogeographical relationship during the Lochkovian age
with the Ural Mountains, Altay and Salair, as well as with NE China
(Jilin province). Also, such relationship, in a less degree, could have
existed among NW China (Tian-Shan Mountains) and Tadjikistan,
Kazakhstan, eastern Australia and E of North America (Nevada and
Yukon). This relationship was previously confirmed by the authors (Soto
y Liao, 1998, 1999) in relation to different taxa of rugose corals from
the same formation and locality.^1";
s[2868] = "SOTO F., LIN BAOYU (2000).- Corales rugosos de la Formacion
Hongguleleng (Fameniense) en el N de Sinkiang (NO de China).- Geobios
33, 5: 527-541.- <b>FC&#038;P 30-2</b>, p. 20, ID=1569^<b>Topic(s):
</b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian Fam; <b>Geography: </b>China, Xinjiang^Famennian rocks
with deep water facies are very well developed in the northern part of
Junggar Basin, Northern Sinkiang (NW China). The Hongguleleng Formation
yields abundant rugose corals of the &#34;Cyathaxonia fauna&#34;
associated with a lot of brachiopods, some ammonoids (Clymenids) and
some conodonts. The assemblages of these fossils indicate a Famennian
age for the Hongguleleng Formation. The descriptions herein include
fifteen species, among them two are new, belonging to ten genera. Some
genera such as Amplexus, Guerichiphyllum, Hebukophyllum,
Nicholsoniella, Cyathaxonia, Ufimia, Caninia and Petraiella are common
in north Sinkiang and they show a close relationship during the
Famennian with those of the NE of Siberia (Omolon Region), E of Inner
Mongolia (Central Great Hinggan Mountains, NE China), Kazakhstan
(Russian Federation), the Urals (Russian Federation), Holy Cross
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Mountains (Poland) and Thuringia Mountains (Germany).^1";
s[2869] = "SCHRODER S., LELESHUS V.L. (2002).- First records of
Givetian and Frasnian (Devonian) Rugosa from the Pamir Mountains,
Tadjikistan.- Alcheringa 26, 1: 127-142.- <b>FC&#038;P 31-2</b>, p. 41,
ID=1680^<b>Topic(s): </b>new records; Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Giv Fra;
<b>Geography: </b>Tajikistan, Pamirs^Rugose corals are described for
the first time from the Givetian and Frasnian of the central Pamir
Mountains near the Rabatakbaytal area, Tadjikistan. In addition to
Hexagonaria reedi sp.nov., Radiophyllum ?, Temnophyllum and Disphyllum
are recorded. The occurrence of a new species of Hexagonaria and a
probable Radiophyllum suggest a possible faunal affinity with species
known from Iran and Australia.^1";
s[2870] = "YU CHANGMING, LIAO Wei-Hua (1982).- Discovery of Early
Devonian tetracorals from Xainza, northern Xizang (Tibet).- Acta
Palaeontologica Sinica 21, 1: 96-107.- <b>FC&#038;P 11-2</b>, p. 27,
ID=1820^<b>Topic(s): </b>new records; Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L; <b>Geography:
</b>China, Tibet^A small fauna of Western province affinities including
three new species.^1";
s[2871] = "KUANG GUODUN (1982).- Early Middle Devonian rugose coral
distribution in Guangxi and its relationship to sedimentary facies.-
??? [in Chinese].- <b>FC&#038;P 12-1</b>, p. 31, ID=1899^<b>Topic(s):
</b>distribution, facies; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Eif; <b>Geography: </b>China, Guangxi^^1";
s[2872] = "YU CHANGMING, KUANG GUODUN (1982).- Biostratigraphy,
biogeography and paleoecology of Devonian Rugose corals from the Beiliu
formation in Beiliu, Guangxi.- Bulletin Nanjing Inst. Geol. Palaeont.
5: 41-82.- <b>FC&#038;P 12-1</b>, p. 36, ID=1909^<b>Topic(s):
</b>taxonomy, zonation, biogeography; Rugosa, stratigraphy;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian;
<b>Geography: </b>China, Guangxi^Devonian rugose corals including 34
species assigned to 21 genera are described from the Beiliu Formation,
typically exposed in Beiliu, Guangxi, South China, where the formation
is about 475 m thick and composed mainly of thick carbonate layers. One
new genus is established: Beiliucyathus, which is characterized by two
new species: the type species B. gracilis as well as B. carinatus. The
other new species are as follows: Siphonophrentis asperetus,
Sinospongophyllum undulatum, S. giganteum, S. beiliuense, Heliophyllum
beiliuense, Dohmophyllum beiliuense, Xystriphyllum densum,
Embolophyllum infundibulare, E. intortum, E. beiliuense, Grypophyllum
psilatum, Stringophyllum beiliuense, Sociophyllum crassum, and
Atelophyllum crassoseptatum. Representatives of the genera Heliophyllum
and Siphonophrentis indicate a remarkable mixture of taxa belonging to
the eastern North America realm in the Beiliu fauna. [first fragments
of extensive summary] ^1";
s[2873] = "KONG LEI (1981).- Middle Devonian Rugose corals from Dachang
of Nantan district, Guangxi.- 12th Annual Conf. Palaeont. Soc. China,
selected papers: 50-60.- <b>FC&#038;P 12-1</b>, p. 38,
ID=1914^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M; <b>Geography: </b>China,
Guangxi^^1";
s[2874] = "YU CHANGMING, BIRENHEIDE R. (1987).- Devonian massive rugose
corals from central Guangxi, South China.- Courier Forschungsinstitut
Senckenberg 92: 123-159.- <b>FC&#038;P 16-2</b>, p. 23,
ID=2051^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Ems - Giv; <b>Geography:
</b>China, Guangxi^The well exposed Devonian rocks along the
Da-yao-shan Mountains in central Guangxi yield abundant fossil corals
and other benthic organisms. Especially the Upper Lower Devonian
(Emsian) and Middle Devonian Subdivisions in Dale section, Xiangzhou
and adjacent regions have been selected as the standard exposures of
marine Devonian in South China, of which some massive rugose corals of
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Emsian and Upper Eifelian age are systematically described herein. The
descriptions include the following 12 new or revised species belonging
to 6 different genera: Xystriphyllum daleense n.sp., Xystriphyllum
guangxiense n.sp., Xystriphyllum sp., Disphyllia xiangzhouensis n.sp.,
Disphyllia regularis n.sp., Disphyllia ? sp., Gaynaphyllum sinense
n.sp., Columnaria ? zhonpingensis n.sp., Spongonaria simplex (Yoh
1937), Spongonaria daleensis (Yoh in Yoh et Bai 1978), Spongonaria
gracilis (Yu et Liao 1974) and Exilifrons varians n.sp. The genera
Exilifrons Crickmay 1968 and Gaynaphyllum Pedder 1980 are reported for
the first time from South China. The definition of Disphyllia He 1978
is revised. A biostratigraphical division framework by means of
Devonian corals and its correlation with the brachiopod and conodont
successions in central Guangxi is presented; two assemblage zones,
indicated as S and X, are recognized as new.^1";
s[2875] = "WANG CHENGYUAN (1987).- On the age of Cystophrentis Zone.-
Journal of Stratigraphy 11, 2: 120-125 [in Chinese, with English
summary].- <b>FC&#038;P 17-1</b>, p. 20, ID=2119^<b>Topic(s):
</b>Cystophrentis zone, biostratigraphy; Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fam; <b>Geography:
</b>China^Cystophrentis Zone has been considered by all the Chinese
geologists to be Early Carboniferous since it was established in 1931.
But Cystophrentis was commonly associated with Icriodus costatus, I.
raymondi, Polygnathus obliquicostatus (conodonts), Quasiendothyra
kobeitusana, Q. radiata, Q. communis, Q. konensis (foraminifers),
Valliatisporites pusillites, Retispora lepidophyra (spores). All the
fossils listed above indicate that the Cystophrentis Zone is
undoubtedly Late Devonian.^1";
s[2876] = "LIAO Wei-Hua, CAI TUCI (1987).- Sequence of Devonian rugose
coral assemblages from northern Xinjiang.- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica
26, ??: 689-707.- <b>FC&#038;P 17-1</b>, p. 21, ID=2122^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biozonation; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>China, Xinjiang^^1";
s[2877] = "WEYER D. (1988).- Duncanella Nicholson 1874 (Anthozoa,
Rugosa) im Unterdevon des Zeravshan-Hissar-Gebirges (Tianshan,
Tadzhikistan, UdSSR).- Zeitschrift der geologischen Wissenschaften 16:
503-514.- <b>FC&#038;P 18-1</b>, p. 36, ID=2238^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Rugosa, Duncanella; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L; <b>Geography: </b>Tajikistan,
Zeravshan-Hissar^^1";
s[2878] = "WU WANGSHI, LIAO Wei-Hua (1988).- Some Famennian Rugose
Corals from Yishan, Guangxi.- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica 27, 3:
269-277.- <b>FC&#038;P 18-1</b>, p. 41, ID=2276^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian Fam; <b>Geography: </b>China, Guangxi^The Famennian rugose
corals described in the present paper were collected from the Yishan
county of Guangxi, comprising 7 species in 6 genera, namely: Neaxon
cheilos Weyer 1984, N. longiseptatum sp.nov., Kielcephyllum guangxiense
sp.nov., Ufimia xiakouensis sp.nov., Prosmilia? yishanensis sp.nov.,
Yishanophyllum bellum gen. et sp.nov. and Zaphriphyllum sp. Although a
majority of the above-mentioned corals are new species, however, they
all bear obviously a much closer relationship with those of the Holy
Cross Mountains of Poland and the Thuringian Mountains of GDR. Since
the latest Devonian (Famennian) corals have rarely been reported in
China, a brief description of these fossils seems desirable.
[Kielcephyllum guangxiense ?] Corallite solitary, about 11-18 mm in
diameter. In adult stage, major septa long, extending to the centre,
numbering 24-30; minor septa short or rudimental; dissepiments variable
in cross section. In later stage, major septa withdrawing from the
centre, about half as long as the radius; cardinal septum shortened
with cardinal fossula clear. Tabulae incomplete and cystose,
dissepiments elongate or semiglobular. Remarks: Kielcephyllum cupulum
Rozkowska differs from the present new species in its wider peripheral
cystose [zone] and differentiated tabulae.^1";
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s[2879] = "LIAO Wei-Hua, MA X.P. (2007).- The assemblage sequences and
characteristics of the Devonian Givetian and Frasnian rugose corals in
near-shore facies from South China.- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica 46,
??: 213-224.- <b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p. 54, ID=2339^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biozonation; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Giv Fra; <b>Geography: </b>China S^^1";
s[2880] = "SCHRODER S. (2007).- Colonial Rugosa from the Early Devonian
(Pragian) of the Zeravshan Range, Tajikistan.- Alcheringa 31, 2:
121-151.- <b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p. 57, ID=2349^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian Prag; <b>Geography: </b>Tajikistan, Zeravshan Mts^The
colonial rugose corals of the Shishkat fauna (Pragian, Kshtut
Formation) from the Zeravshan Mountains are compiled and redescribed
according to current taxonomic standards. The fauna can be categorized
as a so-called &#039;Carlinastraea-Fauna&#039;, and a generally
comparable generic composition is recognized on a global scale. Some
Silurian relictual genera such as Maikottia or Pycnostylus are
recorded. Of the 15 taxa discussed, Australophyllum soghdianum sp.nov.
is described. All other specimens are assigned to known species or
discussed in the context of open nomenclature. The Shishkat-fauna is
clearly dominated by the Ptenophyllina (especially Carlinastraea and
Spongophyllum), and Ptenophyllidae (Australophyllum, Xystriphyllum and
in particular Lyrielasma). A remarkable occurrence of Vepresiphyllum
indicates a weak faunal relation to eastern Australia. All other taxa
show close affinities to coeval associations in the Urals, but
especially to those from the Turkestan Range and the south Fergana
Valley. The treatment of the Fasciphyllidae is supplemented by a short
rediscription of the Turkestan Fasciphyllum maikottaense Lavrusevich,
1972 because its type material is lost.^1";
s[2881] = "LIAO Wei-Hua, BIRENHEIDE R. (1989).- Rugose corals from the
Frasnian of Tushan Province Guizhou, South China.- Courier
Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg 110: 81-103.- <b>FC&#038;P 18-2</b>, p.
32, ID=2477^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fra; <b>Geography: </b>China,
Guizhou^The present paper deals with descriptions and illustrations of
12 species of 8 genera of the rugose coral family Cyathophyllidae,
subfamilies Columnariinae and Zaphrentinae sensu Birenheide 1978. Their
reference material is taken from collections of the localities
Lujiazhai and Balhupo, near the county town Tushan, Province Guizhou,
People&#039;s Republic of China. Geologically it was taken from beds of
the Lujiazhai Member of the Wangchengpo Formation. The Frasnian of the
Lujiazhai Member is concluded by means of brachiopods and the corals
described herein; its proof by means of conodonts is not yet executed.
The following two compound rugose coral species are new Wapitiphyllum
balhupoense n.sp., and Spongonaria frechi n.sp. The stratigraphical and
facial sequence of the Upper Devonian part of the Tushan Section are
described and illustrated. The relations between the Givetian and
Frasnian coral faunas of the Tushan section, as described by Liao
&#038; Birenhelde 1984, 1985, this paper, and that of the Rhenish Realm
are discussed by comparison of the respective genera and species.^1";
s[2882] = "GUO SHENGZHE (1989).- Early and Middle Devonian rugose
corals from Toudaoqiao district of Central Da Hinggan Ling (Mts.).-
Bulletin Shengyang Inst. Geol. Min. Res., Chin. Acad. Geol. Sci. 18:
25-36.- <b>FC&#038;P 20-1.1</b>, p. 54, ID=2821^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian L M; <b>Geography: </b>China, Gt Khingan Mts^The Devonian
strata are widespread with numerous fossil corals in the central Da
Hinggan Ling (Mts.). In 1979, the author took a field trip in the
Toudaoqiao district, about 150 km south of Hailar City of Inner
Mongolia (see the locality map), and collected abundant fossil corals
and stromatoporoids from the Wunur formation. 16 genera with ...
species, including 1 new genus, 5 new species and 1 new subspecies, of
the Wunur formation studied in the present paper are as follows: -
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Calceola sandalina weinaheensis (subsp.nov.), Cystiphylloides
robertense (Stumm), Siphonophrentis elongata (Rafinesque &#038;
Clifford), Briantelasma breviseptata (sp.nov.), Metriophyllum sp.
indet., Acanthophyllum 1 sp. indet., Leptoinophyllum sp., Grypophyllum
cf. carinatum (Soshkina), G. cf. graciliseptatum Pedder, Lyrielasma
chapmani Pedder, Hinganophyllum polygonalis (gen. et sp.nov.),
Fasciphyllum obesum (sp.nov.), Chalcidophyllum cf. recessum (Hill),
Exilifrons hinganesis (sp.nov.), Hexagonaria toudaoqiaoensis (sp.nov.),
Thamnophyllum cf. stachei Penecke, Glossophyllum sp.indet. Obviously,
the genetic group of the fauna is composed mainly of the common genera
of Eurasian continent added with some North American types and an
endemic genus, and the species is also a mixture of the European and
Australian species with the North American forms, except the endemic
one. The age of the coral fauna is considered to be early Middle
Devonian that may be correlated with the Heitai formation in eastern
Heilong-jiang province and with the Wendurobot formation of central
Inner Mongolia, and furthermore, may be corresponding to the
Shandin-Mamontov formations of Salair of USSR, with which together to
construct the Late Paleozoic folded belt in the southern margins of the
Siberian plate. A few beds of gray-yellow and gray-green siltstone
containing some small solitary corals is bound by fault with the Wunur
formation in the stratigraphic section. These corals are identified as
to be Neaxon curta (Pocta) which is very common in the Lower Devonian
(Lochkovian to Pragian stage) in our region. The new genera
Hinganophyllum and its type species H. polygonalis are described in the
English abstract.^1";
s[2883] = "GUO SHENGZHE (1990).- Frasnian-Famennian extinction and late
Devonian rugose corals from Great Xing&#039;an ranges, NE China.- Acta
Palaeontologica Sinica 29, 4: 427-446.- <b>FC&#038;P 20-1.1</b>, p. 54,
ID=2822^<b>Topic(s): </b>extinctions, F/F; Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fra/Fam;
<b>Geography: </b>China, Gt Khingan Mts^Data on occurrences of Late
Devonian rugose corals suggest a major worldwide extinction of
platform- and reef-dwelling corals occurring near the end of Frasnian
time. The basin-dwelling corals, however, were virtually unaffected by
the Late Frasnian event. The Daminshan district in the central Great
Xing&#039;an Ranges of NE China is one of the very rare localities in
the world, where the Frasnian shallow-water corals and the Early
Famennian basinal corals were well-developed. The Frasnian sediments
called the Lower Daminshan Formation containing the corals Hexagonaria
zambinskiensis (Ivania), Temnophyllum rectum (Walther), T. densum
sp.nov., and Hinganastraea daminshanensis gen. nov., while in the
Famennian strata called the Upper Daminshan Formation, the corals are
small and solitary with thin and simple skeletal elements, reflecting a
semipelagic basinal enviroment, such as Petraiella sp.,
Barrandeophyllum zhaduenheense sp.nov., Guerichiphyllum daminshanense
(Guo), Friedbergia sinensis sp.nov., Amplexocarinia sp., Gorizdronia
simplex (Guo), G. minor sp.nov., Kozlowskinia sinensis sp.nov.,
Tabulophyllum tenuis sp.nov., Famennelasma sinensis sp.nov., etc. Their
age may be bounded by the associated ammonoids corresponding to the
Cheiloceras and Platyclymenia zones. The collisional suture between the
Sino-Korean and the Siberian plates extends roughly along the border
line of China with Mongolia, about 350 km south of the Daminshan
district. In the author&#039;s (1986) interpretation, the convergence
of the two paleoplates in Late Devonian, and so the orogenic movement
and volcanic activities caused by the collisional process might be the
direct reason of the Late Frasnian extinction in this region. Of
course, this requires further study on the stratigraphic sections to
find the iridium anomaly and determine the isotopes. [original summary]
The following new genera and species are described in the English
abstract: Barrandeophyllum zhaduenheense sp.nov., Friedbergia sinensis
sp.nov., Gorizdronia minor sp.nov., Kozlowskinia sinensis sp.nov.,
Tabulophyllum tenuis sp.nov., Temnophyllum densum sp.nov.,
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Hinganastraea n.gen. (type species Billingsastraea daminshanensis Guo
1980), Famennelasma sinensis sp.nov.^1";
s[2884] = "COEN-AUBERT M. (1995).- Contribution a l&#039;etude des
Rugueux frasniens de la Province de Hunan en Chine.- Bulletin de la
Societe belge de Geologie 103, 1-2: 161 169.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-1</b>, p.
3, ID=2985^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fra; <b>Geography: </b>China,
Hunan^In the upper part of the Frasnian from the Hunan Province,
Pseudozaphrentis difficilis Sun, 1955 and Scruttonia carinata (Jia
&#038; Xu 1975) were collected from the Qihjiang Formation, near
Xinshao. Moreover, the latter species and Disphyllum duyunense Kong,
1978 were observed at the top of the overlying Laojiangchong Formation,
south of Lengshuijiang. These three species are described herein and
the definition of the genus Pseudozaphretis Sun 1958 is emended.^1";
s[2885] = "LIAO Wei-Hua, LI DAQING (1991).- Species of rugose corals
from Xihanshui Group of Qinling Mts.- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica 30,
5: 601-615.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-1.1</b>, p. 43, ID=3215^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian Giv; <b>Geography: </b>China, Gansu, Qinling Mts^The
rugose corals described and illustrated in the present paper were
collected by the Regional Geological Survey Team of Gansu from the
Xihanshui Group in Dangchang county, Gansu province (belonging to the
northern Quinling region), comprising 11 species in 9 genera, namely:
Cystiphylloides fraternus (Wedekind &#038; Vollbrecht); Cystiphylloides
secundum (Goldfuss); Disphyllum cf. hsianghsienense Yoh; Grypophyllum
tenue Wedekind; Sinodisphyllum litvnovitshae (Soshkina); Sinodisphyllum
sp.; Synaptophylluin dangchangense sp.nov.; Tabulophyllum annulatum
Wang; Truncicarinulum? sp.; Thamnophyllum xiaoyigouense sp.nov. and
Zelophyllia? gansuensis sp.nov. Among them, Temnophyllum waltheri,
Grypophyllum tenue, Tabulophyllum annulatum and Disphyllum
hsianghsienense are characteristic of the Givetian in South China,
USSR, and Germany. [taken from extensive summary]^1";
s[2886] = "YU CHANGMING (1997).- Additional Material of the Rugosan
Genus Kuangxiastraea.- Coral Research Bulletin 05: 265-274.-
<b>FC&#038;P 27-1</b>, p. 79, ID=3817^<b>Topic(s): </b>topotypes new;
Rugosa, Kuangxiastraea; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Giv Fra; <b>Geography: </b>China,
Guangxi^Additional material of forms referred to Kuangxiastraea from
the type locality and other localities in Guangxi, China are described.
The diagnostic characters of the genus which distinguish it from allied
genera are emphasized. Evidence reveals that forms referred to this
genus are widely distributed hi localities assigned to the Devonian Old
World realm are mostly found in uppermost Givetian rocks (locally in
the lower Upper Devonian) and mostly occur in fore reef or fore slope
facies in the interfingering portion between changing facies.^1";
s[2887] = "SHEN JIANWEI, YU CHANGMING (1997).- Devonian Smithiphyllum
and its representatives in Guilin, South China.- Coral Research
Bulletin 05: 221-228.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-1</b>, p. 76,
ID=3886^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, Smithiphyllum; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography:
</b>China, Guilin^Three species referred to Smithiphyllum are described
for the first time from the Devonian reef complexes in Guilin. The
species with well developed dissepiments and presepiments has been
found in a Frasnian bafflestone constituting a small patch reef;
whereas the species in the back reef or platform margin facies are
commonly represented by small colonies with slender corallites and less
development of the dissepiments and presepiments. A revision of the
Chinese species formerly referred to Smithiphyllum is made; only 5
species including those from Guilin are accepted.^1";
s[2888] = "KUANG GUODUN (1994).- Devonian tetracoral assemblages and
their distribution in Guangxi, China.- Courier Forschungsinstitut
Senckenberg 172 [Oekentorp-Kuester P. (ed.) Proceedings of the VI.
International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and Porifera, Vol. 2]:
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7-13.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 12, ID=4058^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy; Rugosa assemblages; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>China, Guangxi^Within the Devonian rocks of Guangxi Province 17 tetracoral assemblage biozones can be recognised, which are very important for the subdivision and correlation of Devonian strata in that area. The development and evolution of the tetracoral assemblages varies with changes in sedimentary environments and can be divided into two main stages. 1. From the Lianhuashan to Yujiang epochs (Pragian - early-middle Emsian), a shallow shelf environment without obvious facies differentiation developed and very similar tetracoral assemblages occur in different areas of the Guangxi Devonian. 2. In the second stage, post-Yujiang to Rongxian epoch (late Emsian - Famennian), a carbonate platform developed in Guangxi. With the accompanying differentiation of sedimentary environments, two distinct tetracoral communities developed. In the open platform facies the tetracoral faunas are characterized by dense phaceloid and massive colonies. Eight assemblage biozones can be distinguished, represented by Spongonaria, Breviseptophyllum, Disphyllum, Hexagonaria, etc. In the platform margin fades tetracorals are solitary or loose fasciculate colonies. Six assemblage biozones can be recognised, represented by taxa such as Grypophyllum, Stringo-phyllum, Temnophyllum, Sociophyllum, Neocolumnaria, etc. They form reefs in association with tabulates and stromatoporoids or algae.^1";
s[2889] = "YU CHANGMING (1994).- Distribution of rugose corals in Devonian reef complexes in South China.- Courier Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg 172 [Oekentorp-Kuester P. (ed.) Proceedings of the VI. International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and Porifera, Vol. 2]: 77-86.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 14, ID=4065^<b>Topic(s): </b>distribution within reefs; Rugosa, reef complexes; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Prag - Giv; <b>Geography: </b>China S^An attempt is made to determine the environments of the Pragian to Givetian rugose corals of the South China carbonate platform. Six different facies have been recognized in which Devonian rugose corals occur. Evidently most of the Devonian rugose corals in South China can be found in argillaceous limestones and marls containing terrigeneous material; this facies indicates a nearshore shelf or a protected open shelf environment. Late Emsian and Eifelian corals show a greater diversification of taxa and distribution than Pragian coral faunas. The maximal diversification of rugose corals was attained in Givetian time, corresponding with maximum reef development. There were no deep water corals in the Devonian sea of South China.^1";
s[2890] = "WANG XUNLIAN (1994).- The rugose coral fauna from the upper part of the Heyuanzhai Formation in western Yunnan, China.- J. Fac. Sci. Hokkaido Univ. IV, 23, 3: 343-552.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>, p. 37, ID=4233^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Giv Fra; <b>Geography: </b>China, Yunnan^The material studied here is from the Malutang-Heyuanzhai region of Shidian County, Yunnan Province, China. In this region Devonian is well developed and may be divided into eight formations. They include the Lower Devonian Xiangyangsi Formation, the Wangjiacun Formation, the Shabajiao Formation, the Middle Devonian Xibiantang Formation and Malutang Formation, the upper Middle to lower Upper Devonian Heyuanzhai Formation and the Upper Devonian Dujiacun Formation. Rugose corals are known from the Malutang Formation and the Heyuanzhai Formation. The Malutang Formation yields abundant brachiopods and a few rugose corals, while the Heyuanzhai Formation is rich in both rugose corals and brachiopods. This paper only deals with the rugose corals of the Heyuanzhai Formation. [part of extensive summary]^1";
s[2891] = "LATYPOV Yu.A. (1975).- Premières données sur les Rugueux dévoniens de la Tchoukotka.- Trudy AN SSSR, Sib. Otd. 220: 19-28.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-2</b>, p. 58, ID=5277^<b>Topic(s): </b>new records;
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Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Chukotka^[description of 10 species of the genera Aulacophyllum, Disphyllum, Macgeea, Acanthophyllum, Neostringophyllum, Plasmophyllum]^1";
s[2892] = "GORYANOV V.B. (1978).- Granica nizhnego i srednego devona v sredniey Azyi po dannym izucheniya rugoz. [Lower &#47; Middle Devonian boundary in Central Asia as marked by rugose corals; in Russian].- Voprosy stratigrafii paleozoya (devon, karbon): 34-40; Nauka, Leningrad.- <b>FC&#038;P 8-2</b>, p. 31, ID=5694^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L/M; <b>Geography: </b>Asia Central^^1";
s[2893] = "YU CHANGMING, LIAO Wei-Hua (1978).- Middle Devonian corals of Longdongshui Member, Houershan Formation from Dushan District, Guizhou.- Mem. Nanjing Inst. Geol. Palaeont. 12: 107-147.- <b>FC&#038;P 8-2</b>, p. 39, ID=5714^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M; <b>Geography: </b>China, Guizhou^[38 species and subspecies belonging to 24 genera, including Houershanophyllum gen. nov., Pseudomicroplasma (Choanoplasma) subgen. nov. and 20 new species, are described]^1";
s[2894] = "WU WANGSHI, ZHAO JIAMING, JIANG SHUIGEN (1981).- Corals from the Shaodong Formation (Etroeungt) of South China. [in Chinese, with English abstract].- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica 20, 1: 1-14.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-2</b>, p. 66, ID=5984^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fam; <b>Geography: </b>China S^The corals described in the present paper were chiefly collected in 1976 and 1977 from the Shaodong formation in Central Hunan, northern Guangdong and northern Guangxi. Consisting of seven genera and fifteen species, they may be differentiated into two assemblage zones: the lower one is called the Ceriphyllum elegantum assemblage zone, dominated by such endemic forms as Ceriphyllum and Complanophyllum; and the upper one, the Caninia dorlodoti assemblage zone, characterized by the presence of Caninia patula Michelin, Diphyphyllum antiquatum (sp.nov.) and Dematophyllum hunanense (gen. et sp.nov.), etc. * The Shaodong formation with Caninia dorlodoti and Zaphrentoides delanouei may correspond to the Etroeungt limestone of Western Europe, which is generally believed to be of early Lower Carboniferous age. Caninia dorlodoti, reported from Novaya Zemlia is also of Lower Carboniferous age. * Three new genera, each with a new species, are described: Ceriphyllum Wu &#038; Zhao (C. elegantum n.gen. et n.sp.), Complanophyllum Wu &#038; Zhao (C. compressum n.gen. et n.sp.); Dematophyllum Wu &#038; Zhao (D. minor n.gen et n.sp.). [original summary]^1";
s[2895] = "WANG ZHIPING (1983).- Two genera of Middle Devonian Rugose corals from Guizhou. [in Chinese, with English abstract].- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica 22, 1: 66-70.- <b>FC&#038;P 12-2</b>, p. 30, ID=6210^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M; <b>Geography: </b>China, Guizhou^In the present paper two new genera of Middle Devonian Rugose corals including six new species are described. They were collected by the writer in 1963 from Dushan and Puan, Guizhou Province. Puanophyllum (gen. nov.) was found in the Middle Devonian at Guanziyan of Puan, western Guizhou, and forms a characteristic assemblage along with Calceola in the Lijiawan Formation. Jiangzhaiphyllum (gen.nov.) occurs in the limestone of the Bongzhai Formation and in the lower part of the Dushan Formation of Dushan, southeastern Guizhou. * The dilated septa and the presence of cystose dissepiments in the peripheral zone are of special interest in regard to the origin and evolution of the latter genus. [original summary]^1";
s[2896] = "ZHANG ZUQI (1983).- On the Occurrence of Aulacophyllum and Hallia (Rugose corals) in Western part of Southern Qinling Range. [in Chinese, with English abstract].- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica 22, 2: 163-169.- <b>FC&#038;P 12-2</b>, p. 32, ID=6211^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
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</b>Devonian Ems; <b>Geography: </b>China, Qinling Mts^Aulacophyllum
and Hallia described in this paper were found in the Early Devonian
Emsian deposits in the western part of southern Qinling Range. These
rugose corals are recorded for the first time in China; but outside
this country more than 30 species of Aulacophyllum and about ten
species of Hallia, so far known to the writer, have been described
mainly from Onesquethawan stage in the central-eastern part of the USA,
occasionally from the Devonian in England, Germany and Spain of West
Europe, Sahara and Mauritania of N Africa, Ural, Russian platform and
Armenia of USSR, Northern Shan State of Burma and NSW of Australia. *
The Early Devonian Emsian deposits in this area may be compared with
the Onesquethanwan stage of the USA in the abundance of fossils.
Nevertheless, the coral-bearing beds are thought to be lower in
stratigraphic position than those at other places of the world.
[original summary]^1";
s[2897] = "LIAO W.-H., MA X.-P. (2008).- The assemblage sequences and
biogeographic provinces of the Eifelian rugose corals in near-shore
facies from South China. [in Chinese, with English summary].- Acta
Palaeontologica Sinica 47, ??: 39-46.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 60,
ID=6450^<b>Topic(s): </b>biozonation, biogeography; Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian
Eif; <b>Geography: </b>China S^^1";
s[2898] = "LIAO W.-H., MA X.-P., SUN Y.-L. (2008).- The Famennian
rugose coral assemblages in near-shore facies from South China. [in
Chinese, with English summary].- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica 47, ??:
419-426.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 60, ID=6451^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biozonation; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fam; <b>Geography: </b>China S^^1";
s[2899] = "YU CHANGMING (2010).- Further study on Devonian rugose coral
Heterophaulactis Yu 1947 from Lower Emsian Yujiang Formation in
Guangxi, China. [in English, with Chinese summary].- Acta
Palaeontologica Sinica 49, 1: 29-43.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 73,
ID=6475^<b>Topic(s): </b>revision; Rugosa Heterophaulactis;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian
Ems; <b>Geography: </b>China, Guangxi^The Devonian rugose coral genus
Heterophaulactis from Lower Emsian Yujiang Formation in Guangxi,
previously not fully described, is thoroughly examined and described in
this paper. The main characteristics of this genus are also diagnosed.
Based on the characters displayed in the holotype and additional type
materials, the description of its type species, Heterophaulactis
semicrassa is made in detail with full illustrations. A new species of
this genus, Heterophaulactis yujiangense sp.nov. is erected with
detailed description and full illustration. The genus is compared with
other relevant genera in different aspects. It is interesting to note
that a number of genera from the Lower Devonian in western Qinling
mountainous region are of close affinity to Heterophaulactis. Some
species referred to those genera may be assigned to Heterophaulactis,
indicating that the distribution of Heterophaulactis is not restricted
in south China, but extended to northwest China. The family assignment
of Heterophaulactis is discussed and concluded that Heterophaulactis
may be derived from Silurian Pycnactis - Phaulactis evolutionary
lineage. The Subfamily Miroelasmatinae Cao 1983 is emended to include
Heterophaulactis and its relevant genera and the family assignment of
this subfamily is herein switched from Family Halliidae Chapman 1893 by
Cao et al. (1983) to Family Lykophyllidae Wedekind 1927. [original
abstract]^1";
s[2900] = "ZHANG Y.-J., CHENG L.-R., ZHANG Y.-C. (2003).- New material
of coral fossils in Lower Devonian, Daerdong Formation of Xainza,
Tibet. [in Chinese, with English abstract].- Global Geoloy 22, 4:
313-318.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-1</b>, p. 66, ID=7213^<b>Topic(s): </b>new
records; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian L; <b>Geography: </b>China, Tibet^Some coral fossils newly
collected from Lower Devonian Daerdong Formation of Xainza, Tibet have
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been systematically described. There are 7 species of Rugosa including
one new species, 4 species of tabulatomorphic corals including 2 new
species. The three new species are Hunanaxonia xizangensis sp.nov.,
Pachycanalicula sparcula sp. Nov. and Paraheliolites zakangensis
sp.nov. The discovery of these corals in this area is beneficial for
more understanding the symbiotic assemblage, evolution of the corals
and their biogeography in Early Devonian. [original abstract]^1";
s[2901] = "MA X.P., SUN Y.L., HAO W.C., LIAO W.H. (2002).- Rugose
corals and brachiopods across the Frasnian-Famennian boundary in centre
Hunan, South China.- Acta Palaeontologica Polonica 47, 2: 373-396.-
<b>FC&#038;P 31-2</b>, p. 39, ID=1676^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria Brachiopoda; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian Fra/Fam; <b>Geography: </b>China, Hunan^We present
taxonomic revision of rugose corals and brachiopods from several
Frasnian–Fammenian (F–F) boundary sections in central Hunan Province,
China. Diversity of shallow-water rugose corals gradually increased
during the Frasnian, but ended with sudden extinction near the end of
Frasnian. Ostracods were abundant during the Frasnian; their extinction
coincided with anoxic deposition of the end-Frasnian black shale
deposits. The early Famennian ostracod fauna is of low diversity. The
brachiopod fauna of the late Frasnian (Palmatolepis rhenana and Pa.
linguiformis zones) is dominated by atrypids, small-sized
cyrtospiriferids, and the rhynchonellid Hunanotoechia. All atrypids
disappeared before the F–F boundary with highest rates of extinction
below the boundary (probably low in the Pa. linguiformis Zone). The
Frasnian cyrtospiriferid fauna is also of low diversity and dominated
by small taxa. All but one of the cyrtospiriferid taxa crossed the F–F
boundary. The early Famennian post-extinction recovery brachiopod fauna
was the result of rapid radiation of new forms shortly after the
terminal Frasnian event. The early Famennian fauna is characterized by
diverse cyrtospiriferids, abundant Yunnanellina and productoids. Above
the early recovery fauna another fauna was recovered, with brachiopods
Hunanospirifer and Yunnanella and is correlated with the late or latest
Pa. crepida Zone. Sinalosia rugosa gen. et sp.nov. (Productida) is
erected. ^1";
s[2902] = "LIAO Wei-Hua, ZHENG CHUNZI (1986).- Early Devonian
Carlinastraea fauna from Erhtaokou Formation of Jilin.- Acta
Palaeontologica Sinica 25, 6: 622-635.- <b>FC&#038;P 16-1</b>, p. 57,
ID=1952^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, Carlinastrea fauna; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L; <b>Geography:
</b>China, Jilin^^1";
s[2903] = "LIAO Wei-Hua, BIRENHEIDE R. (1984).- Rugose korallen aus dem
Givetium von Dushan, Provinz Guizhou, S-China. 1:
&#034;Cystimorpha&#034;.- Senckenbergiana lethaea 65: 1-25.-
<b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p. 46, ID=0969^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa
cystimorpha; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian Giv; <b>Geography: </b>China, Guizhou^^1";
s[2904] = "SOTO F., LIN BAOYU (1994).- Afinidades bioestratigraficas y
biogeograficas de los corales rugosos cistimorfos devonicos del SO de
las Montanas de Qinling (Provincia de Gansu, China).- Coloquios de
Paleontologia 46: 31-41. [in Spanish, with English abstract].-
<b>FC&#038;P 24-2</b>, p. 85, ID=4576^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy,
biogeography; Rugosa cystimorpha; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Ems Eif; <b>Geography: </b>China,
Gansu^In the present work the stratigraphical and geographical
distributions of the cystimorph rugose corals (Cayugaea Lambe,
Mesophyllum Schlueter and Mesophyllum (Cystiphylloides) Chapman) coming
from the SW of the Qingling Mountains (Tewo District, Gansu province,
Central China) are studied in detail; the material belongs to the
Dangduo (Upper Emsian) and Lure (Eifelian) Formations. The results of
this study let us to reach a series of conclusions. On one hand the
presence of the Cayugaea genus is reaffirmed in Central China. On the
other hand, and on the basis of the analysis of the geographical
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distribution of the cystimorph taxa, new data are given supporting the
paleobiogeographical hypothesis proposed by other authors. Finally, a
relationship among Central China, NW Canada, W and E Europe and S
China, during the Upper Emsian-Eifelian, is evidenced.^1";
s[2905] = "SOTO F., LIN BAOYU (1995).- Corales rugosos Cistimorfos del
Devonico del Suroeste de las Montanas de Qinling (Provincia de Gansu,
China).- Geobios 28, 3: 293-315. [in Spanish, with French and English
abstract].- <b>FC&#038;P 24-2</b>, p. 85, ID=4577^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Rugosa cystimorpha; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Ems Eif; <b>Geography: </b>China,
Gansu^In this work different species and subspecies of cystimorph
Rugose corals coming from the lower half of the Dangduo Formation
(Upper Emsian) and Lure Formation (Eifelian), Tewo District (Gansu
Province, Central China), are described in detail. Five taxa, Cayugaea
aff. gansuensis Cao, C. aff. cylindrica (Bulvanker), Mesophyllum
(Cystiphylloides) secundum ssp. A, M. (C.) secundum ssp. B and
Mesophyllum (Mesophyllum) aff. arrectum (Yu &#038; Cai) probably
correspond to new forms. Regarding the rest of the species and
subspecies, Mesophyllum (Cystiphylloides) fongi (Yoh), M. (C.)
caespitosum (Schlueter) and M. (C.) cf. macrocystis macrocystis
(Schlueter), the stratigraphical range in China is extended. The rest
of the species had been cited and described before by other authors
from the same district. Finally, on the basis of the analysis of the
stratigraphical and geographical distribution of the taxa studied, new
data are given which support the paleobiogeographical hypothesis
proposed by other authors. A relationship among Central China, NW
Canada, Europe and S China, during the Upper Emsian-Eifelian, is
shown.^1";
s[2906] = "ONOPRIENKO Yu.I. (1979).- K voprosu o vzaimootnoshenii rodov
Endophyllum i Tabulophyllum (Rugosa) [on the question of relationships
of genera Endophyllum and Tabulophyllum (Rugosa)].- Iskopaemye
bespozvonochnye Dalnego Vostoka: 29-32; Vladyvostok.- <b>FC&#038;P
9-1</b>, p. 40, ID=0475^<b>Topic(s): </b>classification; Rugosa,
Endophyllidae; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Far East^[Pseudoendophyllum
gen.n., with type species Endophyllum nalivkini Gorskiy 1935]^1";
s[2907] = "SOTO F., LIAO Wei-Hua (2002).- Laccophyllidae Grabau 1928
(Rugosa) from the Hongguleleng Formation (Devonian, Lower Famennian) at
the northwestern margin of Junggar Basin (Northern Xinjiang, NW
China).- Coral Research Bulletin 7: 209-220. [Dieter Weyer&#039;s 65th
birthday commemorative volume; S. Schröder, H. Löser &#038; K.
Oekentorp (eds)].- <b>FC&#038;P 31-1</b>, p. 34, ID=7105^<b>Topic(s):
</b>; Rugosa Laccophyllidae; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fam; <b>Geography: </b>China,
Xinjiang^The Famennian Laccophyllidae (rugose corals) described in the
present paper were collected in the Hongguleleng Formation, at Hoboksar
(northwestern margin of Junggar Basin, Northern Xinjiang Uygur
Autonomous Region, NW China). They are represented by six species,
referred to three genera, some of them are redescribed in this paper
after their original description in Liao &#038; Cai (1987). Neaxon
kullmanni and Guerichiphyllum hebukeense are new, Amplexocarinia
tenuiseptata Liao &#038; Cai 1987 is reassigned to the genus
Catactotoechus Hill 1954 and Guerichiphyllum sinense Liao &#038; Cai
1987 is described, refigured and its diagnosis amended. Finally,
Catactotoechus sp. A and C. sp. B are considered also as new, but the
scarcity of specimens does not allow the establishment of new species
at the present time. This rugose coral assemblage and, especially, the
presence of conodonts could be stratigraphically correlated with those
of the Lower Famennian from the Holy Cross Mountains in southern
Poland. The geographic distribution of the genera mentioned for the
Junggar Basin during the Famennian confirms a close relationship with
Inner Mongolia (Grand Khingan Mountains Range), Germany (Variscan
Thuringian Mountains), Western Australia (Canning Basin) and Poland
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(Holy Cross Mountains). [original summary]^1";
s[2908] = "SOTO F., LIAO Wei-Hua (1999).- Ptenophyllidae (Rugosa)
solitarios de la Formacion Arpishmebulaq (Lochkoviense) en el SE de las
Montanas de Tian-Shan (NO de China).- Trabajos de Geologia 21: 353-362;
Oviedo.- <b>FC&#038;P 30-2</b>, p. 20, ID=1567^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Rugosa, Ptenophyllidae; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Lochk; <b>Geography: </b>China,
Tien-Shan^En el presente trabajo se describen los corales rugosos
pertenecientes a la familia Ptenophyllidae de la Formación
Arpishmebulaq (Lochkoviense), en el SE de las Montañas de Tian-Shan
(provincia de Xinjiang, NO de China). Se han reconocido tres géneros y
cinco especies, de las que Dubrovia aff. dubroviensis Zheltonogova, D.
sp. A y D. sp. B son, probablemente, nuevas, pero se mantienen en
nomenclatura abierta dada la escasez de ejemplares, mientras que
Salairophyllum cf. angustum (Zheltonogova) y Neomphyma sp. se citan
también ahora por primera vez en esta región. La distribución
geográfica de estos taxones permite afirmar la existencia de relaciones
paleobiogeográficas durante el Devónico Inferior (Lochkoviense) entre
el SE de Tian-Shan y otras regiones asiáticas (Kazakhstan, parte E de
los Urales, Altai y Salair). Estas relaciones son apreciables asírnismo
con el E de Norte América (Nevada y Yukón). [original abstract]^1";
s[2909] = "LAVRUSEVICH A.I. (1972).- Nouveaux Tryplasmatidae à écailles
épithécales du Dévonien inférieur de la région montagneuse
Zeravshan-Hissar. [en russe] .- Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal 1972, 2:
42-46.- <b>FC&#038;P 3-2</b>, p. 39, ID=4957^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa;
Rugosa, Tryplasmatidae; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L; <b>Geography: </b>Tajikistan,
Zeravshan-Hissar^Description de 5 espèces ou sous-espèces nouvelles:
Kitakamiphyllum turkparidens sp.nov., K. zeravshanicum sp.nov.;
Hillophyllum septatum sp.nov.; Rhabdacanthia rugosa (M. E. &#038; H.);
Holmophyllum cayugaeaformis sp. Nov.^1";
s[2910] = "KONG LEI (1979).- Studies on the Middle Devonian
Zonophyllids from Dushan in Southern Guizhou. [in Chinese, with English
abstract].- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica 18, 5: 491-503.- <b>FC&#038;P
9-1</b>, p. 11, ID=5741^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, Zonophyllidae;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M;
<b>Geography: </b>China, Guizhou^^1";
s[2911] = "DONG DEYUAN (1984).- Paleozoic Stromatoporoids from Markam
of Xizang and Batang of Sichuan. [in Chinese with English summary].-
???.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-2</b>, p. 47, ID=0568^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stroms;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian M U; <b>Geography: </b>China, Tibet, Sichuan^A total of 18
species belonging to 10 genera are described from Middle and Upper
Devonian rocks. One species doubtfully from Silurian rocks is
identified. No new taxa are included.^1";
s[2912] = "LESOVAYA A.I. (1986).- Novye nizhnedevonskie stromatoporati
zeravshanskogo khrebta [new Lower Devonian Stromatoporata of Zeravshan
Ridge].- Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal 1986, 1: 12-17.- <b>FC&#038;P
15-2</b>, p. 44, ID=0747^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; stroms;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian L; <b>Geography: </b>Tajikistan, Zeravshan Mts^Collections
made by the author during the years 1960-70 from the SW part of the
state geological preserve (in the Bursychirman and Chauzm-Zram)^1";
s[2913] = "LESOVAYA A.I. (1986).- Stromatoporaty pozdnego famena
chatkago-kuraminskogo regiona (Sr. Aziya) [Upper Famennian
Stromatoporata of Chatka-Kuraminsk region, central Asia].- Ezhegodnik
vsesoyznogo Paleontologicheskogo Obshchestva 29: 54-73.- <b>FC&#038;P
15-2</b>, p. 44, ID=0748^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stroms; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fam;
<b>Geography: </b>Asia Central, Chatka-Kuramin^The stromatoporoids come
from 3 suites: Karatagatinsk, Drichmullinsk, and the central Tien-Shan.
In total 16 species distributed in 7 genera are described. Three new
species are established.^1";
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s[2914] = "WANG SHUBEI, HUANG YONGQIANG (1985).- Middle Devonian stromatoporoids from Qijia, Debao Guangxi. [in Chinese, with English summary].- Acta Micropalaeontologica Sinica 02, 4: 409-412.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-2</b>, p. 46, ID=0759^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M; <b>Geography: </b>China, Guangxi^Stromatoporoids from the Debao and Donggangling formations include 7 species assigned to Anostylostroma, Actinostroma, Stromatopora, and Amphipora. Three species of Amphipora (A. vacuite, A. rhapida, A. amphusa) and one species of Anostylostroma (A. qingjiense) are new.^1";
s[2915] = "DONG DEYUAN (1984).- Lower Devonian Stromatoporoids from NE Nei Mongol. [in Chinese].- Acta Micropalaeontologica Sinica 01, 2: 183-192.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-1.2</b>, p. 45, ID=0782^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L; <b>Geography: </b>China, Nei Mongol^^1";
s[2916] = "WANG SHUBEI, DONG DEYUAN, FU JINGHUA (1986).- Upper Devonian stromatoporoids from Luocheng and Rong&#039;an of Guangxi [in Chinese with English summary].- Acta Micropalaeontologica Sinica 03, 1: 69-80.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-1.2</b>, p. 46, ID=0791^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fra; <b>Geography: </b>China, Guangxi^A Frasnian fauna of 14 species (1 subspecies) and 8 genera is described and illustrated. New species of Hammatostroma (H. pervesiculatum), Atelodictyon (A. luochengensis), Parallelostroma (P. longanense) and Parallelopora (P.obscurum) are establsihed.^1";
s[2917] = "LESOVAYA A.I., SHAMGUNOV K.K., SHAKIROV T.I., YAKUBOV.M. (1982).- Znacheniye stromatoporat dlya raschleneniya i korrelyatsii osadochnykh tolshch na primere izucheniya famena chatkalo-kuraminskoy gornoy oblasti [importance of stromatoporoids for division and correlation of deposits as exemplified in the study of the Famennian in the Chatkal-Kurama fold-belt].- Paleontologiya i detal&#039;naya stratigraficheskaya korrelyatsiya, Chast&#039; I [Kruchinina N. V. (ed.); AN SSSR; Vsesouznoye Paleontologicheskoye Obshchestvo]: 45-46.- <b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p. 56, ID=1046^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fam; <b>Geography: </b>Asia Central, Chatka-Kuramin^^1";
s[2918] = "DONG DEYUAN, WANG CHENGYUAN (1982).- Devonian Stromatoporoids of Eastern Yunnan.- Bulletin Nanjing Institute Geology and Palaeontology, Academia Sinica 4: 1-40.- <b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p. 58, ID=1065^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>China, Yunnan^The purpose of this paper is to describe the stromatoporoids collected from the lower Middle Devonian Gumu and Qingmen Formations in Wenshan and Zhaotong, the upper Middle Devonian Donganling, Huaning or Zhaotong Formations in Wenshan, Huaning and Zhaotong, the Upper Devonian Mage or Zaijie Formations in Wenshan and Huaning. After identification they contain 19 genera and 76 species, in which 3 genera (Eostachyodes, Taeniostroma and Columdictyon) 27 species and 3 subspecies are recognized as new taxa. By judging from the stromatoporoid aspects, some forms are very similar to those from the equivalent deposits in central and eastern Guangxi, southern Guizhou and northern Sichuan, some elements have been reported to occur in the contemporaneous deposits of Europe and Russia, and a few species have been known in North America. But it is to be noted that the new genera (Eostachyodes, Taeniostroma and Columdictyon) are evidently endemic forms, which have so far not been found elsewhere. [from original summary]^1";
s[2919] = "DONG DEYUAN (1981).- Devonian stromatoporoids from the counties of Harkam and Rutog in Xizang.- Paleontology of Xizang, book III; The Scientific Expedition to the Qinghai-Xizang plateau: 101-114.- <b>FC&#038;P 11-2</b>, p. 35, ID=1851^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy:
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</b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>China, Tibet^Twenty one species from
Middle and Upper Devonian rocks are described of which four are new:
Paramphipora mangkamensis, P. zhuogedongensis, Gerronostroma
xizangense, Actinodictyon rutogense.^1";
s[2920] = "LESOVAYA A.I. (1984).- Stromatoporaty.- Kim A. (ed):
Biostratigraphiya devona zeravshano-gissarskoy gornoy oblasti.
Ministerstvo Geologii Uzbekskoy SSR, Tashkent, pp 31-38.- <b>FC&#038;P
17-1</b>, p. 40, ID=2162^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stroms; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian;
<b>Geography: </b>Tajikistan^[species described include:
Parastylostroma ruschsaica n.sp., Stromatoporella loutouguini,
Anostylostroma variabile, Actinostroma asiatica n.sp., Hermatostroma
tyrganense, Trupetostroma sp., Stachyodes costulataforme n.sp.,
Stellopora gloriosa, Amphipora socialisforme n.sp.]^1";
s[2921] = "ZHANG XIAODONG, ZHANG YONGLU (1989).- Ecology of two
stromatoporoid communities from Middle Devonian (Givetian) Huaning
Formation, in Panxi, eastern Yunnan.- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica 28,
3: 376-390.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-2.1</b>, p. 43, ID=2784^<b>Topic(s):
</b>ecology, guild structures; strom biocoenoses; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Giv;
<b>Geography: </b>China, Yunnan^This paper applies the guild concept
extended by Bambach (1983) to the study of the level-bottom community.
The organisms of the residual fossil communities - for example the
Stromatopora-Scoliopora community - are assigned to 15 guilds. For
correctly understanding the functions and trophic structures of
organisms in a community, the concept of biovolume is used. Since the
volume-sample method is not suitable to limestone, we have compared the
dominance of each species by determining the volume of each population
in the same bedding plane. [part of extensive summary]^1";
s[2922] = "DONG DEYUAN (1989).- Devonian stromatoporoids from Ninglang
of Yunnan.- Acta Micropalaeontologica Sinica 06, 2: 171-178.-
<b>FC&#038;P 20-1.1</b>, p. 77, ID=2873^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy;
stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L M; <b>Geography: </b>China,
Yunnan^Seven genera and 13 species are described from the late Early
Devonian to early Middle Devonian Dacaozi Formation and the late Middle
Devonian to early Late Devonian Lagude Formation. A new species of
Amphipora (A. ninqlanqensis) and a new subspecies of Paramphipora (P.
raritatis variabilis) are described.^1";
s[2923] = "DONG DEYUAN, WANG SHUBEI, FU JINGHUA et al. (1989).-
Devonian stromatoporoid biota of northern Guangxi and mountlike
superimposed bioherm of Huanjiang County - with remarks on the
distribution of the Devonian and Sedimentary Paleogeography in this
area. [in Chinese with English summary] .- Nanjing Institute of Geology
and Palaeontology, Academia Sinica, 26, 25, 11: 235-290.- <b>FC&#038;P
20-1.1</b>, p. 77, ID=2874^<b>Topic(s): </b>distribution, biogeography;
stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M U; <b>Geography: </b>China,
Guangxi^[Facies associated with these middle and late Devonian reefs
are described and maps of their distribution are plotted. Most of the
paper is a description of 87 species of stromatoporoids distributed in
22 genera. Twenty-one species are new, but these are not described in
the English summary. New species of the following genera are described:
Actinodictyon. Actinostroma. Gerronostroma, Trupetostroma, Argostroma,
Stromatopora, Salairella, Stachyodes, Amphipora and Paramphipora.]^1";
s[2924] = "WANG SHUBEI (1988).- Stromatoporoids.- In: Devonian
stratigraphy, paleontology, and sedimentary facies of Longmenshuan,
Sichuan; Geological Publishing House: 159-165.- <b>FC&#038;P
20-1.1</b>, p. 80, ID=2881^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stroms; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian;
<b>Geography: </b>China, Sichuan^[New species of the following genera
are proposed in this paper: Cystostroma (1), Labechia (1),
Platiferostroma (3), Pachystylostroma (1), Anostylostroma (2),
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Schistodictyon (1), Gerronostroma (3), Salairella (2), Parallelostroma (1), Idiostroma (2).]^1";
s[2925] = "MISTIAEN B. (1996).- Stromatoporoids from the Late Devonian (Strunian) Menggongao Formation, China.- Memoires Institut Geologique de l&#039;Universite Catholique de Louvain 36: 141-152.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-2</b>, p. 80, ID=3770^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fam; <b>Geography: </b>China, Hunan^Five species of labechiid Stromatoporoids are studied from the Late Devonian (Strunian) Menggongao Formation of central and south-central Hunan. This fauna from the Hunan province much resembles that described by Dong Deyuan (1964) from Guangxi and Guizhou. It also typically corresponds with the cool water, labechiid-rich assemblage 2 of Stearn (1987) and does not present any relation with the Strunian stromatoporoid fauna of western Europe.^1";
s[2926] = "DONG DEYUAN, LIU LI (1992).- Middle Devonian Stromatoporoids from the Chitzechia Formation of Shaodong, Hunan and their ecological environment.- Acta Micropalaeontologica Sinica 9, 2: 165-176.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-1</b>, p. 107, ID=3859^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M; <b>Geography: </b>China, Hunan^^1";
s[2927] = "YANG JINGZHI, DONG DEYNAN (1979).- Devonian stromatoporoids from Central and eastern parts of Guangxi, China. [in Chinese, with English summary of new genera].- Palaeontologia Sinica 157, NS B, 14: 1-84.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 53, ID=5843^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>China, Guangxi^[stromatoporoids from Emsian to late Devonian rocks are described, with 185 species (110 new) of 32 genera (5 new: Argostroma, Cubodictyon, Climacostroma, Glyptostroma and Atopostroma)]^1";
s[2928] = "DONG DEYUAN (1982).- Devonian stromatoporoids of eastern Yunnan.- Nanjing Inst. Geology &#038; Paleontology Bulletin, Acad. Sinica 4. ???.- <b>FC&#038;P 12-1</b>, p. 46, ID=6194^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>China, Yunnan^^1";
s[2929] = "KARIMOVA F.S., LESSOVAYA A.I. (2007).- Devonian System: stromatoporoids.- Palaeontological Atlas of Phanerozoic Faunas and Floras of Uzbekistan [A.I. Kim, F.A. Salimova, I.A. Kim &#038; N.A. Meschankina (eds.)], volume I. Republic of Uzbekistan State Committee on Geology and Mineral Resources, Tashkent; pp 152-158, pl. 12, figs. 1-6, pl. 13, figs. 1-2, pl. 14, figs. 1-5, pl. 15, figs. 1-4. [book chapter] - <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 32, ID=6397^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Uzbekistan^[Eighteen species are described from throughout the Devonian. Six are from the Lower Devonian: (1) Actinostroma effectum Lessovaya &#038; Karimova, sp.nov. from the Lochkovian-age Bursykhirman Regional Stage; (2) Hermatostroma bonem Yavorsky, 1955 also from the Bursykhirman Regional Stage; (3) Idiostroma marius Lessovaya &#038; Karimova, sp.nov., named in honor of Marius Lecompte, also from the Bursykhirman Regional Stage; (4) Stromatopora aff. radiata Yavorsky, 1967, also from the Bursykhirman Regional Stage; (5) Gerronostroma perangustum Lessovaya &#038; Karimova, sp.nov. from the Emsian-age Norbonek Beds; and (6) Amphipora anomalis (Lessovaya, 1962) from the Lower Devonian-undifferentiated. Three are from the Givetian Stage of the Middle Devonian: (1) Atelodictyon astrictum Karimova, sp.nov. from the Auliekudzhumdy Formation; (2) Stromatopora cooperi Lecompte, 1952 also from the Auliekudzhumdy Formation; and (3) Amphipora regularis Lessovaya, 1962 from the Beshachshik Formation. Nine are from the Upper Devonian: (1) Actinostroma orbiculatum Karimova, 2002, from the Frasnian-age Kolsuyuk Formation; (2) Trupetostroma nitida Karimova, 2002 also from the Kolsuyuk Formation; (3) Stachyodes fibrosum Karimova 2002 also from the Kolsuyuk Formation; (4) Amphipora corrupta
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(Yavorsky, 1967) from the Frasnian-age Belikuduk Formation; (5)
Novitella tachussovensis (Yavorsky, 1955) also from the Belikuduk
Formation; (6) Rosenella irregularis Yavorsky, 1957 from the
Famennian-age Dzhanahmet Formation; (7) Parastylostroma rara Lessovaya
&#038; Karimova, sp.nov. from the Famennian-age Aznek Formation; (8)
Pennastroma muruntaica Lessovaya &#038; Karimova sp. nov also from the
Aznek Formation; and (9) Anostylostroma dominatum Lessovaya, 1986 from
the Famennian-age Auliekudzhumdy Formation.]^1";
s[2930] = "TCHI YONGYI (1982).- Some Middle Devonian Tabulate Corals
from Unur Formation at Zhaduhe District of Da Hinggan Ling.- Bulletin
Shengyang Inst. Geol. Min. Res., Chin. Acad. Geol. Sci. 03: 169-186.-
<b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 30, ID=0431^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian
M; <b>Geography: </b>China, Da Hinggan Ling^^1";
s[2931] = "ZHOU XIYUN (1983).- Preliminary study on the Devonian
Tabulata-bearing strata in Guizhou.- Papers Stratigraphy Palaeontology
Guizhou 1: 105-121.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 30, ID=0436^<b>Topic(s):
</b>geology; geology; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>China, Guizhou^^1";
s[2932] = "WANG BAOYU (1983).- Devonian Pseudofavosits in Northern
Xinjiang.- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica 22, 6: 701-705.- <b>FC&#038;P
13-1</b>, p. 44, ID=0496^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa, stratigraphy;
Tabulata, Pseudofavosites; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L; <b>Geography: </b>China,
Xinjiang^Pseudofavosites (Tabulata), as one characteristic genus of the
Permian, was first reported by Gerth (1921) who described only one
species from Timor. Since then, Yakovlev (1939) and Sokolov (1955) have
described two species of the genus from the Lower Permian from the Ural
in the USSR. In recent years, Pseudofavosites has also been found in
the Carboniferous and Devonian of Guangxi and Xinjing. Lin Bao-yu, for
instance, described two species of the genus from the Carboniferous in
Guangxi. Six new species of Pseudofavosites: P. giganteus sp.nov., P.
kakesuensis sp.nov., P. longispinus sp.nov., P. transitorius sp.nov.,
P. barkolensis sp.nov. and P. rarus sp.nov. are described from the
Lower Devonian in Barkol of Xinjiang. They are preserved in bioclastic
limestone (Dananhu formation and Taheier-basitao formation). These
species are associated with other Tabulata (Squameofavosites,
Favosites, Steatothamnopora, Striatopora), Rugosa (Syringaxon,
Barrandeophyllum), brachiopods (Mucrospirifer), and trilobites
(Odontochile), indicating an early-middle Early Devonian age (Gedinnian
and Siegenian).^1";
s[2933] = "WANG BAOYU (1986).- The Devonian tabulate coral assemblages
of Northern Xinjiang with remarks on subdivision of the Lower Middle
Devonian.- Journal of Stratigraphy 01, 1: 34-40.- <b>FC&#038;P
15-2</b>, p. 36, ID=0723^<b>Topic(s): </b>assemblages; Tabulata,
communities; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>China, Xinjiang^During the past two
decades, a large number of Devonian tabulate corals were gathered from
many localities in northern Xinjiang. On the basis of study on these
corals, five Devonian coral assemblages of northern Xinjiang are
established as follows: Upper Devonian: Aulopora-Striatopora
Assemblage; Middle Devonian: Alveolites-Trachpora Assemblage,
Pachyfavosites polymorphus-Tyrganolites-Xinjiangolites Assemblage;
Lower Devonian: Squameofavosites-Placocoenites-Pseudofavosites
Assemblage, Aulocystis-Steatothamnopora-Pleurodictyum Assemblage. In
the light of the tabulate coral assemblages mentioned above, the author
suggests that the Lower Devonian of marine facies may be subdivided
into two parts, namely, the Utubulake (including Mengeer) and
Taheierbasitaw (or Asushan) Formations in the lower part; the Mongkelu,
Zuomubasitaw (or Tuoranggekuduke) and Dananhu Formations in the upper.
The Middle Devonian may be also subdivided into two parts, namely, the
Kulumudi (or Sawuershan), Altai, Wulusubasitaw (or Beitashan) and
Baixinde Formations in the lower part; the Zhifang Formation in the
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upper. The author also suggests that the first occurrence of Pachyfavosites polymorphus, Tyrganolites, Xinjiangolites is considered as the beginning of the Middle Devonian.^1";
s[2934] = "DENG ZHANQIU, ZHENG CHUNZI (2000).- Tabulatomorphic corals from the Erhtaokou Formation of Jilin Province.- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica 39, 2: 217-229.- <b>FC&#038;P 29-1</b>, p. ???, ID=1455^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L; <b>Geography: </b>China, Jilin^^1";
s[2935] = "DENG ZHANQIU (2000).- Tabulatomorphic corals from the Early Devonian Arpishmenulaq Formation and their biogeographic significance.- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica 40, 2: 219-223.- <b>FC&#038;P 30-2</b>, p. 24, ID=1578^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Lochk; <b>Geography: </b>China, Tien-Shan^In eastern South Tianshan, the age of the Arpishmebulaq Formation with Tabulata is defined again as Late Lochkovian, Early Devonian. The corals from the Arpishmebulaq Formation differ from those of equivalent horizons in the Junggar-Hingan biogeographic region but are similar to those from the Shanjiang Formation in Lijiang County, Yunnan, the Xiaputonggou Formation in Zoige County, Sichuan, the Alugong Formation in Darhan Mumingan Joint Banner, Inner Mongolia and the Erhtaokou Formation near Jilin City, Jilin. During early Early Devonian in China, a big biogeographic region is situated to the south of the Junggar-Hingan biogeographic region, and this region, including South Tianshan, Central Jilin, south Inner Mongolia, West Qiling Mountains and northwest Yunnan etc., should belong to the Palaeotethyan Province of the Old World Realm.^1";
s[2936] = "LELESHUS V.L. (1972).- Microalveolites n.g., eine tabulate Koralle aus dem Unterdevon des Zeravshan-Gebirges (Tadzikistan).- N. Jb. Geol. Palaeont. Mh. 9: 538-545.- <b>FC&#038;P 1-2</b>, p. 15, ID=4651^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata, Microalveolites; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L; <b>Geography: </b>Tajikistan, Zeravshan Mts^[key words: New description, Tabulata (Microalveolites), Lower Devonian; Tien Shan (Zeravshan-Mountains)]The new alveolitid genus from the Lower Devonian of Central Asia is characterized by very small corallites, comparatively thick walls and other features.^1";
s[2937] = "DENG ZHANQIU (1979).- Middle Devonian Tabulate corals and chaetetids from Dushan, Southern Guizhou. [in Chinese, with English abstract].- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica 18, 2: 160-166.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 11, ID=5739^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M; <b>Geography: </b>China, Guizhou^^1";
s[2938] = "CHI YONGYI (1982).- Some tabulate corals from late Middle Devonian in Baijingshan district of Dahinganling. [in Chinese, with English summary].- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica ??, 4: 485-490.- <b>FC&#038;P 12-1</b>, p. 40, ID=6178^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy, stratigraphy; Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Giv; <b>Geography: </b>China, Gt Khingan Mts^The present paper deals with the tabulate corals collected from the late Middle Devonian in the Baijingshan district of Dahinganling (Mts. greater Khingan). Among them are six genera and eleven species (including four new species) as listed below: Favosites aff. intermedius Stewart, Thamnopora aff. reticulata (Blainville), T. absurda Yanet, Alveolites levis Chernyshev, Crassialveolites mirus Dubatolov, Coenites tenella Guerich, C. dubatolovi Yanet, C. lunatus sp.nov., Tyrganolites fungosus sp.nov., T. mixtus sp.nov., and T. extensus sp.nov. * In accordance with these elements, the tabulate coral-bearing rocks may be assigned to the late Middle Devonian, approximately corresponding to the Givetian Stage in the Kuznetsk Basin and the Urals of the USSR and in North America as well. [original summary]^1";
s[2939] = "BARSKAYA V.F. (1980).- Znacheniye tabulatomorfnykh korallov
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v stratigrafii devona Srednego Prikolymiya i Momskogo khrebta.
[tabulatomorphic corals in Devonian stratigraphy of Kolyma region and
Momsk range; in Russian].- Korally i rify fanerozoya SSSR [B.S. Sokolov
(ed.)]: pp ... .- <b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 41, ID=5802^<b>Topic(s):
</b>stratigraphy; tabulatomorpha; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Far East^^1";
s[2940] = "TCHI YONGYI (1984).- Middle Devonian Tabulate Corals and
Chaetetids from Zhenan and Xunyang, Shaanxi Province, China.-
Professional Papers of Stratigraphy and Palaeontology 11: 49-57.-
<b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 30, ID=0434^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata,
Chaetetida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria Porifera; Tabulata Chaetetida;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M; <b>Geography: </b>China, Shaanxi^^1";
s[2941] = "DENG ZHANQIU (1978).- Middle Devonian Tabulate corals and
Chaetetids from Dushan, southern Guizhou. [in Chinese, with English
summary].- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica 18, 2: 131-160.- <b>FC&#038;P
8-2</b>, p. 44, ID=5718^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata, Chaetetida;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria Porifera; Tabulata Chaetetida;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M; <b>Geography: </b>China, Guizhou^This
paper deals with the tabulate corals and chaetetids collected from the
Longdongshui Member of the Houershan Formation in Dushan of Guizhou.
The collections contain 19 genera and 30 species (including 12 new
species and 3 varieties) of tabulate corals, 2 genera and 2 species of
heliolitids and 2 genera and 4 species (including 2 new species) of
chaetetids. The new species are: Roemerolites dushanensis, R.
polymorphus, Parastriatopora jumuwanensis, P. jumuwanensis var. varia
(var.nov.), P. jumuwanensis var. thamnoporoidea (var.nov.), Thamnopora
tersa, T. longdongshuiensis, Gracilopora spina, Alveolites convolutus,
A. inconstans, Crassialveolites yunnanensis var. dushanensis
(var.nov.), Caliapora mixta, Placocoenites elasmatus, Aulopora mixta,
Syringoporella convexotabulata, Chaetetes raritabulatus and
Cyclochaetetes distortus. The tabulate corals, heliolitids and
chaetetids were found together with rugose corals (Utaratuia sinensis,
Sociophyllum minor and Breviseptophyllum kochanensis etc.) and
Brachiopods (Acrospirifer houershanensis, Eospiriferina lachrymosa,
Athyrinsina squameosaeformis, Acrospirifer fongi, Gypidula biplicata
and Kwangsia perfecta etc.). * Accordingly, the tabulate coral-bearing
deposits may be assignable to the early Middle Devonian stage,
approximately corresponding to the Eifelian stage in Europe. Based upon
the characteristic features of the tabulate corals and chaetetids, two
coral assemblages may be recognized in the Longdongshui Member of the
Houershan Formation, the upper assemblage is characterized by the
presence of Parastriatopora jumuwanensis, Favosites clarus and
Roemerolites dushanensis, while the lower assemblage is represented by
Pachyfavosites nilella, Favosites multiplicatus and Pachycanalicula
barrandei.^1";
s[2942] = "DENG ZHANQIU (1984).- Lower and Middle Devonian Tabulate and
Heliolitida from Alengchu of Northwestern Yunnan.- Bulletin Nanjing
Institute Geology and Palaeontology, Academia Sinica 7: 287-310.-
<b>FC&#038;P 15-2</b>, p. 35, ID=0720^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata,
Heliolitida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata Heliolitida;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L M; <b>Geography: </b>China, Yunnan^The
Lower and Middle Devonian marine deposits well developed in Alengchu of
Lijiang N.W. Yunnan contain tentaculites, conodonts, brachiopods and
corals. The tentaculites collected from there have been identified in
1975 by Mu Dao-cheng and the rugose corals in 1978 by Yu Chang-min and
Liao Wei-hua. Here described which are Tabulata and Heliolitida belong
to 14 genera and 35 species including 12 new species and 7 new
subspecies with their stratigraphical distribution given as follows.In
China, the Devonian sea may be generally outlined by two
paleobiogeographical districts, the North district and the South one.
The Lower Devonian marine strata with coral faunas including Tabulata
and Heliolitida are developed from West Sichuan, Northwest Yunnan,
Central Guangxi and West Qinling in the South, from East Junggar and
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Central Da Hinggan Mountains in the North. Favositids, Thamnoporids,
Heliolitids are abundant in the above areas, chiefly containing
Favosites, Dictyofavosites, Squameofavosites, Pahcyfavosites,
Thamnopora, Striatopora, Cladopora, Parastriatopora, Heliolites and
Paraheliolites, among which Favosites, Dictyofavosites and
Squameofavosites are predominant. On the whole, the Lower Devonian
coral faunas with Tabulata and Heliolitida from either North and South
China bear a resemblance to those of Kazakstan and Kuznetsk Basin.^1";
s[2943] = "FENG Qi, GONG Yi-Ming &#038; RIDING R. (2010).- Mid-Late
Devonian calcified marine algae and cyanobacteria, South China.-
Journal of Paleontology 84, 4: 569-587.-  <b>FC&#038;P</b> 36, 125,
ID=6576^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy, temporal patterns; <b>Systematics:
</b>calcified algae, Cyanobacteria; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M U;
<b>Geography: </b>China S^Givetian, Frasnian and Famennian limestones
from southern China contain microfossils generally regarded as
calcified algae and cyanobacteria. These are present in 61 out of 253
sampled horizons in four sections from three widely spaced localities
in Guangxi and southern Guizhou. Three of the sections sampled are
Givetian- Frasnian-Famennian, one section is Frasnian-Famennian. They
include reef and non-reef carbonates of shallow marine platform facies.
The following taxa are identified with differing degrees of confidence,
and placed in algae, cyanobacteria or microproblematica. Algae:
Halysis, &#039;solenoporaceans&#039;, Vermiporella. Cyanobacteria:
Bevocastria, Girvanella, Hedstroemia, Subtifloria. Microproblematica:
?Chabakovia, Garwoodia, ?Issinella, Izhella, Paraepiphyton,
Rothpletzella, Shuguria, ?Stenophycus, Tharama, Wetheredella. As a
whole, the abundance of algae, cyanobacteria and microproblematica
increases by 34% from Givetian to Frasnian, and declines by 63% in the
Famennian. This secular pattern of marked Famennian decrease does not
support recognition of them as &#034;disaster forms&#034; in the
immediate aftermath of late Frasnian extinction. Nonetheless, their
survival into the Famennian could indicate tolerance of environmental
stress, independence of changes in food supply, morphologic plasticity,
and ability to occupy a range of habitats and depths. Uncertainties
concerning the affinities of the problematic taxa hinder assessment of
their significance.^1";
s[2944] = "LELESHUS V.L., OEKENTORP Kl. (2002).- Schischkat
(Mittelasien) - eines der reichsten Fundgebiete unterdevonischer
mariner Wirbelloser der Welt.- Coral Research Bulletin 7: 95-108.
[Dieter Weyer&#039;s 65th birthday commemorative volume; S. Schröder,
H. Löser &#038; K. Oekentorp (eds)].- <b>FC&#038;P 31-1</b>, p. 11,
ID=1615^<b>Topic(s): </b>geology; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria
Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L; <b>Geography: </b>Asia
Central, Shiskat^In the Lower Devonian in the vicinity of Shishkat
(Tazhikistan) nearly 500 genera and about 1.000 species of fossil
marine invertebrates have been discovered. A brief review of some
taxonomic groups and oryctocoenoses is presented.^1";
s[2945] = "SHEN JIANWEI, WEBB G.E. (2003).- Famennian (Upper Devonian)
calcimicrobial (Renalcis) reef at Miaomen, Guilin, Guangxi, South
China.- Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology 204, 3-4:
373-394.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-1</b>, p. 98, ID=1198^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs;
reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Cyanophyta; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian
Fam; <b>Geography: </b>China, Guangxi^Famennian (Upper Devonian) reefs
represent a calcimicrobial and stromatolitic reef framework with a few
skeleton-dominated (stromatoporoid) examples after the skeletal
metazoans in reef ecosystems were impacted on a global scale by the
Frasnian-Famennian extinction event. Calcimicrobes, thrombolites,
stromatolites, and biologically induced cement formed the major part of
reef framework volume and contributed to rigidity of reefs. In this
study, one example of Famennian non-skeletal carbonate buildups at
Miaomen, Guilin, South China, has been documented in detail. Thick and
massive limestones in the platform margin facies show a lateral
transition to well-bedded fenestral and laminated limestone in the
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back-reef facies southeastward and to well-bedded intraclastic grainstone, mudstone, and shale with lithoclasts and breccias in fore-reef slope facies northwestward. The Miaomen reef is almost exclusively constructed by calcimicrobes and cement. Major reef builders are Renalcis, Izhella, Paraepiphyton, Garwoodia, and a &#039;Keega&#039;-like microbe. Other reef builders are Wetheredella, Rivularia, Rothpletzella, Ortonella, and Girvanella. Some less common algae and calcimicrobes also occur in the Miaomen reef, including Parachaetetes, Solenopora, Tharama-like objects, and unidentifiable microbes. Cavities are well developed in the reef limestone. The Miaomen Renalcis reefs developed along leeward platform margin settings adjoined by intraplatform depressions and rimmed Famennian carbonate platforms along with stromatolite reefs, ooid shoals, brachiopod-shell shoals, nautiloid shoals, and previously described Renalcis-Epiphyton and Renalcis-cement reefs. Miaomen reefs demonstrate the significant roles of calcimicrobes and microbial carbonates in the development of Famennian carbonate systems in South China. Famennian microbial reefs in Guilin represent an interval of profound biotic change in the style and extent of carbonate buildups and in the composition of buildup communities and indicate important environmental and ecological changes within the carbonate system. [original abstract]^1";
s[2946] = "PICKETT J.W. (2007).- Astraeospongium (Porifera: Calcarea) from the Late Devonian of northwestern China, and the late ontogeny of the genus.- Memoirs of the Association of Australasian Palaeontologists 34: 331-342.- <b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p. 44, ID=2324^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Porifera, Astraeospongium; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian U; <b>Geography: </b>China, Xinjiang^Two species of sponges are reported from Famennian strata at the locality Aomuhu, north of Hoxtolgay, Xinjiang, northwestern China. Astraeospongium chenae sp.nov. differs from other species in lacking a dermal armour of heteracts on the concave surface. Preservation and weathering details of this species suggest that the life orientation of Astraeospongium (convex up) is the reverse of that generally accepted. A growth analysis of A. chenae indicates that definition of species of the genus on the basis of spicule size is invalid. The presence of an abraded astylospongiid accompanying A. chenae indicates an association enduring from Late Silurian to Late Devonian times.^1";
s[2947] = "YU CHANGMING (1988).- Late Devonian (Famennian) Receptaculitids from Guilin, Guangxi, South China.- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica 27, 2: 238-248.- <b>FC&#038;P 17-2</b>, p. 24, ID=2176^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Porifera Receptaculitida; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fam; <b>Geography: </b>China, Guilin^^1";
s[2948] = "LIAO Wei-Hua, RUAN YIPING (2003).- Devonian Biostratigraphy of China.- Biostratigraphy of China [Zhang W., Chen P. &#038; A.R. Palmer (eds)]: 237-279; Science Press, Beijing.- <b>FC&#038;P 32-2</b>, p. 59, ID=0002^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy; stratigraphy; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>China^^1";
s[2949] = "DUBATOLOV V.N., KAPLUN L.I., SENKEVICH M.A. (1977).- Biogeografiya Kazakhstana v devonskiy period.- Trudy Instituta Geologii i Geofiziki AN SSSR (Sibirskoe Otdeleniye) 347 : 64-103.- <b>FC&#038;P 7-1</b>, p. 21, ID=0175^<b>Topic(s): </b>biogeography; biogeography; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Kazakhstan^Nach einer eingehenden Charakteristik der stratigraphischen Einheiten Kazakhstans werden die biogeographisclien Zusammenhange anhand der Korallen (Rugosa und Tabulata) und Brachiopoden des Dshungarskiy-Balkhash Meeres dargestellt und den Faunenprovinzen der ubrigen Welt gegenubergestellt. Im tieferen Unterdevon finden sich noch verstarkt Relikte silurischer Gattungen und Arten (unter den Rugosa z.B. Schlotheimophyllum, Araeopoma, Pilophyllum, Ptychophyllum; unter den Tabulata Astrocenum, PachyporiL, Alcuolites), die aber gegen Ende des Unterdevons verschwunden sind.
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Gleichzeitig treten aber neue Formen auf, die teils starken endemischen
Charakter besitzen und im Kazakhian (Upper Emsium) den grossten Anteil
der Fauna ausmachen. Favositidae spielen die bedeutendste Holle. Das
Dshungarskiy-Balkhash-Meeresbecken stellt somit im Unterdevon eine
selbstandige biogeographische Einheit dar. Die mit dem Ende des
Kazakhian erfolgende Regression fuhrt zu einem Aussterben der meisten
Korallen und Brachiopoden. Im Mitteldevon, insbesondere im Givetium,
wird die Isolierung Beckens beendet. Neue, teils kosmopolitische
Faunenvertreter erscheinen. Unter den Tabulata herrschen die
Thamnoporinae vor, aber auch Alveolitidae u.a. Ein Austausch mit
benachbarten Provinzen findet statt, so konnen Einwanderer aus
Westeuropa (z.B. Thamnopora cervicornis), aus der Mediterranean -, der
Uralo-Tienshan -, der Altai-Sayan-Provinz festgestellt werden.
Verbindungen nach Nordamerika und Australien fehlen. Im Oberdevon
schreitet die Transgression fort. Gleichzeitig aber tritt, vor allem im
Famennium, dem Hohepunkt der Transgression, eine Faunenverarmung ein.
Herrschen zunachst in Frasnium noch Alveolitidae vor, so finden sich im
Famennium in erster Linie Syringoporen und Auloporen, die zudem bereits
Anklange an die karbonischen Formen aufweisen. [fragment of extensive
summary]^1";
s[2950] = "WANG YU, YU CHANGMING, XU HANKUI, LIAO Wei-Hua, TSAI
CHUNGYANG (1978).- Devonian biostratigraphy of South China.- Nanjing
Institute Geology Paleontology, Academia Sinica .- <b>FC&#038;P
8-1</b>, p. 55, ID=0236^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy; stratigraphy;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography:
</b>China S^This paper deals with the litho-and biofacies, the division
and correlation of the Devonian stratigraphy, as well as the Devonian
fossil assemblages of South China. Species of stromatoporoids, tabulate
and rugose corals are mentioned besides plants and other evertebrate
fossils. Two major provinces are to be distinguished: the western
province covers the Tsinling, the Tibet - western Yunnan region and
parts of the Kunlun Mts with marine Lower Devonian of mainly
miogeosynclinal type with abundant benthonic and planktonic faunas
conformably situated on the Silurian while the eastern province
occupies the vast region south of the Tsinling Mts, and the east of the
Kongtian Massif, where the Devonian is of platform type with deposits
yielding rich faunas of different phyla.^1";
s[2951] = "LIU XINHUA, LIU ZUHAN, YANG MENGDA, YANG RONGFENG, XIAO
YONGLUN, WANG YUE (2004).- A preliminary study on the Devonian Buzhai
reefs in southern Guizhou.- Chinese Journal of Geology 39, 1: 92-97.-
<b>FC&#038;P 33-1</b>, p. 91, ID=1207^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography:
</b>China, Guizhou^The Devonian Buzhai reefs in southern Guizhou
developed in the Jipao and Jiwozhai members ofthe Dushan Formation. The
reefs distributed along the boundary between the platform
andplatform-basin and grew on a narrow elevated area, caused by a
syn-sedimentary fault. They weremostly frame reefs, built mainly by
Stromatopora-Almolites community, which was very importantreef building
communitiy, characterized by the massive stromatoporoids and various
tabulate corals.Some of them were baffle reefs, built mainly by
blue-green algae community, which was dominatedby columnar
stromatolites. The reef complex could be divided into six facies, and
four subfaciescould be distinguished in the reef facies. The
development of reefs was largely controlled by the seatransgression and
regression and included two large cycles.^1";
s[2952] = "ZHANG R.-J., LIAO Wei-Hua, FENG S.-N. (2001).- Frasnian
fossils from the lowermost part of Hsiehchingsu Formation of Jianshi,
west Hubei.- Journal of Stratigraphy 25, 1: 58-62.- <b>FC&#038;P
30-2</b>, p. 22, ID=1574^<b>Topic(s): </b>; fossils; <b>Systematics:
</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fra; <b>Geography: </b>China,
Hubei^^1";
s[2953] = "LIAO Wei-Hua (2001).- Query the validity of the
&#034;south-type&#034; Devonian of the Hongliuyuan area, Gansu.-
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Journal of Stratigraphy 25, 2: 121-122.- <b>FC&#038;P 30-2</b>, p. 11, ID=1594^<b>Topic(s): </b>biogeography; biogeography; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>China, Gansu^^1";
s[2954] = "LIAO Wei-Hua (2001).- Biotic recovery from the Late Devonian F-F mass extinction event in China.- Science in China Series D: Earth Sciences 45, 4: 380-384.- <b>FC&#038;P 30-2</b>, p. 11, ID=1595^<b>Topic(s): </b>extinctions, recoveries; extinctions recoveries; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fra/Fam; <b>Geography: </b>China^The Frasnian-Famennian (F-F) mass extinction is one of the five great extinctions of marine life during the Phanerozoic. The F-F event killed most of the Devonian reefs, the characteristic Devonian corals, stromatoporoids, bryozoans, nearly all tentaculites, a few superfamilies of brachiopods, such as Atrypacea and Pentameracea and some important elements of goniatites, such as Manticoceras. * The end-Frasnian was a phase of mass extinction. A large number of shelly benthos were killed by the F-F event. Early and middle Famennian was the survival interval. The marine faunas were very rare at that time. The late Famennian was the recovery interval. There appeared to have many new taxa in the Strunian stage. It lacked a radiation interval in Late Devonian Famennian because another event (the D-C mass extinction) happened at the Devonian-Carboniferous boundary. * Several causes for the F-F mass extinction have been proposed by some geologists, which have been grouped into two broad types, terrestrial and extraterrestrial. The former is related to sea level changes, climate changes and anoxic water event. The latter is linked with some forms of meteorite impact. * A large-scale eustatic change of sea level and black shales representing an anoxic environment has been invoked to explain one of the causes for the F-F mass extinction. [original abstract; also reported in FC&#038;P 30, 2: 11 - similar, Chinese version of this paper: Liao Wei-Hua 2001, Biotic recovery from the Late Devonian F-F mass extinction event - this could not be confirmed by our bibliographic query in June 2013]^1";
s[2955] = "LIAO Wei-Hua, ZHU H.-C. et al. (2001).- Devonian.- Stratigraphy of the Tarim Basin [Zhou Z.-Y. (ed.)]; Science Press, Beijing.- <b>FC&#038;P 30-2</b>, p. 11, ID=1596^<b>Topic(s): </b>stratigraphy; stratigraphy; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>China, Xinjiang, Tarim Basin^^1";
s[2956] = "WANG CHENGYUAN (2002).- Annotations to the Devonian Correlation Table. B520- 536, R500 - R532: China.- Senckenbergiana lethaea [Palaeobiodiversity and Palaeoenvironments] 81, 2: 431-433.- <b>FC&#038;P 31-1</b>, p. 55, ID=1619^<b>Topic(s): </b>stratigraphy, correlation; stratigraphy; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>China^^1";
s[2957] = "HONG TIANQIU, HUANG MING, FLAJS G. (2000).- A study of Devonian reefs from Southern China.- Acta Geologica Sinica 74, 4: 727-739. [English edition; Journal of the Geological Society of China]10.1111/j.1755-6724.2000.tb00489.x.- <b>FC&#038;P 30-2</b>, p. 16, ID=1740^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, ecology, geology; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>China S^Three Devonian reefs (bioherms) from Yunnan and Guangxi, southern China, are studied in detail. Six microfacies types are differentiated. Colonial rugose corals (Columnaria, Disphyllum, and Hexagonaria) at Qujing, tabulate corals (Alveolites) with massive stromatoporoids (Actinostroma, and Stromatoporella) and sponges at Pauxi, and massive stromatoporoids (Actinostroma, Trupetostroma and Stromatoporella) at Yangshuo belong to the most important reef builders. All the three reefs studied clearly reveal a successive evolution history. They developed on carbonate banks, shallow carbonate platformsand platform margins in Late Givetian and terminated in the Frasnian due to sea-level falls related to local uplifts of platforms. This coincides with a eustatic fall of relative sea level at the Frasnian &#47; Famennian transition.^1";
s[2958] = "LIU ZUHAN (1986).- Ecological characters of Devonian
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Leimingdong reef complex section in Lianyuan of Hunan.- Acta
Palaeontologica Sinica 25, 6: 603-609.- <b>FC&#038;P 16-1</b>, p. 73,
ID=2009^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, ecology; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>China, Hunan^^1";
s[2959] = "LIU JIARUN, ZHANG YONGLU (1987).- Analysis of a Middle
Devonian community from Panxi in eastern Yunnan, with notes on fossil
counting in a quadrat.- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica 26, 1: 18-29.-
<b>FC&#038;P 16-2</b>, p. 19, ID=2042^<b>Topic(s): </b>biocoenoses;
fossils; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M;
<b>Geography: </b>China, Yunnan^This paper discusses the fossil
counting in a quadrat, with the recognition that it is appropriate and
effective to use the alternate fossil counting method for diverse
organisms which are individually different in size. From the
consumption of food resources in an ecosystem, a colonial form with
smaller individuals (e.g. bryozoans) may be equivalent to a larger
solitary form (e.g. solitary tetracorals). Application of this method
would precisely ascertain the relative importance of each population at
the same trophic level. By using the quadrat method and based on the
data from autecology and sedimentology, the authors have analysed the
structures of the PM (Parasociophyllum isactis - Microplasma fungi)
community from the Middle Devonian Huaning Formation of Panxi, Eastern
Yunnan and reconstructed the general features of the living community
(fig. 6). The PM community represents a living community dominated by
benthic suspension feeders. Including at least 28 populations, with the
dominant species Microplasma fongi (Yoh) and Cystiphylloides
kwangsiense Yoh, and rare species Stringocephalus obesus, Murchisonla,
etc. The PM community has a high diversity (D=3.795), a high dominance
(C=0.648) and a low equitability (E=0.286), at two trophic levels
(producer level and primary consumer level). The spatial distribution
of the community is characterized by a mosaic pattern with patch areas
of high biomass and high density enclosed in scattered areas of low
biomass and low density, on four levels in height. Probably the PM
living community was developed in the tropic zone and on the upper part
of a shallow-shelf (below the normal wave base).^1";
s[2960] = "YU CHANGMING, WU YI (1988).- Middle Devonian Facies Patterns
and Reef Development in South China.- Canadian Society of Petroleum
Geologists, Memoir 14 [McMillan N. J. et al. (eds): Devonian of the
World], II: 649-658.- <b>FC&#038;P 18-2</b>, p. 46,
ID=2504^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef complexes, facies; reef complexes;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M; <b>Geography:
</b>China S^Middle Devonian rocks in Southern China exhibit a variety
of lithofacies and biotas. Three facies areas can be recognized,
including four facies zones or belts. The distribution of various
facies zones was only controlled by a basement fracture system but also
by syndepositional faults. The reefs range in age from late Emsian to
Eifelian and from Givetian to the end of Frasnian time. They are mainly
distributed along the northwest-trending Nandan-Yadu fault zone and
along the northeast-trending Yongfu-Tao-jiang fault zone. Some of the
Givetian reefs in Southern China are laterally differentiated into
fore-reef, reef-core and back-reef subfacies. In vertical section they
exhibit in ascending order repeated cycles of reef basement, reef,
dolomitized reef and biodetrital limestones. Hematite ore deposition
occurs preferentially in the transition zone between clastic rocks and
argillaceous limestone in the central part of the littoral facies area.
Siderite and its sister deposits typically occur in the transitional
terrane between the reef platform and depressional facies so they, too,
are related to the reef facies. The Devonian of South China was
deposited in an epicontinantal sea which onlapped paleo-landmasses. On
the east the epicontinental sea was bounded by the Cathaysian landmass,
on the north and northwest by the Jiangnan landmass and the Qianbei
landmass respectively, and on the west by the Kongdian landmass. These
paleo-landmasses were source areas for terrigenous material that was
transported, respectively, from east to west, from north and northwest
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to south and from west to east during the Devonian marine transgression
which advanced mainly from the southwest toward the northeast. The
Middle Devonian of South China exhibits diverse lithofacies and biotas
culminating in the development of reef complexes. Studying these rocks
gives us a general understanding of the Devonian facies pattern and
reef development in South China.^1";
s[2961] = "DU YUANSHENG, ZHAO XIWEN, LI GUANCHENG (1990).- The
Frasnian-Fammenian extinction event in the middle sector of the western
Qinling Mountains.- Geological Review 36: 50-57. [in Chinese with
English Summary].- <b>FC&#038;P 20-1.1</b>, p. 77, ID=2875^<b>Topic(s):
</b>extinctions; F/F extinction; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian Fra/Fam; <b>Geography: </b>China, Qinling Mts^^1";
s[2962] = "LELESHUS V.L. (1990).- Organicheskij mir Devona srednej
Azii. [Devonian organisms in Central Asia; in Russian] .-
Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal 1990, 2: 26-36.- <b>FC&#038;P 20-2</b>, p.
47, ID=2904^<b>Topic(s): </b>; paleontology; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Asia Central^^1";
s[2963] = "ZUHAN L., MENGDA Y. (1997).- New thinking about research on
Devonian reefs and oil exploration in Hunan, China.- Boletin de la Real
Sociedad Espanola de Historia Natural, Seccion Geologica 92, 1/4:
015-021.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-2</b>, p. 21, ID=3698^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs
hydrocarbons; reefs, hydrocarbons; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>China, Hunan^Devonian
reefs in Hunan were developed in the late Givetian and early Frasnian.
Most reefs have been discovered in the area of carbonate platform
facies and regarded as biostromes or patch reefs. Rare oil shows have
been found in these kinds of reefs. Some so-called &#34;reef
mounds&#34; have abundant oil shows, but they have been considered to
have developed only on a few elevated blocks in the area of
inter-platform depressional facies. Based on research on reef
distribution and characters of sedimentography and paleoecology, this
paper proposes that many so-called &#34;biostromes&#34; are not layered
but instead are narrow [structures] along the edges of platforms
[acting] as barrier reefs. Some &#34;reef mounds&#34; are only the
upper parts of barrier reefs, which extended towards the depressional
facies area and were broken by faults. If this is true, they will be
found along the edges of platforms and are not restricted within narrow
limits. Because these parts of the reefs are preserved in the black
shales and have fine oil shows, great attention should be paid to them
in oil exploration.^1";
s[2964] = "LELESHUS V.L. (1991).- Paleogeography of Middle Asia in the
Devonian Period.- Izvestiya AN Taj. SSR, otd. fiz.-mat, chim. i geol.
nauk 1991, 3: 54-59.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 40,
ID=4110^<b>Topic(s): </b>biogeography; geography; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Asia Central^^1";
s[2965] = "WANG YU, YU CHANGMING, WU QI (1974).- Données concernant la
biostratigraphie du Dévonien de la Chine méridionale.- Mem. Nanking
Inst. Geol. Palaeontol. 1974, 6: 1-71. [en chinois].- <b>FC&#038;P
4-1</b>, p. 40, ID=5147^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy; paleontology;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography:
</b>China S^[discovery of new Coelenterata]^1";
s[2966] = "TSIEN H.-H. (1984).- Devonian reefs of China: palaeoecology
and structure.- Géologie et paléoécologie des récifs [J. Geister &#038;
R. Herb (eds)]: 8.1-8.19.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 11,
ID=6321^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>China^A vast area of
China is characterized by karst topography. The most beautiful karst
landscapes are the Stone Forest in Yunan and the peculiar karst
features of Kweilin in Kwangsi. Many of these features are developed in
the Devonian carbonate rocks and are closely related with reef
phenomena. * The distribution, depositional types and subdivision of
the Devonian System of China are controlled by two major latitudinal
structural belts, the Inshan-Tianshan mountains and Tsinling-Kunglung
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mountains respectively… [first part of an introduction]^1";
s[2967] = "YU CHANGMIN, SHEN JIANWEI (1999).- Devonian reefs and reef complexes in Guilin, Guangxi, South China. [in English].- Jiangsu Science and Technology Press, Nanjing: 168 pp., 57 text-figs, 27 pls.- <b>FC&#038;P 29-1</b>, p. 13, ID=7009^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>China, Guilin^A professional volume contains rich data on Devonian reefs and reef complexes in Guilin, South China based on the result of as long term study under multidisciplinary principles of biology and geology, especially based on the result of paleobiologic study on many fossil groups, on the lithostratigraphic, biostratigraphic, sedimentology, microfacies analysis of carbonate rocks etc. It reveals that the region of present Guilin was covered by warm and shallow marine about 360 million years ago and was prosperous with the reef development. By the beginning of the geologic time interval approximately equivalent to the varcus conodont zone there started a record of carbonate deposition in Guilin. It was until the late Famennian and earliest Carbniferous that the reefs were intermittently developed along the margin of carbonate platform, and in places in the interior of platform. As a whole the marine Devonian form a megacycle mainly composed of the clastics at the base (pre-varcus zone), and of the carbonates at the above, where some hiatus of various scale caused by the bioevents and sedimentary events can be found. Some patch reefs, fringing reefs and algal mounds of smaller size occurred mainly in the earlier stage of the carbonate platform development in Givetian, whereas the barrier reefs along the margin of platform and rare patch reefs behind them were growing in the late developmental stage mainly in Frasnian, locally in Famennian. * Beside the first chapter in which the regional geology and the Devonian stratigraphy including the biostratigraphic framework and lithostratigraphic sequences are introduced, there are descriptions and records of the characteristics of various parts of the reef complexes and different facies types outcropped from place to place in Guilin. these contents occupying the length of three chapters are appended with many photos in plates and text-figures made from the outcrops or under the microscopy, the fifth chapter deals with the aspects of diagenesis and in the sixth chapter there is discussion of the sea-level changes affecting the Devonian sedimentation and reef development, the conclusive parts issued that the special mode of Devonian reef development in Guilin is distinct from the contemporaneous reef development in western part of North America, northwestern Australia and western Europe.^1";
s[2968] = "LATHUILIERE B. (2009).- Thurmann and Coby - students of Swiss Jura.- FC&P 35: 123-125.- <b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p. 123, ID=7262^<b>Topic(s): </b>biographical; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^[biographic and bibliographic short note on Jules Thurmann (1804-1855) and Frederic-Louis Coby (1852-1930), students of Swiss Jura and its fossil corals]^1";
s[2969] = "LIU Z.-H., LIU X.-H., YANG M.-D., YANG R.-F. (2003).- Palaeontology and palaeoecology characteristics of Devonian reefs in Buzhai of Guizhou. [in Chinese, with English abstract].- Journal of Xiangtan Mineralogical Institute 18, 3: 29-32.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-1</b>, p. 92, ID=7237^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, paleontology, ecology; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>China, Guizhou^Devonian reefs in Buzhai of Guizhou developed in the Jipao Member and Jiwozhai Member of Dushan Formation. They are mostly frame reefs, built mainly by stromatoporoids and tabulate corals. Some are the baffle reefs, built mainly by dendroid tabulate corals or algae. Four communities and an association are recognized in the reef complex. The Ilmenia-Crassialveolites community is characterized by small brachiopods and dendroid tabulate corals and occupied in the lower-turbulent shallow sea. The Thamnopora-Stringocephalus community consists of the dendroid tabulate corals and big brachiopods and develops in the open shallow sea. The Stromatopora-Alveolites community
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is the very important reef-building community, characterized by the massive stromatoporoids and various corals. The blue-green algae community is the builder of the baffle reefs. The Cyclocyclicus-Clathrocoilona association is composed of the crinoids and thin-bed stromatoporoids and develops in bank facies. By the ecological analysis and comparison with the reefs in neighboring areas, the reef complex developed in a stable shallow marine environments, which was more suitable for growth of reef-building organisms. [original abstract]^1";
s[2970] = "NING ZHONGSHAN, BAI SHUNLIANG, JIN SHANYU (1984).- Devonian &#47; Carboniferous boundary beds at Guangxi, with remarks on the corellation of coral-conodont zonal species.- Geology of Guangxi 1984, 1: 36-44 [in Chinese, with English summary].- <b>FC&#038;P 15-2</b>, p. 31, ID=0683^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian &#47; Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>China, Guangxi^^1";
s[2971] = "YU CHANGMING (1988).- Corals.- Devonian-Carboniferous Boundary in Nanbiancun, Guilin, China [Yu Changming (ed.); Beijing (Science Press)]: pp. 165-195. text-figs. 64-75, pls. 40-48.- <b>FC&#038;P 18-2</b>, p. 35, ID=2175^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian &#47; Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>China, Guilin^Corals are generally common in the Devonian &#47; Carboniferous boundary beds of the Nanbiancun sections although not the most common fossils. 23 species assigned to 11 genera belong to the rugose corals. Among them 11 species and 2 genera are new. The rest of them either remained as open species or genus or restricted the identification at a species level, 2 forms described as indeterminable. There is only one species belonging to the tabulate corals. The described corals occurring in the beds are dated by conodonts. [...] The existence of axial structures already in Famennian corals is discussed as well as the paleoecological aspects of the Nanbiancun fauna. The corals in Nanbiancun probably favour a deeper water environment. [taken from the abstract]^1";
s[2972] = "WANG ZHENGJI (1989).- Corals.- In: Ji Q.-A. et al. (eds): The Dapoushang section, an excellent section for the Devonian-Carboniferous boundary stratotype in China; Science Press, Beijing: 43-44, 123-126.- <b>FC&#038;P 20-2</b>, p. 60, ID=2944^<b>Topic(s): </b>; corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian &#47; Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>China, Dapoushang^^1";
s[2973] = "XU S.Y., YE G. (1990).- The Devonian-Carboniferous boundary in South China based on coral fossils.- Geological Review 36, 2: 140-147. [in Chinese with English abstract].- <b>FC&#038;P 20-2</b>, p. 60, ID=2946^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy; corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian &#47; Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>China S^^1";
s[2974] = "YU CHANGMING (1989).- Book presentation: Devonian-Carboniferous boundary in Nanbiancun, Guilin, China - Aspects and Records.- FC&P 18, 1: 58-59. [book presentation] - <b>FC&#038;P 18-1</b>, p. 58, ID=6777^<b>Topic(s): </b>; paleontology, corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian &#47; Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>China, Guilin^This volume presents an intensive systematic descriptions and illustrations of 14 fossil groups including conodonts, foraminifers,algae, corals, blastoids, bryozoans, trilobites, ostracodes, brachiopods, ammonoids, gastropods, bivalves, holothurians and fish scales hitherto found in the D-C boundary beds in Nanbiancun section in order to understand the biological events and evolution of the life during the period of interval between Devonian and Carboniferous. [fragment of presentation]^1";
s[2975] = "WANG ZHIPING (1988).- Distribution of Heterocorallia in China and Microstructure of Hexaphyllia.- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica 27, 4: 475-480.- <b>FC&#038;P 18-1</b>, p. 44, ID=2281^<b>Topic(s):
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</b>distribution, microstructures; Heterocorallia; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Heterocorallia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian,
Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>China^China yields the most abundant
fossils of Heterocorallia in the world. However, so far only eight
genera have been established, namely, Tetraphyllia, Oligophylloides,
Pentaphyllia, Crepidophyllia, Longlinophyllia, Radiciphyllia,
Heterophyllia and Hexaphyllia. Among them, Oligophylloides, is only
found in Poland, Radiciphyllia only in Japan, while the others are all
discovered from China, and can be classified into 3 families, 6 genera
and 58 species. These Chinese taxa include not only the genera first
identified in Europe, for example, Heterophyllia and Hexaphyllia, but
also the endemic forms such as Tetraphyllia, Pentaphyllia,
Crepidophyllia and Longlinophyllia. In China, Tetraphyllia is found
from the Lower Devonian of Wenshan, Yunnan, while the others are
widespread in the strata of the Tatang Stage. The genus Hexaphyllia is
much more abundant than others and together with Yuanophyllum may be
regarded as zonal fossils for late Tatang Stage. It has been found that
the microstructures of the skeleton of Hexaphyllia are all made up of
fibrous elements, based on electron microscope observation of the
specimens of Hexaphyllia floriformis Wang et Ye from Majiaoba, Sichuan.
These microstructures resemble the septal structure of advanced forms
of Carboniferous tetracorals. The walls are made up of fibrous crystals
which are mainly composed of brachy-columns and needles, with rare
crystal-granules, nearly in parallel arrangement and are perpendicular
to the fibrolamellae. The fibrous elements in the septa are mainly
brachy-columns and crystal-granules, with rare needles; they are
arranged parallel to each other and are perpendicular to the mid-septal
face. The tabulae are also mainly made up of brachy-columns and
crystal-granules; they seem to be arranged in only one row and roughly
perpendicular to the surface of tabulae.^1";
s[2976] = "SONG XUELIANG (1982).- The Carboniferous and Devonian
tetracorals from the Baoshan-Shidian region of western Yunnan.-
Contributions to Geology of the Qinghai-Xizang (Tibet) Plateau 10:
18-37.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-2</b>, p. 33, ID=0698^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian, Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>China, Yunnan^^1";
s[2977] = "POTY E., XU S. (1996).- Rugosa from the
Devonian-Carboniferous transition in Hunan, China.- Memoires de
l&#039;Institut geologique de l&#039;Universite de Louvain 36: 89-139.-
<b>FC&#038;P 25-2</b>, p. 48, ID=3136^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fam
&#47; Carboniferous Tour; <b>Geography: </b>China, Hunan^Rugosa were
collected in four sections in Hunan, to determine precisely the
biozonation of Famennian to upper Tournaisian strata and to attempt
correlations with Western Europe. 29 species (including two new ones),
belonging to 16 genera (including three new ones), are described and
compared with Rugosa from equivalent levels in Europe. Their
stratigraphical distributions are documented. In systematics,
Eocaninophyllum nov. gen. has been created for Famennian species
previously assigned to Caninia, Parastelechophyllum nov. gen. for
Tournaisian species resembling Stelechophyllum, previously assigned to
Thysanophyllum, and Heterostrotion for Famennian to Visean species
assigned to Donophyllum or to Stylostrotion. It is shown that
Pseudoralinia is a junior synonym of Uralinia and is not close to
Cystophrentis. The fauna, which developed during the Strunian, is
totally different to that occurring at the same time in western Europe.
It includes genera which are not known outside southern and central
Asia, or in other levels than the Strunian, except one taxon
(Smithiphyllum), and do not allow correlations. The Tournaisian strata
yielded corals belonging to the Uralinia tangpakouensis and
Keyserlingophyllum Zones, including some genera which are known outside
China, or closely related to them. The base of the U. tangpakouensis
Zone is correlated with the base of the RC1?, Zone of Belgium. The base
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of the Keyserlingophyllum Zone corresponds closely with the base of the
RC3 Zone.^1";
s[2978] = "LIN BAOYU, XU SHAOCHUN (1994).- Late Devonian to Tournaisian
rugose corals from South China and palaeontological events.- Courier
Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg 172 [Oekentorp-Kuester P. (ed.)
Proceedings of the VI. International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and
Porifera, Vol. 2]: 23-33.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 13,
ID=4060^<b>Topic(s): </b>bioevents; Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian U &#47;
Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>China S^Study of the distribution of
rugose corals from Frasnian to Tournaisian in South China permits
recognition of seven rugose coral zones (including 3 assemblage zones,
2 interval zones, 1 acme zone and 1 range zone): I,
Pseudozaphrentis-Hunanophrentis-Mictophyllum A.Z.; n,
Smithiphyllum-Hebukephyllum A.Z.; III, First Interval Z.; IV,
Ceriphyllum elegantum-Caninia dorlodoti A.Z.; V, Cystophrentis R.Z.;
VI, Second Interval Z.; VII, Pseudouralinia Acme Z. The zones are
represented by shallow-water coral faunas. In deep-water facies, three
rugose coral zones are established: Neaxon-Kielcephyllum-Prosmilia A.Z.
(equivalent to Cystophrentis Range Z.), Guilinophyllum A.Z. (equivalent
to C-P Interval Z.) and Koninckolasma A.Z. (equivalent to the lower
part of Pseudouralinia Acme Z.). Five main &#34;palaeontological
events&#34; are distinguished: extinction of most Devonian-type rugose
corals at the end of the Frasnian; development of a new rugose coral
fauna in the early Famennian; increase and diversification of rugose
corals during late Famennian (or Strunian); extinction of most Strunian
rugose corals near the Devonian-Carboniferous boundary; diversification
of the Tournaisian-type rugose coral fauna at the beginning of the late
Tournaisian.^1";
s[2979] = "CHUDINOVA I.I. (1975).- Tabulata.- Materialy Geol. Tsentral.
Kazakhstana 18 [T.A. Gorokhova (ed.): Fauna pogranichnykh otlozheniy
Devona i Karbona tsentral&#039;nogo Kazakhstana &#47; Fauna of the
Devonian - Carboniferous boundary interval of central Kazakhstan]:
33-36.- <b>FC&#038;P 5-2</b>, p. 10, ID=5440^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy;
Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian &#47; Carboniferous; <b>Geography:
</b>Kazakhstan^Describes and illustrates 2 new genera and 4 species, 3
of them new.^1";
s[2980] = "HANCE L., MUCHEZ P., COEN M., FANG X.-S., GROESSENS E., HOU
H., POTY E., STEEMANS P., STREEL M., TAN Z., TOURNEUR F., VAN
STEENWINKEL M., XU S.-C., (1994).- Biostratigraphy and sequence
stratigraphy at the Devonian-Carboniferous transition in Southern China
(Hunan Province). Comparison with Southern Belgium.- Annales de la
Societe geologique de Belgique 116, 2: 359-378.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-1</b>,
p. 4, ID=2986^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy; biostratigraphy;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian &#47;
Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>China, Hunan^In southern China, the
Devonian-Carboniferous transitional strata are well exposed in several
sections representative of different sedimentary environments. The
siliciclastic-carbonate deposits have been investigated in the
Oujiachong, Malanbian and Sujiaping sections situated in central Hunan.
The Devonian-Carboniferous boundary coincides with the boundary between
the Menggongao and the overlying Malanbian Formation. Study of
different fossil groups (conodonts, foraminifera, ostracods, spores,
brachiopods, rugose and tabulate corals) gives coherent
biostratigraphical results which form the framework for reconstruction
of the sedimentological evolution. Strong similarities are observed
with southern Belgium allowing biostratigraphical and sequence
stratigraphical correlations between the two distant sedimentary
basins.^1";
s[2981] = "ZHAO R.-S., QIN G.-R. (1991).- Diachronous characteristic of
Maotzefeng Formation and the Devonian-Carboniferous boundary in North
Guangdong.- Compte Rendu 11th International Congress on Carboniferous
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Stratigraphy and Geology, vol. 2: 169-184; Beijing, China, 1987.-
<b>FC&#038;P 21-1.1</b>, p. 49, ID=6814^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biostratigraphy; geology; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian &#47; Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>China, Guangdong^^1";
s[2982] = "JIA HUIZHEN, XU SHOUYONG (1977).- Corals. [in Chinese].-
Atlas of Fossils of Central-South China, pt 2: Late Palaeozoic. [atlas
of fossils] - <b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 12, ID=5745^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Paleozoic U; <b>Geography: </b>China Central-S^^1";
s[2983] = "ZHU ZHIKANG (1985).- New material of Devonian and Permian
Conulariids from China.- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica 24, 5: 528-537.-
<b>FC&#038;P 15-1.2</b>, p. 41, ID=0764^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa;
Conulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Hydrozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian - Permian; <b>Geography: </b>China^Descriptions are given
of the following genera and species: Yinoconularia huaqiaoensis gen. et
sp.nov., Pastuloconularia chinensis gen. et sp.nov., ? Paraconularia
yichunensis sp.nov., Piquiglongensis sp.nov., P. zhongyingensis
sp.nov., P. sp., Beijingoconularia panxianensis sp.nov., B. ?
yuelushanensis sp.nov., Changshaconus carinata gen. et sp.nov.,
Climacoconus ningxianensis sp.nov. The classification follows the
proposal of Sinclair (1952).^1";
s[2984] = "CAO XUANDAO, OUYANG XUAN, JIN TONAN (1983).- Rugosa.-
Paleontological Atlas of Northwest China, Shaanxi, Gansu, and Ninxia
Volume, Part 2, Upper Paleozoic: 48-166.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-2</b>, p. 39,
ID=0545^<b>Topic(s): </b>atlas of fossils; Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic U; <b>Geography:
</b>China NW^^1";
s[2985] = "LI SHOUQI, ZHANG BUFEI, ZUE ZIBI, WU JINZHU (1977).-
Stromatoporoids. [in Chinese].- Atlas of Fossils of Central-South
China, pt 2: Late Palaeozoic. [atlas of fossils] - <b>FC&#038;P
9-1</b>, p. 12, ID=5746^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stroms; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic U;
<b>Geography: </b>China Central-S^^1";
s[2986] = "LIN BAOYU (1983).- Some Upper Palaeozoic Tabulate Corals
from Xizang (Tibet).- Contributions to Geology of the Qinghai-Xizang
(Tibet) Plateau 02: 253-257.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 29,
ID=0425^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic U; <b>Geography: </b>China,
Tibet^^1";
s[2987] = "WANG XIANGDONG, UENO K., MIZUNO Y., SUGIYAMA T. (2001).-
Late Paleozoic faunal, climatic, and geographic changes in the Baoshan
block as a Gondwana-derived continental fragment in southwest China.-
Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology 170, 3-4: 197-218.-
<b>FC&#038;P 30-2</b>, p. 13, ID=1599^<b>Topic(s): </b>biogeography;
biogeography; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic U;
<b>Geography: </b>China, Baoshan Block^The Carboniferous and Permian of
the Baoshan block consist of three major depositional sequences: a
Lower Carboniferous carbonate sequence, a Lower Permian siliciclastic
sequence, and a Middle Permian carbonate sequence. These three
sequences were interrupted by two major regressive events: first, the
Namurian Uplift ranging in age from Serpukovian to Gzhelian, and
second, the Post-Sakmarian Regression occurring probably at Artinskian
time in the Baoshan block, although the precise time interval of the
latter event is still unclear. The Baoshan block is characterized by
warm-water, highly diverse and abundant faunas during the Early
Carboniferous, by cold-water and low diversity faunas during the Early
Permian, and by possibly warm-water but low diversity faunas during the
Middle Permian. The Sweetognathus bucaramangus conodont fauna
constrains the upper boundary of the diamictite-bearing siliciclastic
deposits (Dingjiazhai Formation) to the Sakmarian to early Artinskian,
as well as the eruption of the rifting basalts (Woniusi Formation) to,
at least, the post-early Artinskian. Paleozoogeographically,
affiliation of the faunas in the Baoshan block changed from Eurasian in
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the Early Carboniferous, to Peri-Gondwanan in the Early Permian, and to
Marginal Cathaysian/Cimmerian in the Middle Permian. Cimmerian blocks
have more or less comparable geohistory to one another in the
Carboniferous and Permian. During the Middle Permian, the eastern
Cimmerian blocks such as Sibumasu (s.s), Baoshan, and Tengchong are not
far from the palaeoequator, but apparently more distant than the
western Cimmerian blocks based on the presence or absence of some index
taxa such as the fusulinaceans Eopolydiexodina and Neoschwagerina, and
the corals Thomasiphyllum and Wentzellophyllum persicum.^1";
s[2988] = "YU C.C., LIN YINGDANG (1978).- Generalization of the Chinese
Fengninian and the characteristics of its coral fauna.- Acta Geologica
Sinica . 3: 222-230.- <b>FC&#038;P 8-1</b>, p. 53, ID=0230^<b>Topic(s):
</b>; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L (Fengninian); <b>Geography:
</b>China^^1";
s[2989] = "WU WANGSHI, ZHAO JIAMING (1979).- Carboniferous coral
assemblages of China.- 9th International Congress on Carboniferous
Stratigraphy and Geology; [preprint], Nanjing Institute of Geology and
Paleontology, Academia Sinica, Nanjing, China. [paper] - <b>FC&#038;P
8-2</b>, p. 43, ID=0342^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral assemblages; Anthozoa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>China^The Carboniferous marine
deposits are generally known to be extensively widespread and fairly
well-developed in China. These deposits contain a great amount of
corals. During the past two decades, knowledge regarding the
Carboniferous corals of China has been increased considerably. In broad
outline, three faunal regions may be [distinguished], based on the
characteristics of Carbonifer ous coral fauna: the southern, northern
and northwestern faunal regions. In this paper, accounts are given of
the coral assemblages in each region, especially those in the southern
region with their stratigraphical implications.^1";
s[2990] = "YU C.C., LIN I.T., HUANG C.H., TSAI T.S. (1978).- Early
Carboniferous stratigraphy and corals of eastern Xinjiang.-
Professional Papers of Stratigraphy and Palaeontology 05: 1-70.-
<b>FC&#038;P 9-2</b>, p. 43, ID=0344^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy;
Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>China, Xinjiang^^1";
s[2991] = "WU WANGSHI, ZHOU KANGJIE (1982).- Upper Carboniferous corals
from Kolping and Aksu, Xinjiang.- Bulletin Nanjing Institute Geology
and Palaeontology, Academia Sinica 1982, 4: 213-239.- <b>FC&#038;P
13-1</b>, p. 41, ID=0487^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous U;
<b>Geography: </b>China, Xinjiang^From uppermost Carboniferous
deposits, the Kangkelin Formation, consisting of light grey
argillaceous limestone, a rich coral fauna is described of which 29
species and subspecies are belonging to ten genera. Among them one
Family (Kepingophyl1idae), three genera (Cardiaphyllum,
Paraduplophyllum, Anfractophyllum) and 20 species and subspecies are
new. * Two coral assemblages can be differentiated: the Cardiaphyllum
elegans assemblage below and the Kepingophyllum aksuense assemblage
above. These are contemporaneous in age with coral faunas in the Maping
Formation of northern Guangxi and western Guizhou, as well as with
those faunas from the Upper Chuanshan Formation of southern Jiangsu. *
This is proved by the occurrence of Lophocarinophyllum, Caninia,
Timania, Koninckocarinia and Kepingophyllum in the Kangkelin Formation
and the occurrence of characteristic fusulinids in addition. Regarding
the Upper Paleozoic biogeographic provinces, it seem unlikely that the
coral fauna of the Kangkelin Formation belongs either to the
Waagenophyllidae or to the Durhaminidae provinces. The Kepingophyllidae
province thus is established covering the western Guizhou, eastern
Jizang and southern Jiangsu areas as well as the Kalping area,
Xinjiang. It approximately corresponds to the Sakmarian in the Urals or
the Wolfcampian of North America. * Cardiaphyllum gen.nov. very closely
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resembles Palaeosmilia in the character of the tabulae and can easily
be distinguished from the latter by its longer minor septa, the
concentric dissepiments, and the absence of keyhole fossula. It also
resembles Amandophyllum, but in the latter the cental column is
distinct and the character of the tabulae indistinct. The following
[species] belonging to the new genus are mentioned: Neokoninckophyllum
dunbari Ross &#038; Ross 1962, N. cooperi Ross &#038; Ross 1962, N.
deciense Ross &#038; Ross 1962, Koninckophyllum oklahomense Rowett
&#038; Sutherland 1964, and probably Dibunophyllum clari Felser 1937. *
Paraduplophyllum gen.nov. is similar to Duplophyllum with regard to the
longer minor septa. It can be distinguished from the latter by its
developing carinae and the incomplete tabulae. It also closely
resembles Asserculina, but in the latter the columella and fossula are
developed. * Anfractophyllum gen.nov. is similar to Szechuanophyllum in
the shape of the corallites and the character of the tabulae. The
difference between these two genera is the epitheca of the present
genus being generally suppressed, the septa being of three orders and
the cystose zone rather developed. * At first glance, the present genus
shows a similarity to Polythecalis, but differs from the latter in
presenting tertiary septa.^1";
s[2992] = "DUAN LILAN (1985).- Early Carboniferous corals from Baoshan
and Shidian, Yunnan.- Contributions to Geology of the Qinghai-Xizang
(Tibet) Plateau 17: 255-276.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-2</b>, p. 29,
ID=0659^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography:
</b>China, Yunnan^^1";
s[2993] = "LIN YINGDANG, HUANG ZHUXI, WU SHIZHONG (1983).- The
classification of the zoogeographical regions of Lower Carboniferous
corals in China.- Changchun College of Geology Journal 1983, 3: 1-7.-
<b>FC&#038;P 15-2</b>, p. 31, ID=0677^<b>Topic(s): </b>biogeography;
Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>China^^1";
s[2994] = "LIN YINGDANG, WU SHIZHONG, XU SHOUYONG (1984).- The
Datangian corals of the Lower Carboniferous in central Jilin.-
Changchun College of Geology Journal 1984, 2: 43-68.- <b>FC&#038;P
15-2</b>, p. 31, ID=0678^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L;
<b>Geography: </b>China, Jilin^^1";
s[2995] = "WU WANGSHI, ZHAO JIAMING (1984).- Carboniferous coral
assemblages of China.- 9th International Congress on Carboniferous
Stratigraphy and Geology; Compte Rendu 5: 200-204. [paper] -
<b>FC&#038;P 15-2</b>, p. 33, ID=0708^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral
assemblages; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>China^^1";
s[2996] = "WANG ZHENGJI (1984).- Corals.- The Carboniferous strata and
its fauna from southwestern margin of Tarim basin in Xinjiang: 137-154
[Zhao Zhixin, Han Jianxiu &#038; Wang Zengji (eds); Geological
Publishing House, Beijing].- <b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p. 51,
ID=1013^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>China,
Xinjiang^^1";
s[2997] = "LIAO Wei-Hua, RODRIGUEZ S. (1999).- Lower Carboniferous
corals from the southwestern margin of the Tarim Basin, NW China.-
Geobios 32, 4: 539-559.- <b>FC&#038;P 28-2</b>, p. 22,
ID=1444^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L;
<b>Geography: </b>China, Xinjiang, Tarim Basin^The corals described in
this paper were collected from the Heshilafu Formation at Aitegou
section, southwestern margin of the Tarim Basin, southern Xinjiang [=
Sinkiang), NW China in 1992. They comprise 29 species included in 24
genera. Three species are new: Fomichevella shacheeensis, Auloclisia
formosa and Caninostrotion xinjiangensis. The lower and middle parts of
the Heshiulafu Formation are attributed to the Eostafella mosquensis
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zone (Foraminifera, Fusulinida) and the upper part of the Heshilafu Formation belongs to the Pseudoendothyra directa zone. The former correspond to the Visean and the latter equivalent roughly to Serpukhovian. ^1";
s[2998] = "WANG BAOYU (1988).- Subdivision of the Middle-Late Carboniferous strata in the Urumqi area, Xinjiang.- Journal of Stratigraphy 12, 2: 20-27 [in Chinese, with English summary].- <b>FC&#038;P 18-1</b>, p. 34, ID=2237^<b>Topic(s): </b>geology; geology; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous M/U; <b>Geography: </b>China, Xinjiang^The marine Middle-Late Carboniferous strata are widely distributed in Liu-shugou, Qijagou and Jingjingzigou of Urumqi, Xinjiang. Strata under discussion may be divided into three formations, namely the Liushugou, Qijagou and Aoertu Formations. * The Liushugou Formation is subdivided into two subformations. The lower one is made up of grey-greenish, medium-bedded to massive interbeds, intermediate-acid tuff and volcanic rocks and a few siliceous rocks, totalling 1131m in thickness. The upper one is composed of green, grey-violetish volcanic breccia and agglomerate, intercalated with a few andesitic porphyrite, with a thickness of 894m. The modified Qijiagou Formation, 189m thick, consists of carbonate and clastic rocks of normal littoral shallow water facies and contains abundant fusulinids, brachiopods, corals. In the present paper the volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks in the lower part of the Qijiagou Formation have been incorporated into the Liushugou Formation. Thus, the contact between the Qijiagou and Liushugou Formations is conformable. The Aoertu Formation is also subdivided into two subformations. The lower one consists chiefly of carbonate rocks intercalated with a low calcium-bearing clastic rocks 66m thick, containing brachiopods, corals, etc. The upper one is made up of the normal clastic rocks intercalated with a few carbonate rocks 175-228m thick, yielding gastropods, cephalopods and a few corals.^1";
s[2999] = "WANG ZHENGJI (1987).- Lower Carboniferous stratigraphy and coral fossil sequences in the Amunike Mountains of the North Qaidam basin.- Chinese Academy of Geological Sciences, Institute of Geology Bulletin 16: 51-114 [in Chinese, with English summary].- <b>FC&#038;P 18-1</b>, p. 39, ID=2266^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy; geology, Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>China, Qaidam Basin^^1";
s[3000] = "DING YUNJIE, YU XUEGUANG (1987).- Some corals of Middle Carboniferous from the Qinling Range.- Bulletin of Tianjin Institute of Geology and Mineral Resources 18: 101-118.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 41, ID=2629^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous M; <b>Geography: </b>China, Qinling Mts^^1";
s[3001] = "YAN YOUYING (1987).- Carboniferous corals from the lower Yangtze area.- Bulletin of Nanjing Institute of Geology and Mineral Resources 8, 2: 99-108.- <b>FC&#038;P 20-2</b>, p. 54, ID=2648^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy, distribution; corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>China, Yangtze lower^Carboniferous corals are abundant in the Lower Yangtze Area and mainly distributed in the carbonate facies of Jingling Formation, Hezhou Formation, Laohudong Formation, Huanglong Formation and Chuanshan Formation. The corals of the Gaolishan Formation occur in lenticular mudlimestone of littoral facies in Nanjing-Zhengjiang area and Caohu area. The majority of corals in this area is of Huanan type, and the minority is of European type. Besides, a quantity of them belongs to local type. * The tetracoralla from the Lower Carboniferous Jingling Formation is monotonic and undiversified, belonging to solitary Zweizoner. Pseudouralinia is a zone fossil of Jingling Formation. The corals of Gaolishan Formation differs from that of the Jingling Formation. Dreizoner begin to appear but in small quantity. In Hezhou period, the Early Carboniferous corals flourished, solitary, compound Dreizoner and
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Zweizoner appeared in great number. Yuanophyllum kansuens - Aulina
carinata are assemblage zone fossils of Hezhou Formation. In late Early
Carboniferous Laohudong period fossils are rare. Aulophyllidae and
Palaeosmiliidae which flourished in Hezhou period largely vanished.
Lithostrotion mccoyanum is the zone fossil of Laohudong Formation. The
corals in Late Carboniferous Huanglong period is less flourishing than
that in Early Carboniferous. Main Early Carboniferous species
extinguished continuously. New elements such as Kionophyllum,
Fomitchevella, Wentzellophyllum and so on appeared. In Chuanshan period
developed solitary and compound Dreizoner corals with axial structure
and clinotabulae. Some species resemble to Permian species. The coral
group has a transitional nature of Carboniferous-Permian. (Original
summary) The new taxa are: Dingshanophyllum minglingense n.gen. et
n.sp., Chaohuphyllum anhuiense n.gen. et n.sp., Vesiculoamplexocarinia
yinpingensis n.gen. et n.sp.^1";
s[3002] = "YE GAN, YANG YUFEN (1988).- Carboniferous coral sequence of
Longmenshan, Sichuan China.- Earth Science - Journal of China
University of Geosciences 13, 5: 503-510. [in Chinese, with English
abstract].- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 45, ID=2649^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biostratigraphy; corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>China, Sichuan^^1";
s[3003] = "WANG ZHENGJI (1989).- Carboniferous coral fauna provinces of
China.- Journal of Southeast Asia Earth Sciences 3, 1-4: 163-169.-
<b>FC&#038;P 20-2</b>, p. 60, ID=2943^<b>Topic(s): </b>biogeography;
corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>China^^1";
s[3004] = "LIN Y.-D., WU S.-Z., PENG X.-D. (1991).- Carboniferous
strata in the eastern part of the North China platform with reference
to their coral assemblages.- 11th International Congress on
Carboniferous Stratigraphy and Geology, Beijing, China; Compte Rendu 2:
80-85.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-1.1</b>, p. 47, ID=3231^<b>Topic(s):
</b>geology; geology; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>China N^^1";
s[3005] = "HUANG ZHUXI, DUAN JIYIE (1992).- The Early Carboniferous
corals in Dachaidan Area in the north margin of Chaidamu Basin,
Qinghai.- In Lin Yingdang et al. (eds): Professional papers of
Carboniferous corals from China: 152-166.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-2</b>, p.
35, ID=3313^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography:
</b>China, Qinghai^The new taxa are: Siphonophyllia elegans sp.nov., S.
sinensis sp.nov., Melanophyttum intermedium sp.nov., Heterocaninia
qinghaiensis sp.nov., Siphonodendron elegantulum sp.nov., S.
dachaidanense sp.nov., S. giganteum sp.nov., Clisiophyllum elegantum
sp.nov., and Arachnolasmella abnormis sp.nov.^1";
s[3006] = "WANG XUNLIAN, KATO M., WANG HONGZHEN (1994).- The Early
Visean rugose coral communities in China.- J. Fac. Sci. Hokkaido Univ.
IV, 23, 3: 329-342.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>, p. 39,
ID=4234^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy; coral communities;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous Vise; <b>Geography: </b>China^Within China six Early
Visean rugose coral communities are recognized, they are: 1) the
Siphonophyllia community, 2) the cool water Gangamophyllum community,
3) the Thysanophyllum community, 4) the Bothrophyllum-Zaphrentites
community, 5) the island Humboldtia community and 6) the cold water
Hapsiphyllum-Rhopalolasma community. In northwest China, the
Siphonophyllia community is distributed along the northern margin of
the Tarim-Qaidam Oldland. The Gangamophyllum community was widespread
north of the region occupied by the Siphonophyllia community, including
north Tianshan, central Tianshan and east Junggar. In South China there
were three rugose coral communities. The Thysanophyllum community
occurs on the margin of the Upper Yangtze Oldland. The
Bothrophyllum-Zaphrentites community was confined to the southern and
western part of the region occupied by the Thysanophyllum community.
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These two communities merge into each other without a distinct
boundary. The Humboldtia community is found only in the Baoshan area.
The Hapsiphyllum-Rhopalolasma community is found in Xainza and Himalaya
of Tibet. The distribution of the six Early Visean rugose coral
communities was controlled by the palaeogeographical background. The
Gangamophyllum community occurs along the southern margin of the
Siberia Oldland, while the Siphonophyllia community is distributed
along the northern margin of Tarim-Qaidam Oldland. The
Hapsiphyllum-Rhopalolasma community is confined to the northern margin
of the Gondwana Oldland. In the wide southern and western margin of
Yangtze Oldland the distribution of the Thysanophyllum and the
Bothrophyllum-Zaphrentites communities was controlled by the
bathymetry. The Humboldtia community probably lived in island seas far
from the Yangtze Oldland.^1";
s[3007] = "BYKOVA M.S. (1977).- Osnovnye etapy razvitiya korallov
Rannego Karbona vostochnogo Kazakhstana. [main development stages of
Lower Carboniferous corals of western Kazakhstan; in Russian].-
Ezhegodnik vsesoy. paleont. obshch. 19 [E.A. Modzalevskaya &#038; L.I.
Khozatskiy (eds)]: 14-22.- <b>FC&#038;P 7-2</b>, p. 22,
ID=5642^<b>Topic(s): </b>phylogeny; corals; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L;
<b>Geography: </b>Kazakhstan W^^1";
s[3008] = "FAN YINGNIAN (1980).- Early Carboniferous strata and corals
of northwestern Szechuan. [in Chinese, with English summary].-
Professional papers of Stratigraphy and Palaeontology 9: 1-47.-
<b>FC&#038;P 10-2</b>, p. 61, ID=5883^<b>Topic(s): </b>geology;
geology, corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>China,
Sichuan^The region of northwestern Szechuan is in the western of the
line from Chengdu to Guangyuan which comprises the places of
Longmenshan, Songpan and Nanping. It is characterized by Lower
Carboniferous strata completely developed and by the distribution of
corals and faunas of different varieties in those places. Based on more
practical material, the writer studied the rules of coral distribution,
suggested an opinion to divide the Lower Carboniferous strata, and to
divide three coral zones from lower to upper according to these. Thus,
the writer emended the original terms of the Zongchanggou series and
subdivided these series into three different members as given below: *
3. Zongchanggou member - zone of Yuanophyllum and important member
Melanophyllum (Upper Visean); * 2. Majiaoba member - zone of
Pseudoouvalinia and important member Stelechophyllum (Upper
Tournasian); * 1. Changtanzi member - zone of Cystophrentis, and
important member Beichuanophyllum (Lower Tournasian). * In the paper
presented, the writer describes 17 genera (4 of which are new and 2 new
subgenera), 50 species (42 of which are new and 1 new subspecies, 2
species indet.) and establishes one new family. [original summary]^1";
s[3009] = "WU WANGSHI, ZHENG CAILIN (1982).- Early Carboniferous corals
in the ammonoid facies from Barkol, Xinjiang. [in Chinese, with English
abstract].- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica 21, 2: 141-152.- <b>FC&#038;P
11-2</b>, p. 28, ID=6161^<b>Topic(s): </b>ammonoid facies; corals;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>China, Xinjiang^Our knowledge of
the Carboniferous corals in the ammonoid facies in China is, on the
whole, quite insufficient. However, new findings have been made in 1977
by the Regional Geological Surveying Team of Xinjiang Autonomous Region
in Barkol, Xinjiang. The present paper describes the corals found from
the Dongguluhashitao formation of the Barkol area. They consist of 18
species belonging to 14 genera, i.e. Crassiphyllum irregulare
(sp.nov.), Rhopalolasma? sp., Lophophyllidium? sp., Neozaphrentis
xinjiangensis (sp.nov.), N. xinjiangensis variabilis (subsp.nov.),
Meniscophyllum irregulare (sp.nov.), M. xinjiangense (sp.nov.),
Triplophyllum spinulosum (Milne-Edwards et Haime), Amplexus sp.,
Soschkineophyllum barkolense (sp.nov.), Fasciculophyllum sinense
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(sp.nov.), F. longiseptatum (sp.nov.), F. sp., Kinkaidia rhopaloides
(sp.nov.), Cyathaxonia stereoseptata (sp.nov.), Hapsiphyllum crassum
(sp.nov.), and Zaphrentites cf. pseudocrassus Wu. [first fragment of
extensive summary]^1";
s[3010] = "YU JIANZHANG, LIN YINDANG, FAN YINGNIAN (1984).- New
materials of Mesocorallia from the Lower Carboniferous of China.- 9th
International Congress on Carboniferous Stratigraphy and Geology;
Compte Rendu 5: 193-199. [Changchun Geological College, Kirin, China].
[paper] - <b>FC&#038;P 15-2</b>, p. 34, ID=0713^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Mesocorallia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>China^^1";
s[3011] = "SUTHERLAND P.K. (1974).- Evaluation of Yu&#039;s
Coelenterate Order Mesocorallia.- FC&P 3, 1: 10-11.- <b>FC&#038;P
3-1</b>, p. 10, ID=6251^<b>Topic(s): </b>; corals Mesocorallia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>China^Most participants at the
coral meeting [held in Oklahoma in 1974] concluded that the coral
species illustrated by Yu could represent a rugose coral that is
abnormal only in that the length of the major septa in the counter
quadrants are variable in the middle and late growth stages, with some
septa away from the counter being longer than the counter lateral
septa. However, all agreed that a final conclusion could not be drawn
without an examination of serial sections of actual specimens of
Yu&#039;s species so that the insertion of new septa could be traced
from one section to the next. [final fragment of a paper; reference is
to Yu C.-C. (1963): On the relationship of Cystophrentis with the
Hexacorals and the establishment of the Order Mesocorallia Yu (ord.
nov.) and family Cystophrentidae Yu (fam. nov.); Acta Palaeontologica
Sinica 11, 3: 307-318; in Chinese, with extensive Russian summary]^1";
s[3012] = "YU C.C., LIN Y.T., HUANG Z.X. (1981).- Lower Carboniferous
Heterocorallia in China.- Scientific papers on Geology for
international exchange prepared for. 26th International Geological
Congress, No. 4, Stratigraphy and Palaeontology: 108-112, Publishing
House of Geology, Beijing.- <b>FC&#038;P 11-1</b>, p. 54,
ID=1801^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Heterocorallia; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Heterocorallia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L;
<b>Geography: </b>China^^1";
s[3013] = "LIN YINGDANG, WU SHIZHONG (1985).- Lower Carboniferous
Heterocorallia of Longlin area, Guangxi.- Acta Geologica Sinica 1985,
4: 271-278.- <b>FC&#038;P 17-1</b>, p. 31, ID=2143^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Heterocorallia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Heterocorallia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>China,
Guangxi^^1";
s[3014] = "HUANG ZHUXI, MA GUEIQIN (1986).- Heterocorals from the
Zhaojiashan Formation, Lower Carboniferous, western Guizhou Province.-
Journal of Changchun College of Geology 43, 1: 12-24 [in Chinese, with
English abstract].- <b>FC&#038;P 18-1</b>, p. 37, ID=2248^<b>Topic(s):
</b>; Heterocorallia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Heterocorallia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>China,
Guizhou^^1";
s[3015] = "LIN YINGDANG, PENG XIANGDONG (1990).- Some Heterocorals from
Late Carboniferous Taiyuan Formation in North China.- Acta
Palaeontologica Sinica 29, 3: 371-375.- <b>FC&#038;P 20-1.1</b>, p. 65,
ID=2844^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Heterocorallia; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Heterocorallia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous U;
<b>Geography: </b>China N^The heterocorals described in this paper were
collected from the Taiyuan Formation of the Upper Carboniferous in
Shandong, Henan and Shanxi Provinces during the field work carried out
in 1985-1986. They are assigned to two genera and three species,
including 1 new genus and 2 new species. The associated rugose corals
are identified as Amandophyllum carnicum Heritsch, Amplexocarinia
asturia Rodriguez, A. muralis Soshkina, Bothroclisia clisiophylloides
Fomitchev, B. poriferoides Fomitchev, Bothrophyllum aequalum Fomitchev,
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Caninia mapingensis Lee &#038; Yu, Cyathocarinia multituberculata
Soshkina, Gshelia rouileri Stuckenberg and &#039;Lophotubularia&#039;
karpinskyi (Fomitchev); the fusulinids include Triticites sp.,
Quasifusulina sp., Pseudofusulina cf. fecunda Shawer &#038;
Scherbovich, Rugosfusulina cf. dastarensis Bensh and Sphaeroschwagerina
cf. subrotunda (Ciry). The heterocorals occur in a higher horizon in
the North China Platform than in any other countries over the world.
[original summary] The new taxa are: Heterophyllia henanensis sp.nov.
and Dichophyllia simplex gen. et sp.nov.^1";
s[3016] = "LIU ZUHAN, SU LINYAO (1992).- New materials of
Heterocorallia from Hunan with discussion on their structures.- Acta
Palaeontologica Sinica 31, 4: 472-482.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-1</b>, p. 36,
ID=3392^<b>Topic(s): </b>structures; Heterocorallia; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Heterocorallia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L;
<b>Geography: </b>China, Hunan^Recently a wealth of perfect specimens
of Heterocorallia was collected from the dark grey limestone of the
Upper Datang Stage of the Lower Carboniferous in Central Hunan, China.
These specimens belong to four known genera: Hexaphyllia, Pentaphyllia,
Haptaphyllia, Heterophyllia, and two new genera. A series of sections
have been made. Based on detailed observation of these sections, some
revisionary views about the structures of Heterocorallia can be
proposed. Central tube: Yu C.-C. et al. (1978) first discovered and
named Crepidopbyllia as a sub-genus of Hexaphyllia with their inner
ends of six septa conjoined to form an aulos-like central tube. Among
the specimens from Central Hunan, the central tubes were also found in
some heterocorals with six or five septa, but they are very unstable,
and they could appear or disappear in a distance of several milimeters.
In the parts where they disappeared, the inner structures were the same
as those in Hexaphyllia or Pentaphyllia. The unstable central tubes
were formed by the splitting of the connected part of the septa.
Tabula: It is a controversial issue whether the tabulae of
Heterocorallia are convex upward or on the contrary, because it is very
difficult to determine the growth direction of the specimen. In the
collected specimens, an individual Hexaphyllia with a bud has been
discovered, so that it is very easy to confirm the growth direction. In
the longitudinal section of this specimen, tabulae ascend from the
center to the wall. In many longitudinal sections deviating from the
center, the tabulae between two septa are domical, but those between
the septum and wall ascend to the wall. For this reason, it is inferred
that the tabula of Heterocorallia is similar in form to an inclined
saddle ascending to the wall. Septum: Nearly all septa are complete,
and mostly even platelike. But in many of the specimens from Hunan the
septa are wavy in longitudinal direction or in both longitudinal and
transverse directions. Since the septa are usually thickened, mostly at
outer ends, many septa are sphenoid. The septa and their stereoplasma
stretch into the wall, forming clear limits with the peripheral
stereozone. These limits have been mistaken as the supports of the
septa. In a new species there are seven septa; one of them is
incomplete with a free outer end. This fact is contrary to the
inference that the septa were developed from the wall to the center.
Wall: The epitheca is clearly observed in the specimens from Hunan,
including all six genera. It is obvious that the wall consists of
tabula wall, peripheral stereozone and epitheca. The peripheral
stereozone is lamellar in both transverse and longitudinal sections.^1";
s[3017] = "LIN YINGDANG, YUAN XIAOQI (1994).- New discovery of the
Lower Carboniferous heterocorals in Laevo-Alxa Banner (Inner
Mongolia).- Chinese Science Bulletin 39, 11: 933-935.- <b>FC&#038;P
23-2.1</b>, p. 41, ID=4237^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Heterocorallia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Heterocorallia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>China, Nei Mongol^The new
species described in this paper are: Hexaphyllia lata sp.nov.,
Fossaphyllia simplex sp.nov., and Dichophyllia alashanensis sp.nov.^1";
s[3018] = "YU XUEGUANG (1976).- Some Middle Carboniferous tetracorals
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from southern Jiangsu.- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica 15, 2: 224-230.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-1</b>, p. 27, ID=0071^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous M; <b>Geography: </b>China, Jiangsu^Describes and Illustrates one new genus and 11 species, 8 of which are new.^1";
s[3019] = "YU XUEGUANG (1977).- On four new genera of the Upper Carboniferous tetracorals from the southern part of Jiangsu Province.- Acta Geologica Sinica 1977, 1: 84-88.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-2</b>, p. 17, ID=0137^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous U; <b>Geography: </b>China, Jiangsu^Describes and illustrates 4 new genera and 4 new species.^1";
s[3020] = "YU XUEGUANG (1982).- The discovery of Siphonophyllia from the Middle Carboniferous Benxi Formation.- Geological Review 28, 5: 492-493.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 28, ID=0409^<b>Topic(s): </b>new records; Rugosa, Siphonophyllia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous M; <b>Geography: </b>China^A description and illustration of two new species.^1";
s[3021] = "YU XUEGUANG (1982).- On some tetracorals of the Huanglong Formation from Beshan, Northern Zhijiang.- Scientific Articles for the commemoration of the 30th Anniversary of the Changchun Geological College 2: 7-12.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 28, ID=0410^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Mos; <b>Geography: </b>China, Zhejiang^A description and illustration of one new genus and ten species, seven of which are new.^1";
s[3022] = "REN RUNSHENG, WANG GUIXIANG, YUAN KERUI, WANG RUIXIANG (1983).- Discovery of the Early Carboniferous strata in Huaning area, Anhui.- Journal of Stratigraphy 7, 3: 227-230.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 35, ID=0448^<b>Topic(s): </b>stratigraphy; stratigraphy; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>China, Anhui^A description is given of Lithostrotion portlocki huainingense Ren (n.subsp.), Arachnastraea carinata Ren (n.sp.), and Aulina paracarcer Ren (n.sp.).^1";
s[3023] = "GUO SHENGZHE (1983).- Middle and Upper Carboniferous rugose corals from southern Dahinganling (Great Khingan Mts).- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica 22, 2: 220-229.- <b>FC&#038;P 16-2</b>, p. 17, ID=0549^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous M/U; <b>Geography: </b>China, Gt Khingan Mts^The rugose corals dealt with in this paper were collected from Middle and Upper Carboniferous on the southern slope of Dahinganling (Greater Khingan Mountains). They contain 44 species and 31 genera (including 17 new species and 1 new genus) as listed below: Metriophyllum, Rotiphyllum, Empodesma. Duplophyllum, Barrandeophyllum, Amplexocarinia, Calophyllum, Tachylasma, Cyathaxonia, Cyathocarinia. Lophophyllidium, Stereostylus, Amplexizaphrentis, Lithostrotionella, Hillia, Antheria, Koninckocarinia, Carinthiaphyllum, Dibunophyllum, Amandophyllum, Bothroclisia, Neokoninckophyllum, Paracarruthersella, Lomaphyllum (gen. nov.), Pavastephyllum (Thomasiphyllum), Caninia, Timania, Caninophyllum, Cystolonsdaleia, Ivanovia, Akagophyllum. Noticeably, among these corals 15 species are identical with or closely related to those from the Middle and Upper Carboniferous or Lower Permian in South China, Moscow and Donets Basin of USSR, Palencia of Spain and North America. Moreover, in the Upper Carboniferous three rugose coral assemblages may be recognized.^1";
s[3024] = "CAI TUCI (1986).- Late Carboniferous Tetracorals of Baicheng in Southern Tian-shan, Xinjiang.- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica 25, 1: 55-62.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-2</b>, p. 27, ID=0647^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous U; <b>Geography: </b>China, Xinjiang^A well-developed section consisting of Late Carboniferous deposits in Bai-cheng region of Southern Tianshan, Xinjiang, is characterized by distribution of
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fusulinids, tetracorals and brachiopods in extensive varieties in the
region. The materials of the Late Carboniferous strata and the
tetracorals studied in this paper were collected by the stratigraphical
research Team in 1974. These strata yield abundant tetracorals, with 9
genera and 13 species (including 12 new species) and 2 indeterminate
forms: Kepingophyllum baichengense, Eokepingophyllum concavetabulatum,
Ivanovia sp., Lophocarinophyllum lanceuse, Fomichevella elegantus, F.
xinjiangensis, F. triseptatus, Pseudozaphrentoides elegantus, P.
multitabulatus, P. breviseptatus, Skotekophyllum regulare, S.
breviseptum, Caninophyllum convextabulatum, and Sochkineophyllun sp.
These fossils provide new evidences for the presence of the Upper
Carboniferous in the Southern Tianshan region of Xinjiang.[original
summary]^1";
s[3025] = "OUYANG XUAN (1985).- Tournaisian stratigraphy and sequence
of rugose corals in the eastern Qinling.- Xi&#039;an Institute of
Geology and Mineral Resources Bulletin 9: 84-89 [in Chinese, with
English summary].- <b>FC&#038;P 15-2</b>, p. 32, ID=0685^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biozonation; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Tour; <b>Geography: </b>China,
Qinling Mts^^1";
s[3026] = "YU XUEGUANG (1984).- Some new genera and species of Weining
Formation tetracorals from Longhuo, Guangxi.- Regional Geology of China
10: 103-116.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-2</b>, p. 34, ID=0714^<b>Topic(s):
</b>new taxa; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous M; <b>Geography: </b>China,
Guangxi^^1";
s[3027] = "YU XUEGUANG (1985).- New genera and species of Carboniferous
tetracorals from Zhenan, Shaanxi.- Xi&#039;an Institute of Geology and
Mineral Resources Bulletin 11: 85-94.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-2</b>, p. 34,
ID=0715^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography:
</b>China, Shaanxi^^1";
s[3028] = "WU WANGSHI (1985).- A strange form of the genus
Axolithophyllum.- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica 24, 2: 181-185.-
<b>FC&#038;P 14-2</b>, p. 37, ID=0919^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa,
Axolithophyllum; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous U; <b>Geography: </b>China, Guizhou^The material
described in this paper was collected by the author in 1981 from the
Uppermost Carboniferous Maping Formation at Zhaojiashan, Weining
County, Guizhou Province. So far as known, all the species referred to
the genus Axolithophyllian are externally solitary in form except the
present species A. squamatum sp.nov. It is of great interest that this
species has a peculiar form with a small fasciculate corallum as
compared with other forms of this genus. Following the change of
geological times, this species developed and thus became the ancestor
of the genera Stilbophyllum and Diversiphyllum in the Lowermost Permian
Changmo Formation, both of which possess the peculiar colony appearance
and naotic structure of the present species.^1";
s[3029] = "CAI TUCI (1984).- The Early-Middle Carboniferous transition
zone and its age assignment in the Tianshan Mountains region, Xinjiang,
discussed in the light of tetracorals.- Regional Geology of China .
59-70.- <b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p. 49, ID=0993^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biostratigraphy; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L/M; <b>Geography: </b>China,
Xinjiang^^1";
s[3030] = "LUO JINDING (1984).- Early Carboniferous rugose coral
assemblages and paleobiogeography of China.- Palaeontographica
Americana 54: 427-432 [Oliver W. A. Jr et al. (eds): Recent advances in
the paleobiology and geology of the Cnidaria: Proceedings of the 4th
International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria].- <b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p.
49, ID=0997^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy, biogeography; Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>China^^1";
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s[3031] = "YAN YOUYING (1981).- Some new genus and species of Middle Carboniferous tetracorals from southern Jiangsu and southern Anhui.- Nanjing Institute of Geology and Mineral Resources Bulletin 2, 2: 67-73. [in Chinese, with English abstract].- <b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p. 52, ID=1021^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous M; <b>Geography: </b>China, Jiangsu, Anhui^^1";
s[3032] = "YAN YOUYING (1982).- The Fengninian (Lower Carboniferous) Rugosa from Linwu, Hunan.- Changchun Geological Institute Bulletin 3: 29-42.- <b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p. 52, ID=1022^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L (Fengninian); <b>Geography: </b>China, Hunan^^1";
s[3033] = "ZHAO JIAMING, ZHOU GUANGDI (2000).- Upper Carboniferous Rugose corals from Eastern Kunlunshan, China.- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica 39, 2: 177-188.- <b>FC&#038;P 29-1</b>, p. ???, ID=1453^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous U; <b>Geography: </b>China, Kunlun Mts^^1";
s[3034] = "WANG Z. (1981).- Rugose corals from the early Lower Carboniferous Chuan-Shangou Formation in Amunike Mountains, Qinhai Province.- Acta Geologica Sinica 03: 170-178.- <b>FC&#038;P 11-1</b>, p. 54, ID=1796^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>China, Qinghai^^1";
s[3035] = "SORAUF J.E., FEDOROWSKI J. (2006).- William A. Oliver, Jr. (1926 - 2005), a brief memorial.- FC&P 34: 10-12.- <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 10, ID=7249^<b>Topic(s): </b>biographical; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^[short obituary note, accompanied by Oliver&#039;s photograph; see also Sorauf &#038; Fedorowski (2010)]^1";
s[3036] = "ONOPRIENKO Yu.I. (1977).- Rannekamennougolnye rugozy severo-zapadnoy chasti Tikhookeanskogo poyasa [Early Carboniferous Rugosa from the northwestern part of the Pacific fold-belt].- Krasilov E. (ed.): Evolyuciya ogranicheskogo mira tikhookeanskogo poyasa: 50-62.- <b>FC&#038;P 11-2</b>, p. 30, ID=1842^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Far East^During the Tournaisian, when there was no exchange between the Asian and American coral communities, the Uraliniidae appeared by explosive evolution. The exchange was established in the Middle Visean time.^1";
s[3037] = "WANG ZHENGJI, YU XUEGUANG (1986).- Early late Carboniferous rugose corals from Jinghe of Xinjiang.- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica 25, 6: 657-662.- <b>FC&#038;P 16-1</b>, p. 63, ID=1969^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous U; <b>Geography: </b>China, Xinjiang^The corals described might belong to one rugose coral assemblage, the Rotiphyllum exilis - Acrocyathus xinjiangensis Assemblage, which contains such species as Rotiptiyllum monophylloides (Fomitchev), R. monophylloides major subsp.nov., R. exilis Groot, Meniscophyllum jingheense sp.nov., Lytvolasma bradyphylloides sp.nov., Eoamplexocarinia typica gen. et sp.nov., E. crassoseptata gen. et sp.nov., Parasychnoelasma typica gen. et sp.nov., Pseudozaphrentoides verticillatus (Barbour), Tiaania jingheensis sp.nov., and Acrocyathus xinjiangensis sp.nov. [part of original summary]^1";
s[3038] = "ZHENG CHUNZI (1986).- Rugose corals from Upper Carboniferous Maping Formation in West Guizhou and North Guangxi.- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica 25, 5: 531-543.- <b>FC&#038;P 16-1</b>, p. 63, ID=1970^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous U; <b>Geography: </b>China, Guizhou, Guangxi^Based on their stratigraphic distribution, 19 genera and 26 species (including 1 new genus, 22 new species, and 2 new subspecies) are described in this paper. The corals are assigned to two assemblages in this area in ascending order: the
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Pseudocarniaphyllum-Chuanshanophyllum assemblage below and the
Parawentzellophyllum-Kepingophyllum assemblage above. Diagnosis of the
new genus Pseudohillia (type-species P. hilloides): Compound coral,
fasciculate-massive in shape, often somewhat cystose along marginarium.
Septa of two orders: major ones thicker, extending nearly to the
columella; minor ones shorter or absent. Columella plank-like,
dissepimentarium narrower. Tabularium wider; tabulae complete, inclined
toward the central area of corallite. Late Carboniferous from Guizhou,
South-China. The other new forms are: Metriophyllum longlinense,
Calophyllum paratypicum, Timania asiatica, Antheria irregularis,
Protoivanovia sheshanensis, P. laticystata, Kionophyllum ellipticum,
Thomasiphyllum venustum, Qinglongshanophyllum simplex, Q. yishanense,
Yokoyamaella robusta, Pseudocarniaphyllum orientale, Chuanshanophyllum
dewuense, Akagophyllum regulare, Nephelophyllum simplex magnum,
Kepingophyllum densum, K. weiningense, K. shuichengense, Peiraphyllum
yishanense, Vesotabularia guangxiensis, Lonsdaleiastraea compacta.
[part of original summary]^1";
s[3039] = "GUO SHENGZHE (1985).- On the Early Carboniferous Corals from
Xieertala District of Nei Mongol (Inner Mongolia).- Bulletin Shengyang
Inst. Geol. Min. Res., Chin. Acad. Geol. Sci. 12: 68-73.- <b>FC&#038;P
16-2</b>, p. 18, ID=2039^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L;
<b>Geography: </b>China, Nei Mongol^The Xieertala Formation was
established on the western slope of Da Hingan-ling (Great Khingan) by
Hailar in 1976. Based mainly upon the determination of brachiopods, the
age of the formation has been recognized as Late Carboniferous, but the
coral fauna of the Xieertala Formation indicated that the age should be
Early Carboniferous. This coral fauna consists merely of very few small
solitary corals and its generic assemblage, such as Zaphrentites,
Zaphrentoides, Trochophyllum, Cyathaxonia and Amplexus etc., clearly
shows a Early Carboniferous feature, although its dominant species are
endemic. Whereas in West Europe the characteristic forms of the
Tournaisian corals are dominated by &#34;Zaphrentis&#34;, the Xieertala
coral fauna is comparable with the &#34;Zaphrentis&#34; konincki
subzone (Z2) of England except for disappearance of caniniid corals.
Our coral assemblage is also similar to some types of American
Mississippian corals, therefore the Xieertala Formation seems to be
able to compare with the Keoikuk Limestone or the New Providence Shale
of the Osagean Series of Mississippian in the United States.^1";
s[3040] = "GUO SHENGZHE (1987).- Carboniferous corals from eastern and
southern Liaoning, China.- Bulletin Shengyang Inst. Geol. Min. Res.,
Chin. Acad. Geol. Sci. 16: 99-120.- <b>FC&#038;P 16-2</b>, p. 18,
ID=2040^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>China,
Liaoning^The Liaoning province is situated in the northeastern corner
of the Sino-Korean Platform. Lacking of lower part, the Carboniferous
there has only the Middle and Upper Series, overlying disconformably on
the Majiagou Fm. of Middle Ordovician and present in some small
depressed fault basins. The Carboniferous corals in Liaoning have been
seldom studied and described before. Recently, the writer
systematically collected and studied the corals respectively from the
Benxi Fm. of the Taizihe valley and from the Taiyuan Fm. of the
Fuzhouwan-Luda area. They are as follows: Corals from the Benxi Fm. of
Taizihe valley: Bradyphyllum? sp., Tachylasma sp., Lopholasma
carbonaria Grabau, Gshelia nuanheziensis sp.nov., G.? sp.,
Arachnastraea manchurica Yabe &#038; Hayasaka, Cystophorastraea
benxiensis sp.nov., Ivanovia manchurica (Yabe &#038; Hayasaka),
Boswellia obesa sp.nov., Multithecopora penchiensis Yoh,
Cystilophophyllum sp. indet.; Corals from the Taiyuan Fm. of
Fuzhouwan-Luda area: Cyathocarinia tuberculata Soshkina, Lopholasma
carbonaria Grabau, Lophocarinophyllum acanthiseptum Grabau,
Amplexocarinia cf. corrugata (Mather), Corwenia sp., Neokoninckophyllum
sp., Multithecopora irregularis sp.nov., i.e. 15 genera with 17 species
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(including 4 new species) in total [part of original summary].^1";
s[3041] = "WANG ZHIPING (1987).- Upper Carboniferous Rugose Corals from Central Hunan.- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica 26, 4: 471-485.- <b>FC&#038;P 17-1</b>, p. 23, ID=2132^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous U; <b>Geography: </b>China, Hunan^The Upper Carboniferous rugose corals studied in the present paper were collected from Shaoyang, Lianyuan and Longhui counties of central Hunan. The collections cover 17 genera and 28 species, including 3 new genera and 13 new species belonging to 13 genera. They are in association with Triticites and Pseudoschwagerina and are characterized by the thickened septa in cardinal quadrant, striking cardinal fossula, simple axial structure and arched tabulae. According to their stratigraphic ranges, two assemblages may be suggested as follows: 1. Lower Bothrophyllum-Koninckophyllum assemblage, including Bothrophyllum crassoseptatum sp.nov., B. tenuiseptatum sp.nov., Koninckophyllum caninophylloides X. Yu, K. longhuiense sp.nov., Arctophyllum copiosum sp.nov., Caninia lingwuensis Jiang, C. diphylloides X. Yu, C. brockleyensis minor X. Yu, Caninophyllum gurovi Fomichev, Timania damiaoensis X. Yu, Pseudotimania hunanensis Jiang, P. subcylindricum sp.nov., Gshelia tianxinpingensis sp.nov., G. shaoyangensis sp.nov., Chuanshanophyllum sp., etc. 2. Upper Parawentzelophyllum-Longhuiphyllum assemblage, with such main elements as Parawentzelophyllum irregulars sp.nov., P. hunanense sp.nov., Arctophyllum copiosum sp.nov., Cania obliguis tenuis (Fomichev), C. hunanensis Jiang, Caninophyllum domheri Fomichev, Koninckophyllum diphylloides X. Yu, Neokoninckophyllum sp., Timania hunanensis Jiang, Orygmophyllum sp., Paraorygmophyllum sinense gen. et sp.nov., Gshelia hunanensis Jiang, G. shaoyangensis sp.nov., G. tianxinpingensis sp.nov., Longhuiphyllum typicum gen. et sp.nov., L. simplex gen. et sp.nov., Tantouphyllum complex gen. et sp.nov. These assemblages may be roughly related to those from southern Jiangsu (Yu 1980) and western Guizhou (Wu 1974). [part of original summary]^1";
s[3042] = "CAI TUCI (1988).- Tetracorals from Hebukehe Formation of Northern Xinjiang.- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica 27, 1: 39-47.- <b>FC&#038;P 17-2</b>, p. 28, ID=2182^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L?; <b>Geography: </b>China, Xinjiang^The tetracorals described in the present paper were chiefly collected from the Hebukehe Formation in Northern Xinjiang, consisting of 9 genera and 15 species (including 12 new species), which are dominated by such endemic forms as Kassinella, Parakassinella, Caninia, Amplexus, Amplexocarinia, Zaphrentites, Cyathocarinia, Nalivkinella, Hebukephyllum, etc. The Hebukehe Formation with Kassinella and Parakassinella might correspond to the Verchnekassinskaya Formation of Kazakhstan in USSR, and to the Chuanshangou Formation of Qinghai in China which is generally believed to be of the Early Carboniferous age. In USSR Caninia cornucopiae also is regarded as of the same age. According to the characters of the tetracorals, the author considers the Hebukehe Formation as possibly belonging to Early Carboniferous in age. The new species described are: Hebukephyllum equitabulatum, H. curvuse and H. elegantum. [part of summary]^1";
s[3043] = "WANG ZHENGJI (1985).- Rugose corals from the early Lower Carboniferous Chengqianggou Formation in Oulonbuluke Mountains, Qinghai Province.- Chinese Academy of Geological Sciences, Professional Papers of Stratigraphy and Paleontology 14: 49-66 [in Chinese, with English abstract].- <b>FC&#038;P 18-1</b>, p. 39, ID=2265^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Tour; <b>Geography: </b>China, Qinghai^^1";
s[3044] = "ZHENG CHUNZI (1986).- Rugosa corals from the Weining Formation of Middle Carboniferous in West Guizhou and North Guanxi.- Journal of Changchun College of Geology 1986, 3: 29-40 [in Chinese, with English abstract].- <b>FC&#038;P 18-1</b>, p. 40, ID=2270^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
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Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous M; <b>Geography: </b>China, Guizhou, Guangxi^^1";
s[3045] = "ZHUO ZHIBI, [Zuo Zibi] (1986).- Discovery of Kueichouphyllum from Yanguan Stage of Lower Carboniferous.- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica 25, 3: 296-300.- <b>FC&#038;P 18-1</b>, p. 40, ID=2271^<b>Topic(s): </b>new records; Rugosa, Kueichouphyllum; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>China^^1";
s[3046] = "CAI TUCI (1988).- The characteristics of Tetracoralla assemblage in Carboniferous and its distribution in Xinjiang.- Xinjiang Geol. 6, 1: 10-20 [in Chinese, with English summary].- <b>FC&#038;P 18-1</b>, p. 40, ID=2272^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>China, Xinjiang^The characteristics of Tetracoralla assemblage in Carboniferous and its distribution are discussed in the Xinjiang paper, and the conclusion is as follows: (1) the characteristic fossils Pseudouralinia, Cystophrentis of the early Carboniferous in South China do not occur in Xinjiang, Hexaphyllia is distributed extensively in Tianshan Mountains and its southern adjacent district; (2) Siphonophyllia developed from late Tournaisian stage and thrived gradually in late Visean stage; (3) Empodesma discovered in late Carboniferous series in Kunlun - Kalakunlun Mountains in Xinjiang has furnished fresh evidence for the definition of the northern boundary of the Gondwana mainland.^1";
s[3047] = "LIN YINGDANG, WU SHIZHONG (1988).- Early Carboniferous rugose corals from Longhuo area of Longlin, Guangxi.- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica 27, 5: 565-582.- <b>FC&#038;P 18-1</b>, p. 40, ID=2273^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>China, Guangxi^The Lower Carboniferous in the Longhuo area of the Multinational Autonomous County of Longlin is divided into two formations. The lower is the Sanjiazhai Formation (equivalent to Aikuanian), consisting of siliceous clastic rocks, unfossiliferous and 34 m in thickness. The upper is the Longhuo Formation (equivalent to Tatangian), mainly composed of carbonate deposits, yielding abundant marine fossils and attaining a thickness of 188 m. This paper describes 22 genera and 25 species, among which 1 genus, 1 subgenus, 21 species and 1 subspecies are new. All coral specimens were collected from the Longhuo Formation of the Tatang stage in the Longhuo area. In this area, the coral fauna is outstandingly characteristic of the South China zoogeographical province. There have been found some genera such as Yuanophyllum, Kueichouphyllum and Neoclisiophyllum, which appear all over the Guizhou, and Guangxi regions, with occurrence of certain genera such as Siphonophyllia, Cyathaxonia, Palaeosmilia, Dibunophyllum, Carcinophyllum, Lithostrotion and Corwenia, which generally have a wide distribution in the West European - Tethyan coral [province], and a few coral elements either from the Ural - Arctic area such as Aulokoninckophyllum, Gangamophyllum, or from North America such as Vesikulophyllum. During the Early Carboniferous time the sea of the Longhuo area was connected with the European sea and possibly with the North American sea.^1";
s[3048] = "YU XUEGUANG (1989).- Rugose corals from Late Carboniferous Huanglong limestone at Cishan near Nanjing, Jiangsu.- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica 28, 3: pp ???.- <b>FC&#038;P 18-2</b>, p. 16, ID=2461^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous U; <b>Geography: </b>China, Jiangsu^^1";
s[3049] = "CAI TUCI (1989).- Late Early Carboniferous corals in ammonoid facies from Altay of Northern Xinjiang.- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica 28, 1: 89-108.- <b>FC&#038;P 18-2</b>, p. 31, ID=2472^<b>Topic(s): </b>pelagic facies; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>China, Xinjiang^The present article deals with the
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Early Carboniferous corals from the Nalingala Formation of the Altai
area, northern Xinjiang. Here are described 9 genera, 11 new species
and 2 indeterminate species, namely, Zaphrentoides crassiseptatus
sp.nov., Amplexus regularis sp.nov., Paralleynia xinjiangensis sp.nov.,
Plerophyllum bilamellatum sp.nov., P. sp., Pleramplexus nalingalaensls
sp.nov., P. multitabulatus sp.nov., P. raritabulatus sp.nov.,
Pentaphyllum elegantum sp.nov., P. sp., Cryptophyllum xinjiangense
sp.nov., Cyathaxonia altaiensis sp.nov., and Endamplexus xinjiangensis
sp.nov. They are especially rich in the middle and upper parts of the
Nalingala Formation. This coral fauna is characterized by the corals
which are all in simple forms, small, cornuted-conical and ceratoid
with very thickened septa but no dissepiments. The occurrence of the
ammonoids Goniatites, Epicanites, Prolecanites and Stenopronolites in
the Nalingala Formation also lends support to such a conclusion.
Therefore, the palaeoecological conditions of this coral fauna belong
to offshore water rather than to warm water of low energy, and are
prevailing in the transitional area from foreslope to organic
(ecologic) reef. [part of extesive summary]^1";
s[3050] = "WANG ZHIGEN, ZHAO JIAMING (1989).- Carboniferous corals in
Huize, Yunnan.- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica 28, 1: 79-97.- <b>FC&#038;P
18-2</b>, p. 34, ID=2481^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography:
</b>China, Yunnan^The Carboniferous corals described were collected
from two sections in the Huize County, Yunnan. At these sections are
exposed the Upper Carboniferous Maping Formation with Axolithophyllum
sp., the Upper Carboniferous Weining Formation with Amygdalophylloides
kionophylloides sp.nov., A. aepitabulatus sp.nov. and A. stenotabulatus
sp.nov., the Lower Carboniferous Shangssu Member with Corwenia magna Wu
et Zhao, Arachnolasma leptaxia sp.nov., A. multitabulata sp.nov.,
Axophylloides huixensis gen. et sp.nov., A. varium (Fan), Durhamina
yunnanensis sp.nov., Syringopora honanesis Lin, Kueichowpora distans
sp.nov. and Chaetetes, accounting for 11,2 % of the total genera. * The
corals from Huize, Yunnan, obviously belong to two groups. In the first
group, since both Rugosa and Tabulata occur, and the rugose corals have
tabulae or tabellae ascending towards the median plate, this group can
be roughly correlated with the Yuanophyllum zone of the Zhimenqiao
Formation of Hunan, the Zhongchangou Member of Sichuan, and the
Shangssu Member of Guizhou. In the second group, there are only two
genera and four species of Rugosa, but it can be easily made out that
this group had entered into the Late Carboniferous facies. According to
the structural morphology of these corals, they are regarded as then
living in a warm neritic environment, but of some mud and low
turbulence. [fragment of extensive summary]^1";
s[3051] = "WANG ZHENGJI, ZHAO ZHIXIN (1987).- Early Tournaisian
tetracorals from the Hobok River Formation, western Junggar, Xinjiang.-
Geological Review 33, 3: 479-483. [in Chinese, with English abstract].-
<b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 44, ID=2636^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous Tour; <b>Geography: </b>China, Xinjiang^^1";
s[3052] = "YU XUEGUANG, WANG ZHENGJI (1987).- New genera and species of
Carboniferous tetracorals from Kapu of Dushan County, Guizhou
Province.- Chinese Academy of Geological Sciences, Professional Papers
of Stratigraphy and Palaeontology 16: 73-92. [in Chinese, with English
abstract].- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 45, ID=2650^<b>Topic(s):
</b>new taxa; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>China, Guizhou^^1";
s[3053] = "ZHAO JIAMING, LIANG XIANGYUAN (1989).- Some rugose corals
from Late Carboniferous Taiyun Formation of Henan.- Acta
Palaeontologica Sinica 28, 4: 488-494. VOL PP ???.- <b>FC&#038;P
19-1.1</b>, p. 50, ID=2661^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous U;
<b>Geography: </b>China, Henan^The fossil rugose corals described in
this paper were collected from the limestones in some boreholes of the
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Upper Carboniferous Taiyun Formation in Gongxian, Hebi and Yongcheng
districts, Henan. * There are totally 4 genera and 6 species (including
five new species), namely: Lopholasma cratoseptatum sp.nov.,
Lophocarinophyllum karpinskyi sp.nov., L. misticarinum sp.nov., L.
tenuiseptatum sp.nov., Tachylasma carinum sp.nov. and Yakovleviella
raridissepta sp.nov. Among the four genera, Lopholasma and Tachylasma
are first found in the coral-bearing strata of China;
Lophocarinophyllum karpinskyi Fomichev is known to occur in the Upper
Carboniferous of the Donetz Basin, while Yakovleviella occurs in the
Upper Carboniferous of the Donetz Basin as well as in the Maping and
Taiyun Formation of Guizhou and Shaanxi, China. [part of extensive
summary]^1";
s[3054] = "WANG ZHENGJI, YU XUEGUANG (1995).- The Late Carboniferous
Rugose Corals from Shihuigou on the North Margin of the Qaidam Basin.-
Acta Geoscientia Sinica 3, 1995: 310-327.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-1</b>, p.
35, ID=3017^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous U; <b>Geography: </b>China,
Qaidam Basin^The late Carboniferous rugose corals described in this
paper were collected from the Shihuigou area on the north margin of the
Qaidam basin. They contain 26 genera, and 49 species and subspecies
(including 17 new species and 4 subspecies, and may be divided into
five coral assemblage zones. They belong to the Keluke Formation of
early late Carboniferous and the Zhabusagaxu Formation of late Late
Carboniferous. In this area, the Late Carboniferous coral fauna is
different from that in South China, but it is related to the
East-Europe an coral fauna and especially similar to the Donets basin
coral fauna.^1";
s[3055] = "YAMAGIWA N., WANG A., MAEDA S. (1991).- A new species of
Petalaxis (Rugosa) from the Huanglong Formation, Zhejiang, southeast
China.- Palaeontological Society of Japan, Transactions and
Proceedings, NS 161: 751-755.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-1.1</b>, p. 49,
ID=3246^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Rugosa, Petalaxis; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous?;
<b>Geography: </b>China SE^^1";
s[3056] = "PENG XIANGDONG, LIN YINGDANG, LI YENG (1992).- The Late
Carboniferous strata and coral fauna in southern part of North Platform
of China.- In Lin Yingdang et al. (eds): Professional papers of
Carboniferous corals from China: 113-151.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-2</b>, p.
36, ID=3317^<b>Topic(s): </b>geology; Rugosa, geology; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography:
</b>China N^The new taxa are: Amplexus anyanense sp.nov., Bradyphyllum
allotropiophylloides sp.nov., Hapsiphyllum fuchengense sp.nov.,
Pseudallotropiophyllum huabeiense gen. et sp.nov., Barrandeophyllum
fuchengense sp.nov., Cyathocarinia major sp.nov., Lophocarinophyllum
elegantum sp.nov., Lophotabularia cordyla sp.nov., Caninia mapingensis
sp.nov., C. trifossula sp.nov., Bothrophyllum jiyuanense sp.nov.,
Gshelia yuanophylloides sp.nov., Amandophyllum yangquanense sp.nov.,
Ivanovia jiaozuoensis sp.nov., and Paraheritschioides
monodissepimentarus sp.nov.^1";
s[3057] = "WU SHIZHONG, LIN YINGDANG (1992).- Early Late Carboniferous
Stratigraphy (Benxi formation) and rugosa in Taizihe River valley,
eastern part of Liaoning Province, China.- In Lin Yingdang et al.
(eds): Professional papers of Carboniferous corals from China: 64-112.-
<b>FC&#038;P 21-2</b>, p. 36, ID=3318^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy;
Rugosa, stratigraphy; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous U; <b>Geography: </b>China,
Liaoning^Among others the new taxa Taiziheophyllum gen. nov with the
type species T. taiziheense gen. et sp.nov. (Lophophyllidae) and
Benxiphyllum gen. nov. with the type species Cystophora manchurica Yabe
&#038; Hayasaka 1916 (Paralithostrotionidae) are described. The
following new species &#47; subspecies are established Barrandeophyllum
choniukuense subsp. nov, Lopholasma simplex sp.nov., Taiziheophyllum
taiziheense sp.nov., T. kongjiabuziense sp.nov., Yakovleviella
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fusiformis sp.nov., Y. danangouensis sp.nov., Neokoninckophyllum
taiziheense sp.nov., Opiphyllum minor sp.nov., Arachnastraea manchurica
vesiculata subsp.nov., A. floriformis sp.nov., A. minor sp.nov.,
Protoivanovia dilutathecata sp.nov., P. mayicunensis sp.nov., P.
shanchengziensis sp.nov., P. shanchengziensis pluriseptata sp. et
subsp.nov., Benxiphyllum manchuriforme gen. et sp.nov., B.
temcolumnarum sp.nov., B. brachyseptatum sp.nov., B. ellipticum
sp.nov., Bothroclisia gangamophylloides sp.nov., Cystrophprastraea
intermedia sp.nov., C. niumaolingensis sp.nov., C. danangouensis
sp.nov., Ivanovia intermedia sp.nov., I. mirabilis sp.nov., and
Cystolonsdaleia hongliangouensis sp.nov.^1";
s[3058] = "YU XUEGUANG (1991).- New genus and species of Carboniferous
tetracorals from Jiangsu and Anhui.- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica 30, 4:
420-437.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-2</b>, p. 37, ID=3319^<b>Topic(s): </b>new
taxa; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>China, Jiangsu, Anhui^The
specimens described in the present paper were collected from Hezhou,
Huanglong and Chuanshan Formations in Jiangsu and Anhui. They belong to
17 genera (including 1 new genus) and 24 new species or subspecies,
together with a new species from the lowermost part of the Chishia
Formation in Jiangsu. Based on characterictics of tetracorals, the
Huanglong Formation (Moscovian) and the Chuanshan Formation
(Sphaeroschwagerina Zone) at Dushan of Ouangde, Anhui may be divided
into four assemblage zones.^1";
s[3059] = "WANG XIANGDONG (1992).- Early Carboniferous Rugose Corals of
Baoshan District, Western Yunnan &#47; China.- PhD Thesis [University?
unpublished?]: 172 pp.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-1</b>, p. 33,
ID=3388^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>China,
Yunnan^[unpublished?] Based on materials from four sections of the
Lower Carboniferous in Baoshan District, Yunnan, it is suggested that
the Tournaisian-Visean boundary in the study area was drawn at the base
of the Gnathodus taxanus Zone in the Shihuadong Formation. The large
solitary rugosans, i.e., Keyserlingophyllum, Siphonophyllum, in the
formation, occur above the conodont Zone. In light of rugosan types and
sedimentological features, three Visean rugosan biofacies are
recognized as follows: I - the deeper water and soft substratum
biofacies characterized by small cornute solitary rugosans, II - the
shallow water and hard substrate biofacies characterized by solitary
rugosans with dissepiments, and III - the shallow water and mobile
substrate biofacies characterized by large solitary rugosans with
lonsdaleoid dissepiments. Meanwhile, the Lower Carboniferous rugose
corals in the area are grouped into 7 assemblages, they are: I.
Zaphrentites parallelus-Saleelasma hadrotheca Assemblage, II. I to III
interval Zone, III. Lophophyllum-Siphonophyllum sp.-Parazaphriphyllum
cf. P. cylindricum Assemblage, IV. Cyathoclisia
arachnolasmoidea-Siphonophyllia cylindrica-Kueichouphyllum sinense
Assemblage, V. Palaeosmilia murchisoni-Caninophyllum tomiense
Assemblage, VI. Dibunophyllum-Diphyphyllum carinatum Assemblage, VII.
Commutia exoletus-Sychnoelasma affossularis Assemblage. Among them, the
first assemblage is attributed to Tournaisian and the latter six belong
to Visean. Cladistical analysis is applied for discussing the
relationships among all genera of Antiphyllinae and two genera
(Neozaphrentis and Longiclava) of Hapsiphyllinae. Polarities of 7
character states are determined by ontogenetic criteria. The results
show that the subfamilly Antiphyllinae should be revised and might
contain the following 10 genera: Actinophrentis Ivanovskiy, Longiclava
Easton, Neozaphrentis Grove, Fasciculophyllum Thomson, Rotiphyllum
Hudson, Falsiamplexus Fedorowski, Lytvolasma Soshkina, Monophyllum
Fomichev, Bradyphyllum Grabau, Claviphyllum Hudson. A detailed
taxonomical study on 72 species (13 new) of 38 genera is undertaken.
Furthermore, intrapopulation variations of 4 new rugose species, (e.g.
Commutia exoletus sp.nov., Pentaphyllum amoebum sp.nov., Ufimia
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baoshanica sp.nov., Neozaphrentis sphenoidale sp.nov.) are dealt with.
It is suggested that the scarcity of small corallites in the four
fossil populations is due to biases in sampling and in taphonomy,
variations in some characters are caused by differently-oriented
sections, and some discontinous variation (e. g., diameters of
Pentaphyllum amoebum sp.nov.) are due to paleoecological factors.^1";
s[3060] = "XU SHAOCHUN, POTY E. (1997).- Rugose corals near the
Tournaisian-Visean boundary in South China.- Boletin de la Real
Sociedad Espanola de Historia Natural, Seccion Geologica 92, 1/4:
349-363.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-2</b>, p. 34, ID=3726^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous Tour &#47; Vise; <b>Geography: </b>China S^Studies of
new coral faunas near the Tournaisian-Visean boundary, from the
Malanbian and Zhouwangpu sections of Hunan, Huaqiao Farm and
Longdianshan sections of Guangxi, define their stratigraphic
distribution and permit the recognition of one coral zone between the
Keyserlingophyllum and Thysanophyllum (Dorlodotia) Zones, i.e. the
Keyserlingophyllum-Dorlodotia interval Zone. It is also shown that the
Tn-V boundary should be drawn within the interval zone. The
lithostratigraphic sequences near the Tournaisian-Visean boundary are
distinguished by an abrupt replacement of carbonate sediments with
cherty nodules.^1";
s[3061] = "WANG ZHENGJI (1993).- Some Rugose corals from the Xiangshan
Formation of the early Lower Carboniferous in Shidian County, Western
Yunnan.- Bulletin Chinese Academy geological Sciences 27-28: 155-173.-
<b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 65, ID=4142^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>China, Yunnan^The rugose corals
dealt with in the present paper were collected from the Xiangshan
Formation of the early Lower Carboniferous in Shidian County, western
Yunnan. The early Lower Carboniferous strata, are called the Xiangshan
Formation, it may be subdivided into two members: Upper and Lower. In
this paper 12 genera, 15 species and 3 indetermined species (including
2 new genera and 12 new species) are described. They may be divided
into two rugose coral assemblages as follows: Lower assemblage:
Rotiphyllum yudongense - Commutia crassoseptata - Antikinkaidia typica
assemblage, including Rotiphyllum yudongense (sp.nov.), R. dilatatum
(sp.nov.), R. crassoseptatum (sp.nov.), Commutia crassoseptata
(sp.nov.), Antikinkaidia typica (sp.nov.), A. sp., Parametriophyllum
symmetricum (gen. et sp.nov.), Pentaphyllum crassosseptatum (sp.nov.),
Shidianophyllum staurum (gen. et sp.nov.), Tachylasma sp. The fossil
corals of this assemblage are simple, small in size and conical in
shape, without dissepiments. They are not in intergrowth with compound
rugose corals and genus Cystophrentis has not been found. The coral
fauna possibly lived in the deep and calm sea water. It differs from
that of South China, but closely resembles that of Europe. The coral
fauna belongs to the Gattendorfia Zone and the lower part of the
Cystophrentis Zone. Upper assemblage: Thuriantha sinensis - Tachylasma
shidianense assemblage, containing Tachylasma shidianense (sp.nov.),
Thuriantha sinensis (sp.nov.), Fasciculophyllum omaliusi (Edwards
&#038; Haime), Caninia cornucopiae Michelin, Sychnoelasma konincki
(Edwards &#038; Haime). The upper assemblage belongs to the upper part
of the Cystophrentis Zone. The description of the new genera is given
as follows: Genus Shidianophyllum Z.J. Wang (gen. nov.) Type species:
Shidianophyllum staurum Z.J. Wang (gen. et sp.nov.) [fragment of
extensive summary]^1";
s[3062] = "LIN BAOYU, RODRIGUEZ S. (1993).- Estudio de los corales
rugosos del Carbonifero inferior de Mahai, Provincia de Qinhai, Noreste
de China.- Boletin de la Real Sociedad Espanola de Historia Natural,
Seccion Geologica 88, 1/4: 17-55.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>, p. 46,
ID=4271^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>China,
Qinghai^^1";
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s[3063] = "ZHU H.Y., TAO J.B., XU L.X., GU D.Y. (1992).- Rugose corals from Early Carboniferous of Fanjiaping, Yunxi, Hubei.- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica 31, 1: 63-85.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>, p. 48, ID=4384^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>China, Hubei^This paper makes a study of the lower Carboniferous rugose corals from Yunxi, Hubei, in the south of the East Qinling Mountains, with a systematical description of 24 genera, 39 species (including 21 new species and 2 new genera) separately belonging to 11 families. The lower Carboniferous corals of Fanjiping can be divided into 4 assemblages: Fanjiaping Formation; upper part: Palaeosmilia-Lithostrotion assemblage; lower part: Yuanophyllum assemblage; Yuanjiagou Formation; upper part: Shennongia majus assemblage; lower part: Zaphrentoides assemblage. After studying the coral fauna, the authors have modified division and correlation of the Carboniferous in this region, with the suggestion that the Fanjiaping Formation should be established.^1";
s[3064] = "ZHAO JIAMING, LIANG XlANG-YUAN (1994).- A phaceloid colonial rugose coral from Late Carboniferous Taiyuan Formation of Henan.- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica 33, 5: 593-603.- <b>FC&#038;P 24-1</b>, p. 64, ID=4481^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Rugosa, Ccrocyathus; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous U; <b>Geography: </b>China, Henan^The genus Ccrocyathus [sic!] discovered in the Taiyuan Formation (Late Carboniferous) of Jiyuan, Henan, China, is a large phaceloid colonial corallum measuring 80cm in height and 40 x 25cm in diameter, in coexistence with the fusulinids Pseudofusulina, Quasifusulina and Rugosofusulina. In this genus, one phaceloid colonial species, C. proliferus (Hall) (in Sando 1983), is distributed in the Lower Carboniferous (Visean) of USA. The present specimen was cut in 22 transverse sections and 14 longitutinal sections. It is found that the corallites grew densely in the lower part (approximately in the early and middle stages), with their skeletons thickened on sides. Based on the development of septa and axis, 2 stages of the corallites may be recognized in descending order as follows: Stage I : Corallites measuring 1.0-4.0mm in diameter; major septa shortened; minor septa undeveloped; stereocolumella small, usually forming platform (text-fig. 4). Stage II: corallites measuring 4.1-9.0mm in diameter; major septa prolonged but not extending to the center; minor septa developed; stereocolumella enlarged with carina to form an irregular shape (text-fig. 5). Increase of Ccrocyathus jiyuanensis sp.nov. occurring frequently, usually with buds put forth from external walls or propagated from lonsdaleoid dissepimentarium. It must be pointed out that the axis of the present species is usually composed of a counter septum extending to the center to form a simple axial plate, but sometimes it is in coexistence with the upturned edges of tabulae to form a pseudosyncolumella. The phaceloid colonial coral lived in a beachy, slightly turbulent and shallow-water ecological environment with a slightly higher energy. ^1";
s[3065] = "RODRIGUEZ S., LIN BAOYU (1994).- On Lophocarinophyllum of the Xiedao Limestone (Taiyun Formation, Upper Carboniferous, North China).- Neues Jahrbuch f. Geologie u. Palaeontologie, Abhandlungen 191, 1: 125-145.- <b>FC&#038;P 24-2</b>, p. 84, ID=4573^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, Lophocarinophyllum; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous U; <b>Geography: </b>China N^Several corals belonging to the species Lophocarinophyllum acanthiseptum and Lophocarinophyllum hippocrepiforme from the Taiyun Formation (Upper Carboniferous, North China) are described. The genus Lophocarinophyllum is common in the Upper Carboniferous and Permian of the Tethys Realm. More than 35 species and subspecies of this genus from North China, Donetz Basin, Carnic Alps and Cantabrian Mountains were described, but most of them were defined on the basis of features which show high variability in different sections of a single specimen. The validity of these features is discussed and some of the species are regarded as
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synonymous.^1";
s[3066] = "HAN N., LI L., JING Y. (1976).- Note on the Lower Carboniferous corals Humboldtia from Shidian of Yunnan.- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica 15, 2: 241-243.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-1</b>, p. 25, ID=5521^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, Humboldtia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>China, Yunnan^[new species is described]^1";
s[3067] = "YU XUEGUANG (1980).- Upper Carboniferous Chuanshanian Tetracorals of Southern Jiangsu. [in Chinese, with English summary].- Professional papers of Stratigraphy and Palaeontology 9: 48-88.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 21, ID=5886^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous U; <b>Geography: </b>China, Jiangsu^^1";
s[3068] = "WANG ZHENGJI (1980).- Early Carboniferous Rugose corals from the Dulan and the Naling Guole river areas of Qinghai, Northwest China. [in Chinese, with English summary].- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica 19, 6: 493-499.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 50, ID=5989^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>China, Qinghai^^1";
s[3069] = "WANG Z., YU X. (1982).- Tetracorals from the Upper Carboniferous Licha Group in Jiaoyong of Jiangda County, Eastern Xizang (Tibet). [in Chinese, with English abstract].- Contributions to Geology of the Qinghai-Xizang (Tibet) Plateau 10: 38-45.- <b>FC&#038;P 12-2</b>, p. 35, ID=6220^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous U; <b>Geography: </b>China, Tibet^^1";
s[3070] = "XU S. (1981).- On new taxa of rugose corals from the Lower Carboniferous of Guangdong Province. [in Chinese, with English abstract].- Bulletin of the Yichang Institute of Geology and Mineral Resources, Chinese Academy of Sciences nr ???: 42-49.- <b>FC&#038;P 12-2</b>, p. 35, ID=6221^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>China, Guangdong^^1";
s[3071] = "WANG XIANGDONG, SUGIYAMA T., ZHANG FENG (2004).- Intraspecific variation in a new solitary rugose coral, Commutia exoleta, from the Lower Carboniferous of the Baoshan Block, Southwest China.- Journal of Paleontology 78, 1: 77-83.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-1</b>, p. 64, ID=7167^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa, variability; Rugosa Commutia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>China SW^Based on 137 specimens examined, the new species Commutia exoleta is characterized by a small, slightly scolecoid shape with 21 septa at a mean maximum corallite diameter of 6mm (range 3 to 10.5mm); a persistent inner wall, which encloses an aulos with a mean maximum diameter of 1.2mm, formed during an early ontogenetic stage when the axial ends of the cardinal, alar and counter-lateral septa fused; short counter septa are lacking in the earliest stage of development. * Corallites are highly variable. Characters exhibiting a wide range of variation are: size and shape of corallites, number of septa, diameter of aulos and the timing of its appearance, number of septa connected to the inner wall, and the septal arrangement in each growth quadrant. Combinations of these variable characters result in corallites that are each uniquely different. Variations of those characters are partly due to stressed environments, such as unstable, muddy substrates resulting in corallite rejuvenescence and redirection. [original abstract]^1";
s[3072] = "KULLMANN J., LIAO Wei-Hua (1985).- Hornformige Einzelkorallen (Rugosa) aus dem Unterkarbon von Sud-China.- Palaeontographica A189, 4-5: 125-157.- <b>FC&#038;P 14-2</b>, p. 33, ID=0949^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, Cyathaxonia fauna; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>China S^Lower Carboniferous solitary corals (Rugosa) are described from 9 localities in South China; they come from the Lower Tournaisian of Wangyou (prov. Guizhou), the Upper Tournaisian
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Liujiatang formation (Hunan province and the Autonom. region Guangxi) and from the Upper Visean Tzemenchiao formation (Hunan province).They belong to 15 species of the families Stereolasmatidae, Hapsiphyllidae, Zaphrentoididae, Lophophyllidae and Heterophylliidae. A new subgenus and a new genus are established: Drewerelasma (Fuchuanelasma) n.subgen., with the type species D. (F.) fuchuanense n.subgen., n.sp. from the Liujiatang formation in South China, and Weyerelasma n.gen., with the type species W. seiberti n.gen., n.sp. from the Lower Namurian Alba formation of the Cantabrian Mountains in North Spain. Seven species are new: Drewerelasma (Fuahuanelasma) fuchuanense n.subgen., n.sp., Weyerelasma seiberti n.gen., n.sp., Zaphrentites omaloides n.sp., Z. hunanensis n.sp., Z. wuae n.sp., Z. weyeri n.sp., Stereostylus qiziensis n.sp. Four more species are already known, four taxa are described in open nomenclature.The stratigraphic range of the described corals and their relationship to coeval coral faunas in other regions are discussed.^1";
s[3073] = "LIN BAOYU, WANG BAOYU (1985).- Middle Carboniferous tabulate corals from Jinghe District of Xinjiang.- Geological Review 31, 6: 512-517 [in Chinese, with English summary].- <b>FC&#038;P 15-2</b>, p. 31, ID=0676^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous M; <b>Geography: </b>China, Xinjiang^^1";
s[3074] = "LELESHUS V.L. (1992).- Sarbinia gen.n. (Tabulata) from Middle Carboniferous of the Hissar Range.- Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal 1992, 2: 117-121.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 40, ID=4111^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata, Sarbinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous M; <b>Geography: </b>Tajikistan, Hissar Mts^^1";
s[3075] = "LELESHUS V.L. (1991).- Ein letzter Vertreter der Thecostegidae (Tabulata) aus dem Mittelkarbon von Darwas (Tadzhikische SSR).- Paläontologische Zeitschrift 65, 1-2: 71-75.- <b>FC&#038;P 20-2</b>, p. 63, ID=2957^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata, Thecostegidae; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Mos; <b>Geography: </b>Tajikistan^Marcopolia n.gen. is described from Middle Carboniferous Moscovian beds of Darwas (Tadzhikian SSR). It is the last representative of the family Thecostegidae. Type species is Marcopolia ultima n.gen., n.sp.^1";
s[3076] = "IVANOVSKIY A.B. (1976).- Tip Coelenterata.- Akademiya Nauk SSSR, Sibirskoe otdolenie, Inst. Geol. i geofiz. Trudy 285: 58-60.&#47; Dubatolov, V. N., ed.,_Pribalkhaah&#039;e-perekhodnaya zona biogeograficheskikh podyasov pozdnego Karbona .- <b>FC&#038;P 6-2</b>, p. 16, ID=0128^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Cnidaria; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous U; <b>Geography: </b>Kazakhstan, Balkhash Region^Describes and illustrates 6 species, none new.^1";
s[3077] = "YANG J., WU W., ZHANG L., LIAO Z. (1979).- Advances in the Carboniferous biostratigraphy of China. Paper for the 9th International Congress of Carboniferous Stratigraphy and Geology, Nanjing Institute of Geology and Paleontology.- 9th International Congress on Carboniferous Stratigraphy and Geology; Nanjing Institute of Geology and Paleontology, Academia Sinica, Nanjing, China. [paper] - <b>FC&#038;P 8-2</b>, p. 44, ID=0343^<b>Topic(s): </b>stratigraphy; stratigraphy; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>China^The Carboniferous system in China was three-fold, corresponding to those in the Moscow basin of the USSR. This scheme of division is accepted by the pioneer geologist of China, but Sun (1943) suggested that the Lower Carboniferous of the old classification had become a separate system, restricted the Carboniferous system to include the Middle and the Upper Carboniferous (Weiningian and Mapingian) of the old classification. The writers, to some extent, agree with Sun&#039;s views, nevertheless, they hold that the Carboniferous in China is no more than a system in rank with two series included. * Broadly speaking, the logical and natural
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chronological classification should be based upon the cycle of sedimentation, the diastrophism and the faunal assemblages. The stratigraphical distribution of the Carboniferous fossils - illustrated in a table - shows concerning the corals three evolutionary trends: in the Aikunian, Tatangian (Lower Carboniferous) and Weiningian-Mapingian (Middle and Upper Carboniferous). There is obvious dissimilarity between the Early and Late Carboniferous. [part of extensive summary]^1";
s[3078] = "WANG Z. (1983).- On the Carboniferous stratigraphy from the western section of eastern Kunlunshan. Contributions to the geology of the Qinghai-Xijang (Tibet) Plateau.- Contributions to Geology of the Qinghai-Xizang (Tibet) Plateau 02: 207-225.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 41, ID=0484^<b>Topic(s): </b>stratigraphy; stratigraphy; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>China, Tibet^^1";
s[3079] = "YANG SHIPU, FAN YINGNIAN (1982).- Carboniferous strata and fauna in Shenzha District, northern Xizang (Tibet).- Contributions to Geology of the Qinghai-Xizang (Tibet) Plateau 10: 46-69.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-2</b>, p. 34, ID=0712^<b>Topic(s): </b>paleontology; geology; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>China, Tibet^^1";
s[3080] = "CHEN JIRONG (1987).-&#039;Shuhe Formation&#034; and its mixed zoolites.- Journal of Stratigraphy 11, 1: 58-59 [in Chinese].- <b>FC&#038;P 16-2</b>, p. 31, ID=2075^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs fossils; reefs fossils; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>China^[mentioned are Carboniferous forams and rugose corals]^1";
s[3081] = "FAN YINGNIAN (1988).- The Carboniferous system in Xizang (Tibet).- Chongqing Publ. House, Chongqing [China]: 128 pp., 6 figs., 2 tbls.- <b>FC&#038;P 18-2</b>, p. 32, ID=2474^<b>Topic(s): </b>geology; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>China, Tibet^^1";
s[3082] = "WANG ZHIPING, YANG FENGQING (1988).- Carboniferous paleobiogeography and palaeoclimate of China.- Earth Science - Journal of China University of Geosciences 13, 3: 495-582. [in Chinese, with English abstract].- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 44, ID=2639^<b>Topic(s): </b>biogeography; biogeography, climate; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>China^^1";
s[3083] = "WU XIANGHE (1987).- The Carboniferous biostratigraphy of Guizhou Province, China.- Acta Geologica Sinica 1987, 4: 283-295.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 44, ID=2640^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy; stratigraphy; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>China, Guizhou^^1";
s[3084] = "XU SHOUYONG, YANG DELI (1987).- Characteristics of the Early Carboniferous biostratigraphy in central-south China.- Special Paper of National Carboniferous Symposium of China: 21-46; Geological Publishing House. [in Chinese, with English summary].- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 44, ID=2644^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy; stratigraphy; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>China Central-S^^1";
s[3085] = "WANG H.-Z., ZHENG L.-R., WANG X.-L. (1989).- The tectono-palaeogeography and biogeography of China and adjacent regions in the Carboniferous Period.- Geoscience 3, 2: 137-154 [in Chinese with English abstract].- <b>FC&#038;P 20-2</b>, p. 60, ID=2942^<b>Topic(s): </b>geography, biogeography; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>China^^1";
s[3086] = "LIU Z.-H., YANG M.-D., SU L.-Y. (1991).- Communities and environments of Tzemenchiao (Zimenqiao) Formation (Lower Carboniferous) in Lianshao region of central Hunan.- 11th International Congress on Carboniferous Stratigraphy and Geology, Beijing, China; Compte Rendu 3: 236-244.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-1.1</b>, p. 47, ID=3232^<b>Topic(s): </b>biocoenoses; biocoenoses biotopes; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>China, Hunan^^1";
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s[3087] = "YANG F.-Q. (1991).- Carboniferous paleobiogeographic provinces of China.- 11th International Congress on Carboniferous Stratigraphy and Geology, Beijing, China; Compte Rendu 3: 351-362.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-1.1</b>, p. 49, ID=3247^<b>Topic(s): </b>biogeography; biogeography; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>China^^1";
s[3088] = "YANG S.-P., WANG S.-F., LI A.-G. (1991).- Study on Early Carboniferous fossil communities of Hunan and Guizhou provinces.- 11th International Congress on Carboniferous Stratigraphy and Geology, Beijing, China; Compte Rendu 3: 296-314.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-1.1</b>, p. 49, ID=3248^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology; biocoenoses; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>China, Hunan, Guizhou^^1";
s[3089] = "LIN Y., HUANG Z., LIU P. (1997).- On the geographic province of the lower Carboniferous coral of China.- J. Changchun Univ., Earth Sci. 27, 4: 361-368.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-1</b>, p. 71, ID=3814^<b>Topic(s): </b>biogeography; biogeography; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>China^Based on some factors, e.g. the distribution and evolution of sea, the obstruction of land, the paleolatitude variation and the characteristics of the coral fauna, the geographic province of the Lower Carboniferous coral of China is proposed in the paper. The Yanguanian coral geographic subprovince is subdivided into Northern coral region (N China coral region) and Tethys coral region (S China coral region). The N China coral region can be further classified into Xingan coral subregion and Zhungeer coral subregion, where the former is represented by the coral Ankhelasma, Homalophyllites and the latter by the Kassinella, Hebukephyllum. The S China coral region can be subdivided in to Huanan coral subregion characterized by the coral Cystophrentis, Pseudouralinia and the western coral subregion containing Beichuanophyllum, Siphonophyllia and Humboldtia. The Datangian geographic subprovince is subdivided into Tethys coral region (Kueichouphyllum-Yuanophyllum region). The Kueichouphyllum-Yuanophyllum region can be classified into N Tienshan-central Jilin coral region characterised by the coral Yuanophyllum, Gangamophyllum, Siphonophyllia and southern coral subregion yielding Kueichouphyllum, Yuanophyllum. The southern Tibet coral region is classified into Gangdesi-Nianqingtanggula coral subregion containing the Rhopalolasma, Mirusophyllum and the Himalaya coral subregion with the coral Longiclave, Cumminsia. We think that the first appearance of the caninoid coral of China suggests the beginning of the Yanguanian stage.^1";
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s[3093] = "FAN JIANSONG, RIGBY J.K. (1994).- Upper Carboniferous phylloid algal mounds in southern Guizhou, China.- Brigham Young
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</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous U; <b>Geography: </b>China,
Guizhou^^1";
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S^^1";
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<b>FC&#038;P 33-1</b>, p. 18, ID=7168^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy;
geology; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous;
<b>Geography: </b>China^^1";
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Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous, Permian; <b>Geography:
</b>China, Tibet^^1";
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<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous, Permian; <b>Geography: </b>China, Yunnan, Gondwana
&#47; Cathaysia^West Yunnan, Southwest China, is composed of several
allochthonous continental blocks. The Changning-Menglian Belt contains
a continuous rugose coral succession ranging from Early Carboniferous
to Middle Permian. The succession is dominated by such Eurasian and
Cathaysian taxa as Siphonodendron, Fomichevella, Lublinophyllum,
Sestrophyllum?, Caninella, and Nephelophyllum,thus, the
Changning-Menglian Belt belongs to the Cathaysian province. However,
the successions of coral faunas in the Baoshan and Tengchong blocks are
similar of the Cimmerian blocks. The similarities, contrary to those
observed in the Changning-Menglian Belt are: 1) an affinity with the
Eurasian forms during the Early Carboniferous, 2) absence of Late
Carboniferous faunas, 3) very low diversity of faunas during the Early
Permian, and 4) presence of massive forms during the Middle Permian.
Thus, it is clear, based on corals faunas, that the boundary between
Gondwana and Cathaysia existed along the Lancangjiang suture and the
Kejie-Nandinghe fault, the boundary between the Baoshan block and the
Changning-Menglian Belt in West Yunnan. ^1";
s[3099] = "ZHOU GUANGDI (1987).- New contribution to the knowledge of
the Carboniferous and Permian strata of the Shanxi Member in eastern
Kunlun Shan.- Journal of Stratigraphy 11, 1: 71-74 [in Chinese].-
<b>FC&#038;P 16-2</b>, p. 32, ID=2079^<b>Topic(s): </b>geology;
geology, Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous, Permian; <b>Geography: </b>China,
Kunlun Mts^[listed are many species of rugose and tabulate corals]^1";
s[3100] = "ZHAO JIAMING, WU WANGSHI (1986).- Upper Paleozoic corals
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from Xainza, Xizang.- Bulletin of Nanjing Institute of Geology and Palaeontology, Academia Sinica 10: 169-194.- <b>FC&#038;P 18-1</b>, p. 39, ID=2269^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous, Permian; <b>Geography: </b>China, Tibet^^1";
s[3101] = "DING YUNJIE (1986).- New fossil corals of the Shazitang Formation from the Puan County, Guizhou Province, with remarks about boundary of Carboniferous-Permian.- Bulletin of Tianjin Institute of Geology and Mineral Resources 10: 123-158.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 41, ID=2627^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous &#47; Permian; <b>Geography: </b>China, Guizhou^^1";
s[3102] = "HE XINYI (1990).- Carboniferous and Permian rugose corals and tabulates [of the Ngari area].- In: Yang Zunyi, Nie Zetong et al. (eds): Paleontology of Ngari, Tibet (Xizang): 76-79.; China Univ. Geosci. Press. [in Chinese, with English summary].- <b>FC&#038;P 20-2</b>, p. 61, ID=2952^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous, Permian; <b>Geography: </b>China, Tibet^[new taxa are: Pseudofavosites aberrant, n.sp., Upper Permian; Sinopora cateniformis n.sp., Lower Permian; Neomultithecopora compacta n.sp.]^1";
s[3103] = "DING YUNJIE, XU SHOU-YONG (1993).- Late Carboniferous-Early Permian coral faunas from Yishan, Guangxi.- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica 32, 6: 693-715.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>, p. 35, ID=4229^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous U &#47; Permian L; <b>Geography: </b>China, Guangxi^The Carboniferous-Permian boundary strata in Yishan County of Guangxi are composed of uniform carbonate facies rocks and contain greatly abundant fossil corals. From 1983 to 1984, the writers made a systematical study of the fossil corals between Upper Carboniferous Triticites zone and Lower Permian Misellina claudiae zone in Yishan, Guangxi. A total of 51 genera with 97 species (Table 1) are recorded in this area, among which 13 new species are described. The 5 coral assemblage-zones were established based on the Carboniferous-Permian boundary coral fauna in the Manaoshan-Wuguiling section. The present paper deals with these coral zones in order to make correlations with other regions both at home and abroad. The five coral assemblage-zones described are: 1. Paracarruthersella-Carinthiaphyllum carnicum (Pa-Ca) assemblage-zone, 2. Pseudocarniaphyllum-Pseudozaphrentoides mapingensis-Antheria polygonalis (Ps-Pm-A) assemblage-zone, 3. Chusenophyllwn-Polythecalis nephyelophylloides-Nephelophyllum yunnanense (Ch-Pn-N) assemblage zone, 4. Szechuanophyllwn-Polythecalloidea pulchra (Sz-Pp) assemblage zone, 5. Yatsengia yishanensis-Wentzellophyllum kueichowense (Y-Wk) assemblage-zone. The new species described are: Gshelia yishanensis sp.nov., Petalaxis difformis sp.nov., P. guiensis sp.nov., P. wuguilingensis sp.nov., Polythecalis nephelophylloides sp.nov., P. variformis sp.nov., P. typica sp.nov., P. crassiseptata sp.nov., Parapolythecalis raredentata sp.nov., Wentzellophyllum epicharis sp.nov., W. wuguilingense sp.nov., Yatsengia yishanensis sp.nov., Sinopora manaoshanensis sp.nov.^1";
s[3104] = "SHCHUKINA V.Ya. (1973).- Carboniferous and Permian assemblages of Corals from Middle Asia.- Sovetskaya Geologiya 3: 53-68.- <b>FC&#038;P 2-2</b>, p. 20, ID=4814^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy; coral zonation; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous, Permian; <b>Geography: </b>Asia Central^^1";
s[3105] = "LUO J.D., WU F.B., GUO Z.Y. (1990).- Late Carboniferous - early Early Permian beds and fusulinid zones at Jingyang, Longyan, Fusan. [in Chinese, with English summary].- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica 29, 6: 645-667.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>, p. 46, ID=6856^<b>Topic(s): </b>geology, Anthozoa; geology, corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous &#47; Permian;
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<b>Geography: </b>China, Fusan^^1";
s[3106] = "WANG XIANGDONG, SHEN S.-Z., SUGIYAMA T., WEST R.R. (2003).-
Late Palaeozoic corals of Tibet (Xizang) and West Yunnan, Southwest
China: successions and palaeobiogeography.- Palaeogeography,
Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology 191, 3-4: 385-397.- <b>FC&#038;P
33-1</b>, p. 19, ID=7169^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy,
biogeography; corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Permian; <b>Geography: </b>China,
Tibet, Yunnan^A dynamic pattern of coral faunal provincialism in the
Carboniferous to Permian sequence is preserved in Tibet-West Yunnan.
During the Early Carboniferous, an undifferentiated Eurasian province
was present, containing the Kueichouphyllum,
Keyserlingophyllum-Siphonophyllia, and Cyathaxonia faunas, that reflect
major environmental differences relative to previous interpretations.
During the Late Carboniferous-Early Permian, the Indoralian province
and the Cathaysian province can be distinguished. The former is
recognised by an absence of Late Carboniferous-Asselian corals and by
the presence of the Sakmarian-Artinskian Cyathaxonia fauna. The latter
contains the Late Carboniferous and Early Permian compound corals
Nephelophyllum and Kepingophyllum. As many blocks drifted northward
beginning in the late Early Permian, the Indoralian province had
evolved into two discrete provinces: the Himalayan and Cimmerian
provinces. The Himalayan province as a relic of the Indoralian province
was in the northern margin of Gondwanaland. The Cimmerian province
between the Himalayan and the Cathaysian provinces consists of the
present tectonic blocks: Lhasa, Qiangtang, Tengchong, and Baoshan in
Tibet and West Yunnan. It is characterised by Roadian non-dissepimental
solitary corals and Wordian-Capitanian compound Waagenophyllidae, as
well as some endemic Cimmerian taxa such as Thomasiphyllum and
Wentzellophyllum persicum. The Cathaysian province is dominated by
Szechuanophyllum and Ipciphyllum. During the Late Permian, the
Himalayan province and the Cathaysian province can be recognised. The
former contains only small solitary corals, referred to as the
Lytvolasma fauna, and the latter is identified by Liangshanophyllum, a
fasciculate waagenophyllid. [original abstract]^1";
s[3107] = "XIA GUOYING, DING YUNJIE (1987).- Carboniferous-Permian
fusulinids and corals from Henan.- Bulletin of Tianjin Institute of
Geology and Mineral Resources 18: 119-142.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p.
44, ID=2641^<b>Topic(s): </b>; corals forams; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria Foraminifera; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous, Permian; <b>Geography: </b>China, Henan^^1";
s[3108] = "WU WANGSHI, ZHANG YANSHENG (1979 ).- Late Paleozoic Rugose
corals from Batang and Yidun, western Szechuan.- Acta Palaeontologica
Sinica 18, 1: 25-38.- <b>FC&#038;P 8-2</b>, p. 42, ID=0341^<b>Topic(s):
</b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous, Permian; <b>Geography: </b>China, Sichuan^The
present paper deals with the rugose corals found from the latest Lower
Carboniferous Xuchika formation and the late Lower Permian Bingfeng
formation in Batang and Yidun, western Szechuan. The Xuchika formation
contains Hiroshimaphyllum, Ozakiphyllum, Amygadalophyllidium and
Ramiphyllum with Hiroshimaphyllum as the leading form. It deserves to
be mentioned that Hiroshimaphyllum was previously recorded only from
the early Namurian in southwestern Japan, but unseen in this country.
The Bingfeng formation yields a coral fauna of western Tethys called
Iranophyllum-Ipciphyllum fauna, which, so far as known, includes
Wentzelel1a, Wentzelellites, Wentzelloides (Wentzelloides), W.
(Multimurinus), Waagenophyllum, Yokoyamaella (Yakoyamaella),
Praewentzelella, Thomasiphyllum and Laophyllum. Both the faunas are,
however, quite different in assemblage from those in the
contemporaneous deposits in southwest and southeast China. It seems
that the distributional pattern of the two faunas must have something
to do with the geotectonic condition. The range of the Hiroshimaphyllum
fauna is more or less controlled by the eugeosynclinal factor, whereas
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the distribution of the Iranophyllum-Ipciphyllum seems to be restricted
by the fold belts. * 9 genera and 11 species are described; two genera
- Ramiphyllum and Batangophyllum - as well as six species are
recognized as new ones. [part of extensive summary]^1";
s[3109] = "WANG ZHENGJI (1983).- Upper Carboniferous and Lower Permian
compound and rugose corals in the western Kunlun Mountains, Xinjiang.-
Geological Review 29, 6: 499-505 .- <b>FC&#038;P 13-2</b>, p. 40,
ID=0557^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous U &#47; Permian L;
<b>Geography: </b>China, Xinjiang^^1";
s[3110] = "WU WANGSHI (1985).- Rugosa near the Carboniferous-Permian
boundary in southwest China.- Tenth International Congress of
Carboniferous Stratigraphy and Geology, Compte Rendu 2: 331-334.-
<b>FC&#038;P 15-2</b>, p. 33, ID=0706^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous &#47; Permian; <b>Geography: </b>China SW^^1";
s[3111] = "WU WANGSHI (1984).- On the Carboniferous-Permian boundary in
South China in the light of the Rugosa.- Academia Sinica, Developments
in Geoscience, Contribution to 27th International Geological Congress:
97-103.- <b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p. 51, ID=1018^<b>Topic(s):
</b>stratigraphy; stratigraphy; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous &#47; Permian; <b>Geography:
</b>China S^^1";
s[3112] = "WU WANGSHI, KONG LEI (1983).- Rugose corals from the
Carboniferous-Permian boundary beds in Yunnan, Guangxi, and Guizhou
Provinces.- Palaeontologia Cathayana 1, 1: 367-409.- <b>FC&#038;P
14-1</b>, p. 52, ID=1020^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous &#47; Permian;
<b>Geography: </b>China, Yunnan, Guangxi, Guizhou^^1";
s[3113] = "WANG XIANGDONG, WANG XIAOJUAN, ZHANG F., ZHANG H. (2006).-
Diversity patterns of Carboniferous and Permian rugose corals in South
China.- Geological Journal 41, 3-4: 329-343.- <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p.
40, ID=1244^<b>Topic(s): </b>diversity patterns; Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous, Permian; <b>Geography: </b>China S^The diversity and
changing patterns of rugose corals in theCarboniferous and Permian of
South China are analysed by statistical analyses of 45 families, 284
genera, and 1979 species from 14 consecutive time intervals. The
ancestors of Carboniferous rugose corals originated early and underwent
preliminary radiation in the late Famennian, but were eliminated by the
Hangenberg global regressive event, which marks the
Devonian–Carboniferous boundary. Radiation of typical Carboniferous
rugose corals began in the late Tournaisian, when they were represented
by an abundance of columellate taxa such as Kueichouphyllum and a
significant diversification of Keyserlingophyllum. A decrease in the
diversity of rugose genera occurred in the Serpukhovian, followed by a
change in the composition of the rugose coral assemblages at the
Mid-Carboniferous Serpukhovian–Bashkirian boundary, where large
dissepimented taxa with complex axial structures disappeared. In the
Bashkirian the Serpukhovian taxa were replaced by compound rugosan taxa
of the Geyerophyllidae, Kepingophyllidae and Waagenophyllidae. This
compositional change was associated with a global regressive event,
recognized in South China by the absence of upper Serpukhovian strata
in many places and by several erosional surfaces in carbonate sequences
in the Lower Yangtze region. This regressive event was probably caused
by an episode of glaciation in Gondwana. Subsequent transgression
occurred in South China during the early Bashkirian, where a wide,
uniform shallow-water platform developed in South China, on which were
deposited tidal-flat dolostone and pure limestone containing compound
rugose corals. Another change in the rugose coral assemblages, at the
Sakmarian-Artinskian boundary, resulted in the absence from the
Artinskian of representatives of typical Pennsylvanian and Early
Permian families such as the Bothrophyllidae, Lithostrotionidae,
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Cyathopsidae, and Petalaxidae. Families uniquely typical of the
Permian, characterized by Waagenophyllidae and Kepingophyllidae,
dominate post-Sakmarian strata. This faunal change may be related to a
major, worldwide regression, recognized at the end of the Sakmarian.
Extinction of rugose corals at the end of the Permian occurred in two
phases in South China. The first phase occurred at the end of the
Capitanian and eliminated 47% of the families and 45% of the genera.
Extrusion of the Omeishan Basalt, which is widely distributed in the
western part of South China, and/or a global regression at the end of
the Guadalupian could be the principal causes of this first phase of
mass extinction. The second phase, which occurred at the end of the
Changhsingian and is the largest extinction event in Earth&#039;s
history, eliminated all remaining rugose corals.^1";
s[3114] = "WU WANGSHI, ZHAO JIAMING (eds) (1989).- Carboniferous and
early Permian Rugosa from Western Guizhou and Eastern Yunnan, SW
China.- Palaeontologia sinica 177, ser. B, 24: v + 1-230, 98 figs, 63
pls.; Beijing. [in Chinese, with comprehensive English summary].-
<b>FC&#038;P 18-2</b>, p. 34, ID=2482^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous, Permian L; <b>Geography: </b>China, Yunnan,
Guizhou^The fully developed marine Carboniferous and early Early
Permian rocks in Western Guizhou and Eastern Yunnan, SW China are
represented by several hundred meters to more than 1000 m of limestones
and argillaceous limestones, containing abundant faunas of rugose
corals in association with brachiopods, fuslInids, and others. The
Carboniferous and early Early Permian rugose corals here described and
illustrated were collected at Weining, Shuicheng, Panxian and
Pu&#039;an Counties of Guizhou Province and Zhanyi County of Yunnan
Province. These have been assigned to 215 species (including 106 new
species and 13 new subspecies) in 96 genera (including 8 new genera and
1 new subgenus) and 24 families, providing the knowledge of their
faunal succession, evolutional stages and biological community of the
Carboniferous and early Early Permian in the concerned area. [part of
extensive summary] * The following new taxa are described:
Parazaphriphyllum cylindricum gen. et sp.nov. (fam. Bothrophyllidae),
Dizonophyllum eximium gen. et sp.nov., Empachyphyllum conicum gen. et
sp.nov. (both fam. Aulophyllidae). Lithostrotion (Mictolithostrotion)
sinensis subgen. et sp.nov. (subfam. Lithostrotioninae),
Diphyphylloides regularis gen. et sp.nov. (subfam. Diphyphyllinae),
Paralytvophyllum shuichengense gen. et sp.nov., Prolytvophyllum minus
gen. et sp. nov (both fam. Petalaxidae), Paragangamophyllum weiningense
gen. et sp.nov. (fam. Axophyllidae), Characophyllum carinatum gen. et
sp.nov. (fam. Geyerophyllidae).^1";
s[3115] = "LUO JINDING, HE XINYI, WANG ZHIPING, WENG FA (1989).-
Carboniferous and Permian rugose coral assemblages and biogeography of
China.- Classification, evolution, and biogeography of the Palaeozoic
corals of China [Wang Hongzhen, He Xinyi, Chen Jianqiang et al. (eds)]:
267-298 (chapter 12); Science Press, Beijing.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>,
p. 43, ID=2565^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy, biogeography; Rugosa
assemblages; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous, Permian; <b>Geography: </b>China^^1";
s[3116] = "LUO JINDING, QI YONGAN (1990).- Rugose coral fauna of
Huanglung Formation at Quanxia, Ninghua, Fujian.- Acta Palaeontologica
Sinica 29, 6: 694-715.- <b>FC&#038;P 20-1.1</b>, p. 55,
ID=2824^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous ? Permian; <b>Geography:
</b>China, Fujian^The Huanglung Formation exposed in Quanxia, Ninghua
Country, SW Fujian is composed of continuously deposited marine
carbonate rocks which contain abundant fossil corals with 27 genera and
59 species and subspecies, and can be grouped into two assemblages and
two subassemblages in ascending order as follows: - 1. Yinophyllum
crassum Assemblage. [...] Besides, Yinophyllum crassum gen. et sp.nov.
[it] is characterized by naotic septa and the thickened, curved
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columella, sometimes with a few axial tabellae, also some
non-dissepimented solitary corals are also found in the assemblage,
such as Lophophyllidium sp., Bradyphyllum sp., etc. The assemblage is
associated with the fusulinid Profusulinella. - 2.
Protoivanovia-Arachnastraea Assemblage. (1) Protoivanovia
quanxiaensis-Koninckocarinia minor Subassemblage. [...] It is dominated
by the caninid corals and dreizoner corals developing lonsdaleoid
dissepiments. Both of the index fossils are prosperous and
characteristic, for example, Protoivanovia quanxiaensis sp.nov. is a
kind of aphroid compound corals with a simple columella. Besides, the
dreizoner corals developing lonsdaleoid dissepiments include
Actinocyathus similis (Dobr.), A. sinensis (Wu et Zhao), Acrocyathus
baijingensis (H. D. Wang), Dorlodotia subcaespitosa (Meek),
Kionophyllum dibunum Chi, K. ovatum Wu et Zhao, K. sp., Koninckocarinia
cf. yishanensis Wu, K. minor sp.nov., K. sp., Petalasis wyomingensis
Sando, etc. The caninid corals are characterized by the appearance of
Pseudozaphrentoides nosovi (Fom.), P. chuanshanensis X. Yu, Caninella
sp., Caninia brockleyensis minor X. Yu, C. lipoensis (Chi), C.
lipoensis chuanshanensis X. Yu, C. simpliseptata Chi, C. wangi sp.nov.,
C. sp., Fomichevella holtedahli (Herit.), F. sinensis X. Yu, F.
stuckenbergi (Fom.), Haplolasma lingwuensis (Lee et Yu), H. juddiformis
regularis (Gorskiy), H. extensa (Gorskiy), Pseudotimania cf. mosquensis
(Dobr.), etc. The fusulinids in the subassemblage are Fusulinella,
Fusiella. This fauna is obviously equivalent to the lower part of the
Fusulina-Fusulinella Zone in age. (2) Arachnastraea
exquisita-Fomichevella aff. hoeli Subassemblage. [...] It is
characterized by the fasciculate and asteroid compound coralla,
including such important components as Arachnastraea manchurica Yabe et
Hayasaka, A. exquisita sp.nov., Fomichevella campophylloides Yan et
Chen, F. aff. hoeli (Holt.), F. holtedahli (Herit.), F. sinensis X. Yu,
F. stuckenbergi (Fom.), F. sp., Opiphyllum fomichevi Kozyreva and
Crataniophyllum ninghuaense sp.nov., among which the last one is a
quasi-colonial coral, while the genus Arachnastraea is a kind of
asteroid compound (or thamnasteroid in part) coral developing
plate-columella and distributed widely in the Soviet Union, Spain and
China as an index fossil for the late Moscovian. Taking into account
the shared fusulinids Fusulina, Beedeina, etc., the subassemblage can
be compared to the upper part of the Fusulina-Fusulinella Zone.
[abridged abstract]^1";
s[3117] = "LUO JINDING, XU HANQIU (1990).- Rugose coral fauna of late
Carboniferous and early Early Permian in Fujian.- Acta Palaeontologica
Sinica 29, 6: 668-693.- <b>FC&#038;P 20-1.1</b>, p. 56,
ID=2826^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous U &#47; Permian L;
<b>Geography: </b>China, Fujian^The Chuanshan Formation widespread in
western Fujian is composed of continuously deposited carbonate rocks
and contains very abundant fossils. [&#8230;] The rugose corals
comprise 83 species and subspecies in 38 genera, including 2 new
genera, Paraantheria and Pseudobothrophyllum, 10 new species and 1 new
subject [?]. Based on the obvious evolutionary phases, they can be
grouped into three assemblages and two subassemblages in ascending
order as follows: 1. Nephelophyllum Assemblage. [&#8230;] The common
elements are Nephelophyllum, Caninia, Haplolasma, Arctophyllum,
Timania, Orygmophyllum, Pseudozaphrentoides, Caninophyllum,
Fomichevella, Lytvophyllum, etc. Among them, the solitary corals with
dissepiments, complete and domed or flat tabulae without axial
structures are prominent, which are commonly called the
&#34;Carboniferous type&#34;. But the occurrence of the massive rugose
coral genus Nephelophyllum reveals an evolutionary trend from typical
Carboniferous to Permian form. This assemblage is associated with the
fusulinids Montiparus and Triticites. 2. Anfractophyllum-Kepingophyllum
Assemblage. The first appearance of Kepingophyllum marks the beginning
of this zone. It is sensibly different from the underlying
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Nephelophyllum Assemblage in the emergence of a great number of new
types, such as the advanced Kepingophyllidae, which possess massive
compound, tertiary septa, brambly [?] or septal thecae, more or less
cystose dissepiments, clinotabulae, inclining tabulae towards the
centre, and complex axial structure. The significant elements include
Kepingophyllum simplex Wu et Chow, K. ninghuaense sp.nov.,
Monsteraphyllum yunnanense Wu et Kong, Anfractophyllum fujianense
sp.nov., Ivanovia? elegans sp.nov., Paraantheria multiseptata gen. et
sp.nov., Pseudobothrophyllum fujianense gen. et sp.nov.,
Pseudocarniaphyllum sp., Chuanshanophyllum sp., among which
Anfractophyllum appeared in the upper part of this assemblage.
Therefore, this assemblage can be subdivided into two parts, i.e. the
Kepingophyllum Subassemblage below and the Anfractophyllum
Subassemblage above. The fusulinids in the assemblage are
Pseudoschwagerina, Sphaeroschwagerina, etc. 3. Wentzellophyllum volzi
Assemblage. The first appearance of the zonal species is regarded as
the beginning of this zone, which is coincident with the lower limit of
the Gaodian Stage. The principal elements are Wentzellophyllum volzi
(Yabe et Hayasaka), Yatsengia asiatica Huang, Pseudohuangia tsengi
(Zhao et Chen), etc. mainly the massive and fasciculate compound
corals, in addition to some small non-dissepimented solitary corals and
the tabulate Protomichelinia. [abridged abstract]^1";
s[3118] = "WANG HONGDI (1978).- Tetracoralla. [in Chinese].- Atlas of
Fossils of Southwest China, Guizhou Volume; pt 2: Carboniferous -
Quaternary. [atlas of fossils] - <b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 12,
ID=5750^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous, Permian; <b>Geography:
</b>China, Guizhou^^1";
s[3119] = "FAN YINGNIAN (1978).- Rugosa. [in Chinese].- Atlas of
Fossils of Southwest China, Sichuan Volume; pt 2: Carboniferous -
Mesozoic. [atlas of fossils] - <b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 13,
ID=5757^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous, Permian; <b>Geography:
</b>China, Sichuan^^1";
s[3120] = "FAN Y.-N., YU X.-G., HE Y.-X., PAN Y.-T., LI X., WANG F.-Y.,
TANG D.-J., CHEN S.-J., ZHAO P.-R., LIU J.-J. (2003).- The Late
Palaeozoic Rugose corals of Xizang (Tibet) and adjacent regions and
their Palaeobiogeography.- Earth, Series of Geoscience: 679 pp., 73
figs, 36 tabs, 73 pls; Hunan Science &#038; Technology Press.-
<b>FC&#038;P 33-1</b>, p. 50, ID=7207^<b>Topic(s): </b>biogeography;
Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous Permian; <b>Geography: </b>China, Tibet^This
monograph includes the following 8 parts (besides the introduction):
(1) stratigraphical regionalization and description of section (2) the
sequences and assemblage zones of the Rugose corals (3) characteristics
and distinction of Rugose Corals in the Palaeotethyan Neritic facies,
Slope facies and Gondwanan facies (4) composition of carbon and oxygen
isotopes of corals skeleton in Palaeotethyan neritic, Slope, and
Gondwanan facies (5) biogeographical Regions of the rugose corals. *
According to the characters of assemblage and distribution of the much
rugose corals in Late Palaeozoic, the authors have divided into the
China biogeographical Region of the Boreal Realm, the Palaethethysan
Realm and the Gondwanan Realm in China. (a) The China Region of the
Boreal biogeographical Realm; The rugose corals dominated North America
in type, most of them are solitary corals of no dissepiments. (b) The
China Region of the Palaeotethysan biogeographical Realm; It occupied
the richly solitary and compound corals, with dissepiments, and some
reef building corals appear usually in this Realm. (c) The China Region
of the Gondwanan biogeographical Realm; The rugose corals are small
solitary, their dissepiments absent. But during the Late Middle Permian
(Maokouan age), the Indian Plate gradually shifted northwards into the
Palaeotethysan Realm where sediments were received, when the rugose
coral fauna, adapted to the warm water environment, is predominated by
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the Suborder Wentelellina. (6) The affinities of some rugose corals.
The authors have made a systematic research on the affinity of some
rugose coral genera and have solved the problems of their origin, the
evolution and the interrelationship of some rugose corals genera,
revising their taxonomic position. (7) Restatement on the
classification of Wentelellina (8) Description of corals. The monograph
describes totally 38 family (3 new family), 149 genera (12 new genera
and 3 new subgenera), 338 species [64 new species and 2 subspecies (1
new)] and 6 non-determinable species. Among of them, 12 [new?] genera,
including 2 new genera are the small solitary without dissepiments
being adapted to the cold-water environment by the sea of the north
margin of the Gondwanaland, and 5 genera, including 1 new genus, belong
to the slope facies of the Palaeotethys. The 73 plates of fossils and
53 text-figures show the affinity and the characters of growth in
various stages of some genera and species. [part of original
introduction]^1";
s[3121] = "LI YAOXI (1989 ).- Carboniferous and Permian tabulate coral
faunas and biogeography of China.- Classification, evolution, and
biogeography of the Palaeozoic corals of China [Wang Hongzhen, He
Xinyi, Chen Jianqiang et al. (eds)]: 319-335 (chapter 13); Science
Press, Beijing.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 42, ID=2646^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biogeography; Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous, Permian; <b>Geography: </b>China^^1";
s[3122] = "LELESHUS V.L. (1991).- Regional differentiation of
Carboniferous and Permian tabulates of Tajikistan.- Doklady AN Taj.
SSR. 34, 2: 112-114.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 40,
ID=4107^<b>Topic(s): </b>geography; Tabulata; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous, Permian;
<b>Geography: </b>Tajikistan^^1";
s[3123] = "YANG SHENGWU (1978).- Tabulata. [in Chinese].- Atlas of
Fossils of Southwest China, Guizhou Volume; pt 2: Carboniferous -
Quaternary. [atlas of fossils] - <b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 12,
ID=5751^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous, Permian; <b>Geography:
</b>China, Guizhou^^1";
s[3124] = "JIN CHUNTAI (1978).- Tabulata. [in Chinese].- Atlas of
Fossils of Southwest China, Sichuan Volume; pt 2: Carboniferous -
Mesozoic. [atlas of fossils] - <b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 13,
ID=5756^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous, Permian; <b>Geography:
</b>China, Sichuan^^1";
s[3125] = "XU SHOUYONG (1984).- Coelenterata.- Biostratigraphy of the
Yangtze Gorge area, 3, Late Paleozoic Era [Feng Shaonan, Xu Shouyong,
Lin Jiaxin &#038; Yang Deli (eds); Geological Publishing House,
Beijing]: 177-203 .- <b>FC&#038;P 15-2</b>, p. 34, ID=0711^<b>Topic(s):
</b>stratigraphy; Coelenterata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous, Permian; <b>Geography: </b>China^^1";
s[3126] = "XIA GUOYING, DING YUNJIE, ZHAO SONGYIN (1987).- Subdivision
of Carboniferous-Permian fusulinid-bearing strata of Henan and their
faunas.- Professional Papers of Stratigraphy and Palaeontology 17:
98-128. [in Chinese, with English abstract].- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>,
p. 44, ID=2642^<b>Topic(s): </b>stratigraphy; stratigraphy;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous, Permian;
<b>Geography: </b>China, Henan^^1";
s[3127] = "YAN G.-S., WANG D.-Y., JIANG Y.-A., XI Y.-H. (1987).-
Subdivision and correlation of Carboniferous and Permian strata of
North China type in Henan Province.- Professional Papers of
Stratigraphy and Palaeontology 17: 72-97. [in Chinese with English
abstract].- <b>FC&#038;P 20-2</b>, p. 60, ID=2948^<b>Topic(s):
</b>stratigraphy; stratigraphy, correlation; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous, Permian; <b>Geography: </b>China,
Henan^^1";
s[3128] = "XIA GUOYING, DING YUNJIE, DING HUI, ZHANG WENZHI, ZHANG YAN,
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ZHAO ZHEN, YANG FENGQING, (1996).- On the Carboniferous-Permian
Boundary Stratotype in China.- Geological Publishing House, Beijing:
200 pp., 24 pls.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-2</b>, p. 17, ID=3079^<b>Topic(s):
</b>stratigraphy; stratigraphy, stratotypes; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous &#47; Permian; <b>Geography:
</b>China^[The book dedicated to the 30th International Geological
Congress]^1";
s[3129] = "ZENG XUELU, ZHU WEIYUAN, HE XINYI, TENG FANGKONG et al.
(1996).- Permo-Carboniferous Biostratigraphy and Sedimentary
Environment of West Qinling.- Geological Publishing House, Beijing: 334
pp., 56 pls.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-2</b>, p. 17, ID=3080^<b>Topic(s):
</b>geology, stratigraphy; stratigraphy, facies; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous, Permian; <b>Geography: </b>China,
Qinling Mts^^1";
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on Carboniferous Stratigraphy and Geology, vol. 2: 199-206; Beijing,
China, 1987.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-1.1</b>, p. 45, ID=6807^<b>Topic(s):
</b>stratigraphy paleontology; geology; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous &#47; Permian; <b>Geography:
</b>China, Shaanxi^^1";
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F.-B. (1991).- On the Carboniferous-Permian boundary in Fujian.- Compte
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<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous &#47; Permian;
<b>Geography: </b>China, Fujian^^1";
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11th International Congress on Carboniferous Stratigraphy and Geology,
vol. 2: 239-250; Beijing, China, 1987.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-1.1</b>, p. 48,
ID=6811^<b>Topic(s): </b>stratigraphy; stratigraphy; <b>Systematics:
</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous &#47; Permian; <b>Geography:
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Block, West Yunnan, Southwest China.- Proceedings of the International
Symposium on Shallow Tethys (ST), 5 [B. Ratanasthien &#038; S.L. Rieb
(eds)]: 88-100.- <b>FC&#038;P 32-2</b>, p. 54, ID=7159^<b>Topic(s):
</b>geohistory; geology; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous Permian; <b>Geography: </b>China, Yunnan^The Baoshan
block in west Yunnan, southwest China is one of the key areas for
understanding Gondwana dispersion and Asian accretion. [&#8230;] The
Late Paleozoic stratigraphic and paleontological characters of the
Baoshan block contrast with similar characters in south China and
Indochina but are close to those of the Sibumasu block of Southeast
Asia. These data indicate that the block is part of the
Gondwana-derived Cimmerian fragment. [excerpts from extensive
abstract]^1";
s[3134] = "CHEN M., XIONG P. (1978).- Permian corals.- Paleontological
stratigraphy of the region east of the Yangtzi River canyon: 294-301;
Bureau of Geology of Hupei Province, Stratigraphic Research Section.-
<b>FC&#038;P 9-2</b>, p. 40, ID=0308^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Anthozoa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian;
<b>Geography: </b>China, Yangtze^^1";
s[3135] = "LIN BAOYU (1983).- Lower Permian Stratigraphy and Coral
Faunas from both flanks of Yarlung Zangbo River in Central-Southern
Xizang (Tibet).- Contributions to Geology of the Qinghai-Xizang (Tibet)
Plateau 8: 69-181.- <b>FC&#038;P 12-2</b>, p. 37, ID=0424^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biostratigraphy; Anthozoa stratigraphy; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian L; <b>Geography:
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</b>China, Tibet^In this paper the author describes the Lower Permian
strata and rugose and tabulate corals from both flanks of the Yarlung
Zangbo River in central southern Xizang. They comprise 112 species and
subspecies referrable respectively to 45 genera, among which ten genera
and 93 species and subspecies are identified as new ones. [first part
of extensive summary]^1";
s[3136] = "DING YUNJIE (1984).- Corals.- Tianjin Institute of Geology
and Mineral Resources Bulletin 10: 244 [Ding Yungle, Xia Guoying, Duan
Chenghua, Li Wenguo, Liu Xiaoliang &#038; Liang Zhongfa (eds): Study on
the Early Permian stratigraphy and fauna in Zhesi District, Nei Mongol
Zizhiqu (Inner Mongolia).- <b>FC&#038;P 15-2</b>, p. 29,
ID=0657^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian; <b>Geography: </b>China, Nei
Mongol^^1";
s[3137] = "DING YUNJIE, YU XUEGUANG (1983).- Some new fossil corals of
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Geology and Mineral Resources Bulletin 8: 123-142 [in Chinese, with
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</b>new taxa; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian L; <b>Geography: </b>China, Qinling Mts^^1";
s[3138] = "XU SHOUYONG (1984).- The characters of the Permian coral
faunas from Hunan and Hubei provinces.- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica 23,
5: 605-616.- <b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p. 48, ID=0992^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biostratigraphy; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian; <b>Geography: </b>China, Hunan, Hubei^The
paper deals with the history of research, division and characters of
coral zones, and the Permian coral zones of Hunan and Hubei provinces
in order to make correlations between regions. The Permian corals in
these areas are abundant and widely distributed. Three coral Acme-zones
and 4 Assemblages zones have been established^1";
s[3139] = "WANG XIANGDONG, SUGIYAMA T. (2000).- Diversity and
extinction patterns of Permian coral faunas of China.- Lethaia 33, 4:
285-294.- <b>FC&#038;P 30-2</b>, p. 12, ID=1396^<b>Topic(s):
</b>diversity, extinctions; corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian; <b>Geography: </b>China^Coral
diversity and extinction patterns in the Permian of China are revealed
through stastistical analyses of 56 coral families, 263 genera and 2100
species from five consecutive time intervals. The highest coral
diversity in the Chuanshanian, with 753 species, 167 genera and 39
families. In contrast, the lowest diversity is in the Changsibgian.
With only 68 species, 20 genera and 10 families. Two decreases in
diversity can be recognized during the Permian. The first occurred at
the end of the Maokouan (end-Guadalupian) and is marked by the loss of
75,6% of coral families, 77,8% of coral genera and 82,2% of coral
species. The second major diversity drop took place at the end of the
Changsingian, when all rugose and tabulate corals became extinct. The
extinction at the end of the Guadalupian in Pangea may be related to
the middle Permian global regression of the Omeishan basalt. A
triple-zoned palaeobiogeographical pattern is well preserved by coral
diversity.^1";
s[3140] = "WANG XIANGDONG, SUGIYAMA T. (2002).- Permian coral faunas of
the eastern Cimmerian Continent and their biogeographical
implications.- Journal of Asian Earth Sciences 20: 589-597.-
<b>FC&#038;P 32-2</b>, p. 63, ID=1398^<b>Topic(s): </b>biogeography;
corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Permian; <b>Geography: </b>Cimmeria E^Because of a depositional
hiatus, Late Carboniferous corals are unkown from the eastern Cimmerian
Continent. Early Permian (Asselian to Artinskian) corals are
characterized by non-dissepimented solitary forms, and the absence of
Kepingophyllidae and Waagenophyllidae, forms common in the Cathaysian
biotic province. Roadian faunas in most areas of the eastern Cimmerian
Continent are dominated by small solitary corals. These faunas are
quite different from those of the Cathaysian area, where abundant large
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solitary and compound corals occur. By the Wordian, into the
Capitanian, large solitary and massive Waagenophyllidae, with a
Cathasian aspect, were well developed and widespread in the Cimmerian
Continent. However, some endemic taxa, like Thomasiphyllum, also occur.
Late Permian corals consist only of Cathyasian elements. Therefore,
paleobiogeographically, the coral faunas in the eastern Cimmerian
Continent reveal the following changes: 1) a Peri-Gondwana affinity
during the Early Permian to early Middle Permian, (2) an endemic
Cimmerian-Cathaysian affinity during the Late Middle Permian, and (3) a
true Cathaysian fauna during the Late Permian. These changes may be
related to the rifting of the Cimmerian Continent from Gondwana in the
Late Early Permian and its subsequent northward drift.^1";
s[3141] = "SHI YAN (1982).- Some Lower Permian corals from South
China.- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica 21, 2: 249-265.- <b>FC&#038;P
12-1</b>, p. 33, ID=1903^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Anthozoa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian L;
<b>Geography: </b>China^This paper deals with the Lower Permian corals
from Southern China. 12 genera (four of which are new) are described,
as well as a new sub-genus and 15 species (13 of which are also new).
Regarding the Early Permian corals distributed in the Lower Yangtze
Valley, the author also supposes that the Lower Permian should be
divided into three zones and four subzones (in ascending order) as
follows: Ipciphyllum zone (Zaphrentis permicus subzone; Ipciphyllum
subtimoricum subzone); Polythecalis zone
(Lophocarinophyllum-Chusenophyllum subzone; Polythecalis-Hayasakai
subzone); Wentzellophyllum zone. The new genera are: Tachylasma
(Praetachylasma) kwangchense n.subgen. et n.sp., Lophotabularia (type
species: Lophocarinophyllum lophophyllidium Liao &#038; Zhu, 1977),
Naoticophyllum typicum n.gen. et n.sp., Prowebtzellites elegans n.gen.
et n.sp., Parapolythecalis huangshiensis n.gen. et n.sp.^1";
s[3142] = "WANG HONGDI (1986).- Description of some new genera and
species of corals.- Early Permian stratigraphy and fauna of southern
Guizhou [Xiao Weiman, Wang Hongdi, Zhang Linxin et Dong Wenlan (eds);
Peoples Publishing House of Guizhou]: 199-273 [in Chinese with English
summary].- <b>FC&#038;P 18-1</b>, p. 39, ID=2264^<b>Topic(s): </b>new
taxa; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian L; <b>Geography: </b>China, Guizhou^^1";
s[3143] = "DING YUNJIE (1987).- Some new species of Early Permian
corals from Ulanqab Meng, Inner Mongolia.- Professional Papers of
Stratigraphy and Palaeontology 17: 277-296. [in Chinese, with English
abstract].- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 41, ID=2628^<b>Topic(s):
</b>new taxa; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian L; <b>Geography: </b>China, Nei Mongol^^1";
s[3144] = "DING YUNJIE (1995).- On some Asselian corals in Nandan,
Guangxi.- Professional papers of Stratigraphy and Palaeontology 26:
77-91.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-2</b>, p. 17, ID=3076^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Permian Ass; <b>Geography: </b>China, Guangxi^^1";
s[3145] = "ZHAO JIAMING (1981).- Permian corals from Beichuan and
Jiangyou of Sichuan and from Hanzhong of Shaanxi. [in Chinese, with
English abstract].- Memoirs of Nanjing Institute of Geology and
Palaeontology, Academia Sinica 15: 233-274.- <b>FC&#038;P 11-2</b>, p.
28, ID=6163^<b>Topic(s): </b>; corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian; <b>Geography: </b>China,
Sichuan, Shaanxi^The new genus Lasmophyllum (L. beichuanense n.gen.,
n.sp.) is described from the Lower Permian of Sichuan. Corallum
fasciculate. Corallites cylindrical; these often in touch with another.
Septa of two orders, major and minor in alternation. Major septa number
neverthan 20. Minor septa rudimentary or absent. Counter septum often
connected with cardinal septum forming an irregular median plate in the
central area. Some of the major septa connected with median plate.
Tabulae usually incomplete, convex upward, and inclined toward the
periphery. 1-2 rows of dissepiments.e This new genus resembles
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Yatsengia (Huang 1932), but differs from the latter in the counter
septum connected with cardinal septum and forming an irregular median
plate. The tabellae and radial plate are not developed.^1";
s[3146] = "XIA GUOYING, DING YUNJIE (1983).- Early Permian fusulinids
and corals in Deyanqimiao District, Sonid Youqi of Nei Mongol Zizhiqu.-
Tianjin Institute of Geology and Mineral Resources Bulletin 8:
143-160.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-2</b>, p. 33, ID=0709^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
corals forams; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria Foraminifera; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian L; <b>Geography: </b>China, Nei Mongol^^1";
s[3147] = "FAN JIANSONG, RIGBY J.K., ZHANG WEI
(1991).-&#039;Hydrozoa&#034; from the Middle and Upper Permian reefs of
South China.- Journal of Paleontology 65, 1: 45-68.- <b>FC&#038;P
20-1.1</b>, p. 65, ID=2842^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Hydrozoa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Hydrozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian M
U; <b>Geography: </b>China S^Abundant &#034;hydrozoans&#034; are
important frame-building and accessory organisms in Middle and Upper
Permian reefs of southern China, particularly in western Hubei, eastern
Sichuan, eastern Yunnan, and northwestern Guangxi. The new genera
Radiotrabeculopora, Lichuanopora, and Pseudopalaeoaplysina are
described, as are the new species Disjectopora beipeiensis, D.
irregulara, Radiotrabeculopora xiangoboensis, R. maokoui, R. elegans,
R. astrorhiza, Balatonia robusta, Lichuanopora bancaoensis, L. (?)
regulara, Pseudopalaeoaplysina sinensis, and P. major. The assemblage
represents one of the most diverse upper Paleozoic
&#034;hydrozoans&#034; assemblages known. ^1";
s[3148] = "WANG SHENG-HAI, QIANG ZI-TONG, FAN JIA-SONG (1994).- A
preliminary study of plate-shaped hydrozoans from Upper Permian reefs
in Huaying Mountains, Sichuan, China.- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica 33,
1: 106-117.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>, p. 53, ID=4397^<b>Topic(s):
</b>reefs; Hydrozoa, reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Hydrozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian Chang; <b>Geography: </b>China,
Sichuan^Since 1983, numerous Upper Permian reefs have been discovered
in the Huaying Mountains, Central Sichuan, which are similar in
textures, structures and developing process, with such main
reef-building organisms as calcareous sponges, hydrozoans and
bryozoans, and encrusting organisms such as Archaeolithoporella and
Tubiphytes. Associated in great amounts with the reef building
organisms are reef dwelling organisms, such as brachiopods,
foraminifers, gastropods, crinoids, ostrocods and various calcareous
algae. In sedimentological and palaeontological characteristics of
these reefs, the Upper Permian reefs developed in central Sichuan
represent the typical organic reefs in South China. All of these reefs
occurred in the Upper Permian Changhsing Formation which is overlain by
the Lower Triassic Feixianguan Formation. The tops of the reefs are
covered with tidal flat deposits attaining about 1-7 m in thickness and
made up of micritic dolomites accompanied by some evaporitic remnants
in which specialized ostracods and stromatolites can be found. It is
not very clear whether the tidal flat deposits belong to Triassic or to
Permian. The decline of the Permian reefs corresponds to the mass
extinction of various Permian organisms across the Permo-Triassic
boundary, and therefore the reefs in this area can be regarded as the
latest Palaeozoic reefs in the world. Here described are abundant
&#034;plate-shaped hydrozoans&#034; found in these reefs over the past
several years, with two new genera and three new species which are
placed in the family Palaeoaplysilidae Chuvashov 1973 and included
tentatively in the class Hydrozoa. [original summary] The following new
taxa are described: Pseudopalaeoplysina huayingensis sp.nov.,
Phragmorpha asiatica gen. et sp.nov., Cnidopora tuberculosa gen. et
sp.nov.^1";
s[3149] = "DENG ZHANQIU (1982).- Note on some sponges and hydroids. [in
Chinese, with English summary].- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica 21, 6:
709-714.- <b>FC&#038;P 12-1</b>, p. 42, ID=6182^<b>Topic(s):
</b>taxonomy; Porifera, Hydrozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera
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Cnidaria; Hydrozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian; <b>Geography:
</b>China^Of late years, a number of fossil sponges have been obtained
from different localities in the provinces of Sichuan, Guizhou and
Jiangsu. Among them the Permian calcareous sponges preponderate in
number over others. Some of them described in this paper include six
genera and seven species. They are as follows: Sollasia aff. ostiolata
Steinmann (Batang, Sichuan), Waagenella muliensis sp.nov., Cystauletes
ribuzuoensis sp.nov., Coelociadia cf. spinosa (Muli, Sichuan),
Cryptocolia sp. (Mianning, Sichuan), Heliospongia sp. (Wuxian, Jiangsu)
and Heliospongia? houchangensis sp.nov. (Ziyun, Guizhou). * These forms
belong to the classes Calcispongea and Demospongea respectively. They
are collected from the Maokou Formation (P12) Southwest China except
Sollasia aff. ostiolata Steinmann from the Bingfeng Formation (P12),
and they may be compared with those from Carboniferous-Permian strata
of the Tethysian area of Eurasia. * Here a fragment of hydroid
collected from the Late Triassic Jieza Formation in Ylishu of Qunghai
is also described. This form belongs to the order Sphaeactinoida and is
designated under the name Ellipsactinia qinghaiensis sp.nov. [original
summary]^1";
s[3150] = "ZHAO JIAMING (1976).- Late Permian rugose corals from
Anshun, Luzhi, and Qinglong, Guizhou Province.- Acta Palaeontologica
Sinica 15, 2: 213-223 .- <b>FC&#038;P 6-1</b>, p. 27,
ID=0072^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian U; <b>Geography: </b>China,
Guizhou^Describes and illustrates one new genus and 16 species, 10 of
which are new.^1";
s[3151] = "JIN T. (1978).- Zhenganophyllum gen. nov. from the Upper
Permian of Zhenan, Shaanxi province.- Professional Papers of
Stratigraphy and Palaeontology 04: 83-86.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-2</b>, p. 40,
ID=0314^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Rugosa, Zhenganophyllum;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian U;
<b>Geography: </b>China, Shaanxi^^1";
s[3152] = "CHEN HUACHENG, YAN YOUYIN, QI DUNLUN (1983).- Chusenophyllum
(Rugose coral) from the Chihsia Formation of Lower Permian, Southern
Anhui.- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica 22, 5: 510-516.- <b>FC&#038;P
13-1</b>, p. 31, ID=0438^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, Chusenophyllum;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian L;
<b>Geography: </b>China, Anhui^The Lower Permian Chihsia Formation is
well-developed in southern Anhui. In the upper part of the formation a
considerable number of Chusenophullum occurred which may be regarded as
a guide fossil since it is confined to a certain horizon.
Chusenophyllum is characterized morphologically by the entire vanishing
of thecae, while Polythecalis is characterized by a partly vanishing of
thecae and Wentzellophyllum by well-developed thecae. It seems that
Polythecalis has evolved from Wentzellophyllum, and Chusenophyllum from
Polythecalis through a gradual vanishing of the thecae. According to
the lithological characters and the coral assemblage, the Chihsia
Formation in southern Anhui may be divided into two zones and two
subzones: 2. Polythecalis zone a. Chusenophyllum subzone b.
Polythecalis yangzeensis subzone 1. Wentzellophyllum volzi zone. In
addition eight new species of Chusenophyllum are described and
illustrated: Ch. chaoxianense, multiseptatum, anhuiense,
pingdingshanense, chaohuense, guichiense, intermedium and annulatum.
[original summary]^1";
s[3153] = "WANG Z., CHEN S., WU R. (1983).- Two new tetracorals,
Xizangophyllum and Xainzaphyllum, from the Lower Permian of Xizang.-
Contributions to Geology of the Qinghai-Xizang (Tibet) Plateau 02:
258-264.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 41, ID=0485^<b>Topic(s): </b>new
records; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Permian L; <b>Geography: </b>China, Tibet^^1";
s[3154] = "DING YUNJIE (1983).- On some new species of Early Permian
Tetracoralla froa Xilin Gol Meng, Inner Mongolia.- Tianjin Institute of
Geology and Mineral Resources Bulletin 8: 105-122 [in Chinese, with
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English abstract].- <b>FC&#038;P 15-2</b>, p. 29, ID=0656^<b>Topic(s):
</b>new taxa; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian L; <b>Geography: </b>China, Nei Mongol^^1";
s[3155] = "WANG HONGDI (1985).- Some new genera and species of Early
Permian Tetracorals from South Guizhou.- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica
24, 5: 553-557.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-1.2</b>, p. 32, ID=0815^<b>Topic(s):
</b>new taxa; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian L; <b>Geography: </b>China,
Guizhou^Described are the new genera Symmetrites (type species S.
elegans gen. et sp.nov.), belonging to the Melanophyllidae, and
Houchangophyllum (type species H. magnum gen. et sp.nov.), a
representative of the Lonsdaliidae.^1";
s[3156] = "ZHAO JIAMING, YAUNG DAORONG (1985).- Discovery of the
Multimurinus coral fauna from Xiuzhumuqinqi of Nei Mongol.- Acta
Palaeontologica Sinica 24, 4: 440-448.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-1.2</b>, p. 32,
ID=0817^<b>Topic(s): </b>new records; Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian L; <b>Geography:
</b>China, Nei Mongol^Descriptions of the following Lower Permian
species are given: Chusenophyllum intermedium sp.nov., Szechuanophyllum
abnormis sp.nov., Multimurinus subregularis sp.nov., M. neimongolensis
sp.nov., Amplexocarinia crassitheca sp.nov.^1";
s[3157] = "ZHANG FENG, WANG XIAOJUAN, WANG XIANGDONG (2004).-
Intraspecific variation in Kepingophyllum aksuense Wu et Zhou from the
Lower Permian of Kelping, Xinjiang, Northwest China.- Acta
Palaeontologica Sinica 43, 4: 579-585.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-2</b>, p. 24,
ID=1136^<b>Topic(s): </b>variation, numerical analysis; Rugosa,
Kepingophyllidae; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian L; <b>Geography: </b>China, Xinjiang^After
a detailed observation in a large number of thin sections of
Kepingophyllum aksuense from Lower Permian of Kelping area, Xinjiang,
we found that there are strong variations in corallites of colony. The
characters exhibiting high variability include: shape of corallites,
width ratio of tabularium to dissepimentarium, septal length, shape of
tabulae, the number of septa, and the ratio of septal number to
diameter. The shape of corallites is greatly different in transverse
section. The [corallites] are commonly hexagon and some pentagon, and
even triangle. The statistical analysis shows the ratio of tabularium
to dissepimentarium has a random distribution. This abnormal
distribution may be caused by unstable development of lonsdaleoid
dissepimentariums. Major and minor septa are measured in the length and
indicate a good linable relation between them. In longitudinal
sections, shapes of tabulae can be differentiated into three kinds: the
concave complete tabulae, incomplete tabulae, and clinotabulae. About
200 corallites are measured in number of septa to show a distribution
pattern that the number 14-16 takes the majority. Eighty corallites are
measured for theratio of septal number to diameter. The distribution
pattern shows that data points are surprisingly scattered away from the
curve and the R value is only 0.3923. In addition, in longitudinal
section there exists a periodic increase that probably shows a kind of
seasonal variation, represented by alternative arrangement of large and
small vesicular dissepiments. The comparison between the present and
type specimens indicates a less difference in variability.^1";
s[3158] = "WANG XIANGDONG, SUGIYAMA T., KIDO E., WANG XIAOJUAN (2006).-
Permian rugose coral faunas of Inner Mongolia-Northeast China and
Japan: Paleobiogeographical implications.- Journal of Asian Earth
Sciences 26: 369-379.- <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 39, ID=1243^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biogeography; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian; <b>Geography: </b>China, Japan^The faunal
characteristics, successions and geographical distribution of the
Permian rugose corals in Inner Mongolia-Northeast China and Japan are
reviewed using current coral taxonomy and the recently revised Permian
global time scale. The co-occurrences of Cathaysian compound corals,
abundant non-dissepimented solitary corals, and endemic corals indicate
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that Inner Mongolia and Northeast Chinare present an independent
biogeographical entity, quite separate from South China and the
Japanese terranes. However, the common occurrence in South China of
Permian taxa such as Wentzellophyllum, Lonsdaleiastraea, Yatsengia,
Ipciphyllum, and Waagenophyllum indicates, in a broad sense, a Tethyan
affinity for the Akiyoshi and Mino terranes in Japan. Rocks from the
Asselian to the Artinskian in the South Kitakami Terrane of Japan
contain eleven large dissepimented solitary and compound genera,
including Huangia, Iranophyllum, Laophyllum, Polythecalis,
Sestrophyllum, Wentzelella, Wentzellophyllum and Yatsengia. These
genera are all typical of, and common in, South China, but are absent
from coeval strata in Northeast China. Middle Permian rocks in the
South Kitakami Terrane also contain rugose corals that are abundant in
South China, in some cases the same species, such as Parawentzelella
regularis, Waagenophyllum indicum, Waagenophyllum virgalense and
Yatsengia kiangsuensis. Thus, the coral faunas from the South Kitakami
Terrane indicate a close paleobiogeographical affinity with those from
South China, which is consistent with the paleobiogeography based on
ammonoids and bivalves.^1";
s[3159] = "WANG XIANGDONG, SUGIYAMA T. (2001).- Middle Permian rugose
corals from Laibin, Guangxi, South China.- Journal of Paleontology 75,
4: 758-782.- <b>FC&#038;P 30-2</b>, p. 24, ID=1397^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Permian M; <b>Geography: </b>China, Guangxi^The Middle Permian
Chihsia and Maokou formations in Labin, central Guangxi, South China
contain 19 rugose coral species; of these taxa, Lophocarinophyllum
sandoi, Asserculinia solida, and Innixiphyllum wuae are new.
Innixiphyllum represents a new genus characterized by contratingent
minor septa. Ten species are reviewed and described in detail, and the
diagnoses of three of these species, Allotropiophyllum heteroseptatum
(Grabau 1928), Lophocarinophyllum taihuense (Yan &#038; Chen 1982), and
Ipciphyllum regulare (Wu 1963), are emended. The morphological
variation and ontogenetic changes of the solitary, nondissepimented
species are particularly emphasized. Six additional taxa are described
and illustrated but are left in open nomenclature. The corals from
Labin are typically Tethyan. Four biostratigraphic assemblages are
recognized: an assemblage of massive corals in the Upper Chihsia
Formation represented by Polythecalis longliensis; an assemblage of
small solitary and nondissepimented corals in the lower Maokou
Formation, dominated by species of Allotropiophyllum, Innixiphyllum and
Lophocarinophyllum; an assemblage of mixed massive colonial and small
solitary corals in the middle Maokou Formation, characterized by
Ipciphyllum regulare; and an assemblage of solitary nondissepimented
corals in the uppermost Maokou Formation, characterized by Ufimia
elongata. These assemblages correspond well to those from other areas
of South China. In Labin, only two rugose taxa, Amphicarinia sp. and
Paracaninia minor, occur in the basal part of the Wuchiaping Formation
of Lopingian age.^1";
s[3160] = "DING YUNJIE (1980).- The new fossil corals of Lower Permian
- Wentzelella and Zhurrihephyllum from Inner Mongolia.- Bulletin
Chinese Academy geological Sciences ., 2: 82-84.- <b>FC&#038;P
11-1</b>, p. 46, ID=1758^<b>Topic(s): </b>new records; Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian L;
<b>Geography: </b>China, Nei Mongol^The new genus Zhurihephyllum (Z.
vesiculosum n.gen. et n.sp.) is described.^1";
s[3161] = "YIM W.W.-S., NAU P.S., ROSEN B.R. (1981).- Permian corals in
the Tolo Harbour Formation, Ma She Chau, Hong Kong.- Journal of
Paleontology 55, 6: 1298-1300.- <b>FC&#038;P 11-1</b>, p. 35,
ID=1800^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian; <b>Geography: </b>China, Hong
Kong^Identification of ?Duplophyllum mikron suggests a Middle Permian
age for the Tolo Harbour Formation, previously thought to be
Permo-Carboniferous.^1";
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s[3162] = "YU C.C., LIN Y.T., HUANG Z.X. (1981).- Early Permian corals
from central Jilin.- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica 20, 4: 273-286.-
<b>FC&#038;P 11-1</b>, p. 54, ID=1802^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian L;
<b>Geography: </b>China, Jilin^^1";
s[3163] = "GUO SHENGZHE (1980).- A general account of Early Permian
rugose coral fauna from the geosynclinal region of northeastern China.-
Bulletin Chinese Academy geological Sciences ser 5, 1, 1: 103-114.-
<b>FC&#038;P 11-2</b>, p. 25, ID=1816^<b>Topic(s): </b>oceanic realm;
Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Permian L; <b>Geography: </b>China NE^^1";
s[3164] = "WU WANGSHI (1987).- A Study on some Asselian Corals.- Acta
Palaeontologica Sinica 26, 2: 149-157.- <b>FC&#038;P 16-2</b>, p. 22,
ID=2050^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian Ass; <b>Geography: </b>China,
Guangxi^The Asselian corals described in this paper were collected in
1984 by Zhou Zuren and others during their investigation of the
Carboniferous-Permian boundary in Nandan County, the Zhuang Autonomous
Region of Guanxi. Those identified here as Notophyllum liuzhaiense gen.
et sp.nov., Liuzhaiphyllum intermedium gen. et sp.nov. Thomasiphyllum?
sp. and Bayhaium nandanense sp.nov. were found in association with the
Asselian ammonoids and fusulinids. All of these fossils occur in the
carbonate blocks of the debris flow, which derived probably from the
foreslope of the Carbonate platform, 6 m in thickness at the quarry,
1.2 km southwest of the Liuzhai Town. In 1982, the author defined two
paleogeographical regions of corals in the Sakmarian all over the
world, the Durhaminidae region which is distributed in North America,
Soviet Union and Spitsbergen and the Kepingophyllidae region which is
limited within the Tethys only. Since no typical elements of the
Kepingophyllidae have been found in the present coral fauna so far, it
is difficult to define the exact age of the described corals. Of
interest is the discovery of the specimens of the genus Bayhaium which
was proposed in 1959 by Langenheim et McCutcheon. Since then, about
five species of the genus have been described by different authors,
including the American species found in the Wolfcampanian of California
(Langenheim et McCutcheon 1959; Wilson 1982), and two other species
which also have been identified by Ding et Yu in 1983 from the lower
part of the Permian in southern Shaanxi, China. These seem to indicate
that the age of the present coral fauna could be recognized as the
earliest Permian. However, the presence of the associated Asselian
ammonoids is something noticeable which can be taken as an evidence to
put them in the Asselian age [part of original summary].^1";
s[3165] = "XU H.-Q. (1990).- On the stratigraphical and geographical
distribution of the kepingophyllids during the Maping Age in China.-
Chinese Science Bulletin 35, 2: 116-122.- <b>FC&#038;P 20-2</b>, p. 60,
ID=2945^<b>Topic(s): </b>distribution; Rugosa, Kepingophyllidae;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian L
Map; <b>Geography: </b>China^^1";
s[3166] = "ZHAO JIAMING, ZHOU GUANGDI (1995).- Records of the
Kepingophyllum coral fauna from Mt. Qimantage of Qinghai.- Acta
Palaeontologica Sinica 34, 5: 275-601.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-1</b>, p. 32,
ID=3010^<b>Topic(s): </b>Kepingophyllum fauna; Rugosa, Kepingophyllum
fauna; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Permian; <b>Geography: </b>China, Qinghai^^1";
s[3167] = "DING YUNJIE (1995).- On some new species of Maping Limestone
Tetracorals from Guangxi.- Jour. Geol. &#038; Min. Res., North China
10, 1: 5-20.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-2</b>, p. 17, ID=3077^<b>Topic(s):
</b>new taxa; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian?; <b>Geography: </b>China, Guangxi^^1";
s[3168] = "ZHANG XIONGHUA (1992).- Ecological-environment
differentiation of the Early Permian rugose corals in Southern Guizhou
and Central Hunan.- J. Graduate School, China Univ. Geosci. 6, 1:
23-29.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-1.1</b>, p. 44, ID=3218^<b>Topic(s):
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</b>ecology; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian L; <b>Geography: </b>China, Guizhou,
Hunan^The ecological-environment differentiation of the Early Permian
rugose corals in Southern Guizhou and Central Hunan is very obvious.
According to quantitative analysis of the rugose corals of different
facies in some major stages of the Early Permian, the
ecological-environment differentiation of these corals is discussed as
the following: (1) In turbulent shallow marine on platform margin,
massive compound rugose corals dominated. (2) In tranquil shallow
marine on platform margin, solitary rugose corals of trizone type,
aphroid and thamnasterioid compound corals dominated, but massive
compound corals decreased. In this environment, the diversity of rugose
corals is the largest. The elements of these corals usually occurred in
this environment. (3) In basin sedimentary area, only non-dissepimented
rugose corals occurred. These studies will provide some important
paleontological evidences for the sedimentology and paleogeography of
future.^1";
s[3169] = "WANG XIANGDONG (1992).- Increase pattern and environmental
significance of Kepingophyllum aksuense Wu &#038; Zhou from early
Permian, Xinjiang.- Chinese Science Bulletin 37, 13: 1108-1111.-
<b>FC&#038;P 22-1</b>, p. 33, ID=3387^<b>Topic(s): </b>astogeny;
Rugosa, Kepingophyllidae; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian L; <b>Geography: </b>China, Xinjiang^The
process in which a colony is developed from protocorallite by asexual
reproduction that made the majority of compound coral skeleton is
called &#034;increase pattern&#034;. Different taxa and even different
colonies of the same taxon could exhibit different increase patterns.
Conversely, it is possible that different taxa have the same increase
pattern. Therefore, study on the increase pattern has significant
implications not only for the taxonomy but for paleoenvironmentology.
This study reports the unusual increase pattern of Kepingophyllum
aksuense from Aksu area in Xinjiang.^1";
s[3170] = "WANG ZHIPING, ZHANG XIONGHUA (1993).- Microskeletal
structures of Late Permian rugose corals from Zheng, Southern Shaanxi.-
Courier Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg 164: 359-364. [P.
Oekentorp-Kuster (ed.) Proceedings of the VI. International Symposium
on Fossil Cnidaria and Porifera, Vol. 1].- <b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>, p.
22, ID=3471^<b>Topic(s): </b>microstructures, SEM study; Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian U;
<b>Geography: </b>China, Shaanxi^Microskeletal structures of the Late
Permian rugose corals of Zhengan, Southern Shaanxi, investigated by SEM
and optical microscope, are revealed as follows: 1. Their septal
structures may be divided into two types: a trabeculate type and a
non-trabeculate type; with two types of septal thickening, one formed
by the clustered arrangement of minor trabeculae; the other by thick
trabeculae with carinae on both sides of septa completely constituted
by fascicles, not extending as part of the trabeculae. 2. The walls of
both solitary and fasciculate compound corals are composed of parallel
needles or brachycolumns. Two types of intercorallite walls exist in
the massive corals, in one type, an obvious dark-line formed by
irregular granules or needles present in the central part of the
intercorallite wall. The other form is composed of densely interlocked
trabeculae of septal outer ends from neighbouring corallites. 3.
Lateral structures and columellar walls of the corals consist of
parallel needles or brachycolumns.^1";
s[3171] = "XU SHOUYONG (1993).- New material of Rugose corals from
Upper Carboniferous Maping formation at Loutishan, Liuzhou, Guangxi.-
Acta Palaeontologica Sinica 32, 4: 188-195.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>, p.
82, ID=3513^<b>Topic(s): </b>new records; Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian L Maping (?U Carb);
<b>Geography: </b>China, Guangxi^The present paper describes the fossil
rugose corals from Loutishan, with 7 genera and 10 species including 5
new species. * New taxa: Kionophyllum pedulum sp.nov,
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Paracarruthersella crassiendotheca sp.nov., Ivanovia loutishanensis
sp.nov., Omiphyllum liuzhouense sp.nov., Omiphyllum epithecum sp.nov.^1";
s[3172] = "ILYINA T.G. (1997).- Distribution, taxonomy and morphology
of Permian Rugosa of Southeastern Pamir (Tadzhikistan).- Boletin de la
Real Sociedad Espanola de Historia Natural, Seccion Geologica 91, 1/4:
127-141.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-2</b>, p. 12, ID=3679^<b>Topic(s):
</b>distribution; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian; <b>Geography: </b>Tajikistan, Pamirs^Two
new genera (TimorocarinophyIlium, Pseudoverbeekiella) and 10 new
species are described from Lower and Upper Permian deposits of
southeastern Pamir. Rugose assemblages characterizing the stages from
the Bolorian (Lower Permian) to the Dorashamian (Upper Permian) are
recognized. The following rugose zones are established: the
Pseudoverbeekiella - Timorocarinophyllum - Ufimia (Kochusu assemblage),
the Iranophyllum-Pavastephyllum (Gana assemblage) and the
Waagenophyllum (W.) - (W.) (Huayunophyllum) (Takhtabulak assemblage).
The family Verbeeckiellidae is placed in synonymy with the
Timorphyllidae, and the Wannerophyllidae with the Lophophyllidae on the
basis of the arrangement of trabeculae in their septa. The former pair
is characterized by a fan-shaped arrangement, and the latter by a
monoclinal arrangement of trabeculae.^1";
s[3173] = "SHEN JIANWEI, KAWAMURA T., YANG WANRONG (1998).- Upper
Permian coral reef and colonial rugose corals in Northwest Hunan, South
China.- Facies 39, 1: 35-65.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-2</b>, p. 52,
ID=3946^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral reefs; coral reef; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian U; <b>Geography:
</b>China, Hunan^The roles of Permian colonial corals in forming
organic reefs have not been adequately assessed, although they are
common fossils in the Permian strata. It is now known that colonial
corals were important contributors to reef framework during the middle
and -late Permian such as those in South China, northeast Japan, Oman
and Thailand. A coral reef occurs in Kanjia-ping, Cili County, Hunan,
South China. It is formed by erect and unscathed colonie of
Waagenophyllum growing on top of one another in situ to form a baffle
and framework. Palaeontological data of the Cili coral reef indicates a
middle to late Changhsing age (Late Permian), corresponding to the
Palaeofusulina zone. The coral reef exposure extends along the inner
platform margin striking in E-S direction for nearly 4 km laterally and
generally 35 to 57 m thick. The Cili coral reef exhibits a lateral
differentiation into three main reef facies; reef core facies,
fore-reef facies, and marginal slope facies. The major reef-core facies
is well exposed in Shenxian-wan and Guanyin-an sections where it rests
on the marginal slope facies. Colonial corals are dispersed and
preserved in non-living position w eastward. Sponges become major
stabilizing organisms in the eastern part of Changhsing limestone
outcrop in Kanjia-ping, but no real sponge reefs were formed. Coral
reefs at Cili County in Hunan are different distinctly from calcisponge
reefs in South China in their palaeogeography, lithofacies development,
organic constituents, palaeoecology and diagenesis. The Cili coral reef
also shows differences in age, depositional facies association, reef
organisms and diageneisis from coral reefs in South Kitakami of Japan,
Horat Plateau of Thailand, and Saih Hatat of Oman. Although some sponge
reefs and mounds can reach up to the unconformable Permian/Triassic
boundary, coral reef at Kanjia-ping, Cili County, is the latest Permian
reef known. This reef appears to had been formed in a palaeoenvironment
that is different from that of the sponge reefs and provides an example
of new and unique Permian reef type in South China, and could helps us
to: 1) understand the significance of colonial corals in Permian
carbonate buildups; 2) evaluate the importance of coral community
evolution prior to the collapse of reef ecosystems at the
Permian/Triassic boundary; 3) better understand the effects of the
biotic extinction events in Palaeotethys realm; 4) look for
environmental factors that may have controlled reefs through time and
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space, and 5) provide valuable data for the study of Permian
palaeoclimate and global evolutionary changes of Permian reefs and reef
community.^1";
s[3174] = "EZAKI Y. (1994).- Patterns and palaeoenvironmental
implications of end-Permian extinction of Rugosa in South China.-
Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology 107: 165-177.-
<b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 59, ID=4126^<b>Topic(s): </b>extinctions
P/T; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Permian U; <b>Geography: </b>China S^Late Permian rugose corals are
undoubtedly the last phylogenetic representatives of the Rugosa. These
corals are widely, though sporadically, distributed, notably in South
China. The Late Permian corals of South China decrease markedly in
diversity and are represented by surviving genera from the Maokouan,
showing common patterns of disappearance, morphologically and
phylogenetically. Colonial Wentzelellinae mostly disappeared by the end
of the Maokouan, followed by solitary Wentzelellinae and later
Waagenophyllinae having simple morpholgies. Non-dissepimented solitary
corals and fasciculate Waagenophyllinae, though morphologically simple,
are common during the Late Permian, ranging up to the latest Permian.
Permian Rugosa apparently show two terminal patterns, suggesting
environmental differences. One pattern is terminated with a progressive
reduction, leaving only non-dissepimented solitary corals as survivors,
and the other pattern is distinguished by the disappearance of the
platform-dwelling colonial corals at the end of Permian. The general
trend, characterized by later disappearance of the simpler corals,
reflects progressively adverse changes in the marine environment. The
persistence and disappearance of a latest Permian Waagenophyllum fauna
suggests that the regional continuation of favorable environments
followed by the onset abrupt and severe, though tempoary, enviromental
changes for coral growth. The causes of rugosan extinction are not
necessarily attributed to factors characteristic of the latest Permian
time, and the extinction was individually stepwise, each different
disappearance event correlating with, and possibly caused by variable
factors, such as sea-level fluctuations and volcanic activity. Multiple
interactions of individual factors on a local and global scale affected
each faunal component, resulting in selection of corals that culminates
in the regional, and finally global, disappearance of Rugosa.^1";
s[3175] = "WANG XIANGDONG (1993).- On internal Growth lines in Rugose
Corals - with an example of Kepingophyllum aksuense Wu et Zhou from
early Permian in Xinjiang.- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica 32, 3:
352-369.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 65, ID=4141^<b>Topic(s):
</b>growth bands; Rugosa, growth lines; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian L; <b>Geography: </b>China,
Xinjiang^[For extensive and corrected summary see Acta Palaeontologica
Sinica 32, 4]^1";
s[3176] = "LIN BAOYU, RODRIGUEZ S. (1994).- Permian rugose corals from
South Gansu, Northwest China.- Geobios 27, 3: 293-302. [in English,
with French summary].- <b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>, p. 36,
ID=4231^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian; <b>Geography: </b>China,
Gansu^Lower Permian (Guadalupian) outcrops in Luqu and Xiahe Counties
and adjacent regions yield abundant fossils of rugose corals and other
benthic organisms and have been selected as the standard exposures for
marine Permian in West Qinling. Collected fossils in these areas are
systematically described. Nine species and subspecies of massive and
solitary rugose corals of Guadalupian age belonging to 9 genera and
subgenera are described. Among them, one genus and 5 species and
subspecies are new: Lophocarinophyllum triangulariseptum sp.nov.,
Carinowaagenophylium xiaheense gen. et sp.nov., Parawentzelella
(Parawentzelella) gansuense sp.nov., Ipciphyllum bijishanense
rariseptum subsp.nov., and Iranophyllum (Laophyllum) gansuense sp.nov.
This assemblage is characteristic of warm shallow water. The presence
of the genera Parawentzelella (Parawentzelella), Ipciphyllum,
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Wentzelelloides, Londaleiastraea and Iranophyllum indicates that this rugose coral assemblage belongs to the Tethyan zoogeographical Province (Fedorowski 1981).^1";
s[3177] = "XU S.Y., GAN Y. (1992).- The zoogeographical province of the Permian rugose corals of China.- Earth Science - Journal of China University of Geosciences 17, 2: 131-139. [in Chinese, with English abstract].- <b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>, p. 48, ID=4380^<b>Topic(s): </b>biogeography; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian; <b>Geography: </b>China^^1";
s[3178] = "ZHAO J.M., ZHU X.S. (1991).- Early Permian Maoku Formation rugose corals from Xintang, Yichun, Jiangxi.- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica 30, 1: 90-99.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>, p. 48, ID=4383^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian L; <b>Geography: </b>China, Jiangxi^^1";
s[3179] = "KROPACHEVA G.S. (1978).- Pozdnepermskiye tetrakoralla Yuzhnogo Primorya. [Upper Permian tetracorals of southern Primorye; in Russian].- Verkhniy paleozoy Severo-Vostochnoy Azyi: 44-50, pls 4-6; Vladyvostok.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 40, ID=5796^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian U; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Primorye^[Waagenophyllum, Wentzelella, Wentzelloides]^1";
s[3180] = "WANG Z., LIU S. (1982).- Early Lower Permian rugose corals from the Saga, Zhongba, and Namco areas of Xizang. [in Chinese, with English abstract].- Contributions to Geology of the Qinghai-Xizang (Tibet) Plateau 7: 59-85.- <b>FC&#038;P 12-2</b>, p. 35, ID=6219^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian L; <b>Geography: </b>China, Tibet^^1";
s[3181] = "GUO W., LIN Y.-D., LIU G.-H. (2003).- Early Permian Rugose coral assemblage and its geological significances in Xiwuqi of Inner Mongolia. [in Chinese, with English abstract].- Journal of Jilin University (Earth Science Edition) 33, 4: 399-405.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-1</b>, p. 54, ID=7209^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian L; <b>Geography: </b>China, Nei Mongol^Based on biostratigraphical discussion, the paper gives a detailed description to the rugose fauna of the early-Permian, including 7 new species. Two coral assemblages are distinguished: Lytvolasma-Cyathocarinia and Lytvolasma-Caninophyllum-Pseudopolythecalis. The first assemblage is mainly made up of minitype, monocase. Septa and their ektecines are all thickeded; the second assemblages exhibits mixed fauna including colony and monocase corals. The paper also puts forward the overlapped type and mixed type of the mixed fauna in the area, and points out that the appearance of the mixed fauna in this area is consistent with the general decreased temperature from late Carboniferous to early Permian, and also reflects climate changes from warm to cold, then to warm again. The study also reveals that the nature of the Paleo-Asian oceanic crust had essentially changed a little before the early Permian; it was shallow sea in an arch-island environment, not an open sea. [original abstract]^1";
s[3182] = "ZHAO JIAMING, ZHOU GUANGDI (1987).- Discovery of Lytvolasma Fauna from Western Section of Eastern Kunlun Mountains.- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica 28, 4: 486-491. VOL PP ???.- <b>FC&#038;P 17-1</b>, p. 24, ID=2133^<b>Topic(s): </b>new records; Rugosa, Lytvolasma fauna; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian L; <b>Geography: </b>China, Kunlun Mts^Our knowledge of the Lytvolasma fauna from Qinghai is, on the whole, quite insufficient, especially of those from the Kunlun-Qinling geosyncline province. However, new findings have been made in recent years at some localities from the western section of the Eastern Kunlun mountains in Western Qinghai. Here described are seven species in six genera from this area, namely: Pleramplexus similis Schindewolf, Wannerophyllum
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sp., Lytvolasma asymetricum Soshkina, Lophophyllidium wichmanni
(Gerth), L. nucleum sp.nov., Timorphyllum variabilis Gerth and
Stereostylus sp. In palaeoecological conditions, this coral fauna,
which is characterized by all simple forms with no dissepiments,
belongs to the cold-water type. Besides, the Lytvolasma fauna-bearing
beds are regarded as belonging to late Early Permian, and may be
compared with the Langcuo Formation in the Saga, Zhongba, Namfo Areas
of Xizang and the Basleo beds in Timor. [fragment of original
summary]^1";
s[3183] = "WU WANGSHI, ZHAO JIAMING (1983).- Polythecalids (Rugose
corals) from the Chihsia Formation in Najing, Jiangsu.- Acta
Palaeontologica Sinica 22, 3: 255-261.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 37,
ID=0455^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, Polythecaliidae; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian M; <b>Geography:
</b>China, Jiangsu^Recent studies on specimens of Polythecalids from
the Chihsia Formation in Nanjing of Jiangsu lead to the conclusion that
many forms of the Polythecalids show different skeletal elements,
especially where the external wall is concerned.^1";
s[3184] = "KACHANOV E.I. (1984).- Permskiy korall (Waagenophyllidae) iz
Koryakskogo Nagor&#039;ya.- Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal 1984, . 93-95.-
<b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p. 49, ID=0995^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa,
Waagenophyllidae; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Far East^^1";
s[3185] = "PYZHYANOV I.V. (1975).- Novye vidy vaagenofillid severnogo
Pamira. [new waagenophyllid species of N Pamirs; in Russian].- In: M.R.
Dzhalilov (ed.): Voprosy paleontologii Tajikistana: 40-52.-
<b>FC&#038;P 7-2</b>, p. 23, ID=5650^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Rugosa,
Waagenophyllidae; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian; <b>Geography: </b>Pamirs N^^1";
s[3186] = "EZAKI Y. (2000).- Palaeoecological and phylogenetic
implications of a new scleractiniamorph genus from Permian sponge
reefs, South China.- Palaeontology 43, 2: 199-217.- <b>FC&#038;P
29-1</b>, p. 48, ID=1530^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Scleractiniamorpha;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Permian; <b>Geography: </b>China S^Scleractinian corals are the
most important constituents of modern coralgal reefs. For many years,
it as thought that they first appeared in the Middle Triassic and
subsequently underwent explosive radiation. However, abundant
scleractinian-like corals within ancestral morphological traits have
recently been recovered from the Middle Permian sponge reefs in China,
which not only confirms a role in Permian reef ecology but also
suggests a possible Palaeozoic origin for the group. Two species of a
new Permian scleractiniamorph genus from China are described herein as
Houchangocyathus wangi gen. et sp.nov. and Houchangocyathus yaoi gen.
et sp.nov. Putative Palaeozoic Scleractinia may have evolved over a
substantial time interval and diverged into stem lineages by the end of
the Permian. These forms evolved within both the rigid framework of
their basic body plan and the morphological constraints characteristic
of each lineage. The Middle Permian development of calcisponges reefs
was closely related to habitat expansion, which would have provided an
ideal dwelling for scleractinian-like corals and enhanced their chances
of fossilization. Such scleractiniamorphs disappeared at the
end-Permian extinction, but may have survived as progenitors of
Triassic Scleractinia.^1";
s[3187] = "RIGBY J.K., FAN JIASONG, ZHANG WEI (1988).- The sphinctozoan
sponge Intrasporeocoelia from the Middle and Late Permian of China;
re-examination of its filling structures.- Journal of Paleontology 62,
5: 747-753.- <b>FC&#038;P 18-1</b>, p. 50, ID=2294^<b>Topic(s):
</b>structures; Porifera, Sphinctozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Sphinctozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian M U; <b>Geography:
</b>China^^1";
s[3188] = "RIGBY J.K., FAN JIASONG, ZHANG WEI (1989).- Sphinctozoan
Sponges from the Permian Reefs of South China.- Journal of Paleontology
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63, 4: 404-439.- <b>FC&#038;P 18-2</b>, p. 47, ID=2508^<b>Topic(s):
</b>; Porifera, Sphinctozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Sphinctozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian; <b>Geography: </b>China S^^1";
s[3189] = "RIGBY J.K., FAN JIASONG, ZHANG WEI, WANG SHENGHAI, ZHANG
XIAOLIN, (1994).- Sphinctozoan and Inozoan sponges from Permian reefs
of South China.- Brigham Young University, Geology Studies 40: 43-109.-
<b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>, p. 57, ID=4411^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Porifera,
Sphinctozoa, Inozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Sphinctozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian; <b>Geography: </b>China S^^1";
s[3190] = "ZHAO JIAMING, CHENG ZHENGXIU (1988).- A Tabulate Coral from
Lower Permian Toeling Formation at Douling of Changning County, Hunan,
China.- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica 27, 5: 550-552.- <b>FC&#038;P
18-1</b>, p. 44, ID=2280^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian L; <b>Geography:
</b>China, Hunan^^1";
s[3191] = "LELESHUS V.L. (1993).- Liauria und Gundaria, zwei neue
Korallen-Gattungen aus dem Perm des Darwaz-Gebirges in Tadshikistan.-
Senckenbergiana lethaea 73, 1: 31-35.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>, p. 80,
ID=3506^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata, Liauria; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian; <b>Geography:
</b>Tajikistan, Darwaz Mts^Two new coral genera are described from
lower Permian strata of the Darvaz Mountains, Tadzhikistan. The
skeleton of the small rugose coral Liauria multiplex n.g. et n.sp.
consists almost entirely of a pleonophoran (bizonal) basal apparatus.
The species occurs in association with an auloporid tabulate coral
Gundarina nana n.g. et n.sp. The unusual skeletal morphology of the two
new species provides the basis for description of the two new genera,
for which they are the type species.^1";
s[3192] = "LELESHUS V.L. (1997).- Permian tabulates from Afghanistan
and the Pamirs.- Coral Research Bulletin 05: 191-195.- <b>FC&#038;P
27-1</b>, p. 83, ID=3825^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian; <b>Geography:
</b>Tajikistan, Pamirs^Three species of Permian Tabulates from
Afghanistan are described: Protomichelinia sinensis Lin, P.
guizhouensis Lin, Multithecopora dendroidea (Yoh). All of them are
widespread in Permian of the Pamirs and South China. The intraspecific
variability of Protomichelinia sinensis Lin is studied.^1";
s[3193] = "LELESHUS V.L. (1994).- Minatolites gen. nov. (Tabulata) iz
nizhnej Permi Darvaza (Tadzhikistan).- Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal
1994, 4: 127-130.- <b>FC&#038;P 24-1</b>, p. 66, ID=4484^<b>Topic(s):
</b>; Tabulata, Minatolites; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian; <b>Geography: </b>Tajikistan, Darwaz
Mts^The new genus Minatolites, named in honour of Prof. Masao Minato,
with the type species M. mutatus sp.nov. is described. It is assigned
to the family Pseudofavositidae Sokolov 1950.^1";
s[3194] = "LIN BAO-YU (1977).- A preliminary study on the
stratigraphical distribution and zoogeographical provinces of the
Permian tabulate corals of China. [in Chinese, with English summary].-
Acta Geologica Sinica 1977, 2: 174-189.- <b>FC&#038;P 7-2</b>, p. 19,
ID=5624^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian; <b>Geography: </b>China^The
present article deals with the following contents: (1) For the Lower
Permian Tabulata two distinct zoogeographical provinces in China - the
South China and North China provinces are recognized. In the South
China province, the tabulate coral fauna comprises Tetraporinus,
Thamnopora, Sinopora, Protomichelinia Michelinia, Cystomichelinia and
abundant Hayasakaia. This tabulate coral fauna marks an independent
zoogeographical province. In the North China province, Tabulata are
few, lacking the typical South China genera Hayasakaia and
Cystomichelinia. (2) In the Lower Permian two major tabulate zones and
three tabulate subzones are establised in descending order as follows:
Maokou Limestone 2. Zone of Protomichelinia multitabulata Yabe et
Hayasaka. Chihsia Limestone 1. Zone of Hayasakaia (3) Subzone of
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Protomichelinia microstoma (Yabe et Hayasaka)-Protomichelinia siyangensis (Reed) (2) Subzone of Hayasakaia elegantula (Yabe et Hayasaka)-Tetraporinus nankingensis (Yoh) (1) Subzone of Hayasakaia syringoporoides (Yoh).^1";
s[3195] = "IVANOVSKIY A.B., KROPACHEVA G.S. (1980).- Nakhodka Pseudofavosites (Tabulata) v Permi Dalnego Vostoka. [Pseudofavosites (Tabulata) in the Permian of the Far East; in Russian].- Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR 252, 2: 467-468.- <b>FC&#038;P 12-1</b>, p. 40, ID=6166^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata, Favositida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Far East^From Upper Permian beds, the Tchandalazhskiy horizon, in the Far East near Nakhodka the new species Pseudofavosites kotljarae is described.^1";
s[3196] = "HAN J.X., GUO S.Z. (1979).- Discovery of the Nipponitella fauna In Sonid Right Banner of Inner Mongolia.- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica 18, 1: 83-88.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-2</b>, p. 40, ID=0312^<b>Topic(s): </b>; forams, Nipponitella; <b>Systematics: </b>Foraminifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian L; <b>Geography: </b>China, Nei Mongol^^1";
s[3197] = "DENG ZHANQIU (1981).- Upper Permian sponges from Laibin of Guangxi.- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica 20, 5: 418-427.- <b>FC&#038;P 11-2</b>, p. 25, ID=1823^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian U; <b>Geography: </b>China, Guangxi^^1";
s[3198] = "RIGBY J.K., FAN JIASONG (1988).- An unusual sponge root tuft from the Middle Permian Maokou Formation, Guangxi Province, South China.- Journal of Paleontology 62, 5: 822-826.- <b>FC&#038;P 18-1</b>, p. 50, ID=2296^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian M; <b>Geography: </b>China, Guangxi^^1";
s[3199] = "DENG ZHANQIU (1990).- New materials of Permian Sponges.- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica 29, 3: 315-320.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-2.1</b>, p. 39, ID=2762^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian; <b>Geography: </b>China^Two species of calcareous sponges are described in this paper. One is the type species of a new genus, Corynospongia tubuliforma gen. et sp.nov. found from the upper Lower Permian Maokou Formation, Hongqiao, Xingwen County, south Sichuan; the new genus, Corynospongia, is characterized by the body wall with two types of canals. The other is a fragment of sponge body collected from the Lower Permian strata in Laibin of Guangxi; this form belongs to the order Heteractinida and is referred to Talpaspongia clavata King 1943. ^1";
s[3200] = "RIGBY J.K., FAN JIASONG, NAIREN H. (1995).- Upper Permian silicified sponges from central Guangxi and western Hubei, South China.- Journal of Paleontology 69, 2: 232-250.- <b>FC&#038;P 24-2</b>, p. 93, ID=4599^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian Chang; <b>Geography: </b>China, Guangxi, Hubei^Well-preserved silicified sponges have been recovered from the Upper Permian Changxing Formation at Huangnitang in western Hubei province. The new species Cystauletes grossa and Cystothalamia irregulara are associated with Cystothalamia sp., Colospongia salinaria irregularis Zhang 1983, Sollasia ostiolata Steinmann 1882, Virgola? osiensis (de Gregorio 1930), a questionable inozoan species, and a form questionably referred to the genus Hikorodium? sp. These sponges were detrital fragments that accumulated at the toe of the forereef, at the margin of slope facies and basin facies, at Huangnitang. Amblysiphonella vesiculosa minima Zhang 1983, is represented in the collections from the Upper Permian Heshan Formation at the village of Guwu, near Heshan City in central Guangxi. Heshan beds that produced the silicified sponges are of Wujiapingiang age and accumulated on a normal-marine, shallow-water carbonate platform, or in skeletal shoals within the carbonate platform, and represent a level-bottom community.^1";
s[3201] = "RIGBY J.K., FAN JIASONG, ZHANG WEI (1989).- Inozoan
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calcareous Porifera from the Permian reefs in South China.- Journal of
Paleontology 63, 6: 778-800.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 63,
ID=2696^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Porifera Inozoa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian; <b>Geography: </b>China
S^Inozoans are described from patch reefs on the carbonate platform of
eastern Sichuan, from the uppermost Permian Laolongdong reefs in the
Changxing Formation (Kazanian-Tatarian) at Beipei, northwest of
Chongqing, and from the Middle to Uppper Permian reefs from the Maokou
(Kungurian), Wujiaping (Ufimian), and Changxing Formation at Xiangbo,
Longlin County, in northwestern Guangxi. Classification of inozoans,
particularly late Paleozoic ones, is still in a state of flux, but
genera recognized to date can be keyed using the general nature of the
spongocoel, canals, and growth form. New genera described are
Intratubospongia, Grossotubenella, Cavusonella, and Radicanalospongia.
The new species described are Stellispongia radiata, S. minor,
Peronidella beipeiensis, P. regulara, P. parva, Intratubospongia
typica, I. tenuiperforata, I. multisiphonata, I. minima,
Grossotubenella parallela, Cavusonella cavema, and Radicanalospongia
normala. A Corynella that is not identifiable to species and a
sphinctozoan-like inozoan (?) sp. A that has a fibrous-appearing
internal skeleton but is poorly preserved are also described. Inozoans
and other sponges are major frame-builders in the Permian reefs of
South China and our fauna is one of the most diverse late Paleozoic
assemblages described to date.^1";
s[3202] = "YANG Z.-Y., LIU Z.-H. (2003).- Inozoan, Major Reef
frame-building organisms in Late Permian, Hunan. [in Chinese, with
English abstract].- Oil &#038; Gas Geology 24, 1: 70-74.- <b>FC&#038;P
33-1</b>, p. 104, ID=7247^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef sponges; Porifera
Inozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian U;
<b>Geography: </b>China, Hunan^The late Permian reefs are distributed
in Chengxian, Guiyang and Chenxi Counties in southern Hunan province.
Reefs in Bangxian and Guiyang are patch reefs developed along Chengru
shallow sea. Reefs in Chenxi are bioherms, undeveloped patch reefs. The
reefs in both sites occur in the late Permian Changxing Formation. A
lot of samples of fossils and rocks have been collected while surveying
8 reef composite sections in southern Hunan. We find that the most
important frame-building organisms are calcisponges, just as other
Permian reefs in southern China. By systematically researching
Inozoans, one of the important frame-building calcisponges, it is
thought that the water system and fibres might be important evidence in
classification. Twelve species and 8 genera of Inozoans including one
new species, one comparative species and one undefined species are
found, and some species are newly classified. [original abstract]^1";
s[3203] = "WANG SHENG-HAI, FAN JIA-SONG, RIGBY J.K. (1994).-
Archaeolithoporella and Tubiphytes: affinities and Paleontology in
Permian reefs, South China.- Science in China, series B, 37, 6:
723-743.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>, p. 57, ID=4413^<b>Topic(s):
</b>systematic poisition; ??? Archaeolithoporella; <b>Systematics:
</b>problematica; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian; <b>Geography: </b>China
S^^1";
s[3204] = "ZHENG DINGQIAN, [TSENG T.C.] (1984).- A memory of Permian in
Huayingshan, Sichuan Province.- Chinese Academy of Geological Sciences
Bulletin 1984, 9: 109-117.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-2</b>, p. 34,
ID=0716^<b>Topic(s): </b>; fossils; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian; <b>Geography: </b>China, Sichuan^^1";
s[3205] = "WANG XIAOJUAN, WANG XIANGDONG, LI WENZHONG, SHEN SHUZHONG,
SHI G.R. (2004).- Correlation of Gondwana Permian Strata in the Baoshan
area of West Yunnan, western and southern Thailand, and southern Sydney
Basin.- Journal of Stratigraphy 28, 4: 336-343.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-2</b>,
p. 13, ID=1108^<b>Topic(s): </b>stratigraphy, correlation table;
stratigraphy; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian;
<b>Geography: </b>China, Gondwana^An overview on the Permian
lithological characters and faunas of three Gondwana-related
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regions,namely the Baoshan area of West Yunnan, western and southern
Thailand, and southern SydneyBasin, is here introduced. During Asselian
and Sakmarian time, these three regions are very similar14not only in
lithology that is characterized by marine glacio-origin diamictites but
also in faunas thatare mainly composed of cold water brachiopods and
small nondissepimental corals. Started fromArtinskian, differences on
lithology and faunal characters occur among these three regions.
Warmwater faunas such as fusulinid Pseudofusulina and conodont
Sweetognathus, and carbonatedeposition are present in the Baoshan area
during the Artinskian. A warm water fusulinidMonodiexodina fauna occurs
in Western Thailand during the Kungurian. These two regionspossibly
located in relatively northern area comparing to the Sydney Basin due
to rifting fromGondwanaland and drafting northward closing to the
Tethyan continent. And more later time,during the Roadian to Capitanian
or even Wuchiapingian, particular Cimmerian mixed fauna andcomplete
carbonate sequence dominated in the Baoshan block and western and
southern Thailand.In the contrast, southern Sydney Basin continued to
be characterized by siliciclastics and cold-waterbrachiopods, bivalves,
and small nondissepimental corals during the Middle Permian.^1";
s[3206] = "YANG WANRONG, LI XU (1995).- Permian reef types and
controlling factors of reef formation in South China.- Acta
Palaeontologica Sinica 34, 1: 67-75.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-1</b>, p. 35,
ID=3019^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, typology, ecology; reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian; <b>Geography:
</b>China S^In South China, the Permian is a period of maximal marine
transgression in Late Paleozoic and the best reef-formation since
Middle Devonian. There are two major Permian reef-formation cycles, the
Maokouan and the Changhsingian. In the Changhsingian, reefs are better
developed and common in occurrence, mainly occurring in Guizhou,
Guangxi, eastern Sichuan, Hunan, western Hubei and the Lower Yangtze
Region. Based on the reef-forming origin, composition and texture,
abundance of reef-forming organisms and reef rock types, with reference
to the classification of Dunham (1962), the Permian reef in South China
are of the premagmatic origin and may be divided into 4 types: (1)
Organic reefs; (2) Bioherms; (3) Lime-mud mounds; and (4) Stratigraphic
reefs. The Changhsingian reefs in Cili of Hunan are the largest Permian
organic reefs in China, which are entirely built of corals
(Waagenophyllum) and preserved with original growing conditions in situ
(ecological reef), with clumpy branching corals closely woven together.
There are many types of Permian reefs developed in South China. Their
growth, development and disappearance were controlled not only by
internal biological factors, but also by external factors such as
tectogenesis (especially fault-block movement), paleogeography,
paleoenvironments, transgression-regression and eustatic changes. The
bioherms and stratigraphic reefs formed on platforms are especially
sensitive to sea-level changes. Since the reef growing rate is
sometimes in accordance and sometimes in discordance with the rise of
sea-level, the vertical distribution of reefs shows multicyclic and
rhythmic characteristics in stratigraphic sequence.^1";
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reef of Xiangbo, southern China - Calcisponges, hydrozoans, bryozoans,
algae and microproblematica.- International Academic Publishers,
Academia Sinica; Beijing; 192 pp.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-1</b>, p. 45,
ID=3417^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, paleontology, biocoenoses; reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian; <b>Geography:
</b>China S^^1";
s[3208] = "LELESHUS V.L. (1993).- Organic world of Permian in Middle
Asia.- Izvestiya AN Respubliki Tajikistan, otd. nauk o zemle, 1993,
1/2, 1: 3-9.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 40, ID=4113^<b>Topic(s):
</b>; paleontology; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian;
<b>Geography: </b>Asia Central^^1";
s[3209] = "HUANG B.H. (1991).- The Permian System of northern northeast
China.- Pre-Jurassic geology of Inner Mongolia, China [K.I. Ishii et
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al. (eds)]: 149-157; China-Japan Cooperative Research Group, Osaka,
Japan.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>, p. 45, ID=4266^<b>Topic(s):
</b>geology; geology; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Permian; <b>Geography: </b>China, Nei Mongol^^1";
s[3210] = "WANG SHENG-HAI, FAN JIA-SONG, RIGBY J.K. (1994).- The
Permian reefs in Ziyun County, Southern Guizhou, China.- Brigham Young
University, Geology Studies 40: 155-183.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>, p.
57, ID=4410^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian; <b>Geography: </b>China, Guizhou^^1";
s[3211] = "LELESHUS V.L., NIKOLENKO V.I., KASHIN A.A. (1991).- Permian
deposits of the North Pamirs.- Biulleten Moskovskogo Obshchestva
Ispytateley Prirody, Otdel Geologicheskiy 66, 4: 30-36.- <b>FC&#038;P
23-1.1</b>, p. 40, ID=6834^<b>Topic(s): </b>geology; geology;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian; <b>Geography:
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s[3212] = "WANG XIANGDONG, SHI GUANGRONG, SUGIYAMA T. (2002).- Permian
of West Yunnan, Southwest China: a biostratigraphic synthesis.- Journal
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ID=7158^<b>Topic(s): </b>geology; geology; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian; <b>Geography: </b>China, Yunnan^Recent
progress in the study of Permian stratigraphy in western Yunnan,
southwest China, is reviewed with particular references to the
Tengchong and Baoshan blocks and the Changning-Menglian Belt. Where
confusion or controversy exists in stratigraphical nomenclature and/or
dating, we attempt to clarify the situation based on our recent field
observations and newly obtained research results. The Perrnina within
the Changning-Menglian Belt embraces different stratigraphie
successions, suggesting different tectonic settings, ranging from
passive margin and active margin, to oceanic basin and seamounts.
Permo-Carboniferous faunas in the carbonate sequences of the
Changning-Menglian Belt are of typical Cathaysian affinity, as
demonstrated by abundant fusulinaceans and compound rugose corals. The
Permian stratigraphy and faunas of the Tengchong and Baoshan blocks are
markedly different from those of the Changning-Menglian Belt. The
Baoshan Block lacks Upper Carboniferous deposits, and its subsequent
Lower Permian sequence consists predominantly of siliciclastic strata
yielding cool-water faunas and possibly glaciogenic diamictites,
overlain by thick balsaltic lava and volcaniclastics of probably rift
origin. The upper part of the Permian in the Baoshan Block is
characterized by carbonates containing mixed Cathaysian and Gondwana
faunas. The Tengchong Block has a similar evolutionary history to the
Baoshan Block, but completely lacks volcanic rocks. [original
abstract]^1";
s[3213] = "LIN Q.-X., DENG Z.-L., WANG G.-C. (2003).- Study on
Early-Middle Permian Reef and its sequence stratigraphy in Maerzheng
Area, Eastern Kunlun. [in Chinese, with English abstract].- Earth
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<b>FC&#038;P 33-1</b>, p. 91, ID=7236^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, sequence
stratigraphy; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian
L-M; <b>Geography: </b>China, Kunlun Mts^The paper discusses the nature
and evolution of reef based on the study of the Early-Middle Permian
reef section in Maerzheng, eastern Kunlun and the sequence stratigraphy
of the reef. The reef can be divided into 12 reef-building cycles,
including 5 third class sequences, on the basis of rock features,
biocommunities and sea level changes. Moreover, it puts forward the
basic rule of reef development on the continental margin in comparison
with those reefs of Early-Middle Permian in eastern Kunlun and in the
Yangtze platform. [original abstract]^1";
s[3214] = "LIU Z.-H. (2003).- Communities, palaeogeography and reefs of
Middle Permian Qixia period in Hunan. [in Chinese, with English
abstract].- Chinese Journal of Geology 38, 2: 190-199.- <b>FC&#038;P
33-1</b>, p. 93, ID=7238^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, ecology, geography;
reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian M;
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<b>Geography: </b>China, Hunan^Various fossil communities on different places indicated a shallow marine with various depositonal environments developed in Hunan during the Qixia Period of Middle Permian. The Stigmaria and Skolithos communities indicated the environments of seamarsh (or littoral depression) and supratidal respectively. The Pycnostroma community meant a very shallow turbulent environment, including the intertidal zone and very shallow subtidal zone. The Orthotetina community was characteristic of the nearshore subtidal environment with soft-mud substratum. The Lophophyllidium community occupied the underturbulent subtidal environment, suffered occasionally by storm turbulence; and the Wentzellophyllum community showed the clear subturbulent subtidal environment, where compound rugose corals were broken and overthrown frequently by storms. The trace-fossil Zoophycos community developed in a clear and relatively turbulent subtidal environment, which was very suitable for flourishing of benthic organisms. * In the Sangzhi-Shimen, Chenxi-Huaihua and Dongkou-Xinhua areas, the Stigmaria community developed well at the beginning of Qixia Period, indicating environments of seamarsh or littoral depression. Then the Orthotetina and Zoophycos communities dominated, meaning a relatively restricted sea near the old land. In Liangyuan-Liuyang, the Skolithos and Pycnostroma communities at the beginning of Qixia Peroid proved a wide tidal flat zone or very shallow subtidal zone. In Shaoyang-Leiyang, the Skolithos and Pycnostroma communities were never found, the Lophophyllidium and Zoophycos communities supported an evidence of the area far away from the old land and the environements being more restricted. * Based on distributions of the various communities, five paleogeographic units could be divided in Qixia Peroid; the Sangzhi-Shimen littoral-shallow sea, Chenxi-Huaihua littoral-shallow sea, Dongkou-Xinhua littoral-shallow sea, Lianyuan-Liuyang open shallow sea and Shaoyang-Leiyang restricted shallow sea. The reefs of Qixia Period, composed of the sponges of Pronidella community and firstly discovered from Shuangshouting to Xiandong of Lianyuan, Central Hunan, was located on the margin of the Lianyuan-Liuyang open shallow sea. [original abstract]^1";
s[3215] = "WU Y.-S., FAN J.-S., JIN Y.-G. (2003).- Emergence of the Late Permian Changhsingian reefs at the end of the Permian. [in Chinese, with English abstract].- Acta Geologica Sinica 77, 3: 289-296.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-1</b>, p. 103, ID=7246^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian Chang; <b>Geography: </b>China, Guizhou^Dolostones occur on the top of the reef core, reef front and back reef sequences of the Upper Permian. The Changhsingian reef in Ziyun County, Guizhou Province, southwestern China. Comprehensive study on them reveals that these dolostones are of the supratidal sabkha genesis: (1) all have &#948;18O values higher than those of their precursor limestones, (2) all have Sr and Fe contents similar to those of know typical supratidal sabkha evaporative finely crystalline dolostones from a well in the Ordos Basin, Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia provinces,China, (3) all are composed of finely crystalline euhedral-subhedral dolomite, (4) all occur on the top of reef core, reef front and back reef, (5) algal laminated structure, bird-eyes, mudcracks and crustose limonite occur in the reef front and back reef. These features indicate that this reef was once emerged at the terminal Permian. The emergence of the Changhsingian reefs at the terminal Permian might be caused by sea-level drop. This inference is in agreement with the sedimentary environmental changes in China and North Italy. The Cadore Basin in North Italy changed from a mid-shelf environment to a meteoric phreatic diagenetic environment at the end of the Permian. During the Permian-Triassic transition, the water depth of the Lower Yangtze Basin changed from more than 1000m (below the carconate compensation depth) to less than 1000m (near the carbonate compensation depth). The sea-level drop indicated by evidence from not only reefs but also non-reef deposits might be one aspect of the
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mechanism that caused the mass extinction of biota at the end of
Permian. [original abstract]^1";
s[3216] = "KERSHAW S., ZHANG TINGSHAN, LAN GUANGZHI (1999).- A
?microbialite carbonate crust at the Permian-Triassic boundary in South
China, and its palaeoenvironmental significance.- Palaeogeography,
Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology 146, 1-4: 1-18.- <b>FC&#038;P
27-2</b>, p. 10, ID=6918^<b>Topic(s): </b>carbonates microbial;
microbialite crusts; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian
&#47; Triassic; <b>Geography: </b>China, Sichuan^A 1m thick carbonate
crust, layered and commonly domal, caps crinoidal limestones on reef
complexes of the top Permian Changxing Formation in the Huaying
Mountains, eastern Sichuan, China. The crust&#039;s stratigraphic level
lies at a sharp change in facies, and is overlain by poorly
fossiliferous laminated micrites and shales of the Lower Triassic
Feixianguan Formation. The crust therefore appears to coincide with the
end-Permian extinction event, although the dating of the strata is
currently imprecise. The crust is composed mostly of digitate
carbonate, locally thrombolitic, with remnant lobate fabric, and
resembles microbialites, but is mostly recrystallised and a microbial
origin is unconfirmed. It is enclosed in micrite with pyrite crystals,
ostracode and other shell debris. The crust is absent from interreef
areas. Previous interpretations of karstification and calcrete
formation are not upheld, and the facies were deposited under water.
Overlying sediments are low energy, with abundant ferroan calcite and
pyrite, reflecting anoxia associated with rising sea level. Various
interpretations of the crust are possible: (1) it was organic, and
microbia grew preferentially on topographic highs of reef tops; (2)
microbia were a disaster biota in the absence of grazers; (3) microbia
took advantage of favourable conditions for calcification, associated
with a rapidly rising environmental-CO2 content during the Late
Permian; (4) the crust was an inorganic precipitate associated with
CO2-rich water. Microbial crusts are rare after the Cambrian, but
whether this crust is organic or not, its presence in these strata
reinforces the view that oceanic-atmospheric conditions in the
Permian-Triassic boundary interval were unusual. [original abstract;
paper announced as &#034;in press&#034; in FC&P 27, 2: 10-11]^1";
s[3217] = "DENG ZHANQIU, KONG LEI (1984).- Middle Triassic corals and
sponges from Southern Guizhou and Eastern Yunnan.- Acta Palaeontologica
Sinica ??, 8: 305-322.- <b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p. 60,
ID=1068^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Anthozoa, Porifera; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria Porifera; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic M;
<b>Geography: </b>China, Guizhou, Yunnan^The scleractinian corals and
sponges were collected from the Qinyan Formation in Guiyang and the
Yanglinjing Formation in Zhenfeng, S. Guizhou and from the Lanmu
Formation in Shizong, E. Yunnan. Described are 18 species (of which 10
are new ones), belonging to 10 genera. The new genera are
Semidistichophyllum, Neoconophyllia, Substuoresis. All belong to Early
Middle Triassic strata, corresponding to the Anisian of the Alps.
Besides endemic corals, there is a close relationship of the
Scleractinians with those of the Wellenkalk of German Triassic
facies.^1";
s[3218] = "WENDT J., WU XICHUN, REINHARDT J.W. (1989).- Deep-water
hexactinellid sponge mounds from the Upper Triassic of northern Sichuan
(China).- Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology 76: 17-29.-
<b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 63, ID=2697^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Hexactinellida; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Triassic U; <b>Geography: </b>China, Sichuan^A belt of Upper
Triassic (Carnian) sponge mounds was discovered in northern Sichuan in
the transition zone between a shallow shelf sea in the SE (Chuan-Dian
Shelf) and a deeper marine trough (Ganzi-Aba Trough) in the NW.
Individual sponge mounds are up to 60 m high and 150 m wide and
interfinger laterally with dark shales. Main framebuilders of the
mounds are Lychniscosa and Lyssacinosa, accompanied by (much rare)
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Hexactinosa, Lithistida, annelid worms, occasional crinoids and
Bryozoa. The reef-dwelling fauna consists of brachiopods, ostracods,
foraminifera, pelecypods, gastropods and ammonites. Typical shallow
water reef builders (scleractinian corals) and calcareous algae are
lacking or extremely rare (coralline sponges). This supports the
interpretation of the mounds as buildups in deeper water of several
tens up to one hundred meters. The sponge mounds of northern Sichuan
are thus an equivalent of similar buildups of late Jurassic age in
central and western Europe. They provide the first well-established
record of Lychniscosa in the Triassic and their first reported
pre-Tertiary occurrence outside of Europe.^1";
s[3219] = "GOU ZONGHAI, YANG JIKAI (1985).- New material of Triassic
Conularida from Jiangyou of Sichuan, SW China.- Acta Palaeontologica
Sinica 24, 4: 358-360.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-1.2</b>, p. 39,
ID=0836^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Conulata; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Hydrozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic Carn;
<b>Geography: </b>China, Sichuan^In this paper two new species and one
indeterminable species of Conularida are described, namely, Conularia
sichuanensis sp.nov., C. maantangensis sp.nov. and Conulariopsis sp.
All of them were found from the Carnian of Late Triassic in the
Maantang district, Jiangyou County, Sichuan Province. As far as known,
the Carnian in this region is the highest Conularida-bearing horizon in
China. This discovery is of both theoretical and practical significance
in studying the fauna and stratigraphic correlation of this region.
[original summary, part only]^1";
s[3220] = "MELNIKOVA G.K. (1975).- Late Triassic Scleractinia of South
Eastern Pamirs.- Pozdnetryasovye skleraktinii yugo-vostochnogo Pamira
[Late Triassic Scleractinia of South Eastern Pamirs]: 236 pp., 38 pls.-
<b>FC&#038;P 6-1</b>, p. 29, ID=0098^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Triassic U; <b>Geography: </b>Pamirs^^1";
s[3221] = "MELNIKOVA G.K. (1983).- Novye pozdnetriasovye skleraktinii
Pamira. [new post-Triassic Scleractinians from Pamir; in Russian].-
Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal 1983, 1: 45-53.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p.
46, ID=0501^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic;
<b>Geography: </b>Pamirs^The taxonomical significance of pennulae
elements is discussed holding up Late Triassic Scleractinia as an
example. The new family Cuifastraeidae is erected together with the new
genera Cuifastraea and Gillastraea as well as the new species C.
granulata, C. incurva and C. delicata.^1";
s[3222] = "MELNIKOVA G.K., BYCHKOV Yu.M. (1986).- Pozdnetriasovye
skleraktinii chrebta Kenkeren (Koryakskoe Nagore) [Upper Triassic
Scleractinia of the Kenkeren ridge (the Korjak upland); in Russian,
with English summary].- Zacharov Yu. D. et Onoprienko Yu. I. (eds):
Korrelyatsia Permo-Triasovykh otlozhenij vostoka SSSR: 63-81, 15 figs.,
4 pls; Vladivostok.- <b>FC&#038;P 16-1</b>, p. 67, ID=1980^<b>Topic(s):
</b>; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic U; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Far East^The
extraordinary for the North-East USSR heat-loving (Tethyan) Upper
Triassic fauna (hydroids, Scleractinia, brachiopods, bivalves,
cephalopods, crinoids, calcareous algae) was established in the
Kenkeren ridge. Some Norian scleractinia including Thamnotropis rarus
Melnikova sp.nov. Stuorezia libratoseptata Melnikova sp.nov.,
Beneckastraea kenkerensis Melnikova sp.nov. are described [original
summary]. Species described are: Distichophyllia cf. norica,
Retiophyllia dawsoni, Palaeastraea granulata, Kuhnastraea
cowichanensis, Astraeomorpha crassisepta, Thamnotropis rarus Melnikova
sp.nov., Stuorezia libratoseptata Melnikova sp.nov., Rhaetiastraea?
vesiculosa, Beneckastraea kenkerensis Melnikova sp.nov.^1";
s[3223] = "DENG ZHANQIU (2006).- Middle Triassic Corals from W. Guangxi
and S. Guizhou.- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica 45, 1: 42-51.-
<b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p. 73, ID=2381^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia;
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<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic M; <b>Geography: </b>China, Guangxi, Guizhou^^1";
s[3224] = "MELNIKOVA G.K. (1996).- New Triassic Colonial Scleractinians from the Southeastern Pamirs.- Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal 1996, 2: 8-13.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-1</b>, p. 27, ID=3794^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic; <b>Geography: </b>Tajikistan, Pamirs^Established is a new family Curtoseriidae to encompass Rhaetian Curtoseris gen. nov. and Jurassic-Cretaceous genus Mesomorpha Pratz, and described is a new margarophylliid Carnian-Norian coral Thamnomargarosmilia prima gen. et sp.nov. as well as the earliest representative of the genus Thamnasteria Lesuavage, Rhaetian Th. rhaetica sp.nov.^1";
s[3225] = "MELNIKOVA G.K. (1995).- The Late Norian-Rhaetian faunal assemblage of the Lokzun Group in the South-East Pamirs.- Doklady Akad. Nauk RAN 343, 3: [pp?].- <b>FC&#038;P 24-2</b>, p. 74, ID=4550^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic Nor - Rhaet; <b>Geography: </b>Tajikistan, Pamirs^The data on the distribution, the Late Norian-Rhaetian age and the stratigraphic subdivisions of the Lokzun Group in the South-East Pamirs are given. The Lokzun Group includes four Formations: Igrimyuz - with an assemblage of Late Norian (Sevatian) bivalves and cephalopods, as well as Bostanak, Jilgakochui and Gudar Formations with the diverse Rhaetian faunas. The coral assemblage assigned to the Jilgakochui Formation includes the following genera: Stylophyllopsis (1 species), Retiophyllia (2 species), Parastraeomorpha (2 species), Pamiroseris (1 species), Crassistella (2 species).^1";
s[3226] = "MELNIKOVA G.K. (1995).- The Rhaetian faunal assemblage of the Bortepa Formation in the South-East Pamirs.- Doklady Akad. Nauk RAN 343, 4: [pp?].- <b>FC&#038;P 24-2</b>, p. 74, ID=4551^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic Rhaet; <b>Geography: </b>Tajikistan, Pamirs^The data on the distribution, the lithological composition, the Rhaetian age and the complete faunal characteristics of the Bortepa Formation in the South-East Pamirs are given. The Rhaetian coral assemblage includes the following genera: Stylophyllopsis (3 species), Pamirophyllum (1 species), Coryphyllia (2 species), Distichophyllia (1 species), Retiophyllia (1 species), Palaeastraea (1 species), Margarosmilia (2 species), Astraeomorpha (4 species), Pamiroseris (3 species), Morycastraea (1 species), Crassistella (1 species), Chondrocoenia (2 species), Chevalieria (1 species), Cuifastraea (2 species), Gillastraea (1 species).^1";
s[3227] = "MELNIKOVA G.K. (1980).- Ekologo-facyalnaya differencyacya kompleksov skleraktiniy yugo-vostochnogo Pamira v pozdnetriasovuyu epokhu. [ecological-facies distribution of scleractinian assemblages of SE Pamirs in Late Triassic; in Russian].- Korally i rify fanerozoya SSSR [B.S. Sokolov (ed.)]: 156-162.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 42, ID=5818^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic U; <b>Geography: </b>Pamirs^^1";
s[3228] = "MELNIKOVA G.K. (2001).- Sklerakinii.- Atlas triasovykh bespozvonochnykh Pamira [A.Yu. Rozanov &#038; A.A. Shevyrev (eds)]; Moskva, Nauka. [atlas of fossils] - <b>FC&#038;P 31-1</b>, p. 12, ID=7094^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic; <b>Geography: </b>Pamirs^[64 species of corals are described, all are from south-east Pamir: * Ladinian: Pachysolenia, Volzeia; * Carnian: Cerioheterastraea, Conophyllia, Craspedophyllia, Lubowastraea Melnikova, 1986, Myriophyllum, Pachysolenia, Protoheterastraea, Rhopalophyllia, Thamnomargarosmilia Melnikova, 1996, Tropiastraea, Tropidendron, Volzeia * Norian: Astraeomorpha, Cerioheterastraea, Cuifia Melnikova, 1975, Lubowastraea, Margarosmilia, Pachydendron, Pachysolenia,
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Protoheterastraea, Paracuifia Melnikova, 2001, Paradistichophyllum
Melnikova, 1975, Retiophyllia, Stylophyllopsis, Thamnomargarosmilia; *
Rhaetian: Astraeomorpha, Chevalieria Melnikova, 1984, Chondrocoenia,
Crassistella, Cuifastraea Melnikova, 1983, Cuifia, Curtoseris
Melnikova, 1996, Distichophyllia, Gillastraea Melnikova, 1983,
Margarosmilia, Morycastraea Melnikova, 1984, Palaeastraea, Pamirastraea
Melnikova, 1975, Pamirophyllum Melnikova et Ronievich, 1990,
Pamiroseris Melnikova, 1971, Paracuifia, Paradistichophyllum,
Parastraeomorpha, Procyclolites, Protostylophyllum, Retiophyllia,
Stylophyllopsis, Thamnasteria]^1";
s[3229] = "XIA LINBAO, LIAO Wei-Hua (1986).- Some Scleractinian Corals
of Procyclolitidae from Liaoning.- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica 25, 1:
37-48.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-2</b>, p. 38, ID=0727^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Scleractinia, Procyclolitidae; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic; <b>Geography: </b>China,
Tibet^The Scleractinian corals of Family Procyclolitidae dealt with in
this paper were collected from Mailonggang, 60km NE of Lhasa, in July
1982. They occur in association with the typical Triassic bivalves
Unionites grisbachi (Bittner), Cardium (Tulongocardium) sp., Trigonia
(Kumatrigonia) sp., and Gervillia (Odontoperna)? sp.^1";
s[3230] = "MELNIKOVA G.K., RONIEWICZ E. (2007).- The Middle Triassic
scleractinia-like coral Furcophyllia from the Pamir Mountains.- Acta
Palaeontologica Polonica 52, 2: 401-406.http:&#47;&#47; www.a
pp.pan.pl/article/item/app52-401.html.- <b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p. 84,
ID=2404^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy, morphology; Scleractiniamorpha,
Furcophyllia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic M; <b>Geography: </b>Tajikistan,
Pamirs^Furcophyllia is an unusual coral with septa regularly splitting
into branching sets called septal brooms. This pattern of septal
apparatus is so alien to scleractinians, that, despite a trabecular
microstructure of septa resembling that of the Scleractinia, the genus
was originally ascribed to a rare group of corals informally referred
to as sleractiniamorphs, previously known from the Ordovician and
Permian. Genus Furcophyllia emerged together with corals of several
groups, after the post-Permian crisis diversification of skeletonized
anthozoans, some of them markedly differing in their skeletal features
from typical Scleractinia. So far, the genus was represented by middle
Carnian Furcophyllia septafindens from the Dolomites, in the Southern
Alps. Here, we report Furcophyllia shaitanica sp.nov. from limestone
boulders found in the volcano-clastic deposits of the upper Ladinian
Shajtan suite of the South Eastern Pamirs. A new species of
Furcophyllia signifies that the genus was a faunal element widely
distributed in the Tethys.^1";
s[3231] = "YANG JINGZHI (1982).- A new species of Stromatoporina from
west hill of Tingri, Tibet.- Report of the Expedition of the Xihsiabama
Region in Tibet, China: 300-301 [Science Press, Beijing].- <b>FC&#038;P
13-1</b>, p. 49, ID=0533^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; stroms,
Stromatoporina; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic U; <b>Geography: </b>China, Tibet^The new
species S. tibetensis Yang is described from Upper Triassic beds.^1";
s[3232] = "BOIKO E.V. (1979).- Late Triassic Hydrozoa of the
southeastern Pamirs.- Donish, Dushanbe: 113 pp., 29 pls.- <b>FC&#038;P
9-2</b>, p. 50, ID=0363^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stroms, Chaetetida;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea Chaetetida;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic U; <b>Geography: </b>Tajikistan,
Pamirs^The new genera Actinostromellites and Aksaeporella are
established. In addition species of the following genera are described:
Actinostromaria, Stromatomorpha, Spongiomorpha, Pamirostroma, Aksupora,
Parastromatopora, and Heterastridium. Many species of chaetetids are
also described.^1";
s[3233] = "DONG DEYUAN, WANG BAOYU (1985).- Cnidaria Fauna from the
Mesozoic of South Xinjiang.- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica ??, 4:
449-452.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-1.2</b>, p. 45, ID=0783^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
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strom; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic U;
<b>Geography: </b>China, Xinjiang^[two species of Parastromatopora, one
new, from the Upper Triassic beds of the Karokoram Range are
described]^1";
s[3234] = "DENG ZHANQIU (2005).- Middle Triassic sponges from Qingyan,
Guizhou.- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica 44, 2: 283-295.- <b>FC&#038;P
34</b>, p. 23, ID=1214^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Porifera; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic M; <b>Geography: </b>China,
Guizhou^Middle Triassic sponges from Qingyan, Guizhou.^1";
s[3235] = "WU XICHUN (1989).- Carnian (Upper Triassic) Sponge Mounds of
the Northwestern Sichuan Basin, China: Stratigraphy, Facies and
Paleoecology.- Facies 21: 171-188.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 62,
ID=2693^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, sponge mounds; reefs; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic Carn; <b>Geography:
</b>China, Sichuan^^1";
s[3236] = "STILLER F. (1998).- Sponges from the lower Upper Anisian
(Middle Triassic) of Bangtoupo near Qingyan, SW-China.- Muenster.
Forsch. Geol. Palaont. 85: 251-271.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-2</b>, p. 66,
ID=3935^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic M; <b>Geography: </b>China SW^From the
lower Upper Anisian (Middle Triassic) of Bangtoupo in the vicinity of
Qingyan, Guizhou Province, SW-China, three sponge taxa are described.
Two taxa of large lyssacinosan sponges, Hexactinoderma? cf. roemeri
(Rauff 1937) and Lyssacinosa gen. et sp. indet. A, lived on soft
substrate. These fossil sponges are calcified, but in parts relics of
their spicules and their spicular skeleton are preserved. One specimen
of Hexactinoderma? cf. roemeri is an usual twinned sponge. Hartmanina?
bangtoupoensis n.sp., a new sclerosponge species (Demospongia), on the
other hand, was attached to (secondary) hard substrates. Its variable
growth form largely depends on the size of the substrate. In spite of
their rarity in the fossil associations preserved at Bangtoupo, sponges
had some ecological importance as substrates for the attachement of
other invertebrates. [original abstract]^1";
s[3237] = "BOIKO E.V. (1972).- Spongiomorphidae (Hydrozoa) du Trias
supérieur du Pamir Sud-Est. [en russe)] .- Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal
1972, 2: 20-25.- <b>FC&#038;P 3-2</b>, p. 43, ID=4970^<b>Topic(s):
</b>; stroms ?; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Triassic U; <b>Geography: </b>Tajikistan, Pamirs^Description de
Spongiomorpha ampluramosa sp.nov., Stromatomorpha pamirica sp.nov.^1";
s[3238] = "DRONOV V.I., MELNIKOVA G.K. (1994).- Facies zonation of the
Triassic Basin in the SE Pamirs.- Courier Forschungsinstitut
Senckenberg 172 [Oekentorp-Kuester P. (ed.) Proceedings of the VI.
International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and Porifera, Vol. 2]:
275-282.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 21, ID=4084^<b>Topic(s):
</b>facies; geology; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Triassic; <b>Geography: </b>Tajikistan, Pamirs^Additional data on
the stratigraphy and the correlation of the SE Pamirian Triassic
sediments have been gathered since the publication by Dronov et al.
(1982). The age of the Karatash, Sarytash (Dronov &#038; Polubotko
1988; Dagys &#038; Dronov 1989), Aktash, Lokzun and Buryukurmes Groups
and their formations (Dronov 1982; Dronov et al. 1982; Dronov &#038;
Melnikova 1985) was specified, based on the new findings of different
faunas in many zones and subzones of this region. A fourth subzone of
the Axial Zone (Sarygorum Subzone) has been established in addition to
three previously distinguished subzones. Additional palaeontological
data were contributed by many palaeontologists: foraminifers by O.A.
Korchagin; sphinctozoans, hydroids and sponges by E.V. Boiko; corals by
G.K. Melnikova; brachiopods by A.S. Dagys; bivalves by E.B. Payevskaya,
I. V. Polubotko, Yu. S. Repin; ammonoids by A. A. Shevyrev; conodonts
by A. A. Dagys.^1";
s[3239] = "DRONOV V.I., MELNIKOVA G.K. (1992).- Facial zonation and
correlation of Triassic deposits in the South-East Pamirs.- Izvestiya
AN Respubliki Tajikistan, otd. nauk o zemle, 1992, 3-4: 25-34.-
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<b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 41, ID=4118^<b>Topic(s): </b>facies, stratigraphy; geology; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic; <b>Geography: </b>Tajikistan, Pamirs^^1";
s[3240] = "MELNIKOVA G.K. (1994).- The Triassic organic world of the Pamirs and Darvaz.- Izvestiya AN Respubliki Tajikistan, otd. nauk o Zemle 1, 6: 3-11. [in Russian].- <b>FC&#038;P 24-1</b>, p. 49, ID=4457^<b>Topic(s): </b>; paleontology; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic; <b>Geography: </b>Tajikistan, Pamirs, Darwaz^^1";
s[3241] = "MELNIKOVA G.K. (1999).- The Late Carnian - Middle Norian (Upper Triassic) faunal assemblage from Shaimak formation of the South-East Pamirs.- Doklady Rossiyskoy Akademii Nauk 364, 4: 520-522.- <b>FC&#038;P 31-1</b>, p. 12, ID=7091^<b>Topic(s): </b>; paleontology; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic U; <b>Geography: </b>Pamirs SE^^1";
s[3242] = "MELNIKOVA G.K. (1999).- The Late Ladinian - Early Carnian faunal assemblage from the peripheral zone of the South-East Pamirs.- Doklady Rossiyskoy Akademii Nauk 369, 1: 86-88.- <b>FC&#038;P 31-1</b>, p. 12, ID=7092^<b>Topic(s): </b>; paleontology; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic M &#47; U; <b>Geography: </b>Pamirs SE^^1";
s[3243] = "MELNIKOVA G.K. (2001).- The Rhaetian faunal assemblage from Chichkautek formation of the South-East Pamirs.- Doklady Rossiyskoy Akademii Nauk 381, 9: 1012-1014.- <b>FC&#038;P 31-1</b>, p. 12, ID=7093^<b>Topic(s): </b>; paleontology; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic Rhaet; <b>Geography: </b>Pamirs SE^^1";
s[3244] = "KRASNOV Ye.V. (1997).- Early Mesozoic reef-like coral communities development in the Russian Far East.- Boletin de la Real Sociedad Espanola de Historia Natural, Seccion Geologica 92, 1/4: 061-064.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-2</b>, p. 23, ID=3702^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic Lad -, Jurassic Hett; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Far East^The distribution and some paleoecological peculiarities of Early Mesozoic colonial and simple Scleractinian coral development in the near-shore marginal volcanic belts and archipelago basins are observed. Changes of coral communities from the Middle Triassic (Ladinian) to the Early Jurassic (Hettangian) are discussed together with analysis of their reflections to tectonic events, sedimentation differences and temperature fluctuations on the basis of several previous studies in Primorye regions of the Russian Far East. The Coral community is compared with that of conodonts, megalodonts, sponges and some planctonic groups. Paleotemperatures calculated by Ca/Mg ratios are also given.^1";
s[3245] = "MELNIKOVA G.K. (1972).- A revision of some Late Triassic and Early Jurassic Stylophyllidae. [in Russian] .- Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal 1972, 2: 53-63.- <b>FC&#038;P 2-1</b>, p. 17, ID=4726^<b>Topic(s): </b>revision; Scleractinia, Stylophyllidae; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic U Jurassic L; <b>Geography: </b>Asia Central^A revision of some Late Triassic and Early Jurassic representative forms of the family Stylophyllidae is based on large collections from Southeastern Pamir, Northwestern Afghanistan and Central Iran and on published literature. The independence of the genus Stylophyllopsis Frech 1890 is proved as a consequence of a study of skeletal morphology, septal microstructure and forms of habitus. The diagnosis of the ancient genera Stylophyllum and Stylophyllopsis is rendered more precise and a new genus, Phacelostylophyllum is proposed. Six species are described: Stylophyllopsis polyactis (Frech), S. bortepensis sp.nov., Stylophyllum pamiricum sp.nov., S. iranicum sp.nov., Phacelostylophyllum zitteli (Frech), Ph. karaulclyndalaensis sp.nov.^1";
s[3246] = "DENG ZHANQIU, ZHANG YANSHENG (1989).- Supplemental Notes on Mesozoic Scleractinia from Mts. Hengduan, Southwest China.- Bulletin Nanjing Inst. Geol. Palaeont., Acad. Sinica 1989, 9: 285-307. [in Chinese, with English summary].- <b>FC&#038;P 18-2</b>, p. 39,
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ID=2489^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Mesozoic; <b>Geography: </b>China
SW^Here are the supplemental notes on the Mesozoic corals from the Mts.
Hengduan in Southwest China. Altogether, twenty-five species and
fifteen genera of scleractinian corals (including eleven new species
and one new genus) as listed below: Pinacophyllum cf. parallelum Frech,
Sichuanophyllia sichuanensis (gen. et sp.nov.), S. sp., Pachysolenia ?
sp., Volzeia aff. badiotica Cuif, Astraeomorpha minima sp.nov.,
Distichophyllia decora sp.nov., D. cf. norica Cuif, Paradistichophyllum
delicatum sp.nov., P. cf. dichotomum Melnikova, Craspedophyllia
spinifera sp.nov., Procyclolites elongatus sp.nov., Margarophyllia
persticta sp.nov., M. aff. capitata (Muenster), M. sp., Omphalophyllia
cf gracilia (Muenster), Thamnotropis megaxis sp.nov., Beneckastraea
medialis sp.nov., B. ruida sp.nov., B. multigranulata sp.nov.,
Montlivaltia aff. deqenensis Deng &#038; Zhang, M. sp. 1, M. sp. 2,
Plesiocunnolites aff. ellipticus subcircularis (Oppenheim), P. sp.
Except the two forms of Plesiocunnolites collected from the possible
Upper Cretaceous in the Markam of eastern Xizang, all the above-stated
corals were found from the Upper Triassic deposits in western Sichuan
and northern Yunnan. In general respects they are similar to those of
the Alps and Turkey. [part of extensive summary]^1";
s[3247] = "HE XINYI (1987).- Jurassic and Early Cretaceous
scleractinian corals from Nyalam area, Xizang (Tibet).- Contributions
to Geology of the Qinghai-Xizang (Tibet) Plateau 18: 122-133.-
<b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 75, ID=4163^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic - Cretaceous L; <b>Geography: </b>China,
Tibet^From the Upper Triassic to Lower Cretaceous of Tibet corals of
the genera Actinastrea, Caryophyllia, Discocyathus, Dungulia,
Epistreptophyllum, Isastrea, Microsmilia, Montlivaltia, Prothetmos,
Thamnasteria and Trochocyathus are described and particularly depicted.
Four species, Isastrea deriyingensis (? Upper Triassic), Dungulia minor
(Tithonian), Discocyathus petaliformis and D. ellipticus (both Lower
Cretaceous) are described as new. The fauna is compared to those of
Spiti and Kachchh (India) and Portugal.^1";
s[3248] = "LIAO Wei-Hua, XIA JINBAO (1993).- Mesozoic and Early
Cenozoic scleractinian corals from Tibet.- Courier Forschungsinstitut
Senckenberg 164: 205-210. [P. Oekentorp-Kuster (ed.) Proceedings of the
VI. International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and Porifera, Vol. 1].-
<b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>, p. 17, ID=3455^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy;
Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Mesozoic Paleogene; <b>Geography: </b>China, Tibet^The Mesozoic and
Early Cenozoic marine strata of Tibet are very rich in scleractinian
corals. The fossil Scleractinia on which the present study is based
include 108 genera comprising 221 species, some of which are new. The
occurrences indicate strong palaeogeographical relations between the
Tibetian and the other Tethyan scleractinian corals. The Triassic
strata are widespread in Tibet, especially in the Hengduanshan Mts. and
in the Himalayas. The marine Jurassic strata of Tibet have been well
known, except for those east of the Lancang Jiang River area. The Early
Cretaceous corals have been found in the area south of the Nagqu-Ngari
highway and the area west of the Qinghai-Tibet highway. The marine
Upper Cretaceous beds are only distributed in the Himalayan Mts. of S
Tibet. The Early Tertiary (Palaeocene and Eocene) marine strata are
also restricted to the Himalayas of S Tibet. The highest marine strata
in Tibet are known to be of Middle Eocene age. It seems that in Tibet
the history of marine sedimentation came to an end during post-Eocene
time. After the Middle Eocene, the sea withdrew completely from the
Himalayas, although the tremendous uplift forming the Tibetian Plateau
did not occur until the Pliocene epoch. Based on the scleractinian
corals occurring in the stratigraphic sequence, 11 scleractinian
assemblages of Mesozoic and Early Cenozoic from Tibet are recognized.^1";
s[3249] = "YANG T.-T., WANG C.-Y. (????).- Stromatoporoids and
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Hydrozoans from the Mt. Everest Area.- Nanking Inst. Geol. Paleont.,
Chinese Acad. Science.- <b>FC&#038;P 5-2</b>, p. 13,
ID=5459^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; stroms, Hydrozoa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera Cnidaria; Stromatoporoidea Hydrozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Triassic - Paleogene; <b>Geography: </b>China, Tibet, Himalaya^Four
species of stromatoporoids belonging to three genera are recognized:
Actinostromina cf. grossa (Germovsek), Actinostromaria taenia Yang and
Wang, sp.nov., A. tibetensis Yang and Wang sp.nov., Stromatoporina?
stromatoporiforma Yang and Wang sp.nov. Five species of hydrozoans
belonging to three genera are also present: Ptychochaetes cf. globosus
Koechlin, Spongiomorpha robusta Yang and Wang sp.nov., Spongiomorpha
(Heptastylopsis) cf. ramosa Frech, Bauneia irregularia Yang and Wu,
sp.nov., B. gangbaensis Yang and Wu sp.nov. Among these the geological
age of S. cf ramosa collected from Chue-Tsung-Pei Shan, Ting-Jih Hsein
is Late Triassic, B. gangbaensis from Ho Shan, Gang-Ba Hsien, Eocene;
the remainder of the fauna all from Hsi-Mu-TiHsi Shan, Ting Jih Hsien -
although mostly new species are considered by us to be Late Jurassic
because A. grossa was first described from the Upper Jurassic of
Yugoslavia and P. globosus from the Upper Jurassic of Germany. Other
areas of Late Jurassic strata along the Mediterranean coast, in the
Middle and Far East also have stromatoporoids similar to those of the
Mt Everest Area. Occurrences of the genus Spongiomorpha from several
localities show its geological range to be Late Triassic to Late
Jurassic. S. ramosa reported from the Alps and Alaska occurs in Late
Noric rocks and the specimens reported here should come from Late
Triassic or late Noric rocks. The genus Bauneia occurs commonly in
Mesozoic strata. However, B. gangbaensis from Ho Shan occurs with the
Eocene forams Orbitolites, Nummulites and Fasciolites indicating an age
range of Mesozoic to Eocene. The geographic distribution of these
fossils indicates that during Jurassic and Triassic time the Mt Everest
Sea was closely related to basins in the areas mentioned above.
Depositional environments and conditions support the presence of a
Tethys Sea. [abstract translated and abridged by C. Fong]^1";
s[3250] = "LIAO WEIHUA, XIA JINBAO (1994).- Mesozoic and Cenozoic
Scleractinian corals from Xizang.- Palaeontologia Sinica 184, NS B31:
252 pp., 68 pls. [in Chinese, English abstract of 24 pages].-
<b>FC&#038;P 25-1</b>, p. 41, ID=3032^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Mesozoic Cenozoic; <b>Geography: </b>China, Tibet^[From the
Qinghai-Tibetan plateau 221 species in 108 genera are described and
illustrated. The most species are from the Upper Jurassic to Lower
Cretaceous. But several species are also reported from the Triassic
respectively Upper Cretaceous to Eocene. In the English abstract, all
new species and species created since 1982 by Liao Xia and Yoh are
described in detail. The following new species are described:
Latusastraea xigazeensis (Albian), Stylosmilia tingriensis (Upper
Jurassic), Stylina shamoloensis (Upper Jurassic) and Montlivaltia
bifida. (Upper Jurassic).]^1";
s[3251] = "BOIKO E.V. (1975).- Jurassic Chaetetids of Pamir. [in
Russian].- Voprosy Paleontologii Tajik SSR: 89-107.- <b>FC&#038;P
6-2</b>, p. 18, ID=5545^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Chaetetida; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Chaetetida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic; <b>Geography:
</b>Tajikistan, Pamirs^[species of the genera Pseudoseptifer, Bauneia,
Blastochaetetes, and Ptychochaetetes are described]^1";
s[3252] = "MELNIKOVA G.K. (1990).- New finds of Early Jurassic
scleractinian in the South-East Pamirs.- New species of Phanerozoic
fauna and flora in Tajikistan: 71-83; Donish, Dushanbe.- <b>FC&#038;P
23-1.1</b>, p. 40, ID=4114^<b>Topic(s): </b>new records; Scleractinia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Jurassic L; <b>Geography: </b>Tajikistan, Pamirs^^1";
s[3253] = "LIAO Wei-Hua, LI ZHANGRONG (1980).- Jurassic Scleractinia
from Amdo, Northern Xizang. [in Chinese, with English summary].- Acta
Palaeontologica Sinica 19, 3: 228-238.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 21,
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ID=5888^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic; <b>Geography: </b>China,
Tibet^^1";
s[3254] = "DONG DEYUAN, WANG MINGZHOU (1983).- New materials of the
Upper Jurassic stromatoporoids in the Ando Country of North Xizang.-
Acta Palaeontologica Sinica ??, 4: 413-427.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p.
48, ID=0516^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; stroms; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic U;
<b>Geography: </b>China, Tibet^The following new genera are
established: Dongqiaostroma, Dongqiaostromaria. Atelostromia,
Axiotubullina, Paratubuliella.^1";
s[3255] = "BOIKO E.V. (1984).- Ranneyurskie stromatoporaty
yugo-vostochnogo Pamira [Early Jurassic stromatoporata of SE Pamirs].-
Akademiya Nauk SSSR, Sibirskoye Otdeleniye, Institut Geologii i
Geofiziki 597 [Sokolov B. S. (ed.): Problematiki Paleozoya i Mesozoya]:
58-66.- <b>FC&#038;P 14-2</b>, p. 43, ID=0929^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic L; <b>Geography: </b>Tajikistan,
Pamirs^Three new genera are proposed: Sedekiastroma (and its new
species S. bassica, S. qurumdae). Convexistroma (and its new species C.
irregularis), Gurumdistroma (and its new species G. astrorizoides), and
the new species Cyclicopsis antingua.^1";
s[3256] = "BOIKO E.V. (1984).- Mikrostruktura kelloveyskikh
stromatoporat Pamira [microstrucure of Callovian stromatoporata of
Pamir].- Akademiya Nauk SSSR, Sibirskoye Otdeleniye, Institut Geologii
i Geofiziki 597 [Sokolov B. S. (ed.): Problematiki Paleozoya i
Mesozoya]: 67-72.- <b>FC&#038;P 14-2</b>, p. 43, ID=0930^<b>Topic(s):
</b>microstructures; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic Call; <b>Geography:
</b>Tajikistan, Pamirs^^1";
s[3257] = "DONG DEYUAN (1981).- Upper Jurassic stromatoporoids from
northern Xizang.- Paleontology of Xizang, book III; The Scientific
Expedition to the Qinghai-Xizang plateau: 115-126, 3 pls.- <b>FC&#038;P
11-2</b>, p. 35, ID=1850^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stroms; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic U;
<b>Geography: </b>China, Tibet^Fourteen species and subspecies
belonging to 6 different genera are described. The new genus is
Xizangstromatopora with type species X. densata Dong. The new species
and subspecies include: Milleporella xizangensis, Xizangstromatopora
densata, X. nagguensis, Parastromatopora amdoensis, Cladocoropsis
hybrdina, C. mirabilis abeona.^1";
s[3258] = "BOIKO E.V. (1992).- Jurskiye Promillepora kokujbelli
centralnogo Pamira [Jurassic Promillepora kokujbelli from central
Pamirs].- In Sokolov B.S. &#038; Ivanovskiy A.B. (eds): Vnutrividovaya
izmenchivost korallov i stromatomorfid [intraspecific variability in
corals and stromatoporoids]. Ross. Akad. Nauk, otd. Geol., Geofiz.,
Geochim. i Gorn. Nauk; Paleont. Inst.; 101 pp.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-1</b>,
p. 30, ID=3371^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stroms ?, Phromillepora;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Jurassic; <b>Geography: </b>Tajikistan, Pamirs^^1";
s[3259] = "BOIKO E.V. (1989).- Callovian parastromatoporoids of Central
and South-East Pamirs.- New species of Phanerozoic fauna and flora in
Tajikistan: 48-61; Donish, Dushanbe.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 39,
ID=4100^<b>Topic(s): </b>parastromatoporoids; stroms ?; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic Call;
<b>Geography: </b>Tajikistan, Pamirs^^1";
s[3260] = "BOIKO E.V. (1980).- Kelloveyskiye sferaktinidy (Porifera)
Pamira [Callovian Sphaeractiniidae (Porifera) of the Pamirs].-
Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal 1979, 4: 13-18.- <b>FC&#038;P 11-2</b>, p.
35, ID=1847^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Porifera; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic Call; <b>Geography:
</b>Pamirs^The family Sphaeractiniidae is assigned to the calcareous
sponges on the basis of the presence of spherulites and spicules in the
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calcareous skeletons of Callovian members of the genus Sphaeractinia. Descriptions are given of three new species: S. clathrata, S. delicata, S. magna.^1";
s[3261] = "MELNIKOVA G.K. (1997).- Organic world in Jurassic of the Pamirs.- In G.Kh. Salibayev (ed.): Paleontology and Stratigraphy of Phanerozoic of Tajikistan 1: 58-70. Donish, Dushanbe.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-1</b>, p. 27, ID=3795^<b>Topic(s): </b>; paleontology; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic; <b>Geography: </b>Tajikistan^In the Jurassic of the Pamirs Foraminifera, Porifera, Stromatoporoidea, Chaetetida, Scleractinia, Brachiopoda, Bivalvia, Gastropoda, Ammonoidea, Crinoidea are determined. The most numerous and diverse of them are Scleractinia, Brachiopoda, Bivalvia and Ammonoidea. They are most studied and each of them are found in the lower, middle and upper Jurassic of the Pamirs.^1";
s[3262] = "MIKHEEV I.G., FORTUNATOVA N.K., TSEISLER V.M. (1974).- Organogenic structures in the Upper Jurassic Carbonate rocks of southwestern Gissar. [in Russian; English translation in Lithol. miner. Resources (USA), 1974, 9, 1: 43-52] .- Litol. polezn. Iskopaem. SSSR, 1974, 9, 1: 54-66.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-2</b>, p. 53, ID=5243^<b>Topic(s): </b>structures; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic U; <b>Geography: </b>Tajikistan, Hissar Mts^5 types of organogenic structures are distinguished: biostromes, bioherms and reefs. Biostromes (coral and sponge) are tabular bodies 15-17m thick, 5-10km long in outcrop. Bioherms are lenticular or mound-like bodies composed of massive limestones and dolomites containing numerous entire fossil shells. Reef complexes are made up of a combination of bioherms and their erosion products, differing in age, visible dimensions, nature of their relations to the enclosing rocks, assemblage of reef-building organisms, and so forth. In Middle Callovian time, shallow water conditions of marine sedimentation were dominant, with weakly differentiated submarine relief. In Late Callovian time the basin became differentiated and the Karasan reef formed, the position of which marks the facies change of the Late Callovian. Change in facies of Lower Callovian rocks takes place to the south. In Late Callovian time, the zone of reef formation shifted still farther to the south.^1";
s[3263] = "LIAO Wei-Hua, XIA JINBAO (1985).- Upper Jurassic and Lower Cretaceous Scleractinia from Bangoin district of Northern Xizang (Tibet).- Memoir Nanjing Institute Geology 21: 119-174.- <b>FC&#038;P 14-2</b>, p. 33, ID=0950^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic U, Cretaceous L; <b>Geography: </b>China, Tibet^Late Jurassic was a period of extensive reef-building, especially in the Tethys. In Xizang, there are a lot of such species as Actinastrea ramulifera (Etallon), Cryptocoenia tabulata Koby, C. octoseptata (Etallon), Epistreptophyllum giganteum Roniewicz, E. cf. densum Roniewicz, Heliocoenia bandukdzeae Babaev, Kobyastrea tenuis Roniewicz, Latiastrea foulassensis Beauvais, Pseudocoenia decipiens (Etallon), P. hexaphyllia (d&#039;Orbigny), Stylina parcicosta Koby and Stylosmilia michelini Edwards et Haime. The fauna, as a whole, shows close affinities to those of the Late Jurassic in Portugal, France, W.Germany, Switzerland, Poland, Romania, Yugoslavia as well as the Caucasus of USSR. Thus the fossil-bearing bed may be Late Oxfordian-Early Kimmeridgian in age. * The Lower Cretaceous may be subdivided in ascending order into the Xarqung Group (Berriasian to Hauterivian) and the Bangoin Group (Barremian to Cenomanian). The corals described in this paper were collected from the lower part of Xarqung Group and the upper part of Bangoin Group respectively. Those from the Xarqung Group appear to bear, to some extent, a Jurassic aspect. Among them Montlivaltia continued to develop slowly, and some old forms still survived, such as Montlivaltia cf. gigas Fromentel and M. caryophyllata Lamouroux. Besides, a few new elements such as Leptoria (DictuophyIlia) collignoni Alloiteau, Placotrochus cf. texanus
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(Vaughan), Stylina cf. regularia Fromentel, S. parvistella Volz, etc.,
are also present in this group. The latter group contains Eohydnophora
tosaensis Yabe et Eguchi, Blothrocyathus harrisi Wells, Pleurcora
crassa (Reuss), Agathelia asperella Reuss, Preverastraea iseli (Prever)
and some new species, bearing a close relationship with those from
France, Poland, Yugoslavia, Japan as well as Texas of USA. [extracted
from original summary]^1";
s[3264] = "HE XINYI, XIAO JINDONG (1990).- Jurassic and Cretaceous
hexacorals of Ngari area.- Paleontology of Ngari, Tibet (Xizang) [Zunyi
Yang &#038; Zetong Nie (eds)]: 146-158 + 247-250, pls. 16-22; China
University Geoscience Press, Beijing. [in Chinese, with English
description of the new taxa].- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 75,
ID=4164^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic Cretaceous; <b>Geography:
</b>China, Tibet^The paper deals with Upper Jurassic to Lower
Cretaceous corals from the Ngary area (Tibet), including the genera
Actinastrea, Amphiastraea, Astraraea, Aulosmilia, Axosmilia,
Blothrocyathus, Budia, Calamophylliopsis, Carantoseris, Cladophyllia,
Cladophylliopsis, Coelomsilia, Collignonastraea, Complexastrea,
Dermosmilia, Donacosmilia, Ellipsocoenia, Eohydnophora,
Epistreptophyllum, Eugyra, Fungiastraea, Grandifavia, Latimeandrarea,
Leptoria, Microsolena, Mitrodendron, Montlivaltia, Ogilviella,
Opisthophyllum, Parepismilia, Protethmos, Rhapdophyllia, Silingastraea,
Stylina, Stylosmilia, Thamnoseris and Thecosmilia. Numerous species as
well as the genera Montlivaltoides and Budiopsis are described as
new.^1";
s[3265] = "XIA LINBAO, LIAO Wei-Hua (1991).- [Some Jurassic and
Cretaceous Scleractinian Corals from Gegyai of NW Xizang (Tibet).].-
Permian, Jurassic and Cretaceous Stratigraphy and Palaeontology from
Rutog district, Tibet [Sun Dongli (ed.)]: 127-146, pls 1-5; Nanjing.-
<b>FC&#038;P 29-1</b>, p. 41, ID=7031^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Jurassic Cretaceous; <b>Geography: </b>China, Tibet^^1";
s[3266] = "WANG MINGZHOU, BONG DEYUAN (1984).- Stromatoporoids from the
Dongqiao Formation (Upper Jurassic-Lower Cretaceous) in northern Xizang
(Tibet).- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica 23, 3: 343-348.- <b>FC&#038;P
13-2</b>, p. 48, ID=0575^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stroms; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic
Cretaceous; <b>Geography: </b>China, Tibet^Nine species of five genera
are described. Five new species are Milleporella amodensis, M.
dongqaoensis, Xizangstomatopora robusta. Milleporidium gracile,
Cladocoropis dongqiaoensis.^1";
s[3267] = "DZHALILOV M.R., (ed.) (1975).- Voprosy paleontologii
Tadzhikistana [problems of paleontology of Tadzhikistan].- ???.-
<b>FC&#038;P 6-1</b>, p. 29, ID=0091^<b>Topic(s): </b>; paleontology;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous
Seno; <b>Geography: </b>Tajikistan^Among many Phanerozoic groups
Senonian corals are discussed^1";
s[3268] = "CHERCHI A., SCHROEDER R. (1989).- Le &#034;microcells&#034;
dello scheletto di Pseudomillestroma reticulata Deng 1982
(Demospongiae) del Cretaceo inferiore del Tibet.- Bolletino della
Societa Paleontologica Italiana 27, 3: 379-382.- <b>FC&#038;P 18-1</b>,
p. 51, ID=2301^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Porifera Demospongiae;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Demospongiae; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cretaceous L; <b>Geography: </b>China, Tibet^The abundant
&#034;microcells&#034; within the skeleton of Pseudomillestroma
reticulata Deng 1982 from the Lower Cretaceous of Tibet are interpreted
us reniform microscleres. The skeletal texture of this species shows
affinities with that of some Demospongiae (Rhaxella, Geodia) and with
that of another representant of this class, descibed by Termier et al.
(1975) from the Upper Permian of Djebel Tebaga (Tunisia).^1";
s[3269] = "LOSER H., LIAO Wei-Hua (2001).- Cretaceous corals from Tibet
(China) - stratigraphic and paleobiogeographic aspects.- Journal of
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Asian Earth Sciences 19, 5: 661-667.- <b>FC&#038;P 30-2</b>, p. 28, ID=1089^<b>Topic(s): </b>stratigraphy, biogeography; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous; <b>Geography: </b>China, Tibet^The spatial and temporal distribution of Cretaceous coral faunas from the Tibet range is reviewed in detail. The relationship of the Tibetan faunas to other Tethyan or Caribbean faunas is discussed. Obviously the faunas had closer relationships with Tethyan faunas in Asia and Europe than with Caribbean faunas. The rather large number of new species results from a general abundance of corals in certain time spans. The paper is complemented by an appendix, which lists all formations with their localities and coral occurrences. [original abstract]^1";
s[3270] = "KUZMICHEVA E.I. (2002).- Skeletal morphology, systematics and evolution of the Scleractinia.- Trudy Paleontologicheskogo Instituta 286, 211 pp.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-2</b>, p. 31, ID=1157^<b>Topic(s): </b>morphology, phylogeny; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous L; <b>Geography: </b>Asia Central^[The author describes 114 coral species, mainly from the Early Cretaceous of Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaidshan, Ukraine, and Turkmenistan. Thirty eight species and ten genera (including two homonyms) are described as new. One new suborder is established. Most of the material is known from earlier publications, but the illustrations of the present paper are much better (not to say excellent!) and give a very good impression of the material. Unfortunately, the author missed most literature of the past 20 years, therefore the taxonomy appears antiquated; Loeser]^1";
s[3271] = "BUGROVA I.Yu. (1991).- Extremely large Montlivatia (Scleractinia) from Early Hauterivian of Turkmenia.- Annual Meeting of All-Union Paleontological Society 34: 259-262.- <b>FC&#038;P 24-2</b>, p. 73, ID=4549^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia, Montlivaltia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Haut; <b>Geography: </b>Turkmenia^^1";
s[3272] = "BUGROVA I.Yu., PREOBRAZHENSKIY M.B., PROZOROWSKIY V.A. (1985).- Nizhnemelovye rifovye kompleksy zapadnoy Turkmenii.- Vestnik Leningradskogo universiteta 7, 1: 22-30. [in Russian: Lower Cretaceous reefal complex in western Turkmenia].- <b>FC&#038;P 24-1</b>, p. 68, ID=4490^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous L; <b>Geography: </b>Turkmenia^Fossil reefs of the Lower Cretaceous are found in South-Western Turkmenia. The characteristic features of the fossil fauna and specific facial and tectonical allow to search the potential oil and gas reservoirs of the reef origin. The data could be used in stratigraphical and palaeogeographical treatment of deposits in question.^1";
s[3273] = "CHEN MING, WANG JIAN, TAN FUWEN, DU BAIWEI (2003).- The planar distribution and significance of the organic reefs in the Lower Cretaceous Nangshan Formation in the Coqen Basin, Xizang. [in Chinese, with English abstract].- Sedimentary Geology and Tethyan Geology 23, 4: 68-70.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-1</b>, p. 82, ID=7230^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, geohistory, ecology; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous L; <b>Geography: </b>China, Tibet^The Coqen Basin is located in the hinterland of the Qing-Xizang Plateau. Eight organic reef sections have been identified in the basin along the Qiekan-Guchang-Luobo-Dangqiongco fault zone. It is inferred, from the radiolarian siliceous rocks and volcanic rocks, that the fault zone should be a facies-controlling fault zone, where the deep-water deposits including platform-margin slope and basin deposits were once accumulated. Afterwards these deep-water deposits disappeared within the fault zone due to subsequent reactivation of faulting. The organic reefs along the both sides of the fault zone should be assigned to the platform-margin reefs. [original abstract]^1";
s[3274] = "REJMAN V.M. (1974).- Deux coraux ahermatypiques des formations argileuses de l&#039;Eocene et du Cenomanien dans le Sud de l&#039;Asie centrale. [en russe] .- Dokl. AN Tadzhik. SSSR 17, 8:
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55-58.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-2</b>, p. 53, ID=5246^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous -, Eocene; <b>Geography: </b>Asia
Central^Description et figuration de Caryophyliia babkovi Reiman et
Micrabacia coronula (Goldfuss) 1826.^1";
s[3275] = "YU CHANGMING, WANG HUIJII (1981).- Some tube-like fossils
from the Early Tertiary of northern Jiangsu. [in Chinese with English
summary].- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica 20, 5: 406-417.- <b>FC&#038;P
11-2</b>, p. 25, ID=6152^<b>Topic(s): </b>; enigmatics; <b>Systematics:
</b>problematica; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleogene; <b>Geography:
</b>China, Jiangsu^^1";
s[3276] = "RANDALL R.H., CHENG Y.M. (1977).- Recent corals of Taiwan.
Part I. Description of Reefs and Coral Environment.- Acta Geologica
Taiwanica 19: 79-102.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-1.2</b>, p. 42,
ID=0771^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, ecology; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>China, Taiwan^About 2240 distinct coralla specimens were collected
from fifty-two field stations in northern and southern Taiwan coasts. A
general physiographic description of the reef zone; note on current,
sedimentation, and turbidity; and records of the dominant associated
corals, flora, and other fauna at each collecting station were given.
In general, two principal types of coral growth and development
occurring in Taiwan were recognized: (a) the &#034;fringing reefs&#034;
mostly developed in the southern coasts, and (b) &#034;coral
community&#034; chiefly distributed in the northern and eastern
coasts.^1";
s[3277] = "RANDALL R.H., CHENG Y.M. (1979).- Recent corals of Taiwan.
Part II. Description of Reefs and coral Environment.- Acta Geologica
Taiwanica 20: 1-32.- <b>FC&#038;P 11-2</b>, p. 43, ID=0772^<b>Topic(s):
</b>reefs, ecology; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>China, Taiwan^This is
the second part of a series of a study of the Recent corals of Taiwan.
Part I described the reefs and other coral environments at 52 field
stations located along the northern and southern coasts and at Liu-Chiu
Island situated off the southwest coast. A general physiographic
description of the field stations and their associated coral
communities are given that will provide a detailed ecological setting
for a systematic study of the coral fauna to follow. Part II is a
continuation of the descriptions of reef and other coral environments
at additional 37 field stations (stations 53-89) located along the
eastern coast of Taiwan and at some additional locations along the
northern and southern coasts as well.^1";
s[3278] = "ZHOU RENLING, ZHOU JINMING (1982).- Studies on the
Antipatharians of China. I. The genus Cirrhipathes with the description
of a new species.- Tropical Oceanology 1, 1: 82-91.- <b>FC&#038;P
13-1</b>, p. 28, ID=0416^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Antipatharia,
Cirrhipates; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>China^^1";
s[3279] = "RANDALL R.H., CHENG Y.M. (1984).- Recent corals of Taiwan.
Part III. Shallow water Hydrozoan Corals.- Acta Geologica Taiwanica 22:
35-39.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-1.2</b>, p. 39, ID=0838^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs;
Hydrocorallina; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Hydrozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>China, Taiwan^This is
the third part of a study of the Recent corals of Taiwan. In Parts I
and II the reefs and other coral environments are described at 89 field
stations located along the northern, eastern and southern coasts of
Taiwan and at Liu-Chiu Island situated a short distance off the
southwest coast. In Part III, taxonomic descriptions and keys to the
genera and species and the field ecology, community structure, and
distribution patterns of the shallow water hydrozoan corals in the
orders Milleporina and Stylasterina are given. Eight species in the
genus Millepora and one species each in the genera Stylaster, Allopora,
and Distichopora are described. Special attention is given to
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describing the range of variation observed in the hydrozoan coral
species, especially in respect to their ecological setting.^1";
s[3280] = "ZHOU RENLING, SCOTT P.J.B. (1982).- The Gorgonacea of Hong
Kong.- The Gorgonacea of Hong Kong [in: . ; Hong Kong University Press:
135-159].- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 28, ID=0415^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Octocorallia, Gorgonacea; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Octocorallia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>China, Hong Kong^^1";
s[3281] = "ZHOU RENLING (1982).- A numerical taxonomic study of
Turbinaria (Scleractinia) from Hong Kong.- Proceedings international
Workshop marine Biology [Morton B. S. &#038; Tseng C. K. (eds); Hong
Kong University Press]: 127-134.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 28,
ID=0414^<b>Topic(s): </b>numerical taxonomy; Scleractinia, Turbinaria;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>China, Hong Kong^^1";
s[3282] = "ZHOU RENLING, CHEN YOUZHANG (1983).- Preliminary study on
the geographical distribution of shallow-water scleractinian corals
from China.- Nanhai Studia Marina Sinica 4: 89-96.- <b>FC&#038;P
13-1</b>, p. 28, ID=0418^<b>Topic(s): </b>geography; Scleractinia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>China^^1";
s[3283] = "SHEN CHUANCHOU, LEE TYPHOON, LIU KONKEE, HSU GUANGHSIUNG,
LAWRENCE EDWARDS R., WANG CHUNGHO, LEE MENGYANG, CHEN YUEGAU, LEE
HUANGJEN, SUN HSIAOTIEN (2005).- An evaluation of quantitative
reconstruction of past precipitation records using coral skeletal Sr/Ca
and &#948;18O data.- Earth and Planetary Science Letters 237, 3-4:
370-386.- <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 101, ID=1366^<b>Topic(s):
</b>ecology; fossil precipitation records; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Holocene;
<b>Geography: </b>China, Taiwan^Coupled records of &#948;18O and Sr/Ca
in Porites coral have been used to derive hydrological conditions by
removing the Sr/Ca-inferred temperature component from the &#948;18O
signal. Nanwan, a semi-enclosed bay in southern Taiwan, provides an
opportunity to demonstrate the feasibility of quantitatively
reconstruction past precipitation history. Recurrence of seawater
&#948;18O offsets between wet and dry seasons in the early 1990s is
well correlated with the precipitation record. Even though the
hydrological signal only accounts for 20% of the total annual coral
&#948;18O variation of ca. 1‰, offsets can be found in the residual
&#948;18O of modern corals after removing the thermal effect, which
contributes to the other 80%. The observation timing and amplitude of
the seasonal seawater &#948;18O offsets in Nanwan and their correlation
with precipitation are reproduced by hydrological models. In the
mid-Holocene, the seasonal anomaly of residual &#948;18O was twice of
the modern value based on the 9-yr Sr/Ca- &#948;18O data recorded in a
6.73-ka Porites coral. Hydrological models suggest an annual rainfall
of 1800-3000 mm/yr at the window during mid-Holocene, 20% higher than
that of the average of 30yr modern instrumental records of 1500-2500mm,
consistent with the qualitative pollen record from lake sediments. The
seasonal decrease of residual &#948;18O in 5 of 9 yr was earlier than
the increase of the coral Sr/Ca-inferred temperature, which implies
that these rainy seasons probably occurred from the early-mid spring to
midsummer, earlier than that from late spring to late summer today. The
driving force may be related to the changes of solar insolation and the
East Asian monsoon. It [is] cautioned that the variation of
hydrographic conditions impose restrictions on a precise calculation of
the amount of paleo-precipitation. The dynamic nature of local
tectonics, monsoons and water circulation should be further addressed
to precisely quantify precipitation over the past 10,000yr from coral
geochemical records.^1";
s[3284] = "WALLACE C.C., DAI C.-F. (1997).- Scleractinia of Taiwan
(IV): Review of the Coral Genus Acropora from Taiwan.- Zoological
Studies 36, 4: 288-324.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-1</b>, p. 100,
ID=3850^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy, new taxa; Scleractinia, Acropora;
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<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>China, Taiwan^The coral genus Acropora is
reviewed from Taiwan for the first time. Forty species belonging to the
coral genus Acropora occurring in waters of Taiwan are briefly
described and illustrated. The Acropora fauna of Taiwan is seen to come
from an essentially Pacific Ocean or broad Indo-Pacific fauna: all 40
species found also occur on the Pacific coast of Australia; 2 species
(Acropora verweyi and A. azurea) are not found in the central
Indo-Pacific (Indonesian) region, although A. verweyi is also found in
the western Indian Ocean. The dominant species in the Taiwan Straits,
Acropora formosa, occurs in extensive polymorphic populations, which
invite further exploration of species boundaries within this species in
this locality. The 40 species of Acropora herein recorded from Taiwan
show an 89% similarity in species composition compared with 49 species
recorded from islands in the Capricorn group of SE Australia, which is
at a similar latitude south. The Acropora fauna of Taiwan is seen to be
less diverse compared with 74 species recorded from Japan to the north,
67 species recorded from the Philippines to the south; 83 species
recorded from Indonesia, and 51 species recorded from the South China
Sea. This variation is possibly due to differences in sampling effort
and species interpretation; however, differences in the areas of reef
available for colonization, and fewer types of reef habitat within
Taiwanese waters, would also imply that many species recorded from
those other localities will not be found in Taiwan.^1";
s[3285] = "LIZHEN W. (1997).- A Study of the Freshwater Sponges of the
Lakes in Yunnan.- In: Sponge sciences: multidisciplinary perspectives
[Y. Watanabe &#038; N. Fusetani (eds); 458pp; Springer Verlag ( ISBN
4-431-70205-9)].- <b>FC&#038;P 27-1</b>, p. 16, ID=6899^<b>Topic(s):
</b>; Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>China, Yunnan^^1";
s[3286] = "NEUMANN V., FIEGE D., LI JINHE (1994).- Korallenriffe im
Suedchinesischen Meer: Unterwasserbeobachtungen an der Kueste der Insel
Hainan (China).- Natur und Museum 124, 4/5: 136-145. [in German].-
<b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 90, ID=4206^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>China, Hainan^^1";
s[3287] = "JIA HUIZHEN, XU SHOUYONG (1975).- New material of a few
coral fossils from Central-south region.- Stratigraphical
Paleontological Essays, Part 2: 90-97 [Committee of Stratigraphical and
Paleontological Essays of Geological Research Institute, Peking].-
<b>FC&#038;P 13-2</b>, p. 40, ID=0551^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Anthozoa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>China Central-S^^1";
s[3288] = "CAI TUCI (1988).- A preliminary study on the ecology of
corals from the Donggulubashitao Formation and Narigala Formation.-
Xinjiang Geology 6, 3:.- <b>FC&#038;P 18-2</b>, p. 17,
ID=2462^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>???; <b>Geography:
</b>China^^1";
s[3289] = "WU W.-S. (1975).- Coral fossils from the Qomolangma Feng
region. [in Chinese] .- In Report of scientific investigation in the
Qomolangma Feng region 1966-1968, Paleontology, 1: 83-113; Academia
Sinica, Tibetan Scientific Investigation Team; Beijing.- <b>FC&#038;P
5-1</b>, p. 31, ID=5374^<b>Topic(s): </b>; corals; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>???; <b>Geography:
</b>China, Tibet^[describes and illustrates an Early Permian fauna from
Tibet that includes 15 rugose coral species of which 5 are new; also
describes and illustrates some Silurian and Mesozoic corals]^1";
s[3290] = "OSPANOVA N.K. (2001).- Izmenchivost vida Propora speciosa
(korally) iz sredneaziatskogo regiona.- Geologija i mineraljno-syrjevye
resursy Respubliki Tadzhikistan: 68-76; 9 figs., 2 Tabl.; Dushanbe.-
<b>FC&#038;P 31-1</b>, p. 12, ID=7090^<b>Topic(s): </b>variability;
Heliolitida Propora; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Heliolitida;
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<b>Stratigraphy: </b>???; <b>Geography: </b>Asia Central^Classification of types of variability in Heliolitida is adduced. Four morphogroups of species Propora speciosa are described and range of variability made more exact.^1";
s[3291] = "WANG Z. (1980).- Geographic distribution and stratigraphic significance of the heterocoral Hexaphyllia in China.- Report of Chinese Academy of Geology, Research Institute of Geology, 1(1): 42-48.- <b>FC&#038;P 11-1</b>, p. 54, ID=1795^<b>Topic(s): </b>distribution; Heterocorallia, Hexaphyllia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Heterocorallia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>China^^1";
s[3292] = "LIN Y., WU S., HUANG Z., PENG X. (1995).- Heterocoral of China.- Journal Changchun Univ. Earth Sci. 25, 3: 251-300.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-1</b>, p. 88, ID=3832^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Heterocorallia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Heterocorallia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>China^Since 1960&#039;s, 13 genera and over 160 species have been found and published by Chinese authors, the number of which is more than that found by alien authors. Chinese scientists have gotten outstanding achievement in the classification, microstructure and septal evolution of the heterocoral. After we found a kind of heterocoral with 3 septa, the septal variety of the different genera and the developmental model of the septa have been clearly revealed. The heterocoral can be divided into two series, one with fossula and another without fossula. The geologic age of the heterocoral should be from the Early Devonian to the Late Carboniferous in mainland China. In our country most of the heterocoral are found at the Datang stage of Early Carboniferous and they frequently associate with the elements of the rugose coral in the Yuanophyllum zone, so the heterocoral is an important fossil group in classifying the lower Carboniferous of China.^1";
s[3293] = "DENG ZHANQIU, ZHANG YANSHENG (1982).- Hydrozoids from the Ningjing Mountains of southwestern China.- Paleontological atlas of W Sichuan and E Xizang, vol. 2: 260-272.- <b>FC&#038;P 11-2</b>, p. 25, ID=1822^<b>Topic(s): </b>atlas of fossils; Hydrozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Hydrozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>China SW^^1";
s[3294] = "GUO SHENGZHE (1982).- Rugose coral assemblages in the geosynclinal region of Nei Mongol and Northeast China.- Shenyang Institute of Geology and Mineral Resources, Chinese Academy of Geological Sciences, Bulletin 4: 84-92.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-2</b>, p. 40, ID=0548^<b>Topic(s): </b>oceanic bocoenoses; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>China, Nei Mongol^^1";
s[3295] = "YU X.-G., ZHU X.-S. (1988).- Rugose corals from upper part of Hutian Group of Gaon, Jianqxi.- Professional Papers of Stratigraphy and Palaeontology 21: 81-101. [in Chinese with English abstract].- <b>FC&#038;P 20-2</b>, p. 60, ID=2949^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>???; <b>Geography: </b>China, Jiangxi^^1";
s[3296] = "YU X.-G. (1991).- Two new genera of tetracorals from the Chuanshan Formation in Dushan, Guangde of Anhui.- Changchun University of Earth Sciences, Journal 21, 1: 13-16.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-1.1</b>, p. 49, ID=3250^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>???; <b>Geography: </b>China, Anhui^^1";
s[3297] = "YU X.-G., WANG Z.-J. (1987).- Some tetracorals from Taiyuan Formation in western mountains, Shaanxi.- Coal Science and Technology 1987, 6 [special issue of Xishan Coalfield in Taiyuan]: 48-56.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-1.1</b>, p. 49, ID=3251^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>China, Shaanxi^^1";
s[3298] = "LI SHEGAO, LIAO Wei-Hua (1994).- Note on a new species of Rhizophyllum from Junggar.- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica 33, 2: .
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[pp?].- <b>FC&#038;P 24-2</b>, p. 41, ID=4541^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, Rhizophyllum; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>China, Junggar^^1";
s[3299] = "ULITINA L.M. (1975).- Rugozy.- Materialy Geol. Tsentral. Kazakhstana 18: 36-41.- <b>FC&#038;P 5-2</b>, p. 9, ID=5435^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>Kazakhstan^Describes and illustrates 6 species, 2 of them new.^1";
s[3300] = "GUO SHENGZHE (1976).- Tetracoralla. [in Chinese].- Atlas of Fossils of North China, Inner Mongolia volume, pt 1. [atlas of fossils] - <b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 12, ID=5742^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>China, Nei Mongol^^1";
s[3301] = "LI ZHANGRONG (1979).- Tetracoralla. [in Chinese].- Atlas of Fossils of Northwest China, Qinghai Volume. [atlas of fossils] - <b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 13, ID=5760^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>China, Qinghai^^1";
s[3302] = "XU S. (1982).- Discussion of the correlation of the Ceshui Formation in relation to rugose corals. [in Chinese, with English abstract].- Geological Review 28, 1: 69-73.- <b>FC&#038;P 11-2</b>, p. 28, ID=6162^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy; stratigraphy, Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>???; <b>Geography: </b>China?^^1";
s[3303] = "HE XINYI, WANG ZHIPING, LI MINLU (1989 ).- Skeletal structures and classification of the Order Columnarida of China.- Classification, evolution, and biogeography of the Palaeozoic corals of China [Wang Hongzhen, He Xinyi, Chen Jianqiang et al. (eds)]: 89-107 (chapter 5); Science Press, Beijing.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 42, ID=2635^<b>Topic(s): </b>structures, classification; Rugosa, Columnariida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>China^^1";
s[3304] = "WANG HONGZHEN, WANG ZHIPING, CHENG JIANQIANG (1989).- Skeletal structures and classification of the Order Zaphrentida, Suborder Plerophyllina, and Order Heterocorallia of China.- Classification, evolution, and biogeography of the Palaeozoic corals of China [Wang Hongzhen, He Xinyi, Chen Jianqiang et al. (eds)]: 127-139 (chapter 7); Science Press, Beijing.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 44, ID=2633^<b>Topic(s): </b>classification; Rugosa, Heterocorallia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa Heterocorallia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>China^^1";
s[3305] = "LIAO Wei-Hua, LI ZHANGRONG (1979).- Hexacoralla. [in Chinese].- Atlas of Fossils of Northwest China, Qinghai Volume. [atlas of fossils] - <b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 13, ID=5761^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>China, Qinghai^^1";
s[3306] = "DONG DEYUAN (1983).- Type and microstructure of the pillars in Stromatoporoids [in Chinese with English summary].- Bulletin Nanjing Institute Geology and Palaeontology, Academia Sinica 6: ?-? [pages?].- <b>FC&#038;P 15-1.2</b>, p. 44, ID=0780^<b>Topic(s): </b>microstructures; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>China^Twenty-nine types of pillars are recognized and illustrated in 3 plates in vertical and tangential section.^1";
s[3307] = "LIN BAOYU (1993).- Geological and Geographical Distribution of Ordovician stromatoporoids in China.- Stratigraphy and Palaeontology of China 2: 135-138.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-1</b>, p. 6, ID=2989^<b>Topic(s): </b>distribution; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>China^^1";
s[3308] = "WANG SHUBEI (1978).- Stromatoporoids. [in Chinese].- Atlas of Fossils of Southwest China, Guizhou Volume; pt 2: Carboniferous - Quaternary. [atlas of fossils] - <b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 12, ID=5752^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
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Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>China,
Guizhou^^1";
s[3309] = "WANG SHUBEI (1978).- Stromatoporoids. [in Chinese].- Atlas
of Fossils of Southwest China, Sichuan Volume; pt 2: Carboniferous -
Mesozoic; pp 123-137 + 616-618, pls 35-44. [atlas of fossils] -
<b>FC&#038;P 12-1</b>, p. 48, ID=5758^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stroms;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>China, Sichuan^Two new genera, Sichuanstroma and
Spinostroma, of labechiids from the extensive fauna of this group in
the Early Carboniferous of China are described. Species of the
following genera are also described (number of new species in
brackets): Cystostroma (1), Rosenella (2), Stylostroma (4),
Pachystylostroma (1), Labechia (8), Labechiella (1), Platiferostroma
(1), Anostylostroma (2), Stictostroma (1), Gerronostroma (1),
Clathrostroma (2).^1";
s[3310] = "CHEN H., YEN Y. (1978).- Some tabulates from the Qixla
Formation of Dongzhi, Anquing, Anhui.- Stratigrafiya i Paleontologiya
Paleozoya vostoka Russkoy platformy: 74-76 [Izdatelstvo Kazanskogo
Universiteta].- <b>FC&#038;P 9-2</b>, p. 40, ID=0307^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>???; <b>Geography: </b>China, Anhui^^1";
s[3311] = "TCHI YONGYI (1982).- Some Tabulate Corals from Heitai
Formation in Eastern Heilongjiang Province.- Bulletin Shengyang Inst.
Geol. Min. Res., Chin. Acad. Geol. Sci. 04: 67-83.- <b>FC&#038;P
13-1</b>, p. 30, ID=0433^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>???; <b>Geography:
</b>China, Heilongjiang^^1";
s[3312] = "WANG BAOYU (????).- New material of tabulate corals from the
Kunlun-Altun Mountains with their stratigraphical significance.-
Publication unknown: 170-186.- <b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p. 51,
ID=1012^<b>Topic(s): </b>stratigraphy; Tabulata; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>???; <b>Geography:
</b>China, Kunlun Mts^^1";
s[3313] = "LI ZHIMING (1989).- Skeletal structures and classification
of the non-favositid Tabulata of China.- Classification, evolution, and
biogeography of the Palaeozoic corals of China [Wang Hongzhen, He
Xinyi, Chen Jianqiang et al. (eds)]: 140-158 (chapter 8); Science
Press, Beijing.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 42, ID=2647^<b>Topic(s):
</b>structures; Tabulata (non favositid); <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>China^^1";
s[3314] = "ZHU XIANGSHUI, ZHAO JIAMING (1991).- Cystomichelinia and
Protomichelinia from Chihsia Formation of Leping and Ruijin, Jiangxi.-
Acta Palaeontologica Sinica 30, 5: 582-591.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-2</b>, p.
38, ID=3324^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy, new taxa; Tabulata,
Cystomichelinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>???; <b>Geography: </b>China, Jiangxi^Four species
(with three new ones) of Cystomichelinia and three species (with one
new species) and one subspecies of Protomichelinia are dealt with. * In
the outline of the corallum, Cystomichelinia is very similar to
Protomichelinia, but differs in having peripheral vesicles. However,
some members of the former have very rare peripheral vesicles and are
almost similar to the latter, such as C. equitabulata Ting, C.
multispinosa King, C. vesicata Chen &#038; Qi, C. simplex Deng &#038;
Zhang and C. michelinoides n.sp. In the structure of peripheral
vesicles and tabulae, Cystimichelinia is more complex than
Protomichelinia. In the growth time, the former is shorter than the
latter.^1";
s[3315] = "CHEN HUACHENG, YEN YUYING (1978).- Some Tabulata from the
Qixia Formation of Dongzhi, Anqing, Anhui. [in Chinese].- Professional
Papers of Stratigraphy and Palaeontology 06: 74-110.- <b>FC&#038;P
9-1</b>, p. 11, ID=5738^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>???; <b>Geography:
</b>China, Anhui^^1";
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s[3316] = "LI YAOXI (1989).- Skeletal structures and classification of the favositid Tabulata of China.- Classification, evolution, and biogeography of the Palaeozoic corals of China [Wang Hongzhen, He Xinyi, Chen Jianqiang et al. (eds)]: 159-174 (chapter 9); Science Press, Beijing.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 42, ID=2645^<b>Topic(s): </b>structures; Tabulata, Favositida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>China^^1";
s[3317] = "CHI YONGYI (1976).- Tabulata, Heliolitida, Chaetetida. [in Chinese].- Atlas of Fossils of North China, Inner Mongolia volume, pt 1. [atlas of fossils] - <b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 12, ID=5743^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata, Heliolitida, Chaetetida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria Porifera; Tabulata Heliolitida Chaetetida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>China, Nei Mongol^^1";
s[3318] = "DENG ZHANQIU (1979).- Tabulata, Heliolitida, Chaetetida. [in Chinese].- Atlas of Fossils of Northwest China, Qinghai Volume. [atlas of fossils] - <b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 13, ID=5759^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata, Heliolitida, Chaetetida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria Porifera; Tabulata Heliolitida Chaetetida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>China, Qinghai^^1";
s[3319] = "WU X. (1989).- Sponge mounds of the northwestern Sichuan Basin, China: Stratigraphy, facies and paleoecology.- Facies 21: 171-188.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 20, ID=2576^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, sponge mounds; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>???; <b>Geography: </b>China, Sichuan^^1";
s[3320] = "Southwestern Geological Institute (China) (1978).- Paleontological atlas of Southwestern China.- Paleontological atlas of Southwestern China, Sichuan Province.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-2</b>, p. 42, ID=0333^<b>Topic(s): </b>atlas of fossils; paleontology; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>China, Guizhou?^Stratigraphic-paleontological Working Team of Guizhou Province 1978. Paleontological atlas of Southwestern China, Guizhou Province 2: 638 pp.^1";
s[3321] = "LI GUANGCEN, LIN BAOYU (1982).- On some geological problems in Eastern Kunlun Mountains.- Contributions to Geology of the Qinghai-Xizang (Tibet) Plateau 01: 28-52.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 29, ID=0421^<b>Topic(s): </b>geology; geology; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>China, Kunlun Mts^^1";
s[3322] = "YU X.-G. (1988).- Restudy of the Kaolishan Sandstone near Nanjing.- Journal of Stratigraphy 12, 4: 311-317.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-1.1</b>, p. 49, ID=3249^<b>Topic(s): </b>geology; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>China^^1";
s[3323] = "GUO S.Z. (1991).- Timing of convergence process of Sino-Korean plate inferred from biostratigraphic evidence.- Pre-Jurassic geology of Inner Mongolia, China [K.I. Ishii et al. (eds)]: 113-125; China-Japan Cooperative Research Group, Osaka, Japan.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>, p. 45, ID=4264^<b>Topic(s): </b>timing of accretion; paleontology; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>Sino-Korean Plate^^1";
s[3324] = "anonymous (1974).- Handbook of the Stratigraphy and Paleontology in SW China. [in Chinese without English abstract] .- Nanking Inst. of Geology and Paleontology, Acad. Sinica Science Press: 454 pp., 66 figs, 202 pls.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-2</b>, p. 54, ID=5252^<b>Topic(s): </b>atlas of fossils; atlas of fossils; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>China SW^[description and figuration of Archeocyatha, Tabulata, Tetracoralla and Stromatoporoidea]^1";
s[3325] = "Central Southern Geological Institute and Geological Bureaus of Henan, Hubei, Hunan, Guangdong, and Guangxi Provinces (1977).- Paleontological atlas of Central Southern China, pt 2.- Paleontological atlas of Central Southern China, pt 2; 856 pp.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-2</b>, p. 40, ID=5874^<b>Topic(s): </b>atlas of fossils; atlas of fossils; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>China Central-S^^1";
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s[3326] = "Northeastern Geological Institute and Geological Bureau of
Inner Mongolia (1976).- Paleontological atlas of Northern China, Inner
Mongolia volume, pt 1.- Paleontological atlas of Northern China, Inner
Mongolia volume, pt 1; 502 pp.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-2</b>, p. 41,
ID=5875^<b>Topic(s): </b>atlas of fossils; atlas of fossils;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>China,
Nei Mongol^^1";
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Province (1978).- Paleontological atlas of Southwestern China, Guizhou
volume, pt 2.- Paleontological atlas of Southwestern China, Guizhou
volume, pt 2; 638 pp.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-2</b>, p. 42,
ID=5876^<b>Topic(s): </b>atlas of fossils; atlas of fossils;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>China,
Guizhou^^1";
s[3328] = "LOBANOV Ye.Yu., LEONOVA L.V. (1999).- New genus of
Heliolitoidea from Paleozoic of Central Asia and Urals.- Materialy po
stratigrafii i paleontologii Urala. Vypusk 2. [Chuvashov B. I. (ed.);
Institut Geologii i Geokhimii Ural&#039;skogo Otdeleniya Rossiyskoy
Akademii Nauk, Ural&#039;skaya Regional&#039;naya Mezhvedomstvennaya
Stratigraficheskaya Komissiya; 1-270, figs., tabs, pls. (175-177, 1
pl.); Ekaterinburg].- <b>FC&#038;P 32-2</b>, p. 64,
ID=1400^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Heliolitida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Heliolitida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian &#47; Devonian;
<b>Geography: </b>Asia Central, Urals^Description of Ornatopora Lobanov
gen. n. (Innaporidae), with Ornatopora aquae Lobanov sp.n. from
Silurian/Devonian boundary beds of Central Asia (sorry, without
indication of more precise locality and horizon data), and Ornatopora?
snigirevae Lobanov sp.n. from probably Lochkovian of the Central
Ural.^1";
s[3329] = "MUCHEZ P., BOULVAIN F., DREESEN R., HOU H.-F. (1996).-
Sequence stratigraphy of the Frasnian-Famennian transitional strata: a
comparison between South China and southern Belgium.- Palaeogeography,
Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology 123, 1-4: 289-296.- <b>FC&#038;P
25-2</b>, p. 40, ID=3628^<b>Topic(s): </b>sequence stratigraphy;
sequence stratigraphy; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian Fra/Fam; <b>Geography: </b>China S, Ardennes^The
sedimentological evolution of the Frasnian-Famennian transitional
strata in South China and southern Belgium has been investigated. A
similar trend in the deepening and shallowing of the sedimentation
environment occurs in the two palaeogeographically distinct areas. The
stratigraphic succession has been subdivided into depositional
sequences. A general deepening occurs in the Palmatolepis rhenana
conodont zone. During the most rapid rise in sea level, a transgressive
systems tract formed. This transgressive systems tract is followed by a
highstand systems tract in the late P. rhenana zone. A major sequence
boundary within the latter zone is indicated by an unconformity in
intraplatform and platform areas and by a conformity in the basinal
area. The uppermost sediments within the late rhenana zone correspond
to a lowstand systems tract. A rapid flooding took place near the base
of the Palmatolepis linguiformis zone and dark shales and limestones
formed. A second sequence boundary coincides with or is very close to
the Frasnian-Famennian boundary (base P. triangularis zone). The global
extinction event at the Frasnian-Famennian boundary coincides with an
important eustatic fall in sea level. The proposed stratigraphic
subdivision should allow worldwide correlations of shallow and deep
water deposits.^1";
s[3330] = "BRICE D., DEGARDIN J.M., DERYCKE C., HOU HONGFEI, MILHAU B.,
MISTIAEN B., ROHART J.-C., VACHARD D., WU XIANTAO, (1996).- Comparative
faunal content between Strunian of Etaoucun (Guanxi, South China) and
the stratotype area (Etroeungt, North of France).- 30th Internal. Geol.
Congress, Abstract vol. 2, p. 109, Beijing. [abstract] - <b>FC&#038;P
26-2</b>, p. 55, ID=4241^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy; fossils;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fam; <b>Geography:
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</b>China, Guangxi,, Ardennes^In the Etaoucun area (Guanxi, South
China), a well developed and continuous section is exposed at the
Devono-Carboniferous boundary, in a platform environment context. The
following formations have been sampled.- The Dongchium Formation (upper
Famennian) consists of thick, bird-eyes limesotne, they are azoic
except in the uppermost part in which several Leperditidae Ostracod
bearing beds have been observed and one reefal level recognised for the
first tune.- The Etaoucun Formation (uppermost Famennian = Strunian)
consists of grey and dark thick bedded limestone; many reefal levels
are present (with a lot of Stromatoporoids and Tabulate corals but few
Rugose corals). The other groups are usually very poorly represented
and slightly diversified (Brachiopods, Ostracods, &#8230;); however,
Gastropods are abundant, but often very badly preserved in dolomitized
beds; Foraminifera are also very common and allow some good
biostratigraphical zonation.The D/C boundary is located about two
meters below the top of this formation. The lower part of the overlying
Zaoyunling Formation (Lower Carboniferous), beginning with the
Shanyeshan Member, mainly consists of thin bedded, dark limestones;
they contain a more open marine fauna with very diversified Ostracods,
few Brachiopods and also Foraminifera.This Chinese fauna is compared
with the fauna of the Strunian stratotype in Etroeungt (Avesnois, North
of France), where precise bed to bed sampling has been done; Except
Foraminifera, which allow some correlations, the other bentic groups
present very few taxa in common; this support the endemism of the
Strunian faunas, already underlined by some authors.^1";
s[3331] = "XU SHAOCHUN, POTY E. (1998).- Correlation of coral zonation
near the Devonian-Carboniferous boundary between South China and the
Franco-Belgian Basin.- Scientia Geologica Sinica 1.- <b>FC&#038;P
28-1</b>, p. 11, ID=3952^<b>Topic(s): </b>biozonation; stratigraphy;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian
&#47; Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>China S, Ardennes^^1";
s[3332] = "MILHAU B., MISTIAEN B., BRICE D., DEGARDIN J.M., DERYCKE C.,
HONGFEI H., ROHART J.-C., VACHARD D., XIANTAO W. (1997).- Comparative
Faunal Content of Strunian (Devonian) between Etaoucun (Guilin,
Guangxi, South China) and the Stratotype Area (Etroeungt, Avesnois,
North of France).- Proc. 30th International Geol. Congr. 12: 79-94.-
<b>FC&#038;P 27-1</b>, p. 56, ID=3809^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy;
paleontology, stratigraphy; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian Fam &#47; Carboniferous Tour; <b>Geography: </b>China,
Guangxi, Ardennes^In the Etaoucun area, near Guilin in Guangxi (South
China), a continuous section is exposed through the
Devonian-Carboniferous boundary, in a platform environment. The
following formations have been sampled in detail: the upper part of the
Dongcun Formation (Upper Famennian), the Etaoucun Formation (Uppermost
Famennian = Strunian) and the lower part of the Yaoyunling Formation,
Shangyueshan Member (Lower Carboniferous). Foraminifera,
stromatoporoids, tabulate and rugose corals, brachiopods, ostracods,
conodonts and vertebrates micro-remains have been investigated and
compared with Strunian faunas of the stratotype area (Avesnois, North
of France) near Avesnes (Godin), Avesnelles and Etroeungt, where
precise bed-to-bed sampling has been done. Excepting foraminifera,
which allow some correlations, the benthic fossil groups present very
few taxa in common; this supports the endemism of the South-China
Strunian faunas already emphasized by some authors.^1";
s[3333] = "KULLMANN J. (1992).- Lower Carboniferous solitary horn
corals (Rugosa) of China and western Europe.- 11th International
Congress on Carboniferous Stratigraphy and Geology, Beijing, China;
Compte Rendu 2: 328-333.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>, p. 46,
ID=3228^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, Cyathaxonia fauna; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L;
<b>Geography: </b>China, Europe W^^1";
s[3334] = "OEKENTORP K., DENG ZHANQIU (1989).- Relationship of Devonian
Favositid Faunas from South China to Western Europe and North Africa.-
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Courier Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg 110: 106-110.- <b>FC&#038;P
18-2</b>, p. 38, ID=2487^<b>Topic(s): </b>comparison; Tabulata,
Favositida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Europe, Africa N, China^The Devonian
favositid faunas of Europe &#47; North Africa and China show
differences in respect to their generic composition as well as in the
range. Numerous species are common in both regions, others are known
from only one of the regions.^1";
s[3335] = "LIAO Wei-Hua, HUBMANN B. (2006).- Comparison of the Givetian
Rugose Coral Argutastraea of Dushan (South China) and Graz (Austria).-
Acta Palaeontologica Sinica 45, 1: 52-59.- <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 33,
ID=1234^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, Argustastrea; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Giv; <b>Geography:
</b>China, Austria^^1";
s[3336] = "RIGBY J.K., NITECKI M.H., ZHU ZHONGDE, LIU BINGLI, JIANG
YANGWEN (1995).- Lower Ordovician reefs of Hubei, China, and the
western United States.- Ordovician Odyssey: Seventh International
Symposium on the Ordovician System SEPM Pacific Section [Cooper J.D.,
Droser M.L. &#038; Finney S.C. (eds.)]; Las Vegas: 423–426.-
<b>FC&#038;P 25-1</b>, p. 45, ID=3047^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician L; <b>Geography:
</b>China, Hubei, USA W^^1";
s[3337] = "FLUGEL H.W. (1990).- Rugosa aus dem Perm des N-Karakorum und
der Aghil-Kette.- Geol. Palaeont. Mitt. Innsbruck 17: 101-117. [in
German, with English summary].- <b>FC&#038;P 20-1.1</b>, p. 53,
ID=2819^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian Art - Kung; <b>Geography:
</b>Pakistan, China^From the Upper Artinskian and &#47; or lower
Kungurian of the Hunza-region (Pakistan) and the Shaksgam valley
(China) coral faunas with the genra Ufimia, Paracaninia, Duplocarinia,
Yatsengia, Verbeekiella, Euryphyllum, Lophophyllidium
(Lophophyllidium), Allotropiochisma (? A.) and Amandophyllum (?) are
described. In addition two species of the new genus Petraphyllum are
named P. hunzaianum and P. columnum. Petraphyllum is characterized by a
fanlike arrangement of their septa of naos type and a septobasal
columella. The genus belongs to the new family Petraphyllidae. The
coral fauna shows very close similarities to the coldwater
&#034;Lytvolasma&#034;-fauna of the Lower Permian of the Lhasa- and the
Kunlun Terrane and the Permian coral faunas of the Himalaya-Timor zone,
but no affinity to the Waagenophyllum-fauna of the Maokou of the
Qiangtang and Lhasa Terrane of Tibet.^1";
s[3338] = "FLUGEL H.W., GAETANI M. (1991).- Permian Rugosa from
northern Karakorum and Aghil Ranges.- Rivista Italiana di Paleontologia
e Stratigrafia 97, 1: 35-48.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-1.1</b>, p. 45,
ID=3224^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian; <b>Geography: </b>Pakistan,
China^^1";
s[3339] = "LIAO Wei-Hua (1990).- The biogeographic affinities of East
Asian corals.- Mem. Geol. Soc. 12 [McKerrow W.S. &#038; Scotese C.R.
(eds): Palaeozoic Palaeogeography and Biogeography]: 175-179.-
<b>FC&#038;P 19-2.1</b>, p. 23, ID=2734^<b>Topic(s): </b>biogeography;
Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Paleozoic; <b>Geography: </b>Asia E^In East Asia the oldest
tabulate and rugose corals appeared in the Early and Middle Ordovician.
All rugose corals and most tabulate corals appear to have become
extinct at the end of the Permian. The Ordovician corals of North China
were most closely related to the Americo-Siberian region, but those of
South China occupied an independent province. The Silurian corals of
Junggar, Hinggan, Mongolia, Altai and Tuva are genera characteristic of
the Uralian-Cordilleran region. The South China fauna had a close
affinity to that of the East Australia in the Early Silurian, but was
more akin to that of the Urals and Central Asia in the Middle and Late
Silurian. During the Early and Middle Devonian, there were 5
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biogeographic provinces in East Asia, all belonging to the Old World
Realm: (1) Arctic province; (2) Junggar-Hinggan province; (3)
Uralo-Tian Shan province; (4) Palaeotethyan province and (5) South Chin
province. In East Asia, two distinctive zoogeographic provinces are
fairly clearly defined: a southern province, with occurrence of
Kueichouphyllum and a northern province with occurrences of
Gangamophyllum during the Early Carboniferous. In addition, during the
Early Permian, an Uralo-Arctic province was dominated by Durhaminidae
and a Tethyan province by Waagenophyllidae.^1";
s[3340] = "GUO S.Z. (1991).- Correlation of Palaeozoic coral fauna
between Inner Mongolia-Northeast China and Japan.- Pre-Jurassic geology
of Inner Mongolia, China [K.I. Ishii et al. (eds)]: 201-212;
China-Japan Cooperative Research Group, Osaka, Japan.- <b>FC&#038;P
23-2.1</b>, p. 45, ID=4265^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy; Anthozoa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic;
<b>Geography: </b>China, Nei Mongol, Japan^^1";
s[3341] = "LIAO Wei-Hua, RUAN YIPING (1988).- Devonian of East Asia.-
Canadian Society of Petroleum Geologists, Memoir 14 [McMillan N. J. et
al. (eds): Devonian of the World], 597-606.- <b>FC&#038;P 18-1</b>, p.
34, ID=2234^<b>Topic(s): </b>biogeography; geography, geology;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography:
</b>Asia E^The Devonian is widespread in East Asia and is represented
by all three series. The Devonian of East Asia may be mainly
differentiated into two categories: stable continental domain deposits
and mobile intercontinental domain deposits. On the basis of different
composition and thickness, the Devonian of East Asia may be separated
into regions: Siberia; Mongolo-Sayan; Verkhoyansk-Chukotka; Taimyr;
Junggar-Hinggan; Southern Tianshan; North China-Tarim; Kunlun-Qinling;
Xizang (Tibet); South China; Western Yunnan-Indochina; Himalaya; and
West Pacific Island Arcs. Study of the fauna permits discrimination of
five paleobiogeographical provinces, all belonging to the Old World
Realm. They are: Palaeotethyan; Uralo-Tianshan; Arctic;
Junggar-Hinggan; and South China.^1";
s[3342] = "SMITH A.B. (1988).- Late Paleozoic biogeography of East Asia
and palaeontological constraints on plate tectonic reconstructions.-
Philosophical Transactions of Royal Society of London A 326: 189-227.-
<b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>, p. 47, ID=4276^<b>Topic(s): </b>biogeography;
biogeography; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous,
Permian; <b>Geography: </b>Asia E^^1";
s[3343] = "FEDOROWSKI J. (2008).- Early Carboniferous Chinese and
Australian &#034;Siphonodendron&#034; (Anthozoa, Rugosa): ecological
and geographical influence on taxonomy.- Geologos 14, 1: 3-17.-
<b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 54, ID=6438^<b>Topic(s): </b>biogeography;
Rugosa Siphonodendron; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>China,
Australia^Normal marine salinity is the main limiting factor for the
Subclass Rugosa. Water depth and temperature are less critical.
Individual characteristics of specimens and some characteristics of
species are, however, excellent environmental indicators. Being
distributed exclusively by larvae, Rugosa required free distribution by
means of marine currents, as well as midway areas suitable for
settlement and metamorphosis of the larvae. Not distance but rather
geography and midway environments are therefore the limiting factors
for their distribution, relationships and stratigraphic value.
Siphonodendron and Siphonodendron-like (&#034;Siphonodendron&#034;)
corals are discussed as examples of morphological similarity, but not
necessarily representing a phylogenetic relationship. The known
homeomorphy of European and western North American Siphonodendron taxa
(Fedorowski &#038; Bamber 2007) may be extended on the European, some
southern Chinese and all south-eastern Australian Siphonodendron-like
corals, but only the Chinese and SE Australian forms may be truly
related. The latter relationship would extend the boundaries of the
Early Carboniferous Australian rugose coral province. The Late
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Tournaisian age of the earliest Australian &#034;siphonodendrons&#034;
indicates an ancestry of the coral fauna within the province (SE
Australia and S China). A mechanism for north-westward migration of
this fauna, from SE Australia to S China, is not clear.^1";
s[3344] = "FLUGEL E., SINGH I.B. (2003).- Stromatoporoid-grade and
other sponge fossils from the upper Krol Formation of the Lesser
Himalaya (India): implications for the biotic evolution around the
Precambrian-Cambrian boundary interval.- Facies 49, 1: 351-372.-
<b>FC&#038;P 33-1</b>, p. 75, ID=7221^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Porifera;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Precambrian &#47;
Cambrian; <b>Geography: </b>India, Lesser Himalaya^A study of fossils
in thin sections of a sample from the uppermost Krol E Member in the
Mussoorie Hills of the Lesser Himalaya, India, proves the existence of
morphologically differentiated calcified sponges within the
Precambrian-Cambrian boundary time interval. The sponges described as
Mussooriella kroli n.gen. n.sp. and Maldeotainia composita n.gen. n.sp.
indicate the presence of different organization grades at the
Precambrian-Cambrian interval. Mussooriella had a calcareous skeleton
consisting of skeletal elements composed of an inner laminated part and
a distinct peripheral layer with knobs. Maldeotainia is characterized
by a stromato-poroid-grade growth pattern following a thalamid-grade
pattern. The stromatoporoid grade part of the skeleton is very similar
to skeletal elements common in labechiid Ordovician and younger
stromatoporoids. Maldeotainia also shows criteria of Early Cambrian
fossils originally described as stromatoporoids and later excluded from
this group and transferred to archaeocyathids. These similarities point
to an Early Cambrian age of the fossil - bearing horizon in the topmost
Krol E member. Growth cavities within crypts indicate that the sponges
might have contributed to the formation of small metazoan reef-like
structures. Although the study is based on limited material, and many
interpretations are still tentative, a thorough documentation of the
preliminary results seems reliable considering the high potential of
fossils of the upper Krol Formation as an important source in the
understanding of early metazoan differentiation. [original abstract]^1";
s[3345] = "FONTAINE H. (1997).- Paleontology of Thailand, the fossil
corals.- FC&P 26, 2: 43-46. [short note] - <b>FC&#038;P 26-2</b>, p.
43, ID=6879^<b>Topic(s): </b>; corals, reefs; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>fossil; <b>Geography:
</b>Thailand^[short paleontological note; briefly presents history of
geological research in Thailand, and records of fossil corals (from
Ordovician up to Jurassic) and reefs (Devonian - Jurassic)]^1";
s[3346] = "FONTAINE H., SALYAPONGSE S., SUTEETHORN V. (2003).- Glimpses
into fossil assemblages of Thailand: Coral perspectives.- Bulletin of
Siam Society of Natural History 51, 1: 37-67.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-1</b>,
p. 44, ID=7202^<b>Topic(s): </b>; corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>fossil; <b>Geography:
</b>Thailand^Fossil corals are widespread in Thailand. They belong to
many geological intervals, from Ordovician to Quarternary. They have
been studied actively during the last 20 years. They are better known,
even though some research still needs to be carried out; for instances,
Triassic corals, which occur in abundance at many localities of
Thailand, remain inadequately known. Carboniferous, Permian and
Triassic corals are widespread in Thailand. Devonian and Jurassic
corals are in abundance in restricted areas. Ordovician and Silurian
corals are rare and remain poorly known. Cretaceous corals are
completely absent. In Thailand, the study of corals is the study of
long history. One can observe living corals as well as many groups of
fossil corals. Corals provide important information on past
environments and help to reconstruct paleogeography; they also provide
information on the ages of the rocks in which they are included. In
this paper, two Devonian localities are mentioned for the first time;
they were discovered in January 2002. [original abstract]^1";
s[3347] = "FONTAINE H., SALYAPONGSE S., SUTEETHORN V. (2005).- Fossil
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diversity in limestones of Thailand: a cornucopia of information about
the history of life.- Siam Society Natural History, Bulletin 53, 1:
33-70.- <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 94, ID=1353^<b>Topic(s):
</b>carbonates; carbonates fossils; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Phanerozoic; <b>Geography: </b>Thailand^In
Thailand, fossils are common and diverse. They come from
bothterrestrial and marine environments. The belong to many time
periods beginning with the Cambrian, thus spanning more than 500
millionyears (the Phanerozoic eon). This rich past emerges from
extensive published data and is still very interesting to explore. This
publication concerns only fossils included in limestones deposited in
the seas of the past. Limestone is widespread in Thailand and of
various ages. Marine floras (algae) and faunas are in abundance at many
limestone exposures and their skeletons are an important component of
the limestone. They give deep-time perspective on the evolution of the
life in the seas of the past.The limestones of Thailand are not
restricted to the widespread visible on the land. They have been found
by hydrocarbon exploration at varied depths and in different areas.
Permian limestone has been reached by wells under the Khorat Plateau
and its extent has been determined by seismic interpretation; it is
widespread (for instance, see Mouret, 1994).This publication is
concerned only with limestones exposed at ground surface. Limestone is
a general term for diverse types of rocks, deposited in different
environments. Before describing their biodiversity, we discuss the
origin of the limestones of Thailand.^1";
s[3348] = "MAZUMDAR A., BANERJEE D.M. (1998).- Siliceous sponge
spicules in the Early Cambrian chert-phosphorite member of the Lower
Tal Formation, Krol belt, Lesser Himalaya.- Geology 26, 10: 899-902.-
<b>FC&#038;P 27-2</b>, p. 65, ID=3933^<b>Topic(s): </b>spicules;
Porifera spicules; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography: </b>Himalaya, Lesser^We present the first
record of siliceous hexactinellid and demosponge (?) spicules from
lower Tommotian chert and phosphorite of the Lower Tal Formation of the
Mussoorie and Garhwal synclines in the Lesser Himalaya. Spicules
include cross-shaped as well as single-rayed forms, and occur
sporadically in a chert or phosphatic groundmass. Scanty records of
siliceous sponge spicules in the Proterozoic sedimentary rocks and
their abundance and rapid proliferation during the Early Cambrian are
interpreted as a result of major change in seawater chemistry due to
enhanced availability of nutrients, leading to progressive evolution of
siliceous biological forms and phosphatic shelly faunas.^1";
s[3349] = "GUPTA V.J. (1985).- Palaeozoic corals from Himalayas.-
Bulletin of the Indian Geologists&#039; Association 18, 2: 137-139.
…………………… FRAUD!?.- <b>FC&#038;P 18-1</b>, p. 36, ID=2243^<b>Topic(s):
</b>fraud data [!?]; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic; <b>Geography: </b>India, Himalaya^^1";
s[3350] = "FONTAINE H. (1998).- Palaeontology of Malaysia: Palaeozoic
corals.- FC&P 27, 2: 37-40.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-2</b>, p. 37,
ID=6919^<b>Topic(s): </b>sampling sites; corals; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic; <b>Geography:
</b>Malaysia^Very rare solitary corals have been noticed in the Terbat
Limestone of Sarawak (Carboniferous and Permian). They have never been
studied. They are the only Palaeozoic corals seen in East Malaysia
(Sarawak and Sabah). On the contrary, corals younger than the
Palaeozoic are known in East Malaysia and Jurassic corals are in
abundance in the Bau Limestone of Sarawak. * All the published results
mentioning Palaeozoic corals concern West Malaysia (=Peninsular
Malaysia). They range from Permian down to Ordovician. However,
Devonian, Silurian and Ordovician corals commonly have been collected
in small quantity or have been found in a poor state of preservation;
they have been the subject of few studies. [excerpt from the short
note; presented is also history of paleontological research in
Malaysia]^1";
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s[3351] = "NGUYEN DUC KHOA (1986).- Stromatoporoidea, Chaetetida,
Heliolitida, Tabulata and Rugosa of Vietnam.- FC&P 15, 2: 21-26.-
<b>FC&#038;P 15-2</b>, p. 21, ID=6746^<b>Topic(s): </b>list of taxa and
sampling horizons; stroms, corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera
Cnidaria; Stromatoporoidea Chaetetida Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Paleozoic; <b>Geography: </b>Vietnam^Studies of the taxonomic
groups under consideration were initiated in Vietnam by Mansuy (1908,
1912. 1913, 1914, 1916, 1920, 1921) and were subsequently continued by
other French geologists (Patte,1926; Fontaine, 1954, 1955a,b, 1961,
1967a,b, 1968, 1969). Considerable contribution to our knowledge of
these groups have since been made through palaeontological and
geological studies completed during the past 20 years by Vietnamese
geologists. [introductory part of an extensive note, listing just few
Ordovician and Silurian taxa, numerous Devonian and some Carboniferous
locations and taxa]^1";
s[3352] = "WEBBY B.D., WYATT D., BURRETT C. (1985).- Ordovician
Stromatoporoids from the Langkawi Islands, Malaysia.- Alcheringa 9:
159-166.- <b>FC&#038;P 14-2</b>, p. 45, ID=0909^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician; <b>Geography: </b>Malaysia^The taxa
Labechia variabilis Yabe and Sugiyama, Rosenella woyuensis Ozaki,
Labechia? sp., and Cystostroma sp. are described from unit J of the
Setul Limestone. Tentative correlations suggest that these and some of
the north Chinese labechiid occurences may be pre-Chazyan Whiterockian
(Llanvirnian) in age and that they are the oldest stromatoporoids.^1";
s[3353] = "KRUSE P.D. (1989).- A Thai Ordovician receptaculitalean.-
Alcheringa 13: 141-144.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 18,
ID=2562^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Receptaculida; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician; <b>Geography: </b>Thailand^^1";
s[3354] = "KALIA P., VASHISHT N., VARADARAJAN.S. (1978).- Occurrence of
Stromatopora concentrica from the Chamoli Formation, northwest of
Rudraprayag, Garwhal Himalaya.- Himalayan Geology 8, 1: 47-53.-
<b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 59, ID=6017^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stroms,
Stromatopora; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician Silurian; <b>Geography:
</b>Himalaya^Fossil Stromatopora Concentrica Goldfuss occurs in the
phyllites intercalated with Karnaprayag Metavolcanics of the Chamoli
Formation of the Garhwal Group about 19km NNW of Rudraprayag in the
Srinagar-Nandprayag area. The geological range in time of the fossil is
Ordovician-Silurian period. The correlation of the fossil bearing
Karnapryag Metavolcanics and Chamoli Formation with similar formations,
in the adjacent area, is discussed.^1";
s[3355] = "FONTAINE H., GAFOER S. (eds) (1989).- The Pre-Tertiary
Fossils of Sumatra and their Environments.- CCOP Techn. Publication 19:
xiii + 356 pp., 39 figs., 77 pls., 1 geol. map; Bangkok.- <b>FC&#038;P
19-1.1</b>, p. 77, ID=2723^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology; Anthozoa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cenozoic-pre; <b>Geography: </b>Indonesia, Sumatra^Besides many
references to corals and sponges in the running text of each regional
and stratigraphic chapter, six chapters deal with coral systematics.^1";
s[3356] = "FONTAINE H. (ed.) (1990).- Ten Years of CCOP Research on the
Pre-Tertiary of East Asia.- x + 375 pp., Bangkok.- <b>FC&#038;P
19-1.1</b>, p. 73, ID=2714^<b>Topic(s): </b>geology, research history;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cenozoic-pre; <b>Geography:
</b>Asia SE^Contrary to the idea that oil and gas could be found only
In Tertiary basins throughout most of East Asia, CCOP [Coordinating
Committee for Geoscience Programmes in East and Southeast Asia] decided
in 1973 to investigate the pre-Tertiary series which had already
generated some interest in China and which were rather incompletely
known in large areas of the CCOP region. Accordingly, it included in
its programme of work a critical review of the current knowledge on the
pre-Tertiary oil and gas potential of East Asia. In 1974, A. Bonnet
started the &#34;CCOP pre-Tertiary Programme&#34;; his work is
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continued by H. Fontaine. Very rapidly, interesting results on
stratigraphy were obtained in areas easily accessible and previously
investigated by geologists. The sedimentary rocks of these areas
contained few macrofossils, and for example, Carboniferous
microfossils, were poorly known and difficult to study in the past.
Hence, the first fieldwork led to many new palaeontologlcal and
stratigraphical discoveries, especially in remote areas. Ten years of
geological research with CCOP is indeed an adventure. Many fossils have
been discovered and provided new data to stratigraphy and
paleogeography. Results of the studies have been published regularly,
giving the impression of plainly logical development of knowledge.
[review by Kl. Oekentorp] Almost every article in this book refers to
fossil corals and related groups. In the following - however - only the
most important articles are mentioned here, this means only those
dealing with systematic aspects.^1";
s[3357] = "FONTAINE H. (1978).- Preliminary notes on a pre-Tertiary
geological study of the Phillipines.- CCOP Newsletter 05, 1-2.
[reprinted 1990 in Fontaine H.: Ten years of CCOP research on the
pre-Tertiary of East Asia; CCOP Technical Secretariat, Bangkok:
243-244].- <b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>, p. 44, ID=4250^<b>Topic(s):
</b>geology, geohistory; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cenozoic-pre; <b>Geography: </b>Philippines^^1";
s[3358] = "FONTAINE H. (1990).- Carboniferous shelf around the Kontum
plate.- Ten years of CCOP research on the pre-Tertiary of East Asia [H.
Fontaine (ed.); CCOP Technical Secretariat, Bangkok]: 13-23.-
<b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>, p. 44, ID=4254^<b>Topic(s): </b>carbonate
platforms; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cenozoic-pre;
<b>Geography: </b>Kontum Plate^^1";
s[3359] = "FONTAINE H., GAFOER S., SUHARSONO (1988).- Well-dated
horizons of the pre-Tertiary of Sumatra.- CCOP Newsletter 13, 2.
[reprinted 1990 in Fontaine H.: Ten years of CCOP research on the
pre-Tertiary of East Asia. CCOP Technical Secretariat, Bangkok:
55-58].- <b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>, p. 44, ID=4255^<b>Topic(s):
</b>geology, stratigraphy; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cenozoic-pre; <b>Geography: </b>Indonesia, Sumatra^^1";
s[3360] = "FONTAINE H., KHOO H.P. (1988).- Palaeontological research in
Terengganu State, peninsular Malaysia.- CCOP Newsletter 13, 1.
[reprinted 1990 in Fontaine H.: Ten years of CCOP research on the
pre-Tertiary of East Asia. CCOP Technical Secretariat, Bangkok:
97-103].- <b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>, p. 44, ID=4256^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
paleontology; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cenozoic-pre;
<b>Geography: </b>Malaysia, Terengganu^^1";
s[3361] = "FONTAINE H., KHOO H.P., VACHARD D. (1988).- Note on Bukit
Taat, Terengganu, Malaysia.- CCOP Newsletter 13, 4. [reprinted 1990 in
Fontaine H.: Ten years of CCOP research on the pre-Tertiary of East
Asia. CCOP Technical Secretariat, Bangkok: 107-109].- <b>FC&#038;P
23-2.1</b>, p. 44, ID=4258^<b>Topic(s): </b>geology; <b>Systematics:
</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cenozoic-pre; <b>Geography: </b>Malaysia,
Terengganu^^1";
s[3362] = "FONTAINE H., VACHARD D. (1988).- Preliminary remarks on a
few fossiliferous localities of Thailand and Malaysia.- CCOP Newsletter
13, 3. [reprinted 1990 in Fontaine H.: Ten years of CCOP research on
the pre-Tertiary of East Asia. CCOP Technical Secretariat, Bangkok:
7-12].- <b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>, p. 45, ID=4262^<b>Topic(s):
</b>geology, fossils; geology paleontology; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cenozoic-pre; <b>Geography: </b>Thailand,
Malaysia^^1";
s[3363] = "FONTAINE H. et al. (1986).- The Pretertiary fossils of
Sumatra and their Environments.- CCOP Session 22; Guangzhou, China;
November 11-21 1985: 287 pp., 77 pls.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-1.2</b>, p. 49,
ID=6727^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology; paleontology, ecology, geology;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cenozoic-pre; <b>Geography:
</b>Sumatra^[the book contains 17 chapters on various aspects of
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paleontology, stratigraphy and paleoenvironments of Sumatra, authored
by a group of 11 specialists: H. Fontaine, S. Gafoer, D. Vachard, I.
Metcalfe, C. Vozenin-Serra, N.D. Tien, L. Beauvais, M.C.
Bernet-Rollande, A.F. Maurin, J.P. Bassoulet, K. Brata]^1";
s[3364] = "GOEL R.K., KATO M., JAIN A.K., SRIVASTAVA S.S. (1987).-
Fauna from the &#034;Muth Quartzite&#034;, Garhwal Himalaya, India.-
Journal Faculty of Sciences, Hokkaido University 4, 22, 2: 247-257.-
<b>FC&#038;P 17-1</b>, p. 22, ID=2125^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy;
fossils stratigraphy; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>India, Himalaya^A form
of pentamerid brachiopod denoting the Late Silurian age and some corals
are recorded from the upper part of the &#034;Muth Quartzite&#034; in
Kiogad valley of Garhwal Himalaya. This finding implies that, in spite
of previous assignment of the Muth Quartzite as of exclusively
Devonian, it is a lithostratlgraphic unit of largely Silurian age.^1";
s[3365] = "BHARGAVA O.N., BASSI U.K. (1986).- Silurian Reefal Buildups:
Spiti-Kinnaur, Himachal Himalaya, India.- Facies 15: 35-52.-
<b>FC&#038;P 15-2</b>, p. 41, ID=0734^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography:
</b>India, Himalaya^The Silurian sequence in Spiti and Kinnaur was
studied at Takche, Gechang, Muth-Shian, Leo and Manchap. At all these
localities the sequence commences with an intertidal - near-shore
argillo-arenaceous succession. The overlying part at Takche comprises
arenaceous dolomite, calcareous sandstone and dolomite. It sporadically
contains rugose and tabulate corals deposited in a shallow undathem
near the shore. The succession at Gechang is more calcareous and in
some parts rich in corals; stromatoporoids occur locally. Here
bioclastic wacke/packstones and framestones formed a buildup which was
possibly formed in a lagoon. The Muth-Shian area is characterized by
bioclastic mudstones, bioclastic wacke/packstones and framestones. Reef
builders are corals, stromatoporoids and solenoporoids. These sediments
seen to be lateral equivalent of the coastal arenaceous sequence
exposed at Baldar and may represent a fringe reef.^1";
s[3366] = "OLIVER W.A.jr, PEDDER A.E.H., WEILAND R.J., QUARLES van
UFFORD A. (1995).- Middle Palaeozoic corals from the southern slope of
the Central Ranges of Irian Jaya, Indonesia.- Alcheringa 19: 1-15.-
<b>FC&#038;P 25-1</b>, p. 34, ID=3015^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa,
Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa Tabulata;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian? Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Indonesia,
New Guinea W^Rugose and tabulate corals of Frasnian (early Late
Devonian) and pre-Frasnian Devonian and Silurian(?) ages from Irian
Jaya (western New Guinea), Indonesia, are described and illustrated for
the the first time. The Frasnian corals are the most important; they
occur in the uppermost part of the Modio Formation (redefined), are
well-preserved and suggest a biogeographic linkage to Western
Australia. The source carbonates may represent a reef environment. The
pre-Frasnian corals are from stream cobbles at two localities. They
indicate the presence or former presence of a more complete Middle
Palaeozic sequence than was previously known in Irian Jaya.^1";
s[3367] = "FLUGEL H.W., TINTORI A. (1993).- Late Devonian (Frasnian)
corals from central Dolpo, Nepal.- Rivista Italiana di Paleontologia e
Stratigrafia 99, 1: 3-26.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>, p. 80,
ID=3503^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fra; <b>Geography:
</b>Nepal^Rugosa and Tabulata from the Late Devonian of central Dolpo
(Nepal) belong to the genera Kuangxiastraea, Scruttonia,
Sinodisphyllum, Tabulophyllum (?), Fruehwirthia gen. n., Thamnopora,
Cladopora, Alveolites and Alveolitella. The calcarenitic beds yielding
the fossils are overlain by a prominent oolitic ironstone with thick
ferruginous nodules and crusts. The age of the corals is probably Early
Frasnian, thus younger than the Givetian fauna previously reported from
eastern Dolpo. Biogeographic relations of the new fauna are with
Western Europe and South China. ^1";
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s[3368] = "SCHRODER S. (2004).- Devonian rugose corals from the
Karakorum Mountains (Northern Pakistan).- Rivista Italiana di
Paleontologia e Stratigrafia 110, 3: 605-641.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-2</b>,
p. 22, ID=1131^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Pakistan,
Karakorum Mts^The Karakorum Block is regarded as a microplate of
&#34;Gondwanan&#34; origin and was part of the Cimmerian continent
(&#34;Mega Lhasa&#34;) which rifted away from the northern margin of
Gondwana during the Late Palaeozoic/Early Mesozoic. From the Northern
Karakorum Range (Yarkhun and Karambar River Valleys: structurally
belonging to the Northern Sedimentary Belt) an Upper Givetian to Lower
Frasnian rugose coral fauna of the Shogram Formation is described. The
fauna is dominated by cosmopolitan genera such as Hexagonaria,
Disphyllum, Macgeea and the Temnophyllum/Spinophyllum group, generally
showing a geographically wide distribution, although being absent from
the Eastern Americas Realm in the Upper Givetian/Lower Frasnian.
Therefore its components are of little use for biogeographical
deductions at sub-realm level, and in explaining the relation between
the Karakorum Range and other Cimmerian crustal blocks. A remarkable
exception is the first record of the genus Pseudopexiphyllum outside of
Turkey, indicating a connection to the western part of the
Cimmerides.On species level, the coral fauna of the Shogram Formation
is characterized by the development of a diverse and rather unique
fauna including about 35 taxa, that differs from the faunas known from
neighbouring crustal blocks. So far, faunistic links to the Central
Iranian Microcontinent (Yazd-, and Tabas-Block), the northwest Iranian
Plate (Elburz), Central Pamir, the Lhasa Block and Western Qiangtang
are not clear, and although each of these fragments are believed to be
closely connected they were apparently not in direct contact during the
Devonian. However, the Karakorum fauna is remarkably close to one known
from the Helmand Block in Afghanistan, showing a very similar generic
composition that includes numerous morphologically closely related,
although not identical species. Accordingly, the restricted faunal
exchange led to the development of new taxa. Distribution of the new
species of Spinophyllum, Pseudopexiphyllum and Pseudozaphrentis is
limited to the Karakorum Mountains. Reasons for this individual
faunistic development and the missing faunal exchange are unexplained,
but suggest that some kind of active faunal barrier must have existed
during the Devonian, which led to the development of the specific
Karakorum fauna. With the exception of Phillipsastrea orientalis Smith,
1930, which is elsewhere only known from the Burmese Devonian, the
occurrence of some other species suggest a connection to regions which
are regarded as biogeographically unrelated. A weak relation to central
European faunas is indicated by the occurrence of characteristic
species of Macgeea and Hexagonaria known from the Ardennesand the Holy
Cross Mountains. More unusual are the faunistic affinities to the
Altai-Sayan region shown by the surprising occurrences of species of
Spinophyllum and siphonophrentid corals morphologically very close to
those known from the Altai Mtns. and Kazakhstan.^1";
s[3369] = "NGUYEN DUC KHOA (1983).- On the presence of Calceola fossil
in Vietnam.- Journ. Sci. Earth 3, 1: 29-30.- <b>FC&#038;P 14-2</b>, p.
24, ID=6709^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa Calceola; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography:
</b>Vietnam^^1";
s[3370] = "NGUYEN HUU HUNG (2003).- Upper Devonian sediments, mass
extinction of macrofossils, and Frasnian/Famennian boundary, North Viet
Nam.- Journal of Geology [Viet Nam], Series B, 22: 19-30.- <b>FC&#038;P
34</b>, p. 27, ID=1195^<b>Topic(s): </b>extinctions F/F; stroms;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian Fra/Fam; <b>Geography: </b>Vietnam N^The stratigraphy of
Givetian, Frasnian and Famennian beds in Vietnam is reviewed and the
macrofossils in each of the stages are listed. Of stromatoporoids, 22
genera are reported from Givetian beds, 12 from Lower and Middle
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Frasnian beds and 6 genera from uppermost Famennian beds. The F/F boundary is drawn in 3 typical sections on the disappearance of several groups of macrofossils, including the stromatoporoids, and the appearance of Famennian conodonts and forams.^1";
s[3371] = "NGUYEN HUU HUNG, MISTIAEN B. (1998).- Uppermost Famennian stromatoporoids of north central Viet Nam.- Journal of Geology [Viet Nam] Series B, 11-12: 57-75.- <b>FC&#038;P 28-1</b>, p. 53, ID=3993^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fam; <b>Geography: </b>Vietnam^Ten species of stromatoporoid belonging to 6 genera, including a new genus, are described. The fauna is closely similar to the one of south China and northeast Russia. The following species are described: Labechia densata Gorsky, Labechia kurganensis Yavorsky, Stylostroma ramosum Gorsky, Stylostroma sinensis (Dong), Stylostroma cf. convexa (Yavorsky), Platiferostroma hybridum (Dong), Platiferostroma phongnhaense n.sp., Clavidictyon regulare Dong, Rosenella aff. miniaensis, and the new genus Vietnamostroma with type species V. vietnamense.^1";
s[3372] = "NGUYEN HUU HUNG, MISTIAEN B. (1998).- Some new species of dendroid stromatoporoids from the Muc Bai Formation (Givetian) of north central Vietnam.- Journal of Geology [Viet Nam], Series B, No. 11-12: 41-45.- <b>FC&#038;P 28-1</b>, p. 54, ID=3994^<b>Topic(s): </b>dendroid stroms, taxonomy, biogeography; stroms dendroid; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Giv; <b>Geography: </b>Vietnam^Three new species of dendroid stromatoporoids including Idiostroma quydatensis, Vacuustroma minuta, V. concentrica, from the Muc Bai Formation are described and illustrated. They have close affinity with Middle-Upper Devonian stromatoporoids of Viet Nam, China and Europe.^1";
s[3373] = "FONTAINE H., MISTIAEN B., TANTIWANIT W., TONG-DZUY T. (1990).- Devonian fossils from Northeast Thailand: some new data from Tabulata and Stromatoporoidea.- Ten Years of CCOP Research on the Pre-Tertiary of East Asia [Fontaine H. (ed.)]: 319-330, 9 figs.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 74, ID=2718^<b>Topic(s): </b>; paleontology; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Thailand NE^Faunal lists contain some stromatoporoids. Amphipora angusta, Hermatostroma beuthii and H. cf. pustulosum are briefly described and figured as sketches.^1";
s[3374] = "NGUYEN DUC KHOA (1996).- The Upper Fammenian and Tournaisian Rugosa and stratigraphy of Viet Nam.- Geologos 1: 19-67.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-2</b>, p. 15, ID=3897^<b>Topic(s): </b>distribution; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fam &#47; Carboniferous Tour; <b>Geography: </b>Vietnam^Upper Fammenian and Tournaisian deposits are present in the eastern, northern and western parts of North Viet Nam and in the northern part of Central Viet Nam. Argillaceous and siliceous limestones are predominant lithologies. Transitional deposits of Devonian &#47; Carboniferous age represented by the Halong, Toctat, Bancai, Phongnha and Sebanghieng Formations. The Rugosa from Halong, Phongnha and Sebanghieng Formations have not previously been described. This is an endemic fauna, similar in some ways to the deep-water fauna from the Shaodong Formation of southern China. The Rugosa from the Chernyshinella Zone (Upper Tournaisian) are also described here. Two new genera: Fedorowskia and Cobaiphyllum, both from the Quasiendothyra Zone have been recognized. Cystophrentis, which is very common in Viet Nam, is present in the Halong and Sebanghieng Formations. Dematophyllum is typical of the Chernyshinella-Dainella Zones. Two Rugosa Assemblage Zones: Cystophrentis-Cobaiphyllum Ass. Zone (Middle Fammenian to Early Tournaisian) and the Pseudouralina-Fedorowskia Ass. Zone (Middle and Late Tournaisian) have also been determined.^1";
s[3375] = "FONTAINE H., SUTEETHORN V. (2000).- Devonian and Lower Carboniferous corals found in Ba Na Klang area, Loei province, Northeast Tahiland.- Journal of the Geological Society of Thailand
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2000, 1: 27-33.- <b>FC&#038;P 29-1</b>, p. ???, ID=1438^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata, Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian, Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>Thailand NE^Diverse fossils of Devonian and Lower Carboniferous age have been found in the Ba Na Klang area in Loei Province, Northeast Thailand, in limestones previously mapped as Permian. The undescribed Devonian fauna consists of reefal corals and stromatoporoids. The Upper Visean - Serpuhkovian coral fauna consists of Syringopora, Chaetetipora, Rotiphyllum, Kueichowphyllum, Arachnolasma, Lithostrotion, Solenodendron, Aulokoninckophyllum, Lansdaleia, Heterophyllia and Hexaphyllia. It is associated with foraminifera, fenestellids, brachiopods and crinoids.^1";
s[3376] = "FONTAINE H., POUMONT C., SONGSIRKUL B. (1981).- New upper Palaeozoic formations of northeast Thailand in Devonian and Lower Carboniferous.- CCOP Newsletter 8, 4. [reprinted 1990 in Fontaine H.: Ten years of CCOP research on the pre-Tertiary of East Asia. CCOP Technical Secretariat, Bangkok: 289-296].- <b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>, p. 45, ID=4260^<b>Topic(s): </b>geology; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian, Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>Thailand NE^^1";
s[3377] = "NGUYEN DUC KHOA (1980).- Devonian, Carboniferous and Permian rugose corals.- Characteristic fossils in the north of Vietnam; Science and Technics Publishing House, Hanoi.- <b>FC&#038;P 14-2</b>, p. 24, ID=6708^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian, Carboniferous, Permian; <b>Geography: </b>Vietnam^^1";
s[3378] = "FONTAINE H., SUTEETHORN V. (eds) (1988).- Late Palaeozoic and Mesozoic Fossils of West Thailand and their Environments.- CCOP Technical Bulletin 20; v + 216 pp., 31 figs., 2 tbls., 46 pls.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 76, ID=2720^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology; paleontology; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic U - Mesozoic; <b>Geography: </b>Thailand W^[The description of stratigraphic units in particular follow descriptions of faunas in several appendices. The appendices 2, 6 and 7 refer to corals.]^1";
s[3379] = "FONTAINE H., INGAVAT R., VACHARD D. (1982).- Carboniferous corals from northeast Thailand.- Bulletin Geological Society of Malaysia 15: 47-56.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 40, ID=0472^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>Thailand NE^^1";
s[3380] = "FONTAINE H., SUTEETHORN V. (2000).- Moscovian to Gshelian coral assemblages in northeastern Thailand: Field-relationship between Carboniferous and Permian strata.- Journal of the Geological Society of Thailand 2000, 1: 34- 41.- <b>FC&#038;P 29-1</b>, p. ???, ID=1439^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Mos - Gzh; <b>Geography: </b>Thailand NE^In the Ban Na Duang area of Loei Province, Northeast Thailand, new Middle-Upper Carboniferous localities have been discovered. They have yielded coral assemblages consisting of Rugosa (Lublinophyllum, Caninia, Caninophyllum, Ivanovia) and Tabulata (Multithecopora, Chaetetes). These corals belong mainly to Moscovian. Higher up, only few corals are Kasimovian and Gshelian in age. Genus Ivanovia, rarely found in Thailand in the past and unkown in other countries of South East Asia, is reported at a locality near Ban Na Duang. Middle-Upper Carboniferous and Permian strata were deposited continuously, apparently without stratigraphic gap at the boundary between Carboniferous and Permian.^1";
s[3381] = "FONTAINE H., SALYAPONGSE S., VACHARD D. (1999).- New Carboniferous fossils found in Ban Bo Nam Area, Central Thailand.- Symposium on Mineral, Energy, and Water Resources of Thailand: Towards the year 2000: 201-211.- <b>FC&#038;P 29-1</b>, p. 55, ID=1496^<b>Topic(s): </b>; paleontology; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography:
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</b>Thailand^Carboniferous fossils have been collected from limestone
lenses which intercalated with basic to intermediate volcaniclastic
sediments in an area of central Thailand east of Lam Narai. They
consist of calcispherids, algae, foraminifers and corals; they mainly
indicate a Late Moscovian (Miatchkovian) age, locally extending to
early Kasimovian. They bring interesting new information showing that
the stratigraphic range of the sedimentary rocks of that area extends
in continuity from Middle Carboniferous to the top of Middle Permian.
[original summary; the taxa are: an undeterminated Micheliniid genus,
Multithecopora sp., Caninia sp., Bothrophyllum aff. conicum Trautschold
1879, Bothrophyllum sp., Amygdalophyllum sp., and Petalaxis siamensis
Fontaine, 1994]^1";
s[3382] = "FONTAINE H. (1990).- Preliminary note on the Carboniferous
corals of Thailand.- Ten Years of CCOP Research on the Pre-Tertiary of
East Asia [Fontaine H. (ed.)]: 281-285, 2 figs.- <b>FC&#038;P
19-1.1</b>, p. 73, ID=2717^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous;
<b>Geography: </b>Thailand^Since 1980, many Carboniferous localities
have been found in Northeast Thailand (Northeast of Loei and southwest
of Phetchabun); some of them have yielded corals. In 1988 and 1989, new
Carboniferous sections have been discovered as well as new scattered
outcrops, especially in the new area west of Petchabun (Noen Maprang
area). A summary of our knowledge on the Carboniferous corals of
Thailand will show that several different coral assemblages have been
indentified. This result is important because Carboniferous corals,
which were almost unknown in Thailand ten years ago, indicate the
presence of a shelf with shallow and warm sea water around the Khorat
Plateau during the whole Carboniferous. Elsewhere in Thailand, no
Carboniferous coral has been found yet.^1";
s[3383] = "FONTAINE H. (1989).- Lower Carboniferous Corals.- CCOP
Techn. Publication 19 [Fontaine H. &#038; Gafoer S. (eds): The
Pre-Tertiary Fossils of Sumatra and their Environments]: 41-44.-
<b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 77, ID=2724^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Anthozoa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>Indonesia, Sumatra^Mentioned are
Syringopora, Siphonodendron and Zaphrentites.^1";
s[3384] = "FONTAINE H., SUTEETHORN V., JONGKANJANASOONTORN Y. (1991).-
Carboniferous corals of Thailand.- CCOP Technical Bulletin 22: iv +
1-82.- <b>FC&#038;P 20-2</b>, p. 50, ID=2921^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>Thailand^[The paper deals with the
description of localities, the coral assemblages and the systematic
description of the corals. The following genera are mentioned: Rugosa:
Kizilia, Cyathaxonia, Amplexocarinia, Syringaxon, Rotiphyllum,
Hapsiphyllum, Allotropiophyllum, Zaphrentites, Lophophyllidium,
Caninia, Siphonophyllia, Lublinophyllum, Arachnolasma, Yuanophyllum,
Kueichouphyllum, Sestrophyllum (S. carinatum n.sp.), Palaeosmilia,
Pseudotimania, Caninophyllum, Bothrophyllum, Aulokoninckophyllum,
Siphonodendron (S. chonglomense n.sp.), Lithostrotion, Diphyphyllum,
Solenodendron, Opiphyllum, Axophyllum, Gangamophyllum, Lonsdaleia,
Actinocyathus, Dorlodotia, Petalaxis, Kionophyllum, Koninckocarinia,
Amygdalophylloides. Heterocorallia: Heterophyllia, Hexaphyllia.
Tabulata Syringopora, Multithecopora, Chaetetipora.]^1";
s[3385] = "FONTAINE H., SALYAPONGSE S. (1997).- Unexpected discovery of
Early Carboniferous (Late Visean-Serpukhovian) corals in East
Thailand.- The International Conference on Stratigraphy and Tectonic
Evolution of Southeast Asia and the South Pacific Bangkok, 19-24
August, Thailand.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-1</b>, p. 69, ID=3812^<b>Topic(s):
</b>; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Vise - Serp; <b>Geography:
</b>Thailand E^A new research is currently carried out on the poorly
known Carboniferous of East Thailand. A diverse coral assemblage has
been found for the first time; it is described in this paper and
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consists of Tabulata, solitary (Kueichouphyllum ?) and compound
(Siphonodendron and Solenodendron) Rugosa as well as abundant
Heterocorallia (Hexaphyllia). It belongs to the Upper Visean and may
extend to the Serpukhovian. It is associated with a rich fauna. A warm
climate is suggested. The presence of these corals and the large
development of limestone do not fit with the former attribution of the
Carboniferous of East Thailand to the Kaeng Krachan Formation.^1";
s[3386] = "FONTAINE H. (1990).- Carboniferous corals from northeast
Thailand (northeast of Loei).- Geologisches Jahrbuch B73: 81-89.-
<b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>, p. 44, ID=4253^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Anthozoa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>Thailand NE^^1";
s[3387] = "FONTAINE H., SUTEETHORN V., VACHARD D. (1994).- The
Carboniferous corals of Southeast Asia with new discoveries in Laos and
Thailand.- Proc. Intern Symposium on Stratigraphic Correlation of
Southeast Asia 1994: 25-42.- <b>FC&#038;P 24-1</b>, p. 61,
ID=4474^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>Asia
SE^The geographic and Stratigraphic distribution of Carboniferous
corals in Southeast Asia are briefly exposed and two distinctive parts
of Southeast Asia are recognised. New data are provided on central Laos
and northeastern Thailand. The following taxa are described:
Lophophyllidium sp., Caninia lipoensis (Chi 1931), Lublinophyllum
thailandicum Fontaine, Ingavat &#038; Vachard 1982, Caninophyllum
indonense n.sp., Petalaxis siamensis n.sp. and Ivanovia sigillata
n.sp.^1";
s[3388] = "SUGIYAMA T., TORIYAMA R. (1981).- Coral and Fusuline Faunas
from the Kabin Buri Area, East Central Thailand.- Geology and
Palaeontology of southeast Asia 22: 1-22. [repr. in 1992].-
<b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>, p. 82, ID=3512^<b>Topic(s): </b>; corals forams;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria Foraminifera; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous ?; <b>Geography: </b>Thailand, Kabin Buri area^The
two species mentioned below are described: family Aulophyllidae
Dybowski 1873, genus Koninckophyllum Thomson &#038; Nicholson 1876,
type species K. magnificum Thomson &#038; Nicholson 1876;
Koninckophyllum ingavatae Sugiyama n.sp.; family Lophophyllidiidae
Moore &#038; Jeffords 1945, genus Khmerophyllum Fontaine 1961,
type-species Khmerophyllum cambodgense Fontaine 1961, Khmerophyllum cf.
cambodgense Fontaine.^1";
s[3389] = "GARZANTI E., ANGIOLINI L., BRUNTON H., SCIUNNACH D., BALINI
M. (1998).- The Bashkirian &#034;Fenestella Shales&#034; and the
Moscovian &#034;Chaetetid Shales&#034; of the Tethys Himalaya (S Tibet,
Nepal, India).- Journal of Asian Earth Sciences 16, 2-3: 119-141.-
<b>FC&#038;P 30-1</b>, p. 32, ID=1517^<b>Topic(s): </b>stratigraphy,
ecology; Chaetetida; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Chaetetida;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Mos; <b>Geography: </b>India,
Himalaya^The &#034;Fenestella shales&#034; are a mid-Carboniferous
marker unit which has long been described from classic localities of
the NW Himalaya (Kashmir, Spiti). Correlative shaly units have recently
been traced in central Nepal and as far as South Tibet, where they
yielded varied brachiopod assemblages indicative of Bashkirian age. * A
second distinct interval of black shales, characterized by the
abundance of chaetetids and directly underlying the widespread
Gondwanan diamictites, has been dated as Moscovian in Spiti and
represents the youngest fossiliferous horizon hitherto identified in
the Upper Carboniferous of the Tethys Himalaya. The &#034;Chaetetid
shales&#034; are recognized also in Manang, whereas in South Tibet the
stratigraphic framework still needs improved definition. These major
fossiliferous black shale units, marking repeated transgressive events
in the middle part of the Himalayan rift sequence, have not only major
stratigraphic significance but also represent a fundamental landmark in
palaeogeographic and palaeoclimatic reconstructions of Northern
Gondwana. With the onset of continental rifting, arid tropical climates
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at the close of the Tournaisian were replaced by temperate humid
conditions in the Visean-Serpukhovian, when diamictites were deposited
in South Tibet. After this first cooling stage, the &#034;Fenestella
shales&#034; mark a widespread transgression at the very beginning of
the Late Carboniferous, coupled with reduced tectonic activity and
temperate to temperate-warm climates. After renewed tectonic activity
during a second cooling episode, marked by local deposition of
diamictites in central Nepal, the &#034;Chaetetid shales&#034;
represent another major transgression in the Moscovian, shortly
preceding the final and most intense cooling event marked by deposition
of glacio-marine diamictites in the whole Tethys Himalaya from Kashmir
to South Tibet during the latest Carboniferous &#47; earliest Permian.
Two fossiliferous horizons containing very similar brachiopod faunas of
early Late Carboniferous age have recently been found also in North
Karakorum, at lower southern latitudes, where climatic conditions
always remained temperate and there is no trace of Upper Palaeozoic
glacial deposits or ice-rafted debris. [original abstract]^1";
s[3390] = "SUGIYAMA T., NAGAI K., YANAGIDA J., NAKORNSRI N. (1995).- A
new occurence of Heterophyllia from Northeast Thailand.- CCOP
Newsletter 20, 3-4: 27.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-1</b>, p. 39,
ID=3025^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Heterocorallia, Heterophyllia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Heterocorallia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>Thailand NE^A new occurrence of
Heterophyllia was found in Northeast Thailand. A stratified limestone
sequence with a thickness of 40 m was investigated at the point
89080701, located 500 m south of the Lower Carboniferous limestone
outcrops of the Khao Sam Nge area, reported by Fontaine et al.
sequence, which corresponds to a southern extension of the Lower
Carboniferous limestones of the Ban Sangao Formation (Fontaine et al.
1991).^1";
s[3391] = "STANLEY G.D.Jr, YANCEY T.E. (1986).- A new late paleozoic
Chondrophorine (Hydrozoa, Velellidae) by-the-wind sailor from
Malaysia.- Journal of Paleontology 60, 1: 76-83.- <b>FC&#038;P
15-1.2</b>, p. 40, ID=0762^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Hydrozoa, Velellidae;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Hydrozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>Malaysia^A new medusoid hydrozoan,
Plectodiscus malayites n.sp., belonging to the Family Velellidae is
described from Carboniferous rocks of the Malay Peninsula. They are
preserved as flattened internal float structures or pneumatophores and
are the first examples from this part of the world. In contrast to
other occurrences, the great abundance of these sailed organisms were
an important component of the pelagic fauna and were at least locally
abundant in open seas of the late Paleozoic.^1";
s[3392] = "FONTAINE H., BIN AMNAN I., VACHARD D. (2003).- Carboniferous
corals from the Kuantan area, Peninsula Malaysia, and associated
microfauna: peculiar faunas for Southeast Asia and puzzling faunas for
stratigraphy.- Minerals and Geoscience Department Malaysia, Technical
Papers 2: 69-99.- <b>FC&#038;P 32-2</b>, p. 60, ID=1391^<b>Topic(s):
</b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>Malaysia^In Malaysia,
Carboniferous corals are few in number; usually scattered in the
sediments and commonly represented by assemblages, which are not rich
and diverse. The corals are commonly reworked; broken specimens and
small fragments prevail. They do not build reefs at all. In contrary to
other areas, the Kuantan area is relatively rich in corals. A peculiar
Carboniferous coral fauna collected from four limestone hills i.e.
Bukit Tenggek, Bukit Sagu, Bukit Charas and Bukit Panching in the
Kuantan area has been studied. Systematic descriptions are given for
the seclected corals. In order to give better information on
stratigraphy, associated algae and foraminifera have also been
identified. The Kuantan fauna is not very diverse, but it is very
interesting, even from an international point of view, because it
belongs to the boundary between Lower and Middle Carboniferous, to a
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horizon of contention. Hexaphyllia is common, at least locally. Other
corals belong to Fomichevella, Amygdalophyllum, Dibunophyllum and
Axophyllum; such a fauna has not been found so far in other parts of
Southeast Asia. Among the foraminifera, the important taxa are
Howchinia, Monotaxinoides, Bradyina cribrostomata, Eastaffella
mosquensis, Janichewskina and Archaediscus karreri.^1";
s[3393] = "NGUYEN HUU HUNG (2001).- Astrorhizae-like structures on
epitheca of rugose corals from the Carboniferous of Laos.- Acta
Palaeontologica Polonica 46, 4: 583-588.- <b>FC&#038;P 31-1</b>, p. 72,
ID=1626^<b>Topic(s): </b>epibionts?; Rugosa, epibionts; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography:
</b>Laos^Stellate patterns, called astrorhizae, occurring in some
Paleozoic stromatoporoids are, by most authors, regarded as integral
elements of these enigmatic fossils. The finding of stellate structures
on epithecae of rugose corals from the Lower Carboniferous of Central
Laos seems to support, however, the idea that astrorhizae of Paleozoic
stromatoporoids may represent traces of foreign organisms.^1";
s[3394] = "FONTAINE H., WATTANA T. (2002).- The coral Koninckophyllum
in the Early Carboniferous of Thailand.- The Symposium on Geology of
Thailand, 26-31 August 2002, Bangkok: 35-37.- <b>FC&#038;P 31-2</b>, p.
43, ID=1686^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, Koninckophyllum; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L;
<b>Geography: </b>Thailand^Konickophyllum is a Rugose coral genus; it
is not common in the Carboniferous of Thailand. It was previously known
in Thailand by a single specimen found in the eastern part of the
country. In this paper, it is reported at a second locality, in central
Thailand, where it may occur in moderate number. ^1";
s[3395] = "GUPTA V.J. (1986).- Lower Carboniferous rugose corals from
Lahaul, Himachal Pradesh.- Journal of Geological Society of India 27,
2: 223-224. ........................ FRAUD!?.- <b>FC&#038;P 18-1</b>, p. 37,
ID=2244^<b>Topic(s): </b>fraud data!?; Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L;
<b>Geography: </b>India, Himalaya^^1";
s[3396] = "METCALFE I. (1984).- Stratigraphy, palaeontology, and
palaeogeography of the Carboniferous of Southeast Asia.- Memoires de la
Societe geologique de France, N.S. 147: 107-118.- <b>FC&#038;P
15-2</b>, p. 31, ID=0680^<b>Topic(s): </b>stratigraphy, fossils;
stratigraphy, paleontology; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>Asia SE^^1";
s[3397] = "METCALFE I., IDRIS M., TAN J.T. (1980).- Stratigraphy and
paleontology of the Carboniferous sediments in the Panching area,
Pahang, West Malaysia.- Geological Society of Malaysia Bulletin 13:
1-26.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-2</b>, p. 31, ID=0681^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biostratigraphy; fossils; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>Malaysia^^1";
s[3398] = "FONTAINE H., SUTEETHORN V., VACHARD D. (1995).- The
Carboniferous of Northeast Thailand. A review with new data.- J.
Southeast Asian Earth Sci. 12, 1/2: 1-7.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-1</b>, p. 29,
ID=3002^<b>Topic(s): </b>geology; geology; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>Thailand NE^A
synthesis is provided of the many papers published on the Carboniferous
of northeast Thailand since 1960, which have been restricted to
localities north of latitude 17°10&#039;N. In addition, new data are
provided on Carboniferous localities recently discovered south of
latitude 17°10&#039;N. All stages of the Carboniferous are represented
in northeast Thailand and their exposures are delimited in this paper.
In northeast Thailand Carboniferous rocks are widely exposed in an area
where Loei and Wang Saphung are the main towns, an area 20-40km wide
and 140km long. In parts of this area, they are overlain by Permian
strata (mainly limestone) in the core of a syncline. Middle-Upper
Devonian limestone, shale and chert occur occasionally in the central
and northern parts of the area. They are less widely distributed than
the Carboniferous rocks but are obvious features because the limestone
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forms karstic hills and the chert outcrops are prominent. An important
development of shale during the Middle-Upper Carboniferous has favoured
differential erosion so that today these rocks are distributed commonly
in flat areas with paddy fields; the shale concealed under a few meters
of earth. Their discovery has been due to farmers digging ponds at
several places.^1";
s[3399] = "FONTAINE H., LOVACHALASUPAPORN S., TIEN N.D., VACHARD D.
(1983).- New data on the Lower Carboniferous in Thailand.- CCOP
Newsletter 10, 1-2. [reprinted 1990 in Fontaine H.: Ten years of CCOP
research on the pre-Tertiary of East Asia. CCOP Technical Secretariat,
Bangkok: 297-306].- <b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>, p. 45,
ID=4259^<b>Topic(s): </b>geology; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>Thailand^^1";
s[3400] = "FONTAINE H., SALYAPONGSE S., VACHARD D. (2002).- The
Carboniferous of East Thailand - new information from microfossils.-
Bulletin of the Geological Society Malaysia 45 [Proceedings of
Geosea&#039;98]: 461-465.- <b>FC&#038;P 32-1</b>, p. 17,
ID=7139^<b>Topic(s): </b>geology; geology; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>Thailand E^In
1996 for the first time, Carboniferous microfossils were discovered in
east Thailand, at a single limestone locality. In 1997, another
locality of the same area yielded Early Carboniferous corals. Because
of these two discoveries, a systematic search for microfossils has been
carried out in all the limestone exposures at that area. Microfossils
have been found almost everywhere; they are rare to common. The fossils
and the facies focus on an age ranging from Late Visean to Bashkirian.
[initial part of extensive summary]^1";
s[3401] = "KATO M., GUPTA V.J. (1989).- Late Palaeozoic Corals from the
Himalayas.- Journal Faculty of Science Hokkaido University IV, 22, 3:
399-424.- <b>FC&#038;P 18-2</b>, p. 32, ID=2476^<b>Topic(s): </b>fraud
data [!?]; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous, Permian; <b>Geography: </b>India,
Himalaya^Permian corals, representing 3 typical Tethyan genera
(Protomichelinia, Iranophyllum and Ipciphyllum) are described from the
Shyok Melange, near Shigar, Baltistan. The Carboniferous corals
Pseudazaphrentoides, Pseudotimania. Arachnolasma and Bothrophyllum (?),
and a Devonian Ceratophyllum are also described from a
Devonian-Carboniferous sequence developed near Tanze, Zanskar Region.
These fossils form the first records of Late Palaeozoic corals from the
above-mentioned regions of the Himalayas. The Permian corals are of
Chihsian to Maokouan age. The Carboniferous are of late Visean or early
Namurian age, and the Devonian representative is of Famennian age.^1";
s[3402] = "CHONGLAKMANI C., FONTAINE H., VACHARD D. (1983).- A
Carboniferous-Lower Permian (?) section in Chon Daen area, central
Thailand.- Conference on Geology and Mineral Resources of Thailand
[reprinted 1990 in Fontaine H.: Ten years of CCOP research on the
pre-Tertiary of East Asia. CCOP Technical Secretariat, Bangkok:
307-314].- <b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>, p. 44, ID=4245^<b>Topic(s):
</b>geology; geology; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous, Permian L?; <b>Geography: </b>Thailand^^1";
s[3403] = "FONTAINE H. (1983).- Some Permian corals from the highland
of Padang, Sumatra, Indonesia.- Geological Research and Development
Centre, Paleontology Series 4: 1-31.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-2</b>, p. 40,
ID=0547^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian; <b>Geography: </b>Indonesia,
Sumatra^^1";
s[3404] = "FONTAINE H. (1986).- Discovery of Lower Permian corals in
Sumatra.- Bulletin geological Society of Malaysia 19: 183-191.-
<b>FC&#038;P 15-2</b>, p. 28, ID=0648^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Anthozoa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian L;
<b>Geography: </b>Indonesia, Sumatra^Lower Permian corals
(Protomichelinia, Kepingophyllum, Chusenophyllum? and Polythecalis) are
for the first time recorded from Sumatra. These corals are associated
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with fusulinids indicative of the Middle-Late Asselian,
Pseudoschvagerina Zone. Lower Permian sediments appear to be widely
developed in the upper Mesumai River area and appear to represent a
forested volcanic arc surrounded by a shallow muddy sea. (Original
summary)^1";
s[3405] = "KATO M., EZAKI Y. (1986).- Permian corals from Pahang and
Trengganu, Malaysia.- Hokkaido University, Faculty of Science Journal,
ser. 4, 21, 4: 645-668.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-1.2</b>, p. 30,
ID=0808^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian; <b>Geography:
</b>Malaysia^Corals belonging to genera Michelinia, Waagenophyllum,
Ipciphyllum, Aridophyllum, Wentzelloides and Yatsengia are described
from Kampong Awah Quarry, Pahang. A Yatsengia is described from Bukit
Biwah, Trenggau. The former occurrence denotes Yabeina Zone, while the
latter Neoschwagerina Zone. All corals indicate Tethyan elements.
(Original summary)^1";
s[3406] = "FONTAINE H., SALYAPONGSE S. (2001).- Permian corals of
peninsular Thailand and other associated fossils.- CCOP Newsletter 26,
3&4: 14-19.- <b>FC&#038;P 31-2</b>, p. 43, ID=1685^<b>Topic(s):
</b>fossils; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian; <b>Geography: </b>Thailand
peninsular^[The Permian limestones of Peninsular Thailand range in age
from the upper Lower Permian to Dzhulfian (Wuchiapingian). They are
poor in many kinds of fossils at their base. Diverse fossils with
corals become quite widespread at their top, especially in
Murgabian-Midian horizons. In this conclusion, the corals are taken
into account as well as the associated fossils for the sake of
certainty and clarity. All the fossils focus on the same facts, which
are important for paleogeography.1. Tabulata are widespread, but belong
only to Sinopora at many localities. Rugosa are more interesting, but
they are not actually diverse, even in younger Permian beds where they
may be in abundance to a certain extent. They do not build reefs but
are scattered. They do not include the well known genera of Central and
Northeastern Thailand such as Ipciphyllum or Pseudohunagia. On the
other hand, Paraipciphyllum is a common genus of Peninsular Thailand
whereas it is rare elsewhere in Thailand. This genus had been described
for the first time in China (Wu, 1963).]^1";
s[3407] = "KATO M., EZAKI Y. (1986).- Permian Corals of Salt Range. A
Preliminary Report.- Proc. Japan Acad. 62, B: 231-234.- <b>FC&#038;P
17-1</b>, p. 23, ID=2127^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian; <b>Geography:
</b>Pakistan, Salt Range^^1";
s[3408] = "FONTAINE H., LYS M., TIEN N.D. (1988).- Some Permian corals
from East Peninsular Malaysia: associated microfossils,
palaeogeographic significance.- Journal Southeast Asian Earth Sciences
2, 2: 65-78.- <b>FC&#038;P 17-2</b>, p. 28, ID=2183^<b>Topic(s):
</b>taxonomy, biogeography; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian; <b>Geography: </b>Malaysia^A
few Permian corals from East Peninsular Malaysia are described;
associated microfossils are identified. These fossils belong to the
Kubergandian and to the upper Murghabian-Lower Midian boundary. The
fossil assemblages of East Peninsular Malaysia are different from those
of Northwest Peninsular Malaysia; they are richer and more diverse. The
two palaeogeographic areas are conspicuously different. [original
summary; described are Waagenophyllum (W.) yini n.sp., Parawentzelella
socialis (Mansuy 1913), Pseudohuangia minimum Douglas 1950, and
Michelinia cf indica Waagen et Wentzel]^1";
s[3409] = "FONTAINE H., LOVACHALASUPAPORN S., SEKTHEERA B. (1990).-
Distribution of corals and coral reefs in the Permian of Thailand.- Ten
Years of CCOP Research on the Pre-Tertiary of East Asia [Fontaine H.
(ed.)]: 271-280, 2 figs.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 73,
ID=2716^<b>Topic(s): </b>distribution; Anthozoa reefs; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian; <b>Geography:
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</b>Thailand^^1";
s[3410] = "FONTAINE H. (1988).- Permian Corals of West Thailand.- CCOP
Technical Bulletin 20 [Fontaine H. &#038; Suteethorn V. (eds): Late
Palaeozoic and Mesozoic Fossils of West Thailand and their
Environments]: 112-127.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 76,
ID=2721^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian; <b>Geography:
</b>Thailand^Corals are not abundant in the Permian strata of West
Thailand; moreover, they commonly belong to simple forms. The following
taxa are represented: Tabulata: Sinopora asiatica and Protomichelinia.
Rugosa: Amplexocarinia, Paracaninia, Lophophyllidium [L. pendulum
Grabau, L. orientale Smith], Pleramplexus, Pavastehphyllum
(Pavastephyllum), Pavastehphyllum (Sakamotosawanella) [P. (S.) meesooki
n.sp.], Pavastehphyllum (Pseudocarniaphyllum), Paraipciphyllum [P.
thailandicum n.sp., P. kulvanichi n.sp.], Iranophyllum, Polythecalis.^1";
s[3411] = "FONTAINE H. (1989).- Lower Permian Corals of Sumatra.- CCOP
Techn. Publication 19 [Fontaine H. &#038; Gafoer S. (eds): The
Pre-Tertiary Fossils of Sumatra and their Environments]: 95-98.-
<b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 77, ID=2725^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Anthozoa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian L;
<b>Geography: </b>Indonesia, Sumatra^Protomichelinia laosensis Mansuy
1914 and Kepingophyllum sp.^1";
s[3412] = "FLUGEL H.W. (1989).- Permische Korallen aus dem
Nord-Karakorum.- Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften,
mathematisch-naturwissenschaftliche Klasse, Anz. 126: 121.-
<b>FC&#038;P 20-2</b>, p. 57, ID=2932^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Anthozoa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian;
<b>Geography: </b>Karakorum N^^1";
s[3413] = "FONTAINE H. (1988).- Permian corals of West Thailand,
Appendix 2 .- CCOP Technical Bulletin 20 [Fontaine H. &#038; Suteethorn
V. (eds): Late Paleozoic and Mesozoic fossils of West Thailand and
their environments]: 112-121.- <b>FC&#038;P 20-2</b>, p. 57,
ID=2933^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian; <b>Geography: </b>Thailand^^1";
s[3414] = "FONTAINE H., JUNGYUSUK N. (1995).- Permian corals from Chom
Bung area west of Bangkok: Their paleogeographic significance.- CCOP
Newsletter 20, 3-4: 23-26.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-1</b>, p. 29,
ID=3001^<b>Topic(s): </b>geography; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian; <b>Geography:
</b>Thailand^The Permian corals found in Chom Bung area belong to an
aberrant fauna when compared to those of central and eastern Thailand.
They are similar to other faunas known to the south in Peninsular
Thailand. Chom Bung is 115 km westsouthwest of Bangkok as the crow
flies and this town belongs to the extreme north of Peninsular
Thailand. It is surrounded by a flat land where limestone hills are
scattered. Limestone is bedded and massive, commonly dolomitised. It
belongs to the &#34;Ratburi Limestone&#34; as shown by the following
study of the corals. In the past, it yielded a few Murghabian
foraminifers at Khao Chom Phon, a hill within the town of Chom Bung
(Fontaine and Suteethorn 1988, p. 34-35). Recently, much more abundant
fossils (foraminifers, Tabulata, solitary and massive Rugosa,
bryozoans, brachiopods, gastropods and crinoids) have been found at
other hills 5 to 10 km from Chom Bung: Khao Lan 5.5 km to the south,
Khao Pak Kwang 10 km to the northeast, and Khao Kwak 9 km to
north-northeast. The fauna is very interesting because of strong
affinities with the fossils found to the south in Peninsular Thailand
which is part of a distinctive biogeographic unit (Fontaine et al.
1994). It is different from the faunas known in central, eastern and
northeastern Thailand.^1";
s[3415] = "FONTAINE H., SUTEETHORN V. (1992).- Permian corals of
Southeast Asia and the bearing of a recent discovery of Lower Permian
corals in northeast Thailand.- National Conference on Geologic
Resources of Thailand: Potential for Future Development: 346-354.-
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<b>FC&#038;P 22-1</b>, p. 29, ID=3366^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Anthozoa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian;
<b>Geography: </b>Thailand^Permian corals have been mentioned in many
papers concerning the geology of Southeast Asia; they are much more
diverse and prolific than what is known in Australia during Permian.
Even Timor or Peninsular Thailand where coral faunas are somewhat
restricted are richer than Australia. Accordingly, the impression may
be that coral reefs are common and geographically widespread in
Southeast Asia from bottom to top of Permian sections. This is not
actually correct although not entirely wrong. The aim of this paper is
to access what we currently know. Lower Permian corals have been poorly
known in Southeast Asia up to now. Therefore, the recent discovery of
these corals in northeast Thailand is an important result which cannot
be ignored by this paper.^1";
s[3416] = "FONTAINE H., SALYAPONGSE S., TANSUWAN V., VACHARD D.
(1997).- The Permian of East Thailand: Biostratigraphy, corals,
discussion about the division of the Permian.- [journal?] The
International Conference on Stratigraphy and Tectonic Evolution of
Southeast Asia and the South Pacific Bangkok, 19-24 August, Thailand.-
<b>FC&#038;P 27-1</b>, p. 49, ID=3804^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy;
biostratigraphy; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian; <b>Geography: </b>Thailand E^Permian
limestones are common in a large area of East Thailand near the
Cambodian border; they are studied in this paper. They are clearly
divided into two areas where they show different ages: Roadian with
Cancellina and Neoschwagerina simplex (= Kubergandian-Early Murgabian)
to the west and Capitanian with Yabeina and Lepidolina (= Midian) to
the east. Corals are in abundance in the Capitanian limestones; they
consist of rare Tabulata (Sinopora), solitary Rugosa (Tachylasma,
Khmerophyllum Lophocarinophyllum, Paracaninia), fasciculate and massive
Rugosa (Waagenophyllum and Multimurinus). They are described in this
paper and a new species is established: Multimurinus makkaensis. These
corals from east Thailand as well as those previously found in west
Cambodia are clearly different from the corals collected from the
Murgabian (sensu Leven 1981) of central Thailand and of other areas of
Southeast Asia. They raise the problem of the Murgabian-Midian boundary
and more generally of the Permian division.^1";
s[3417] = "FONTAINE H. (1999).- Diverse Permian Coral Faunas are Widely
Distributed in Thailand.- Permophiles 33: 36-38.- <b>FC&#038;P
28-1</b>, p. 33, ID=3964^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian; <b>Geography:
</b>Thailand^Permian corals are common in Thailand. They have been
observed at more than one hundred localities. They are prolific in many
areas where they are associated with diverse faunas and abundant algae.
They may locally form reefs. However, their stratigraphic distribution
is not uniform. The variation of the coral fauna composition provides
information on Permian paleogeography.^1";
s[3418] = "FONTAINE H., SATTAYARAK N., SUTEETHORN V. (1994).- Permian
corals of Thailand.- CCOP Technical Bulletin 24: i-vi + 1-171, 19
figs., 3 tabls., 31 pls.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>, p. 35,
ID=4230^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian; <b>Geography:
</b>Thailand^Permian corals are present at many localities distributed
all over Thailand. They are locally prolific and diverse. Accordingly,
they are very important fossils of this country. Even though their
number has fluctuated with time, they are found in beds ranging from
Early to Late Permian. Their assemblages change with depositional
environment. In quiet and confined environments, assemblages are poor
and restricted to solitary Rugosa without dissepiments. In more
favourable environments, assemblages are luxuriant with high diversity.
Moreover, Permian corals clearly show two biogeographic provinces. In
Peninsular Thailand, they are different from those of central Thailand;
they share this characteristic with fusulinids. A halt to the dispersal
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of many corals and fusulinids into Peninsular Thailand is obvious. In
Thailand, Permian corals went on the wane a long time before the
closure of Permian; their decline was rapid during Late Permian. They
are no more diverse in Dzhulfian limestones and are poorly known in
Dorashamian limestones. In the past, Permian limestones of Thailand
were called &#034;Ratburi Limestone&#034; (Brown et al. 1951) or were
included in &#034;Ratburi Group&#034; (Javanaphet 1969 in the
Geological Map of Thailand of scale 1:1,000,000). No type section was
designated. Bunopas (1981) limited the &#034;Ratburi Group&#034; to
limestone and interbedded shale exposed in Peninsular Thailand; he
proposed several names for other Permian limestones, with an important
name: &#034;Saraburi Limestone&#034; for the limestone exposures of
central Thailand and Loei-Wang Saphung-Pha Nok Khao region. Local names
for different limestone outcrops will be discussed in the next chapter.
Recent studies show that the Ratburi Limestone of Peninsular Thailand
is actually Permian and Triassic in age (Fontaine et al. 1993).
Saraburi Limestone is restricted to Permian. Accordingly, Ratburi
Limestone and Saraburi Limestone belong to two different
paleogeographic units as indicated by their coral and fusulinid
assemblages as well as by their stratigraphic ranges (Fontaine et al.
1992 and 1993). [part of introduction].^1";
s[3419] = "FONTAINE H., SUTHEETHORN V. (1995).- Khao Tham Russi Laat:
Early Permian Red Limestone.- CCOP Newsletter 20, 2: 13-18.-
<b>FC&#038;P 24-2</b>, p. 82, ID=4567^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Anthozoa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian L;
<b>Geography: </b>Thailand^Description of an Early Permian coral
assemblage which was unknown so far in Thailand and which consists of
Akagophyllum, Chusenophyllum and Pseudozaphrentoides.^1";
s[3420] = "SUGIYAMA T. (1982).- Middle Permian corals from the Ratburi
Limestone in the Khao Khao area, Sara Buri, central Thailand.- Geology
and Palaeontology of Southeast Asia 24 [T. Kobayashi, R. Toriyama
&#038; W. Hashimoto (eds)]: 15-29.- <b>FC&#038;P 12-2</b>, p. 35,
ID=6216^<b>Topic(s): </b>; corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian M; <b>Geography: </b>Thailand
central^^1";
s[3421] = "KATO M. (1976).- A Permian rugose coral, Euryphyllum from
Kashmir.- Hokkaido University, Faculty of Science Journal, ser. 4, 17,
2: 357-364.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-1</b>, p. 26, ID=0058^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Rugosa, Euryphyllum; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian; <b>Geography: </b>Kashmir^Describes and
illustrates one species and reviews the genus.^1";
s[3422] = "FONTAINE H., SALYAPONGSE S., NGUYEN D.T., VACHARD D.
(2002).- The Permian of Khao Tham Yai area in Northeast Thailand.- The
Symposium on Geology of Thailand, 26-31 August 2002, Bangkok: 58-76.-
<b>FC&#038;P 31-2</b>, p. 44, ID=1687^<b>Topic(s): </b>fossils; Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian;
<b>Geography: </b>Thailand NE^A very fossiliferous limestone is exposed
at Khao Tham Yai; it is thick and ranges from Murghabian to the top of
the Midian. Fossils are diverse and in abundance. The fusulinacean
genus Lepidolina occurs at the top of the limestones; it has a
palaeogeographic meaning. Photographs of the main fossils are provided
in this paper [including Ipciphyllum subelegans Minato &#038; Kato, I.
phadaengense Fontaine, 1992, Multimurinus fontainei Kato &#038; Ezaki,
1986, M. cf. frechi Volz, M. sp.,]. In the valley east of Khao Tham
Yai, a clastic sequence with predominant scale has yielded recently
some fusulinaceans. Farther to the east, Khao Pa Khi limestone is very
poor in fossils; its age was doubtful because of an apparent absence of
fusulinaceans. Other samples have been collected recently; they bring
new information suggesting a Permian age, but still with a slight
doubt. The occurrence of a fault appears probable between Khao Tham Yai
and Khao Pa Khi. South of the Khao Tham Yai - Khao Pa Khi area along
the Lomsak - Chumphae Highway, other limestone outcrops contain
characteristic fossils, in particular common Codonfusiella. [original
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abstract, but included coral taxa]^1";
s[3423] = "KATO M. (1981).- Euryphyllum (Rugosa) from Kashmir.-
Palaeontologia Indica NS 46 [K. Nakazawa &#038; H.M. Kapoor (eds): The
Upper Permian and Lower Triassic faunas of Kashmir]: 41-44.-
<b>FC&#038;P 12-2</b>, p. 34, ID=1805^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa,
Euryphyllum; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Permian; <b>Geography: </b>Kashmir^^1";
s[3424] = "FONTAINE H. (1989).- Middle Permian Corals of Sumatra.- CCOP
Techn. Publication 19 [Fontaine H. &#038; Gafoer S. (eds): The
Pre-Tertiary Fossils of Sumatra and their Environments]: 149-165.-
<b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 77, ID=2726^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian M;
<b>Geography: </b>Indonesia, Sumatra^The following taxa are described:
Sinopora asiatica Mansuy, Paracaninia sp., Lophophyllidium pendulum
Grabau, Pavastehphyllum (Thomasiphyllum) sp., Ipciphyllum subelegans
Minato &#038; Kato, I. fliegeli Lange, I. laoense Patte, Wentzelloides
(Battambangina) frechi Volz, W. (B.) sumatrensis n.sp.^1";
s[3425] = "FONTAINE H., JUNGYUSUK N. (1997).- Growth bands in Permian
corals of Peninsular Thailand.- [journal?] The International Conference
on Stratigraphy and Tectonic Evolution of Southeast Asia and the South
Pacific Bangkok, 19-24 August, Thailand.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-1</b>, p. 48,
ID=3802^<b>Topic(s): </b>growth bands; Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian L M; <b>Geography:
</b>Thailand peninsular^Corals (massive Rugosa) from the base of the
Ratburi Limestone (Middle-Late Permian) display growth bands whreas
these bands do not exist in corals from the top of the same limestone
although all the corals belong to the same genus. A climatic change is
inferred, with a shift from a seasonal climate to a uniformly warm
climate.^1";
s[3426] = "FONTAINE H., SONGSIRIKUL B., TANSUWAN V. (1990).- A massive
colony of Waagenophyllid from southern Peninsular Thailand.- Ten Years
of CCOP Research on the Pre-Tertiary of East Asia [Fontaine H. (ed.)]:
361-365, 3figs., 1 pl. [re-edited paper] - <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p.
74, ID=2719^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, Waagenophyllidae;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian;
<b>Geography: </b>Thailand peninsular^The new species Wentzelella
megastomata n.sp. is described.^1";
s[3427] = "LAFUSTE J. (1978).- Une analogie microstructurale entre
Tetracoralla et Tabulata: lamelles en zig-zag chez un Cladonide du
Permien du Nepal.- C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris 287, D: 13-16.- <b>FC&#038;P
8-1</b>, p. 14, ID=5678^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian; <b>Geography:
</b>Nepal^L&#039;examen de lames ultra-minces d&#039;une forme
permienne attribuable à Cladochonus crassus (McCoy) a révélé
l&#039;existence dans la partie médiane de la muraille d&#039;une
couche de lamelles &#034;en zig-zag&#034;, entourée de deux couches de
nature fibreuse. Ces lamelles onduleuses, à limites cupuliformes, sont
identiques à celles reconnues chez le Tétracoralliaire Plerophyllum,
également du Permien. La microstructure des Cladochonides du
Carbonifère a été décrite comme finalement feuilletée, sans doute
constituée de lamelles rectilignes, parallèles aux bords des
structures. De ce fait, le matériel permien devra être rapporté à une
unité générique différente de Cladochonus sensu stricto.^1";
s[3428] = "BHATT D.K., JOSHI V.K. (1981).- Artinskian (Lower Permian)
in Spiti, Tethys Himalaya.- Records of the Geological Survey of India
112, 8: 45-50.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 40, ID=0471^<b>Topic(s):
</b>geology; geology; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Permian Art; <b>Geography: </b>India, Himalaya^^1";
s[3429] = "FONTAINE H. (1989).- Peculiarities of the Permian of
peninsular Thailand.- CCOP Newsletter 14, 1. [reprinted 1990 in
Fontaine H.: Ten years of CCOP research on the pre-Tertiary of East
Asia. CCOP Technical Secretariat, Bangkok: 369-375].- <b>FC&#038;P
23-2.1</b>, p. 44, ID=4252^<b>Topic(s): </b>geology; <b>Systematics:
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</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian; <b>Geography: </b>Thailand peninsular^^1";
s[3430] = "FONTAINE H. (2002).- Permian of Southeast Asia: an overview.- Journal of Asian Earth Sciences 20, 6: 567-588.- <b>FC&#038;P 31-2</b>, p. 27, ID=7126^<b>Topic(s): </b>geology; geology; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian; <b>Geography: </b>Asia SE^Permian rocks are widely distributes throughout Southeast Asia. Because of the tropic-equatorial climate the rocks are commonly deeply weathered and covered by dense vegetation over much of the region. Elsewhere, Permian rocks are well exposed and easy to access, particularly where limestone outcrops have weathered to form spectacular, castellated, tower Karst. Many limestone outcrops, containing abundant fusulinaceans, were early recognized to be of Permian age, but many outcrops without fusulinaceans, erroneously assigned to the Permian, were found subsequently to be of Triassic age, and more careful studies have established the Permian age of rocks of other lithologies. It is now recognized that different depositional environments are represented by the Permian deposits in various parts of the region. Massive limestones, widespread throughout the region, represent extensive carbonate platforms; local occurrences of thick bedded cherts indicate deposition in deep marine environment, coal, bauxite and clastic sediments with vertebrate remains in the North Vietnam and Laos indicate deposition in a continental environment, and pebbly mudstones in Myanmar, Peninsular Thailand, northwest Malaysia and Sumatra, are considered to have been formed in a glacial environment. Volcanic rocks are absent in northwest Peninsular Malaysia and Peninsular Thailand, but are extensively developed in North Vietnam, Sumatra, the eastern Malay Peninsula and Timor. Fossils, representing many fossil groups, are often prolifc in Permian sediments, with fiasulinaceans, for example, occurring in astronomical numbers in many limestone outcrops. Age-diagnostic fossils demonstrate that the whole of Permian is represented in different areas of Southeast Asia. Fossil faunal and floral assemblages have been used to establish climatic and environments of deposition, to define distinct crustal blocks and to provide the basis for reconstructing the palaeogeography during Permian times. [original abstract]^1";
s[3431] = "FONTAINE H., SALYAPONGSE S., NGUYEN DUCTIEN, VACHARD D. (2002).- Permian fossils recently collected from limestones of Nan area, North Thailand.- The Symposium on Geology of Thailand, 26-31 August 2002, Bangkok: 46-57.- <b>FC&#038;P 31-2</b>, p. 43, ID=7134^<b>Topic(s): </b>geology, fossils; geology, paleontology; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian; <b>Geography: </b>Thailand N^Permian limestones are exposed in Nan area at several localities: they are less widespread than what was thought in the past. They belong mainly to Middle Permian; at an important hill, the occurrence of the Midian has been strongly evidenced and an unexpected fauna including Lepidolina has been found. The lower Part of Lower Permian (Asselian - Sakmarian) is entirely unkown in Nan area. The upper part of Lower Permian (Artinskian - Kungurian) has been evidenced at a single locality. Late Permian shale (Wuchiapinhian) is exposed locally north of Nan. The presence of Upper Permian limestone is possible. Fossils are locally in abundance, they show mainly Cathaysian affinities. * Nan region is a remote and mountainous area of northern Thailand where an impressive number of new roads has been built during the last few years. These new constructions have allowed an actually new geological research because of many road-cuts reaching the bedrock. Permian exposures consist of shale and limestone. * The studied localities are limestone hills north of Nan as well as south of Nan. At a locality, limestone is restricted to a small lens in shale. [original abstract]^1";
s[3432] = "FONTAINE H., IBRAHIM I.bin, VACHARD D. (2002).- Important discovery of late Early Permian limestone in southern Terengganu, Peninuslar Malaysia.- Bulletin of the Geological Society Malaysia 45
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[Proceedings of Geosea&#039;98]: 453-446.- <b>FC&#038;P 32-1</b>, p.
17, ID=7138^<b>Topic(s): </b>geology; geology; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian; <b>Geography: </b>Malaysia peninsular^A
limestone which has been uncovered during the extension of an oil palm
plantation appears to be an important deposit. It is rich in relatively
well preserved fossils although it out crops only 500m from a granite.
The fossils are diverse and consist of common Tubiphytes, a few algae,
calcispherids, smaller forarninifers, abundant fusulinaceans (including
Levenella, Pamirina, Brevaxina, Chalaroschwagerina, Leeina, Toriyamaia,
Laosella), calcareous sponges, a few bryozoans, brachiopods, bivalves,
rare gastropods, ostracods and crinoids. They indicate a Late
Cisuralian age (Yahtashian-Bolorian) and appear to belong to three
biozones. The rocks of the area were previously considered to be Early
Carboniferous in age. [initial part of extensive summary]^1";
s[3433] = "GUPTA V.J., BROOKFIELD M.E. (1986).- Preliminary
observations on a possible complete Permian-Triassic boundary section
at Pahlgam, Kashmir, India.- Newsletter of Stratigraphy 17, 1: 29-35.
FRAUD!?.- <b>FC&#038;P 18-1</b>, p. 37, ID=2245^<b>Topic(s): </b>fraud
data [!?]; Anthozoa, geology; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian &#47; Triassic; <b>Geography: </b>India,
Kashmir^^1";
s[3434] = "ADACHI S., IGO H., AMPORNMAHA A., SASHIDA K., NAKORNSRI N.
(1993).- Triassic coral buildups observed in the Chaiburi Formation,
near Phatthalung, Peninsular Thailand.- Ann. Rep., Inst. Geosci., Univ.
Tsukuba 19: 27-31.- <b>FC&#038;P 24-1</b>, p. 82, ID=4514^<b>Topic(s):
</b>coral reefs, geology; coral reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic; <b>Geography:
</b>Thailand^Light colored carbonate rocks extensively crop out in the
southern part of Peninsular Thailand. Their distribution further
extends to the south and crosses the national border of Thailand and
Malaysia. These rocks are mostly limestones intercalated with dolomite
beds in the lower part and constitute many isolated hills surrounded by
steep cliffs with spectacular pinnacles at their tops or with flat tops
of which elevation is 50 to 300m above sea level. Thailand geologists
assigned these limestones to the Permian Ratburi Limestone, but Igo el
al. (1988) reported the occurrence of lower Middle Triassic conodonts
in one of the limestone hills, Khao Chiak, about 5km west of the
Phatthalung city area. More recently, Sashida &#038; Igo (1992) added
new data of geochronology based on radiolarian biostratigraphy.
Recently, one of the authors, Ampornmaha (1993, MS) has studied
extensively the geology of the Phatthalung area and newly designated
the Chaiburi Formation for these limestones. She further subdivided
this carbonate formation into the Phukhaothong Dolomite Member, Chiak
Limestone Member, and Phanomwang Limestone Member in ascending order.
This formation attains a total thickness of more than 400m. According
to her biostratigraphic reconnaissance, this formation ranges from
Dienerian to early Carnian in age, but the lower part of this formation
probably grades into the Upper Permian. She also studied microfacies of
these carbonate rocks and clarified their depositional environments.
The microfacies of the Chaiburi corresponds with Facies 3 and 4 of
Standard Facies Belts proposed by Wilson (1975). During our field
survey in 1990 and 1991, we found coral buildups in the basal part of
the Phanomwang Limestone Member exposed in a quarry of Phanom Wang
about 9km north of Phatthalung. Triassic coral buildups have not been
fully known in calcareous facies of southeastern Asia. Fontaine &#038;
Gafoer (1989) reported the presence of reefal limestone in the
Sibaganding Limestone exposed near Lake Toba, northern Sumatra, but
they did not document any details of this limestone. We describe the
coral buildups observed in the Phanomwang and discuss their geologic
significance in this paper.^1";
s[3435] = "BHARGAVA O.N., BASSI U.K. (1985).- Upper Triassic Knoll
Reefs: Middle Norian, Spiti-Kinnaur, Himachal Himalaya, India.- Facies
12: 219-242.- <b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p. 65, ID=1078^<b>Topic(s):
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</b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic
Nor; <b>Geography: </b>India, Himalaya^Coral reefs of Middle Norian age
are reported from Rangring, the Pin-Spiti confluence, Kiomo, Latarse
(all Spiti), and Pamachen, Hangrang Pass and Tapuk (Kinnaur). All these
reefs are rather small (up to 30 m thick) and form a low-angle contact
with the underlying beds. The Rangring and Pin-Spiti Reefs were studied
with regard to microfacies, biocommunities and facies
interpretation.The Rangring Reef is characterized by Wacke/Floatstones
with whole fossils, Pack/Wackestones, and Boundstones. Main reef
builders are calcisponges (Colospongia catenulata OTT), corals
(Montlivaltia, Stylophyllopsis, Thamnasteria rectilamellosa}
tabulozoans and hydrozoans (Spongioaorpha ramosa) and Pycnoporidium ?
eomesozoicum. This reef structure probably represents a reef formed on
the lower part of a slope.^1";
s[3436] = "MARTINI R., ZANINETTI L., LATHUILIERE B., CIRILLI S., CORNEE
J.-J., VILLENEUVE M. (2004).- Upper Triassic carbonate deposits of
Seram (Indonesia): palaeogeographic and geodynamic implications.-
Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology 206, 1-2: 75-102.-
<b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 65, ID=1295^<b>Topic(s): </b>carbonates;
carbonates; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic U;
<b>Geography: </b>Indonesia, Seram^[among Scleractinia, Retiophyllia
sp., Astraeomorpha crassisepta (Reuss), Pamiroseris meriani (Stoppani)
and Oedalmia norica (Frech) are figured, the chaetetetid
Blastochaetetes intabulata (Wanner) is also figured and proposed as a
senior synonym of B. karashensis]^1";
s[3437] = "MARTINI R., VACHARD D., ZANINETTI L., CIRELLI S., CORNEE
J.J., LATHUILIERE B., VlLLENEUVE M. (1997).- Sedimentology,
stratigraphy and micropaleontology of the Upper Triassic series in
Eastern Sulawesi (Indonesia).- Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology,
Palaeoecology 128, 1-4: 157-174.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-2</b>, p. 5,
ID=3666^<b>Topic(s): </b>sedimentology, stratigraphy, microfossils;
sedimentology; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic U;
<b>Geography: </b>Indonesia, Sulawesi^An Upper Triassic (Upper
Norian-Rhaetian) carbonate complex, composed of open marine to reefal
deposits, has been investigated for the first time in Eastern Sulawesi.
The age is based on the occurrence of benthic foraminifera, and also of
the Upper Sevatian to Rhaetian conodont Misikella posthernsteini Kozur
and Mock. Palynological assemblages contain Upper Triassic-Lower
Jurassic palynomorphs. The scleractinian coral Retiophyllia seranica
and the chaetetid sponge Blastochaetetes intabulata, together with
Solenoporacean algae, are the main framebuilders of the reefal facies.
* The entire carbonate series, composed of conodont bearing limestones,
reefal deposits, and intertidal/supratidal cryptalgal laminites, shows
a general regressive trend from a marginal to an inner platform
environment. The relationship between microfaunal distribution and
sequence analysis is discussed. * The Upper Triassic foraminifers and
palynomorphs of Eastern Sulawesi show affinities to microfaunas of the
Australian-Indonesian southern Tethyan domain, and the general
organisation of the platform should be investigated through further
studies from Banda Sea dredgings. [original abstract]^1";
s[3438] = "FONTAINE H., LEE K.W., BAUDIN F., BEAUVAIS L. (1993).- A
Triassic limestone discovered by drilling at Singapore.- CCOP
Newsletter 18, 3: 9-19.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 8,
ID=4050^<b>Topic(s): </b>geology; geology; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic; <b>Geography: </b>Singapore^^1";
s[3439] = "BEAUVAIS L., FONTAINE H., POUMOT C., VACHARD D. (1979).-
Donnees nouvelles sur le Mesozoique de l&#039;Ouest de Philippines.- C.
R. somm. S. G. F. 3, 21: 117-121.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 17,
ID=5771^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral reefs; coral reefs; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Mesozoic; <b>Geography:
</b>Philippines^^1";
s[3440] = "BEAUVAIS L. (1986).- Faunal Biogeography: Jurassic Corals of
Thailand.- I.G.C.P. 171, Report 3: 47-48.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-1.2</b>, p.
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14, ID=0899^<b>Topic(s): </b>biogeography; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic; <b>Geography:
</b>Thailand^^1";
s[3441] = "FONTAINE H., BEAUVAIS L. (1986).- Distribution of the
Jurassic corals in South-East Asia.- Proceed. 1 st Conf. Geol.
Indochina 1:137-145.- <b>FC&#038;P 16-1</b>, p. 14,
ID=1927^<b>Topic(s): </b>distribution; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic; <b>Geography:
</b>Asia SE^^1";
s[3442] = "BEAUVAIS L. (1988).- Jurassic Corals and coral-bearing
limestones of Thailand and Burma.- CCOP Technical Bulletin 20 [Fontaine
H. &#038; Suteethorn V. (eds): Late Palaeozoic and Mesozoic Fossils of
West Thailand and their Environments]: 152-203.- <b>FC&#038;P 16-1</b>,
p. 14, ID=1929^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic; <b>Geography:
</b>Thailand, Myanmar^The Jurassic of Thailand has provided corals
belonging to the three main parts of the Jurassic; Lower, Middle and
Upper Jurassic. Nevertheless, these species which have been found in
Thailand display generally a long stratigraphic range and cannot give
any accurate stage indication without the help of associated fauna and
flora. As in Sumatra, the Scleractinia do not form true reefal buildups
in Thailand; they may be considered as an adapted fauna, dependent of
the very specific food offered by the abundance of microorganisms
occurring in the muddy environments in which they lived scattered
(Beauvais et al. 1985). The true reef builders are, in fact,
microorganisms (bacteria and microalgae) producing a biobuilt micrite.
Even in Ban Phu Kloe Khi (Burma) where metric colonies of Scleractinia
in life position have been found, we cannot speak of &#34;reef
limestone&#34; in the classic sense of the term, the limestone being
there undisputably of microbial origin also. [original introduction] 22
genera and 5 new species are described.^1";
s[3443] = "BEAUVAIS L. (1988).- Revision of the corals from the
Kamawkala limestone (Burma-Thai frontier) described in 1930 by J. W.
Gregory.- CCOP Technical Bulletin 20 [Fontaine H. &#038; Suteethorn V.
(eds): Late Palaeozoic and Mesozoic Fossils of West Thailand and their
Environments]: 204-210.- <b>FC&#038;P 16-1</b>, p. 14,
ID=1930^<b>Topic(s): </b>revision; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic; <b>Geography:
</b>Myanmar, Thailand^Described are: Thalamocoenia sp., Stereocoenia ?
cf. araneola (Michelin), Stylosmilia fromenteli Koby, Stylina sp.
Originally classified as Triassic in age, the fauna points more to the
Jurassic.^1";
s[3444] = "BEAUVAIS L. (1984).- New data on the Upper Jurassic of
Sumatra.- Report of the IGCP 171&#034;Circum Pacific Jurassic Research
Group&#034; 2: 110-112; Hamilton, January 1984.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-2</b>,
p. 14, ID=6358^<b>Topic(s): </b>geology; geology, corals;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic;
<b>Geography: </b>Sumatra^^1";
s[3445] = "BEAUVAIS L., FONTAINE H. (1993).- Montlivaltia numismalis
(d&#039;Orbigny) a Middle Jurassic coral newly found in west Thailand.-
Proceedings of the International Symposium on Biostratigraphy of
Mainland southeast Asia: Facies &#038; Paleontology 1993: 63-69.-
<b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 73, ID=4159^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy;
Scleractinia, Montlivaltia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic M; <b>Geography: </b>Thailand^A
scleractinian species which is very well known in the Bathonian of
Europe was discovered in western Thailand where it confirms the
occurence of Middle Jurassic sediments. Along with an evident
stratigraphical and paleogeographical interest, this coral is easy to
identify and may turn out to be a good marker for field geologists.^1";
s[3446] = "BEAUVAIS L. (1989).- Upper Jurassic Madreporaria and
Calcisponges of Sumatra.- CCOP Techn. Publication 19 [Fontaine H.
&#038; Gafoer S. (eds): The Pre-Tertiary fossils of Sumatra and their
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environment]: 243-298.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 28,
ID=2593^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia, Porifera; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria Porifera; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic U;
<b>Geography: </b>Indonesia, Sumatra^^1";
s[3447] = "BEAUVAIS L. (1985).- Donnees nouvelles sur les calcaires
&#034;recifaux&#034; du Jurassique superieur de Sumatra.- Memoires de
la Societe Geologique de France, N.S. 21-27.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-1.2</b>,
p. 14, ID=0894^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic U; <b>Geography: </b>Indonesia,
Sumatra^^1";
s[3448] = "FONTAINE H. (1983).- Marine Jurassic in Southeast Asia.-
CCOP Technical Bulletin 16 [The Jurassic in Southeast Asia]: 1-30.-
<b>FC&#038;P 13-2</b>, p. 17, ID=6365^<b>Topic(s): </b>geology;
geology; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic;
<b>Geography: </b>Asia SE^^1";
s[3449] = "BEAUVIS L., BLANC P., BERNET-ROLLANDE M.C., MAURIN A.F.
(1988).- Sedimentology of Upper Jurassic deposits in the Tembesi River
area, Central Sumatra.- Geol. Soc. Malaysia Bull. 22 (GEOSEA V
proceedings, vol. 2): 45-64.- <b>FC&#038;P 16-1</b>, p. 14,
ID=6754^<b>Topic(s): </b>sedimentology; sedimentology; <b>Systematics:
</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic U; <b>Geography: </b>Sumatra^In the
Tembesi River area, the Upper Jurassic crops out along two parallel
NW-SE oriented lines. It consists of black, massive or bedded
limestones intrrbedded with either black, more or less laminated shales
or with more or less shaley sandstones. * The limestones include
numerous Madreporaria which indicate an Upper Jurassic age. *
Examination of the limestone microfacies leads to them being
interpreted as mud-mounds of microbial origin (bioclasts encrusted with
micrite and various algal structures, occurrence of filaments in the
sparite, rhombohedrons of dolomite, bituminous stylolites, fenestrae
etc.). * The study of the clay minerals contained both in the marls,
the shales, the sandstones and in the mud-mounds themselves, indicates
a close shore deposit with sporadic influx of terrigenous sediment
coming periodically from the continent. [original abstract]^1";
s[3450] = "BEAUVAIS L., FONTAINE H. (1990).- Corals from the Bau
Limestone Formation, Jurassic of Sarawak, Malaysia.- Ten Years of CCOP
Research on the Pre-Tertiary of East Asia [Fontaine H. (ed.)]: 209-239,
2 figs., 5 pls.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 73, ID=2715^<b>Topic(s):
</b>; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic &#47; Cretaceous; <b>Geography:
</b>Malaysia, Sarawak^15 species (two are unnamed) belonging to 15
genera are described from Upper Jurassic (Kimmeridgian - Tithonian) and
probably lowermost Cretaceous (up to Valanginian) limestones.^1";
s[3451] = "YANCEY T.E., ALIF S.A. (1977).- Upper Mesozoic strata near
Padang, West Sumatra.- Geol. Soc. Malaysia Bull. 8: 61-74.-
<b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 53, ID=5842^<b>Topic(s): </b>carbonates;
carbonates, stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic
U, Cretaceous L; <b>Geography: </b>Sumatra^[the Indarung Formation
contains late Jurassic and early Cretaceous carbonates with common
stroms, including Actostroma]^1";
s[3452] = "WILSON M.E.J., ROSEN B.R. (1998).- Implications of paucity
of corals in the Paleogene of SE Asia: plate tectonics or Centre of
Origin? .- In: Hall R. &#038; Holloway J.D. (eds.). Biogeography and
Geological Evolution of SE Asia., pp. 165-195, Backhuys Publishers,
Leiden.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-2</b>, p. 49, ID=3905^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Paleogene; <b>Geography: </b>Asia SE^Two contrasting major patterns
can be discerned: a Paleogene one in which diversity, endemicity and
origination rates of corals in SE Asia were low, and a post-Paleogene
one which is effectively the opposite. The change coincides with
tectonic events, especially the collision of Australia with SE Asia.
During the paleogene, the marine region between the continental margins
of SE Asia and Australia was about 3000 km wide and, compared with the
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post-Neogene, there were few shallow water areas suitable for z-corals.
A much more extensive, but now largely inaccessible area of shallow
water carbonates existed in the mid-Pacific (on the Darwin
Rise/Superswell) especially during the Eocene. However, the z-coral
faunas of both regions appear to have been low diversity outposts of
the very much richer faunas of Europe, eastern Tethys and the western
Indian Ocean margins. The modern high diversity pattern in SE Asia and
the Indo-West Pacific center began to emerge around the earliest
Neogene with an apparent regional radiation of corals. However,
detailed studies are revealing that relicts, and migrations of taxa
into the region were both as qualitatively important as originations
within the region. Local originations derived, at least in part, from
these antecedent elements. The geographical complexity of the region
since the neogene favoured all three processes. Although increased
habitat heterogeneity and potential allopatric speciation amongst
fragmented shallow water areas, would have been enhanced in the last 10
Ma by the effects of glacio-eustasy and increased climatic fluctuation.
Our fossil patterns show that a Centre of Origin model (Table 1) is
completely inapplicable to Paleogene corals of the SE Asian region,
since there was only a small non-endemic fauna here. In fact, it is
misleading to think of it as a &#039;centre&#039; of any kind during
this time. This contrasts with the neogene onwards, which superficially
accords with a Centre of Origin model, though the combined patterns
from a range of different studies show that a more appropriate model
requires a combination of all three of the possibilities in Table 1. A
longer-term perspective suggests that the above contrast in Paleogene
and post-Paleogene patterns represents a cyclical sequence which has
occurred at least twice before with strong coral developments in the
late Triassic and late Jurassic in SE Asia, coincident with times when
rifted Gondwanan blocks docked against the Asian continent in the
tropics. Thus plate tectonic processes rather than intrinsic
evolutionary processes (like Centres of Origin, competitive
displacement, etc.) have been a major control on regional diversity
patterns of z-corals, and presumably also numerous other shallow marine
organisms.^1";
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(1975).- Jurassic invertebrates from the Himalayan Central Gneiss.-
Alcheringa 01, 1: 71-85.- <b>FC&#038;P 5-1</b>, p. 14,
ID=5326^<b>Topic(s): </b>metamorphosed; paleontology; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cenozoic;
<b>Geography: </b>Himalaya, Central Gneiss^The fauna of poorly
preserved scleractinians and cephalopods indicates that the Central
Gneiss represents a Tertiary tectonic episode, and is discordant to
prior sedimentary trends. Scleractinian genera, represented are by
Thamnasteria and Montlivaltia.^1";
s[3454] = "BUCHSEL P. (1991).- Die Morphologie des Kuestenraumes von
Ost-Cebu (Zentralphilippinen): Ergebnis pleistozaener
Meeresspiegelschwankungen oder tektonischer Bewegungen? .- Mitteilungen
des Geologisch-Palaeontologischen Institutes der Universitaet Hamburg
71: 243-251. [in German, with English abstract].- <b>FC&#038;P
24-2</b>, p. 76, ID=4552^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, eustacy, tectonics;
reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Pleistocene;
<b>Geography: </b>Philippines^Tectonical movements during the
Pleistocene formed the morphology of numerous islands of the central
Philippine Visayan archipelago. Tectonically uplifted coral reefs were
believed to be a striking feature of the coastal area of Cebu, an
island located in the Central Visayans. Previous work on the coastal
area of Cebu mostly dealt with uplifted coral reef terraces and their
geological age. Radiometric age data obtained during these
investigations show that the age generally increases with increasing
elevation of an uplifted coral reef. Sea-level oscillations during the
Pleistocene could have caused the formation of a flight of coral
terraces whilst Cebu was tectonically uplifted. Coastal morphology of
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Eastern Cebu and tectonic data also allow an interpretation of
terrace-like structures as a system of tectonic horsts and grabens.^1";
s[3455] = "SCOFFIN T.P., TUDHOPE A.W., BROWN B.E. (1989).- Corals as
environmental indicators, with preliminary results from South
Thailand.- Terra Res. 1, 6: 559-563.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 39,
ID=2614^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology; corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Thailand^This
paper reviews recent work on massive corals as indicators of
environmental change and presents some preliminary results of studies
on the growth of a major reef-building massive coral (Porites lutea
Edwards &#038; Haime) in the Phuket province of south Thailand.^1";
s[3456] = "LATYPOV Yu.Ya., DAUTOVA T.N. (1991).- Korally skleraktinii
Vyetnama. II. Akroporidy. [Scleractinian corals from Vietnam. 2:
Acroporids; in Russian].- Nauka, Moskva; 133 pp.- <b>FC&#038;P
22-2</b>, p. 89, ID=3526^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Scleractinia,
Acropora; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Vietnam^The edition is the second part of
the systematic description of the recent corals from Vietnam. In this
part the corals of the family Acroporidae with the genera Montipora,
Acropora, Astreopora and Isopora are described and illustrated. Two new
species of the genus Acropora are established.^1";
s[3457] = "LATYPOV Yu.Ya., DAUTOVA T.N. (1998).- Korally skleraktinii
Vyetnama. V. Agariciidy, Kariofilliidy, Merulinidy, Mussidy, Okulinidy,
Pektiniidy, Siderastreidy. [scleractinian corals of Vietnam; V;
Agariciidae, Caryophylliidae, Merulinidae, Mussidae, Oculinidae,
Pectiniidae, Siderastreidae; in Russian].- Moskva, Nauka; 163 pp. ISBN
5-7442-1083-0.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-1</b>, p. 8, ID=6882^<b>Topic(s):
</b>taxonomy; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Vietnam^The monograph
(5th volume) is a description of reef-building scleractinian corals
that form both living reef communities and organogenic framework of
reefs in Indo-Pacific tropic zone. The history of their systematics,
problems and pecularities of taxonomy are considered. A morphology of
sceleton and terminology are examined. Special investigations on
taxonomy features of some genera and species were made. The description
of corals consist of diagnosis, list of synonymic names, data on
location in Vietnam and World distribution. Figures and photos of
corals and details of their structure are given.^1";
s[3458] = "LATYPOV Yu.Ya., DAUTOVA T.N. (1995).- Korally skleraktinii
Vyetnama. III. Faviidy, Fungiidy. [scleractinian corals of Vietnam;
III; Faviidae, Fungiidae; in Russian].- Nauka, Moskva; 144 pp.-
<b>FC&#038;P 25-2</b>, p. 53, ID=3147^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy;
Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Vietnam^The third part
of the monograph describes the corals of the suborders Faviida and
Fungiida. Ninetysix species of the genera Caulastrea, Barabattoia,
Favia, Favites, Goniastrea, Australogyra, Platygyra, Leptoria,
Oulophyllia, Montastrea, Diploastrea, Plesiastrea, Leptastrea,
Cyphastrea, Echinopora, Moseleya, Oulastrea, Trachyphyllia, Cycloseris,
Diaseris, Fungia, Heliofungia, Polyphyllia, Sandalitha, Herpolitha,
Halomitra, Lithophyllon and Podobacia are described, among them one new
species.^1";
s[3459] = "LATYPOV Yu.Ya., DAUTOVA T.N. (1996).- Korally skleraktinii
Vyetnama. IV. Poritidy, Dendrofilliidy. [scleractinian corals of
Vietnam; IV; Poritidae, Dendrophylliidae; in Russian].- Nauka, Moskva;
112 pp. ISBN 5-02-001692-6.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-2</b>, p. 72,
ID=3754^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>Vietnam^In the fourth part of monography are described the very
wide-spread reef-building Scleractinians, belonging to family
Poritidae, which form both living reef community and organogenic
framework of reefs of the tropic zone of the World Ocean.
Dendrophyliidae are with very large corallities and no less wide-spread
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between colonial Scleractinian are described too. A morphology of the
described corals, difficulties and principles of their systematics and
role in reef-building of Vietnam are in detail examined. In the first
time specific signs of the morphology and structure of septal apparatus
are revealed. On the basis of these data of specific diagnosis are
provided. Figures and photos of appears and details inner structure
this corals are resulted.^1";
s[3460] = "LATYPOV Yu.Ya. (1990).- Korally skleraktinii Vyetnama. I.
Tamnasteriidy, Astrotseniidy, Potsilloporidy, Dendrofilliidy.
[scleractinian corals of Vietnam; I; Thamnasteriidae, Astrocoeniidae,
Pocilloporidae, Dendrophylliidae; in Russian].- Nauka, Moskva; 80 pp.
ISBN 5-02-004726-0.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 76,
ID=4168^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>Vietnam^The edition is the first part of the systematic description
of the Recent corals from Vietnam (South China Sea). In this part 31
species of the above given families are systematically described and
depicted. One new species of the genus Dendrophyllia is described. (see
Latypov &#038; Dautova for the following volumes)^1";
s[3461] = "SCHUDACK M.E., REITNER J. (1996).- Holocene Ostracoda from
the Satonda Crater Lake (Indonesia).- Goettinger Arbeiten zur Geologie
und Palaeontologie, Special Volume 2 [Reitner J., Neuewiller F. &#038;
Gunkel F. (eds): Global and Regional Controls on Biogenic Sedimentation
I. Reef Evolution]: pp ???.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-1</b>, p. 29,
ID=3577^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Ostracoda; <b>Systematics: </b>Arthropoda;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Holocene; <b>Geography: </b>Indonesia, Satonda^The
vertical distribution of Ostracoda from two digs from the beach of the
Satonda Crater Lake reflects the Holocene history of its water
chemistry. In the lowermost parts, monospecific associations dominate
in fresh to brackish waters, whereas there is a higher species
diversity and eveness of several marine species, typical for warm and
shallow waters, in the middle parts of the sections. In the upper parts
of the digs and in the alkaline waters of today&#039;s crater lake, the
same cypridid species as in the lowermost horizons dominates,
indicating the reestablishment of a more stressful environment compared
to the marine layers in between.^1";
s[3462] = "VOOGD N.J.de, SOEST R.W.M.van, HOEKSEMA B.W. (1999).-
Cross-shelf distribution of southwest Sulawesi reef sponges.- Memoirs
of the Queensland Museum 44 [J.N.A. Hooper (ed.): Proceedings of the
5th International Sponge Symposium]: 147-154.- <b>FC&#038;P 28-2</b>,
p. 8, ID=6945^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecological distribution; Porifera;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent;
<b>Geography: </b>Indonesia, Sulawesi^^1";
s[3463] = "ARP G., REITNER J., WORHEIDE G., LANDMANN G. (1996).- New
Data on Microbial Communities and Related Sponge Fauna from the
Alkaline Satonda Crater Lake (Sumbawa, Indonesia).- Goettinger Arbeiten
zur Geologie und Palaontologie, Special Volume 2 [Reitner J.,
Neuewiller F. &#038; Gunkel F. (eds): Global and Regional Controls on
Biogenic Sedimentation I. Reef Evolution]: pp ???.- <b>FC&#038;P
26-1</b>, p. 22, ID=3561^<b>Topic(s): </b>; microbiota, Porifera;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera Monera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent;
<b>Geography: </b>Indonesia, Satonda^The small crater lake of the
Island Satonda is characterized by highly alkaline conditions as a
whole probably due to an intense sulfate reduction in the deep anoxic
water body. Some portions of the highly alkaline water is penetrating
through the uppermost pycnocline and increases the alkalinity in the
upper oxic water body (alkalinity pump). The upper water body is beside
its slightly increased alkalinity (4-5 meq/l) characterized by a
decreased salinity (32 ‰). This special hydrochemical situation let to
a very specific and endemic development of the biota. Cyanobacteria and
heterotrophic microbes exhibit large diversities in contrast to just
one sponge taxon (Suberites/Polmastia n.sp.). Common are cyanobacteria
of the taxa Pleurocapsa, Phormidium, Calothrix, Spirulina, Microcoleus
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and Microcystacea.^1";
s[3464] = "KEMPE S., KAZMIERCZAK J., REIMER A., LANDMANN G., REITNER J.
(1996).- Microbialites and Hydrochemistry of the Crater Lake of Satonda
- a Status Report.- Goettinger Arbeiten zur Geologie und
Palaeontologie, Special Volume 2 [Reitner J., Neuewiller F. &#038;
Gunkel F. (eds): Global and Regional Controls on Biogenic Sedimentation
I. Reef Evolution]: pp ???.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-1</b>, p. 25,
ID=3569^<b>Topic(s): </b>carbonates microbial; microbialites;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>Indonesia, Satonda^The Satonda crater lake is up to now the only
known &#34;marine&#34; lake with an increased alkalinity compared to
seawater. Therefore, the lake contains a decreased amount of Ca2+. Its
pH values about 8.5-8.6. The lake was originally filled with
freshwater, which is evident from peat deposits (3,150 14C-yrs BP).
Shortly after the lake was rapidly filled with seawater and a marine
fauna had established. Large input of organic matter has caused an
intense oxygen consumption and, as a result, the bottom water of the
lake became anaerobic. Thus, an intense sulfate reduction occurred
producing high amounts of bicarbonate ions. The lake became stratified
into three water bodies with various salinities separated by two
pycnoclines. The surface water body is oxygenated and exhibits brackish
conditions. The algae/microbialite reefs exhibit a vertical development
which started with a serpulid framework, followed by loose crusts of
the calcified red alga Peyssonnelia and thalli of the green alga
Cladophoropsis calcified by cyanobacteria (microstromatolites). The top
calcified layer is formed by a network of Lithoporella, Peyssonnelia
and microbialites. On the top layer the living reef community is
located.^1";
s[3465] = "TUDHOPE A.W., SCOFFIN T.P. (1994).- Growth and structure of
fringing reefs in a muddy environment, South Thailand.- J. sediment.
Res. A 64, 4: 752-764.- <b>FC&#038;P 24-1</b>, p. 92,
ID=4529^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef complexes, reef growth &#038; structure;
reef complexes, muddy environment; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Thailand S^Most fringing
reefs of the SE coast of Phuket, Thailand, have wide (up to 300m)
intertidal reef flats and narrow (2-5m) reef fronts that abut the muddy
forereef only a few meters deep. These reefs prograde by splitting,
toppling, and regeneration of reef-front massive corals, notably
Porites lutea. Splitting of massive corals is greatly aided by the
boring action of Upogebia sp. shrimps and by planes of weakness
developed within the colony skeleton by nestling bivalves. The large
size of toppled blocks ensures that some of the uppermost polyps are
viable above the soupy forereef sediment surface. Cores indicate that
the reefs are essentially tabular features consisting of mainly massive
reef-front corals grown on muddy foundations that have
shallowing-upwards sediment characteristics. 14C ages and leveling data
of fossil former reef-front corals exposed on the reef flat suggest
that reef growth started in the mid-Holocene when sea level was at
least 0.8m higher than now. Since then, the rate of lateral reef
progradation has averaged 40 mm/yr. The preservation potential of these
reefs is low because of the combination of a lack of organic or
inorganic binding of the corals into a rigid frame, and the
unconsolidated nature of the underlying sediments.^1";
s[3466] = "HILLMER G. (1991).- Philippine artificial reefs: anatomy of
a failure.- Mitt. Geol.-Palaeont. Inst. Univ. Hamburg 71: 31-43.-
<b>FC&#038;P 24-2</b>, p. 100, ID=4609^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs
artificial; reefs, artificial; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Asia SE^The use of artificial reefs or
artificial habitats is gaining ground in Southeast Asia. They are
considered to be a tool to improve living aquatic resources in coastal
areas where coral reefs are unsuitable for attracting fish or other
commercially important marine organisms. More than ten artificial reef
systems have already been developed in the Philippines and other
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coastal areas. Module of scrap rubber tire, different concrete units
and pyramid bamboo constructions are common. Our studies on Cebu Island
on encrusting organisms, e.g. bryozoans on the above mentioned
artificial reef types, have shown that most of these noncryptic designs
are not favourable for reef organisms. Instead, the so-called
Geo-Artificial-Reefs are proposed. This natural material consists of
blocks of the very common Plio-Pleistocene &#34;Carcar Limestone&#34;
in the Central Visayas Region. These rocks can be easily quarried and
dumped as clusters in areas where reefs have been destroyed.^1";
s[3467] = "DEBRENNE F., GANGLOFF R.A., ZHURAVLEV A.Yu. (1990).-
Archaeocyatha from the Krol-Tal succession (Lesser Himalaya): an
invalid record.- Geol. Mag. 127, 4: 361-362 [correspondence and
notes].- <b>FC&#038;P 20-1.1</b>, p. 81, ID=2884^<b>Topic(s): </b>fraud
data !; Archaeocyatha; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>Himalaya^^1";
s[3468] = "FLUGEL H.W. (1995).- Aphyphyllum n.sp. (Rugosa) aus der
Gircha-Formation (?) des pakistanischen Karakorum.- Neues Jahrbuch f.
Geologie u. Palaeontologie, Monatshefte, 1995, 3: 166-172. [in German,
with English abstract].- <b>FC&#038;P 24-2</b>, p. 82,
ID=4566^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>Pakistan^Description
of a new species of Aphyphyllum Soshkina. The specimen is probably an
Older Paleozoic debris boulder within the Permian Gircha Formation of
the Karakorum Mts. of Northern Pakistan. The diameters of the
corallites are 13-20mm and greater than the diameters of the known
species of Aphyphyllum. The uncertainties in age and original position
allow only an open nomenclature.^1";
s[3469] = "NGUYEN DUC KHOA (1984).- Rugose fauna from the Tanlan
region.- Journ. Sci. Earth 6, 3: 92-95.- <b>FC&#038;P 14-2</b>, p. 24,
ID=6710^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>???; <b>Geography: </b>Vietnam, Tanlan^^1";
s[3470] = "HAMADA T. (1975).-&#039;Cladochonus&#034; (tabulate coral)
from the Red Bed of Malaya.- Geol. palaeontol. Southeast Asia 15:
23-37; Tokyo University; proceedings of annual meeting, palaeontol.
Soc. Japan, Sendai 1973.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-2</b>, p. 57,
ID=5267^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata, Cladochonus; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>???; <b>Geography:
</b>Malaysia^^1";
s[3471] = "FONTAINE H., SALYAPONGSE S., SUTEETHORN V., TIAN P., VACHARD
D. (2005).- Sedimentary rocks of the Loei Region, Northeast Thailand.-
Sedimentary rocks of the Loei Region, Northeast Thailand: 165 pp., 15
figs, 1 tab, 30 pls; Bangkok. ISBN 9789749674512.- <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>,
p. 94, ID=1354^<b>Topic(s): </b>research history; geology;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>Thailand
NE^In the 1950s, the Department of Mineral Resources was very active in
the geologic reconnaissance of the diverse mineral deposits of Thailand
(Brown et al., 1951), but it was also interested to extend the
investigation to other geologic problems. For instance, it was eager to
find good sections of sedimentary rocks, to study their fossils, and
then, to distinguish biozones easy to correlate with the rocks of other
countries (Sethaput, 1956). An important programme started in Loei
Province and was carried out by M. Veeraburus, D. Bunnak and A.
Hongnusothi, with the cooperation of Japanese paleontologists (T.
Kobayashi, H. Igo, T. Hamada, J. Iwai, J. Yanagida). K. Pitakpaivan
(1966) studied fusulines from calcareous shale of Wang Saphung area as
well as from other localities of Thailand; he became the first Thai
paleontologist. Near Wang Saphung, Middle-Upper Carboniferous and
Permian fossils were collected in fair quantity. They were diverse and
consisted of trilobites, foraminifera, conodonts, brachiopods, and
ammonoids. They were described in many publications; see the references
of this publication. Permian plant imprints were discovered in Loei
area. In 1980 in Loei region, information on rocks older than Middle
Carboniferous was very poor. Fossils, supposed to be Devonian in age,
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had been mentioned as early as 1925, but at a single locality, without
good identification and description. New research was needed; it was
undertaken under an agreement between the Department of Mineral
Resources and CCOP. New results were obtained during the first
fieldwork carried out with the cooperation of Mr. N. Nakornsri and Mrs.
B. Sektheera; they were published in CCOP Newsletter in 1981. Devonian
and Lower Carboniferous fossils had been discovered at a few
localities. Outside of the Wang Saphung area, other parts of the Loei
region appeared as also very rich in fossils and very interesting, but
they remained poorly known. Some geologists became enthusiastic for new
investigations, especially Dr. V. Suteethorn and Mr. W. Tantiweanit.
New field work led to many new discoveries of fossiliferous localities.
Later on, Mr. S. Salyapongse was happy to be involved in this research
and was eager to extend it. Dr. D. Vachard of the University of Lille
(France) has been very helpful in the identification of the
Carboniferous and Permian microfossils. Dr. B. Mistiaen and Dr. D.
Brice of the University of the University Federation of Lille are
presently studying Devonian samples collected from the Loei region and
consisting of stromatoporoids, Tabulata and some brachiopods. The study
of this publication corresponds to the programme proposed in 1956 by
Mr. V. Sethaput.^1";
s[3472] = "BEAUVAIS L., BERNET-ROLLANDE M.C., MAURIN A.F. (1989).-
Microfacies analysis of the Upper Jurassic limestones of Sumatra.- CCOP
Techn. Publication 19 [Fontaine H. &#038; Gafoer S. (eds): The
Pre-Tertiary fossils of Sumatra and their environment]: 299-310.-
<b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 28, ID=2594^<b>Topic(s): </b>carbonates
microfacies; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography:
</b>Sumatra^^1";
s[3473] = "BEAUVAIS L., BERNET-ROLLANDE M.C., FONTAINE H. (1988).-
Microfacies of the West Thai Permian.- CCOP Technical Bulletin 20
[Fontaine H. &#038; Suteethorn V. (eds): Late Palaeozoic and Mesozoic
Fossils of West Thailand and their Environments]: 128-134.-
<b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 76, ID=2722^<b>Topic(s): </b>carbonates;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography:
</b>Thailand^^1";
s[3474] = "TALENT J.A., BROCK G.A., ENGELBRETSEN M.J., KATO M., MORANTE
R., TALENT R.C., (1989).- Himalayan Palaeontologic Database Polluted by
Recycling and Other Anomalies.- Journal geol. Soc. India 34: 575-586.-
<b>FC&#038;P 20-1.1</b>, p. 51, ID=2816^<b>Topic(s): </b>fraud data;
paleontology; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>Himalaya^Additional examples are given of assorted
disinformation injected into the Devonian, Carboniferous, Triassic and
Cainozoic literature on palaeontology of the Himalayas. These include
biogeographically and temporally incredible conodont-brachiopod
associations, phantom localities, and re-use (&#039;recycling&#039;) of
specimens. The&#039;recycling&#039; includes assemblages of
Carboniferous corals and Triassic and Carboniferous conodonts used as
documentation for reports from specific regions of the Himalayas being
used subsequently as&#039;documentation&#039; of reports from other
regions, an illustration of a Welsh Carboniferous coral specimen being
used as basis for a&#039;report&#039; from Kashmir, and a Silurian
coral specimen reported from two regions with different names.
Attention is also drawn to curious practices regarding coauthorship.^1";
s[3475] = "TALENT J.A., BROCK G.A., ENGELBRETSEN M.J., MORANTE R.,
TALENT R.C., KATO M., (1990).- Indian palaeontology under a cloud;
discussion.- Geological Society of India Journal 35, 6: 649-664.-
<b>FC&#038;P 21-1.1</b>, p. 48, ID=3244^<b>Topic(s): </b>fraud data;
paleontology; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>Himalaya^^1";
s[3476] = "FONTAINE H., SALYAPONGSE S. (1997).- Biostratigraphy of East
Thailand.- [journal?] The International Conference on Stratigraphy and
Tectonic Evolution of Southeast Asia and the South Pacific Bangkok,
19-24 August, Thailand.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-1</b>, p. 48,
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ID=3803^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy; paleontology, stratigraphy; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>Thailand E^Prior to 1980, a single palaeontological paper concerned eastern Thailand and only one locality (Pitakpaivan et al. 1969). On the contrary, several palaeontological studies were carried out during the 1980s and 22 fossiliferous localities were discovered (Pitakpaivan &#038; Lagavat 1980; Sugiyama &#038; Toriyama 1981; Fontaine &#038; Vachard 1981; Fontaine 1982; Bunopas et al. 1983; Buffetaut &#038; Ingavat 1983; Vachard &#038; Fontaine 1988). Then, palaeontological research was brought again to a standstill for a few years. It has resumed very recently (Chaimanee et al. 1993; Sashida et al. 1993 and 1997; Fontaine et al. 1996 and 1997). During 1996 and the beginning of 1997, intensive research has been carried out in the field by S. Salyapongse and H. Fontaine, more than forty new fossiliferous localities have been discovered; they are currently studied. A list of all the localities known so far is given in the following with short remarks on the fossil assemblages. Then, our present knowledge will be summarized in a conclusion.^1";
s[3477] = "FONTAINE H. (1987).- Brief report on field trips to Trang, Krabi, and Phang-Nga Provinces in the south of Thailand.- CCOP Newsletter 12, 1. [reprinted 1990 in Fontaine H.: Ten years of CCOP research on the pre-Tertiary of East Asia. CCOP Technical Secretariat, Bangkok: 367].- <b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>, p. 44, ID=4251^<b>Topic(s): </b>geology; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>Thailand^^1";
s[3478] = "FONTAINE H., KHOO H.P. (1990).- A review of palaeontology and biostratigraphy of the Kelantan State.- Ten years of CCOP research on the pre-Tertiary of East Asia [H. Fontaine (ed.); CCOP Technical Secretariat, Bangkok]: 111-142.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>, p. 44, ID=4257^<b>Topic(s): </b>geology, biostratigraphy; fossils; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>Malaysia, Kelantan^^1";
s[3479] = "HUNG N.-H., MISTIAEN B. (1997).- Vacuustroma, un genre nouveau de stromatopore dendroide du Devonien du Vietnam et du Boulonnais (France).- Geobios 30, 2: 193-204.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-2</b>, p. 77, ID=3767^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stroms, Vacuustroma; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Vietnam, France^A new genus of dendroid stromatoporoid, Vacuustroma, is proposed. The genus is present in the Devonian of Vietnam, with two species, V. thanhlangense and V. sp. A. It is also present in the Devonian of Boulonnais (North of France) with another species, V. michelini. The genus Vacuustroma is typically characterized by coenosteal elements with vacuolate microstructure. The characteristics of other dendroid stromatoporoid genera are compared with those of the new genus.^1";
s[3480] = "LA TOUCHE T.H.D., SASTRY M.V.A., SINHA N.K. (1969).- Bibliography of Indian geology IV. Palaeontological index (revised and enlarged) II. Coelenterata.- Publ. Civ. lines: 115 pp., 1 pl.; Delhi.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 15, ID=4993^<b>Topic(s): </b>list of fossils; Cnidaria; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>fossil; <b>Geography: </b>India^^1";
s[3481] = "KATO M. (1990).- Pre-Cretaceous rocks in Hokkaido.- Publication of IGCP Project 224 [Ichikawa K., Mizutani S., Hara I., Hada S. &#038; Yao A. (eds): Pre-Cretaceous terranes of Japan]: 281-284; Osaka.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-1.1</b>, p. 46, ID=3226^<b>Topic(s): </b>geology; geology; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous-pre; <b>Geography: </b>Japan, Hokkaido^^1";
s[3482] = "ENDO T., NAKAYAMA T., KAWASHIMA S. (1972).- Discovery of Dendrophyllia cribosa (de Haan) in a core from a boring at Tokyo [en japonais].- J. geol. Soc. Jap. 78, 5: 273-274.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 43, ID=5165^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>fossil; <b>Geography: </b>Japan^^1";
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s[3483] = "KATO M. (1976).- Coelenterates.- Trans. Proc. palaeont. Soc. Japan, NS 100 [T. Matsumoto et al. (eds): A concise history of palaeontology in Japan]: 26-29.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-1</b>, p. 19, ID=5498^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Coelenterata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>fossil; <b>Geography: </b>Japan^^1";
s[3484] = "HAMADA T. (1975).- Coral reefs of Japan - with special reference to the oldest and the youngest.- Marine Sciences Monthly 7, 9 [Proceedings of the &#034;Ancient Reef Complex&#034; Symposium]: . ???.- <b>FC&#038;P 5-1</b>, p. 16, ID=5332^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>fossil &#038; living; <b>Geography: </b>Japan^^1";
s[3485] = "KATO M., MINATO M. (1977).- Note on the occurrence of Amsdenoides (Rugosa) from the Japanese Silurian.- Hokkaido University, Faculty of Science Journal .: 535-539.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-2</b>, p. 15, ID=0116^<b>Topic(s): </b>new records; Rugosa, Amsdenoides; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>Japan^First record of this genus in Japan^1";
s[3486] = "KIDO E., SUGIYAMA T. (2005).- Silurian rugose corals from the Gionyama Formation, Gokasecho, Miyazaki Prefecture, Southwest Japan.- Fukuoka University Science Reports 35, 1: 11-29.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-2</b>, p. 17, ID=1094^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>Japan SW^The Gionyama Formation, a unit of Silurian and Devonian rocks, is exposed in the Gokase-cho, Miyazaki Prefecture, and assigned to the Kurosegawa Terrane in Southwest Japan. Two localities from the G2 Member of the Gionyama Formation contain an abundant rugose corals fauna consisting of 17 species in 12 genera. These are: Tryplasma sp. A, T. sp. B, T. sp. C, Cystiphyllum sp., Holmophyllum sp. A, H. sp. B, Labechiellata regularis, Rhizophyllum sp. A, R. sp. B, Neobrachyelasma sp. aff. N. balchascicum, Pseudamplexus sp., Amsdenoidessp., Amplexoides sp., Strombodes sp., Nanshanophyllum sp. aff., N. typicum, N. sp. aff. N. mirandum and Ptychophyllum sp. The following genera are reported for the first time from this member: Cystiphyllum, Holmophyllum, Rhizophyllum, Neobrachyelasma, Pseudamplexus, Amsdenoides, Amplexoides, Strombodes, Nanshanophyllum and Ptychophyllum. In addition, Neobrachyelasma, Strombodes and Ptychophyllum are previously unknown from the Silurian of Japan. Of these genera in the G2 Member of the Gionyama Formation, eight commonly occur in the Upper Llandovery sequence in the Ningqiang – Guangyuan depression in the northern part of South China. In China, Nanshanophyllum indicates a middle to late Telychian age. Therefore the coral fauna from the G2 Member can be inferred to indicate a Late Llandovery age. Also, this is the second report of the co-occurrence of Neobrachyelasma and Nanshanophyllum, which previously was know only from the Ningqiang – Guangyuan depression. Neobrachyelasma is also known from Kazakhstan and the Altay area, and Nanshanophyllum has been reported from the Hunan Province in South China, Gansu Province in Qidam, Australia and Canada. Thus, the similarities of the coral faunas between the Gionyama Formation and these areas should be considered in any paleobiogeographic reconstruction of the Kurosegawa Terrane.^1";
s[3487] = "KATO M. (1982).- Mazaphyllum (Rugosa) from the Silurian of Japan.- Trans. Proc. Palaeont. Soc. Japan N.S. 127: 386-392.- <b>FC&#038;P 11-2</b>, p. 20, ID=1806^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, Mazaphyllum; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>Japan^^1";
s[3488] = "MURATA M. (1977).- Phaulactis (Lykophyllum) onukii, a new Silurian species of Rugosa from the Kitakami Massif, Northeast Honshu, Japan.- Kuamoto Jour. Sci., Geol. 10, 2: 27-35.- <b>FC&#038;P 7-1</b>, p. 11, ID=5563^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Rugosa, Phaulactis; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>Japan, Honshu^^1";
s[3489] = "KIDO E. (2009).- Silurian Holmophyllidae (Rugosa) from the Gionyama Formation of the Kurosegawa Terrane, Southwest Japan.-
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Palaeontological Research 13, 3: 293-306.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 60, ID=6447^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa Holmophyllidae; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>Japan^Three rugose species of the family Holmophyllidae Wang, 1947 are described for the first time from the Gionyama Formation of the Kurosegawa Terrane, Southwest Japan. They are Holmophyllum sp., Holmophyllum? sp., and Labechiellata reguloris (Sugiyama, 1939). These species are found in the Middle Member of the Gionyama Formation, which is Late Llandovery to Early Ludlow (Silurian) in age. Holmophyllum and Labechiellata are typical cosmopolitan genera. The compound holmophyllids such as Labechiellata may indicate tropical environments and suggest that &#039;Proto-Japan&#039; was, like other areas that yield these corals, located in subtropical to tropical latitudes during the Silurian. [original abstract]^1";
s[3490] = "KIDO E. (2009).- Nanshanophyllum and Shensiphyllum (Silurian Rugosa) from the Kurosegawa Terrane, Southwest Japan, and their paleobiogeographic implications.- Journal of Paleontology 83, 2: 280-292.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 60, ID=6448^<b>Topic(s): </b>biogeography; Rugosa Nanshanophyllum; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>Japan^Three rugose species in two genera - Nanshanophyllum hamadai n.sp., N. gokasense n.sp., and Shensiphyllum sp. - are described for the first time from the Kurosegawa Terrane, Southwest Japan. These species occur in the Middle Member of the Gionyama Formation, which is Late Llandovery to Early Ludlow (Silurian) in age. The two genera, Nanshanophyllum and Shensiphyllum, formerly were known only from South China and Qaidam. The occurrence of these two genera in Japan may indicate a paleogeographic connection between &#039;Proto-Japan&#039; and the South China Block during the Silurian. [original abstract]^1";
s[3491] = "KIDO E. (2010).- Silurian rugose corals from the Kurosegawa Terrane, Southwest Japan, and the first occurrence of Neobrachyelasma.- Journal of Paleontology 84, 3: 466-476.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 60, ID=6449^<b>Topic(s): </b>new records; Rugosa Neobrachyelasma; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>Japan^Four species of rugose corals (one new) are described from the Silurian of the Kurosegawa Terrane, Southwest Japan. They are Neobrachyelasma japonica n.sp., Pseudamplexus sp., Amsdenoides sp., and Amplexoides sp. aff. A. chaoi (Grabau, 1925). These species occur in the Middle Member of the Gionyama Formation, which is Late Llandovery to Early Ludlow in age. Neobrachyelasma is reported for the first time from Japan. This genus occurs in the Lower Llandovery to Upper Silurian of Japan, South China, Kazakhstan, and the Altai and might be distributed only in South China and Japan during the Late Llandovery. Its occurrence in Japan may support a paleogeographic proximity of&#039;Proto-Japan&#039; and the South China Block during the Silurian. [original abstract]^1";
s[3492] = "MINATO M., CHOI D.R., OKABE Y. (1973).- New locality of Silurian fossils in Kitakami Mountains.- Journ. geol. Soc. Japan 79, 1, p. 47. [in Japanese].- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 36, ID=5122^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata, Favositida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>Japan^[coral fauna (Favositidae) from the Silurian of Honshu]^1";
s[3493] = "KAWAMURA M. (1980).- Silurian Halysitids from the Shimoarisu district, Iwate Prefecture, Northeast Japan.- Hokkaido University, Faculty of Science Journal ser. 4, 19, 3: 273-303.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 45, ID=0280^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Tabulata, Halysitida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>Japan NW^Seven halysitids, newly found and described from the Silurian Okuhinotsuchi Formation, developed in the Shimoarisu district, Setamai region of Iwate Prefecture. Out of these, Halysites arisuensis is new to scientific knowledge. Based on halysitids, the Okuhinotsuchi Formation as a whole may be of Late Llandoverian to Wenlockian in age. In general, the halysitids described
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are faunistically very much related to those of southwest Japan and
Australia.Apart from H. arisuensis n.sp., the following species are
described: Falsicatenipora shikokuensis Noda &#038; Hamada 1958,
Halysites labyrinthicus (Goldfuss 1829), Halysites cf. cratus Etheridge
1904, Halysites sp. A and H. sp. B.^1";
s[3494] = "NAKAI H. (1981).- Silurian corals from the Yokokurayama
Formation in the Mt. Yokokura Region, Kochi Prefecture, Southwest
Japan. Part I. Halysitidae.- Transactions Proceedings palaeontological
Society Japan 123: 139-158.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 44,
ID=0492^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata, Halysitidae; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography:
</b>Japan SW^Eight species of halysitid corals, namely Schedohalysites
kitakamiensis (Sugiyama), Falsocatenipora shikokuensis Noda &#038;
Hamada, Halysites catenularius (Linnaeus), H. suessmilchi Etheridge, H.
kuraokensis (Hamada) and three indetermiable species, are described and
figured from the Silurian deposits of Mt. Yokokura region in Kochi
Prefecture, Southwest Japan. Among them, Halysites spp. A and B may
represent new forms although they are imperfect in preservation.
Halysites catenularius (Linnaeus) and H. kuraokensis (Hamada) are
recorded from Mt. Yokokura region for the first time. The Silurian
geology in the Mt. Yokokura region is also briefly described.^1";
s[3495] = "KATO M., MINATO M., NIIKAWA I., KAWAMURA M., NAKAI H., HAGA
S. (1980).- Silurian and Devonian corals of Japan.- Acta
Palaeontologica Polonica 25, 3-4: 557-566.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p.
45, ID=1808^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian Devonian; <b>Geography:
</b>Japan^[a review of the coral assemblages and their faunal sequences
for the Silurian and Devonian of four major regions of Japan]^1";
s[3496] = "NAKAI H., TAJIKA J., KAWAMURA M., NAGATA H., KAWAMURA T.
(1980).- Newly found Siluro-Devonian fossil localities in the
Yokamachi-Komatsu-pass district of southern Kitakami Mountains,
Northeast Japan. [in Japanese].- Jour. Geol. Soc. Japan 86, 5:
356-358.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 32, ID=5946^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
fossils corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian &#47; Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Japan,
Kitakami Mts^^1";
s[3497] = "MINATO M. (1975).- Japanese Palaeozoic Corals.- Journ. Geol.
Soc. Japan 81, 2: 105-126.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-2</b>, p. 59,
ID=5282^<b>Topic(s): </b>research history, biogeography; Anthozoa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian -
Permian; <b>Geography: </b>Japan^History of the research on Japanese
Palaeozoic corals is briefly stated. Stratigraphical and geographical
distribution of corals in the Japanese Palaeozoic deposits is briefly
described. A total of 281 species is listed up from various horizons
ranging from the Late Silurian to the Upper Permian. Worldwide
correlation and palaeobiogeographical situation of the coral faunas and
problems related to the palaeoclimatology are discussed. * Certain
amount of horizontal movement of the present day Japan probably
occurred during the Palaeozoic, it is also discussed in combination
with palaeomagnetic study and coral fauna. * In spite of the fact that
Japan has always been located in the eastern end of the Tethys Sea,
certain minor elements are found indicating a relationship with the
boreal sea, the Durhaminidae province of Carboniferous time for
example, and Eastern Australia in various ages.^1";
s[3498] = "MURATA M. (1977).- A short note on Conularia from the Lower
Devonian formation in the Hida Massif, Central Japan.- Kuamoto Jour.
Sci., Geol. 10, 2: 37-40.- <b>FC&#038;P 7-1</b>, p. 11,
ID=5564^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Conulata Conularia; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Hydrozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L; <b>Geography:
</b>Japan central^^1";
s[3499] = "anonymous (1973).- Présence de Rhizophyllum (Rugosa) de la
Formation dévonienne de Fukuji, Japon central. [en japonais] .- J.
geol. Soc. Jap. 79, 6: 423-424.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 41,
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ID=5157^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, Rhizophyllum; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Japan^^1";
s[3500] = "HAMADA T. (1971).- Discovery of Calceola from the Fukuji Series, Gifu Prefecture, Japan.- Sci. Pap. Coll. Gen. Educ., Univ. Tokyo 21, 1: 79-91.- <b>FC&#038;P 1-2</b>, p. 14, ID=4643^<b>Topic(s): </b>new records; Rugosa, Calceola; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Japan^A small operculum of Calceola sp. is described and illustrated as the first occurrence in Japan from the Devonian Fukuji Series. The known occurrences of Calceola species in the world were summarized stratigraphically and geographically to elucidate the Japanese calceolid occurrence.^1";
s[3501] = "MINATO M., MINOURA N. (1977).- A new Tabulate coral from the Lower Devonian of Japan.- Hokkaido University, Faculty of Science Journal, ser. 4, 17, 4: 555-573.- <b>FC&#038;P 7-1</b>, p. 22, ID=0178^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L; <b>Geography: </b>Japan^[crinoid and not a tabulate - see Minato et al. 1982] A new tabulate coral named Ohnopora hayasakai is described. It somewhat resembles Syringolites but may genetically be distinguished from the latter in having two straight hollow tubes in each corallite which are connected with smaller tubules in the central part of the tabulae. The corallites are contiguous, with common walls; polygonal, more or less rectangular in cross sections. Mural pores are present.^1";
s[3502] = "TSUKADA K. (2005).- Tabulate corals from the Devonian Fukuji Formation, Hida Gaien belt, central Japan. Part 1.- Bulletin Nagoya University Museum 21: 57-125.http:&#47;&#47;ir.nul.nagoya-u.ac.jp/jspui/handle/2237/6333.- <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 48, ID=1261^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy, stratigraphy; Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Japan^The Fukuji area, in the Hida Gaien belt (HGB), is one of the most significant areas for Paleozoic stratigraphy in Japan. The Devonian Fukuji Formation of this area yield abundant, well-preserved coral fossils, however, the biostratigraphy and paleobiogeographical significance of this fauna still remain unclear and precise details of the Devonian situation of the HGB have yet to be revealed. In order to understand the Paleozoic history and geological framework of the HGB better, the stratigraphy and faunal assemblages of this formation have been reexamined. Limestone and muddy limestone samples amounting to some 420kg from seven horizons (Locs. 1 to 7) along the Ichinotani Valley, Fukuji area, Gifu Prefecture, central Japan have been studied here. The tabulate coral fauna from the Loc. 1 (N36°13.17&#039; E137°31.37&#039;) comprises the following 17 species: Favosites goldfussi, F. flexuosus, F. sp. A, Squameopora hidensis, S. zhanwaensis fukujiensis subsp.nov., S. cf. zhanwaensis, Sapporipora kamitakaraensis sp.nov., Sa. karataniоum sp.nov., Heliolites wenxianicus, H. cf. gemina, H. ichinotaniensis sp.nov., H. ? sp., Helioplasma takayamaensis sp.nov., Pseudoplasmopora okuhidaensis sp.nov., P. cf. arguta, Striatopora sp., Gertholites ? sp. This paper describes these tabulate corals from the Loc. 1. [original abstract]^1";
s[3503] = "MURATA M., MORI K. (1973).- Discovery of Schedohalysites in Ono Formation.- Journ. geol. Soc. Japan 79, 2: 125-126. [in Japanese].- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 36, ID=5123^<b>Topic(s): </b>new records; Tabulata, Schedohalysites; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Japan, Kitakami Mts^[coral fauna from the Devonian of Kitakami Mountains, Honshu]^1";
s[3504] = "NIKO S. (2005).- Devonian pachyporoidean tabulate corals from the Fukuji Formation, Gifu Prefecture.- Bulletin of National Science Museum Tokyo, Ser. C, 31: 13-29.- <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 46, ID=1256^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata, Pachyporidae; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Japan^Five tabulate coral species of the superfamily Pachyporoidea
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are described from the Lower Devonian (Emsian?) of the Fukuji Formation, Gifu Prefecture, Central Japan. They include pachyporids consisting of Hillaepora sp. cf. H. altaica Dubatolov in Dubatolov and Spasskiy, 1964, Isurugiopora obesa gen. et sp.nov., Striatopora takayamaensis sp.nov. and Thamnopora hayasakai sp.nov., and a parastriatoporid of Parastriatopora innae Dubatolov, 1963. Among the previously known pachyporid genera, a new genus Isurugiopora is most similar to Gertholites, differing mainly in its exceptionally inflated median dark line. Dendropora dubrovensis Dubatolov, 1959 from the Givetian of the Kuznetsk Basin, southwestern Siberia is assigned to Isurugiopora. The conspecific and closely related species are reported from the Kuznetsk Basin and Altai of southwestern Siberia. The tabulate coral faunas from Salair and the Kuznetsk Basin of southwestern Siberia, Inner Mongolia, the Urals, Tarim, and Belgium also have comparable species with the Fukuji fauna. From a paleobiogeographic point of view, this fauna shows most strong affinities with those in southwestern Siberia. [original abstract]^1";
s[3505] = "IGO H., ADACHI S. (1980).- Two new interesting corals from the Ichinotani Formation (Upper Paleozoic corals from Fukuji, southeastern part of the Hida Massif, Part 4).- Professor Saburo Kanno Memorial Volume: pp 309-316, pls 56-38.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 31, ID=5938^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic U; <b>Geography: </b>Japan^^1";
s[3506] = "MINATO M., HUNAHASHI M., WATANABE J., KATO M. (1979).- Variscan geohistory of northern Japan: the Abean orogeny.- Tokai University Press; 427 pp (?) Faculty of Science Journal, Hokkaido University .- <b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 19, ID=0324^<b>Topic(s): </b>geohistory; geology; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Variscan orogeny; <b>Geography: </b>Japan^[the book of 427 pages is illustrated by 92 plates of fossils, of which 30 plates are devoted to Palaeozoic corals from the Kitakami and Abukuma mountains, and will serve as a fossil atlas as well]^1";
s[3507] = "YAMAGIWA N. (1977).- Two Carboniferous corals discovered from Mitsuzawa, southeastern part of the Kwanto massif.- Palaeont. Soc. Japan Trans. Proc. NS 104: 442-447.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-1</b>, p. 27, ID=0070^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>Japan^Describes and illustrates one new species.^1";
s[3508] = "MINATO M., OGATA T. (1977).- A Tournaisian coral from the Membi-Peak, Kitakami Mountains, Japan.- Hokkaido University, Faculty of Science Journal, ser. 4, 17, 3: 527-534.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-2</b>, p. 16, ID=0131^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Tour; <b>Geography: </b>Japan, Kitakami Mts^Describes and illustrates one new species^1";
s[3509] = "HAIKAWA T., OTA M. (1978).- A Lower Carboniferous coral reef found in the Nagatophyllum satoi zone of the Akiyoshi Limestone Group, Southwest Japan.- Bulletin Akiyoshi-Dai Museum of Natural History 13: 1-14 .- <b>FC&#038;P 8-1</b>, p. 53, ID=0224^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, coral reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>Japan, Akiyoshi lst^^1";
s[3510] = "KATO M. (1979).- Japanese Carboniferous coral faunas.- Eighth International Congress of Carboniferous Stratigraphy and Geology, Compte Rendu 2: 6-16.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-2</b>, p. 41, ID=0317^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>Japan^^1";
s[3511] = "KATO M. (1984).- Study of the Carboniferous Hikoroichi Formation.- Report for the 1983 Res. Grant Japanese Government of Education: 1-26.- <b>FC&#038;P 14-2</b>, p. 33, ID=0948^<b>Topic(s): </b>; geology; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
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</b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>Japan^Among other fossils several
tabulate and rugose corals are mentioned and some are figured, but not
described. The Hikoroichi Formation - divided in four subformations -
belongs with the lowermost part (H1) to the Tournaisian, whereas the
subformations H2 - H4 are ascribed to the Visean.^1";
s[3512] = "NIIKAWA I. (1984).- Coral fauna of the uppermost Dinantian
Onimaru Formation, Honshu, Japan.- Palaeontographica Americana 54:
448-452 [Oliver W. A. Jr et al. (eds): Recent advances in the
paleobiology and geology of the Cnidaria: Proceedings of the 4th
International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria].- <b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p.
49, ID=0998^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Vise; <b>Geography:
</b>Japan, Honshu^^1";
s[3513] = "KATO M., HASHIMOTO K., EZAKI Y. (1987).- Carboniferous
corals of Tateishi, Fukushima Prefecture, Japan.- Kashimacho Educ.
Comm. 1987, 4: 1-10 [in Japanese].- <b>FC&#038;P 17-1</b>, p. 23,
ID=2128^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography:
</b>Japan^Figured are species of Dibunophyllum, Carcinophyllum,
Lonsdaleia, Arachnolasma, Adamanophyllum, Chienchangia?,
Amplexocarinia?, Clisiophyllum?, Actinocyathus, Lithostrotion,
Siphonodendron, Palaeosmilia, Chaetetes, Sinopora.^1";
s[3514] = "HAIKAWA T. (1986).- Lower Carboniferous of the Okuba area in
the Akiyoshi limestone plateau, southwest Japan.- Bulletin Akiyoshi-Dai
Museum of Natural History 21: 1-35.- <b>FC&#038;P 18-1</b>, p. 37,
ID=2246^<b>Topic(s): </b>; geology; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography:
</b>Japan^^1";
s[3515] = "SUGIYAMA T., MATSUURA H., ISHIBASHI K. (1990).- Some
Carboniferous corals and basalts from the Hasumi Formation along the
middle course of the Gonokawa river, central Chugoku District,
southwest Japan.- Bulletin of Geological Survey of Japan 41, 12:
665-677.- <b>FC&#038;P 20-2</b>, p. 59, ID=2940^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>Japan SW^^1";
s[3516] = "GOTO H., YAMAGIWA N. (1975).- Some Carboniferous corals from
Hyogo Prefecture, southwest Japan.- Osaka Kyoiku Univ. Mem. 24, 3 1:
87-93.- <b>FC&#038;P 5-2</b>, p. 9, ID=5426^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy;
Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>Japan SW^Describes and illustrates
4 species, none new.^1";
s[3517] = "ROWETT C.L., MINATO M. (1968).- Corals from the Omi
limestone, Central Honshu, Japan.- Jour. Fac. Sci. Hokkaido Univ., ser.
4, 14, 1: 7-35.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 19, ID=5780^<b>Topic(s):
</b>; corals taxonomy; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>Japan, Honshu^^1";
s[3518] = "IGO H., KOBAYASHI F. (1980).- Carboniferous corals from the
Itsukaichi district, Tokyo, Japan.- Science Reports of the Institute of
Geosciences, Univ. of Tsukuba, Section B, 1: 149-162.- <b>FC&#038;P
10-2</b>, p. 61, ID=5939^<b>Topic(s): </b>; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous;
<b>Geography: </b>Japan^Three interesting corals were discriminated
from the Mitsuzawa Limestone, near Itsukaichi, west of Tokyo. These
corals are Lithostrotion (Siphoodendron) mitsuzawensis Yamagiwa,
Diphyphyllum delicatum nishitamensis Igo &#038; Kobayashi n. subsp.,
and Heterophyllia (?) tokyoensis Igo &#038; Kobayashi n.sp. *
Peripheral increase is very rare in the genus Lithostrotion, but
commonly observed in Lithostrotion (Siphonodendron) mitsuzawensis.
Although the indentification of generic position was reserved, the
occurrence of the genus Heterophyllia from this limestone is also
worthy of note to consider the paleobiogeography of corals in
Carboniferous. [original summary]^1";
s[3519] = "NAGAI K. (1985).- Reef-forming Algal-Chaetetid Boundstone
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found in the Akiyoshi Limestone Group, Southwest Japan.- Bulletin
Akiyoshi-Dai Museum of Natural History 20: 1-17.- <b>FC&#038;P
15-1.2</b>, p. 42, ID=0770^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>algae Porifera; Chaetetida; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>Japan^This paper deals with the
detailed reconstruction of a reef framework newly found in the upper
part of the Millerella yowarensis Zone of the Akiyoshi Limestone Group.
The reef framework, developed on a calc-arenitic sedimentary mound,
consists mainly of chaetetids, calcareous algae and rugose corals with
minor amount of encrusting foraminifers, bryozoans and annelid worms.
Chaetetes, the most dominant group of organisms in this framework,
played an important role as a framebuilder and a sediment trapper.
However, hard mass is indispensable for the growth of Chaetetes. In
relation with this problem, calcareous algae played as a sediment
binder at an early stage of the framework-growth. And then the soft
bottom became consolidated, providing the best condition for the growth
of Chaetetes. After the growth of Chaetetes rigid framework for the
organic reef was formed. (Original summary)^1";
s[3520] = "WEST R.R., NAGAI K., SUGIYAMA T. (2001).- Chaetetid
substrates in the Akiyoshi organic reef complex, Akiyoshi-sai, Japan.-
Bulletin of the Tohoku University Museum 1 [Proceedings of the 8th
International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and Porifera]: 134-143.-
<b>FC&#038;P 30-1</b>, p. 20, ID=1427^<b>Topic(s): </b>settlement;
Chaetetida; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Chaetetida; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>Japan, Akiyoshi lst^Strata and
organisms underlying (substrate) and overlying (cover) chaetetids on
polished vertrical slabs from the Pseudostaffela antiqua and Millerella
yowarensis zones of the Akiyoshi Limestone Group are here recorded. A
total of six slabs have been examined. Two slabs were of encrusting
chaetetid algal framestone, and two of algal bindstone; one of each
lithology was from each biostratigraphic zone. The remaining two slabs,
both from the back reef slope, were of algal chaetetid boundstone from
the P. antiqua Zone.Slabs of encrusting chaetetid algal framestone were
collected from the reef crest and those of algal bindstone from the
reef flat. The facies and environment from which we have the most data
over the greatest area, are the algal chaetetid boundstones from the
bacck reef slope. Algal bindstone from the reef flat was next and the
encrusting chaetetid algal framestone from the reef crest was least
represented. Using reference grid, five by five centimeters, transects
at one centimeter intervals were made parallel to the inferred
direction of chatetid growth, i.e. as near as possible to the direction
paralleling the long dimension of the chaetetid tubules. Where
transects crossed a chaetetid mass, the substrate of that chaetetid and
what covering the chaetetid mass was recorded. The greatest diversity
in subtrate and cover occurred in the back reef slope environment. In
all polished surfaces examined, algal/microbial mats are the dominant
chaetetid substrate, and also covering strata, irrespective of reef
environment or limestone facie. These results suggest that from upper
Serpukhovian into middle Bashkirian time (the interval reflected by the
two foraminiferal zones noted above), algal/microbial mats overgrew
chaetetid sponges, but the mats also provided a suitable substrate for
subsequent chaetetid sponge colonization and growth. Although
competitive interactions are posible, it is more reasonable to suggest
that algal/microbial overgrowth occurred as part of all the sponge
tissue died as a result of disease or injury. Additionally,
algal/microbial mats, as binding agent of unconsolidated sediment,
produced a stable surface for chaetetid colonization. ^1";
s[3521] = "SUGIYAMA T. (1984).- Heterocorallia from the Akiyoshi
Limestone,Southewest Japan. Part I: systematic paleontology.- Bulletin
Akiyoshi-Dai Museum of Natural History 19: 27-67.- <b>FC&#038;P
13-2</b>, p. 35, ID=0539^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy, new taxa;
Heterocorallia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Heterocorallia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>Japan, Akiyoshi
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lst^This paper is the systematic paleontological description of a large collection of Heterocorallia from the Lower Carboniferous, Akiyoshi Limestone. Seven species distributed among four genera are described in detail: Heterophyllia cf. H. ornata M&#039;Coy, H. cf. H. oblonga Yu et al., Hexaphyllia yabei sp.nov., H. inflata sp.nov., Pentaphyllia regulare Yu et al., Radiciphyllia akiyoshiensis gen. et sp.nov., R. toriyamai gen. et sp.nov. * The genera of Heterocorallia are divided into two groups based on the microstructure of the peripheral edges of septa. Serial transverse sections from a single corallite of Radiciphyllia akiyoshiensis gen. et sp.nov. clearly support the system of septal development proposed by Poty (1978a, b; 1981).^1";
s[3522] = "WAKITA K., FURUTANI H., OKAMURA Y. (1981).- Discovery of Early Carboniferous heterocorals in the north of Gujo-Hachiman, Gifu Prefecture.- Journ. Geol. Soc. Japan 87, 9: 601-604 [in Japanese].- <b>FC&#038;P 11-2</b>, p. 20, ID=1811^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Heterocorallia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Heterocorallia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>Japan^Late Visean Hexaphyllia and Pentaphyllia were found in a limestone float, in central Japan.^1";
s[3523] = "SUGIYAMA T. (1991).- Paleontological and biostratigraphical studies on Heterocorallia from the Akiyoshi Limestone, southwest Japan.- 11th International Congress on Carboniferous Stratigraphy and Geology, Beijing, China; Compte Rendu 2: 344-354.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>, p. 87, ID=3243^<b>Topic(s): </b>stratigraphy, ecology; Heterocorallia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Heterocorallia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>Japan, Akiyoshi lst^In the Shishide-dai area, the Lower Carboniferous part of the Akiyoshi Limestone which contains a prolific fauna of Heterocorallia is most widely exposed, and subdivided into six foraminiferal biostratigraphic zones, the CL1 to CL6 Zones in ascending order. A detailed correlation of the lower part of this limestone is given by the foraminiferal assemblage. Among the heterocorallian limestones, the CL3 to CL5 Zones are corelative with the upper Visean (V3b and V3c), and the CL6 Zone with the lower Namurian (E1) in Western Europe. Based on the morphological characteristics, the heterocorallian genera from the Akiyoshi Limestone are divided into two groups. One of the groups, which contains Hexaphyllia, Heterophyllia, and Pentaphyllia, is presumed to have had a living habit of attaching, to other organisms or hard objects by cementing tips of the hollow spines. The other group, containing Radiciphyllia, has had a sessile habit on the substratum by cementing talon-like attachments.^1";
s[3524] = "MINATO M., MINOURA N. (1976).- Adamanophyllum from Japan.- Hokkaido University, Faculty of Science Journal, ser. 4, 17, 2: 365-372.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-1</b>, p. 26, ID=0062^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, Adamanophyllum; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Serp; <b>Geography: </b>Japan^Describes and illustrates one new species.^1";
s[3525] = "KATO M., NIIKAWA I. (1977).- Kueichouphyllum from central Japan.- Journal of the Association for Geological Collaboration in Japan 31, 6: 243-249.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-2</b>, p. 41, ID=0319^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, Kueichouphyllum; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>Japan^^1";
s[3526] = "NIIKAWA I. (1979).- Carcinophyllum from the Ichinotani Formation In Fukuji, central Japan.- Jour. Fac. Sci. Hokkaido Univ. ser. 4, 19, 1-2: 235-240.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-2</b>, p. 41, ID=0325^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, Carcinophyllum; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>Japan, Fukuji^^1";
s[3527] = "NAKAI H. (1980).- New Occurrence of Lower Carboniferous in Shikoku with description of a new aulate Rugosa.- Journal of the Association for Geological Collaboration in Japan 34, 3: 138-143.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 33, ID=0444^<b>Topic(s): </b>new records;
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Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>Japan, Shikoku^Lower
Carboniferous rugose corals are first found from the eastern foot of
Mt. Yokokura, Kochi Prefecture, Japan. The fossil-bearing strata are
named Buntoki Formation. A newly found aulate rugose coral,
Aulostrotion yokokuraense gen. et sp.nov., is described and the
&#034;aulos&#034; structure is discussed in general.^1";
s[3528] = "IGO H., OKAYASU A., ADACHI S. (2003).- Carboniferous rugose
corals from Nagakubo, Ogano Town, Chichibu in Saitana Prefecture, Japan
(part I).- Scientific Reports, Institute Geosciences, University of
Tsukuba, Sec. B., 24: 1-15.- <b>FC&#038;P 32-2</b>, p. 60,
ID=1390^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>Japan^The
Jurassic Mamba Formation exposed in the Nagakubo area of the Chichibu
district, Saitama Prefecture includesd many fossiliferous limestone
clasts. Abundant fossils in the clasts are rugose corals of which two
new interesting species Yuanophyllum chichubuense and Acrocyathus
bamber iare described in this paper. These corals indicate a Bashkirian
(early Middle Carboniferous) age. Previously known species of
Yuanophyllum have been reported mainly from the Viséan to Serpukhovian
(upper Lower Carboniferous) of China, hence Y. chichbuense is
considered being a relict of this genus. Another new species
Acrocyathus bamberi is also one of the survivors of this genus that is
common in the upper Lower Carboniferous. ^1";
s[3529] = "YOSHIDA Y., OKIMURA Y., KATO M. (1987).- Early Carboniferous
Corals from the Omi Limestone, Central Japan.- Trans. Proc. Palaeont.
Soc Japan, N. S. 148: 228-245.- <b>FC&#038;P 17-2</b>, p. 30,
ID=2188^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Vise; <b>Geography:
</b>Japan central^Corals are abundant in the lowest part of the Omi
Limestone, Central Japan. An assemblage of corals obtained from the
lowest part in the Fukugakuchi area comprises more than 13 forms, from
which the following five species including three new species are herein
described and illustrated: Cyathaxonia cfr. C. cornu Michelin,
Clisiophyllum kurohimense, sp.nov., Akiyosiphyllum stylophorum Yabe et
Sugiyama, Carcinophyllum hasegawai, sp.nov. and Hiroshimaphyllum
simplex, sp.nov. This coralline fauna is correlatable with that one of
the Nagatophyllum satoi Zone of the Akiyoshi Limestone, Southwest
Japan, and indicates Late Visean age.^1";
s[3530] = "NIIKAWA I. (1997).- A new tabulophyllid coral from the
Dinantian Onimaru Formation, Northeast Japan.- Boletin de la Real
Sociedad Espanola de Historia Natural, Seccion Geologica 91, 1/4:
85-092.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-2</b>, p. 10, ID=3674^<b>Topic(s): </b>new
taxa; Rugosa, Tabulophyllum; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Vise; <b>Geography: </b>Japan,
Kitakami Mts^Corals collected from the Uppermost Dinantian Onimaru
Formation in the southern Kitakami Mountains, Japan, have been
identified as a new species of Tabulophyllum, thus extending the
geological range of that genus. ^1";
s[3531] = "IGO H., KAMIKAWA Y. (1998).- Carboniferous rugose corals
from the Nanmoku area, northeastern part of the Kanto Mountains, Gunma
Prefecture, Japan.- Science Reports of the Institute of Geoscience
University of Tsukuba, Section B (Geological Sciences) 19: 29-42.-
<b>FC&#038;P 27-2</b>, p. 52, ID=3911^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>Japan^Interesting Carboniferous
rugose corals are discovered in a limestone block embedded in the
Jurassic accretionary complex exposed in the Nanmoku area northwestern
part of the Kanto Mountains, Gunma Prefecture. The limestone is light
gray to gray and massive, and its microfacies suggests that the block
represents a part of reefal facies. Identified rugose corals from this
limestone are Cystophorastraea sinensis Wu &#038; Zhao, Petalaxis
sondoi, sp.nov., and Amygdalophylloides wuwangshii, sp.nov. Moreover,
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Beedeina and some other fusulinaceans, smaller foraminifers, Chaetetes, calcareous algae, and other organisms constitute main framework of this coral limestone and its geological age is assigned to a Moscovian of the Middle Carboniferous. [original abstract]^1";
s[3532] = "YOSHIDA Y., OKIMURA Y. (1992).- Amygdalophylloides (Rugosa) from the Carboniferous of the Omi Limestone, Central Japan.- Trans. Proc. Palaeont. Soc. Japan, N.S. 166: 1116-1143.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 66, ID=4145^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, Amygdalophylloides; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>Japan central^The Omi Limestone Group belonging to the Akiyoshi Terrane yields abundantly rugose coralline fossils of the genus Amygdalophylloides from its lower part. The assemblage of Amygdalophylloides obtained from the Fukugakuchi area where the lower sequence of the Omi Limestone Group is typically developed, comprises more than 10 forms, from which the following eight species, including five new species and two unidentified species, are herein described and illustrated: Amygdalophylloides densus, sp.nov., A. denticulatus, sp.nov., A. uzurensis (Yamagiwa and Ota), A. omiensis, sp.nov., A. longi-septatus, sp.nov., A. parvus, sp.nov., A. sp. A. and A. sp. B. This coralline assemblage is of Namu-rian A to Namurian B, Serpukhovian to early early Bashkirian age, except for the occurrence of Amygdalophylloides sp. A referred to the late Visean age.^1";
s[3533] = "IGO H., ADACHI S. (1994).- A new Heterocaninia (Coelenterata, Rugosa) from the Carboniferous Ichinotani Formation (Upper Paleozoic corals from Fukuji, southeastern part of the Hida Massif, Part 6).- Sci. Rep. Inst. Geosci., Univ. Tsukuba, Sec. B, 15: 71-80.- <b>FC&#038;P 24-1</b>, p. 62, ID=4476^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Rugosa, Heterocaninia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Vise; <b>Geography: </b>Japan^The lower part of the Ichinotani Formation exposed in the Fukuji district, Hida Massif, central Japan yields abundant upper Visean rugose corals, which are similar to those reported from the Datangian of South China. Recently, we have obtained a well-preserved specimen of Heterocaninia. This genus resembles a well-known genus Kueichouphyllum but the occurrence is more limited and restricted to only South and Northwest China and the Ichinotani Formation of Japan. Heterocaninia makotokatoi, sp.nov. is proposed herein.^1";
s[3534] = "NIIKAWA I. (1981).- Rugose Corals from Fukuji, Central Japan. Part 1. Carboniferous.- Jour. General Education Dept., Niigata Univ. 11: 131-154.- <b>FC&#038;P 11-2</b>, p. 20, ID=6147^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>Japan^Twelve species of rugose corals from the Carboniferous Ichinotani formation of Fukuji, Central Japan, are described. Carinthiaphyllum igoi is a new species from the Moscovian. The other species are: Haploplasma cf. regularis (Gorsky), Heterocaninia concentrica Yu, Koninckophyllum interruptum Thomson et Nicholson, Arachnolasma cylindricum Yu, Yuanophyllum sp. A, Y. sp. B, Lithostrotion portlocki (Bronn), Lytvophyllum aff. tschernowi (Soshkina), Palaeosmilia murchisoni Milne-Edwards &#038; Haime, Amygdalophylloides sp., Koninckocarinia sugiyamai Igo.^1";
s[3535] = "HAIKAWA T., OTA M. (1983).- Restudy of Nagatophyllum satoi Ozawa and Carcinophyllum enorme (Ozawa) from the Akiyoshi Limestone group, Southwestern Japan.- Bulletin Akiyoshi-Dai Museum of Natural History 18: 35-52.- <b>FC&#038;P 12-2</b>, p. 28, ID=6206^<b>Topic(s): </b>revision; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Vise; <b>Geography: </b>Japan^Two rugose corals Nagatophyllum satoi Ozawa and Carcinophyllum enorme (Ozawa), both of which are from the Nagatophyllum satoi Zone of the Akiyoshi limestone Group are redescribed in the present paper; they occur in the Middle Visean. * Nagatophyllum satoi Ozawa is a compound rugosan with the dendroid form. It is characterized by the following points: 1) a large-sized corallite, 2) a large number of septa in two
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orders, which have the trabecular microstructure, 3) conical tabulae,
4) a wide dissepimentarium with the regular dissepimental rows, and 5)
a tendency of change in axial structure of several types throughout
corallite ontogeny. * Carcinophyllum enorme (Ozawa) is also a compound
rugosan with the dendroid form. It is characterized by the following
characters: 1) a medium-sized corallite, 2) a large number of septa in
two orders, which have stout trabecular microstructure, 3) septa
dilated in both peripheral and inside ends, 4) dense tabulae of nearly
horizontal direction, 5) extremely thick stereozone with large
lonsdaleoid dissepiments, and 6) carcinophylloid axial structure. *
Nagatophyllum satoi and Carcinophyllum enorme generally form composite
colonies. [original summary]^1";
s[3536] = "IGO H., ADACHI S. (2001).- Carboniferous corals from the
Ichinotani Formation, Fukuji, Hisa Massif, central Japan.- Bulletin of
the Tohoku University Museum 1 [Proceedings of the 8th International
Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and Porifera]: 311-319.- <b>FC&#038;P
30-1</b>, p. 11, ID=7056^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography:
</b>Japan^The Ichionotani Formation exposed in the Fukuji area of
central Japan, yields abundant corals from various levels. The
formation is subdivided into lower, middle, and upper members, and its
geologic age is well controlled by fusulinacean biostratigraphy and is
of Late Early to Late Carboniferous age. The basal part of the Lower
member (late Visean to Serpukhovian) contains a prolific coral fauna,
including Heterocanina, Kueichouphyllum, Arachnolasma, Yuanophyllum,
Koninckophyllum, Lithostrotion, Siphonodendron, Dibunophyllum and
others. Neokoninckophyllum, Lonsdaleia, and Axophyllum are also above
those, still part of the lower member but dated just above the
Mid-Carboniferous boundary, yield Cladochonus and Cyathaxonia. The
middle member (early to middle Moscovian) yields Amplexocarinia,
Dorlodotia, Kionophyllum, and other taxa below, in the lower part, and
Ivanovia (s.l.), Fomichevella, Pseudozaphrentoides, and
Dibunophylloides above, characteristic of the upper. The lower part of
the upper member (late Moscovian) yields abundant Dibunophylloides and
Fomichevella, both of which occurred earlier, in the middle member. The
middle and upper parts of the upper member (Kasimovian to Gzhelien)
include two distinct coral faunas: Carinthiaphyllum and
Koninckocarinia, associated with a dendroid type of Chaetetes (B) in
the middle; and notably abundant Bothrophyllum in the upper part. The
uppermost part of the member yields Sestrophyllum. Coral faunas in the
Ichinotani (except the Onimaru-type fauna of the lower member) have not
been found in other Carboniferous sections in Japan. [original
abstract]^1";
s[3537] = "IGO H., OKAYASU A., ADACHI S. (2003).- Carboniferous rugose
corals from the Arakigawa Formation in the Hida Gaien Belt, Gifu
Prefecture, central Japan.- Ann. Rep. Inst. Geosci. Univ. Tsukuba 29:
51-56.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-1</b>, p. 24, ID=7174^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>Japan^^1";
s[3538] = "IGO H., IGO H. (2004).- A new Lower Carboniferous rugose
coral, Nemistium from Mitsuzawa, Hinode Town of Nishitama County, west
of Tokyo.- Sci. Rep. Inst. Geosci., Univ. Tsukuba, Sec. B, Geol. Sci.
25: 1-8.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-1</b>, p. 24, ID=7175^<b>Topic(s): </b>new
taxa; Rugosa Nemistium; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>Japan^^1";
s[3539] = "MORI K., TAZAWA J. (1980).- Discovery and significance of
Visean rugose corals and brachiopods from the type locality of the
Lower Carboniferous Hikoroichi Formation. [in Japanese].- Geological
Society of Japan Journal 86, 2: 143-146.- <b>FC&#038;P 11-1</b>, p. 53,
ID=1787^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, Brachiopoda; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria Brachiopoda; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous
Vise; <b>Geography: </b>Japan^^1";
s[3540] = "KATO M., MINATO M. (1975).- The Rugose Coral family
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Pseudopavonidae.- Journ. Fac. Sci. Hokkaido Univ. ser. IV, 17, 1: 89-127.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-2</b>, p. 58, ID=5275^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, Pseudopavonidae; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous U; <b>Geography: </b>Japan^A hitherto little known group of Rugose Corals, Pseudopavonidae is reviewed and redistributed. The family now embraces Amygdalophyllidium, Hiroshimaphyllum, Ozakiphyllum, Pseudopavona, Omiphyllum, Taisyakuphyllum and Ibukiphyllum. The corals have been known solely from the Japanese Upper Carboniferous (s. l.). The origin of the family is yet uncertain.^1";
s[3541] = "KATO M., MINATO M. (1975).- Pseudopavonidae.- Drevniye Cnidaria [B.S. Sokolov (ed.)], 1: 189-191.- <b>FC&#038;P 5-1</b>, p. 29, ID=5354^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, Pseudopavonidae; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous U; <b>Geography: </b>Japan^[synopsis of morphology and generic composition of the family; proposed are one new species, 4 new genera, and one new subfamily]^1";
s[3542] = "NIKO S. (2006).- Multithecopora hiratai, a new species of Tournaisian (Early Carboniferous) tabulate coral from the Akiyoshi Limestone Group, Yamaguchi Prefecture.- Bulletin Akiyoshi-Dai Museum of Natural History 41: 1-4.- <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 47, ID=1258^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata, Multithecopora; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Tour; <b>Geography: </b>Japan^^1";
s[3543] = "SUGIYAMA T., NAGAI K. (1990).- Growth Forms of Auloporidid Corals in the Akiyoshi Limestone Group, Southwest Japan. Paleoecological Studies of Reef-building Organisms in the Akiyoshi Organic Reef Complex I.- Bulletin Akiyoshi-Dai Museum of Natural History 25: 7-25.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-2.1</b>, p. 34, ID=2753^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology; Tabulata, Auloporida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous M; <b>Geography: </b>Japan, Akiyoshi lst^This paper deals with two growth forms of auloporidid corals collected from the Middle Carboniferous limestones in the Minamidai area of the Akiyoshi Limestone Plateau, Southwest Japan. Numerous auloporidid corals are found in many types of boundstones distributed in the reef core facies of the Akiyoshi organic reef complex in this area. The auloporidid corals usually adhere to the main reef builders or rarely to the hard substrate. The present corals are apparently divided into two forms, form A and B. The form A grows up to be a shrub-like dendroid corallum. The form B, on the other hand, reveals an encrusting corallum. These two forms, however, have the same characteristics in their corallites, such as the size of corallite, the microstructure and thickness of wall, the shape of tabulae (horizontal to convex and complete), the presence of short spinose ridges, and the absence of mural pores and connecting tubes. Furthermore, these two forms have a similarity in their young growth form, in which the corallites closely contact with each other and encrust on the surface of other organic skeletons. It is obvious from the above that these two forms represent two morphological varieties in the growth form and belong to one and the same species. Two forms of auloporidid corals are respectively found in the different types of boundstones built up under the different environments. The form A discriminated by shrub-like dendroid corallum occurs in the framestone and the bafflestone, which are mainly constructed by rugose corals. The form B characterized by encrusting corallum occurs in the framestone and the bindstone, which consist of encrusting reef-builders, such as calcareous algae and chaetetids. Accordingly, it might be stated that the two variant growth forms are recognized as the ecophenotypes in the same species of auloporidid corals. Two growth forms of the present corals show some resemblances to those of the several genera among the different families of the Order Auloporida. The convex and complete tabulae of the Minamidai species are different from those of the other genera among the Carboniferous auloporidid corals. As the result of this
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study, it can be stated that the variant growth form must be taken into
consideration to classify the auloporidid corals.^1";
s[3544] = "IGO H., ADACHI S. (2000).- Description of some Carboniferous
corals from the Ichinotani Formation, Fukuji, Hida Massif, central
Japan - Upper Paleozoic corals from Fukuji. Southeastern part of the
Hida Massif, Part 7.- Scientific Reports, Institute Geosciences,
University of Tsukuba, Sec. B., 21: 41-69.- <b>FC&#038;P 29-1</b>, p.
56, ID=1442^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy, new taxa; Tabulata, Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>Japan^The Ichinotani Formation,
exposed in the Fukuji area, Hida Massif, central Japan, was studied by
many specialists and assigned to one of the most continuous late Early
to late Carboniferous sections in the Japanese Islands. This formation
yields abundant corals along with prolific faunas including
fusulinaceans and other smaller foraminifers. Recently, the authors
have summarized the stratigraphic occurrence of corals in this
formation and listed many coral species including several new species.
These new and some other interesting species are newly described or
scrutinized herein: Cyathaxonia weyeri Igo and Adachi, n.sp,
Actinophrentis? sp., Fomitchevella japonica Igo and Adachi, n.sp.,
Bothrophyllum domheri (Fomichev), B. sp., n.sp.?, Koninckophyllum?
nipponalpinum (Igo and Adachi), Arachnolasma ichinotaniense Igo and
Adachi, n.sp., Yuanophyllum pauciseptatum Igo and Adachi, n.sp.,
Dibunophylloides mizuyagadaniensis (Kamei), Sestrophyllum fedorowskii
Igo and Adachi, n.sp., Ivanovia (Ivanovia) podolskiensis Dobrolybova,
and Ivanovia (Protoivanovia) eguchii Igo. [original summary]^1";
s[3545] = "MINATO M., KATO M. (1974).- Upper Carboniferous corals from
the Nagaiwa series, southern Kitakami Mountains, NE Japan.- Journ. Fac.
Sci. Hokkaido University, Ser. 4, Geol. and Miner. 16. 2-3: 43-119.-
<b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 36, ID=5121^<b>Topic(s): </b>geology,
taxonomy; Tabulata, Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous U; <b>Geography: </b>Japan,
Kitakami Mts^[after a short geological introduction, the authors give a
systematic description of Tabulata and Rugosa]^1";
s[3546] = "KAWAMURA T., KAWAMURA M., KATO M. (1985).- The Lower
Carboniferous Odaira and Onioaru Formations in the Setamai-Yukisawa
district, southern Kitakami Mountains, northeast Japan.- Journal of
Geological Society of Japan 91, 12: 851-866 [in Japanese, with English
abstract].- <b>FC&#038;P 15-1.2</b>, p. 30, ID=0809^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biostratigraphy; stratigraphy; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography:
</b>Japan^Stratigraphy, paleontology and sedimentary petrology of the
transitional part of the Odaira and Onimaru Formations which represent
the upper sequence of the Lower Carboniferous of the Setamai Subbelt
are re-examined in the Setamai-Yukisawa district in detail. The upper
part of the Odaira Formation consits of slate, sandstone and limestone.
Besides, the uppermost part of the formation is mainly composed of
limestone and grades upward conformably to the Onimaru Formation mainly
represented by black fossiliferous limestone. Corals obtained from the
upper and uppermost parts of the Odaira Formation include
Kueichouphyllunm and Yuanophyllum in its upper horizon, Pseudouralinia
and Siphonophyllia in lower horizon. The former two genera are common
to the coral fauna of the Onimaru Formation which is Upper Visean in
age. So, biostratigraphic gap is not recognizable between the two
formations. [part of original summary]^1";
s[3547] = "MINATO M., KATO M. (1984).- Carboniferous Paleogeography and
geotectonics of Japan.- 9th International Congress on Carboniferous
Stratigraphy and Geology; Washington - Champaign - Urbana 1979, 3:
256-262. [paper] - <b>FC&#038;P 14-2</b>, p. 34, ID=0914^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biogeography; biogeography; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>Japan^Tournaisian faunas of Japan
possesss certain elements colsely related to stratigraphically
equivalent faunas of Australia, the USSR, the United States, and
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northern China. Upper Visean coral faunas show strong resemblance to
corals of the same age from southern China and are of the
Kueichouphyllutn province of HILL (1948). Corals of the Japanese
Silesian include both Tethyan and Boreal elements as well as many
endemic forms, but fusulinids appear to be similar to those of the
Boreal fauna of the Urals, Moscow basin, northern China, and Korea.
Volcanic rocks are dominant in the Japanese Tournaisian. There are also
Lower and Middle Carboniferous granites, the former dated by Rb-Sr as
339-332 m.y.B.P. Angular unconformities are present at the base of
Tournaisian and upper Visean deposits, and a paraconformity is present
between the upper Visean and Silesian deposits. From paleomagnetic
studies, the Japanese Islands are inferred to have shifted from north
to south during the time span ranging from Early Carconiferous until
Early Permian, and thereafter have moved generally northward. (Original
summary)^1";
s[3548] = "TAZAWA J., ITABASHI F., MORI K. (1981).- Lower Carboniferous
System in the Nisawa District, southern Kitakami Mountains, Japan.-
Tohoku University, Institute of Geology and Paleontology Contribution
83: 21-37.- <b>FC&#038;P 11-1</b>, p. 54, ID=1794^<b>Topic(s):
</b>geology; geology; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>Japan, Kitakami Mts^^1";
s[3549] = "SUGIYAMA T., NAGAI K. (1994).- Reef facies and paleoecology
of reef-building corals in the lower part of the Akiyoshi Limestone
Group (Carboniferous), Southwest Japan.- Courier Forschungsinstitut
Senckenberg 172 [Oekentorp-Kuester P. (ed.) Proceedings of the VI.
International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and Porifera, Vol. 2]:
231-240.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 20, ID=4079^<b>Topic(s):
</b>reefs, ecology; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>Japan, Akiyoshi lst^The Akiyoshi
Limestone Group (Lower Carboniferous to upper Middle Permian) is a huge
exotic limestone mass containing abundant reef-building shallow marine
fossils and resting on a basement composed of basaltic lava and
volcaniclastic rock. Tectonic, sedimentologic, and paleoecologic
characteristics of the limestone sequence indicate that it represents
an organic reef complex developed on top of an oceanic seamount. Rugose
corals are among the important reef-builders and are mainly distributed
on the outer side of the reef complex. They present various growth
forms in response to habitat differences in a well defined reef facies
zonation^1";
s[3550] = "KATO M., KAWAMURA M., KAWAMURA T., TAZAWA J.I., NIIKAWA I.,
NAKAMURA T., (1991).- Present knowledge on the Carboniferous of the
Kitakami Mountains.- 11th International Congress on Carboniferous
Stratigraphy and Geology, Compte Rendu 2: 64-73.- <b>FC&#038;P
23-2.1</b>, p. 45, ID=4268^<b>Topic(s): </b>geology; geology;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography:
</b>Japan, Kitakami Mts^^1";
s[3551] = "NAGAI K. (1978).- Litho- and Bio-facies of Reef Limestone in
the Ryugoho Area of the Akiyoshi Limestone Plateau.- Bulletin
Akiyoshi-Dai Museum of Natural History 13: 15-34.- <b>FC&#038;P
7-2</b>, p. 25, ID=5664^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics:
</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous ?; <b>Geography: </b>Japan,
Akiyoshi^^1";
s[3552] = "NAGAI K. (1979).- On the reefal limestone in the lower
members of the Akiyoshi limestone Group. [in Japanese].- The Earth
Monthly (Chikyu) 1, 9: 661-667.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 32,
ID=5945^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef complexes; reef complexes;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography:
</b>Japan, Akiyoshi^^1";
s[3553] = "HASHIMOTO K. (1979).- Bio- and Litho-facies of the Akiyoshi
Limestone Group in the Southern Area of the Akiyoshi Plateau. [in
Japanese].- Bulletin Akiyoshi-Dai Museum of Natural History 14: 1-26.-
<b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 33, ID=5952^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef complexes;
reef complexes; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
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</b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>Japan, Akiyoshi^^1";
s[3554] = "SUGIYAMA T., FUJISE H., TAGUCHI S., NAGAI K. (2003).-
Occurrence and origin of euhedral crystals of quartz in the Akiyoshi
organic reef Limestones.- Bulletin Akiyoshi-Dai Museum of Natural
History 38: .- <b>FC&#038;P 33-1</b>, p. 100, ID=1373^<b>Topic(s):
</b>diagenesis, late mineralization; reefs, Akiyoshi lst;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous, Cretaceous;
<b>Geography: </b>Japan^Abundant euhedral of quartz were found in the
reef limestone from seven localities in the Akiyoshi Limestone area.
Quartz crystals occurred in an grainstone has an average length of
0.261 mm and width of 0.121 mm, and the average ratio between length
and width is 2.149, which means the quartz crystallized in elongate
shape under ahydrothermal environment. The quartz crystals have
different size distributions and inside structures among their host
limestone textures. Large crystals grew up in trabecula tissue of reef
building organisms, such as rugose corals and chaetetids, and small
ones in micritic matrix of coated grains. It might depend on density of
fine clucks and solubility to the hydrothermal liquid in each host
limestone texture. Quartz usually has solid calcite inclusions as
inside layers. These solid inclusions are come from remains of host
calcite tissues which unsolved during crystallization in hydrothermal
liquid. Mineralogical identification of inside layers of quartz was
done by the laser Raman microprobe. Homogenization temperatures of
primary fluid inclusions in quartz veins (from 150–220 °C.) and a
calcite vein (169,5 °C) talked that the origin of these euhedral
crystals of quartz came from a hydrothermal activity which possibly
occurred in Late Cretaceous after the intrusion of quartz porphyry in
the Akiyoshi Limestone area.^1";
s[3555] = "KATO M., HAIKAWA T., EZAKI Y., KAMADA Y. (1992).- Upper
Carboniferous and Lower Permian corals from the Akiyoshi-dai.-
Newsletter of C/P Boundary Research Group 2: 6-8 [in Japanese].-
<b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>, p. 45, ID=4267^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Anthozoa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous U &#47; Permian L; <b>Geography: </b>Japan,
Akiyoshi-Dai^^1";
s[3556] = "YAMAGIWA N., GOTO H. (1978).- On the Late Palaeozoic corals
from the Hyogo Prefecture. [in Japanese].- Hyogo-Chigaku [Paleontology
of Hyogo] 25-26: 11-20.- <b>FC&#038;P 7-2</b>, p. 25,
ID=5662^<b>Topic(s): </b>; corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous, Permian; <b>Geography:
</b>Japan^^1";
s[3557] = "SUGIYAMA T., HAIKAWA T. (1993).- Checklist of late Paleozoic
corals and Chaetetids described and &#47; or illustrated from Akiyoshi
Limestone area, southwest Japan.- Bulletin Akiyoshi-Dai Museum of
Natural History 28: 59-78.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>, p. 82,
ID=3511^<b>Topic(s): </b>list of taxa; paleontology; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria Porifera; Anthozoa Chaetetida; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous, Permian; <b>Geography: </b>Japan, Akiyoshi lst^More
than 82 species included in 56 genera of Rugosa, Tabulata,
Dividocorallia, and chaeteids described and illustrated from Akiyoshi
Limestone Group and some derived limestone blocks located near the
Akiyoshi Limestone area are compiled in this checklist. The checklist
is based on a computer database composed of 287 occurrence data sheets
derived from publications that have coral and chaetetid descriptions
and illustrations. Generic range are given in terms of Tethyan standard
stages for the Carboniferous and Permian. The list contains some
duplicate reports based on the same material. Many of corals are
figured without any describtion, and some of them have no precise
biostratigraphic information. Further study is needed to determine
precise ranges of the taxa.^1";
s[3558] = "YANAGIDA J., OTA M., SANO H. (1992).- Akiyoshi Limestone
Group: Permo-Carboniferous organic reef complex.- 29th International
Geological Congress, Guidebook for Field Trip C29: 1-35.- <b>FC&#038;P
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23-2.1</b>, p. 48, ID=4382^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef complexes, excursion
guide; reef complexes, Akiyoshi lst; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Permian; <b>Geography: </b>Japan^^1";
s[3559] = "KATO M. (1972).- Permian Corals of Miharanoro (an Upper
Palaeozoic fauna from Miharanoro, Hiroshima Prefecture, Japan, 4th
note).- Jour. Fac. Sci. Hokkaido Univ. Ser. IV, Geol. and Miner. 15,
3-4: 501-512.- <b>FC&#038;P 2-2</b>, p. 17, ID=4803^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Permian L; <b>Geography: </b>Japan^Two species are discriminated
and treated in the article: Amandophyllum sp. and Yokoyamaella
yokoyamai (Ozawa). Both corals are denoting the Lower Permian age. All
the specimens described are stored at the Department of Geology and
Mineralogy, Faculty of Science, Hokkaido University.^1";
s[3560] = "GOTO H., KOBAYASHI S., YAMAGIWA N. (1976).- A Permian coral
species discovered at Shimomikawa, Nanko-cho, Hyogo Prefecture. [in
Japanese, with English abstract].- Chigaku Kenkyu 27, 10-12: 361-364.-
<b>FC&#038;P 7-1</b>, p. 10, ID=5561^<b>Topic(s): </b>; corals;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian;
<b>Geography: </b>Japan^^1";
s[3561] = "SAKAGUCHI S., YAMAGIWA N. (1973).- Upper Permian coralline
and foraminiferal fauna from Mt. Ibuki, Southwestern Japan.- Bulletin
of the National Science Museum (Japan), 1973, 16, 2: 387-396.-
<b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 37, ID=5132^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy;
paleontology, stratigraphy; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria Foraminifera;
Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian U; <b>Geography: </b>Japan
SW^[description of Waagenophyllum pulchrum Hamada; problems with age of
the coral and foraminiferal fauna]^1";
s[3562] = "MINATO M., KATO M. (1980).- Polythecalis und
Lonsdaleiastraea aus dem Perm des Kitakami-Gebirges, nordoestlich
Honshu, Japan.- Munster. Forsch. Geol. Palaont. 52 [Kl. Oekentorp
(ed.): A. von Schouppe jubilee commemorative volume]: 1-11.-
<b>FC&#038;P 9-2</b>, p. 14, ID=1786^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa,
Polythecalis; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Permian; <b>Geography: </b>Japan, Honshu^Polythecalis kitakamiensis
n.sp. and Lonsdaleiastraea schouppei n.sp. have been found in different
horizons from the Permian of the Kitakami Mountains:
Pseudofusulina-zone and Cancellina-Polydiexodina-zone respectively. The
two new species are described.^1";
s[3563] = "YAMAGIWA N., KATSU T. (1991).- A new species of Durhamina
(Rugosa) from the &#034;Fujiwaradake Limestone&#034;, Suzuka Mountains,
central Japan.- Bulletin of National Science Museum (Tokyo), ser. C,
17, 4: 153-159.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>, p. 48, ID=4381^<b>Topic(s):
</b>new taxa; Rugosa, Durhamina; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian?; <b>Geography: </b>Japan^^1";
s[3564] = "YAMAGIWA N., SUZUKI Y. (1976).- A new species of the genus
Iranophyllum from the Permian Shirasaki Limestone at Yura-machi,
Wakayama Prefecture.- Bulletin of National Science Museum (Tokyo), ser.
C, 02, 1: 27-30.- <b>FC&#038;P 5-2</b>, p. 9, ID=5437^<b>Topic(s):
</b>new taxa; Rugosa, Iranophyllum; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian; <b>Geography: </b>Japan^^1";
s[3565] = "IGO H., KOIZUMI H., KANIWA T. (2000).- A Permian rugose
coral, Yatsengia kuzuensis, from the Kiryu in the Ashio Mountains,
Gunma Prefecture, Japan.- Bulletin of National Science Museum (Tokyo),
ser. C, 26, 1-2: 79-86.- <b>FC&#038;P 30-1</b>, p. 11,
ID=7053^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa Yatsengia; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian; <b>Geography:
</b>Japan^A Permian rugose coral, Yatsengia kuzuensis (Yabe) was
collected from limestone and calcaereous sandstone beds exposed in
Umeda, north of Kiryu City in the Ashio Mountains, Gunma Prefecture.
This species was originally described as the type species of the genus
Pseudoyatsengia Yabe, 1951 from the Kuzu Limestone, which is exposed in
the Aisawa Quarry, about 30 km east of the present locality. The coral
is described here because Pseudoyatsengia is considered to be a synonym
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of Yatsengia Huang, 1932, and the occurrence of rugose corals in the
Ashio Mountains is rather rare. [original abstract]^1";
s[3566] = "IGO H., ADACHI S. (2001).- Permian rugose corals from
Kamisenba, Kuzu Town, Tochigi Prefecture in Japan.- Bulletin of
National Science Museum (Tokyo), ser. C, 26, 1-2: 33-43.- <b>FC&#038;P
30-1</b>, p. 11, ID=7054^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian; <b>Geography:
</b>Japan^Permian limestones designated as the Nabeyama Formation are
exposed in the Kuzu area, Tochigi Prefecture. The limestones are
particularly abundant in fusulinaceans but uncommon in rugose corals.
The limestone pebbles in the conglomerate that unconformably overlies
the Nabeyama Formation commonly yield rugose corals. Yatsengia suzukii
sp.nov., and Waagenophyllum (Waagenophyllum) akasakense (Yabe) from the
limestone pebbles are here described. These corals were recycled from
the Nabeyama Formation. [original abstract]^1";
s[3567] = "IGO H., ADACHI S., IGO H. (2001).- Permian rugose corals
from the Gzenyama Formation, Hinohara Village, Nishitama County,
Tokyo.- Science Reports of the Institute of Geoscience University of
Tsukuba, Section B (Geological Sciences) 15: 125-133.- <b>FC&#038;P
30-1</b>, p. 11, ID=7055^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian M; <b>Geography:
</b>Japan^Upper Middle Permian rugose corals are newly collected from
limestone clasts in chaotic rocks of the Gozenyama Formation exposed
along the Akigawa River, Hinohara Village, Nishitama County. The corals
are identified as Waagenophyllum (Waagenophyllum) pulchrum Hamada and
Praewentzelella nishiatmaensis Igo, Adachi and Igo, n.sp. The geologic
age of these corals is assigned to the Midian (Yabeina Zone) of the
late Middle Permian. [original abstract]^1";
s[3568] = "HAIKAWA T., ISHIBASHI T. (1981).- Waagenophyllum
(Waagenophyllum) okinawense, a new Permian coral from Okinawa-jima,
Ryuku Islands.- Memoirs of Faculty of Science, Kyushu University, Ser.
D., Geology 24, 3: 179-188.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-2</b>, p. 61,
ID=2247^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Rugosa, Waagenophyllidae;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian;
<b>Geography: </b>Japan, Okinawa^Here, a Permian coral, Waagenophyllum
(Waagenophyllum) okinawense sp.nov., is described from the Permian
Yonamine Formation of the Motobu Peninsula, Okinawa-jima, Ryukyu
Islands. The present species occurs along with Verbeekina vevbeeki
(Geinitz) and Neoschwagerina craticulifera (Schwager) in a limestone
lens of the formation. [original summary]^1";
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&#034;stromatoporoids&#034; reported from Japan.- Paleontological
Society of Japan, Transactions and Proceedings, N.S. 117: 237-241.-
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<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Permian; <b>Geography: </b>Japan^There is no positive evidence for
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bivalve Alatoconchidae from a mid-Panthalassan paleo-atoll complex in
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<b>Geography: </b>Japan^^1";
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Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic; <b>Geography: </b>Japan SW^^1";
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limestone; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic Nor;
<b>Geography: </b>Japan^Microfacies of the Early to Middle Norian
reefal limestone of the Sambosan Accretionary Complex (SAC) at Kamase
locality, southwest Japan, are classified into seven major facies types
in stratigraphic order: peloidal grainstone-packstone, unfossiliferous
lime-mudstone, tubular problematica-rich wackestone, sponge-coral
floatstone, sponge bafflestone, coral rudstone, and peloidal-bioclastic
packstone-grainstone. The SAC records patch reef development on a
mid-oceanic seamount in the Panthalassa Ocean. Because most examples of
Triassic reefs come from the former Tethys, counterparts such as those
from the SAC are pivotal in resolving paleogeographic issues as well as
clarifying the depositional patterns between the eastern Tethys and
adjacent western Pacific (Panthalassa). We also reveal that the primary
stratigraphy of the reefal limestone was disrupted by submarine
landslides of the seamount in an open-ocean realm during the late
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</b>catalogue; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Mesozoic; <b>Geography: </b>Japan^The catalogue
gives a systematic overview on the Mesozoic corals reported from the
territory of Japan. The data were taken from the literature and have
been improved by data on the type material at the Tohoku University
Museum (Sendai) and additional information on the stratigraphy of
various localities. It is subdivided into two parts. The taxonomic part
encompasses an alphabetical list of all taxa with their types, type
locality and type level, the citations in the literature and the
occurrence of the corals. The second part is a list of localities from
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which the corals are reported, with data on the localities&#039;
geographical position, their stratigraphy and lithostratigraphy,
additional literature, notes and the list of corals indicated there.
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<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic;
<b>Geography: </b>Japan^The Jurassic corals described by Eguchi, Mori,
Murata, Sugiyama and Yabe between 1933 and 1963 held at the Tohoku
University Museum (Sendai, Japan) have been revised. The material comes
from 44 localities and represents 87 coral species. The revision
encompasses the proof of the generic assignment and a profound
comparison to Jurassic corals described from localities outside Japan.
The high number of endemic species was found to be justified. Only the
generic composition of the faunas are comparable to other (mostly
European) faunas.^1";
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<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic Oxf Kimm; <b>Geography: </b>Japan, Kanto
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Torinosu-type limestones in the Kurosegawa Terrane, western Kii
Peninsula, Southwest Japan and their geological significance.- Fossils
72: 5-16.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-2</b>, p. 30, ID=1154^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Cnidaria, Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria Porifera;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic U; <b>Geography: </b>Japan SW^Cnidarian
and poriferan fossils were reported from the Torinosu-type limestones
in the middlemember of the Ikenoue Formation, Kurosegawa Terrane,
westeren Kii Peninsula, Southwest Japan.They include 16 species
belonging to 13 genera (nine Scleractinia, one Spongiomorphida,
oneSclerospongia, and two Stromatoporoidea). The recorded cnidarian and
poriferan fauna shows LateJurassic in age, and the age estimation is
consistent with the radiolarian chronostratigraphic data ofthe
fine-grained clastic rocks enclosing the Torinosu-type limestones.
Field observations suggestthat the Torinosu-type limestone bodies were
originally formed as laterally discontinuous carbonatemounds in shallow
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marine environment, and they were broken in part into blocks and
transporteddownwards. Torinosu-type limestones associated with
fine-grained clastic rocks are widelydistributed in the Tithonian to
Berriasian strata of both the Kurosegawa and Southern Chichibuterranes
in the western Kii Peninsula. It has been discussed that shallow marine
carbonateenvironment was formed as a result of uplift of the fore-arc
basin caused by collision of seamounts.Furthermore, thrust movement of
the Kurosegawa nappe over the Southern Chichibu Terraneaccummulated
thick olistostrome on the fore-arc basin during the middle Oxfordian
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environment.^1";
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&#47; Cretaceous; <b>Geography: </b>Japan^Tethyan microencrusters and
microbial crusts, most of them previously unknown in Japanese Mesozoic
biotas, are present in the uppermost Jurassic–lowermost Cretaceous
Torinosu Limestone distributed in southwestern Japan. They construct
reefal facies together with reef-forming metazoans. Bacinella
irregularis and Lithocodium aggregatum are quantitatively most
important, while subordinate constituents include Thaumatoporella
parvovesiculifera, Koskinobullina socialis, Iberopora bodeuri,
Girvanella sp. and Tubiphytes morronensis. They are especially common
in the shallow-water reefal facies, but appear micritic in outcrops.
Microencrusters and microbial crusts can only be recognized in thin
sections, and they grow around the reef building metazoans and form
bindstone. Each microencruster exhibits some specific spatial
distribution associated with its paleoecology. Similarities with the
taxonomic composition of the upper Jurassic Tethyan microencruster
association imply that the community extended geographically at least
to the Tethyan gateway where the Japanese Island Arc was located.
[original abstract]^1";
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chondrophorine (medusoid hydrozoan) from Lower Cretaceous of Japan.-
Palaeontology 28, 1: 101-109.- <b>FC&#038;P 17-1</b>, p. 17,
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</b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Pleistocene;
<b>Geography: </b>Japan central^The Pleistocene Ninomiya Formation
yields the ahermatypic corals such as Oulangia stokesiana miltoni Yabe
&#038; Eguchi, Fotocyathus (Paradeltocyathus) orientalis (Duncan),
Flabellum cf. distinctum M.-E. &#038; H., Dendrophyllia cribrosa M.-E.
&#038; H., Flabellum transversale Moseley. Among them, Dendrophyllia is
excellently preserved in arborescent shape. Occurrence of the Recent
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Dendrophyllia species in the Japanese waters is reviewed in this
occasion.^1";
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Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Miocene; <b>Geography: </b>Japan^^1";
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p. 42, ID=1194^<b>Topic(s): </b>freshwater; Porifera; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Pleistocene; <b>Geography:
</b>Japan^Fossils of spongillid sponges, Eunapius fragilis and
Ephydatia muelleri occur in the MiddlePleistocene Tsumori Formation in
Mashiki-machi, Kumamoto Prefecture, Japan. This is the 2nd record of
Eunapius fragilis and Ephydatia muelleri from the Pleistocene in Japan.
The Tsumori Formation consists of a lacustrine sediment which contains
fossils of diatoms, plant fragments, sponges, molluscs, insects, and
fish. The fossil sponges occur in the lower part of the Tsumori
Formation that is subdivided into the lower and upper parts with
lithological characters. The fossils are found on the surface of plant
fragments and in massive mudstone. Those occurrences suggest that the
sponges were rapidly deposited after death of the sponge. If the
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from the lower part of the Tsumori Formation is inferred to have been
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<b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p. 42, ID=2320^<b>Topic(s): </b>freshwater;
Porifera, Spongillidae; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Pliocene; <b>Geography: </b>Japan^Fossils of spongillid sponge,
Eunapius sinensis (Annandale) were discovered from the upper part of
the Pliocene Hitoyoshi Formation of the Hitoyoshi Basin, Muamoto
Prefecture, Kyushu, Japan. They constitute the second occurrence record
of Eunapis sinensis as fossil. The Hitoyoshi Formation consists of
lacustrine deposits, which contain diatoms, water plant, insects,
cyprinid fishes, and molluscs besides the sponge. Gemmules of fossil
sponges occur as rounded spots, which encrust the surfaces of molluscan
shells and massive mudstones. The spicular components consist of
megascleres and gemmoscleres, and the latter are more abundant. This
mode of occurrence of fossil sponges suggests only gemmules were left
after death on the surface of molluscan shells and mud.^1";
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(Okinawa),536-546.http:&#47;&#47;
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<b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 92, ID=1347^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, history,
stratigraphy; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Pleistocene; <b>Geography: </b>Japan, Ryukyu Isls^Sedimentological
investigations were conducted on Pleistocene reef-complex deposits of
the Ryukyu Group, recovered in 30 drill cores from Ie-jima, off Motobu
Peninsula, the Ryukyu Islands, southwestern Japan. Four depositional
units are identified by lithologic changes and numbered sequentially
from the base upwards. Unit 1, the lowest unit, commonly begins with
marine conglomerate or coral limestone, both of which grade upward into
detrital limestone containing abundant larger foraminiferal tests
(Operculina spp. and Amphistegina spp.). Units 2 and 3 are composed of
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shallow-water coral limestone overlain by deep-water detrital and
rhodolith limestones. Unit 4, unconformably overlying Unit 3 at
elevations exceeding 50m, consists of coral limestone grading upward
into detrital limestone rich in coral rubble. These units clearly
display a deepening-upward stratigraphic succession. Calcareous
nannofossil biostratigraphy indicates that Unit 1 mostly correlates
with the Early Pleistocene between 0.85 Ma and 1.65 Ma and that Units 2
to 4 range in age from 0.41 Ma to 0.85 Ma. Thick deposits of carbonates
and siliciclastics (Unit 1) formed in response to tectonic subsidence
of this area before 0.85 Ma. Subsequently, reefal and shelf carbonates
(Units 2 to 4) accumulated in response to glacioeustatic sea-level
changes. The change is likely to be related to the Mid-Pleistocene
Transition (MPT). The MPT at the Ryukyus is marked by increased
amplitude of sea-level changes and a subsequnet enhanced mode of
coral-reef deposition. [original abstract]^1";
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to Quaternary carbonate sequence on Okinawa-jima.- Proceedings of the
10th International Coral Reef Symposium (Okinawa), 2022-2036.-
<b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 97, ID=1360^<b>Topic(s): </b>carbonates;
carbonates; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Neogene;
<b>Geography: </b>Japan, Okinawa^^1";
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Jour. Sci. Hiroshima Univ., Ser. C 11, 1: 1-10.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-2</b>,
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</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Pleistocene; <b>Geography: </b>Japan,
Okinawa^^1";
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sedimentology, reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Pleistocene; <b>Geography: </b>Japan^^1";
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Tateyama city and its Environs and Recent Coral Fauna of Chiba
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13: 41-52. [in Japanese, with English summary].- <b>FC&#038;P 2-1</b>,
p. 19, ID=4731^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy, ecology; Anthozoa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Pleistocene Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Japan^Numa coral bed of
Tateyama city is famous for Japanese Geologists, because of its well
studied fossil corals and known as only one Pleistocene reef formation
in Honsyu. Since July 1969 we have often chances to study the
localities and obtained several fossil and recent specimens of corals.
Some 100 species of corals were known to occur there, judging from the
growth form, especially abundant Echinophyllia, Pectinia and other thin
explanate delicate forms it belongs evidently [to] calm inland bay
facies. Among them following two species of southern form were
discovered as first fossil occurrence. Palauphyllia hataii is a
Lobophyllid coral and its distribution is now restricted in the
tropical or subtropical sea (Loc. Palau Islands, Pracer Islands and
Ogasawara Islands). Koseleya sp. is similar to Moseleya latistellata of
the Great Barrier Reef, but much smaller in size and much larger than
M. minor Ma (nom. nud.). Echinophyllia, Acropora, Caulastrea are
illustrated here as fossil. Several ahermatypic corals thriving the
continental shelf of Chiba pref. were listed here for the future study
of fossil corals of the younger cenozoic formations of Kwanto district,
and others.^1";
s[3598] = "IKEDA E., IRYU Y., SUGIHARA K., OHBA H., YAMADA T. (2006).-
Bathymetry, biota, and sediments on Hirota reef, Tane-ga-shima - the
northernmost coral reef in the Ryukyu Islands.- Island Arc 15, 4:
407-419.- <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 83, ID=1321^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs,
sedimentology, ecology; reefs ecology; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
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Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Japan, Ryukyu
Isls^Investigations were conducted on bathymetry, reef biota and
sediments on the Hirota Reef, Tane-ga-shima, North Ryukyus, near the
northern limit for coral-reef formation. A bathymetric profile from
shore to the reef edge was depicted along an approximately 420-m
transect on the Hirota Coast of this island. A total of 20 quadrats (1m
× 1m) were analyzed along the profile at 10- or 20-m intervals to
clarify distribution of macrobenthos inhabiting the reef. The Hirota
Reef is divided into four geomorphologic zones according to their
depth, gradient, surface roughness, substrate and characteristic
macrobenthos. They are, from shore to offshore, shallow lagoon, seaward
reef flat, reef edge and reef slope. The shallow lagoon comprises a
shoreward depression (~160m wide on the transect) with a sand/gravel
bottom that inclines gently toward offshore, and a seaward patch zone
(~70m wide). The patches (<2m high) are covered with fleshy algae,
coralline algae and hermatypic corals. The seaward reef flat (~190m
wide) is a flat plane that is constructed by biogenic carbonates and is
covered with turf algae, with hermatypic corals scattered. Although the
seaward reef flat of the Hirota Reef cannot be differentiated into
different geomorphologic zones, similar seaward reef flat areas in the
Central and South Ryukyus can be clearly subdivided into inner reef
flat, reef crest and outer reef flat. This difference may be attributed
to a lower reef growth rate and/or the later reef formation of the
Hirota Reef in Holocene time than the southern examples. The coral
fauna on the Hirota Reef is delineated by low diversity and
characterized by taxa typical of high-latitude, non-reefal communities.
The algal flora consists of tropical to subtropical species associated
with warm-temperate species. These faunal and floral characteristics
may be related largely to lower water temperature in Tane-ga-shima than
those in typical coral-reef regions. [original abstract]^1";
s[3599] = "YAMAZATO K. (1972).- Bathymetric distribution of Corals in
the Ryukyu Islands.- In C. Mukundan and C.S.G. Pillai (eds):
Proceedings of the [first International] Symposium on Corals and Coral
Reefs [Mandapam Camp, India, 12-16 January 1969]; published by The
Marine Biological Association of India, Cochin, December, 1972; pp
121-133.- <b>FC&#038;P 2-2</b>, p. 12, ID=4765^<b>Topic(s):
</b>bathymetry; corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Japan, Ryukyu Isls^^1";
s[3600] = "HAMADA T. (1977).- The Holocene corals of raised reefs of
Japan.- Memoires du BRGM 89 [J.P. Chevalier (ed.): Second Symposium
international sur les coraux et recifs coralliens fossiles; Paris,
1975]: 389-395.- <b>FC&#038;P 7-2</b>, p. 25, ID=5655^<b>Topic(s):
</b>hermatypic; reef corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Holocene; <b>Geography: </b>Japan^^1";
s[3601] = "YEEMIN T., NOJIMA S., KIKUCHI T. (1990).- Sexual
Reproduction of the Scleractinian Coral, Montastrea valenciennesi, from
a high-latitude Coral Community, southwest Japan.- Publications of the
Amakusa Marine Biological Laboratory 10, 2: 102-121.- <b>FC&#038;P
22-1</b>, p. 43, ID=3412^<b>Topic(s): </b>sexual reproduction;
Scleractinia, Montastreainia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Japan,
Ryukyu Isls^Sexual reproduction, timing of spawning, reproductive
output, mating pattern and larval development of Montastraea
valenciennesi in a community from Japan had been examined over two
years. The paper is a comprehensive explanation of sexual reproduction
in a high-latitude scleractinian coral of Northwest Pacific.^1";
s[3602] = "EGUCHI M., MIYAWAKI T. (1975).- Systematic study of the
Scleractinian Corals of Kushimoto and its vicinity.- Bulletin of Marine
Park Research Stations 1, 1: 47-62.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-2</b>, p. 45,
ID=5209^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>Japan^[some 50 genera and 58 species are known to occur in the
waters off Kushimoto; the fauna and the distribution are described]^1";
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s[3603] = "MORI K. (1977).- A calcitic sclerosponge from the
Ishigaki-shima coast, Ryukyu Islands, Japan.- Bulletin Tohoku Univ.
Sci. Dept., ser. 2 (geol.), 47, 1: 1-5.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-2</b>, p. 18,
ID=5546^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Porifera Sclerospongiae; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Sclerospongiae; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent;
<b>Geography: </b>Japan, Ryukyu Isls^[Tabulospongia japonica is
described; it is composed of high-magnesian calcite and has siliceous
spicules; Mori does not believe that the astrorhizal canals of
stromatoporoids can be related to the exhalant canals of sponges]^1";
s[3604] = "MATSUOKA K. (1991).- Freshwater sponge of Mitsu-ike pond,
Oiwa-cho, Toyohashi City, Japan.- Sci. Rep. Toyohashi Mus. Nat. Hist.
1: 51-53. [in Japanese].- <b>FC&#038;P 21-1.1</b>, p. 61,
ID=3280^<b>Topic(s): </b>freshwater; Porifera; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Japan^^1";
s[3605] = "MATSUOKA K. (1992).- Freshwater sponges in Ushikawa-cho,
Toyohashi City, Japan.- Sci. Rep. Toyohashi Mus. Nat. Hist. 2: 33-35.
[in Japanese].- <b>FC&#038;P 21-1.1</b>, p. 61, ID=3281^<b>Topic(s):
</b>freshwater; Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Japan^^1";
s[3606] = "MATSUOKA K. (1994).- Freshwater sponge in Toyohashi City,
Aichi Prefecture, Japan (Part 2).- Sci. Rep. Toyohashi Mus. Nat Hist.
4: 43-45. [in Japanese].- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 83,
ID=4189^<b>Topic(s): </b>freshwater; Porifera; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Japan^^1";
s[3607] = "MASUDA Y. (1997).- A Scanning Electron Microscopy Study on
Spicules, Gemmule Coats, and Micropyles of Japanese Freshwater
Sponges.- In: Sponge sciences: multidisciplinary perspectives [Y.
Watanabe &#038; N. Fusetani (eds); 458pp; Springer Verlag ( ISBN
4-431-70205-9)].- <b>FC&#038;P 27-1</b>, p. 16, ID=6900^<b>Topic(s):
</b>; Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Japan freshwater^^1";
s[3608] = "IRYU Y., MATSUDA H., MACHIYAMA H., PILLER W.E., QUINN T.M.,
MUTTI M. (2006).- Introductory perspective on the COREF project.-
Island Arc 15, 4: 393-406.- <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 83,
ID=1322^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, ecology, geohistory; reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Quaternary; <b>Geography:
</b>Japan, Ryukyu Islands^Coral reefs are tropic to subtropic, coastal
ecosystems comprising very diverse organisms. Late Quaternary reef
deposits are fossil archives of environmental, tectonic and eustatic
variations that can be used to reconstruct the paleoclimatic and
paleoceanographic history of the tropic surface oceans. Reefs located
at the latitudinal limits of coral-reef ecosystems (i.e. those at
coral-reef fronts) are particularly sensitive to environmental changes
- especially those associated with glacial-interglacial changes in
climate and sealevel. We propose a land and ocean scientific drilling
campaign in the Ryukyu Islands (the Ryukyus) in the northwestern
Pacific Ocean to investigate the dynamic response of the corals and
coral-reef ecosystems in this region to Late Quaternary climate and
sealevel change. Such a drilling campaign, which we call the COREF
(coral-reef front) Project, will allow the following three major
questions to be evaluated: (i) what are the nature, magnitude and
driving mechanisms of coral-reef front migration in the Ryukyus? (ii)
what is the ecosystem response of coral reefs in the Ryukyus to
Quaternary climate changes? (iii) what is the role of coral reefs in
the global carbon cycle? Subsidiary objectives include: (i) the timing
of coral-reef initiation in the Ryukyus and its causes; (ii) the
position of the Kuroshio current during glacial periods and its effects
on coral-reef formation; and (iii) early carbonate diagenetic responses
as a function of compounded variations in climate, eustacy and
depositional mineralogies (subtropic aragonitic to warm-temperate
calcitic). The geographic, climatic and oceanographic settings of the
Ryukyu Islands provide an ideal natural laboratory to address each of
these research questions. [original abstract]^1";
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s[3609] = "SASAKI K., OMURA A., MIWA A., TSUJI Y., MATSUDA H., NAKAMORI
T., IRYU Y., YAMADA T., SATO Y., NAKAGAWA H. (2006).- 230Th/234U and
14C dating of a lowstand coral reef beneath the insular shelf off Irabu
Island, Ryukyus, southwestern Japan.- Island Arc 15, 4: 455-467.-
<b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 91, ID=1338^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs,
geochronometry; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Holocene; <b>Geography: </b>Japan, Ryukyu Isls^High-resolution
seismic reflection profiles delineated the distribution of mound-shaped
reflections, which were interpreted as reefs, beneath the insular shelf
western off Irabu Island, Ryukyus, southwestern Japan. A sediment core
through one of the mounded structures was recovered from the sea floor
at a depth of -118.2m by offshore drilling and was dated by radiometric
methods. The lithology and coral fauna of the core indicate that the
mounded structure was composed of coral-algal boundstone suggesting a
small-scaled coral reef. High-precision a-spectrometric 230Th/234U
dating coupled with calibrated accelerator mass spectrometric 14C ages
of corals obtained reliable ages of this reef ranging from 22.18 ± 0.63
to 30.47 ± 0.98 ka. This proves that such a submerged reef was formed
during the lowstand stage of marine oxygen isotope stages 3-2. The
existence of low-Mg calcite in the aragonitic coral skeleton of 22.18 ±
0.63 ka provides evidence that the reef had once been exposed by
lowering of the relative sealevel to at least -126m during the last
glacial maximum in the study area. There is no room for doubt that a
coral reef grew during the last glacial period on the shelf off Irabu
Island of Ryukyus in the subtropical region of western Pacific.
[original abstract]^1";
s[3610] = "SUGIHARA K., MASUNAGA N., FUJITA K. (2006).- Latitudinal
changes in larger benthic foraminiferal assemblages in shallow-water
reef sediments along the Ryukyu Islands, Japan.- Island Arc 15, 4:
437-454.- <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 92, ID=1345^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs,
fore-reef facies; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Japan, Ryukyu Isls^The variations in
foraminiferal abundance in reef sediments from three latitudinally
different islands exhibit two contrasting trends along reef flats: a
shoreward decrease on Ishigaki and Tane-ga-shima Islands and a
shoreward increase on Kudaka Island. A total of 25, 24 and 13
foraminiferal taxa were identified in Ishigaki, Kudaka and
Tane-ga-shima Islands, respectively. Baculogypsina sphaerulata,
Neorotalia calcar and Amphistegina spp. were dominant (i.e. >3% of
foraminiferal assemblages) in the three islands. Calcarina gaudichaudii
and Calcarina hispida were common on Ishigaki and Kudaka Islands but
were absent on Tane-ga-shima Island. Larger foraminiferal assemblages
from three different reef-flat environments on Ishigaki Island can be
distinguished, whereas those from the three environments on Kudaka and
Tane-ga-shima Islands are similar in composition. These latitudinal
changes in larger foraminiferal assemblages in reef sediments may
possibly be caused by variations in the topography of reef flats,
distributions and standing crops of living foraminifers on reef flats,
and the northern limit of some calcarinid species in the northern
Ryukyus. [end-fragment of extensive abstract]^1";
s[3611] = "SUGIHARA K., NAKAMORI T., IRYU Y., SASAKI K., BLANCHON P.
(2003).- Holocene sea-level change and tectonic uplift deduced from
raised reef terrace, Kikai-jima, Ryukyu Islands, Japan.- Sedimentary
Geology 159, 1-2: 5-25.- <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 92,
ID=1346^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, eustacy, tectonic uplift; reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Holocene; <b>Geography:
</b>Japan, Ryukyu Isls^Kikai-jima (Kikai Island) is surrounded by four
Holocene raised coral reef terraces, which are thought to be an
offlapping sequence of reef deposits caused by combined effects of
seismic uplift and Holocene sea-level change. Many studies in this
region have investigated Holocene sea-level changes and reef growth,
but there are relatively few in which reliable sea-level indicators are
given. We have found that Pocillopora verrucosa, one of the most
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abundant coral species on the upper-reef slopes of fringing reefs in
the Ryukyus, has its peak abundance at a depth of 1.5m. Therefore, this
species is considered ideal for the analysis of relative sea-level
change and can be used as a dipstick for the Holocene reef deposits in
this area. Based on the distribution of P verrucosa on the four
Holocene raised terraces, we calculate relative paleo-mean sea levels
to be 10.8-11.1 and 8.5-8.9 m for Terrace I, 5.0-5.3 m for Terrace II,
4.0-4.3 m for Terrace III and 1.9-2.5 m for Terrace IV. These results,
combined with hitherto known and newly measured radiometric dates (103
total), clearly show that the four terraces formed in response to
repeated seismic uplifts at 6.3, 4.1, 3.1 and 1.4 ka, and that sea
level was higher than present between 7.0 and 6.3 ka. [original
abstract]^1";
s[3612] = "YAMANO H., KAYANNE H., YONEKURA N. (2001).- Anatomy of a
modern coral reef flat : A recorder of storms and uplift in the late
Holocene.- Journal of Sedimentary Research 71, 2: 295-304.-
<b>FC&#038;P 30-1</b>, p. 31, ID=1555^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, storms,
eustacy; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Holocene;
<b>Geography: </b>Japan^Cores from the Kabira Reef, Ishigaki Island,
southwest Japan, reveal the internal structure and temporal changes in
sedimentary process of a complete coral reef flat. The reef crest
caught up with sea level at about 4000 yr BP. Since then, it expanded
oceanward and the reef pavemant has grown landward. The backreef
structure is composed of bioclasts derived from the reef framework. Of
all the bioclasts, corals and coralline algae are most abundant. Coral
fragments coarser than - 3,0 ø have dominated the backreef sediments
since 2000 yr BP. Benthic foraminiferal tests first occurred at about
4000 yr BP, and their abundance increased significantly starting around
2000 yr BP. Shallowing of the reef crest is also indicated by the
presence of the shallow-water benthic Foraminfera Baculogypsina
sphaerulata tests after 2000 yr BP. The date 2000 yr BP is coincident
with tectonic uplift at Kabira Reef (Kawana 1989). We consider this
uplift to have caused a relative sea-level fall that aided the
deposition of coral fragments transported from the reef pavement by
storms. The relative sea-level fall also caused subaerial exposure of
the reef crest during low tides and the transition of reef-building
organisms from corals to shallow-water species of benthic Foraminifera,
resulting in a change noticeable in the constituents of backreef
sediments. The results of this study suggest that the coral reef flat,
and especially the backreef, can be a faithful recorder of relative
sea-level changes.^1";
s[3613] = "KONISHI K., OSHIRO I., TANAKA T. (1979).- Holocene raised
coral reef on Senkaku Islands: an active remnant arc.- Proc. Japan.
Acad. Ser. B, 55, 7: 335-340.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 33,
ID=5953^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; raised reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Holocene; <b>Geography: </b>Japan, Senkaku Isls^^1";
s[3614] = "KATO M., NIIKAWA I., KAWAMURA T., EZAKI Y., SATO T. (1989).-
Corals in Fossils from Onimaru.- Ohfunato City Museum: 13-24.-
<b>FC&#038;P 21-1.1</b>, p. 46, ID=3227^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Anthozoa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>???;
<b>Geography: </b>Japan, Onimaru^^1";
s[3615] = "NISHIMIYA K., YAMAGIWA N. (1973).- Coral fossils from the
Kosode Formation, Yamanashi Prefecture.- Trans. Proc. Palaeontol. Soc.
Jap. 89: 15-23.- <b>FC&#038;P 3-1</b>, p. 27, ID=4886^<b>Topic(s):
</b>; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>???; <b>Geography: </b>Japan^^1";
s[3616] = "EGUCHI M., MORI R. (1976).- On the fossil coral faunule in
the Megami Formation of Sagara-cho, Shizuoka Prefecture.- Bulletin
Tokyo College of Domestic Science 16: 13-23.- <b>FC&#038;P 7-2</b>, p.
25, ID=5654^<b>Topic(s): </b>; corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>???; <b>Geography: </b>Japan^^1";
s[3617] = "O&#039;HARA S., SUGAYA M., FUKUDA Y., TANAKA T. (1976).-
Fossils from the &#034;Sakurai Formation&#034;. I Molluscs, benthonic
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foraminifers, crabs, ahermatypic corals and brachiopods. [in
Japanese].- Jour. Coll. Arts &#038; Sci., Chiba Univ., B-9: 77-108.-
<b>FC&#038;P 7-2</b>, p. 25, ID=5660^<b>Topic(s): </b>; fossils corals;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>???;
<b>Geography: </b>Japan?^^1";
s[3618] = "HASHIMOTO K. (1977).- On some corals from Yumiorezawa, Soma
district. [in Japanese].- Bulletin Taira chigaku Dokokai 13: 7-12.-
<b>FC&#038;P 7-2</b>, p. 25, ID=5665^<b>Topic(s): </b>; corals;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>???;
<b>Geography: </b>Japan?^^1";
s[3619] = "SADA K., OKIMURA Y. (1978).- Hexaphyllia from the Atetsu
Limestone in western Japan.- Faculty of Integrated Arts and Sciences,
Horshima University Memoirs, ser. IV, 3: 91-96.- <b>FC&#038;P
19-1.1</b>, p. 43, ID=2568^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Heterocorallia,
Hexaphyllia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Heterocorallia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>Japan W^^1";
s[3620] = "YAMAGIWA N., YAMANO A. (1990).- A new species of Ipciphyllum
from the Akasko Limestone, central Japan.- Bulletin of National Science
Museum (Tokyo), ser. C, 16, 3: 119-125.- <b>FC&#038;P 20-2</b>, p. 60,
ID=2947^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Rugosa, Ipciphyllum; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>Japan
central^^1";
s[3621] = "FURUTANI H. (1981).- Ibukiphyllum (Rugosa) from the north of
Tarui, Gifu Prefecture, central Japan.- Bulletin of the Mizunami Fossil
Museum 8: 139-145.- <b>FC&#038;P 11-2</b>, p. 28, ID=6155^<b>Topic(s):
</b>; Rugosa, Ibukiphyllum; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>???; <b>Geography: </b>Japan central^^1";
s[3622] = "NIIKAWA I. (2001).- The genus Echigophyllum from the Omi
Limestone, central Japan.- Bulletin of the Tohoku University Museum 1
[Proceedings of the 8th International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and
Porifera]: 70-076.- <b>FC&#038;P 30-1</b>, p. 19, ID=7063^<b>Topic(s):
</b>; Rugosa Echigophyllum; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>???; <b>Geography: </b>Japan^The species
Echigophyllum giganteum Yabe and Hayasaka is here redescribed from the
Omi Limestone, Niigata Prefecture, central Japan. The systematic
position of the genus Echigophyllum within the Clisiophyllinae is
discussed. It is concluded that Echigophyllum should be restored as an
independent genus, having been regarded previously as junior synonym of
the genus Amygdalophyllum Dun and Benson by Hayasaka (1939). [original
abstract]^1";
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Basin, Kochi Prefecture, Southwest Japan (I). Order Scleractinia.- Mem.
Osaka Kyoiku Univ., ser III, 25, 3: 135-142.- <b>FC&#038;P 7-1</b>, p.
11, ID=5566^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>???; <b>Geography:
</b>Japan SW^^1";
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systematic position of Ohnopora.- Jour. Geol. Soc. Japan 88, 9:
773-774.- <b>FC&#038;P 11-2</b>, p. 20, ID=1807^<b>Topic(s):
</b>systematics; Crinoidea non Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>Japan^Ohnopora
turned up to be a crinoid similar to Pernerocrinus. What was formerly
believed as a tabulate skeleton is actually residual partitions of
originally fused arms which were later dissolved; based on the
observation on new material.^1";
s[3625] = "MIZOGUCHI H. (1997).- The Sponge in the History of Japanese
Biology.- In: Sponge sciences: multidisciplinary perspectives [Y.
Watanabe &#038; N. Fusetani (eds); 458pp; Springer Verlag ( ISBN
4-431-70205-9)].- <b>FC&#038;P 27-1</b>, p. 17, ID=6911^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biological research; Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>Japan^^1";
s[3626] = "KANMERA K., UJIIE H. (1978).- Bibliography of Palaeontology
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<b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 31, ID=5940^<b>Topic(s): </b>bibliography;
paleontology, bibliography; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>; <b>Geography: </b>Japan^^1";
s[3627] = "EGUCHI M. (1973).- On some new or little known corals from
Japan and Australia.- Publ. Seto Marine Biological Laboratory 20 [Proc.
of the IInd Intern. Symposium on Cnidaria]: 81-87.- <b>FC&#038;P
3-1</b>, p. 16, ID=4849^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Japan, Australia^Description of 4 species
from Japan: Alveopora japonica Eguchi var. magna n., Euphyllia
sabiuraensis Eguchi n.sp., Monomyces uchiuraensis Eguchi, Dendrophyllia
arbuscula var. compressa Eguchi et Sasaki, n. var. and description of 2
species from Australia: Platytrochus compressus (Tenison Woods),
Culicia hoffmeisteri Squires.^1";
s[3628] = "SANO H., KANMERA K. (1996).- Microbial Controls on
Panthalassan Carboniferous-Permian Oceanic Buildups, Japan.- Facies 34,
1: 239-256.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-2</b>, p. 74, ID=3181^<b>Topic(s):
</b>reefs intra-oceanic; reefs, oceanic settings; <b>Systematics:
</b>Monera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous, Permian; <b>Geography:
</b>Japan, Panthalassa^This contribution emphasizes the significant
rock-building role of microbial encrusting organisms including
Tubiphytes, filamentous cyanobacteria (mainly Girvanella and
Ortonella), and Archaeolithoporella in the Carboniferous to Permian
buildups that formed on seamounts in the Panthalassa ocean. The
description concentrates on the paleontological characters of these
microbes and the petrographic properties of the microbial bindstones
and related cryptomicrobial fabrics. Comparisons of major rock-building
biotas in the Carboniferous-Permian Panthalassan buildups and Parigean
reefs are briefly discussed. The Lower Carboniferous (Visean) to upper
Middle Permian (Murgabian) limestone units and the upper Lower to upper
Middle Permian (Artinskian to Murgabian) limestone units in southwest
Japan were examined. All these limestone units are underlain by oceanic
island-type basalts and are totally free from terrigenous materials.
The limestones are lying in disrupted accretionary terranes of Japan
and are regarded as relicts of oceanic buildups upon seamounts in the
Panthalassan open-ocean realm. [first fragment of extensive summary]^1";
s[3629] = "UNSALANER-KIRAGLI C. (1978).- Publications on Turkish fossil
corals.- FC&P 7, 2: 27.- <b>FC&#038;P 7-2</b>, p. 27,
ID=5670^<b>Topic(s): </b>bibliography; coral bibliography;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>fossil;
<b>Geography: </b>Turkey^[list of five coral papers published 1941-1958
by C. Unsalaner-Kiragli]^1";
s[3630] = "MELNIKOV B.N., ROZANOV A.Yu., SUSOV M.B., FONIN V.D.
(1986).- First Archaeocyatha of the Lower Cambrian of Central Iran.-
Izvest. Akad. Nauk SSSR, ser. Geol. 7: 134-138.- <b>FC&#038;P 16-1</b>,
p. 78, ID=2027^<b>Topic(s): </b>biogeography; Archaeocyatha;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography: </b>Iran^First discovery of an
archaeocyathan fauna in dolomitic limestones. The sampling is rather
abundant but poorly preserved and could not be indentified with
certainty even at generic level. Nevertheless the global composition
suggests affinities with the realm Altai Sayan, Western Mongolia,
Middle Asia, Sardinia, Spain.^1";
s[3631] = "HAMDI B., ROZANOV A.Yu., ZHURAVLEV A.Yu. (1995).- Latest
Middle Cambrian metazoan reef from northern Iran.- Geological Magazine
132, 4: 367-373.- <b>FC&#038;P 24-2</b>, p. 99, ID=4607^<b>Topic(s):
</b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Demospongiae;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian M; <b>Geography: </b>Iran N^Middle and
Late Cambrian reefs were built mainly by cyanobacterial communities. A
few reefs with a metazoan as well as an algal component, however, are
known from this interval. A Middle Cambrian reef formed primarily by
spicular demosponges is described here from the Mila Formation in the
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Elburz Mountains, northern Iran. The reef is enclosed within calcareous
grainstones which contain terminal Middle Cambrian (late Mayan)
trilobites. The Mila Formation reef was constructed by sponges of the
family Anthaspidellidae and bacterial (algal?) sheaths, and is the
earliest metazoan reef to be documented from the interval after the
demise of archaeocyath sponges. The reefal community is typical of
subsequent reefal communities of Early-Middle Ordovician age. The
Ordovician examples differ only by the incorporation of additional
metazoan elements.^1";
s[3632] = "KANO A., MACHIYAMA H., MATSUMOTO R. (2001).- Facies and
depositional environment of Middle to Upper Cambrian sponge mounds of
northern Iran.- Bulletin of the Tohoku University Museum 1 [Proceedings
of the 8th International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and Porifera]:
125-133.- <b>FC&#038;P 30-1</b>, p. 20, ID=7065^<b>Topic(s): </b>mud
mounds; Porifera, reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cambrian M - U; <b>Geography: </b>Iran N^Middle to Upper Cambrian
sponge mounds occur in shallow marine carbonates, (the Mila Formation)
of the southern Elburz Mountains, northern Iran. The mounds are up to
6m thick, with a 30m diameter, and have low, rigid frameworks formed by
a single species of the demosponge genus Rankenella and microbial
micrite. The mound bearing unit mainly consists of coarse grained
crinoidal grainstone, less than 70m in thickness, and includes
brachiopod shell beds and oncoids. Cross stratified and lenticular
grainstone units indicate shoaling. During the development of the
carbonate shoal, water energy increased and the shoal was cut off from
terrigenous influx. Stabilization by brachiopods or early lithification
may have provided favorable substrates for sponge colonization. The
sponges probably adapted to a clear, strong water flow, which provided
an effective nutrient supply, thus inhabiting the environment
previously occupied by archaeocyaths. These Iranian mounds represent
the oldest reef building by a non archaeocyath sponge community (Hamdi
et al., 1995). Middle to Late Cambrian reef building in other
localities generally is by microbial thrombolites and stromatolites.
Although the Iranian mound community is very simple, it is regarded as
an ancestor of Early Ordovician sponge microbial reefs. [original
abstract]^1";
s[3633] = "HERAVI M.A., KHAKSAR K. (1999).- An assemblage of corals
from Iran (with Atlas). [in Persian].- Geological Survey of Iran; 355
pp.- <b>FC&#038;P 29-1</b>, p. 37, ID=1462^<b>Topic(s): </b>atlas of
fossils; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic; <b>Geography: </b>Iran^A catalogue of
fossil corals (Rugosa, Tabulata) known from Iran with numerous plates.
As only the names of taxa are spelled in latin characters, the main
text is of little use for most readers. Available from the Geological
Survey of Iran (G.S.I.), P.O. Box 13185, 1494 Teheran, Iran.^1";
s[3634] = "FLUGEL H.W., SALEH H. (1970).- Die palaeozoischen
Korallenfaunen Ost-Irans. 1. Rugose Korallen der Niur-Formation
(Silur).- Jahrb. Geol. B.-A. 113: 266-304.- <b>FC&#038;P 1-2</b>, p.
13, ID=4641^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>Iran E^Auf
Grund der Rugosen-Fauna des Type- und des Reference-section der
Niur-Formation Ost-Irans sowie einiger anderer Rugosenfunde aus dieser
Formation aus den Gebieten Ozbakuh und Shirgesht kann diese Formation
in zwei &#034;Faunenzonen&#034; gegliedert werden. Die tiefere ist
durch das Auftreten von Streptelasma, Tenuiphyllum, Paliphyllum etc.,
die hoehere durch cystiphyllide Rugosa, Spongophylloides etc.
charakterisiert. Ihre Verteilung geht aus Abb. 5 hervor. Die
Rugosengenera erlauben im Verein mit einigen Altershinweisen, die durch
andere Tiergruppen (Stromatoporen, Conodonten, Brachiopoden) gewonnen
wurden, eine Einstufung der unteren &#034;Zone&#034; in das Llandovery,
der oberen &#034;Zone&#034; in den Bereich Ludlovium bis Lochkovium. Da
es sich fast durchwegs um neue Arten handelt, koennen keine
zoogeographischen Aussagen gemacht werden.^1";
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s[3635] = "HUBMANN B. (1992).- Catenipora Lamarck from the Lower to
Middle Silurian of eastern Afghanistan (tabulate corals: Collection A.
Durkoop).- Senckenbergiana lethaea 72: 37-48.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-2</b>,
p. 38, ID=3323^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Tabulata, Catenipora;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian L
M; <b>Geography: </b>Afghanistan E^Some representatives of monomorphic
halysitid corals are described: Catenipora sindoensis?, C. cf.
sindoensis, C. arctica, C. gubachevi, C. copula, C. jarviki, and C. sp.
Their occurrence indicates palaeobiogeographic connection between the
northern shelf of Gondwana and Laurasia of the Northern Hemisphere
during Llandoverian and Wenlockian times.^1";
s[3636] = "BRICE D., LAFUSTE J., LAPPARENT A.F.de, PILLET J., YASSINI
I. (1973).- Etude de deux gisements paléozoïques (Silurien et Dévonien)
de l&#039;Elbourz oriental (Iran).- Annales de la Societe geologique du
Nord 93: 177-218.- <b>FC&#038;P 3-2</b>, p. 36, ID=4941^<b>Topic(s):
</b>geology, paleontology; Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>Iran,
Elburz^La première partie est consacrée à la présentation de la série
paléozoïque observée dans chacun des deux gisements avec son contenu
faunistique et les attributions d&#039;age. Cette série qui atteint
2000m à Robat-e-Garabil, est perturbée en son milieu et comprend du
Silurien à Polypiers et Brachiopodes (Llandovery à Wenlock), des dépôts
détritiques et évaporites (Dév. inf.?) du Dévonien moyen (Eif.-Giv.) et
supérieur (Fras.) marin richement fossilifère. A Khochaïlagh, des
séries marines marno-calcaires très riches en Brachiopodes rappelant
celles d&#039;Afghanistan occidental représentent le Dévonien moyen
(Eif.?-Giv.) et supérieur (Famen.), elles reposent sur des formations
volcaniques et détritiques (Dév. inf.?). * La seconde partie comprend
la description des principaux fossiles de la série, en particulier
celle des coraux siluriens (Jean Lafuste). Ceux-ci sont représentés par
les genres de Tabulata suivants: Palaeofavosites, Mesofavosites,
Plasmopora.^1";
s[3637] = "KARAPETOV S.S., LELESHUS V.L., SONIN I.I. (1975).-
Stratigrafiya i tabulyaty silura Afganistana. [stratigraphy and
tabulate corals of the Silurian of Afghanistan; in Russian] .-
Biulleten Moskovskogo Obshchestva Ispytateley Prirody, Otdel
Geologicheskiy 40, ??: 95-106.- <b>FC&#038;P 5-1</b>, p. 33,
ID=5385^<b>Topic(s): </b>stratigraphy; stratigraphy, Tabulata;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian;
<b>Geography: </b>Afghanistan^The paper deals with new data on the
stratigraphy of the Silurian in Central Afghanistan and also
descriptions of the following tabulate corals: Palaeofavosites
schmidti, Favosites gothlandicus, F. favosus, F. afghanicus n.sp.,
Pachypora lapparenti n.sp. and Catenipora exilis.^1";
s[3638] = "HUBMANN B. (1992).- Halysitidae aus dem tiefen Silur E-Irans
(Niur-Formation).- Jb. Geol. B.-A. 134, 4: 711-733.- <b>FC&#038;P
21-1.1</b>, p. 50, ID=3255^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Tabulata,
Halysitida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Silurian L; <b>Geography: </b>Iran E^Silurian Halysitid Corals from
E-Iran (Niur-Formation) Llandoverian &#47; Wenlockian (Shirgesht, Tabas
area) were examined. Eocatenipora nicholsoni, Catenipora obliqua, C.
micropora, C. gotlandica, C. cf. louisvillensis, C. cf. jarviki, C.
khorasanensis n.sp., C. ssp. and Halysites labyrinthicus are described.
The corals indicate palaeobiogeographic relations between Gondwana (and
adjacent terranes) and Laurussian plates of the northern hemisphere
during Silurian times.^1";
s[3639] = "HUBMANN B. (1992).- Silurische Halysitidae (Coelenterata,
Tabulata) von Bithynien (Nordwest-Tuerkei) und biofazielle Beziehungen
der Gondwanischen Halysitinae und Cateniporinae.- Paläontologische
Zeitschrift 66, 3-4: 213-229.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-1</b>, p. 37,
ID=3393^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Tabulata, Halysitida;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian;
<b>Geography: </b>Turkey, Bithynia^From the Silurian (Wenlockian?) of
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the &#034;Halysites&#034;-Limestone (Dolayba-Limestone), NW-Turkey,
Catenipora minuta Stasinska und Catenipora crassaeformis n.sp. are
described. Halysites longicatenus Weissermel is redefined. Faunal
relations of Ordovician-Silurian Halysitidae from Gondwana are subject
of discussion.^1";
s[3640] = "ROHART J.-C. (1999).- Palaeozoic rugose corals from central
and eastern Iran (A.F. Lapparent and M. Zahedi collections).- Annales
de la Societe geologique du Nord 7 (2eme serie): 47-70.- <b>FC&#038;P
30-1</b>, p. 27, ID=1450^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Anthozoa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian
Devonian Caroniferous; <b>Geography: </b>Iran^From collections made in
the seventies, coming from different localities in eastern Iran (Tabas
and Kerman regions; de Lapparent collection) and central Iran (Soh
region, Zahedi collection), fourteen species are described. From
Silurian, one species is attributed to Araeopoma (first citation
outside the type-area: Gotland) and on to Axolasma. Ten are Devonian
and have been yielded by the same stratigraphic level which is Lower to
Middle Frasnian in age (Brachiopod zone 6 of Brice 1977). They are: two
Disphyllum species (one is Disphyllum caespitosum tricyclicum von
Schouppé, 1965); two Hexagonaria species also found in Afghanistan; One
species of Cystihexagonaria with, where septal thickening is
noticeable, large monacanths of Hexagonaria- type; two Macgeea species;
Temnophyllum lapparenti nov. sp.; Sinodisphyllum sp. and Peneckiella ?
cf. cylindricum (Yoh, 1937). From Carboniferous, Sinophyllia cylindrica
and from Permian Polytehcalis cf. denticulatus are also included.
Affinies of the Devonian corals are with those of Afghanistan and
Chitral. ^1";
s[3641] = "BIRENHEIDE R., KAYA O. (1987).- Stratigraphy and Middle
Devonian corals of the Adapazari area, NW Turkey.- Senckenbergiana
lethaea 68 1/4: 263-303.- <b>FC&#038;P 17-1</b>, p. 25,
ID=2134^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M; <b>Geography:
</b>Turkey NW^As an introduction to the geology of the Devonian of the
area of the town of Adapazari, NW Turkey, the geological position of
the Alabalik Member at the base of the Yilanli Formation is outlined by
reference to its type section (O. Kaya). At its type locality the
Alabalik Member contains a relatively well-preserved fauna of rugose
and tabulate corals which are described herein for the first time (R.
Birenheide). The majority of the 16 currently recognized species are
conspecific with described taxa or comparable with such species, of
which the bulk of occurrences have been recorded from the Middle
Eifelian of Eurasia and N Africa; therefore the Alabalik Member is very
probably of the same age. The following species are new: Xystriphyllum
kayai n.sp., Dohmophyllum bulbosum n.sp., Favosites dorotheae n.sp.,
Mariusilites osmanicus n.sp., Mesolites interruptus n.sp. and
Heliolites asiaeminoris n.sp.^1";
s[3642] = "WEYER D. (1982).- Schindewolfia Weissermel 1943 (Anthozoa,
Rugosa) im Unterdevon von Bithynien.- Abhandlungen und Berichte für
Naturkunde und Vorgeschichte 12, 5: 17-28.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-2</b>, p.
38, ID=0542^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, Schindewolfia; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Ems; <b>Geography:
</b>Turkey, Bithynia^Lower Emsian (upper Zlichovian) upper Pendik beds
from classical coastal localities near Kartal and Pendik (Marmara Sea
southeast of Istanbul) yield some few corals within a famous fauna of
mixed Rhenish and Bohemian facies type (including rare goniatites).
Rugosa are represented by mainly two species, the hapsiphyllid
Hapsizaphrentis endrissi (Weissermel 1939) of Adradosiinae, and the
laccophyllid Schindewolfia marmara sp.n., which is close to
Schindewolfia cantabrica (Kullmann 1965) from Lower Emsian od
Cantabrian Mountains in Northern Spain.^1";
s[3643] = "ROHART J.-C. (2000).- Frasnian rugose corals from Chah-Riseh
(Esfahan Province, central Iran).- Annales de la Societe geologique du
Nord 8 (2eme serie): 67-71.- <b>FC&#038;P 30-1</b>, p. 26,
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ID=1536^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fra; <b>Geography: </b>Iran^Three
rugose coral species are described from collections made in the two
biostromes of Kuh-e-Kaftar section n°2, at Chariseh, Esfahan province,
central Iran: Disphyllum sp. 1, Hexagonaria cf. magna (Fenton &#038;
Fenton, 1924), sensu Brice, 1971 and Temnophyllum lapparenti Rohart,
1999. This coral level is an interesting stratigraphic marker since it
also occurs in eastern Iran and in Afghanistan with the same coral
species and with brachiopods characteristic of the 6th Brachiopods Zone
of Brice (1977), as here. In central Iran, Hexagonaria cf. magna was
formerly found in the Soh area (Rohart 1999) but without associate
fauna. The age is lower to middle Frasnian according to the
brachiopods; according to the conodonts, it is inside the interval
&#034;middle to late Frasnian (jamieae Zone to rhenana Zone)&#034;
(Ghomalian 1998).^1";
s[3644] = "GHODS P. (1982).- Rugose Korallen des Givetium und Frasnium
im Elburz-Gebirge (Nord-Iran).- Diss. Univ. Hamburg 171 pp., 11 figs.;
Hamburg. [German, English summary].- <b>FC&#038;P 16-1</b>, p. 59,
ID=1960^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Giv Fra; <b>Geography: </b>Iran,
Elburz^Givetian and Frasnian corals (Rugosa) of four sections from the
Devonian Khoshyeilagh-Formation in North-Iran (Elburz) were
palaeontologically studied. 16 genera and 25 species were
systematically described. 12 species belong to the Givetian and 10
species to the Frasnian. Three species indicate upper Givetian to lower
Frasnian range. By these species definite Givetian was identified and
definite Frasnian was confirmed in the Khoshyeilagh-Formation. Eifelian
age could not be identified because none of the examined sections
delivered any definite Eifelian coral. The Devonian corals manifest an
evolution from lower Givetian to upper Frasnian in the Elburz. The
sections were correlated according to the biostratigraphic and
lithological facts. Ontogenetic studies demonstrate that species within
one genus have similar ontogenetic development. Studies of phylogenetic
evolution indicate that species within one genus (f. ex. Disphyllum,
Heliophyllum) derive from each other or replace one another. Ecological
circumstances permit relatively good conditions for the evolution of
Devonian corals in the shelf-region. [original summary]Described are
the following species: Disphyllum caespitosum, D. cf. geinitzi, D.
virgatum, D. lazutkini, D. caespitosun caespitosum, D. hsianghsienense
kostetskae, Ceratophyllum dohmi, Charactophyllum nanum, Heliophyllum
halli, H. shinnery, H. aiense, Temnophyllum cf. richardsoni, T. cf.
difficile, Columnaria sulcata, Donia laxa, Hexagonaria cf. philomena,
H. cf. hexagona, Macgeea cf. proteus, M. cf. bathycalyx kasimiri,
Stringophyllum cf. inflatum, Thamnophyllum caespitosum, Spongophyllum
imperfectum, Aulacophyllum vesiculatum, Tabulophyllum gracile,
Scenophyllum sp.^1";
s[3645] = "HUBMANN B. (1992).- Die Korallenfauna aus dem Devon von Feke
(Antitaurus, SE-Tuerkei). II. Rugosa.- Geol. Palaeont. Mitt. Innsbruck
18: 151-169.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-2</b>, p. 35, ID=3314^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Turkey, Antitaurus^From the Devonian of
Feke area (NE Adana &#47; SE-Turkey) rugose corals are described:
Argutastraea lecomptei (Tsien), Argutastrea taurensis n.sp.,
Hexagonaria sp., Mixogonaria schafferi (Penecke), Pseudopexiphyllum
supradevonicum (Penecke) and Mictophyllum sp. The majority of the
rugose and tabulate corals which are described herein are conspecific
or comparable with taxa of which the bulk of occurrences have been
reported from the upper Givetian to lower Frasnian deposits of Western
Europe (Rhenohercynicum). The following taxa are new: Pseudopexiphyllum
n.gen. with the type species P. supradevonicum (Penecke 1903) and
Argutastrea taurensis n.sp. ^1";
s[3646] = "BRICE D. (1971).- Etude monographique des Polypiers Rugueux
d&#039;Afghanistan.- Notes et Mémoires sur le Moyen-Orient 11 (Etude
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paléontologique et stratigraphique du Dévonien d&#039;Afghanistan); 364
pp.- <b>FC&#038;P 1-2</b>, p. 12, ID=4634^<b>Topic(s): </b>monograph;
Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Afghanistan^^1";
s[3647] = "BRICE D., LAPPARENT A.F.de, MISTIAEN B. (1974).- Le Dévonien
supérieur à l&#039;Est d&#039;Hajigak (Afghanistan).- Annales de la
Societe geologique du Nord 94: 67-69.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-2</b>, p. 55,
ID=5256^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fra; <b>Geography:
</b>Afghanistan^[présence de Rugueux dans le Frasnien de la rive ouest
de la vallée de Kharzar]^1";
s[3648] = "KULLMANN J. (1973).- Goniatite-coral associations from the
Devonian of Istanbul, Turkey.- Ege Univ. Fen. Fak. Kitaplar Ser. 40 [O.
Kaya (ed.): Paleozoic of Istanbul]: 97-116.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-1</b>, p.
20, ID=0006^<b>Topic(s): </b>pelagic facies; Rugosa, Cyathaxonia fauna;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Ems
Eif; <b>Geography: </b>Turkey^Three goniatite-coral associations are
described from the Upper Emsian and Eifelian of Bithynia.^1";
s[3649] = "BRICE D., MISTIAEN B., ROHART J.-C. (1999).- New data on
distribution of brachiopods, rugose corals, and stromatoporoids in the
Upper Devonian of central and eastern Iran. Paleobiogeographic
implications.- Annales de la Societe geologique du Nord 7 (2eme serie):
21-32.- <b>FC&#038;P 30-1</b>, p. 25, ID=1515^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biostratigraphy; stroms, Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria
Porifera; Rugosa Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian U;
<b>Geography: </b>Iran^The Upper Devonian (Frasnian and Famennian) of
Iran is briefly reviewed, as is the geologic setting of specific
sections sampled in eastern and central Iran in the 1970s by A. F. de
Lapparent. Recent study or revision of the fauna from these sections in
relation to the program of IGCP 421 has included Frasnian and Famennian
rhynchonellid and spiriferid brachiopods (Brice, 1999b),
stromatoporoids (Mistiaen, 1999) and rugose corals (Rohart, 1999). Taxa
discriminated and their stratigraphic distribution are tabulated. Ages,
affinities and paleobiogeographic distribution of these faunas are
discussed.^1";
s[3650] = "MISTIAEN B. (1985).- Phenomenes recifaux dans le Devonien
d&#039;Afghanistan (Montagnes Centrales): Analyse et systematique des
stromatopores.- Societe geologique du Nord.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-2</b>, p.
44, ID=0749^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; stroms, reefs; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian;
<b>Geography: </b>Afghanistan^Volume 1 is largely stratigraphic but its
6th part includes a summary of the biostratigraphy of the 28
stromatoporoid taxons that occur in these sections. Volume 2 is devoted
to the stromatoporoids and discusses their stratigraphic distribution
in Afghanistan and the relationship of the fauna to other Frasnian and
Givetian faunas. In the systematic section species of the following
genera are described and figured: Actinostroma (5), Atelodictyon (4),
Bifariostroma (1), Anostylostroma? (1), Pseudostictostroma (1),
Clathrodictyon (1), Clathrocoilona (2), Stictostroma (3),
Stromatoporella (1), Gerronostroma (1), Atopostroma (1), Stromatopora
(2), Salairella (1), Taleastroma (3), Habrostroma (2), Hermatostroma
(3), Stachyodes (3), Euryamphipora (1), Labechia (1). Only two of the
species are new (Atelodictyon dewalense, Hermatostroma afghanense).
Most genera are discussed at length and several are placed in
synonymy.^1";
s[3651] = "MISTIAEN B. (1999).- On some Devonian (Frasnian)
stromatoporoids from Kerman province, eastern Iran.- Annales de la
Societe geologique du Nord 7 (2eme serie): 33-44.- <b>FC&#038;P
30-1</b>, p. 33, ID=1521^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stroms; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fra;
<b>Geography: </b>Iran^The present study is based on material
consisting of twenty or so stromatoporoid pecimens collected by de
Lapparent at the beginning of the seventies in Kerman Province (Bidu
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River and Ab-Bid sections) in east-central Iran. Although
stromatoporoids have been noted several times in the Devonian of Iran,
until now, no systematic studies have been published. However,
Actinostroma stellulatum Nicholson 1886a was identified from the Tabas
area by Flügel (1961) and Amphipora sp, was cited from the Kerman area
by Wendt et al.(1997). The following stromatoporoid species have been
recognized and are here described: Actinostroma filitextum Lecompte,
1951, A. sp., Stictostroma saginatum (Lecompte, 1951), S. brylkini
(Yavorsky, 1955), Clathrocoilona cf. inconstans Stearn, 1962, C. sp.,
Dendrostroma sp., Hermatoporella cf. pertabulata (Zukalova, 1971),
Habrostroma dubia (Lecompte, 1952), H. sp., Stachyodes costulata
Lecompte, 1952, and Stachyodes australe (Wray, 1967). This
stromatoporoid fauna clearly shows very close relations with the
Frasnian Afghan stromatoporoid fauna recognized by Mistiaen (1985) in
the Central Mountains and in the Axial zone, and more generally with
the well-known very cosmopolitan Frasnian stromatoporoid fauna of the
Old World Realm (Brice et al. 1999).^1";
s[3652] = "MISTIAEN B. (2001).- Devonian stromatoproids and other reef
building organisms from Kal-E Sardar (Shotori Range, Iran).
Biostratigraphic and Palaeobiogeographic implications.- Contributions
to Siberian IGCP 410/421 joint meeting: 102-103.- <b>FC&#038;P
31-2</b>, p. 45, ID=1692^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, stratigraphy,
biogeography; stroms, reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography:
</b>Iran^Corals: Tabulate corals collected consist of thamnoporids,
very few scolioporids and auloporids (but caunopore tubes) and more
numerous alveolitids.The last are being studied (Mistiaen &#038;
Fernandez-Martinez.in Press; Fernandez-Martinez, in preparation). The
stromatoporoid fauna from this outcrop (about 20 samples) is
surprisingly diverse, consisting of about 10 species.^1";
s[3653] = "MISTIAEN B., GHOLAMALIAN H. (2000).- Stromatoporoids and
some tabulate corals from the Chahriseh area (Esfahan province, Central
Iran).- Annales de la Societe geologique du Nord 9 (2eme serie):
81-91.- <b>FC&#038;P 31-2</b>, p. 46, ID=1693^<b>Topic(s):
</b>taxonomy; stroms, Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera Cnidaria;
Stromatoporoidea Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fra;
<b>Geography: </b>Iran^Stromatoporoids and tabulate corals were
collected in the Kuh-e Kaftar section n° 2, Chahriseh area, Central
Iran, in two biostromal horizons, middle Frasnian in age (apparently)
situated just below the jamieae Conodont Zone). The stromatoporoid
fauna of Chahriseh, with Stictostroma saginatum (Lecompte, 1951),
Clathrocoilina cf inconstans Stearn, 1962, Habrostroma dubia (Lecompte,
1952), Stachyodes australe (Wray, 1967) and probably Hermnatoporella
cf. pertabulata (Zukalova, 1971), is very similar to the Frasnian
stromatoporoid fauna previously observed in the Kerman area, Eastern
Iran, and characteristic of the cosmopolite Frasnian stromatoporoid
fauna. The tabulate corals are represented by numerous alveolitids,
Scoliopora sp. and some Auloporids, with Thecostegites bouchardi
(Michelin, 1846) a characteristic and interesting Franian species.^1";
s[3654] = "HUBMANN B. (1992).- Die Korallenfauna aus dem Devon von Feke
(Antitaurus, SE-Tuerkei). I. Tabulata.- Mitt. oesterr. geol. Ges. 84:
355-372.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-2</b>, p. 38, ID=3322^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Turkey, Antitaurus^Devonian corals are
described from Feke area (NE Adana &#47; SE-Turkey): Alveolites
edwardsi Lecompte, Alveolites fecundus Lecompte, Alveolites intermixtus
minor (Iven), Alveolites sp., Thamnopora reticulata (de Blainville) and
Thamnopora sp. are described.^1";
s[3655] = "MISTIAEN B., FERNANDEZ-MARTINEZ E. (2000).- Alveolitidos y
estromatoporidos del Devonico de Iran: consideraciones
paleobiogeograficas.- Publicaciones del Seminario de Paleontología de
Zaragoza 5, 2: 557-564.- <b>FC&#038;P 31-1</b>, p. 63,
ID=1636^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata, stroms; <b>Systematics:
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</b>Cnidaria Porifera; Tabulata Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Iran^Alveolitids tabulate corals and
stromatoporoids coming from different Devonian outcrops of Iran are
analysed. Some preliminary results relative to the stromatoporoids have
been previously published and a systematic study on the alveolotids is
currently in preparation. Preliminary data on alveolitids are according
with the paleogeographical considerations specially stated by
stromatoporoid faunas.^1";
s[3656] = "MISTIAEN B. (1980).- Niveaux construits a Bryozoaires
Fistuliporides dans le Devonien de l&#039;Hazarajat, Afghanistan
central.- Bulletin de la Societe geologique de France 7, 22, 1:
103-113.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-2</b>, p. 12, ID=5858^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs;
reefs, Bryozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Bryozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Afghanistan^En Afghanistan central des
Bryozoaires Fistuliporides sont très abondants à plusieurs niveaux du
Dévonien. * Cette note précise le cadre géographique et stratigraphique
où ils ont été observés. L&#039;étude est centrée sur trois niveaux
particulièrement riches, elle insiste sur les variations constatées
dans l&#039;abondance, la morphologie des Bryozoaires, la composition
des associations fauniques, la nature des microfaciès. Les remarques
paléoécologiques apportent des éléments en vue d&#039;une
reconstitution paléogéographique d&#039;une partie de la région au
Frasnien supérieur. L&#039;originalité de ces niveaux construits par
des Bryozoaires est soulignée.^1";
s[3657] = "OEKENTORP K., SCHRODER S. (2001).- Korallen (Rugosa;
Tabulata) aus dem Jungpalaozoikum des SW Sultan Dag; Tuerkei.-
Contributions to Geology and Palaeontology of Gondwana - in honour of
Helmut Wopfner [Weiss R. H. (ed.)]: 369-381, 1 fig., 2 pls.; Cologne.-
<b>FC&#038;P 30-1</b>, p. 25, ID=1533^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa,
Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa Tabulata;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian, Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>Turkey,
Sultan Dag^Two coral taxa collected in the Sultan Dag, Turkey, are
described: the Upper Devonian Peneckiella minor ssp. and the Upper
Carboniferous Michelinia (Protomichelinia) wopfneri n.sp. Taxonomical
questions are discussed based on the interpretation of diagenetic
microstructures. Praemichelinia Lafuste &#038; Plusquellec 1980 has to
be re-evaluated. ^1";
s[3658] = "KATO M. (1979).- Some upper Palaeozoic corals from Turkey.-
Faculty of Science Journal, Hokkaido University Ser. 4, 19, 1-2:
137-148.- <b>FC&#038;P 8-2</b>, p. 40, ID=0318^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Paleozoic U; <b>Geography: </b>Turkey^Three Upper Palaeozoic corals
from three different horizons are first described from the Sainbeyli
region of Turkey. Waagenophyllum (W.) kueichowense Huang horizon is
probably the Permian Khachik age. Kueichouphyllum yabei Minato horizon
is the Visean and Caninia cornucopiae Michelin horizon may be the
Tournaisian in age. Both Waagenophyllum and Kueichouphyllum are the
elements of old Tethyan faunal realm in the Permian and in the
Carboniferous respectively, thus indicating that in general Turkey was
a part of that palaeobiogeographical province during most of the Upper
Palaeozoic. [original abstract]^1";
s[3659] = "HAHN G., PFLUG H.D. (1980).- Ein neuer Medusenfund aus dem
Jungpalaozoikum [???] von Zentral-Iran.- Senckenbergiana lethaea 60
4/6: 449-461.- <b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p. 62, ID=1073^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Scyphozoa ?; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scyphozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Paleozoic U; <b>Geography: </b>Iran^A new jellyfish from the Late
Precarabrian of Central-Iran]A new taxon of fossil medusae,
Persimedusites chahgazensis n.g., n.sp., from the Kushk Shale Member of
Late Precambrian Esfordi Formation of Chahgaz near Kushk, Province
Yazd, Central Iran, is introduced. Its morphology is described and its
relationships to other medusoid taxa, both recent and fossil, are
discussed. It is concluded that the new taxon probably belongs to the
Scyphomedusae Lankester 1881.^1";
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s[3660] = "MISTIAEN B., GHOLAMALIAN H., GOURVENNEC R., PLUSQUELLEC Y., BIGEY F., BRICE D., FEIST M., FEIST R., GHOBADIPOUR M., KEBRIA-EE M., MILHAU B., NICOLLIN J.-P., ROHART J.-C., VACHARD D., YAZDI M. (2000).- Preliminary data on the Upper Devonian (Frasnian, Famennian) and Permian fauna and flora from Chariseh area (Esfahan Province, Central Iran).- Annales de la Societe geologique du Nord 8 (2eme serie): 93-102.- <b>FC&#038;P 31-2</b>, p. 29, ID=1532^<b>Topic(s): </b>; paleontology; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera Cnidaria; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian -, Permian; <b>Geography: </b>Iran, Esfahan^Material collected during the fieldtrip of the 4th IGCP 421 meeting (December 1998) in the Palaeozoic (Frasnian, Famennian, Permian) of Kuh-e Kaftar section 2, Chahriseh area, as well as complementary material from Kuh-e Kaftar section 1 are studied. In the concerned area, the Frasnian succession can be divided into two successive units, a lower detrital unit and an upper carbonate unit.Few charophytes come from the lower Frasnian unit (Middle falsiovalis to Late ? hassi Conodont Zone). - Most of the collected material (stromatoporoids, tabulate and rugose corals, bryozoans, brachiopods, ostracods) come from the lower and middle part of the upper carbonate Frasnian unit, especially from two biostromal horizons, apparently located just below the jamieae Conodont Zone. - Some elements (brachiopods, ostracods, trilobites) come from the upper Famennian succession (probable expansa Conodont Zone). - Finally, some of the studied samples (trilobites) are from Permian.The following fossil groups are concerned with by this study: charophytes, carbonate microproblematica, stromatoporoids, tabulate and rugose corals, probable annelids, bryozoans, brachiopods, ostracods, trilobites and ichnofauna. Six of them are concerned with a separate systematic analysis (carbonate microproblematica, stromatoporoidea, tabulate and rugose corals, probable annelids, brachiopods). ^1";
s[3661] = "FONTAINE H., SEMENOFF-TIAN-CHANSKY P. (1977).- Apercu sur les coraux du Carbonifere de l&#039;Hazarajat et des autres regions de l&#039;Afghanistan.- Comptes Rendus Sommaires Societe Geologique de France 4: 235-237.- <b>FC&#038;P 7-1</b>, p. 8, ID=0223^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>Afghanistan^Résultats préliminaires d&#039;une étude des coraux du Carbonifère de l&#039;Hazarajat: faune assez pauvre, de type eurasiatique, montrant des affinités avec les faunes décrites en Chine. Une corrélation stratigraphique avec les autres régions d&#039;Afghanistan est proposée, sous forme de tableau.^1";
s[3662] = "SCHOUPPE A.von (1970).- Lower Carboniferous Corals from Badakhshan (North-East Afghanistan).- In Italian Expeditions to the Karakorum (K2) and Hindu Kush, Scientific Reports 4, 2: pp ??.- <b>FC&#038;P 1-2</b>, p. 18, ID=4662^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>Afghanistan, Badakhshan^^1";
s[3663] = "FLUGEL H.W. (1975).- Zwei neue Korallen der Sardar-Formation (Karbon) Ost-Irans.- Mitt. Abt. Geol. Palaeont. Bergb. Landesmus. Joanneum 35: 45-52.- <b>FC&#038;P 5-1</b>, p. 32, ID=5384^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Bashk; <b>Geography: </b>Iran E^Out of Lower Baskihrian of the Ozbak-kuh range, East-Iran, the tabulate coral Donetzites mariae n.sp. and the rugose coral Pseudowannerophyllum differens n.gen. et n.sp. are described.^1";
s[3664] = "SOBHY M., EZAKI Y. (2006).- First record of Heterocorallia (Hexaphyllia Stuckenberg 1904) from the Lower Carboniferous (Viséan), west-central-Sinai, Egypt.- Senckenbergiana lethaea 86, 1: 1-21.- <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 50, ID=1267^<b>Topic(s): </b>variation; Heterocorallia, Hexaphyllia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Heterocorallia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Vise; <b>Geography: </b>Egypt, Sinai^The first record of Heterocorallia anywhere in Egypt is in Early Carboniferous (Viséan) shallow-marine carbonates of the UM Bogma Formation in west-central Sinai. These strata contain the small,
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single heterocoral species Hexaphyllia marginata (Fleming), for which
we statistically document marked intraspecific morphological
variations. Hexaphyllia marginata has a global geographical
distribution longitudinally but occurs only in the tropical and
sub-tropical regions within a latitude range of about 30o N to 30o S.
This first Egyptian Hexaphyllia occurs with a particular association of
exclusively nondissepimented, small, solitary rugose corals,
brachiopods, bryozoans, and other organisms. Small-sized Hexaphyllia
marginata might have been resistant palaeoecologically that they
survived even in the unfavourable habitat conditions on an open,
subtropical platform.^1";
s[3665] = "KORA M. (1992).- Carboniferous Macrofauna from Wadi Khaboba,
West-Central Sinai (Egypt).- Geologica et Palaeontologica 26: 13-27.-
<b>FC&#038;P 22-1</b>, p. 34, ID=3389^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous Vise; <b>Geography: </b>Egypt, Sinai^Solitary rugose
and tabulate corals are described from the Middle Visean carbonates of
the Um Bogma Formation. Corallites belonging to Amplexizaphrentis
Vaughan and Syringopora Goldfuss, though most abundant, are not
diversified enough to be useful for zonation. Amplexocarinia sp. and
Pleurosiphonella sp. are new for Egypt and may represent an undescribed
species. Similarly, a marine fauna including the brachiopod Orthotetes
subglobosus Girty and a velellid hydrozoan belonging to Plectodiscus
Ruedemann is newly discovered from the Carboniferous clastics of Wadi
Khaboba. This further indicates a nearshore shallow marine environment
and a Late Visean-Early Namurian age for the kaolin-producing horizon
Abu Thora Formation.^1";
s[3666] = "FLUGEL H.W. (1991).- Rugosa aus dem Karbon der
Ozbak-Kuh-Gruppe Ost-Irans (Teil 1).- Jahrbuch Geol. B.-A. 134, 4:
657-688.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>, p. 44, ID=4249^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous ; <b>Geography: </b>Iran E^^1";
s[3667] = "FLUGEL H.W. (1994).- Rugosa aus dem Karbon der
Ozbak-Kuh-Gruppe Ost-Irans (Teil 2: Korallen des Sadar II-Member,
Bashkirium).- Jahrbuch der Geologischen Bundesanstalt 137, 4: 599-616.
[in German, with English abstract].- <b>FC&#038;P 24-2</b>, p. 82,
ID=4565^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Bashk; <b>Geography:
</b>Iran E^Description of Koninckophyllum cf. divisum Lewis 1930,
Heritschioides vepres n.sp., H. pseudosolitarius n.sp.,
Paraheritschioides antoni antoni n.ssp., P. antoni minor n.ssp., P.
gracilis n.sp., Kleopatrina (Porfirievella) bashkirica n.sp.,
Opiphyllum? sp., Fomichevella uralica (Dobr. 1936)?, Palaeosmilia sp.
and Multithecopora sp. from the Sadar II Member of the Ozbak-Kuh Mts.
Although the generic assembly of the fauna is similar to different
faunas of lower Permian terranes of North America, fusulinids and
conodonts demonstrate a Lower Bashkirian age.^1";
s[3668] = "FLUGEL H.W. (1974).- Minatoa, eine Rugosengattung aus der
Sadar II-Formation (Bashkirium) Ostirans.- Archiv Lagerstattenforschung
in den Ostalpen, Sonderband 2: 95-107.- <b>FC&#038;P 5-1</b>, p. 28,
ID=5349^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, Minatoa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Bashk;
<b>Geography: </b>Iran E^[describes and illustrates one new genus and 3
new species referred to Yatsengiidae]^1";
s[3669] = "NIIKAWA I. (2006).- Lower Carboniferous coral
biostratigraphy and discovery of tabulate coral Vaughania in
Shahmirzad, north Iran.- Earth Science [Chikyu Kagaku] 60, 2: 85-92.-
<b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 47, ID=1259^<b>Topic(s): </b>stratigraphy;
Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>Iran^Paleozoic stratigraphy of
the Shahmirzad area in the east Elburz Mountains, north Iran is
described. The Carboniferous Mobarak Formation consisting of banded
limestone and shale is divided into ten lithological units and
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correlated with the Tournaisian and Lower Visean. A tabulate coral
Vaughania sp. occurs from the lowest unit (Unit A) of the formation,
which is correlated with the lowermost Carboniferous biozone.
Geological ages of Kueichouphyllum and Keyserlingophyllum that were
formerly described as the Upper Visean rugose corals in this area or
north Iran are revised to the Upper Tournaisian.^1";
s[3670] = "OMARA S. (1971).- Early Carboniferous Tabulate corals from
Urn Bogma Area Southwestern Sinai, Egypt.- Rivista Italiana di
Paleontologia e Stratigrafia 77, 2: 141-154.- <b>FC&#038;P 12-2</b>, p.
39, ID=6226^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Tabulata; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L;
<b>Geography: </b>Egypt, Sinai^Early Carboniferous tabulate corals
collected from the Urn Bogma area, southwestern Sinai, Egypt, comprise
two genera embracing two species, which belong to Syringoporidae and
Pleurodictyidae. Critical study of the internal structures has revealed
that the syringoporoid is a new species namely Syringopora intraspinosa
sp.n., whereas the pleurotictyid identified previously as Favosites
michelini is in reality Michelinia egertoni (Edwards &#038; Haime).
[original abstract]^1";
s[3671] = "PILLE L., VACHARD D., ARGYRIADIS I., ARETZ M. (2010).-
Revision of the late Visean - Serpukhovian (Mississippian) calcareous
algae, foraminifers and microproblematica from Balia-Maden (NW
Turkey).- Geobios 43, 5: 531-546.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 131,
ID=6588^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomic revision; algae, forams,
microproblematica; <b>Systematics: </b>algae; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous Vise - Serp; <b>Geography: </b>Turkey NW^The
taxonomic revision of the carbonate microbiota of the limestone lenses
intercalated into the Carboniferous siliciclastic series of Balia-Maden
(Turkey) shows that most lenses are early or middle Brigantian in age
(latest Visean), only a single lens being of younger age (late
Serpukhovian). Calcareous microbiota are abundant in the Balia-Maden
lenses carbonates. Microfacies analysis shows the dominance of shallow
water environments. The Brigantian assemblage is accurately
illustrated. The new foraminiferal taxon Cribrospira baliamadeni nov.
sp. is morphologically similar to type-material of Cribrospira panderi
von Moller, but has a porous wall with wider pores, almost keriothecal.
C. baliamadeni nov. sp. corresponds to the misinterpreted Bradyina and
Janischewskina of the previous literature on Balia-Maden lenses. These
limestones show a great diversity of algosponges (carbonate
microproblematica). Among them, (1) small, atypical Fasciella
previously confused with Eosigmoilina; (2) an abundant form described
for the first time, Frustulata reticulata nov. sp.; and (3) typical
Falsocalcifolium punctatum (Maslov), important for the biostratigraphic
implications, are also mentioned. The single Serpukhovian lens consists
of a grainstone and contains the age-sensitive alga Archaeolithophyllum
johnsoni Racz, and the foraminifers Monotaxinoides gracilis and
Janischewskina sp. [original abstract]^1";
s[3672] = "KORA M., JUX U. (1986).- On the early Carboniferous
macrofauna from the Um Bogma Formation, Sinai.- Neues Jahrbuch für
Geologie und Palaontologie Monatshefte 1986, 2: 95-98.- <b>FC&#038;P
15-1.2</b>, p. 31, ID=0810^<b>Topic(s): </b>; paleontology;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L;
<b>Geography: </b>Egypt, Sinai^The marine macrofauna from the Um Bogma
Formation (Egypt) is mainly composed of small corals, brachiopods, some
bryozoans and a few molluscs. An early Carboniferous age of the
fossiliferous carbonate deposits is confirmed and substantiated by
either revised or additional material. Littoral marine deposits of both
similar age and related biofacies occur in Libya, Morocco and to some
extent even in Western Europe, indicating benthonic communities which
flourished on an agitated Tethyan shelf in moderately deep and rather
warm water.^1";
s[3673] = "SOBHY M., EZAKI Y. (2005).- Lithostratigraphy and
microfacies of the Lower Carboniferous (Visean) Um Bogma Formation in
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Gabal Nukhul, west-central Sinai, Egypt.- Journal of Geosciences, Osaka
City University 48, 8: 123-142.http:&#47;&#47;
sciencelinks.jp/j-east/article/200517/000020051705A0665078.php.-
<b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 104, ID=1368^<b>Topic(s): </b>geology,
stratigraphy; stratigraphy, facies; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Vise; <b>Geography: </b>Egypt,
Sinai^The Lower Carboniferous (Visean) succession of the Um Bogma
Formation at Gabal Nukhul, west-central Sinai is subdivided into lower,
middle and upper members. Integrating field observations and
microfacies analysis led to the recognition of six microfacies as
follows: wackestone/packstone, packstone/grainstone, grainstone,
bafflestone, calcareous quartz arenite and paleokarst breccia. The
paleokarst breccia is the first record to indicate an Early
Carboniferous karstification in the Gabal Nukhul area. During the Early
Carboniferous (Visean) marine transgression, the lower member of Um
Bogma Formation was deposited in intertidal to shallow subtidal
environments. A marked drop in sea level and/or synsedimentary block
faulting (uplifting) let to subaerial exposure of the lower member and
followed by karstification process (paleokarst surface). The middle
member was deposited in an open platform environment followed by
shallow subtidal facies of the upper member. The uniform stacking
pattern of the middle and upper member&#039;s facies implies a
characteristically regressive trend throughout the studied area. The
abundance of oolitic deposits together with chlorozoan assemblage
within the Um Bogma Formation indicates that the Lower Carboniferous
sediments of Sinai were deposited in the lower subtropics region.^1";
s[3674] = "KORA M. (1989).- Lower Carboniferous (Visean) fauna from
Wadi Budra, west-central Sinai, Egypt.- Neues Jahrbuch fuer Geologie
und Palaeontologie Monatshefte 9: 523-538.- <b>FC&#038;P 20-2</b>, p.
57, ID=2934^<b>Topic(s): </b>; paleontology; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Vise; <b>Geography: </b>Egypt,
Sinai^^1";
s[3675] = "KORA M. (1995).- Carboniferous macrofauna from Sinai, Egypt:
biostratigraphy and palaeogeography.- Journal of African Earth Sciences
20, 1: 37-51.- <b>FC&#038;P 24-1</b>, p. 57, ID=4464^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biostratigraphy, geography; paleontology; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Vise; <b>Geography: </b>Egypt,
Sinai^The study of Carboniferous successions in the Um Bogma and Abu
Durba areas of west-central Sinai yielded 70 species of brachiopods,
corals, bryozoans, molluscs and trace fossils, 10 which are new to
Sinai. The distribution of these fossils suggests the presence of three
macrofaunal biostratigraphic units within distinctive lithofacies: a
Middle-early Late Visean coral/brachiopod assemblage in the Um Bogma
formation, a Serpukhovian-Bashkirian brachiopod/trace fossil assemblage
in the Abu Thora Formation and an Early Moscovian brachiopod/bryozoan
assemblage in the Abu Durba Formation. The fossil Associations indicate
that the Carboniferous sequence of Sinai was deposited in a subtropical
epicontinental sea inferred to have covered a greater area in northern
Africa. The palaeoecological conditions and the palaeobiogeographic
relations of this macrofauna to the Carboniferous Palaeothethys Realm
are discussed. [the following corals of the Um Bogma formation are
figured (pl. 4): Clisiophyllum garwoodi (Salee 1913), Amplexizaphrentis
enniskilleni (Edwards &#038; Haime 1851), A. palmatus (Easton 1944) and
Sochkineophyllum sp.]^1";
s[3676] = "FLUGEL H.W. (1995).- Biostratigraphie und Korallenfaunen des
Jungpalaozoikums Ost-Irans.- Geol. Palaeont. Mitt. Innsbruck 20:
35-49.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-1</b>, p. 33, ID=3013^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biostratigraphy; stratigraphy; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous, Permian; <b>Geography:
</b>Iran E^Discussion of the biostratigraphy of the Upper Paleozoic
Formations of East Iran and description of Pseudozaphrentoides winsnesi
n.sp. from the Saludu Formation of the Ozbak-Kuh Mts. Brachiopods and
fusulinids from the same Formation are of Lower Artinskian age. This
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age demonstrates the existence of a sedimentation gap between the
underlying Sadar II Member of Lower Bashkirian age and the Saludu
Formation. The lower part of the Lower Jamal Formation of the Shotori
Range has probably the same age as the Saludu Formation.^1";
s[3677] = "FLUGEL H.W. (1993).- Bothrophyllum Trautschold (Rugosa) aus
dem Jungpalaozoikum von Nordiran und Bemerkungen zur Septenabspaltung
bei Rugosa.- Geol. Palaeont. Mitt. Innsbruck 19: 49-70.- <b>FC&#038;P
23-1.1</b>, p. 63, ID=4137^<b>Topic(s): </b>septal splitting; Rugosa,
Bothrophyllum; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous, Permian; <b>Geography: </b>Iran E^Description of
Bothrophyllum baculonodosum n.sp. from the Visean and B. asseretoi
n.sp. from the Sakmarian (Lower Permian) of the Central Elburz. In
spite of the different age both species are morphologically very
similar and show the development of new septa by the modus
of&#039;Septenabspaltung&#039; described by Weyer 1972.^1";
s[3678] = "PYZHYANOV I.V. (1980).- Rugozy verkhnego paleozoya
Afganistana i Pamira (stratigrafichesko-paleogeograficheskiy obzor).
[upper paleozoic rugosans of Afghanistan and Pamirs
(stratigraphic-paleogeographic review; in Russian].- Korally i rify
fanerozoya SSSR [B.S. Sokolov (ed.)]: 141-148.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>,
p. 42, ID=5824^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous, Permian; <b>Geography:
</b>Afghanistan, Pamirs^^1";
s[3679] = "OEKENTORP K., MONTENAT C., FONTAINE H. (1978).- Eine kleine
Korallenfauna aus dem unteren Oberperm von Saiq, Oman (Arabische
Halbinsel).- Neues Jahrbuch fuer Geologie und Palaeontologie,
Abhandlungen 155, 3: 374-397.- <b>FC&#038;P 7-1</b>, p. 24,
ID=0184^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Anthozoa faunule; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian U; <b>Geography:
</b>Oman^A fauna from the middle Murghabian contains Rugosa
Waagenophyllidae: Pseudohuangia lapparenti n.sp., Waagenophyllum (W.)
pulchrum Hamada 1962, Iranophyllum (I.) tunicatum Igo 1956, and
Durhaminidae: Heritschioides columbicum (Smith 1935)) and Tabulata,
Syringoporidae: Multithecopora omaniensis n.sp.). Praewentzelella of
Matrah, Oman, described in a contribution by H. Fontaine, corresponds
to P. honjoi Minato &#038; Kato. Biogeographic relations exist with the
Waagenophyllidae-association mentioned by Minato &#038; Kato, only
Heritschioides is exceptional. Multithecopora is characterized by
diameters ranging from 2.1 to 2.5 mm, tabulae are frequent.^1";
s[3680] = "WEIDLICH O. (1999).- Taxonomy and reefbuilding potential of
Middle/Late Permian Rugosa and Tabulata in platform and reef
environments of the Oman Mountains.- N Jb. Geol. Palaont. Abh. 211/1/2:
113-131.- <b>FC&#038;P 28-1</b>, p. 72, ID=4010^<b>Topic(s):
</b>taxonomy, reefs; corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian M U; <b>Geography: </b>Oman, Oman
Mts^Rugosa and Tabulata represented by about 30 taxa played a specific
role in Late Permian limestones of the Oman Mountains. Growth form,
colony size, skeletonization, abundance of colonies, and stabilization
by biotic or inorganic processes triggered the reefbuilding potential
of the corals. Solitary Rugosa and Tabulata colonized the shelf as
dwellers and had no reefbuilding potential. In reefs, Waagenophyllum
and smilar taxa developed a limited reefbuilding potential;
Praewentzelella and compound taxa contributed as members of the
constructor guild significantly to reef accretion, while platform
representatives of Praewentzelella and Waagenophyllum were only
dwellers. The extraordinary skeletonization of Praewentzelella gives
evidence of a symbiosis by algae.^1";
s[3681] = "OEKENTORP K., KAEVER M. (1970).- Permische Korallen aus
SE-Afghanistan.- Senckenbergiana lethaea 51, 4: 277-309.- <b>FC&#038;P
1-2</b>, p. 16, ID=4656^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; corals;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian;
<b>Geography: </b>Afghanistan SE^Aus permischen Schichten
SE-Afghanistans werden die Pterocorallia Waagenophyllum
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(Waagenophyllum) virgalense (Waagen &#038; Wentzel 1886) und
Waagenophyllum (Waagenophyllum) pulchrum Hamada 1962 sowie die Tabulata
Multithecopora dendroidea (Yoh 1952) und Multithecopora syrinx
(Etheridge 1900) beschrieben. Es wird speziell auf die
Synonymie-Verhaeltnisse des Genus Multithecopora eingegangen.^1";
s[3682] = "GRAF W. (1975).- Eine permische Korallenfauna aus dem Iran.-
Mitt. Abt. Geol. Palaeont. Bergb. Landesmus. Joanneum 35: 75-81.-
<b>FC&#038;P 5-1</b>, p. 29, ID=5351^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Anthozoa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian M
U; <b>Geography: </b>Iran^[stratigraphic and geographic distribution of
Middle and Upper Permian coral faunas]^1";
s[3683] = "HOLZER H.-L. (1976).- Morphologische Studien on Polythecalis
denticulatus (Huang, 1932) (Zoantharia, Rugosa) aus dem iranischen
Mittelperm (Elburz-Gebirge, Ruteh-Kalk).- Geologica et Palaeontologica
10: 161-180.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-1</b>, p. 25, ID=0052^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Rugosa, Polythecalis; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian M; <b>Geography: </b>Iran,
Elburz^Redefines genus and describes skeletal variation in one
species.^1";
s[3684] = "EZAKI Y. (1989).- Morphological and phylogenetic
characteristics of Late Permian rugose corals in Iran.- Mem. Ass.
Australas. Palaeontols 8 [Jell P. A. &#038; Pickett J. W. (eds): Fossil
Cnidaria 5 (Proceedings of the Fifth International Symposium on Fossil
Cnidaria including Archaeocyatha and Spongiomorphs)]: 275-281.-
<b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 14, ID=2545^<b>Topic(s): </b>systematics;
Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Permian U; <b>Geography: </b>Iran^^1";
s[3685] = "BLENDINGER W., FLUGEL W. (1990).- Permische Stockkorallen
aus dem Hawasina-Becken, Oman.- Facies 22: 139-146.- <b>FC&#038;P
19-1.1</b>, p. 46, ID=2653^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian Neoschwagerina Zone;
<b>Geography: </b>Oman^Cerioid and thamnasterioid rugose corals are
described from reworked boulders of the Hamrat Duru Group of the
Murghabian (Neoschwagerina-zone) of the Hawasina basin, Oman. The
faunula consists of Yokoyamella (Maoriphyllum) christofi n.sp.,
Wentzelella (Wentzelella) annae n.sp., Paraipciphyllum sp. and
Omaniphyllum hawasinum n.g., n.sp. Omaniphyllum is provisionally
included within the family Petalaxidae Fomichev. Diagnostic criteria of
the new genus are a thamnasterioid corallum, more than two orders of
septa and a septal, bar-like columella. The fauna is part of the
waagenophyllid biogeographic province of the Paleotethys. It
chracterizes probably the southern shelf of the Paleotethys north of
Gondwana.^1";
s[3686] = "FLUGEL H.W. (1990).- Korallen aus dem Mittel-Perm Irans
(Aufsammlung O. Thiele).- Jb. Geol. Bundes-Anstalt 133, 4: 523-536. [in
German, with English summary].- <b>FC&#038;P 20-1.1</b>, p. 53,
ID=2820^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian M; <b>Geography: </b>Iran^From the
Neoschwagerina zone (Middle-Permian) of Central Iran some corals of the
Waagenophyllum-province are described. Two genera (Parairanophylloides,
Mictocystoides), four species and one subspecies are new (Table 1).^1";
s[3687] = "WEIDLICH O. (1996).- Bioerosion in Late Permian Rugosa from
Reefal Blocks (Hawasina Compelx, Oman Mountains): Implications for Reef
Degradation.- Facies 35: 133-142.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-2</b>, p. 46,
ID=3134^<b>Topic(s): </b>bioerosion; Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian U; <b>Geography:
</b>Oman, Oman Mts^Rugose corals are known from allochthonous Late
Permian reefal blocks of the Al Jil and Ba&#039;id Formation (Hawasina
Complex), Oman Mountains. In contrast to many Late Permian Rugosa found
elsewhere in the Tethys, they occurred in sponge reefs and contributed
to reef construction. The waagenophyllid warm water coral fauna is
moderately diverse comprising cerioid, thamnasterioid, and fasciculate
taxa. In contrast to sponges, chaetetids, and low-growing reefbuilders,
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the corals secreted diagenetically stable, most probably Mg-calcitic
skeletons. Borings in coral skeletons are consequently well preserved
providing important data for the interpretation of reef destructive
processes. Thin-section analysis revealed three taxa of infaunal borers
including Entobia Bronn 1837, uncertain thallophyte borings, and
borings of unknown bioeroders. Macroborers were more important than
microborers, because of the dominance of clionid sponges. Good evidence
exists also for the occurrence of two types of undetermined grazers
which destroyed the coral surfaces. The amount and distribution of
bioerosion is variable among different coral taxa. The fasciculate
coral Praewentzelella regulare Fluegel 1995 was the favorate substrate.
Up to 33% of the calices were bored. Dendroid and compound corals were
bored subordinately. Bioerosion of these colonies does not exceed 2%.
There is good evidence for substrate preference amongst the borers.
Major controlling factors affecting borer distribution are believed to
be variations of skeletal density and gross morphology. The borer
assemblage could not limit reef accretion significantly. Factors
controlling boring activity might have been quality of substrate,
sedimentation rate, rapid incrustation of substrates, and competition
for food with reef constructors including sponges, chaetetids, and
rugose corals.^1";
s[3688] = "EZAKI Y. (1993).- The last representatives of Rugosa in
Abadeh and Julfa, Iran: survival and extinction.- Courier
Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg 164: 75-080. [P. Oekentorp-Kuster (ed.)
Proceedings of the VI. International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and
Porifera, Vol. 1].- <b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>, p. 12, ID=3440^<b>Topic(s):
</b>extinctions P/T; Rugosa, Pentaphyllum; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian U; <b>Geography:
</b>Iran^Solitary rugose corals (plerophyllids) are known to have
flourished in the Upper Permian in the Abadeh and Julfa regions of
Iran. They are phylogenetically one of the last representatives of
Rugosa. Among them, of special interest are the two small-sized and
simply constructed species (Pentaphyllum breviseptum and P. minimum).
Morphological changes during ontogeny, intraspecific variability, and
their comparisons with those of other species, suggest that both
species are phylogenetically related to P. leptoconicum from which they
were independently derived. During the Late Permian, both Pentaphyllum
breviseptum and P. minimum followed an adaptive strategy:
paedomorphosis, in order to survive under unfavourable conditions. The
heterochronic change and the resultant variability closely interacted
with palaeoecological conditions. Each species showed different
morphological modifications within the inherited phylogenetic
constraint characteristic of Rugosa. No further improvements finally
appeared to combine &#34;adaptation&#34; to the prevailing,
unfavourable environments. The latest Permian rugose corals failed to
break through the phylogenetic constraint, resulting in their
extinction.^1";
s[3689] = "FLUGEL H.W. (1993).- Zur Palaeontologie des anatolisches
Palaeozoikum. VIII. Arctophyllum Fedorowski 1975 (Rugosa) aus dem
Unter-Perm (Sakmara-Stufe) von Nif, SW-Anatolien.- Senckenbergiana
lethaea 73, 1: 25-30.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>, p. 80,
ID=3502^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian Sak; <b>Geography: </b>Turkey,
Anatolia SW^A new rugose coral species, Arctophyllum permicum, from the
Lower Permian Sakmara Stage of Nif in SW Anatolia is described and its
taxonomic and palaeobiogeographical implications are disscussed.^1";
s[3690] = "EZAKI Y. (1993).- Sequential disappearance of Permian Rugosa
in Iran and Transcaucasus, West Tethys.- Bulletin Geol. Surv. Japan 44,
7: 447-453.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 63, ID=4136^<b>Topic(s):
</b>extinctions P/T, gradual; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian U; <b>Geography: </b>Iran,
Transcaucasus^At the end of the Permian, many Palaeozoic organisms,
including the Rugosa, became extinct. The marine Upper Permian yields
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relict groups within Rugosa. The Abadeh and Julfa regions, Iran and
Transcaucasus in the West Tethys are the important case areas for
elucidating the end Permian extinction patterns of Rugosa. Permian
Rugosa in those areas showed distinct disappearance patterns
morphologically and taxonomically. The disappearance of Yatsengia and
Wentzelellinae was succeeded by that of Waagenophyllinae, and
Plerophyllidae were last to disappear. Each event boundary is marked by
changes in sedimentary conditions and is associated with prominent
biofacies changes in fusulinids, smaller foraminifers and so on, some
of which were global and coeval. The disappearance pattern of corals in
Iran and the Transcaucasus was sequential in abundance and composition,
owing to successive selection caused by progressively more adverse,
local habitat changes under pelagic to littoral [conditions]. However,
similar faunal successions appeared in different places and synchronous
geological events, such as sea-level changes and volcanism, were
prevailing over areas. Not only single and/or local environmental
conditions, but global factors having multiple interactions could
produce such characteristic faunal successions.^1";
s[3691] = "FLUGEL H.W. (1971).- Upper Permian Corals from Julfa.- Geol.
Surv. of Iran Report 19: 109-139.- <b>FC&#038;P 1-2</b>, p. 13,
ID=4639^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian U; <b>Geography: </b>Iran,
Julfa^Study of the Late Permian coral fauna from Julfa (Iran) area
indicates the presence of three new species of Plerophyllum (Ufimia)
Stuckenberg, two species of Cryptophyllum (Cryptophyllum) Carruthers,
Pleramplexus leptoconicus (Abich), Amplexocarinia sp. and Barytichisma
sp. ^1";
s[3692] = "DILLMANN O.O. (1984).- Untersuchungen uber Rugosa aus dem
Perm Afghanistans.- FC&P 13, 2: 30.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-2</b>, p. 30,
ID=6371^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian; <b>Geography:
</b>Afghanistan^Olaf Otto Dillmann arbeitet im Rahmen einer
Dissertation an der Untersuchung permischer Rugosa aus Afghanistan. Das
zu untersuchende Material stammt aus dem Mittelperm Ost-Afghanistans.
Es handelt sich um eine Aufsammlung von Prof. G. Mennesier, Amiens. *
Im folgenden soll ein kurzer Zwischenbericht uber den Stand der
bisherigen Arbeit gegeben werden. Die Untersuchung beschrankt sich auf
kolonial auftretende Rugosa. Dabei handelt es sich ausnahmslos um
Formen aus der Familie der Waagenophyllidae. So konnten bislang mit
Sicherheit folgende Arten festgestellt werden: (1) Unterfamilie
Wentzelellinae - Lonsdaleiastraea typica Gerth, L. cf. vinassai Gerth,
Wentzelella (Wentzelella) wynnei (Waagen &#038; Wentzel), Wentzelella
(Szechuanophyllum) szechuanensis Huang, W. (S.) kitakamiensis Yabe
&#038; Minato, Wentzelloides (Battambangina) frechi (Volz), W.
(Multimurinus) n.sp., Polythecalis chinensis (Girty); Arten der Gattung
Wentzellophyllum Hudson sind ebenfalls vertreten. Ihre artliche
Zuordnung steht jedoch noch aus. * Bemerkenswert aber ist, dass die
Gattung Wentzelloides Yabe &#038; Minato ausserhalb Ost- und
Sudostasiens erstmals nachgewiesen wurde. Auffallend ist auch der hohe
Anteil dieser in der Literatur nur wenig beschriebenen Gattung in der
zu bearbeitenden Fauna. (2) Unterfamilie Waagenophyllinae - Ipciphyllum
flexuosum (Huang), Paraipciphyllum n.sp., Yokoyamaella (Yokoyamaella)
tertioseptata (Yokoyama), ? Yokoyamaella (Maoriphyllum) sp.
[preliminary note]^1";
s[3693] = "EZAKI Y. (1991).- Permian corals from Abadeh and Julfa,
Iran, West Tethys.- J. Fac. Sci. Hokkaido Univ. 23, 1: 53-146.-
<b>FC&#038;P 20-2</b>, p. 50, ID=2920^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa,
Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa Tabulata;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian M U; <b>Geography: </b>Iran^This paper
mainly concerns the systematic palaeontology of some Middle to Upper
Permian corals from the Abadeh and Julfa regions, Iran. The fauna
consists of 35 species of 15 genera belonging to eight families. Two
different kinds of faunas are clearly to distinguish. One is from the
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Middle Permian and is characterised by such typically Tethyan elements
as waagenophyilids and by several species of Ufimia and micheliniids.
It is followed by an Upper Permian fauna, terminal phylogenetic
representatives of the Rugosa, composed mostly of solitary corals
(Pentaphyllum). The Permian fauna corresponds well to that of the
Transcaucasus, USSR, reported by Iljina (1962, 1965a). Many of the
Middle Permian corals are known from South China, whereas Upper Permian
corals indicate high endemism. Each species of Pentaphyllum shows a
wide range of morphological variation, phylogenetically irrespective of
Scleractinia. Inter- and intraspecific variability as well as
ontogenetic changes are especially documented to clarify the
distinctness of each species. Tabulata mentioned are: a species of
Sinopora (S. asiatica) and some species of the genus Protomicheilnia
(P. microstoma, P. favositoides, P. laosensis, P. allata, and P.
sp.).^1";
s[3694] = "FLUGEL H.W. (1972).- Die palaeozoischen Korallenfaunen
Ost-Irans 2. Rugosa und Tabulata der Jamal-Formation (Darwasian?,
Perm).- Jahrb. Geol. B.-A. 115: 49-102.- <b>FC&#038;P 2-1</b>, p. 16,
ID=4716^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, Tabulata; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian Darwasian
?; <b>Geography: </b>Iran E^The coral-fauna of the Jamal-formation of
Eastern Iran can be subdivided in a &#034;Cyathaxonia&#034;-fauna and a
&#034;Waagenophy1lum&#034;-fauna. The first mentioned faunal-type
occurs in the lower Jamal-Formation, the last type in the upper
Jamal-Formation (faunal-list Table 1). The age of the Cyathaxonia-fauna
is probably the Pseudofusulina-or the lower Parafusulina-Zone, the age
of the Waagenophyllum-fauna is the Parafusulina-Zone and perhaps the
Neoschwagerina-zone. The environment of the Cyathaxonia fauna was the
deeper part of a shallow water, probably 50 or 60m. under the sea
level, whereas the Waagenophy11um-fauna indicates a high wave energy
environment of a litoral zone.^1";
s[3695] = "WEIDLICH O., SENOWBARI-DARYAN B. (1996).- Late Permian
&#034;Sphinctozoans&#034; from reefal blocks of the Ba&#039;id area,
Oman Mountains.- Journal of paleontology 70, 1: 27-46.- <b>FC&#038;P
25-2</b>, p. 57, ID=3157^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy, biogeography;
Porifera, Sphinctozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Sphinctozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian U; <b>Geography: </b>Oman^Late Permian
reefal blocks exposed in the Ba&#039;id area of the Eastern Oman
Mountains yield a sphinctozoan assemblage that has not been studied
previously. The sphinctozoan fauna described here is the first report
of such an assemblage from the Arabian Peninsula. Approximately 70
samples were studied with respect to systematic paleontology, as well
as frequency of taxa based on presence &#47; absence lists. The
Sphinctozoans include 14 genera and 25 species. One genus
(Rahbahthalamia) and five species (Amblysiphonella omanica, Salzburgia?
irregularis, Welteria? hawasinensis, Thaumastocoelia? irregularis, and
Girtyocoelia gracilis) are described as new. Amblysiphonella Steinmann
(1882), Colospongia Laube (1865), and Sollasia Steinmann (1882) have
the highest species diversity. On a generic level, Sollasia,
Amblysiphonella, and Parauvanella Senowbari-Daryan and Di Stefano
(1988) occur most frequently in the investigated samples. The described
fauna exhibits close relationships to sphinctozoan faunas known from
the Middle and Late Permian of China and Tunisia.^1";
s[3696] = "WEIDLICH O., BERNECKER M., FLUGEL E. (1993).- Combined
Quantitative Analyses and Microfacies Studies of Andes Reefs: An
Integrated Approach to Upper Permian and Upper Triassic Reef Carbonates
(Sultanate of Oman).- Facies 28: 115-144.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-1</b>, p.
54, ID=3430^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef complexes, geomorphology,
microfacies; reef complexes; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Permian Triassic; <b>Geography: </b>Oman^The Internal architecture
of Upper Permian calcisponge reefs, Upper Triassic coral thickets, and
Upper Triassic coral reef communities of the Oman Mountains have been
investigated. In order to gain comparable data sets, investigations
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were carried out at different scales comprising quantitative data from
outcrops and descriptions from thin-section. Methods of quantitative
outcrop investigations were modified with reference to standard
investigations techniques used in the study of communities of modern
reefs. Data evaluation comprises mapping of reef fabric in natural
scale on plastic sheets in the field. Data calculation was carried out
utilizing the digitized image analysis system Vidas. Measurement
parameter are the total detrital framework coverage, coverage of reef
builder taxa, mean diameter of taxa, and mean distance. In addition,
measured plastic sheets were printed for paleoecological
interpretation. Thin-section analysis reveal microfacies types,
sedimentological criteria and taxonomic inventory of reef organisms.
Based on quantitative field data five Upper Permian and four Upper
Triassic communities were differentiated. Late Permian communities are
represented by a (1) Low-diversity sphinctozoan community, (2)
Radiotrabeculopora Archaeolithoporella community, (3) Cerioid coral
community, (4) Solitary coral community, and (5) Waagenophyllid coral
community. Upper Triassic communities comprise (1) Diverse coral
community, (2) coral Spongiostromata community, (3) Solenporacean
dendroid coral community, and (4) Crinoid community. The synthesis of
both quantitative field data (plot technique with quadrats as sampling
units) and the study of thin sections (microfacies analysis, taxonomy)
is believed to result in data sets which could be used in comparative
reef research with a higher degree of reliability than up to now.^1";
s[3697] = "BERNECKER M., WEIDLICH O. (1994).- Attempted Reconstruction
of Permian and Triassic Skeletonization from Reefbuilders (Oman,
Turkey): Quantitative Assessment with Digital Image Analysis.-
Abhandlungen der Geologischen Bundesanstalt 50: 31-56.- <b>FC&#038;P
23-1.1</b>, p. 59, ID=4124^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef builders,
skeletonization; reef builders; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Permian Triassic; <b>Geography: </b>Oman, Turkey^Upper Permian and
Upper Triassic reefbuilders from different tectonic units of the Oman
Mountains and Turkey were analyzed quantitatively with respect to
skeletonization (skeleton in area percent) and skeletal mass (skeleton
in g/cm3). Data were derived from thin-sections using the digital image
analysis system &#39;Vidas&#39;. The quantitative data were combined
with taxonomy, description of gross morphology and microfacies analysis
in order to understand the influences of diagenesis in the different
sizes and orientations of thin-sections. The investigated skeletons
exhibit a wide range of preservation, ranging from unaltered to
recrystallized with relic structures. Reefbuilders studied were
&#34;sphinctozoans&#34;, &#34;inozoans&#34;, &#34;chaetetids&#34;,
rugose corals, scleractinians, and hydrozoans. The measured parameters
vary considerably for higher taxa (e.g., skeletonization of
sphinctozoan sponges is 21-54%) as well as for species (e.g., the
Skeletonization of the sphinctozoan Alpinothalamia bavarica is 29-51%).
The variation is regarded to be triggered by three main factors: a)
differences in morphotypes, b) intraspecific variability, and c)
variation of skeletal elements within the colony. Well-skeletonized and
weakly skeletonized higher taxa were observed in the mean
skeletonization and the mean skeletal mass. These data help refine the
guild concept proposed by Fagerstrom (1987). The quantitative
assessment of the skeletonization and skeletal mass may provide data
for the discussion about paleoproductivity of reefbuilders and the
sedimentary net budget of ancient reefs.^1";
s[3698] = "WEIDLICH O., BERNECKER M. (2003).- Supersequence and
composite sequence carbonate platform growth: Permian and Triassic
outcrop data of the Arabian platform and Neo-Tethys.- Sedimentary
Geology 158, 1-2: 87-116.- <b>FC&#038;P 32-2</b>, p. 72,
ID=7161^<b>Topic(s): </b>carbonates; carbonates; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian Triassic; <b>Geography: </b>Arabian
Platform, Neotethys^Correlation of maximum flooding surfaces with
published data suggests that supersequences P1, P2, and Tr4 can be
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traced across the Arabian platform into the Neo-Tethys basins, while
supersequences P3, P4, and Tr1-Tr3 resulted from local tectonic events
at the margin of the Arabian platform (Hulw half-graben). The presented
sea level curve corresponds therefore to the Tethyan sea level curve
during the Cisuralian and Guadalupian, but differs significantly during
the Lopingian, as a result of the dispersal of Pangea. The Middle and
Upper Triassic sea level curve from Oman is again in good correlation
with published data. The Permian and Triassic sequence architecture on
the Arabian plate and adjacent Neo-Tethys was predominantly triggered
by the global warming after the Permian-Carboniferous glaciation, the
initial rifting of Neo-Tethys, and subordinately by eustatic sea level
changes. [end-fragment of extensive abstract]^1";
s[3699] = "CREMER H. (1995).- Spicule pseudomorphs in Upper Triassic
(Norian) chaetetid sponges from the Western Taurids (Antalya-Region, SW
Turkey).- Geobios 28, 2: 163-174.- <b>FC&#038;P 24-2</b>, p. 91,
ID=4596^<b>Topic(s): </b>spicules; Chaetetida; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Chaetetida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic Nor;
<b>Geography: </b>Turkey SW^Four spicule-bearing chaetetid sponges are
described from Upper Triassic (Norian) reef carbonates of the Western
Taurids (Antalya-Region, SW Turkey): Atrochaetets alakirensis Cuif
&#038; Fisher, Blastochaetetes dolomiticus Bezarini &#038; Braga,
Ptychochaetetes sp. and ?Bauneia sp. Spicules are preserved as calcitic
pseudomorphs. They are either short or long and slender, corresponding
to typical styles; oxes are rarely present in Atrochaetetes
alakirensis. The styles are mainly embedded in the secondary rigid
skeleton, but their rounded ends appear to be attached to the primary
wall. In Blastochaetetes dolomiticus and ?Bauneia sp. styles are also
embedded in the primary wall. A comparison of these spicule-skeletons
with those of other chaetetids, especially Paleozoic species, confirms
the polyphyletic origin of the Chaetetida.^1";
s[3700] = "CUIF J.-P., FISCHER J.C., MARCOUX J. (1972).- Découverte
d&#039;une faune de Chaetetida (Cnidaria, Hydrozoa) dans le Trias
supérieur de Turquie.- C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris 275, sér. D: 185-188.-
<b>FC&#038;P 1-2</b>, p. 24, ID=4696^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Chaetetida;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Chaetetida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic
U; <b>Geography: </b>Turkey^Jusqu&#039;alors inconnu entre le Permien
et le Lias, le phylum Chaetetida se trouve pour la première fois
identifié avec certitude dans un niveau triasique. L&#039;excellente
conservation du matériel, fossilisé en aragonite originelle, se révèle
très favorable pour l&#039;étude histologique et géochimique. Du point
de vue biosédimentaire, les conditions de gisement rappellent très
précisément celles des &#034;calcaires de Cipit&#034; des Dolomites
italiennes.^1";
s[3701] = "CUIF J.-P., FISCHER J.C. (1974).- Etude systématique sur les
Chaetetidae du Trias de Turquie.- Annales de Paléontologie,
Invertébrés, Paris 14, 1-5: 320-324.- <b>FC&#038;P 3-2</b>, p. 44,
ID=4972^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Chaetetida; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Chaetetida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic; <b>Geography:
</b>Turkey^Les gisements carniens de l&#039;Alakir Çay (Taurus Lycien)
ont livré une faune entièrement nouvelle de Chaetetida, remarquable par
sa conservation et se répartissant en 2 genres: Atrochaetetes nov.
gen., représenté par 3 espèces et qui présente une structure
jusqu&#039;alors inconnue chez cet ordre d&#039;organismes et
Blastochaetetes Dietrich 1919, également représenté par 3 espèces
nouvelles. Les auteurs tirent de cette étude un ensemble de conclusions
sur les liens existant entre les Chaetetida du Paléozoïque et ceux
précédemment connus à partir du Lias supérieur.^1";
s[3702] = "MELNIKOVA G.K. (1990).- Monstroseris, a new Upper Triassic
scleractinian coral from Iran.- Acta Palaeontologica Polonica 34, 1:
71-74.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 40, ID=4115^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Scleractinia, Monstroseris; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic U; <b>Geography: </b>Iran^^1";
s[3703] = "CUIF J.-P. (1975).- Recherches sur les Madréporaires du
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Trias II. Astraeoida. Révision des genres Montlivaltia et Thecosmilia.
Etude de quelques types structuraux du Trias de Turquie.- Bulletin du
Museum national d&#039;histoire naturelle 275: 293-400.- <b>FC&#038;P
4-2</b>, p. 51, ID=5234^<b>Topic(s): </b>systematics; Scleractinia,
Astraeoida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic; <b>Geography: </b>Turkey^L&#039;étude
des structures septales des principales espèces triasiques classées
jusqu&#039;à présent dans les genres Montlivaltia et Thecosmilia montre
que ces deux genres, dont les définitions microstructurales sont
maintenant mieux établies, ne sont pas représentés dans la faune de
cette époque. En revanche, la comparaison des types microstructuraux
mis en évidence au cours de cette recherche, aussi bien chez les formes
alpines que chez les spécimens provenant du Trias de Turquie, fait
apparaître des regroupements très significatifs quant aux rapports des
faunes de ces deux régions.^1";
s[3704] = "BERNECKER M. (2007).- Facies architecture of an isolated
carbonate platform in the Hawasina Basin: The Late Triassic Jebel Kawr
of Oman.- Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology 252, 1-2:
270-280.- <b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p. 93, ID=2414^<b>Topic(s):
</b>carbonates; carbonates; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Triassic U; <b>Geography: </b>Oman^In the oceanic realm of the
southern Tethys, carbonate production of isolated platforms ceased
after the end-Permian mass extinction and did not recover until the
Late Triassic. The Misfah Formation (MF) at Jebel Kawr in the Oman
Mountains is interpreted as a relic of such an isolated Late Triassic
platform of the Hawasina Ocean, a part of the Neo-Tethys. Correlation
of three sections at Jebel Kawr points to a sequence attached to
Arabian platform. The shallow-water carbonates of Jebel Kawr comprise a
platform rim reef facies and bedded inner-platform facies characterized
by stacked high-frequency cycles with subtidal to intertidal carbonate
sequences. The depositional profile of this Late Triassic isolated
platform evolved during Carnian and Norian time from a low-relief phase
with volcaniclastic interruptions, followed by a carbonate bank stage
with a shallow subtidal to peritidal interior and marginal oolite
shoals. In the Norian vertical accumulation caused an increase of the
platform height and developed a relief along the margins that
progressively increased through the aggrading reef stage.^1";
s[3705] = "BERNECKER M. (1996).- Upper Triassic Reefs of the Oman
Mountains: Data from the South Tethyan Margin.- Facies 34: 41-76.-
<b>FC&#038;P 25-1</b>, p. 50, ID=3060^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, geology;
reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic U;
<b>Geography: </b>Oman^The Upper Triassic reefal limestones of the Oman
Mountains were investigated with respect to their microfacies,
palaeontology and community structure. The reef fauna described and
figured for the first time occurs in parautochthonous slope deposits of
the Arabian platform (Sumeini Group) and in allochthonous reefal blocks
(&#039;Oman Exotics&#039;, Hawasina Complex). The &#039;Oman
Exotics&#039; are tectonically dislocated blocks, derived from isolated
carbonate platforms on seamounts in the Hawaska bask or in the South
Tethys Sea. The lithofacies and fauna of these blocks comprise a cyclic
platform facies with megalodonts, reef and reef debris facies. The
reefal limestones are dated as Norian/Rhaetian by benthic foramkiferal
associations (Costifera, Siculocosta, Galeanelld) and typical
encrusting organisms (Alpinophragmium, Microtubus). Some small
&#039;Oman Exotics&#039;are of Carnian age. The shallow-marine
organisms include scleractkian corals of different growth forms,
&#039;sphinctozoans&#039;, &#039;inozoans&#039;chaetetids,
spongiomorphiids, disjectoporids and solenoporacean algae as the main
reef builders, various encrusters like microbes, foraminifers, sponges
and many different problematical organisms for the stabilisation of the
reef framework and a group of dwellers including benthic foraminifers,
gastropods, bivalves and a few dasycladacean algae. The reef
communities are characterized by the coverage of organisms and
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distributional pattern. Analogies with the coeval reef deposits from
the European part of the Tethys have been recognized. Some species, now
collected in Oman, were also reported from American and Asian
localities.^1";
s[3706] = "FLUGEL E., BERNECKER M. (1996).- Upper Triassic Reefs of the
South Tethyan Margin (Oman).- Goettinger Arbeiten zur Geologie und
Palaeontologie, Special Volume 2 [Reitner J., Neuewiller F. &#038;
Gunkel F. (eds): Global and Regional Controls on Biogenic Sedimentation
I. Reef Evolution]: 273-277.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-1</b>, p. 39,
ID=3601^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic U; <b>Geography: </b>Oman^The Upper
Triassic reefal limestones of the Oman Mountains were investigated with
respect to paleontology and community structure. The reef fauna occurs
in parautochthonous slope deposits of the Arabian platform (Sumeini
Group) and in allochthonous reefal blocks (&#34;Oman Exotics&#34;,
Hawasina Complex). The &#34;Oman Exotics&#34; are tectonically
dislocated blocks, derived from isolated carbonate platforms on
seamounts in the Hawasina basin or in the South Tethyan Sea. The reefal
limestones are dated as Norian &#47; Rhaetian by benthic foraminiferal
associations (Costifera, Siculocosta, Galeanella) and typical
encrusting organisms (Alpinophragmium, Microtubus). Some small
&#34;Oman Exotics&#34; are of Carnian age. The shallow-marine organisms
include scleractinian corals of different growth forms,
&#34;sphinctozoans&#34;, &#34;inozoans&#34;, chaetetids,
spongiomorphids, disjectoporids and solenoporacean algae as the main
reef builders, various encrusters like microbes, foraminifera, sponges
and many different problematical organisms for the stabilization of the
reef framework and a group of dwellers, including benthic foraminifera,
gastropods, bivalves and a few dasycladacean algae. The reef
communities are characterized by the coverage of organisms and
distributional pattern. Analogies with the coeval reef deposits from
the European part of the Tethys have been recognized. Some species, now
collected in Oman, were also reported from American and Asian
localities.^1";
s[3707] = "FLUGEL E., LINK M. (1996).- Upper Triassic Reefs of
Southwestern Turkey: Evidence of Reef Boulders (&#034;Cipits&#034;).-
Goettinger Arbeiten zur Geologie und Palaeontologie, Special Volume 2
[Reitner J., Neuewiller F. &#038; Gunkel F. (eds): Global and Regional
Controls on Biogenic Sedimentation I. Reef Evolution]: pp ???.-
<b>FC&#038;P 26-1</b>, p. 40, ID=3602^<b>Topic(s): </b>redeposition;
reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic U;
<b>Geography: </b>Turkey^Most Carnian and Norian reefs occurring in
Southwestern Turkey (Antalya and Isparta region) are represented by
redeposited reef talus (&#034;Cipits&#034;). The &#034;Cipits&#034;
occur in &#034;Cipit fields&#034; within siliciclastic basinal
sediments and represent redeposited parts of sponge and coral patch
reefs. Lower Carnian Cipit blocks differ distinctly in faunal
composition and association patterns from the biota of Upper Norian
&#47; Rhaetian reefs.^1";
s[3708] = "SENOWBARI-DARYAN B. (1996).- Upper Triassic Reefs and Reef
Communities of Iran.- Goettinger Arbeiten zur Geologie und
Palaeontologie, Special Volume 2 [Reitner J., Neuewiller F. &#038;
Gunkel F. (eds): Global and Regional Controls on Biogenic Sedimentation
I. Reef Evolution]: pp ???.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-1</b>, p. 41,
ID=3605^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, biostromes; reefs; <b>Systematics:
</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic U; <b>Geography: </b>Iran^Upper
Triassic reefs and reefal buildups are lacking in Alborz and in the
Zagros Mountains (in northern and in southwestern Iran respectively)
but some small-scaled Norian-Rhaetian reefs and reef mounds occur in
central and eastern Iran, belonging to the central Iranian plate as a
part of the Cimmerian Continent. These reefs or bioconstructions are
embedded within the Nayband Formation, a mixed siliciclastic-carbonate
unit almost 2,800m thick, in the type locality in the Tabas area. Most
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of the buildups have a biostromal geometry, biohermal constructions are
rare. A large number of reef organisms was found in the Iranian reefs
and is also known from other Norian-Rhaetian reefs of the western
Tethys. However, some organisms seem to be endemic and are not known
from other localities. Based on the relative abundance of reef
organisms, reefs within the Nayband Formation may be characterized as
sponge dominated reefs (sponge reefs), coral-dominated reefs (coral
reefs), or sponge-coral or coral-sponge reefs. In comparison with other
Norian-Rhaetian reefs, the Iranian reefs are differentiated by their
different organisms (especially foraminifera and microproblematica) and
by encrustations represented mainly by small brachiopods and worm
tubes. Reefs within the Naband Formation were formed on carbonate ramps
in subtidal depths below the wave base.^1";
s[3709] = "PANDEY D.K., FURSICH F.T. (2003).- Jurassic corals of
east-central Iran.- Beringeria 32: 3-138.- <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 68,
ID=1299^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic; <b>Geography: </b>Iran^92
taxa of scleractinian corals belonging to 50 genera are describedfrom
Toarcian to Kimmeridgian rocks of east-central Iran (Tabas-Kerman
area). They formed, occasionally associated with calcareoussponges and
microbial communities, small patch reefs or reef meadowsin
siliciclastic-dominated shelf environments of the Tabas and Lutblocks
of the Central-East Iranian Microcontinent. On the large lateMiddle
Jurassic to early Late Jurassic Esfandiar Carbonate Platform,situated
at the eastern margin of the Tabas Block, corals weresurprisingly rare.
One of the genera (Irania gen. nov.) is new as arethree species: Irania
hexagonalis, Dimorphomeandra iranensis, andThamnasteria iranensis.^1";
s[3710] = "PANDEY D.K., FURSICH F.T. (2005).- A new name for the
Jurassic coral genus Irania Pandey &#038; Fürsich, 2003.- Beringeria
35: 135.- <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 68, ID=1301^<b>Topic(s):
</b>nomenclature, Irania; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic; <b>Geography: </b>Iran^^1";
s[3711] = "PANDEY D.K., AHMAD F., FURSICH F.T. (2000).- Middle Jurassic
scleractinian corals from northwestern Jordan.- Beringeria 27: 3-29.-
<b>FC&#038;P 30-2</b>, p. 28, ID=1584^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Jurassic M; <b>Geography: </b>Jordan^^1";
s[3712] = "GILL G.A. (1982).- Epistreptophyllum (Hexacoralliaire
jurassique), genre colonial ou solitaire? Examen d&#039;un materiel
nouveau d&#039;Israel.- Geobios 15, 2: 217-223.- <b>FC&#038;P 12-1</b>,
p. 17, ID=1880^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia, Epistreptophyllum ;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Jurassic; <b>Geography: </b>Israel^Epistreptophyllum, a rather
common coral in M-U Jurassic of Europe, Asia and Madagascar is
generally regarded as solitary. Specimens from Late Callovian beds from
Israel show genuine branching which would suggest a colonial habit.^1";
s[3713] = "PANDEY D.K., FURSICH F.T. (2006).- Jurassic corals from the
Shemshak Formation of the Alborz Montains, Iran.- Zitteliana A46:
41-74.- <b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p. 81, ID=2401^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic Toar - Baj; <b>Geography: </b>Iran,
Alborz Mts^Nineteen taxa of scleractinian corals are described and
figures from the Toarcian-Lower Bajocian part of the Shemshak Formation
of the Alborz Mountains. Dominant taxa are Isastrea, Microsolena,
Trigerastraea, Periseris, and Collignoastraea. Most of these corals
occur near the top of the formation (lower Bajocian), close to the top
of a large-scale shallowing cycle. Scattered specimens are found in
transgressive lags of small-scaled parasequences in the Toarcian part
of the succession. Corals are very rare in the Shemshak Formation with
the exception of Rian, NE of Semnan, where strongly reduced
sedimentation rate facilitated the establishment of coral meadows and a
patch reef in mixed carbonate-siliciclastic setting on the crest of a
tilted fault block.^1";
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s[3714] = "EL-ASA&#039;AD G.M.A. (1989).- Callovian Colonial Corals
from the Tuwaiq Mountain Limestone of Saudi Arabia.- Palaeontology 32,
3: 675-684.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 53, ID=2668^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic Call; <b>Geography: </b>Saudi Arabia^The
earliest development of coral-bearing strata in Central Saudi Arabia
took place during deposition of the Tuwaiq Mountain Limestone (upper
Middle-Upper Callovian). It does not appear to constitute a major
barrier reef, but rather a series of isolated corals and coral
bioherms; coral heads (20-50 cm in diameter) are scattered in life
position within an extensive sheet of pure limestone (20-40 m thick)
stretching for more than 1000 km along strike in Central Saudi Arabia.
This sheet could be described as an extensive biostrome. A striking
feature of the Tuwaiq Mountain Limestone coral fauna is the low
diversity of species that persisted throughout the development of the
formation. These species are: Meandraraea gazaensis Alloiteau &#038;
Farag, Ovalastraea caryophylloides Goldfuss, Trigerastraea collignoni
(Alloiteau), Columnocoenia lamberti Alloiteau and Brachthelia sp. A
possible explanation for the low diversity of the fauna is inimical
ecological conditions or palaeobiogeographical barriers which could
have prevented the historical accumulation of species from neighbouring
areas. Similar factors are responsible also for the endemism of the
Jurassic Arabian fauna including ammonites, foraminifers, algae,
ostracods, nautiloids, brachiopods and echinoids.^1";
s[3715] = "GILL G.A. (1993).- Free pennulae within Dendraraea sp.
(scleractinian coral) from the Callovian of southern Israel.- Courier
Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg 164: 199-204. [P. Oekentorp-Kuster (ed.)
Proceedings of the VI. International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and
Porifera, Vol. 1].- <b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>, p. 16, ID=3454^<b>Topic(s):
</b>pennulae; Scleractinia, Dendraraea; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic Call; <b>Geography:
</b>Israel^Specimens of the Jurassic branching coral Dendraraea,
collected from Middle and Late Callovian beds at Hamakhtesh Hagadol
(Negev, Israel), commonly have free pennulae. The pennulae differ from
each other in size and outline according to the space available for
their growth. Their elevated rims are continuous all around, and bear
numerous, uniform marginal teeth. The space between the pennular rim
and the central trabecula remains equal all around. Such a degree of
individuality is uncommon among pennular corals which mostly developed
menianae (long balconies) by the fusion of the inner and outer flanks
of each pennula to those in front and behind. The global formation of
free pennulae within Dendraraea was apparently due to the trabecular
growth at right angles to the long axis of the branch.^1";
s[3716] = "GILL G.A., LAFUSTE J.G. (1972).- Madréporaires simples du
Dogger d&#039;Afghanistan; étude sur les structures de type
&#034;Montlivaltia&#034;.- Mém. Soc. géol. France, n. sér., 50, Mém.
115: 1-40.- <b>FC&#038;P 1-2</b>, p. 22, ID=4682^<b>Topic(s):
</b>structures; Scleractinia, Montlivaltia; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic M;
<b>Geography: </b>Afghanistan^A study of several Jurassic solitary
Corals from Afghanistan led us to a detailed examination od structural
features in Montlivaltia. The septa were found to consist of two
distinct components: an axial structure formed by fibrous trabeculae
rhombic in transverse section, and laminar layers which thicken
secondarily the axial structure on both sides. The same sort of
architecture for several genera is deduced from Koby&#039;s work and is
confirmed in Stereophyllia All., Thecosmilia M.-E. &#038; H. and
Cyclastraea All. The septal structure of recent Fungia seems to be
closer to the aforementioned structure than to those of typical
Mesozoic Fungidae. The authors believe that corals having a
&#34;Montlivaltia-type&#34; septal composition should be introduced as
such in the classification (Superfamily Montlivaltioidae Alloiteau 1952
emend.). This group seems to had been widely spread geographically and
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over long periods of time. The presence of clear microstructure in
specimens from different parts of the world allows us to deny the
existence in Montlivaltia of an axis of divergence for the trabeculae
as described in earlier works. An ecological interpretation for
Chomatoseris and Montlivaltia is proposed as well. ^1";
s[3717] = "TUZCU S., BABAYIGIT S. (1998).- The occurrence of
Donacosmilia corallina de Fromentel (Upper Jurassic) from the Kastamonu
region in Turkey.- Türkiye Jeoloji Bulteni 41, 1: 99-107.- <b>FC&#038;P
29-1</b>, p. 41, ID=7029^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy, stratigraphy;
Scleractinia Donacosmillia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic U; <b>Geography: </b>Turkey,
Kastamonu^The species of Donacosmilia corallina de Fromentel
(hermatypic coral) have been defined as Upper Jurassic
(Oxfordian-Kimmeridgian, Portlandian?) in age by most European research
workers. The presence of this form has also been noted from the reefal
limestones of Yukariköy formation in the Araç-Daday (Kastamonu) region
of Turkey. In this study systematic description of this form is
presented and the associated reefal limestones are assigned to Upper
Jurassic (Upper Oxfordian-Lower Kimmeridgian) in age. [original
abstract]^1";
s[3718] = "AL-SAAD H., SADOONI F.N. (2001).- A new depositional model
and sequence stratigraphic interpretation for the Upper Jurassic Arab
&#034;D&#034; reservoir in Qatar.- Journal of Petroleum Geology 24, 3:
243-264.- <b>FC&#038;P 31-1</b>, p. 70, ID=1645^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs,
sedimentology, facies; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Jurassic U; <b>Geography: </b>Qatar^Deposition of the Arab
Formation on the Arabian Plate followed a eustatic sea-level high
during the Oxfordian that deposited the open-marine shelfal carbonates
of the Hanifa and Jubaila Formations. Oolite/peloidal shoals and local
coral-algal stromatoporoid banks were subsequently deposited on the
platform margin. These acted as barriers and led to the differentiation
of intrashelf basins from open-marine (Tethyan) waters to the east.
During the subsequent Kimmeridgian lowstand, gypsum wedges were laid
down in the intrashelf basins. Slight changes in water depth, which
exposed or flooded these barriers, are believed to be responsible for
the cyclic nature of the Arab Formation sediments. Arab Formation
cycles show a 4th order frequency but have thicknesses more typical of
3rd order Vail-type sequences. This is probably explained by the 4th
order flooding events merely topping-up pre-existing accommodation
space of tens of metres water depth in the intrashelf basin. Diagenesis
associated with movement of hypersaline brines may have been
responsible for the development of widespread dissolution porosity and
dolomitization. The laminated, organic-rich, bituminous lime mudstones
of the Hanifa/Jubaila Formations are the probable source of oil in the
Arab Formation in Qatar. The main reservoir types are oolitic-peloidal
grainstones and dolomitized limestones. [original abstract]^1";
s[3719] = "de MATOS J.E., WALKDEN G.M. (2000).- Stratigraphy and
sedimentation of the Middle Jurassic, U.A.E.- SEPM Special Publication
69: 21-35.- <b>FC&#038;P 31-1</b>, p. 72, ID=7109^<b>Topic(s):
</b>geology, reefs; geology, reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic M; <b>Geography: </b>United Arab
Emirates^In Wadi Naqab, the Middle Jurassic corresponds to a broadly
shallowing succession comprising multiple, meter-scale, fifth-order
cycles. The Bajocian is predominantly subtidal, and cycles are commonly
terminated by thick, massive oncoidal/peloidal packstones or
grainstones. Most of the Bathonian and Callovian cycles start with
spicular wackestones and end with cross-bedded peloidal/oolithic
grainstones and/or stromatoporoid/coral rudstones. [fragment of
extensive summary]^1";
s[3720] = "CUFFEY R.J., BASILE L.L., LISENBEE A.L. (1979).- A
bryozoan-like chaetetid (possible Sclerosponge) from
Jurassic-Cretaceous limestone near Orhaneli, northwestern Turkey.-
Geobios 12, 3: 473-479.- <b>FC&#038;P 11-2</b>, p. 35,
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ID=1849^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Chaetetida; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Chaetetida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic &#47; Cretaceous;
<b>Geography: </b>Turkey NW^A description of the chaetetid species
Atrochaetetes alakirensis Cuif and Fischer, 1974.^1";
s[3721] = "GAMEIL M. (1997).- Cretaceous corals of Gabal Mokattab, West
Central Sinai, Egypt.- Egyptian Journal of Geology 41, 2A: 347-363.-
<b>FC&#038;P 27-2</b>, p. 58, ID=3920^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Anthozoa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cretaceous; <b>Geography: </b>Egypt, Sinai^Eight colonial coral
species (Scleractinia) were collected and identified from the
Cenomanian strata (Raha Formation) of Gabal Mokattab, West central
Sinai. The identified species include Phyllocoenia pediculata,
Phyllocoenia sp.,Polytremacis chalmasi, Thecosmilia cf. Tommasii,
Thamnasteria sp. and Fungiastraea cf. conferta. One species,
Fungiastraea mokattabensis is considered to be new. The identified
species belong to fymilies Montlivaltiidae, Faviidae, Smilotrochiidae
and Thamnasteriidae, with the exception of one species Polytremacis
chalmasi which is an octocoral belongs to Family Helioporidae. The
studied corals were collected from one horizon composed of argillaceous
limestone, at the upper part of the Raha Fm. Corals occur with other
fauna of pelecypods, gastropods and echinoids, they are recorded in
different areas in Egypt (especially Sinai) as well as some North
African and European regions. ^1";
s[3722] = "ABOUL ELA N.M., ABDEL-GAWAD G.L., ALY M.F. (1991).- Albian
fauna of Gabal Manzour, Maghara area north Sinai, Egypt.- Journal of
African earth sciences 13, 2: 201-210.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 72,
ID=4153^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Alb; <b>Geography: </b>Egypt,
Sinai^[Ahermatypic and hermatypic corals are reported and figured from
Albian sediments of Gabal Manzour, Maghara area, northern Sinai. They
belong to the genera Micrabacia, Parasmilia, Stylina, Thamnasteria,
Thecosmilia and Montlivaltia. Species names are not given.]^1";
s[3723] = "BARON-SZABO R.C., HAMEDANI A., SENOWBARI-DARYAN B. (2003).-
Scleractinian corals from Lower Cretaceous deposits north of Esfahan
(Central Iran).- Facies 48, 1: 199-216.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-2</b>, p. 25,
ID=1140^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous L; <b>Geography:
</b>Iran^A new section through Cretaceous deposits was discovered 1 km
west of the Dizlu village(approximately 40 km north of Esfahan, central
Iran). Lithologically, the section distinctly differsfrom all other
sections exposed in neighboring localities. A scleractinian coral fauna
(Upper Aptian-Upper Albian), collected from a reefal limestone, is
described in detail. The following taxa werefound: Actinastrea aff.
pseudominima (Koby), Columactinastraea sp., Eugyra cotteaui
(d&#039;Orbigny),Pseudomyriophyllia turnsekae Baron-Szabo, Montlivaltia
sp., Paraclausastrea pulchra Morycowa,Placocoenia robusta Oppenheim,
Columnocoenia ksiazkiewiczi Morycowa, Stylina micropora26Koby,
Felixigyra deangelisi Prever, Cyathophora haysensis Wells, Diploastraea
harrisi Wells,Morphastrea cf. ludovicina (Michelin), Meandrophyllia
meandroides (Koby), Eocomoseris raueniLöser, Fungiastrea crespoi
(Felix), Latiastraea cf. kaufmanni (Koby), Kobya aff.
crassolamellosaGregory. The coral association of the Esfahan region is
dominated by forms that are known to becosmopolitan and
semicosmopolitan in the Lower Cretaceous. It was found that over 40% of
thecoral fauna had previously been reported from both Lower and Upper
Cretaceous strata. A similarpattern has been recognized for other
reefal associations (e.g. Albian of Greece and UpperBarremian-Middle
Albian of Mexico). In contrast, coral assemblages which developed in
rather softbottom environments have a significantly smaller percentage
(15-20%) of taxa extending into theUpper Cretaceous and show closer
affinities to Upper Jurassic and Lower Cretaceous faunas.^1";
s[3724] = "GAMEIL M. (2005).- Palaeoecological implications of Upper
Cretaceous Solitary Corals, United Arab Emirates &#47; Oman Borders.-
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Revue de Paléobiologie 24, 2: 515-532.ISSN 1661-5468.- <b>FC&#038;P
34</b>, p. 57, ID=1279^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology; Scleractinia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cretaceous U; <b>Geography: </b>United Arab Emirates, Oman^The
Upper Cretaceous (Campanian-Maastrichtian) rocks that areexposed et
several localities in the United Arab Emirates and theSultanate of Oman
are rich in macro- as well as microfossils. Solitarycorals are found in
these outcrops, associated with colonial corals,rudists, gastropods,
pelycopods and echinoids. Nineteen species ofsolitary corals were
identified from Jabal Buhays, Al Faiyah rangeMountains (United Arab
Emirates), Jabal El Rawdah and JabalHuwayyah (Sultanate of Oman). Of
these nineteen species ten speciesare described from the Qalah
Formation (Upper Campanian) of JabalHuwayyah and ten species are
described from the Simsima Formation(Upper Campanian-Masstrichtian) of
Jabal Buhays and Jabal El Rawdah where one species Cunnolites profundus
is common in the threelocalities. One species found in the Simsima
Formation belongs to thenew species Cunnolites trifurcata described
herein.Two morphotypes are observed in the studied solitary corals.
Trochoidmorphotypes prevailed during the deposition of the Qahlah
Formation,these lived on a hard substrate in a shallow marine
protectedenvironment. Hemispherical to dome-shaped morphotypes
belonging tocunnolitid corals prevailed during the deposition of the
SimsimaFormation. These are better adapted to a slightly higher
energyenvironment with terrestrial supply by having elevated corallites
whichaided them to lie freely on the soft substrates as well as to
freethemselves from the fine sands and silts. The absence of costosepta
atthe basal part of cunnolitid corals shows that they were immobile
during life.^1";
s[3725] = "BARON-SZABO R.C. (2000).- Late Campanian-Maastrichtian
corals from the United Arab Emirates-Oman border region.- Bulletin
natural History Museum London (Geology) 56, 2: 91-131 [impossible - see
above!].- <b>FC&#038;P 29-1</b>, p. ???, ID=1473^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous U; <b>Geography: </b>United Arab
Emirates, Oman^^1";
s[3726] = "PANDEY D.K., FURSICH F.T., BARON-SZABO R.C., WILMSEN M.
(2007).- Lower Cretaceous corals from the Koppeh Dagh, NE-Iran.-
Zitteliana A47: 3-52.- <b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p. 82, ID=2402^<b>Topic(s):
</b>; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous L; <b>Geography: </b>Iran, Koppeh Dag^A
new section through parts of the Middle Aptian to Early Albian Sanganeh
Formation at the southwestern margin of the Koppeh Dagh, NE-Iran,
displays a succession of silty to fine-sandy marl between which
limestone boulders and debris layers are intercalated at several
levels. These boulders are olistoliths, derived from the edge of a
nearby carbonate platform, long since eroded. Most of the olistoliths
are reef limestones built of corals and calcareous sponges. At two
levels, the reef fauna weathered out from the boulders and could be
collected. Fourtyseven taxa of Scleractinia have been described and
figured, which considerably extend our knowledge of the biodiversity of
Cretaceous corals from the area. The corals show an interesting mixture
of taxa known since the Middle Jurassic and those known only from the
Cretaceous.^1";
s[3727] = "HANNA R.K. (1995).- Some macrofossils from the Aqra
Limestone Formation (Maastrichtian), Aqra, Northern Iraq.- Neues
Jahrbuch fuer Geologie und Palaeontologie, Monatshefte 5: 295-304.-
<b>FC&#038;P 25-1</b>, p. 41, ID=3031^<b>Topic(s): </b>; paleontology;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cretaceous Maas; <b>Geography: </b>Iraq^Six representatives of
bivalvia and one coral (Isastrea sp.) are reported from the Aqra
Limestone Formation (Iraq; Maastrichtian).^1";
s[3728] = "METWALLY M.H.M. (1996).- Maastrichtian scleractinian corals
from the Western flank of the Oman Mountains, UAE and their
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paleoecological significance.- N. Jb. Geol. Palaont. Mh. 1996, 6:
375-388.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-2</b>, p. 54, ID=3151^<b>Topic(s):
</b>ecology; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Maas; <b>Geography: </b>United Arab
Emirates, Oman^Ten species of scleractinian corals, collected from two
localities in the northwestern flank of Oman Mountains have been
described and illustrated. The described fauna shows close affinities
principally with those of Saudi Arabia, Baluchistan and India, with
lesser affinities to those of the Mediterranean realm. The hermatypic
nature of these coral associations and their patchy distribution
suggests that they were confined to warm-shallow, well lighted water
with considerable amount of reworking of mobile strata
(bioturbation).^1";
s[3729] = "LOSER H. (1998).- Lower Campanian corals from Amasya
(Turkey).- Abhandlungen und Berichte für Naturkunde und Vorgeschichte
20: 77-87.- <b>FC&#038;P 28-1</b>, p. 43, ID=3975^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Camp; <b>Geography: </b>Turkey,
Amasya^From a rudist-bafflestone within transgressive sequences of the
Early Campanian in Amasya (North-Central Anatolia, Turkey) eight
colonial and solitary coral species are described. Species: Actinastrea
ramosa (Michelin 1846), Actinastrea cf. sawerbyi Alloiteau 1954,
Meandroria tenella (Goldfuss 1826), Astraeofungia columellahs
(Hackemesser 1936), Astraeofungia cf. oppenheimi M.Beauvais 1982,
Meandraraea sp., Cyclolites subcircularis Oppenheim 1930 non Alloiteau
1957, Cyclolites undulatus fossaenobilis Oppenheim 1930.^1";
s[3730] = "ALI-HARITHI T., BIRENHEIDE R. (1993).- A new record of the
scleractinian coral Stylopsammia judaica from the Upper Cretaceous
(Campanian) of the Judean Desert.- Senckenbergiana lethaea 73, 2:
269-276.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 72, ID=4154^<b>Topic(s):
</b>taxonomy, nomenclature; Scleractinia, Stylopsammia; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Camp;
<b>Geography: </b>Jordan^The scleractinian coral Stylopsammia judaica
Oppenheim 1930 is redescribed by means of topotypical material from
Israel and new discoveries from central Jordan. The genus Stylopsammia
Oppenheim 1930 is compared to Astrhelia Milne-Edwards &#038; Haime 1849
and Archohelia Vaughan 1919 and assigned to the family Oculinidae. The
holotype of the type species of Astrhelia, Madrepora palmata Goldfuss
1826, is re-examined and figured. ^1";
s[3731] = "GAMEIL M., ALY M.F. (2004).- Aptian corals from Gabal Abu
Ruqum, North Sinai, Egypt: taxonomy and adaptive morphotypes.- 7th
International Conference on the Geology of the Arab World, Cairo
University, February 2004. [abstract] - <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 90,
ID=6503^<b>Topic(s): </b>adaptive morphologies; Scleractinia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cretaceous Apt; <b>Geography: </b>Egypt, Sinai^Colonial and
solitary corals of variable morphotypes are abundant in the Aptian
rocks of Gabal Abu Ruqum, North Sinai. A taxonomic study on these
corals revealed the occurrence of 24 species 11 solitary and 13
colonial species. Six species are established as new: Trochosmilia
cretacea, Montlivaltia amini, Meandrastraea sinaiensis, Peplosmilia
gawadi, Acrosmilia egyptiaca and Epistreptophyllum manzourensis. The
solitary corals belong to genera Montlivaltia, Epistreptophyllum,
Ellipsosmilia, Paracycloseris, Acrosmilia and Rennensismilia. Ceratoid
and trochoid forms with a narrow base and a curved corallite dominate
in these corals. Most corallites are filled with fine sand grains or
clogged with large forams (mainly Orbitolina). Discoid solitary corals
are rare and are represented by Paracycloseris sp. The dominance of
ceratoid and trochoid forms in addition to the small-sized and curved
corallites reflects unfavorable conditions with high terrigenous
supply. On the other hand, colonial corals belong to the genera Eugyra,
Stylina, Thamnastrea, Fungiastrea, Leptoria, Actinastrea and
Ellipsocoenia. The colonial forms show a wide range of adaptation to
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the soft substrate with much terrigenous influx. Most forms are
hemispherical to mushroom shaped with wide bases for stability. These
forms usually have a long peduncle or are usually elevated above the
substrate to avoid being buried by sand and mud. Only two species
[Eugyra (P.) rariseptata and Leptoria sp.] have encrusting morphotypes.
[original abstract]^1";
s[3732] = "SCHULKE I., DELECAT S., HELM C. (1995).- Upper Cretaceous
rudist and stromatoporoid associations of Central Oman (Arabian
peninsula).- Facies 32: 189-202.- <b>FC&#038;P 24-2</b>, p. 107,
ID=6866^<b>Topic(s): </b>sedimentology, sclerochronology; rudists,
stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Mollusca Porifera; Stromatoporoidea;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous U; <b>Geography: </b>Oman^Rudist and
stromatoporid associations of the Campanian from Central Oman are
nearly monospecific. They are dominated by Durania aff. nicholasi,
Vaccinites vesiculosus, Torreites milanovici or phaceloid and massive
stromatoporids. Several other rudist genera play a secondary role. The
thickness of the associations is rarely more than one metre. Solitary
corals do not occur in the associations. Colonial corals are less
common, although they are up to 1m high and show considerable
diversity. There are no binders. The reef structure indicates variable
hydrodynamic conditions. They are always associated with very shallow
water. The pure Durania aff. nicholasi patches with large colonial
corals and Torreites milanovici are presumably the most rigid
structures. The near monospecific associations of Vaccinites
vesiculosus are widely distributed. Although mostly preserved in situ,
strong currents, presumably caused by tropical storms, have repeatedly
impaired and interrupted growth. The specific growth characteristics of
the shell of some rudists, especially the radiolitids, enable an
estimation of the individual lifespan. Frameworks of approximately 1m
thickness probably developed in ± 100 years. The sediments of the
complete sections are predominantly bioclastic. [original abstract]^1";
s[3733] = "SCHUMANN D. (1996).- Upper Cretaceous Rudist Reefs of
Central Oman.- Goettinger Arbeiten zur Geologie und Palaeontologie,
Special Volume 2 [Reitner J., Neuewiller F. &#038; Gunkel F. (eds):
Global and Regional Controls on Biogenic Sedimentation I. Reef
Evolution]: pp ???.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-1</b>, p. 34, ID=3590^<b>Topic(s):
</b>reefs rudist; rudist reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Mollusca;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Camp; <b>Geography: </b>Oman^Complete
in situ rudist associations are preserved in the Campanian of Central
Oman. They developed during a transgression onto the Arabian Plateau.
Microfacial analysis reveals that vigorously turbulent conditions
prevailed throughout the Lower Campanian. The development and
preservation of in situ rudist associations are obviously rare events.
As a rule, turbulence prevents the development of such structures. The
absence of vast rudist reefs is not a consequence of an inherent
inability of rudists to build reefs, but can be attributed to
exogenous, abiotic factors. The associations investigated here
inhabited restrictive shallow-marine environment. Rapid growth of a few
rudists has been verified. Vertically growing rudist associations of
5-8 in situ generations represent a period of only 100-200 years.^1";
s[3734] = "STEUBER T., YILMAZ C., LOSER H. (1998).- Growth rates of
Early Campanian rudists in a siliciclastic-calcareous setting (Pontid
Mts., North-Central Turkey).- Geobios. Memoire Special 22: 385-401.-
<b>FC&#038;P 28-1</b>, p. 45, ID=3978^<b>Topic(s): </b>growth rates;
rudists, growth rates; <b>Systematics: </b>Mollusca; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cretaceous Camp; <b>Geography: </b>Turkey, Pontides^Rudist
communities that developed on the southern slope of the Pontid magmatic
arc during the late Cretaceous thrived in a tectonically unstable
setting, and in environments that were strongly influenced by
siliciclastic sedimentation. Strontium isotope stratigraphy indicates
an early Campanian age of the investigated association at Hobek Tepe,
near Amasya. Stable isotope analyses of: sclerochronological profiles
of several shells of the three dominating hippuritid species yielded
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cyclic variations of &#948;18O that delineate seasonal variations in
palaeotemperature. This allowed for the determination of individual
life spans, skeletal growth rates and the reconstruction of the living
growth fabric. Annual vertical shell growth of 35-40mm was maintained
by cylindrical morphotypes of Vaccinites ultimus during several
successive years, while adult annual shell accretion of conical
morphotypes was only 27 to 30mm. Vertical growth of the co-occurring
Yvaniella alpani was considerably slower and rarely exceeded 10mm/year.
Differential growth rates of the two most abundant species, and
morphological characters of Yvaniella which indicate that skeletal
growth capacity was similar to sediment accumulation, allowed for a
consistent reconstruction of the original growth fabric. CaCO3
production of the rudist communities amounted to 20 kg x year-1 x m-2
and contributed significantly to the sedimentary budget. Large-scale
formation of fine-grained calcareous sediments by bioeroders occurred
only in environments of less rapid burial, indicated by associations of
slowly-growing geniculate rudist morphotypes and patellate corals. The
implications of these results for the distribution of rudists and
corals in Cretaceous shallow-marine environments are discussed.^1";
s[3735] = "SCHUSTER F. (2002).- Scleractinian corals from the Oligocene
of the Qom Formation (Esfahan-Sirjan fore-arc basin, Iran).- Courier
Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg 239: 5-55.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-2</b>, p.
36, ID=1174^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Oligocene;
<b>Geography: </b>Iran^Sixtyone scleractinian species of 39 genera are
described from the section of Abadeh, central Iran. Nine of these
species and one genus are new. The section comprises sedimentary rocks
of the Qom Formation located on the Iranian Plate (Esfahan-Sirjan
fore-arc basin). The age of the section ranges from latest Rupelian to
Chattian (late Early to Late Oligocene) based on planktonic and larger
foraminifers. The coral fauna belongs to three different assemblages:
1) a solitary coral assemblage, 2) a Leptoseris-Stylophora assemblage
of a low light environment, and 3) a Poritid-Faviidae assemblage
forming patch reefs. This study presents a detailed description of a
previously unknown Oligocene coral record from this region. The study
area is located palaeogeographically between the well known coral
occurrences of the Mediterranean Tethys and the coral bearing Nari
Series of Sind, Pakistan and eastwards following Indopacific
localities, and is therefore of prime importance for
palaeobiogeographical reconstructions. Comparisons at the species level
show that the coral fauna from central Iran represents a mixture of
Mediterranean Tethyan and Indopacific elements. Nevertheless, the
majority of the species are unknown from the Mediterranean Tethys
indicating a beginning of faunal separation despite an open Tethyan
Seaway which still connected both regions during this time.^1";
s[3736] = "GAMEIL M., ALY M.F. (2001).- Paleontological studies on some
Oligocene colonial corals from Gabal Hafit, (Al Ain Area, UAE).-
M.E.R.C. Ain Shams University, Earth Sci. Ser. 15: 61-78.- <b>FC&#038;P
31-2</b>, p. 15, ID=1278^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Oligocene; <b>Geography: </b>United Arab Emirates^A highly
fossiliferous Lower Oligocene (Rupelian) section is well exposed on the
flanks of Gabal Hafit anticline near Al Ain City, United Arab Emirates.
The section contains different kinds of macro- and microfossils. Corals
are the most abundant faunal element in that area and are represented
by colonial and solitary forms where colonial forms dominate. Colonial
corals are the main target of the present work and are studied here for
the first time. The present work focuses on the taxonomic and
stratigraphie aspect of these colonial corals. The study includes the
identification and description of 21 species of which two species are
believed to be new. These are Tarbellastraea hqfitensis and
Siderastraea osmani. The paleoecologic aspect of the studied faunas and
their relation to other Tethyan faunas are also discussed. [original
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abstract]^1";
s[3737] = "SCHUSTER F., WIELANDT U. (1999).- Oligocene and Early Miocene coral faunas from Iran: palaeoecology and palaeobiogeography.- International Journal of Earth Sciences 88, 3: 571-581.- <b>FC&#038;P 29-1</b>, p. 64, ID=7026^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology, biogeography; corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Oligocene Miocene L; <b>Geography: </b>Iran^Oligocene and Early Miocene coral assemblages from three sections of central Iran are investigated with respect to their palaeoecological and palaeobiogeographic implications. These corals are compared with faunas from the Mediterranean Tethys and the Indopacific. Associated larger foraminifers are used for biostratigraphy and to support the palaeoecological interpretation. The studied sections are situated in the foreland basins of the Iranian Plate which is structured into a fore-arc and a back-arc basin separated by a volcanic arc. The coral assemblages from Abadeh indicate a shallowing-upward trend. Infrequently distributed solitary corals at the base of the section indicate a turbid environment. Above, a distinct horizon characterised by a Leptoseris-Stylophora assemblage associated with lepidocyclinids and planktonic foraminifers is interpreted as maximum flooding surface. Small patch reefs with a Porites-Faviidae assemblage are a common feature of Late Oligocene to Early Miocene coral occurrences and indicate water depths of less than 20m. The diversity of the coral faunas shows marked differences. Oligocene corals from the Esfahan-Sirjan fore-arc basin comprise more than 45 species of 32 genera and occur in a wide range of environments. Early Miocene corals from the Qom back-arc basin are less frequent, show a lower diversity (13 genera with 15 species) and occur in single horizons or small patch reefs. [original abstract]^1";
s[3738] = "BUCHBINDER B. (1977).- Different responses to diagenesis of various coral groups in the Miocene Ziqlag Formation, Israel.- Bureau Recherches Geologiques et Minieres Memoir 89: 026-033 [Proceedings of Second International Symposium on Corals and Fossil Coral Reefs, Paris 1975].- <b>FC&#038;P 6-1</b>, p. 28, ID=0082^<b>Topic(s): </b>diagenesis; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Miocene; <b>Geography: </b>Israel^^1";
s[3739] = "GAMEIL M. (2003).- Miocene corals from Wadi El Hommor, Sinai, Egypt.- Neues Jahrbuch für Geologie und Palaeontologie Abhandlungen 229, 2: . ???.- <b>FC&#038;P 32-2</b>, p. 66, ID=1404^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Miocene; <b>Geography: </b>Egypt, Sinai^Eighteen species of colonial scleractinian corals and two solitary ones have been described and identified from Wadi El Hommor, Sinai, Egypt. The colonial species belong to the genera Astrocoenia, Stylocoenia, Stylophora, Porites, Goniopora, Plesiastrea, Favia, Goniastrea, Montastrea, Leptastrea, Solenastrea and Tarbellastraea. The solitary species belong to the genera Fungia and Flabellum. One colonial species (Tarbellastraea hommorensis) is described as new. During Miocene rifting which started in the Late Oligocene, the Gulf of Suez was divided in faulted blocks, each was rising and subsiding with different magnitude and intensity on both sides of the Gulf. The presence of corals in certain exposures along the Gulf shoulders may reflect shallow clear water and relative tectonic stability.The majority of the studied corals belong to family Faviidae (thirteen species), followed by Astrocoeniidae and Poritidae (two species each). The other families (Pocilloporidae, Fungiidae and Flabellidae) are represented each by one species.^1";
s[3740] = "OEKENTORP K. (1993).- Fruhdiagenese bei Galaxea und Goniastrea (Scleractinia) aus dem Jungpleistozaen der suedlichen Sinai-Halbinsel (Aegypten).- Sonderveroeffentlichungen, Geologisches Institut der Universitat zu Koeln 70 [Festschrift Ulrich Jux]: 349-368.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 76, ID=4170^<b>Topic(s): </b>diagenesis; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
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Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Pleistocene; <b>Geography:
</b>Egypt, Sinai^The nature and distribution of syntaxial cements in
Scleractinian corals and their growth in optical continuity with the
skeletal carbonate fibres combined with simultaneous recrystallization
allow a comparison with similar structures in Palaeozoic corals. Marked
thickenings of the septa are due to cementation fabric, as syntaxial
cements for instance. Moreover, these are also the cause of the
development of pseudoskeletal elements, as for example the
stereoplasmatic cones in the case of Cystimorpha. These studies of
diagenesis of scleractinians from the Pleistocene of the Sinai
Peninsula led to an analysis of the elements Ca, Sr, Mg, Na, Si, and Al
in the skeletal carbonate as well as in syntaxial cements. The amount
and distribution of these elements enable the indentification and
delimitation of organic and diagenetic carbonates, if no
recrystallization has taken place. The results of the investigation
demonstrate again that mere observation and graphic description of
microstructures is not sufficient. Rather, the diversity of hitherto
described microstructural units necessitates an interpretation which
takes into account the diagenesis of the fossil. This leads to the
conclusion that while the skeletal architecture of Paleozoic corals has
in most cases been preserved, the microstructure may have suffered
recrystallization. [an English version of this paper has been published
in &#039;Memoir 8 of the Association of Australasian
Palaeontologists&#039; = Oekentorp 1989]^1";
s[3741] = "McCALL J., ROSEN B., DARRELL J. (1994).- Carbonate
Deposition in Accretionary Prism Setttings: Early Miocene Coral
Limestones and Corals of the Makran Mountain Range in Southern Iran.-
Facies 31: 141-178.- <b>FC&#038;P 24-1</b>, p. 90, ID=4524^<b>Topic(s):
</b>reefs, accretionary prism setting; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Miocene Aquit Burd; <b>Geography: </b>Iran,
Makran^The regional mapping of the Makran mountain range on behalf of
the Geological Survey of Iran represents a unique coverage: the entire
area of the mountain range was compiled in a unified progamme. During
this mapping, Miocene limestones containing rich coral and
foraminiferal faunas were recorded over a strike length of several
hundred kilometres, as minor developments within thick neritic clastic
sequences which in turn overlie great thicknesses of Eocene-Miocene
flysch. These limestones include rigid bioconstructional frameworks,
loosely compacted coralline assemblages and foraminiferal calcarenites:
they include in situ reefal deposits and material redeposited quite
close to their original site of depositions. Most are Burdigalian, as
shown by the benthonic position foraminifera, but some are Aquitanian.
The geotectonic setting was an accretionary prism in a zone of plate
convergence. The limestones and enclosing clastic sediments comprise an
intensely folded, reverse-faulted and locally dislocated sequence, the
duplex structure being the result of a major Late Miocene-Pliocene
episode of regional deformation. This concentration of the intense
tectonic deformation in a late major episode requires a different model
for this zone of plate convergence to the model widely applied to such
zones. The possible controls on limestone deposition are discussed:
tectonic uplift and shallowing of the sea, climatic warming and
eustatic factors. Depositional features of reefal formations in the
late Jurassic of the Caucasus, the Pliocene-Recent of Halmahera, and
the early Miocene of SE France are discussed in comparison with the
Makran model.[part of extensive summary]^1";
s[3742] = "BUCHBINDER B. (1975).- Lithogenesis of Miocene Reef
Limestones in Israel with particular reference to the significance of
the red Algae.- Report OD/5/75, October 1975: 175 pp., 6 pls,
text-figs, maps, tables + appendix: 25 pp., 6 pls, 6 tables; published
by State of Israel, Ministry of Commerce &#038; Industry, Geological
Survey of Israel, Oil Research Division; Jerusalem.- <b>FC&#038;P
4-2</b>, p. 51, ID=5232^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef carbonates, diagenesis;
reef carbonates; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Miocene
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Tort; <b>Geography: </b>Israel^A study on the Ziqlag Formation and its
reefal sediments. Age: Upper Miocene (Tortonian). 249 representative
samples of bio-calcarenites were analysed and they were divided into 3
mega facial groups: coral reefs, back reef platform, beach. Coralline
algae are abundant in the coral reefs and back reef platform
environments. They are dominant in the Ofaqim fore reef area forming
steeply dipping algal layers which consist almost entirely of a single
species (Mesophyllum laffittei). The diagenetic processes were
studied.^1";
s[3743] = "TUDHOPE A.W., LEA D., SHIMMIELD G.B., CHICOTT C.P., HEAD S.
(1996).- Monsoon Climate and Arabian Sea Coastal Upwelling Recorded in
Massive Corals from Southern Oman.- Palaios 11: 347-361.- <b>FC&#038;P
26-1</b>, p. 59, ID=3631^<b>Topic(s): </b>paleoclimates; corals;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent;
<b>Geography: </b>Oman^Corals living in the coastal waters of southern
Oman experience the influence of the seasonally reversing Asian monsoon
system. The objective of the research reported here is to assess the
potential for using the skeletal chemistry of these corals to
investigate past variability in the monsoon climate. To this end,
20-year long, monthly resolution geochemical records are presented for
cores from two massive Porites corals, located 20 km apart near Marbat
on the Arabian Sea coast of southern Oman. We consider four aspects of
skeletal chemistry: oxygen and carbon isotopic composition, barium
content and the nature and occurrence of annual fluorescent bands
within the coral skeletons. Coral skeletal &#948;18O documents
variations in sea surface temperature which have regional and
basin-wide significance. In particular, the &#948;18O of coral skeleton
precipitated during the period of the NE monsoon is strongly correlated
with annual rainfall anomalies in India, whilst that precipitated
during the period of the SW monsoon appears to provide information on
variability in the strength of coastal upwelling. The stable carbon
isotope composition and barium content of these particular corals
display strong annual cycles, but do not appear to directly record
interannual climatic oceanographic variability. It is concluded that
corals on the coast of southern Oman have great potential to provide
high-resolution, century-long records of oceanographic and climatic
variability associated with the operation of the monsoon climate
system.^1";
s[3744] = "PICHON M., BENZONI F., CHAINEAU C.H., DUTRIEUX E. (2010).-
Field Guide of the Corals of South Yemen.-
Collection&#034;Parthenope&#034;, Editions Biotope, 256 pp. ISBN
9782914817462.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 101, ID=6528^<b>Topic(s):
</b>excursion guide; corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Yemen^^1";
s[3745] = "GVIRTZMANN G., KRONFELD J., BUCHBINDER B. (1992).- Dated
coral reefs of southern Sinai (Red Sea) and their implication to late
Quaternary sea levels.- Marine Geol. 108: 29-37.- <b>FC&#038;P
21-2</b>, p. 58, ID=3358^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, geochronology,
eustacy; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Quaternary;
<b>Geography: </b>Egypt, Sinai^Coral reefs of Sinai constitute four
morphological terraces: three emergent fossil reefs and one submergent
modern fringing reef [labeled: I (28-35m above sea level), II (13-18m),
III (5-8m) and IV (-1 to +1m)]. Four genetic reef complexes which do
not necessarily correspond to the morphological terraces were
identified and dated. The reef &#47; terrace age relationship are as
follows: (1) Ophira (Terrace I): 330-290ka; (2) Mureikha (Terrace II
and/or III): 215-170ka; (3) Na&#039;ama (Terrace II and/or III):
141-81ka; Umm-Sid (Terrace IV): 6,5-2,5ka. The age groups correspond to
the oceanic oxygen isotope stages 9, 7, 5e and 1. The vertical uplift
of the Southern Sinai coast which is situated along the western margin
of the Dead Sea Transform did not exceed 28-35m during the last 300.000
years.^1";
s[3746] = "BRANTS A. (1972).- Remarks on the genus LaterophyIlia Kuehn
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(Scleractinia) on the basis of material collected South of Kerman,
Central Iran.- Geological Survey of Iran, Report 26: 23-41.-
<b>FC&#038;P 2-1</b>, p. 19, ID=4730^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia,
Laterophyllia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>Iran^The genus Laterophyllia
Kuehn 1933, represented by the species L. turriformis Kuehn 1933 and L.
minima n.sp., is described in detail.^1";
s[3747] = "BOULIN J., BOUYX E., LAPPARENT A.F.de, LYS M.,
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supérieur dans le versant nord de l&#039;Hindou Kouch occidental, en
Afghanistan.- C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris 281, Sér. D: 497-502.-
<b>FC&#038;P 4-2</b>, p. 68, ID=5322^<b>Topic(s): </b>paleogeography;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography:
</b>Afghanistan^[l&#039;étude de la microfaune et des Tétracoralliaires
a permis de dater le début de la transgression (Namurien-Bashkirien);
plusieurs espèces de coraux sont citées]^1";
s[3748] = "DILLMANN O.O. (1987).- Koloniale Rugosa der Waagenophyllidae
aus dem Perm von Afghanistan, von Kreta und aus der Türkei.- FC&P 16,
1: 45-47. [short note] - <b>FC&#038;P 16-1</b>, p. 45,
ID=6761^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa Waagenophyllidae; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian; <b>Geography:
</b>Afghanistan, Crete, Turkey^[short paleontological note, with
emphasis on taxonomy and biogeography]^1";
s[3749] = "PICKETT J.W. (1983).- An annotated bibliography and review
of Australian fossil sponges.- Mem. Ass. Australas. Palaeontols 1 [J.
Roberts &#038; P.A. Jell (eds): Dorothy Hill Jubilee Memoir]: 93-120.-
<b>FC&#038;P 12-1</b>, p. 12, ID=6177^<b>Topic(s): </b>bibliography;
Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>fossil;
<b>Geography: </b>Australia^^1";
s[3750] = "DEBRENNE F., GRAVESTOCK D. (1990).- Archaeocyatha from the
Sellick Hill Formation and Fork Tree Limestone on Fleurieu Peninsula.-
Geol. Soc. Austr. Spec. Publ. 16 [Jago J. B. &#038; Moore P. J. (eds):
The Evolution of a Late Precambrian-Early Paleozoic rift complex: The
Adelaide Geosyncline]: 290-309.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 71,
ID=2712^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy, ecology; Archaeocyatha;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography: </b>Australia^An oligotropic
archaeocyathan fauna, consisting entirely of Regulares occurs in the
upper Sellick Hill Formation and lower to middle Fork Tree Limestone.
In the upper Sellick Hill Formation thin laterally persistant
archaeocyath - rich bioclastic packstone has eroded pioneer bioherms
but succeeding biohermal buildups are present. Regular Archaeocyaths
with extensive outgrowths held together an open framework also occupied
by sponges, Epiphyton and encrusting Girvanella. Anaptyctocyathus
sellicksi (Taylor) is revised and 13 additional taxa described (among
them 3 new species). 3 species allow correlation with the lower
Wilkawillina Limestone (Flinders Ranges). The fauna is not older than
mid-Atdabanian and arguably Botomian in age.^1";
s[3751] = "DEBRENNE F., ZHURAVLEV A.Yu., GRAVESTOCK D.I. (1993).-
Etheridge collection: systematic revision of some of the first
archaeocyaths discovered in Australia.- Alcheringa 17: 179-183.-
<b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 83, ID=4191^<b>Topic(s): </b>revision;
Archaeocyatha; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography: </b>Australia^^1";
s[3752] = "KRUSE P.D., WEST P.W. (1980).- Archaeocyatha of the Amadeus
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3: 165-181.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 60, ID=6026^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Archaeocyatha ?; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian; <b>Geography: </b>Australia^^1";
s[3753] = "HILL D. (1978).- Bibliography and index of Australian
Palaeozoic corals.- Queensland University, Department of Geology Papers
8, 4: 38 pp.- <b>FC&#038;P 8-1</b>, p. 53, ID=0225^<b>Topic(s):
</b>bibliography, index; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
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Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic; <b>Geography:
</b>Australia^^1";
s[3754] = "WEBBY B.D. et al. (12 others) (2000).- Ordovician
biogeography of Australasia.- In: Wright A.J., Young G.C., Talent J.A.
&#038; Laurie J.R. (eds): &#034;Palaeobiogeography of Australasian
faunas and floras&#034;.- Memoir Association of Australasian
Palaeontologists 23: 63-126.- <b>FC&#038;P 31-1</b>, p. 75,
ID=1658^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician; <b>Geography:
</b>Australia^Webby describes the distribution of Ordovician
stromatoporoids on pages 69 and 70. The earliest assemblages are
labechiids best represented in the middle Ordovician of Tasmania which
show affinities with Chazyan and Blackriveran forms of Laurentia. Late
Darriwilian faunas from New South Wales show relationships to north
China and Korea. The diverse labechiid fauna of earliest Eastonian
(mid-Caradoc) age includes species with relationships to Tasmania,
Malaysia, north China, Mongolia, Tuva and Siberia. Clathrodictyids
first appearing in late Caradoc rocks also have Asian connections but
appear about the same time in Australia, east Canada, and north
China.The most diverse Ordovician faunas occur in early Ashgill rocks.
Aulacera is common in late Ordovician rocks in Tasmania, the Siberian
platform, Urals, Novaya Zemlya, etc. but not in New South Wales. The
affinities of island-arc assemblages from New South Wales are closest
to SE Asia and China. The affinities of the Tasmanian shelf fauna is
dominantly Asian, but at least twice had influxes of North American
stocks.^1";
s[3755] = "WEBBY B.D., NICOLL R.S. (1989).- Australian Phanerozoic
timescales, No. 2 Ordovician.- Australian Bureau of Mineral Resources,
Record L989/32.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 68, ID=2704^<b>Topic(s):
</b>stratigraphy; stratigraphy, timescale; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician; <b>Geography: </b>Australia^A short
discussion of the succession of stromatoporoid faunas, and their
correlation with other biostratigraphic scales in a correlation chart
is included in this report; notable is the occurrence of such typical
Silurian genera as Clathrodictyon and Ecclimadictyon in rocks of
Caradoc age^1";
s[3756] = "MUNSON T.J., PICKETT J.W., STRUSZ D.L. (2000).-
Biostratigraphic review of the Silurian tabulate corals and chaetetids
of Australia.- Historical Biology 15, 1-2: 41-60.- <b>FC&#038;P
31-1</b>, p. 60, ID=1625^<b>Topic(s): </b>stratigraphy; Tabulata,
Chaetetida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria Porifera; Tabulata Chaetetida;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>Australia^The
biostratigraphic distribution of the Silurian Tabulata and Chaetetida
of Australia can informally be described in terms of four successive
coral assemblages. * The earliest Bridge Creek Assemblage
(Rhuddanian-Aeronian) contains abundant halysitids and is not
geographically widespread. Species of this assemblage tend to be
holdovers from Late Ordovician faunas. * A major radiation event
occurred at the time of the Quarry Creek Assemblage (Telychian-early
Sheinwoodian), involving favositids, heliolitids, halysitids, and other
groups. This may indicate the onset of conditions favourable to corals
over widespread areas of eastern Australia. * The late
Sheinwoodian-earliest Gorstian Dripstone Assemblage is characterised by
a continued expansion in the number of species of favositids, the
appearance of auloporids, and a contraction in the number of species of
sarcinulids, multisoleniids, and halysitids. * Favositids continued to
dominate the youngest Hatton&#039;s Corner Assemblage
(Gorstian-Pridoli), but halysitids almost became extinct by the end of
the Ludlow. * Faunas of Pridoli age are neither abundant nor well
studied, but appear to be reduced continuations of earlier faunas. A
number of tabulate taxa are identified as possibly useful
biostratigraphic indicators in Silurian sequences. [original
abstract]^1";
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perspectives for Australian Devonian rugose corals.- Acta
Palaeontologica Sinica 37, 3: 359-379.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-2</b>, p. 50,
ID=3906^<b>Topic(s): </b>biogeography, biostratigraphy; Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian;
<b>Geography: </b>Australia^The highly diverse Early Devonian rugose
corals characterized by the occurrences of Carlinastraea,
Martinophyllum and Pradisphyllum of the late Lochkovian-Pragian faunas
and of Chalcidophyllum. Macgeea and Protomacgeea of the Emsian faunas
are widely distributed in eastern Australia, and exhibit a high ratio
of newly evolved generic taxa. Philipsastreids and endophyllids made
their first appearance in the Pragian and became common in the Emsian.
The earliest elements of the stringophyllids occur in the various rock
units of Emsian age. While in the other provinces of the Old World
Realm, these three families are recorded mainly from the Middle or even
Upper Devonian. This pattern of distribution suggests that many of the
common genera belonging to these families originated in eastern
Australia during the Early Devonian. Middle Devonian rugosan faunas of
eastern Australia are characterized by endemic Sanidophyllum and
Blysmatophyllum. The Eifelian faunas seem to exhibit gradational
changes from the earlier faunas. In contrast to a strong northwestwards
dispersal from eastern Australia to south China and other provinces of
the Old World Realm during the Early Devonian, the diverse Givetian
faunas of Australia were less provincial, and exhibit a major influx of
elements from south China, central Asia, Europe, northwestern Canada
and other provinces of the Old World Realm. The Upper Devonian of
eastern Australia is dominated by red-beds and associated facts of
non-marine depositional setting with only rare records of rugose
corals. Western Australian Frasnian faunas consist of both shelf and
basin dwelling forms and show a long diversity and a strongly
cosmoplitan nature.^1";
s[3758] = "DARGAN G.M. (2000).- Regressional episodes and diversity
patterns of Australian Devonian tabulate corals.- Records of the
Western Australian Museum, Supplement 58: 273-277.- <b>FC&#038;P
33-2</b>, p. 15, ID=1112^<b>Topic(s): </b>diversity patterns; Tabulata,
diversity; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Australia^Biostratigraphical
distribution of Australian Devonian tabulate corals appears to be
influenced by episodes of transgression and regression both locally and
world wide. Decrease in species diversity can be related to local
regressive phases. Examination of contemporaneous sequences unaffected
by regression is needed before a strong cause and effect relationship
can be established.^1";
s[3759] = "HILL D., JELL J.S. (1970).- The Tabulate Coral Families
Syringolitidae Hinde, Roemeriidae Pocta, Neoroemeriidae Radugin and
Chonostegitidae Lecompte, and Australian species of Roemeripora
Kraicz.- Roy. Soc. of Victoria Proc. 83, 2: 171-190.- <b>FC&#038;P
1-2</b>, p. 14, ID=4644^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Tabulata;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L
M; <b>Geography: </b>Australia^The genera Roemeria E. &#038; H.,
Roemeripora Kraicz (and its possible synonym Vaughanites Paul 1937, non
Woodring 1928), Roemerolites Dubatolov, Armalites Chudinova,
Pseudoroemeripora Koksharskaya, and Bayhaium Langenheim &#038;
McCutcheon are considered to have syringoporid affinities and to form a
family Roemeriidae Pocta. The three Australian Lower or early Middle
Devonian species Michelinia progenitor Chapman, Syringopora thomii
Chapman and Roemeria ocellata Hill are revised, transferred to
Roemeripora, and considered probably synonymous. Pseudoroemeria
Chekhovich and Syringoporinus Sokolov are possibly better grouped with
Troedssonites Sokolov than in the Roemeriidae. Neoroemeria Radugin and
Thecostegites E. &#038; H. have syringoporid affinities and are grouped
in the family Neoroemeriidae while Chonostegites E. &#038; H., also
with syringoporid affinities, is considered the sole member of its
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family Chonostegitidae Lecompte. Haimeophyllum Billings is shown to be
a synonym of Chonostegites. Gorskyites Sokolov, Neosyringopora Sokolov
and Roemeripora wimani Heritsch form a group of Upper Carboniferous and
Permian Tabulates that appears to deserve syringoporid subfamily
status. Syringolites Hinde is considered more closely related to
Favosites than to Syringopora, and is treated herein as the only genus
in the family Syringolitidae Hinde of the Favositoidea.^1";
s[3760] = "WOOD R., OPPENHEIMER C. (2000).- Spur and groove morphology
from a Late Devonian reef.- Sedimentary Geology 133, 3-4: 185-193.-
<b>FC&#038;P 30-1</b>, p. 9, ID=7052^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs morphology;
reefs, morphology; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian
U; <b>Geography: </b>Australia^Spur and groove structures form on the
windward side of modern coral reefs in response to wave action.
Hitherto, no examples have been confirmed in the Palaeozoic record. We
confirm here ancient spur and groove morphology from the Teichert
Hills, an exhumed platform atoll from the Upper Devonian (Frasnian)
reef complex of the Canning Basin, Western Australia. Oriented growth
of the reef-building metazoans (laminar tabulate corals and
stromatoporoid sponges) proves an organic and constructional origin for
the spurs. Grooves acted as sediment traps that filled with coarse
bioclastic sand and winnowed brachiopods derived from the back reef and
reef flat. Geometry and style of ancient spurs and grooves may provide
indications of ancient synoptic hydrodynamic regimes: on the basis of
the relationship between modern coral reef spur orientation and
incoming wave direction, these ancient spurs are inferred to have
formed normal to refracted waves. The presence of these structures
offers unequivocal evidence for the active growth of mid-Palaeozoic
reefs in wave-dominated hydrodynamic regimes, and demonstrates that
reef-building biota can show a common morphological response to wave
energy independent of taxonomic position. [original abstract]^1";
s[3761] = "TALENT J.A. et al. (22 others) (2000).- Devonian
palaeobiogeography of Australia and adjoining regions.- Memoir
Association of Australasian Palaeontologists 23 [Palaeobiogeography of
Australasian faunas and floras: A.J. Wright, G.C. Young, J.A. Talent
&#038; J.R. Laurie (eds)]: 167-257.- <b>FC&#038;P 31-1</b>, p. 75,
ID=7113^<b>Topic(s): </b>biogeography; biogeography; <b>Systematics:
</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography:
</b>Australia^[Stromatoporoid faunas are described by Webby and Zhen on
pages 196 to 198. They discuss whether stromatoporoids were restricted
to latitudes 40°N and 35°S as suggested by Heckel &#038; Witzke or show
a wider spread (60°N to 45°S) as supported by Stock. Several
Pragian-Emsian genera found in eastern Australia show affinities with
the Kuznetsk basin, Siberia and the Tien Shan, Altai moutnains,
Uzbekistan, Salair, arctic Canada, and south China. The Eifelian record
of north Queensland is linked to the Urals and the early Devonian of
the Czech republic and the Reefton occurrences of New Zealand,
Givetian-Frasnian faunas of Queensland and western Australian basins
are much more cosmopolitan and have many species in common with
European faunas. The dramatic reduction in diversity at the
Frasnian-Famennian boundary led to a relict fauna of labechiids,
stromatoporellids and stromatoporids.]^1";
s[3762] = "PISERA A., BITNER M.A. (2007).- The sponge genus Brachiaster
(Pachastrellidae, Demospongiae) and its first known fossil
representative, from the late Eocene of southwestern Australia.-
Alcheringa 31, 4: 365-373.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 39,
ID=6406^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Demospongiae Brachiaster; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Demospongiae; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Eocene; <b>Geography:
</b>Australia^The pachastrellid genus Brachiaster Wilson
(Pachastrellidae, Demospongiae, Porifera) has had until now no known
fossil representatives. Here we describe its first known fossil
representative from the late Eocene of southwestern Western Australia,
assigned to Brachiaster claudelevii sp.nov. Brachiaster claudelevii has
well-developed axial canals in the mesotriders, which points to it
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being intermediate in character between the typical tetraxial desmas of
lithistids, and tetraxial spicules of non-lithistid demosponges. This
further supports the position of Brachiaster among the Pachastrellidae.
The geographic and bathymetric distribution of the extant and newly
described fossil representatives of Brachiaster indicates that the
Eocene sponge described here is important in understanding the
evolution of Indo-West Pacific sponges because it points to a long
evolutionary history and complex biogeographic distribution of this
lineage of pachastrellid sponges. [original abstract]^1";
s[3763] = "REITNER J., WORHEIDE G. (1995).- New recent sphinctozoan
coralline sponge from the Osprey Reef (N Queensland Plateau,
Australia).- FC&P 24, 2: 70-72.- <b>FC&#038;P 24-2</b>, p. 70,
ID=4547^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Porifera corallina; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Corallina; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>Australia^[presented is an unnamed living branching sphinctozoan
sponge, with taxonomic and morphological similarities to reef-building
Triassic sphinctozoans of the Tethys]^1";
s[3764] = "VERSEVELOT J. (1977).- Australian Octocorallia
(Coelenterata).- Australian Journal of Marine and Freshwater Research
28: 171-240.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-2</b>, p. 40, ID=0729^<b>Topic(s):
</b>new taxa; Octocorallia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Octocorallia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Australia^This paper
presents a taxonomic treatment of four Australian collections of
octocorals belonging to the orders Stolonifera, Telestacea, and
Alcyonacea. The four collections are located in the Australian Museum,
Sydney, the Department of Fisheries, Adelaide, the National Museum of
Victoria, Melbourne, and the Fisheries Laboratory, Queensland Fisheries
Service, Mourilyan Harbour, Queensland. The material contains 67
species, 20 being found in Australian waters for the first time.
Forty-five are known species, but nine of these are more or less
completely redescribed. Twenty-two species are new, including eight new
species of Capnella. A key to the species of this genus is given.^1";
s[3765] = "CAIRNS S.D. (2004).- The Azooxanthellate Scleractinia
(Coelenterata: Anthozoa) of Australia.- Records of the Australian
Museum 56, 3: 259-329.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-2</b>, p. 26,
ID=1142^<b>Topic(s): </b>azooxanthellate; Scleractinia,
Azooxanthellate; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Australia^A total of 237
species of azooxanthellate Scleractinia are reported for the Australian
region, including seamounts off the eastern coast. Two new genera
(Lissotrochus and Stolarskicyathus) and15 new species are described:
Crispatotrochus gregarius, Paracyathus darwinensis,Stephanocyathus
imperialis, Trochocyathus wellsi, Conocyathus formosus,Dunocyathus
wallaceae,Foveolocyathus parkeri, Idiotrochus alatus, Lissotrochus
curvatus, Sphenotrochus cuneolus,Placotrochides cylindrica, P. minuta,
Stolarskicyathus pocilliformis, Balanophyllia spongiosa, andNotophyllia
hecki. Also, one new combination is proposed: Petrophyllia rediviva.
Each speciesaccount includes an annotated synonymy for all Australian
records as well as reference toextralimital accounts of significance,
the type locality, and deposition of the type. Tabular keys areprovided
for the Australian species of Culicia and all species of Conocyathus
and Placotrochides. Adiscussion of previous studies of Australian
azooxanthellate corals is given in narrative and tabularform. This
study was based on approximately 5500 previously unreported specimens
collected from500 localities, as well as a re-examination of most of
the types and previously reported specimensfrom the Australian region.
Fifty-six species are recorded as new to Australia; 183 state
rangeextensions are listed; and 96 worldwide bathymetric range
extensions are noted. In order tocharacterize the Australian fauna, all
703 known azooxanthellate species were tabulated as tocoloniality,
method of attachment, and depth range: 187 species are colonial, 516
solitary; 373 areattached, 265 free, and 54 transversely dividing; and
200-1000 m is the most common depth range.Compared to all
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azooxanthellate species, those from Australia have a slightly higher
percentage ofspecies that are solitary and unattached (or transversely
dividing), due to a disproportionate numberof species in the families
Flabellidae and Turbinoliidae. Bathymetrically they are typical of
theworldwide fauna. Sixty-seven species are endemic to the Australian
region. Both UPGMA clusteranalysis and MDS ordination reveal two main
regions: a northern tropical region and a southernwarm temperate
region, consistent with zonation patterns of shallow-water marine
invertebrates.^1";
s[3766] = "HOOPER J.N.A., WIEDENMAYER F. (1994).- Zoological Catalogue
of Australia, Volume 12, Porifera.- CSIRO Publishing &#47; Australian
Biological Resources Study (ABRS); 632pp ISBN 9780643056862.
[catalogue] - <b>FC&#038;P 25-1</b>, p. 25, ID=6867^<b>Topic(s):
</b>taxonomy; Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Australia^This is the authoritative
source on sponges of Australia and its territorial waters. It is the
first comprehensive catalogue of Australian Porifera, and an essential
text for those involved with this group. * The Cataloque is being
compiled as a public enquiry database and will serve as a directory to
the most comprehensive and recent information available on each species
of the Australian fauna. * Information on each species includes
synonymy, literature citation, location and status of type material,
and type locality for each available name, a brief summary of
geographical distribution and ecological attributes, and important
references on various aspects, especially biology. [the volume deals
with some 1400 species in 77 families; it contains numerous taxonomic
decisions and includes an historical overview of sponge taxonomy; a
synopsis of the location and status of Australian collections is also
provided]^1";
s[3767] = "FROMONT J. (1999).- Demosponges of the Houtman Abrolhos.-
Memoirs of the Queensland Museum 44 [J.N.A. Hooper (ed.): Proceedings
of the 5th International Sponge Symposium]: 175-184.- <b>FC&#038;P
28-2</b>, p. 8, ID=6949^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Porifera; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>Australia^^1";
s[3768] = "FROMONT J. (1999).- Reproduction of some demosponges in a
temperate Australian shallow water habitat.- Memoirs of the Queensland
Museum 44 [J.N.A. Hooper (ed.): Proceedings of the 5th International
Sponge Symposium]: 185-193.- <b>FC&#038;P 28-2</b>, p. 8,
ID=6950^<b>Topic(s): </b>reproduction; Porifera; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>Australia^^1";
s[3769] = "MARSHALL J.F. (1983).- Submarine cementation in a
high-energy platform reef: One Tree Reef, Southern Great Barrier Reef.-
Journal of Sedimentary Petrology 53, 4: 1133-1149.- <b>FC&#038;P
13-1</b>, p. 26, ID=0407^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, cementation; reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>Australia^Three major framework facies (algal pavement, coral
heads, and branching corals) identified within the Holocene section of
One Tree Reef shows varying degrees of cementation. The widest
distribution and greatest variety of submarine cements occur within
those facies or subfacies that have extensive encrustation by coralline
algae; these are found beneath the windward margin and within the patch
reef drilled. Both Mg calcite and aragonite cements exhibit diverse
fabrics and textures. Mg calcite is the dominant cement and is present
as both an interskeletal and intraskeletal infill, whereas aragonite
cement is exclusively intraskeletal. Interskeletal cements are
relatively uncommon and are only developed within those facies or
subfacies whose particular style of framework construction is capable
of trapping significant quantities of fine-grained internal
sediment.Lithified crusts, with either a laminated or columnar
morphology, are a prominent cavity infill within many of the reef
framework facies. Although direct evidence is lacking at this stage,
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the morphology and other features of these crusts probably indicate
some form of organic influence during their formation. Peloids, which
are the major component of the lithified crusts as well as many other
cavity infillings, are considered to be a particular form of Mg calcite
micrite and to have nucleated within the interstitial waters of the
reef. Microcrystalline rim cements around the peloids have often
cemented them into a coherent mass that resembles detrital lime
mudstones. (Original summary)^1";
s[3770] = "WOLANSKI E. (ed.) (2001).- Oceanographic Processes of Coral
Reefs: Physical and Biological Links in the Great Barrier Reef.- CRC
Press, Boca Raton, Florida, 356 pp. ISBN/ISSN: 84930833X.- <b>FC&#038;P
30-1</b>, p. 24, ID=1547^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, oceanography; reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>Australia^Demonstrating the relevance and need of science in
planning the future of the Great Barrier Reef and coral reefs
worldwide, Oceanographic Processes of Coral Reefs: Physical and
Biological Links in the Great Barrier Reef emphasizes
multi-disciplinary processes - physical and biological links - that
have emerged as the dominant forces shaping and controlling the
ecosystem. The book draws heavily on data from coral reefs in
Australia, Indonesia, Thailand, and the Philippines. Oceanographic
Processes of Coral Reefs: Physical and Biological Links in the Great
Barrier Reef covers: * Climate and global change * Coastal oceanography
* Wetlands ecology * Estuaries * Marine biology * Land use management
in the tropics * Fisheries management * Coral Reef ecological modeling
* Biodiversity and the human impact. Explore how the ecosystem responds
to both physical and biological stimuli, and how they interact.
Understand processes imperative to create sustainable design strategies
Comprehend the connectivity of biotopes - land, mangroves, seagrass,
and corals Discover the relationship between managing marine resources
and managing adjoining land use Learn how fish behavior and migration
patterns control fisheries.^1";
s[3771] = "BEAMEN R., LARCOMBE P., CARTER R.M. (1994).- New evidence
for the Holocene sea-level high from the inner shelf, Central Great
Barrier Reef, Australia.- J. sediment. Res. A, 64, 4: 881-885.-
<b>FC&#038;P 24-1</b>, p. 83, ID=4516^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, eustacy,
geochronometry; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Holocene; <b>Geography: </b>Australia^Radiocarbon dates from fossil
oyster beds of intertidal origin on Magnetic Island, north Queensland
indicate that the local Holocene maximum of relative sea level was
attained no later than 5660 ±50 B.P. (conventional uncorrected age) and
remained at 1.6-1.7m above modern levels until 4040 ± 50 B.P. Given the
tectonic stability of the area, this implies that eustatic sea level
remained at its Holocene peak for at least ca. 1600 yr. The new
high-precision sea-level data indicate sea levels 1-5m higher than
those of the same age inferred from buried mangrove deposits on the
inner shelf in north Queensland. Uncertainties in deriving relative sea
level from such mangrove deposits may be a significant source of error
in worldwide attempts to distinguish the eustatic and crustal warping
components of relative sea-level change, especially in the tropics.^1";
s[3772] = "HEIDECKER E. (1973).- Structural and Tectonic factors
influencing the development of Recent Coral Reefs off Northeastern
Queensland.- In O.A. Jones &#038; R. Endean (eds): Biology and Geology
of Coral Reefs; Academic Press New York and London; vol. 1: Geology 1:
273-298.- <b>FC&#038;P 3-1</b>, p. 22, ID=4870^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs;
reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>Australia^^1";
s[3773] = "JONES O.A. (1977).- The Great Barrier Reef province,
Australia.- Biology and Geology of Coral Reefs 4 (Geology 2) [O.A.
Jones &#038; R. Endean (eds)]; chapter 8.- <b>FC&#038;P 7-1</b>, p. 32,
ID=5598^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; Great Barrier Reef; <b>Systematics:
</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>Australia^^1";
s[3774] = "LLOYD A.R. (1977).- The basement beneath the Queensland
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continental shelf.- Biology and Geology of Coral Reefs 4 (Geology 2)
[O.A. Jones &#038; R. Endean (eds)]; chapter 9.- <b>FC&#038;P 7-1</b>,
p. 32, ID=5599^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; geology, reefs; <b>Systematics:
</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>Australia^^1";
s[3775] = "WEBBY B.D. et al. (12 others) (2000).- Ordovician
palaeobiogeography of Australasia.- Memoir Association of Australasian
Palaeontologists 23 [Palaeobiogeography of Australasian faunas and
floras: A.J. Wright, G.C. Young, J.A. Talent &#038; J.R. Laurie (eds)]:
63-126.- <b>FC&#038;P 31-1</b>, p. 75, ID=7114^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biogeography; biogeography; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Ordovician; <b>Geography: </b>Australasia^[Webby describes the
distribution of Ordovician stromatoporoids on pages 69 and 70. The
earliest assemblages are labechiids, best represented in the middle
Ordovician of Tasmania, which show affinities with Chazyan and
Blackriveran forms of Laurentia. Late Darriwilian faunas from New South
Wales show relationships to north China and Korea. The diverse
labechiid fauna of earliest Eastonian (mid-Caradoc) age includes
species with relationships to Tasmania, Malaysia, north China,
Mongolia, Tuva and Siberia. Clathrodictyids first appearing in late
Caradoc rocks also have Asian connections but appear about the same
time in Australia, east Canada, and north China.The most diverse
Ordovician faunas occur in early Ashgill rocks. Aulacera is common in
late Ordovician rocks in Tasmania, the Siberian platform, Urals, Novaya
Zemlya, etc. but not in New South Wales. The affinities of island-arc
assemblages from New South Wales are closest to SE Asia and China. The
affinities of the Tasmanian shelf fauna is dominantly Asian, but at
least twice had influxes of North American stocks.]^1";
s[3776] = "ZHEN YONGYI, WRIGHT A.J., JELL J.S. (2000).- Rugose coral
diversifications and migrations in the Devonian of Australasia.-
Historical Biology 15: 61-76.- <b>FC&#038;P 30-2</b>, p. 22,
ID=1575^<b>Topic(s): </b>radiations, migrations; Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian;
<b>Geography: </b>Australasia^The occurrence of approximately 100
rugose coral genera has been confirmed in the Devonian carbonate
dominated successions of Australasia. Their temporal distribution shows
that the largest faunal turnovers were in the Pragian and Givetian,
with profound extinction events at or near the ends of the Emsian,
Givetian and Frasnian. The evolutionary innovation and diversification
of the Early Devonian rugose corals of eastern Australia are
characterized by a high turnover rate in the late Lochkovian-Pragian
and strong dynamism of radiation from late Pragian to medial Emsian,
implying considerable dispersal to South China, central Asia and
Europe.After a high intensity of origination in the Pragian, maximum
diversity was reached in the Emsian. Phillipsastreids and endophyllids
appeared late in the Pragian and became common in the Emsian;
stringocephalids appeared in the Emsian. As elements of these families
are recorded mainly from the Middle, or even Upper Devonian of other
provinces of the Old World Realm, it appears that they may have
originated in eastern Australia during the Early Devonian.Following a
marked decrease in generic richness in the Eifelian, faunal diversity
reached another high peak in the early mid-Givetian as a result of
immigration of coral genera, probably from South China, central Asia,
Europe and northwestern Canada in the Old World Realm.^1";
s[3777] = "LIN BAOYU, WEBBY B.D. (1989).- Biogeographic relationships
of Australian and Chinese Ordovician corals and stromatoporoids.- Mem.
Ass. Australas. Palaeontols 8 [Jell P. A. &#038; Pickett J. W. (eds):
Fossil Cnidaria 5 (Proceedings of the Fifth International Symposium on
Fossil Cnidaria including Archaeocyatha and Spongiomorphs)]: 207-217.-
<b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 13, ID=2539^<b>Topic(s): </b>biogeography;
biogeography; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria Porifera; Anthozoa
Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician; <b>Geography:
</b>Australia, China^^1";
s[3778] = "GEHLING J.G., RIGBY J.K. (1996).- Long expected sponges from
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the Neoproterozoic Ediacara fauna of South Australia.- Journal of
Paleontology 70, 2: 185-195.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-1</b>, p. 46,
ID=3054^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Porifera; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Neoproterozoic; <b>Geography:
</b>Australia, Ediacara^New fossils from the Neoproterozoic Ediacara
fauna of South Australia are interpreted as the oldest known
hexactinellid sponges. They occur within the Ediacara Member of the
Rawnsley Quartzite (Pound Subgroup) from several locations in the
Flinders Ranges. The new genus, Palaeophragmodictya, is characterized
by disc-shaped impressions preserving characteristic spicular networks
and is reconstructed as a convex sponge with a peripheral frill and an
oscular disc at the apex.^1";
s[3779] = "SAVARESE M., MOUNT J.F., SORAUF J.E. (1993).- Paleobiologic
and paleoenvironmental context of coral-bearing Early Cambrian reefs:
Implications for Phanerozoic reef develoment.- Geology 21: 917-920.-
<b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 91, ID=4210^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs,
biology, ecology; reefs, Archaeocyatha corallimorpha; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L;
<b>Geography: </b>Australia S^Early Cambrian corals from South
Australia have been found within fossil reefs of unusual biological and
paleoecological composition. The framework of these reefs is composed
of a diverse assemblage of calcareous sponges (e.g., archaeocyaths and
sphinctozoans), calcimicrobes, and at least two species of coral-like
organisms, one of which is first reported herein and bears similarities
to younger Palaeozoic tabulate corals. Complex growth interactions
occur among these organisms, suggesting that space was a limiting
factor in Early Cambrian reef ecosystems, as it is today in modern
scleractinian reefs. In striking contrast to most Early Cambrian
archaeocyath-calcimicrobe reefs, these South Australian reefs
flourished within energetic, mixed siliciclastic-carbonate
shallow-marine environments along the margins of arid, coarse-grained,
sea-marginal alluvial fans. The implications of these coral-bearing
reefs are multifold. First, their existence not only extends the range
of tabulatelike corals to the Botomian (middle Early Cambrian), but it
adds an additional clade of participants to the Early Cambrian metazoan
radiation event. Second, the existence of Botomian-aged skeletonized
colonial cnidarians necessitates an earliest Cambrian or Neoproterozoic
ancestor for the group. Third, the presence of tabulatelike corals and
their involvement in reef building prior to the Toyonian extinction
(late Early Cambrian) challenges hypotheses (e.g., lack of a suitable
reef builder after the extinction of archaeocyaths until the
Ordovician) used to explain the paucity of Middle and Late Cambrian
reefs worldwide. The presence of these corals on sea-marginal fans
contradicts the perception that early reefs were restricted to
low-energy, predominantly carbonate subtidal environments.^1";
s[3780] = "DEBRENNE F. (1973).- Les Archéocyathes Irréguliers
d&#039;Ajax Mine (Cambrien inférieur, Australie du Sud).- Bulletin du
Museum national d&#039;histoire naturelle, 3e ser, 195, Sci. Terre 33:
185-258.- <b>FC&#038;P 3-1</b>, p. 34, ID=4908^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Archaeocyatha; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography: </b>Australia S^Révision
de l&#039;ensemble des types antérieurement décrits appartenant à la
classe des Irregulares. Proposition d&#039;une classification unifiée
pour l&#039;ensemble du phylum, par définition de types morphologiques
de l&#039;intervallum, et reconnaissance des caractères de porosité des
murailles.^1";
s[3781] = "DEBRENNE F. (1974).- Anatomie et systématique des
Archéocyathes réguliers sans plancher d&#039;Ajax Mine (Cambrien
inférieur, Australie du Sud).- Geobios 7, 2: 91-138.- <b>FC&#038;P
3-2</b>, p. 51, ID=4988^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Archaeocyatha;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography: </b>Australia S^Two preliminary volumes
tentatively gave the specialists a redefinition of the British Museum
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collections (1969) and a brief reconsideration of every genus
previously established on Australian material either by Taylor T.G.,
Bedford R., W.R. and J. or by subsequent designation. The aim of this
new volume is to give a modern approach of Monocyathina, Dokidocyathina
and Ajacicyathina (i.e. regular atabulate Archaeocyatha) present into
the whole material collected on Ajax Mine area. The most up-to-date
results of anatomic and systematic studies are used and carried further
on distinction between wall-canals and simple pores, porous and non
porous septa (in connexion with stirrup-pores) are taken into
consideration for the definition of new taxa.^1";
s[3782] = "BRASIER M.D. (1976).- Early Cambrian intergrowths of
archaeocyathids, Renalcis and pseudostromatolites from South
Australia.- Palaeontology 19, 2: 223-245.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-1</b>, p. 31,
ID=5523^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Archaeocyatha reefs; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L;
<b>Geography: </b>Australia S^^1";
s[3783] = "LAFUSTE J., DEBRENNE F., GANDIN A., GRAVESTOCK D. (1991).-
The oldest tabulate coral and the associated Archaeocyatha, Lower
Cambrian, Flinders Ranges, South Australia.- Geobios 24, 6: 697-718.-
<b>FC&#038;P 21-1.1</b>, p. 51, ID=3257^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata,
Flindersipora; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography: </b>Australia S, Flinders Ranges^The
oldest known tabulate, Flindersipora bowmani Lafuste gen. et sp.nov.
from the Flinders Ranges of South Australia is described for the first
time. The new genus presents all morphological and structural
characteristics of Tabulata: cerioid shape, septal ridges, tabulae,
wall pores. Its microstructure is nevertheless new, formed by
&#34;platelets&#34;. Specimens have been found associated with
archaeocyaths and calcified cyanobacteria in Lower Cambrian shelf
margin buildups in the Oraparinna Shale and Moorowie Formation in two
different localities: Ten Miles Creek where they are associated with
solitary archaeocyaths, and Moorowie Mine, where they built complex
bioconstructions associated with colonial archaeocyaths. The
archaeocyaths, comprising 11 species indicate a middle Botomian age.
One species Robertocyathus brenti Debrenne is new. The buildups were
among the last to flourish prior to widespread regression in the Early
Cambrian in South Australia. With this discorvery, the present opinions
on the phylogeny of Tabulate Corals must be modified. In comparison
with some Cambrian or even Ordovician forms which have been supposed to
have affinities with corals, Flindersipora has a less rudimentary
morphology and could not be said more primitive than these previously
known genera. Because of its advanced favositid architectural type
Flindersipora reinforce the idea that the origin of Tabulata is very
ancient and must be looked for in the Precambrian.^1";
s[3784] = "KRUSE P.D. (1983).- Middle Cambrian
&#034;Archaeocyathus&#034; from the Georgina Basin is an anthaspidellid
sponge.- Alcheringa 7: 49-58.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 51,
ID=6352^<b>Topic(s): </b>false archaeocyathan; Archaeocyatha false;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian M;
<b>Geography: </b>Australia, Georgina Basin^Fossils from the Ranken
Limestone previously referred to the genus Archaeocyathus were
reputedly one of the last Australian occurrences of the phylum
Archaeocyatha prior to its extinction. These fossils in fact represent
an anthaspidellid sponge, and are by far the earliest known example of
the family Anthaspidellidae.^1";
s[3785] = "MEHL D. (1998).- Porifera and Chancelloriidae from the
Middle Cambrian of the Georgina Basin, Australia.- Palaeontology 41, 6:
1153-1182.- <b>FC&#038;P 28-1</b>, p. 49, ID=3984^<b>Topic(s):
</b>sclerites; Porifera, Chancelloriidae; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian M; <b>Geography: </b>Australia, Georgina
Basin^A rich assemblage of poriferan spicules and sclerites of the
Chancelloriidae has been found in Mid Cambrian phosphatic sediments of
the Georgina Basin. The hexactinellid spicules are especially diverse,
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and contain several new types. These include pulvinusactins (nom. nov.)
and follipinules, strongly inflated triaxons which probably formed an
armouring dermal layer in Thoracospongia, and cometiasters which may be
the first Cambrian evidence of the Hexasterophora. Demosponge spicules,
especially triaenes, are moderately diverse. Polyactine spicules with
central canals are interpreted as proto-aster megascleres, which may
have evolved into aster microscleres. Calcarean, heteractinellid
spicules are also common. These features suggest an early Cambrian
diversification of the Porifera. The systematic position of the
Chancelloriidae is still controversial.^1";
s[3786] = "ZHEN YONGYI, LANG S.C., JELL J.S. (1993).- A new
biostratigraphic framework and lithostratigraphic nomenclature for the
Devonian Fanning River Group, Burdekin Basin, North Queensland.-
Queensland Government Mining Journal 1993: 7-14.- <b>FC&#038;P
23-1.1</b>, p. 62, ID=4133^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy,
lithostratigraphy; stratigraphy; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L M; <b>Geography:
</b>Australia, Burdekin Basin^A biostratigraphic study of coral faunas
from the Early to Middle Devonian Fanning River Group has been
completed in conjunction with geological mapping of the Burdekin Basin,
north Queensland. Ten coral associations are now recognised.
Associations A-D from the Laroona Formation (new name) and the Mount
Podge Limestone (new name) are late Emsian to early Eifelian in age.
Associations E-J occur in the Burdekin Formation and Cultivation Gully
Formation and range in age from late Eifelian to middle or late
Givetian. The recognition of early Devonian faunas is a significant new
discovery and demonstrates that rugose corals are useful for regional
biostratigraphic correlation.^1";
s[3787] = "BROWNLAW R.L.S., JELL J.S. (1997).- Upper Devonian (Upper
Frasnian) platform rugose corals of the Canning Basin, Northwestern
Australia.- Boletin de la Real Sociedad Espanola de Historia Natural,
Seccion Geologica 92, 1/4: 325-338.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-2</b>, p. 33,
ID=3724^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fra; <b>Geography:
</b>Australia, Canning Basin^Upper Frasnian coral-bearing platform
deposits are limited in the Devonian reef complexes of the Lennard
Shelf, Northwestern Australia. A well preserved fauna from the upper
Frasnian Sparke Conglomerate is described herein, together with several
collections from the Virgin Hills Formation that are late Frasnian in
age as determined by conodonts. Hillastraea gen. nov., with type
species H. floriforme (Hill 1954) and H. georgeae sp.nov. are
described. Smithiphyllum coppi sp. nov is the first species of
Smithiphyllum described from Western Australia. A further specimen of
Tabulophyllum lowryi Hill &#038; Jell 1970 is noted, and one other
species of Tabulophyllum is described in open nomenclature.
Phillipsastrea sparkensis sp. nov is described, Phillipsastrea
delicatula Hill 1936 is reassigned to Frechastraea, Phacellophyllum
kimberleyense Hill &#038; Jell 1970 to Thamnophyllum and Haplothecia ?
laciniosa Hill &#038; Jell 1970 to Kuangxiastraea.^1";
s[3788] = "ZHEN YONGYI (1994).- Givetian rugose corals from the
northern margin of the Burdekin Basin, north Queensland.- Alcheringa
18: 301-343.- <b>FC&#038;P 24-1</b>, p. 65, ID=4482^<b>Topic(s):
</b>new taxa; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Giv; <b>Geography: </b>Australia,
Burdekin Basin^The Fanning River Group is among the best exposed
marine-dominated Devonian sequences in eastern Australia. It consists
of limestone, sandstone and conglomerate of shallow marine origin,
which form the basal sequence of the Burdekin Basin. Sixteen species
and subspecies (9 new) of rugose corals are described from outcrops of
the Fanning River Group exposed in the Kirkland Downs, Boundary Creek
and Lime Creek areas; these areas represent the north and northwestern
margins of the Burdekin Basin during the early Givetian transgression.
The coral taxa are determined as: Lythophyllum proliferum sp.nov.,
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Endophyllum jelli sp.nov., Iowaphyllum schlueteri (Etheridge 1898),
Blysmatophylllum isisense Pedder 1970, Blysmatophyllum multigemme
sp.nov., Blysmatophyllum? sp., Sanidophyllum kirklandense sp.nov.,
Spongophyllum (Beugniesastraea) variabilis sp.nov., Australophyllum
cyathophylloides yohi subsp.nov., Xystriphyllum dotswoodense sp. n.,
Xystriphyllum sp., Taimyrophyllum crassiseptatum sp.nov.,
Acanthophyllum (Acanthophyllum) sp., Amaraphyllum amoenum Pedder 1970,
Argutastrea sp., and Aristophyllum planotabulatum sp.nov.^1";
s[3789] = "BROWNLAW R.L.S., JELL J.S. (2008).- Middle and Upper
Devonian rugose corals from the Canning Basin, Western Australia.-
Memoir of the Association of Australasian Palaeontologists 35: 1-126.
[monograph] - <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 52, ID=6433^<b>Topic(s):
</b>taxonomy, reefs; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M U; <b>Geography: </b>Australia
W^Forty-two rugose coral species referable to 18 genera are described.
Two new genera, Noviphyllum and Careophyllum, are erected and are
typified by N. canningense sp.nov. and C. brevilamellatum (Hill, 1936)
respectively. Eleven other new species are described: Grypophyllum
benbowi, Sociophyllum homense, Disphyllum patulum, D. hockingi, D.?
murum, Spinophyllum prolatum, Temnophyllum spissum, Chostophyllum
apertum, Peneckiella naniforme, P. moniliforme and P. capitanea. New
material is described for, or additional observations are made on 13
previously described species: Smithiphyllum coppi Brownlaw &#038; Jell,
Disphyllum caespitosum (Goldfuss), D. virgatum (Hinde), D. incomptum
(Hill &#038; Jell), Argutastrea hullensis (Hill), Temnophyllum
turbinatum Hill, Hillastraea floriformis (Hill), H.? georgeae Brownlaw
&#038; Jell, Phillipsastrea sparkensis Brownlaw &#038; Jell,
Frechastraea delicatula (Hill), Thamnophyllum kimberleyense (Hill
&#038; Jell), Peneckiella teicherti Hill and Kuangxiastraea laciniosa
(Hill &#038; Jell). Eleven species are left in open nomenclature due to
insufficiency of available specimens. [last part of extensive
summary]^1";
s[3790] = "COCKBAIN A.E. (1984).- Stromatoporoids from the Devonian
Reef complexes, Canning Basin, Western Australia.- Geological Survey of
Western Australia Bulletin 129: 1-107.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-2</b>, p. 47,
ID=0567^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef complexes; stroms; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian;
<b>Geography: </b>Australia, Canning Basin^This major monograph in
addition to describing and illustrating 27 taxa of Givetian, Frasman
and Fammenian Stromatoporoids also has valuable general discussions of
their occurence in the reefal facies, their shapes, microstructures,
basal layers and contained organisms. Three new species are described
Actinostroma windjanicum, Hermatostroma ambiguum, and Stromatopora
lennardensis. The author supports his determinations with many
measurements and adopts a broad species concept that results in many
species being placed in synonymy including the widely recognized late
Devonian species Actinostroma clathratum. Many northern European
species are recognized. The genus Euryamphipora is reinterpreted as a
particular growth form of Amphipora and placed in synonymy.^1";
s[3791] = "COCKBAIN A.E. (1985).- Devonian stromatoporoids from the
Carnarvon Basin, Western Australia.- Special Publication, S. Australia
Department of Mines and Energy 5: 29-33.- <b>FC&#038;P 14-2</b>, p. 44,
ID=0932^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Giv Fra; <b>Geography:
</b>Australia, Carnarvon Basin^Six species are recorded from the
Givetian to early Frasnian Gneudna Formation and two taxa occur in the
coeval Point Maud Formation. All are also known from the Canning Basin
reefs. Species that are briefly described and illustrated are:
Actinostroma papillosum, Amphipora sp., Dendrostroma oculatum,
Hermatostroma roemeri, Pseudoactinodictyon dartingtonensis, Stachyodes
costulata, and Trupetostroma laceratum.^1";
s[3792] = "WOOD R.A. (2000).- Palaeoecology of a late Devonian back
reef: Canning Basin, Western Australia.- Palaeontology 43, 4: 671-703.-
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<b>FC&#038;P 30-1</b>, p. 23, ID=1503^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, ecology;
reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fra;
<b>Geography: </b>Australia, Canning Basin^Back-reef ecologies within
the celebrated mixed carbonate-siliciclastic Late Devonian (late
Frasnian) Pillara Limestone of Windjana Gorge, in the Canning Basin,
Western Australia, are re-interpreted as being dominated by microbial
communities. Proposed microbialites are expressed as weakly-laminated,
fenestral micrite, that show unsupported primary voids, peloidal
textures, disseminated bioclastic debris, and traces of microfilaments.
These grew as either extensive free-standing mounds or columns, often
intergrown with encrusting metazoans, or thick post-mortem
encrustations upon skeletal benthos. In some cases, microbial
encrustations are inferred to have developed in protected cavities
formed by progressive burial of the reef. The calcimicrobe Shuguria
also shows a preferentially cryptic habit, encrusting either primary
cavities formed by skeletal benthos, microbialite, or the ceilings of
mm-sized fenestrae within microbialite. A further calcimicrobe,
Rothpletzella, formed columns up to 0.3m high in areas enriched by very
coarse siliciclastic sediment. * Stromatoporoid sponges with a diverse
range of morphologies also formed in situ growth fabrics. Monospecific
thickets of closely-aggregating dendroid stromatoporoid sponges
(Stachyodes costulata), and platy-laminar forms (?Hermatostroma spp.)
were common, as were remarkably large stromatoporoids (Actinostroma
spp.) that grew as isolated individuals up to 5m in diameter. Such
sponges showed impressive powers of regeneration from partial
mortality, and individual clones may have been capable of substantial
longevities of up to 500 years. Actinostroma spp. showed highly complex
growth forms including platy-multicolumnar (A. windjanicum), and a
hitherto undescribed inferred whorl-forming foliaceous morphology
(Actinostroma sp.) reminiscent of the modern photosymbiotic coral
Acropora palmata. These complex morphologies formed abundant primary
cavities, previously thought to be only rarely developed in association
with stromatoporoids. [original abstract]^1";
s[3793] = "WOOD R.A. (2000).- Novel paleoecology of a postextinction
reef: Famennian (Late Devonian) of the Canning basin, northwestern
Australia.- Geology 28, 11: 987-990.- <b>FC&#038;P 30-1</b>, p. 37,
ID=1504^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, post-extinction reefs; reefs ecology;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fam; <b>Geography:
</b>Australia W^Reefs are supposed to be particularly susceptible to
mass-extinction events, and to survive only as low-diversity, remnant
communities dominated by holdover or disaster taxa. Famennian (Late
Devonian) reefs exposed in the Windjana Limestone of the Canning Basin,
northwestern Australia, demonstrate, however, that a novel reef ecology
was established in the immediate aftermath of the Frasnian-Famennian
mass extinction. Here diverse calcimicrobes (including Rothpletzella
spp., Shuguria spp., Ortonella and Girvanella) together with bryozoans,
brachiopods and stromatoporoid, sphinctozoan, and lithistid sponges
grew as complex framework intergrowths in previously undocumented
morphological forms, forming spectacular elevated laminar to platy
structures up to 3 m in diameter and 0.35 m thick. At least 15
morphospecies of lithistids are now identified, where only two were
previously documented. These communities show no substantial reduction
in biodiversity compared to Frasnian counterparts, nor any change in
tiering or loss of complex ecological interactions. These observations
suggest that where stable carbonate platforms persisted after
mass-extinction events, reef-building could continue. More important,
they demonstrate that no protracted interval of time was necessarily
required either for recovery to ecological stability or for completely
new ecologies to assemble. Such studies highlight the need to document
ecosystem recovery after mass-extinction events using detailed
paleoecological analyses in addition to simple compilations of global
biodiversity changes.^1";
s[3794] = "PLAYFORD P.E., COCKBAIN A.E. (1989).- Devonian reef
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complexes, Canning Basin, Western Australia: a review.- Mem. Ass.
Australas. Palaeontols 8 [Jell P. A. &#038; Pickett J. W. (eds): Fossil
Cnidaria 5 (Proceedings of the Fifth International Symposium on Fossil
Cnidaria including Archaeocyatha and Spongiomorphs)]: 401-411.-
<b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 14, ID=2558^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef
complexes; reef complexes; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Australia, Canning Basin^^1";
s[3795] = "HURLEY N.F., VOO R.van der (1990).- Magnetostratigraphy,
Late Devonian iridium anomaly, and impact hypotheses.- Geology 18:
291-294.- <b>FC&#038;P 20-1.1</b>, p. 67, ID=2848^<b>Topic(s):
</b>extinctions; iridium anomaly; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fra/Fam; <b>Geography: </b>Australia,
Canning Basin^Paleomagnetism, sedimentology, and fine-scale
stratigraphy have been integrated to explain the origin of an iridium
anomaly in the Late Devonian of Western Australia. Thermal
demagnetization experiments were carried out on 93 specimens of
marginal-slope limestone from the northern Canning Basin. Samples are
from a condensed sequence of deep-water (> 100 m) Frutexites
microstromatolites. Frutexites is a shrublike cyanobacterial organism
that probably precipitated hematite, or a metastable precursor, from
sea water. When plotted within the microstratigraphic framework for the
study area, the observed characteristic directions from the sampled
interval (14.5 cm thick) are in five discrete, layer-parallel, normal-
and reversed-polarity zones. The measured northeast-southwest
declinations and shallow inclinations probably record Late Devonian
magnetostratigraphy on a centimetre scale. The Frutexites bed studied
here occurs close to the Frasnian &#47; Famennian (Late Devonian)
boundary, a time of mass extinction of a wide variety of marine
organisms throughout the world. Anomalously high iridium concentrations
observed in the Frutexites bed have suggested to some authors that the
mass extinction was caused by meteorite impact. This study concludes
that iridium, which is present over the span of five layer-parallel
magnetic reversals, was concentrated over a long period of time by
biologic processes. Thus, the Canning Basin iridium anomaly may be
unrelated to meteorite impact. ^1";
s[3796] = "GEORGE A.D., PLAYFORD P.E., POWELL C.McA. (1995).-
Platform-margin collapse during Famennian reef evolution, Canning
Basin, Western Australia.- Geology 23, 8: 691-694.- <b>FC&#038;P
25-1</b>, p. 52, ID=3065^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, margin collapse;
reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fam;
<b>Geography: </b>Australia, Canning Basin^Sedimentological
investigations of well-exposed slope strata in the Upper Devonian reef
complexes of the northern Canning Basin lead to a
sequence-stratigraphic interpretation that differs from others based on
predictive models in which coarse carbonate debris deposits are
regarded as lowstand deposits. In the upper Frasnian-Famennian Napier
Range slope succession, we recognize an important phase of
platform-margin collapse during a sea-level highstand in the middle
Famennian. At this time the reef-rimmed margin was rapidly prograding,
and the platform was producing carbonat grams (notably ooids and
peloids) that were beeing transported by turbidity currents to the
slope and basin floor. Periodic collapse of the platform margin led to
deposition on the slope of allochthonous blocks of reefal limestone and
channelized debris-flow units, intercalated with the ooid-peloidal
turbidites and quartzo-feldspathic sandstones. Collapse of the
early-cemented margin was probably triggered by gravitational
instability caused by oversteepening during rapid progradation and/or
tectonic activity, with falling blocks initiating some of the debris
flows.^1";
s[3797] = "PAUL J. (1996).- Stromatolites of the Canning Basin (Upper
Devonian, W-Australia).- Goettinger Arbeiten zur Geologie und
Palaeontologie, Special Volume 2 [Reitner J., Neuewiller F. &#038;
Gunkel F. (eds): Global and Regional Controls on Biogenic Sedimentation
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I. Reef Evolution]: pp ???.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-1</b>, p. 46,
ID=3620^<b>Topic(s): </b>stromatolites; stromatolites; <b>Systematics:
</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian U; <b>Geography: </b>Australia,
Canning Basin^In the Canning Basin of Western Australia stromatolites
are very abundant in marine sediments overlying Frasnian reefs. There
are stratiform and columnar types in beds of some meters thickness as
well as small bioherms of the same size. They are associated with
normal marine fossils like sponges, corals, crinoids, brachiopods,
ammonoids, and conodonts. Growth rates of stromatolite beds were very
low. Stromatolite bearing beds are preferentially red probably due to
the presence of hematite indicating oxidizing conditions as a
consequence of low productivity. Crinoidal fastholds are very common at
the surface and within stromatolites. They prove a very early
lithification as they need a hardground for settling. The
synsedimentary lithification may be the reason for the preservation of
the stromatolites as their potential of fossilization is usually
realtively low.^1";
s[3798] = "WOOD R.A. (1998).- Novel reef fabrics from the Devonian
Canning Basin, Western Australia.- Sedimentary Geology 121: 149-156.-
<b>FC&#038;P 28-1</b>, p. 57, ID=4000^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef fabrics;
reef fabrics; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fra;
<b>Geography: </b>Australia, Canning Basin^Large cement-filled cavities
(0.2 to 1.5 m wide) are well developed in slope-margin sediments of the
spectacular Upper Devonian (Frasnian) reefs of the Canning Basin,
Western Australia, where they account for up to 50% of the primary
porosity. These are here interpreted as primary reef framework cavities
formed beneath a variety of domal, tabular, or laminar stromatoporoid
sponges. Of particular note are those created by unusual, very thin (2
to 8 mm) laminar stromatoporoids (mainly Stachyodes australe), that
formed arching hollow domes up to 0.3 m in height and 1.5 m in diameter
over the sediment surface to enclose flat-based cavities. The free
undersurface of these stromatoporoids often supported a hitherto
unrecognized cryptic community, dominated by pendant growth of the
putative calcified cyanobacterium Renalcis, with rare intergrown
lithistid sponges and spiny atrypid brachiopods. The uneven growth
surface of the cryptos imparts an irregular stromatactis-like texture
to the upper surface of the remaining cavity, which is filled by early
marine, finely banded fibrous cements (mainly radiaxial calcite)
embedded with often multiple generations of geopetal cement containing
peloids and ostracod debris. This ecology yields the tabular
stromatoporoid-Renalcis fabric described ubiquitously from the Canning
Basin reef complex. Such unusual reef fabrics are a consequence of the
ecology of shallow-water marine mid-Palaeozoic reefs which were quite
unlike that of modern coral reefs. The frequent preservation of
relatively delicate, in situ communities was due to (1) rapid and
pervasive early cementation, (2) growth under non-energetic conditions,
and (3) the relative insignificance of bioeroders associated with reefs
at this time.^1";
s[3799] = "PLAYFORD P.E. (1973?).- Devonian reef complexes of the
Canning Basin, Western Australia.- Annales de la Societe geologique de
Belgique Liège 95, 2: 399-400.- <b>FC&#038;P 2-2</b>, p. 18,
ID=4809^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef complexes; reef complexes;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography:
</b>Australia, Canning Basin^^1";
s[3800] = "MATTER A. (1984).- The Devonian reef complex of the Canning
Basin (Australia).- Géologie et paléoécologie des récifs [J. Geister
&#038; R. Herb (eds)]: 9.1-9.11.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 11,
ID=6322^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Australia, Canning
Basin^The Devonian reef belt of the Canning Basin is one of the best
exposed and best preserved ancient reef complexes of the world. The
reefs crop out over about 350 km in a 1.5 to 50km wide zone along the
northern margin of the Canning Basin. This zone, called the Lennard
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Shelf is bounded on the north by the Precambrian rocks of the Kimberley
Block and to the south by the deep Fitzroy Trough. A marginal fault
(Pinnacle Fault) with a throw of about 6000 m displaces the Fitzroy
Trough from the Lennard Shelf. * As a result of block faulting
preceding the beginning of reef growth in Middle Devonian times a
relief of locally up to 1000m was formed. The reefs were established on
this rugged topography along the coasts of the Kimberley Block and also
surrounded offshore islands. It is thought that they once also flanked
the shores of the Kimberley Basin to the west and north over a distance
of another 1000km. Thus the &#34;Great Devonian Barrier Reef&#34; as it
was called by Teichert (1943) in analogy to the modern Great Barrier
Reef is quite an appropriate term. [extracted from an introduction]^1";
s[3801] = "PLAYFORD P.E., COCKBAIN A.E., HOCKING R.M., WALLACE M.W.
(2001).- Novel paleoecology of a post-extinction reef: Famennian (Late
Devonian) of the Canning Basin, northwestern Australia: Comment. [with
subsequent reply by Rachel Wood].- Geology 29, 12: 1155.- <b>FC&#038;P
31-1</b>, p. 73, ID=7111^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, bioconstructors;
reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fam;
<b>Geography: </b>Australia, Canning Basin^[the relative roles of
stromatoporoid/coral and calcimicrobe reefs in Frasnian-Givetian and
Famennian intervals in the Canning Basin are discussed in the light of
Wood&#039;s paper in Geology 28: 987-990]^1";
s[3802] = "WOOD R. (2001).- Reply by Rachel Wood. [to Playford et. al.
2001; Geology 29: 1155].- Geology 29, 12: 1156.- <b>FC&#038;P 31-1</b>,
p. 73, ID=7116^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, bioconstructors; reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fam; <b>Geography:
</b>Australia, Canning Basin^[the relative roles of
stromatoporoid/coral and calcimicrobe reefs in Frasnian-Givetian and
Famennian intervals in the Canning Basin are discussed in the light of
Wood&#039;s paper in Geology 28: 987-990]^1";
s[3803] = "WOOD R. (2004).- Palaeoecology of a post-extinction reef;
Famennian (Late Devonian) of the Canning Basin, north-western
Australia.- Palaeontology 47, 2: 415-445.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-1</b>, p.
102, ID=7200^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, post-extinction; reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fam; <b>Geography:
</b>Australia, Canning Basin^Reefs were decimated by the
Frasnian/Famennian (Late Devonian) mass extinction event (371 Ma) and
are assumed to have survived only as depauperate calcimicrobial
communities dominated by disaster taxa. Descriptions of Famennian
proximal reef-slope communities within the Windjana Limestone, Canning
Basin, north-western Australia, show that, notwithstanding the loss of
large metazoans, novel ecologies were established in this setting by a
rich biota of survivor and progenitor taxa. Diverse calcimicrobes,
together with algae, crinoid, bryozoans, brachiopods and abundant
sponges (stromatoporoids, inozoans, sphinctozoans, lithistids and
hexactinellids) formed a reef framework of either elevated platy
structures up to 4m in diameter and 0.35m thick, or mounds up to 15m in
diameter. This framework was dominated by a complex intergrowth of
calcimicrobes where Rothpletzella formed the primary framework,
Ortonella and Girvanella were secondary encrusters, and Shuguria spp.
occupied small crypts 2-30mm in diameter. Contiguous columnar
stromatolites up to 50mm in height and 1m in width grew upwards from
substrate sheltered beneath large sheltered primary cavities; based on
minimum growth rates of 50-100 µm/year these are estimated to have been
500-1000 years old. The elevated platy community is inferred to have
grown in conditions of episodic siliciclastic sediment input; the reef
mounds grew during either episodes, or in localized areas, of low
sedimentation. At least 14 species of spicular sponges are now
identified from the Windjana Limestone where only two were previously
documented. These fore-slope reef communities exposed in Windjana Gorge
flourished in high energy carbonate environments dominated by coated
grain sediments and, where rapid, early lithification was pervasive. *
Such observations demonstrate that no protracted interval of time was
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necessarily required for post-extinction &#039;recovery&#039; in
regions where some reef-building taxa survived and suitable carbonate
habitats persisted or returned. Moreover, they show that new ecologies,
rather than remnants of the pre-extinction community, could be
established rapidly. The reef-slope communities of the Windjana
Limestone offer little evidence to support the ideas of resurgence or
invasion of taxa from deeper waters after the Frasnian &#47; Famennian
extinction event. Indeed, there is evidence to suggest that similar
microbial-sponge communities were already established in margin and
reef slope communities in the latest Frasnian. As such, the most
dramatic ecological changes caused by the extinction occurred in
back-reef communities, [original abstract]^1";
s[3804] = "WEBB G., JELL J.S. (2002).- A new species of Palaeacis from
Western Australia.- Coral Research Bulletin 7: 221-227. [Dieter
Weyer&#039;s 65th birthday commemorative volume; S. Schröder, H. Löser
&#038; K. Oekentorp (eds)].- <b>FC&#038;P 31-1</b>, p. 34,
ID=7106^<b>Topic(s): </b>new species; Tabulata Palaeacis;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous Vise; <b>Geography: </b>Australia W^Palaeacis
irregularis n.sp. is described from the middle to lowermost upper
Visean Utting Calcarenite from the Bonaparte Basin of Western
Australia. The species is characterised by: 1) wedge-shaped corallum;
2) occurrence of all corallites within a single plane; 3) divergence of
mature corallites away from each other so as to end up as isolated
tubes; and 4) sessile, attached or free-living habits. Palaeacis
irregularis n.sp. does not bear close affinities to any described
Palaeacis species from the Lower Carboniferous of eastern Australia,
although it conceivably could be derived from the P. cuneiformis group,
which occurs in eastern Australia. Regardless, the difference between
P. irregularis and relatively well known forms in eastern Australia
supports the palaeobiogeographic distinction of the two regions.
[original summary]^1";
s[3805] = "SARTI M., RUSSO A., BOSELLINI F.R. (1992).- Rhaetian strata,
Wombat Plateau: analysis of fossil communities as a key to
Paleoenvironmental changes.- Proceedings of the Ocean Drilling Program,
Scientific Results122 [von Rad U., Haq B.U. et al. (eds)]: 181-195.-
<b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 78, ID=3304^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs,
biocoenoses; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic
Rhaet; <b>Geography: </b>Australia, Wombat Plateau^A Rhaetian fossil
reef on the Wombat Plateau (northern Exmouth Plateau, northwest
Australia) is studied. Vertical changes in fossil populations and
sediment types are shown. A coral assemblage includes corals of the
genera Retiophyllia and Astreomorpha. ^1";
s[3806] = "PICKETT J.W. (1982).- Vaceletia progenitor, the first
Tertiary sphinctozoan (Porifera).- Alcheringa 06: 241-247.-
<b>FC&#038;P 12-1</b>, p. 44, ID=6186^<b>Topic(s): </b>nomenclature;
Porifera, Sphinctozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Sphinctozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Eocene; <b>Geography: </b>Australia W^Vaceletia
progenitor sp.nov., the first sphinctozoan of Tertiary age, is
described from the Late Eocene Pallinup Siltstone of Western Australia.
The name Vaceletia is introduced as a nomen novum for Neocoelia Vacelet
(1977), the first extant sphinctozoan, preoccupied by Neocoelia
McKellar (1966). [original summary]^1";
s[3807] = "WIEDENMAYER F. (1989).- Demospongiae (Porifera) from
northern Bass Strait, southern Australia.- Mem. Museum of Victoria 50,
1: 1-242.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 20, ID=2575^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Porifera Demospongiae; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Demospongiae;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Australia S^^1";
s[3808] = "REITNER J., PAUL J., ARP G., HAUSE-REITNER D. (1996).- Lake
Thetis Domal Microbialites - a Complex Framework of Calcified Biofilms
and Organomicrites (Cervantes, Western Australia).- Goettinger Arbeiten
zur Geologie und Palaeontologie, Special Volume 2 [Reitner J.,
Neuewiller F. &#038; Gunkel F. (eds): Global and Regional Controls on
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Biogenic Sedimentation I. Reef Evolution]: pp ???.- <b>FC&#038;P
26-1</b>, p. 27, ID=3573^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs microbialites; reefs,
microbialites; <b>Systematics: </b>Monera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent;
<b>Geography: </b>Australia W^Lake Thetis is a small saline lake with
an increased alkalinity and abundant domal microbialites. These
microbialites exhibit a rough stromatolitic structure. The recent
growth results mainly from calcifying Entophysalis-biofilms which are
forming a more or less laminated crust. Within the deeper parts of the
Entophysalis-biofilm the outer basophilic polysaccharide envelopes
contain abundant heterotrophic bacteria. Calcification events exactly
start at these points. The older, subfossil portions of the
microbialites are characterized by plumosely arranged
Scytonema-filaments which are enclosed by fibrous aragonite. Within
small cryptic primary and secondary cavities clearly laminated
organomicrites are lining the cavity walls. The formation of this type
of &#34;microstromatolites&#34; is related to organic films, which
contain no active microbes. These organic films are composed of
degraded organic material (polysaccharides, proteins etc.) acting as
matrices and templates for nucleation and growth of organomicrites and
fibrous aragonite crystals.^1";
s[3809] = "AYLING A.L., STONE S., SMITH B.J. (1982).- Catalogue of
types of sponge species from southern Australia described by Arthur
Dendy.- Rep. Natl. Mus. Victoria 1: 97-109.- <b>FC&#038;P 11-1</b>, p.
26, ID=6116^<b>Topic(s): </b>collections, types; sponges collections;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent;
<b>Geography: </b>Australia S^^1";
s[3810] = "BURNE R.V., MOORE L.S. (1993).- Microatoll Microbialites of
Lake Clifton, Western Australia: Morphological Analogues for Cryptozoon
proliferum Hall, the first formally-named Stromatolite.- Facies 29,
1-2: 149-168.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 87, ID=6840^<b>Topic(s):
</b>carbonates microbial; microbialites; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Australia W^^1";
s[3811] = "JELL P.A., JELL J.S. (1976).- Early Middle Cambrian corals
from western New South Wales.- Alcheringa 01: 181-195.- <b>FC&#038;P
7-2</b>, p. 17, ID=5619^<b>Topic(s): </b>coralomorpha; corals;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian
M; <b>Geography: </b>Australia, New South Wales^Three forms: Cothonion
sympomatum gen. et sp.nov. with a bi-radially septate operculum, and
the new species lissa and daseia of the genus Lipopora gen. nov. are
described from the early Middle Cambrian Coonigan Formation in the
Mootwingee district of western New South Wales, Australia. They may be
representatives of hitherto unknown groups of organisms, but they are
tentatively interpreted as coelenterates that reached a level of
development comparable with the Anthozoa. Cothonion is placed in the
new family Cothoniidae and questionably referred to the Rugosa.
Lipopora is considered to be similar to Coelenteratella Korde; both are
grouped in the new family Lipoporidae and tentatively referred to the
Tabulata. [original summary]^1";
s[3812] = "KRUSE P.D. (1978).- New Archaeocyatha from the Early
Cambrian of the Mt. Wright area, New South Wales.- Alcheringa 02:
27-47.- <b>FC&#038;P 7-2</b>, p. 14, ID=5609^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Archaeocyatha; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography: </b>Australia, New South
Wales^^1";
s[3813] = "KRUSE P.D. (1982).- Archaeocyathan biostratigraphy of the
Gnalta Group at Mt. Wright, New South Wales.- Palaeontographica A177:
129-212.- <b>FC&#038;P 11-2</b>, p. 34, ID=6170^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biostratigraphy; Archaeocyatha; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography:
</b>Australia, New South Wales^This substantial work deals with a
diverse Archaeocyathan assemblage preserved in limestone lenses within
a volcanic sequence of the Gnalta Shelf of Western New South Wales,
Australia. The early Cambrian stratigraphie column commences with basic
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volcanics (Mount Wright Volcanics), which are succeeded by tuffs and
cherts (Cymbric Vale Formation) and finally by limestones and shales of
the Coonigan Formation. Archaeocyath-bearing lenses are present in the
first two formations. Two successive faunas are evident: a lower,
probably later Atdabanian fauna and an upper, more diverse, early
Lenian fauna which includes several species previously described from
South Australia. Globally, strongest faunal affinities are with the
Siberian region. Comments on Archaeocyathan classification, Australian
and intercontinental correlation are included. [original abstract;
comments by F. Debrenne: the present publication corresponds mainly to
P. Kruse&#039;s PhD (Sydney 1980) for which he has done patient,
careful and skillful work for several years. The results are clearly
exposed and abundantly illustrated in a well-produced book published by
Paleontographica. We must compliment the author for his well-documented
descriptions and clever comments, his interpretative pen-and-ink
sketches, essential for the understanding of the anatomic structures,
and his extremely good photographs perfectly printed in well-composed
plates, and thank the Commonwealth Postgraduate Research Commission to
have given him an Award without which such a beatiful piece of work
would not exist.]^1";
s[3814] = "PICKETT J.W., JELL P.A. (1983).- Middle Cambrian Sphinctozoa
(Porifera) from New South Wales.- Mem. Ass. Australas. Palaeontols 1
[J. Roberts &#038; P.A. Jell (eds): Dorothy Hill Jubilee Memoir]:
85-92.- <b>FC&#038;P 12-1</b>, p. 12, ID=6176^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Porifera, Sphinctozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Sphinctozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian M; <b>Geography: </b>Australia, New South
Wales^^1";
s[3815] = "BISCHOFF G.C.O. (1989).- Byroniida new order from early
Palaeozoic strata of eastern Australia (Cnidaria, thecate
scyphopolyps).- Senckenbergiana lethaea 69, 5/6: 467-521.- <b>FC&#038;P
18-2</b>, p. 41, ID=2493^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Scyphozoa ?,
Byroniida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scyphozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Paleozoic L; <b>Geography: </b>Australia E^Morphological
characteristics, zoological affinity, and phylogenetic importance of
the &#34;byroniids&#34; have already been discussed by Bischoff 1978b
and Glaessner 1984. Taxa from eastern Australia are now formally
introduced. The new order Byroniida is established and compared with
morphologically similar extinct and extant tube-forming organisms.
Morphologically and phylogenetically closest are species of the living
scyphopolyp Stephanoscyphus Allman 1874. The new families, the
Byroniidae and Prestephanoscyphidae are introduced to acommodate
non-septate and septate forms. The new septate genera
Prestephanoscyphus and Coadunatoscyphus, and the new species
Prestephanoscyphus boreensis, P. devonica, P. cobcreensis, P.
rosemariae, Coadunatoscyphus waugoolaensis, and C. sp. A are described.
Non-septate Byroniidae are represented by the new species Byronia
displosa, B. mirrabookaensis, B. petila, and B. n.sp. A as well as by
Byronia sp. a aff. B. mirrabookaensis and Byronia ? sp. b.^1";
s[3816] = "WEBBY B.D. (1975).- Succession of Ordovician coral and
stromatoporoid faunas from central-western New South Wales, Australia.-
Drevniye Cnidaria [B.S. Sokolov (ed.)], 2: 57-68.- <b>FC&#038;P
5-2</b>, p. 8, ID=5423^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy; corals stroms;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria Porifera; Anthozoa Stromatoporoidea;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician; <b>Geography: </b>Australia, New South
Wales^Includes comments on the zoogeographical relationships of the
faunas.^1";
s[3817] = "McLEAN R.A., WEBBY B.D. (1976).- Upper Ordovician rugose
corals of Central New South Wales.- Proceedings of the Linnean Society
of New South Wales 100, 4: 231-244.- <b>FC&#038;P 8-2</b>, p. 41,
ID=5324^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician U; <b>Geography:
</b>Australia, New South Wales^Ten species of rugose corals are
described and illustrated from the Upper Ordovician (Caradoc)
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limestones of central New South Wales. They include the new genera
Bowanophyllum (type species B. pilatum) and Rhabdelasma (type species
R. exigua), and four other new species, Palaeophyllum jugatum, P.
arrectum, Palaeophyllum? patulum and P.? laxum. Rhabdelasma is one of
the earliest rugosans to show rhabdacanths, occurring in an horizon of
probably early Bolindian (late Caradoc) age. The New South Wales
Ordovician fauna also exhibits representatives of Helicelasma,
Streptelasma? and Grewingkia. [original summary]^1";
s[3818] = "WEBBY B.D. (1991).- Ordovician Stromatoporoids from
Tasmania.- Alcheringa 15: 191-227.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>, p. 95,
ID=3549^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician; <b>Geography:
</b>Australia, Tasmania^New species described: Stylostroma
ugbrookensis, S. bubsense, Aulacera denensis, A. gunnesis,
Thamnobeatricia gouldi, T.? vesiculosa. Species of Labechia,
Stromatocerium, Labechiella, Pachystylostroma, Rosenella,
Pseudostylodictyon, Cystostroma, and Alleynodictyon are described.
Early assemblages have closest biogeographic relationships with North
America but higher sequence affinities seem to be mainly Asian with
some American links.^1";
s[3819] = "WEBBY B.D. (1971).- Alleynodictyon, a new Ordovician
stromatoporoid from New South Wales.- Palaeontology 14: 10-15.-
<b>FC&#038;P 1-2</b>, p. 19, ID=4669^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; stroms,
Alleynodictyon; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician; <b>Geography: </b>Australia, New South
Wales^^1";
s[3820] = "WEBBY B.D., MORRIS D.G. (1976).- New Ordovician
stromatoporoids from New South Wales.- J. Proc. Roy. Soc. NSW 109:
125-135.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-2</b>, p. 18, ID=5544^<b>Topic(s): </b>new
taxa; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician; <b>Geography: </b>Australia, New South
Wales^[six species of the genera Cliefdenella, Ecclimadictyon and
Plexidictyon? are described and the distribution of related forms is
discussed]^1";
s[3821] = "WEBBY B.D. (1979).- The oldest Ordovician stromatoporoids
from Australia.- Alcheringa 03: 237-251.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 53,
ID=5839^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician; <b>Geography:
</b>Australia, Tasmania^[fauna from the Cashions Creek limestone of
Tasmania contains new species of Labechia, Stratodictyon and
Stromatocerium and is the approximate of Chazyan faunas of North
America; distribution of the earlliest Ordovician stroms is reviewed]^1";
s[3822] = "WEBBY B.D., BANK M.R. (1976).- Clathrodictyon and
Ecclimadictyon (Stromatoporoidea) from the Ordovician of Tasmania.-
Proc. Roy. Soc. Tasmania 110: 129-137.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-2</b>, p. 18,
ID=5543^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stroms, Clathrodictyon; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician;
<b>Geography: </b>Australia, Tasmania^^1";
s[3823] = "WEBBY B.D., SEMENIUK V. (1971).- The Ordovician tabulate
coral genus Tetradium Dana from New South Wales.- Proceedings of the
Linnean Society of New South Wales 95: 246-259.- <b>FC&#038;P 1-2</b>,
p. 19, ID=4668^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata, Tetradium; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician; <b>Geography:
</b>Australia, New South Wales^^1";
s[3824] = "RIGBY J.K., WEBBY B.D. (1988).- Late Ordovician sponges from
the Malongulli Formation of central New South Wales, Australia.-
Palaeontographica Americana 56: 147 pp.- <b>FC&#038;P 18-1</b>, p. 50,
ID=2297^<b>Topic(s): </b>monograph; Porifera; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician U; <b>Geography:
</b>Australia, New South Wales^^1";
s[3825] = "PERCIVAL I.G., WEBBY B.D., PICKETT J.W. (2001).- Ordovician
(Bendigonian, Darriwilian to Gisbornian) faunas from the northern
Molong Volcanic Belt of central New South Wales.- Alcheringa 25, 2:
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211-250.- <b>FC&#038;P 31-2</b>, p. 58, ID=1716^<b>Topic(s):
</b>taxonomy; fossils; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Ordovician; <b>Geography: </b>Australia, New South Wales^Diverse
shallow water assemblages dominated by brachiopods, molluscs, sponges
and stromatoporoids, and a tabulate coral, in the Wahringa Limestone
Member (Darriwilian-Gisbornian), and Yuranigh Limestone Member
(Gisbornian, or early Late Ordovician) of the Fairbridge Volcanics, are
documented from the northern Molong Volcanic Belt in central N.S.W. New
species described include Billingsaria spissa, Shlyginia printhiensis
and Sowerbyites? wahringaensis. Elements of the Wahringa Limestone
Member assemblage such as Labechia banksi, Labechiella regularis, and
Maclurites cf. M. florentinensis are biogeographically significant in
displaying strong similarities with contemporaneous Tasmanian faunas.
The brachiopods Ishimia and Shlyginia from the Yuranigh Limestone
Member are recognised for the first time outside Kazakhstan and
Sibumasu. The presence of the brachiopod Anoptambonites in
allochthonous limestone breccia within the lower Fairbridge Volcanics
provides evidence of a regionally significant hiatus of 10-15 Ma
duration separating this unit from the underlying Hensleigh Siltstone,
of Early Ordovician (Bendigonian) age. The sponge Archaeoscyphia?, from
allochthonous limestones in the latter formation, is the oldest
macrofossil yet described from the Lachlan Fold Belt in central N.S.W.
[original abstract]^1";
s[3826] = "WEBBY B.D. (1992).- Ordovician island biotas: New South
Wales record and global implications.- Journal and Proceedings, Royal
Society of New South Wales 125: 51-77.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-1</b>, p. 45,
ID=3416^<b>Topic(s): </b>island biota, phylogeny, biogeography; island
biotas; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician;
<b>Geography: </b>Australia, New South Wales^The evolutionary and
biogeographic significance of stromatoporoids is considered in three
paragraphs in this paper which examines the Sepkoski hypothesis that
innovative faunas appear inshore and displace older faunas offshore. In
NSW the onshore-offshore record of island biotas shows more new taxa
and communities produced in mid-outer shelf and slope habitats.^1";
s[3827] = "WEBBY B.D., ZHEN Y.Y., PERCIVAL I.G. (1997).- Ordovician
coral- and sponge-bearing associations: distribution and significance
in volcanic island shelf to slope habitats, Eastern Australia.- Boletin
de la Real Sociedad Espanola de Historia Natural, Seccion Geologica 92,
1/4: 163-175.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-2</b>, p. 27, ID=3710^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biocoenoses; coral &#038; sponge associations; <b>Systematics:
</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician; <b>Geography: </b>Australia, New
South Wales^The Cliefden Caves area of central New South Wales has a
well preserved Late Ordovician sedimentary succession that formed in an
offshore, near-equatorial, volcanic island setting. Initially fringing
deposits (the Fossil Hill Limestone) accumulated, with occurrences of
corals such as Tetradium cribriforme, Nyctopora, Bajgolia?, Dualites,
Hillophyllum, and stromatoporoids like Cystistroma, Rosenella and
Stratodictyon. These were particularly characteristic of the
shoal-type, mid-shelf T. cribriforme biofacies, and were contributors
to a number of bioherms and biostromes. The succeeding, massive
Belubula Limestone accumulated mainly in shallow lagoonal phases of the
planated island with only sparse heliolitine corals, Aulopora,
Bajgolia?, the stromatoporoids Cystostroma and Alleynodictyon? and the
sphinctozoan sponge Belubulaia. The overlying deeper platform
carbonates of the Vandon Limestone have a more diverse fauna with T.
cribriforme, numerous heliolitines, Palaeophyllum, the sphinctozoan
Cliefdenella, and stromatoporoids (Ecclimadictyon, Clathrodictyon), but
no indubitable &#034;reefs&#034;. Deep water assemblages of the
overlying Malongulli Formation include reworked and in situ siliceous
sponge associations. Limestone breccias include; (1) clasts with corals
(Favistina and favositids) and rare silicified sphinctozoans, presumed
to be derived from the adjacent shallow platform; and (2) clasts eroded
from the slopes, with a diverse assemblage of demosponges,
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hexactinellids and discrete spicules. The in situ Malongulli assemblage
occupied a lower slope &#47; basin position, and includes undescribed
hexactinellids and abundant spicules. A striking onshore-offshore
faunal differentiation exists, with (1) the corals and stromatoporoids,
most diversified and abundant in the mid-shelf island settings above
wave base, (2) the sphinctozoans, rare constituents of lagoonal to
subtidal &#034;level bottom&#034; carbonate platform habitats, (3) the
demosponges, most common and diversified in the upper slope, and (4)
the hexactinellids, well represented in both upper and lower slope
&#47; basin habitats.^1";
s[3828] = "PICKETT J.W., PERCIVAL I.G. (2001).- Ordovician faunas and
biostratigraphy in the Gunningbland area, central New South Wales,
Australia.- Alcheringa 25, 1: 9-52.- <b>FC&#038;P 31-2</b>, p. 30,
ID=7127^<b>Topic(s): </b>geology, fossils; geology, paleontology;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician; <b>Geography:
</b>Australia, New South Wales^The Billabong Creek Formation and
overlying Gunningbland Formation within the Northparkes Group in the
Gunningbland area, 28km west of Parkes, range in age from late
Darriwilian (late Middle Ordovician) to late Eastonian (middle Late
Ordovician). These strata provide the most complete sequence through
this interval in the central Lachlan Orogen in New South Wales. A
biostratigraphic zonation spanning the Darriwilian to Gisbornian is
proposed, employing conodonts and corals. This supplements the existing
coral &#47; stromatoporoid, brachiopod and trilobite faunal assemblages
defining Eastonian and Bolindian shelly fossil zones. The Pygodus
anserinus Zone (late Darriwilian) in the basal Billabong Creek
Formation is succeeded by the Foerstephyllum-Billingsaria-Stratodictyon
Assemblage-Zone (of Gisbornian age) in the middle Billabong Creek
Formation. A further five Assemblage-Zones extending through the
Eastonian succession are formally defined to replace the existing
shelly fossil &#039;faunas&#039;. New coral species described are
Billingsaria domica, Eofletcheria subcerioidea, Foerstephyllum
nelungaloo, and ?Paleoalveolites explanatus; a possible new species of
the conodont Eoplacognathus is described, but not formally named.
[original abstract]^1";
s[3829] = "TALENT J.A., MAWSON R., SIMPSON A.J., BROCK G.A. (2002).-
Palaeozoics of NE Queensland: Broken River Region:
Ordovician-Carboniferous of the Townsville hinterland: Broken River and
Camel Creek regions, Burdekin and Clarke River basins.- International
Palaeontological Congress 2002 (IPC2002) Field Excursion Guidebook,
Macquarie University Centre for Ecostratigraphy and Palaeobiology
Special Publication 1: 82 pp., 23 figs, 14 pls; Sydney. [excursion
guidebook] - <b>FC&#038;P 31-2</b>, p. 31, ID=7128^<b>Topic(s):
</b>geology; geology; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Ordovician - Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>Australia,
Queensland^^1";
s[3830] = "JONES B.G., CHENHALL B.E., WRIGHT A.J., PEMBERTON J.W.,
CAMPBELL C. (1987).- Silurian evaporitic strata from New South Wales.-
Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology 059: 215-225.-
<b>FC&#038;P 16-2</b>, p. 7, ID=2033^<b>Topic(s): </b>geology; geology;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria Porifera; Anthozoa Stromatoporoidea;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>Australia, New South
Wales^[includes observations on the environmental distribution of
corals and stromatoporoids in a regressive sequence which finishes in
evaporitic deposits]^1";
s[3831] = "McLEAN R.A. (1985).- New Early Silurian rugose corals from
the Panuara area, central New South Wales.- Alcheringa 9: 23-34.-
<b>FC&#038;P 14-2</b>, p. 34, ID=0913^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy;
Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Silurian L; <b>Geography: </b>Australia, New South
Wales^Cystipaliphyllum conspersum sp.nov., Amplexoides gephyra sp.nov.
and Cantrillia webbyi sp.nov. are described from the Bridge Creek
Limestone Member, of late early to early middle Llandoverian age, in
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the Panuara area of central New South Wales. This represents the first
record in Australia of the genera concerned. The general Asian
affinities of the Llandoverian and younger Silurian rugose corals of
New South Wales are reviewed and related to a Silurian palaeogeographic
reconstruction.^1";
s[3832] = "MUNSON T.J., JELL J.S. (1999).- Llandovery rugose corals
from the Quinton Formation, Broken River Province, northeast
Queensland.- Memoirs Association Australasian Palaeontologists 21:
1-65.- <b>FC&#038;P 29-1</b>, p. 57, ID=1447^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy;
Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Silurian Llan; <b>Geography: </b>Australia, Queensland^Three late
Llandovery rugose coral faunas are described from allochthonous
limestones near the base of the Quinton Formation in the north of the
Graveyard Creek Subprovince, northeast Queensland. The limestones occur
within predominantly siliciclastic turbiditic sediments, and consist of
large slumped blocks, calcirudites and calcarenites. These were
probably derived from contemporaneous shallow marine areas along the
unstable northern margin of a small, rapidly subsiding basin, which
developed during the Early Silurian in a probably extensional tectonic
setting.Twenty-three species referable to 17 genera are descibed,
including the new taxa: Aphyphyllum leprostylum sp.nov.; Dentilasma
benestratum sp.nov.; Holmophyllum hadrakainum sp.nov.; Plektelasma
eurybykane gen et sp.nov. (Streptelasmatidae); Spinocarina vitilia gen.
et sp.nov. (Palyphyllidae); Amplexoides grayense sp.nov.; Amplistela
speciosa gen. et sp.nov. (Arachnophyllidae); and Burota compluvium gen.
et sp.nov. (Burotidae fam nov.). Other genera recorded include
Tryplasma, Stortophyllum, Rhizophyllum, Cystiphyllum (Cystiphyllum),
Palaeophyllum?, Pycnostylus, Lindstroemophyllum ?, Grewingkia and
Cyathactia. The faunas are endemic at the specific level, but have some
generic links with faunas of central and southern New South Wales,
southern China and to a lesser extent, the Siberian Platform. Age
interpreations from the faunas are consistent with associated conodont,
graptolite and trilobite age deteminations of Telychian (late
Llandovery).^1";
s[3833] = "STRUSZ D.L., MUNSON T.J. (1997).- Coral assemblages in the
Silurian of Eastern Australia: a rugosan perspective.- Boletin de la
Real Sociedad Espanola de Historia Natural, Seccion Geologica 92, 1/4:
311-323.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-2</b>, p. 32, ID=3723^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biostratigraphy; Rugosa assemblages; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>Australia
E^Four successive coal assemblages can be recognized in the Silurian of
Eastern Australia. The Bridge Creek Assemblage (Rhuddanian-Aeronian) is
of limited extent, characterized by species of C. (Cystiphyllum),
Grewingkia and Calostylis as well as numerous halysitids and
Pseudoplasmopora. The earliest arachnophyllids and species of
Ptychophyllum occur in the widespread Quarry Creek Assemblage
(Telychian-early Sheinwoodian), in which there is greater rugosan and
halysitid diversity. The late Sheinwoodian-earliest Gorstian Dripstone
Assemblage is mainly characterized by changes in the tabulate fauna,
but is also notable for the appearance of Entelophyllum, Holmophyllia,
and Zenophila. The Gorstian-Pridoli Hattous Corner Assemblage is a
diversification of older faunas (except the halysitids), and is
characterized by such rugosans as Phaulactis shearsbyi, Aphyllum
lonsdalei, as well as Idiophyllum patulum and species of
Toquimaphyllum.^1";
s[3834] = "McLEAN R.A. (1974).- The rugose coral genera Streptelasma
Hall, Grewingkia Dybowski and Calostylis Lindstroem from the Lower
Silurian of New South Wales.- Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New
South Wales 99, 1: 36-53.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-2</b>, p. 59,
ID=5280^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian L; <b>Geography:
</b>Australia, New South Wales^Description de nouvelles espèces:
Streptelasma recisum, Grewingkia parva, G. neumani, Calostylis
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panuaronsis. Les affinités possibles entre les genres Grewingkia et
Calostylis sont discutées.^1";
s[3835] = "McLEAN R.A. (1975).- Lower Silurian rugose corals from
central New South Wales.- J. Proc. R. Soc. NSW 108: 54-69.-
<b>FC&#038;P 5-1</b>, p. 31, ID=5377^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian
Llan; <b>Geography: </b>Australia, New South Wales^[six (four new)
species of rugose corals are described from beds of Upper Llandovery
age west of Orange, NSW]^1";
s[3836] = "McLEAN R.A. (1975).- Silurian rugose corals from the Mumbil
area, central New South Wales.- Proceedings of the Linnean Society of
New South Wales 99: 181-196.- <b>FC&#038;P 5-1</b>, p. 31,
ID=5378^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian Wen Ludl;
<b>Geography: </b>Australia, New South Wales^[six (three new) species
of rugose corals are described from beds of late Wenlock to early
Ludlow age in the Mumbil area, NSW]^1";
s[3837] = "McLEAN R.A. (1976).- Aspects of the Silurian rugose coral
fauna of the Yass region, New South Wales.- Proceedings of the Linnean
Society of New South Wales 100: 179-194.- <b>FC&#038;P 5-1</b>, p. 32,
ID=5379^<b>Topic(s): </b>distribution; Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography:
</b>Australia, New South Wales^[rugose coral biostratigraphy of the
Yass region is tabulated; two species and two subspecies of Rugosa are
revised and a new, colonial species of Rhizophyllum is described]^1";
s[3838] = "McLEAN R.A. (1977).- Biostratigraphy and zoogeographic
affinities of the Lower Silurian rugose corals of New South Wales,
Australia.- Memoires du BRGM 89 [J.P. Chevalier (ed.): Second Symposium
international sur les coraux et recifs coralliens fossiles; Paris,
1975]: 102-107.- <b>FC&#038;P 8-2</b>, p. 40, ID=5500^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biostratigraphy, biogeography; Rugosa, zonation; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian Llan; <b>Geography:
</b>Australia, New South Wales^Five distinct coral faunal assemblages
have been recognized in the Lower Silurian of Central New South Wales.
Two assemblages are of late Lower or early Middle Llandovery age whilst
the other three belong to the Upper Llandovery. Differences between
largely contemporaneous faunas are attributed mainly to environmental
factors. Zoogeographic affinities of the Australian faunas are obscured
by the general scarcity of detailed information on Llandovery rugosans
elsewhere in the world, but would appear strongest with those of the
Siberian Platform region. At present distinct rugose coral faunal
provinces in the Lower Silurian cannot be elucidated with any
certainty. [original summary]^1";
s[3839] = "WRIGHT A.J., BAUER J.A. (1995).- New Silurian corals from
New South Wales.- Mem. Ass. Australas. Palaeontols 18: 97-104.-
<b>FC&#038;P 25-1</b>, p. 35, ID=3018^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa;
Rugosa, Arachnophyllidae; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>Australia, New South
Wales^Two Silurian tetracorals are described from the ?Ludlow Lookdown
Lst, Bungonia, New South Wales: Bungoniella clarkei Wright &#038; Bauer
gen. et sp.nov., a monotypic thamnasterioid arachnophyllid lacking
minor septa and Hedstroemeophyllum? sp. indet, which is unlike known
Australian forms. Mazaphyllum currani Wright sp.nov., from the late
Llandovery (?) Quarry Creek Lst. at Quarry Creek, is also described and
figured; known species of Mazaphyllum are reviewed, and it is
reinterpreted as a probable arachnophyllid.^1";
s[3840] = "McLEAN R.A. (1974).- Chonophyllinid corals from the Silurian
of New South Wales.- Palaeontology 17, 5: 655-668.- <b>FC&#038;P
4-2</b>, p. 58, ID=5279^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian;
<b>Geography: </b>Australia, New South Wales^[une nouvelle espèce est
décrite, Ketophyllum attenuatum sp. n.; des affinités entre les genres
Ketophyllum, Mictocystis et Yassia sont mises en évidence]^1";
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s[3841] = "McLEAN R.A. (1974).- Cystiphyllidae and Goniophyllidae
(Rugosa) from the Lower Silurian of New South Wales.- Palaeontographica
A147, 1-3: 1-38.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 34, ID=5119^<b>Topic(s):
</b>; Rugosa, Cystiphyllidae Goniophyllidae; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian L; <b>Geography:
</b>Australia, New South Wales^Rugose corals belonging to the families
Cystiphyllidae Milne Edwards &#038; Haime and Goniophyllidae Dybowski
from the Middle-Upper Llandoverian of the Orange district, central
N.S.W., are described. Cystiphyllidae represented include Cystiphyllum
siluriense cylindricum Lonsdale, C. khantaikaense (Zaprudskaya),
&#034;Microplasma&#034; cf. lovenianum Dybowski, Dentilasma honorabilis
Ivanovskiy, D. ramosum n.sp., Holmophyllum confertum n.sp.,
Hedstroemophyllum crebrum n.sp. and Angullophyllum warrisi n.gen. et
sp. Goniophyllidae include Rhizophyllum antiquum n.sp., being the
oldest known record of this genus (Upper Llandoverian). Generic
composition of the Cystiphyllidae is reviewed. The affinities of these
genera, together with guidelines for distinguishing them, are
discussed.^1";
s[3842] = "BIRKHEAD P.K. (1976).- Silurian stromatoporoids from
Cheesemans Creek, with a survey of some stromatoporoids from the Hume
Limestone Member, Yass, New South Wales.- Rec. geol. Surv. NSW 17, 2:
87-112.- <b>FC&#038;P 5-1</b>, p. 13, ID=5323^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian Wen Ludl; <b>Geography: </b>Australia,
New South Wales^This is a strictly systematic study of a sequence of
Wenlock and Ludlow faunas in the Lachlan Fold Belt of central New South
Wales. Of 27 species, only 3 are new - Labechia oligolepida,
Anostylostroma mirrabookense, and Anostylostroma pilaevarium.^1";
s[3843] = "PICKETT J.W., JELL J.S. (1974).- The Australian tabulate
coral genus Hattonia.- Palaeontology 17, 3: 715-726.- <b>FC&#038;P
4-1</b>, p. 37, ID=5129^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata, Hattonia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian
Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Australia E^Hattonia Jones, reinterpreted
on type and topotype material of Hattonia etheridgei Jones, the type
species, is a Silurian and Devonian favositid. It is characterized by
distant groups of tabulae developed at the same level throughout the
corallum and by pores which are confined to these levels. The genus is
endemic to eastern Australia. Two new species, H. fascitabulata from
the lower Gedinnian of New South Wales and H. spinosa from the Emsian
of north Queensland, are referred to it.^1";
s[3844] = "TROTTER J.A., TALENT J.A. (2005).- Early Devonian
(mid-Lochkovian) brachiopod, coral and conodont faunas from Manildra,
New South Wales, Australia.- Palaeontographica 273, 1-2:
1-54.http:&#47;&#47; hdl.handle.net/1959.14/32268.- <b>FC&#038;P
34</b>, p. 39, ID=1242^<b>Topic(s): </b>; paleontology; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Lochk;
<b>Geography: </b>Australia, New South Wales^New data are provided for
assessing the sedimentary context, palaeoecology and biogeographic
affinities of the brachiopod, coral and conodont faunas from Manildra.
The deeper-water Maradana Shale shallows upwards into the shallow
marine, brachiopod-dominated Garra Limestone The latter is
characterised by angular, poorly sorted allochemical constituents, high
mud contents, and encrusting algal mats of Girvanella, all implying
low-energy conditions with limited post-mortem transport. This is
supported by the relatively low degree of valve disarticulation of the
silicified brachiopod assemblages. The sedimentological data accord
with a shallow (photic zone), open marine environment, with moderate to
low-energy conditions of a protected zone within a carbonate platform
or shelf-margin. The Garra Limestone is terminated by an influx of
clastics and volcaniclastics, the Mandagery Park Formation (redefined).
The 55 species of brachiopods from the Garra Limestone at Manildra are
referred to 36 genera including two new rhynchonellid genera,
Protodorsisinus and Discamella, with type species P. similis sp nov.
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and D troparvis sp, nov. respectively. A new species of the cemented
strophomenid, Colletostracia, is described but not named. None of the
coral and conodont taxa documented appear to be new. [end-fragment of
extensive abstract]^1";
s[3845] = "ZHEN YONGYI (1996).- Succession of coral associations during
a Givetian transgressive-regressive cycle in Queensland.- Acta
Palaeontologica Polonica 41, 1: 59-88.www.a
pp.pan.pl/article/item/app41-059.html.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-2</b>, p. 59,
ID=3158^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology, succession; coral associations;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian
Giv; <b>Geography: </b>Australia, Queensland^The small solitary coral
dominated, Grypophyllum-Chostophyllum association, a pioneer coral
community, is widely distributed at the base of the Givetian Burdekin
Formation of north Queensland in the mixed arkose-carbonate sediments.
It is succeeded by fasciculate coral dominated, Dendrostella trigemne
association, which is mainly associated with wackestone or bioclastic
calcirudite of inner shelf, lagoonal or protected environments. The
Australophyllum-Sanidophyllum association, Blysmatophyllum-Iowaphyllum
schlueteri association, and Spongophyllum association, all dominated by
in situ, large massive coral colonies, formed biostromal deposits on
the margins of the basin. They developed in nearshore envrironments
during the maximum flooding in the region. The Aphyllum
salmoni-Stringophyllum (Neospongophyllum) bipartitum association
indicates relatively deeper, mid-outer shelf environments connected
with maximum flooding in the depocentre and least terrigenous influx.
The massive coral dominated Endophyllum columna-Stringophyllum
(Stringophyllum) isactis association, developed in the initial
regressive phase, forms a distinctive biostromal unit at the top of the
Burdekin Formation. The Lekanophyllum association developed at the base
of the Cultivation Gully Formation in a very shallow nearshore
environmentwith a large terrigenous influx as a result of the basin
wide, relatively rapid regression. It is characterised by the abundant
occurrence of solitary corals and large sized, cerioid Endophyllum
columna, which often formed micro-atolls. Rugose corals were better
adapted than stromatoporoids to survive of mud inllux. [original
abstract]^1";
s[3846] = "WRIGHT A.J., PICKETT J.W., SEWELL D., ROBERTS J., JENKINS
T.B.H. (1990).- Corals and conodonts from the Late Devonian Mostyn Vale
Formation, Keepit, New South Wales.- Mem. Ass. Australas. Palaeontols
10: 211-254.- <b>FC&#038;P 20-2</b>, p. 49, ID=2917^<b>Topic(s):
</b>taxonomy, biostratigraphy; corals, conodonts; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria Chordata; Anthozoa Conodonta; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian U; <b>Geography: </b>Australia, New South Wales^^1";
s[3847] = "ZHEN YONGYI (2007).- Revision of Microplasma parallelum
Etheridge 1899 (Cnidaria: Rugosa) from the Middle Devonian Moore Creek
Limestone of New South Wales.- Proceedings of the Linnean Society of
New South Wales 128: 201-208.- <b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p. 61,
ID=2359^<b>Topic(s): </b>revision; Rugosa, Microplasma; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M; <b>Geography:
</b>Australia, New South Wales^The holotype and sole known specimen of
the rugosan coral Microplasma parallelum Etheridge 1899 is reassessed.
This phaceloid species with only sporadic occurrence of isolated
dissepiments or presepiments is here selected as type species of the
new subgenus Loyolophyllum (Fasciloyolophyllum), which is erected to
accommodate phaceloid species otherwise resembling Loyolophyllum
(Loyolophyllum). Two other species previously referred to Fasciphyllum,
from the Devonian of China, are also ascribed to this new subgenus.
Review of the concept of Loyolophyllum sensu stricto leads to a
reappraisal of those species assigned to it.^1";
s[3848] = "YU CHANGMING, JELL J.S. (1990).- Early Devonian rugose coral
fauna from the Shield Creek Formation, Broken River Embayment, north
Queensland.- Mem. Ass. Australas. Palaeontols 10: 169-209.-
<b>FC&#038;P 20-2</b>, p. 49, ID=2918^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa;
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<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L;
<b>Geography: </b>Australia, Queensland^^1";
s[3849] = "YONGYI ZHEN (1995).- Late Emsian rugose corals of the Mount
Podge area, Burdekin Basin, north Queensland.- Alcheringa 19: 193-234.-
<b>FC&#038;P 25-1</b>, p. 36, ID=3020^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa;
Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian Ems; <b>Geography: </b>Australia, Queensland^The Laroona
Formation and Mount Podge Limestone are defined for the lower
conglomerates and micaceous sandstones, and the upper coralline
limestones exposed in the Mount Podge area, north Queensland.
Acanthophyllum (Acanthophyllum) clermontense-Protomacgeea fauna from
these two units (mainly from the Mount Podge Limestone) in the area is
of late Emsian age, and comparable with other Emsian to early Eifelian
coral faunas from Queensland and New South Wales. Fifteen species
belonging to 14 genera (one genus and 7 species new) are described from
the Mount Podge Limestone, including Microplasma ronerise (Mansu 1913),
Lekanophyllum laroonaense sp.nov., Sanidophyllum sp., Tabulophyllum
carinatum sp.nov., Carlinastraea callosa sp.nov., Australophyllum sp.,
Xystriphyllum cf. dunstani (Etheridge 1911), X. cf. magnum Hill 1942a,
Taimyrophyllum pedderi sp.nov., Laroonaphyllum jacki gen. et sp.nov.,
Acanthophyllum (Acanthophyllum) clermontense (Etheridge 1911),
Disphyllum (Disphyllum) paracouvinense sp.nov., Phillipsastrea sp. cf.
maculosa Hill 1942a, Protomacgeea minor sp.nov. and Thamnophyllum sp.,
and one new species Gaynaphyllum runningense sp.nov. from the very top
of the underlying Laroona Formation.^1";
s[3850] = "JELL J.S., ZHEN Y.Y. (1994).- Middle Devonian rugose coral
biostratigraphy of the Fanning River Group, north Queensland,
Australia.- Courier Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg 172
[Oekentorp-Kuester P. (ed.) Proceedings of the VI. International
Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and Porifera, Vol. 2]: 1-6.- <b>FC&#038;P
23-1.1</b>, p. 12, ID=4057^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy;
stratigraphy; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian M; <b>Geography: </b>Australia, Queensland^Coral
assemblages (A-F) are recognized in the late Eifelian to Givetian
Fanning River Group of the Burdekin Basin, west of Townsville, north
Queensland. Assemblages (A-D) are recognized in the upper Big Bend
Arkose, the Burdekin Formation, and basal Cultivation Creek Formation
in the southern half of the Basin; this area was the late Eifelian to
early Givetian depocentre of the Basin. Assemblage (A) is the most
diverse and widely distributed; it is correlated with late Eifelian and
early Givetian faunas of western Canada, southern China, and western
Europe. The middle or possibly late Givetian Assemblage (D), the
youngest recognized, is confined to the southern margin ofthe Basin;
Assemblages (E) and (F) are latest Eifelian to early Givetian in the
condensed Burdekin Formation on the northern flanks of a central basin
high. Assemblage (F) is similar to faunas at the top of the Timor
Limestone of northern New South Wales.^1";
s[3851] = "WRIGHT A.J. (2008).- Emsian (Early Devonian) tetracorals
(Cnidaria) from Grattai Creek, New South Wales.- Proceedings of the
Linnean Society of New South Wales 129: 83-96.http:&#47;&#47;
linneansocietynsw.org.au/recvol.html.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 70,
ID=6471^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Ems; <b>Geography:
</b>Australia, New South Wales^The tetracoral species Phillipsastrea
scotti sp.nov. and Trapezophyllum grattaiensis sp.nov. are described
from strata assigned to the middle Emsian (nothoperbonus to inversus
conodont zones: Early Devonian) part of the Cunningham Formation at
Grattai Creek, west of Mudgee, N.S.W. For comparison with the former,
Phillipsastrea oculoides, from the Early Devonian (late Pragian or
early Emsian) Garra Formation in the Wellington area of N.S.W., is
revised on the basis of the type material; new longitudinal thin
sections show indisputable horseshoe dissepiments and trabecular fans
in this species. [original abstract]^1";
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s[3852] = "ZHEN YONGYI (1990).- Rugose coral faunas from the Fanning
River Group of North Queensland.- FC&P 19, 1.1: 37-38. [short note] -
<b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 37, ID=6785^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian;
<b>Geography: </b>Australia, Queensland^The Fanning River Group is a
shallow marine sequence of arkose, sandstone, siltstone, conglomerate
and limestone with rich coral faunas exposed sporadically in the
Burdekin Basin, to the west of the Townsville and to the north of
Charters Towers, North Queensland. [...] Ten coral assemblages
including 43 genera and 79 species and subspecies (among them 32 are
new) of the rugose corals have been recognized and serve as a
biostratigraphic framework for the group. This sequential succession
also represents the lateral, ecologically controlled, replacement.
[extracted from the note; the corals indicate the Pragian - Givetian
interval (?)]^1";
s[3853] = "WRIGHT A.J. (2000).- A new Early Devonian operculate
tetracoral genus from eastern Australia.- Records of the Western
Australian Museum, Supplement 58: 21-35.- <b>FC&#038;P 30-2</b>, p. 21,
ID=1573^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Rugosa, Calceolidae, Chakeola;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L;
<b>Geography: </b>Australia E^Chakeola, a solitary latest Lochkovian to
late Emsian (Early Devonian) new genus of the operculate tetracoral
family Calceolidae, is characterized by: opercular septa that are
present from adjacent to the median septum to the lateral extremities
of the operculum; a lack of rootlets on the counter face of the
corallite; a weak counter opercular face in mature specimens; and
eccentric growth increments on the external opercular surface. The type
species, C. johnsoni new species, is described from latest Lochkovian
(pesavis Zone), early Pragian (sulcatus Zone) and late Pragian
(pireneae Zone) strata of the Garra Formation, Wellington, NSW. C.
whitehousei new species is described from the Ukalunda Beds (perbonus
Zone, mid-Emsian), near Ukalunda, Queensland. Specifically
indeterminate occurrences of the genus from the Mudgee district in New
South Wales are in: the Taylors Hill Formation (?kindlei Zone, late
Pragian); the Sutchers Creek Formation (serotinus Zone, late Emsian);
and possibly the Mullamuddy Formation (sulcatus Zone, early Pragian).
Rhizophyllum calceoloides from the Tabberabbera Formation (Emsian),
Victoria also belongs to this new genus. Calceola sinensis and Calceola
sandalina acuminata from Emsian strata in northern Vietnam are also
assigned to this genus.Chakeola thus ranges from the latest Lochkovian
(pesavis Zone) to the late Emsian serotinus Zone; it presumably arose
from Rhizophyllum or a related form, and probably gave rise to Calceola
in the Emsian in eastern Australia or SE Asia. The occurrence of the
genus in eastern Australia and Vietnam provides further evidence of
faunal exchange during the Early Devonian. This study concludes that
features of the exterior and interior surfaces of the opercula of
genera of the Calceolidae are diagnostic at the generic level.^1";
s[3854] = "WRIGHT A.J. (1978).- A new Early Devonian
solitary&#039;cystimorph&#039; tetracoral from New South Wales.-
Alcheringa 03: 135-140.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 33,
ID=259^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Rugosa cystimorpha; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L; <b>Geography:
</b>Australia, New South Wales^Gubbera regina nov. with an unusally
wide stereozone, is described.^1";
s[3855] = "WRIGHT A.J. (1981).- A new Phillipsastraeinid tetracoral
from the Devonian of New South Wales.- Palaeontology 24, 3: 589-608.-
<b>FC&#038;P 10-2</b>, p. 65, ID=6082^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa,
Phillipsastreidae; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Ems Eif; <b>Geography: </b>Australia, New
South Wales^Fromeophyllum climax gen. et sp.nov. is a
phillipsastraeinid tetracoral from the Mount Frome Limestone near
Mudgee, New South Wales, Australia, where it occurs over a
stratigraphical thickness of 98 m, ranging between Dalejan (Early
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Devonian) and possibly Eifelian (Middle Devonian) strata. The subfamily assigment is based on a close similarity to Macgeea touti Pedder, which appears to be ancestral to F. climax. Silicified specimens show F. climax to be a polymorphic fasciculate form which undergoes up to three phases of parricidal peripheral increase. When basal structures are preserved, F. climax is mostly found attached to various types of fossil skeletons which offered a firm substrate above the muddy sea floor by sheaths of skeletal material. Calcareous specimens show a well -defined vertical series of horseshoe dissepiments outside which are horizontally disposed ranks which consist alternately of mostly horseshoe dissepiments and flat dissepiments. Outside this zone normal dissepiments are developed which are proximally and ourwardly inclined. This outermost array of skeletal material often spreads down the side of the colony over the wall of the trunk, demonstrating the presence of a highly extensile edge zone and everted calyx. Polymorphism is manifest in the diameter and number of septa developed in each of the several generations within a colony. [original summary]^1";
s[3856] = "STRATFORD J., AITCHISON J. (1996).- Devonian corals from the upper Barnard River: New age constraints for the Anaiwan terrane, southern New England Orogen, eastern Australia.- N. Jb. Geol. Palaeont. Abh. 201, 3: 289-301.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-2</b>, p. 49, ID=3138^<b>Topic(s): </b>biobstratigraphy; Rugosa, Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L M; <b>Geography: </b>Australia E, Anaiwan terrane^Rugose and tabulate corals were recovered from two localities in the Anaiwan terrane. Fossils from locality A include Tryplasma sp. aff. T. columnare Etheridge 1907, Tabulophyllum sp., Heliolites sp., and unidentified favositids and syringoporoids, indicating an Emsian age. The only fossil collected from locality B was Thamnophyllum sp., giving a possible Lower to Middle Devonian age for this site. These are the first reported Lower to Middle Devonian fossils from the Anaiwan terrane and provide constraints on the timing of the development of its southern edge.^1";
s[3857] = "JELL J.S., HILL D. (1970).- The Devonian Coral Fauna of the Point Hibbs Limestone, Tasmania.- Papers &#038; Proc. of the Roy. Soc. of Tasmania 104: 16 pp., 6 pls.- <b>FC&#038;P 1-2</b>, p. 14, ID=4645^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Sieg - Eif; <b>Geography: </b>Australia, Tasmania^Of the fourteen species (six new) assigned to eight rugosan and five tabulatan genera, identified in the coral fauna of the Point Hibbs Limestone of the west coast of Tasmania, eleven are systematically examined and illustrated. The genus Endophyllum is discussed in relation to Sinospongophyllum and Tabulophy1lum. The microstructure of Silurian and Devonian cystimorphs is considered. The age indicated by the coral fauna is within the range Siegenian to Lower Couvinian and is possibly Emsian.^1";
s[3858] = "JELL J.S., HILL D. (1970).- Revision of the Coral Fauna from the Devonian Douglas Creek Limestone, Clermont, Central Queensland.- Proc. Royal Soc. Queensland 81, 10: 93-120.- <b>FC&#038;P 1-2</b>, p. 15, ID=4646^<b>Topic(s): </b>revision; Rugosa, Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Ems Eif?; <b>Geography: </b>Australia, Queensland^Nine species, Cyathophyllum (Radiophyllum) arborescens, Lyrielasma aggregatum, Xystriphyllum sp., Fasciphyllum rugosum sp.nov., Favosites goldfussi, Thamnopora randsi sp.nov., Cladopora sp., Pseudoplasmopora sp. cf. P. gippslandica and Syringopora jonesi sp.nov. are described from the Douglas Creek Limestone of the Clermont District, for the first time, and thirteen previously described species are revised. The lectotype of Acanthophyllum (Acanthophyllum) clermontense is redescribed and thin sections figured. The type specimens of Xystriphyllum dunstani, Australophyllum cyathophylloides, Thamnopora plumosa and Yacutiopora hillae are refigured. The age of the fauna is considered to be late Emsian or possibly early Couvinian.^1";
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s[3859] = "BRADSHAW.M.A., HEGAN B.D. (1983).- Stratigraphy and
structure of the Devonian rocks of the Inangahua Outlier, Reefton, New
Zealand.- New Zealand Journal of Geology and Geophysics 26: 325-344.-
<b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p. 55, ID=1038^<b>Topic(s): </b>stratigraphy;
stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>New Zealand^The
stratigraphy, structure and paleoenvironments of these
stromatoporoid-bearing rocks are summarized. Anostylostroma clarum
(Pocta) and Stromatopora sp. cf. S. hupschii (Bargatzky) are listed
from the Lankey Limestone but not described.^1";
s[3860] = "ADACHI N., EZAKI Y., PICKETT J.W. (2006).- Marked
accumulation patterns characteristic of Lower Devonian stromatoporoid
bindstone: Palaeoecological interactions between skeletal organisms and
microbes.- Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology 231, 3-4:
331-346.- <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 26, ID=1220^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs,
ecology; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L; <b>Geography: </b>Australia, New South
Wales^The growth history of stromatoporoid bindstones is as follows: 1)
the laminar stromatoporoid &#034;Aculatostroma&#034; first grew
laterally, thereby stabilizing bioclastic sediments; 2) the
stromatoporoid growths were partly or totally interrupted in relation
to deteriorating habitat conditions, where micritization (leiolites
with microborings), and encrustation by thrombolites occurred in
succession. However, somewhat ameliorated conditions enabled
Syringodictyon to temporarily dominate; 3) surviving parts of
&#034;Aculatostroma&#034; again spread vertically and laterally upon
the recovery of optimum conditions and; 4) the ceilings of cryptic
spaces produced within &#034;Aculatostroma&#034; are affected by
micritization (leiolites) and then encrustation of thrombolites.
Repeated accumulations at various scales indicate antagonistic
interrelationships within skeletal organisms and between skeletal
organisms and microbes within their habitable ranges. These
accumulation patterns thus provide invaluable clues for biotic
interactions between skeletal frameworks and microbes, biological
successions in accordance with microenvironmental changes, and
resultant depositional sequences of bindstones. [last part of extensive
abstract]^1";
s[3861] = "COOK A.G. (1999).- An overview of stromatoporoid-dominated
Middle Devonian reef complexes in North Queensland.- Memoir of the
Queensland Museum 44: 99. [abstract] - <b>FC&#038;P 30-1</b>, p. 32,
ID=1516^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs stroms; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M;
<b>Geography: </b>Australia, Queensland^^1";
s[3862] = "WEBBY B.D., ZHEN Y.Y. (1993).- Lower Devonian
stromatoporoids from the Jesse Limestone of the Limekilns area, New
South Wales.- Alcheringa 17: 327-352.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 81,
ID=4184^<b>Topic(s): </b>redeposited material; stroms; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Ems;
<b>Geography: </b>Australia, New South Wales^The fauna of the limestone
breccia is interpreted as allochthonous and consists of 11 species
including representatives of Actinostroma, Gerronostroma,
Schistodictyon, Amnestostroma, Pseudotrupetostroma, Salairella,
Stromatopora, Atopostroma, and Habrostroma. Details of the
microstructure of Amnestostroma and Pseudotrupetostroma are presented
for the first time. New species include Gerronostroma vergens,
Amnestostroma crassum, Pseudotrupetostroma jessensis, and P. ripperae.
Occurrences of Siberian, S. Chinese and Canadian elements suggest links
with these areas. The Jesse limestone has been interpreted as of late
Emsian age but the stromatoporoids seem to have been reworked from
earlier Emsian beds.^1";
s[3863] = "WEBBY B.D., STEARN C.W., ZHEN Y.Y. (1993).- Lower Devonian
(Pragian-Emsian) stromatoporoids from Victoria.- Royal Society of
Victoria Proceedings 105, 2: 113-185.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 81,
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ID=4185^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L; <b>Geography:
</b>Australia, Victoria^Thirty-seven species representing 23 genera are
described from the collections of Elizabeth Ripper and new material.
New species include: Atelodictyon hicksense, Clathrodictyon? heathense,
Amnestostroma holmesae, Parallelopora ampla, Habrostroma tyersense,
Columnostroma clathratum, Stellopora porecta. The assemblages
represent: i) the lower to mid-Pragian of the Lilydale Limestone and
the Coopers Creek Limestone that include: Plectostroma altum,
Aculatostroma? sp., Schistodictyon? cylindriferum, Pseudoactinodictyon
sp., Atelodictyon chapmani, Stromatoporella cf. granulata,
Tubuliporella calamosa, Amnestostroma holmesae, Salairella
lilydalensis, Syringostromella zintchenkovi, Habrostroma tyerense,
Columnostroma clathratum, Dendrostroma? sp.; ii) the basal Emsian of
the Buchan Caves Limestone that includes: Clathrodictyon? heathense,
Pseudotrupetostroma buchanense (and possibly P. ripperae),
Syringostromella cf. labyrinthea, Coenostroma sp., Atopostroma distans;
iii) the lower to mid-Emsian of the Murrindal Limestone that includes:
Petridiostroma delicatulum, Pseudotrupetostroma sp., Parallelopora
ampla, Atopostroma sp. Many genera are more typical of Middle rather
than Lower Devonian successions in other areas. The Australian
Devonian, and the global Lower Devonian succession of stromatoporoid
faunas are reviewed.^1";
s[3864] = "BIRKHEAD P.K. (1978).- Some stromatoporoids from the
Bowspring Limestone Member (Ludlovian) and Elmside Formation
(Gedinnian), Yass Area, New South Wales.- Geological Survey of New
South Wales Records 18, 2: 155-168.- <b>FC&#038;P 8-2</b>, p. 50,
ID=5726^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L; <b>Geography:
</b>Australia, New South Wales^[species of Plexodictyon (new),
Intexodictyon, Anonstylostroma, Parallelostroma, Stromatopora, and
Stachyodes are described]^1";
s[3865] = "COOK A.G., WADE M. (1997).- Symbiotic stromatoporoid -
nautiloid Association, Middle Devonian, North Queensland.- Memoirs
Queensland Museum 42, 1: 81-89.- <b>FC&#038;P 29-1</b>, p. 44,
ID=7032^<b>Topic(s): </b>symbiosis; stroms, Nautiloidea;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera Mollusca; Stromatoporoidea Cephalopoda;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Giv; <b>Geography: </b>Australia,
Queensland^The stromatoporoid Clathrocoilona spissa encrusts specimens
of Diademoceras obtained from the Middle Devonian (Givetian) Papilo
mudstone, Broken River Province and Burdekin Formatin, Burdekin
Subprovince, north Queensland. Stromotoporoid growth commenced and
flourished while nautiloids were in an upright living position.
Diademoceras, here described for the first time in Australia, is
considered upright benthonic to barely nektobenthonic. [original
abstract]^1";
s[3866] = "BRUHL D., POHLER S.M.L. (1999).- Tabulate corals from the
Moore Creek Limestone (Middle Devonian: Late Eifelian - Early Givetian)
in the Tamworth Belt (New South Wales, Australia).- Abhandlungen der
Geologischen Bundesanstalt 54: 275-293.- <b>FC&#038;P 28-2</b>, p. 24,
ID=1454^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Tabulata; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M; <b>Geography:
</b>Australia, New South Wales^Tabulate corals from the Middle Devonian
(Eifelian - early Givetian) Moore Creek Limestone of the Tamworth -
Moore Creek area are re-investigated. Heliolites porosus (Goldfuss
1826), Thamnopora crummeri (Etheridge 1899), Cladopora sp., Alveolites
suborbicularis Lamarck 1801, Alveolites sp.nov. aff. hemisphericus
(Chernyshev 1937), Syringopora auloporoides de Koninck 1876 and Remesia
porteri (Etheridge 1899) are described.^1";
s[3867] = "WRIGHT A.J., FLORY R.J. (1980).- A new Early Devonian
tabulate coral from the Mount Frome Limestone, near Mudgee, New South
Wales.- Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales 104, 3:
211-219.- <b>FC&#038;P 11-1</b>, p. 52, ID=1780^<b>Topic(s): </b>new
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taxa; Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L; <b>Geography: </b>Australia, New South
Wales^Holacanthopora clarkei sp.nov. is described from late Early
Devonian beds of the Mount Frome Limestone, near Mudgee, New South
Wales, Australia. The species and genus are referred here to the
Micheliniidae (Favositoidea, Tabulata). Difficulties encountered in
comparing genera of this family, as a result of mode of preservation
and uncertainty concerning the significance of the various growth
forms, are discussed.^1";
s[3868] = "POHLER S.M.L. (2001).- Paleoecology, biostratigraphy and
paleogeography of Favositidae (Tabulata) from the Emsian to Middle
Devonian Tamworth Group (New South Wales, Australia).- Senckenbergiana
lethaea [Palaeobiodiversity and Palaeoenvironments] 81, 1: 91-109.-
<b>FC&#038;P 30-2</b>, p. 25, ID=1579^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology,
stratigraphy; Tabulata, Favositida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L M; <b>Geography:
</b>Australia, Tamworth Belt^Different species and species groups of
the family Favositidae from the Emsian and Middle Devonian limestones
of the Tamworth Group (N.S.W., Australia) were investigated with regard
to their paleoecology, biostratigraphy and paleogeography. The Emsian
Sulcor Limestone Member yielded Favosites sp. aff. F. basalticus
(Goldfuss), Favosites sp. aff. F. salebrosus Ehteridge, Favosites
stellaris Chernyshev, Squameofavosites nitidus (Chapman), Sq. bryani
(Jones), Pachyfavosites rariporus Dubatolov, and P. tumulosus Yanet.
The Middle Devonian Moore Creed Limestone Member yielded Favosites ex
gr. goldfussi d&#039;Orbigny, exclusively. In the Emsian limestones
favositids occur in different lithofacies, but mostly in stratified
biostromes, bedded nodular limestones and Amphipora limestones. In the
Middle Devonian favositids are found in nodular and lumpy limestones
which occur at the base and at the top of some successions. A
relationship between sediment composition and the septal apparatus
could be detected in F. ex gr. goldfussi. The favositid faunas from
Tamworth display faunal ties to eastern Australia and various regions
of Asia. Most striking is the similarity to faunas from the southern
Tien Shan region. Complex provincial affinities and high diversities
are displayed by Emsian favositids, whereas Middle Devonian faunas are
of low diversity and consist of cosmopolitan species.^1";
s[3869] = "PICKETT J.W., RIGBY J.K. (1983).- Sponges from the Early
Devonian Garra Formation, New South Wales.- Journal of Paleontology 57,
4: 720-741.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 4, ID=6313^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
sponges; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian
Lochk Prag; <b>Geography: </b>Australia, New South Wales^Thirteen
species of fossil sponges from limestones of the Garra Formation of
late Lochkovian-early Pragian age are described, and their distribution
within the lower part of the limestone is recorded. The lithistid
genera Garraspongia and Brianispongia, and the calcisponge
Radiothalamos are described as new, together with the type species of
these genera. The new species Devonospongia garrae, Isispongia
monilifera and Astylospongia tarda are also described. The sponges
throve during the deepest-water phase of limestone deposition.^1";
s[3870] = "FAGERSTROM J.A., BRADSHAW M.A. (2001).- Early Devonian reefs
at Reefton, New Zealand: guilds, origin and paleogeographic
significance.- Lethaia 35, 1: 35-50.- <b>FC&#038;P 31-1</b>, p. 71,
ID=1651^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, guild structure; reefs; <b>Systematics:
</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L; <b>Geography: </b>New
Zealand^Study of 35 systematically collected and 10 semi-random samples
(about 100 cm2 each) from one outcrop of the Lankey Limestone (Emsian)
near Reefton, New Zealand, indicates that it is a reef framestone built
by tabulate (4? spp.) and clonal rugose (one sp.) corals, two species
of stromatoporoids, a few bryozoans (2? spp.) and crinoids. The guild
structure of the reef community and data on skeletal orientation and
growth direction further indicate that there was relatively minor
biostratinomic alteration of the original community. Skeletons are
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either in growth position or tipped, toppled, or even overturned, but
they have remained in situ. Other clone-rich Lankey Limestones outcrops
in the Reefton area support the notion of an upper shelf reef system
and stratigraphic and sedimentologic data suggest that it was located
near the Gondwana margin at a paleolatitude of about 35°S. (original
abstract). The stromatoporoid species identified are Anostylostroma
(now Stictostroma) clarum and Stromatopora hupschii. The first is shown
in an outcrop photograph.^1";
s[3871] = "POHLER S.M.L. (1998).- Devonian Carbonate Buildup Facies in
an Intra-oceanic Island Arc (Tamworth Belt, New South-Waltes,
Australia).- Facies 39, 1: 1-34.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-2</b>, p. 75,
ID=3944^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs intra-oceanic; reefs, intra-oceanic;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L M; <b>Geography:
</b>Australia, Tamworth Belt^Biohermal and biostromal buildups were
investigated in late Early and Middle Devonian carbonate complexes of
the Tamworth Belt. The buildup types and subtypes were studied in three
regions (Yarramanbully, Sulcor and, Wyaralong&#039;) to clarify their
paleo-environmental position. Two stages of development are recognized:
Incipient bioherms and bioherms. Incipient bioherms are carbonate
buildups with organisms which commonly form true bioherms. They
dominate the sediment with small growth forms but are not prolific
enough to build large bio-frameworks. Small nodular and globular
stromatoporoids characterize the incipient bioherms and are interpreted
as stunted growth forms. In one location (,Wyaralong&#039;) the coarse
stromatoporoid calcarenite represents a fore-reef facies, at Sulcor a
shallow subtidal setting with moderate water energy can be deduced. The
bioherms can be sub-divided into stromatoporoid-,
stromatoporoid-Stachyodes-, and stromatoporoid-rugose coral bioherms.
Their variable composition probably reflects growth and deposition in
different zones of a reef complex and/or different proximity to areas
of denundation indicated by high siliciclastic input. In the Tamworth
region true bioherms occur only in the Moore Creek Limestone Member
(Middle Devonian), and not in older carbonate successions. Biostromes
are sub-divided into (1) incipient biostromes with
stromatoporoid-heliolitid biostromes and alveolitid biostromes; (2)
aggregate biostromes with Amphipora and Stachyodes biostromes; (3)
stratified biostromes; (4) mixed aggregate/stratified biostromes. The
different types of biostromes are not limited to specific
time-intervals, but rather to environmental conditions. (1) Incipient
biostromes are characterized by laminar stromatoporoids and tabualte
corals. Their forms are interpreted as initial layers of skeletons
which were hampered by adverse conditions in growth. The
stromatoporoid-heliolitid incipient biostrome (Eifelian Moore Creek Ls.
Mbr., Yarramanbully) is characterized by abundance of dislodged
laminar, ragged and tabular colonies associated with small globular and
nodular heliolitids. An unstable substrate may have caused the growth
disruptions. Decreasing grain-size of skeletal debris andincreasing
mud-content suggests deposition on a bathymetric gradient with
deepening to the south. The alveolitid incipient biostrome (Eifelian
Morre Creek Ls. Mbr., Wyaralong&#039;) is composed of nodular limestone
with laminar alveolitids, stromatoporoids and Sphaerocodium.^1";
s[3872] = "PICKETT J.W., OCH D.J., LEITCH E.C. (2009).- Devonian marine
invertebrate fossils from the Port Macquarie Block, New South Wales.-
Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales 130:
193-217.http:&#47;&#47; linneansocietynsw.org.au/recvol.html.-
<b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 81, ID=6488^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy,
stratigraphy, biogeography; paleontology; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Ems - Giv; <b>Geography: </b>Australia,
New South Wales^Two assemblages of rugose and tabulate corals, with
accessory stromatoporoids and chaetetids, are described from the
Touchwood and Mile Road Formations of the Wauchope - Port Macquarie
district of northeastern New South Wales. Both assemblages are derived
from allochthonous limestone clasts, except that the Mile Road fauna is
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accompanied at the same level by branching tabulate corals occurring in
the matrix, indicating probable contemporaneity. The fauna from the
Touchwood Formation indicates an Early Devonian (Emsian) age.
Macrofossils from the Mile Road Formation indicate a broad Middle
Devonian, probably Givetian age; conodonts accompanying the coral
assemblage yield a precise age in the upper part of the early Givetian
varcus Zone. Geographic affinities of the assemblages are typically
eastern Australian, so that if terranes are represented in the block,
these were not remote. Stratigraphic and structural relationships of
the units are discussed. The name Mile Road Formation is formally
defined. [listed, and mostly illustrated fossils, are: Chaetetes sp.,
Coenostroma sp., Endophyllum cf. columna Hill, Acanthophyllum sp.,
Xystriphyllum cf. mitchelli minus Parker, Phillipsastrea cf. maculosa
Hill, Sterictophyllum sp., Favosites salebrosa Etheridge fil.,
Pachyfavosites sp., Squameofavosites squamuliferus Etheridge fil.,
Cladopora sp., Thamnopora randsi Jell &#038; Hill, Alveolites sp. A,
Alveolites sp. B, Heliolites daintreei group IV Jones &#038; Hill,
Spongophyllum sp., Syringopora sp., ?Squameofavosites sp., Heliolites
sp., indet. cystiphyllid, indet. large solitary rugosan]^1";
s[3873] = "WEBB G.E. (2000).- The palaeobiogeography of eastern
Australian Lower Carboniferous corals.- Historical Biology 15, 1-2:
91-119.- <b>FC&#038;P 31-1</b>, p. 62, ID=1631^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biogeography; corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>Australia
E^Eastern Australian Lower Carboniferous (EALC) corals are
characterized by high endemism, with endemism indices of 50 in the
Tournaisian and 44 in the Visean. The most closely related coral faunas
occur in the Akiyoshi and Kitakami Terranes of Japan. Less robust
faunal linkages exist with southeast Asia, south China, northern
Siberia and Kazakhstan, suggesting east to north Tethyan linkages on
most tectonic reconstructions. Amygdalophyllum appears to have
originated in the eastern Australian-Japanese region and then migrated
throughout the Palaeotethys during the late Tournaisian and early
Visean. Eastern Australian taxa that lacked such a widespread
distribution during the Tournaisian did not spread throughout the
Palaeotethys during the Visean. EALC coral distributions can be
explained by a palaeobiogeographical model wherein: 1) shallow-water
coral faunas were largely depleted following the Frasnian/Famennian
extinction event; 2) dispersal occurred during the late Famennian to
early Tournaisian from an oceanic centre to the northeast, in western
Panthalassa; 3) eastern Australian coral faunas were isolated from the
north by the prevailing southerly current direction and possible
coastal upwelling in northernmost Australia and New Guinea, and from
the south by cooler high latitudes; 4) endemic taxa arose by vicariance
subsequent to geographic isolation. * Sampling of EALC corals is
incomplete owing to the restriction of most taxa to shallow carbonate
facies, which have very limited geographic and stratigraphic
distributions. Hence, EALC coral diversity is probably controlled
largely by sample density. Better sampling will be required before
coral data can be used to independently constrain EALC palaeolatitude,
but the limited incidence of coral-bearing facies may preclude a
definitive analysis. * High EALC coral endemism is puzzling in light of
the apparently cosmopolitan nature of co-occurring shallow benthos.
Hence, either EALC corals were particularly subject to genetic
isolation for ecological and/or other reasons, or other EALC
invertebrates may prove to have higher levels of endemism than has been
assumed. Increased emphasis on detailed reconstruction of phylogenies,
and the recognition of homoplasy, in particular, in other EALC benthic
invertebrates suggest that they may be less cosmopolitan than is
currently accepted. [original abstract]^1";
s[3874] = "WEBB G.E. (1990).- Lower Carboniferous coral fauna of the
Rockhampton Group, east-central Queensland.- Mem. Ass. Australas.
Palaeontols. 10 [Jell P.A. (ed.): Devonian and Carboniferous coral
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studies]: 1-167.- <b>FC&#038;P 20-2</b>, p. 53, ID=2928^<b>Topic(s):
</b>taxonomy; corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>Australia,
Queensland^[…84 coral species are described of which 68 have not been
described previously. Included are 3 new genera with type species:
Stereodepasophyllum amplexum, Alinkioduncanella crassa, and
Dinostrophinx hadros; and 22 new species: Amplexocarinia pumila,
Kabakovitchiella? hardingae, Amygdalophyllum archeri, A. minimum,
Aphrophyllum edgari, A. julli, Merlewoodia abnormalis, Symplectophyllum
densum, S. rosewoodensis, &#039;Siphonodendfon&#039; fasdculiseptaturn,
Schoenophyllum dalmaensis, &#039;Orionastraea&#039; flemingi,
Michelinia crassispina, Tumadpora? hillae, Acaciapora jelli,
Multithecopora minor, Pseudomemeripora queenslandica, Palaeacis
cuneiforms australis, P. cuneiformis granvillensis, P. grandis, P.
robusta, and P. serrata. Rockhampton Group corals are grouped into 4
assemblages. Late Tournaisian (Spirifer sol Brachiopod Zone) Assemblage
A, in the Gudman Formation, includes small solitary corals and abundant
Turnacipora? with rare colonial rugosans. Although not recognized
elsewhere in Queensland, it is similar to that of the Rangari Lst.,
N.S.W. Middle to late Visean (Orthotetes australis, Delepinia aspinosa
Brachiopod Zones) Assemblage B, in the Cargoogie Oolite Member, Malchi
Formation is a larger fauna of lithostrotionoids, aphrophylloids, and
Syringopora. It is recognized in the lower Cannindah Lst. and Washpool
Creek Formation. Late Visean (Rhipidomella fortimuscula Brachiopod
Zone) Assemblage C, in the Lion Creek Lst., consists of a large fauna
of lithostrotionoids, aphrophylloids, and the syringoporoids
Multithecopora and Pseudoroemeripora. It is recognized in the upper
Cannindah Lst., Liverleigh Lst., Splinter Creek Formation, O&#039;Bil
Bil Road Conglomerate, and Mundubbera Sandstone. Late Visean
(Marginirugus barringtonensis Brachiopod Zone) Assemblage D, in unnamed
limestones on the eastern flank of the Craigilee Anticline, consists of
aphrophylloids and Palaeacis and is recognized in the Baywulla and
Dakiel Formations and Killala Creek Lst. (fragment of extensive
summary)]^1";
s[3875] = "PICKETT J.W. (1994).- Tournaisian corals and conodonts from
the Slaughterhouse Creek area, New South Wales, Australia.- Courier
Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg 172 [Oekentorp-Kuester P. (ed.)
Proceedings of the VI. International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and
Porifera, Vol. 2]: 51-67.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 14,
ID=4063^<b>Topic(s): </b>stratigraphy, taxonomy; Anthozoa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous Tour; <b>Geography: </b>Australia, New South Wales^A
detailed geological map of the Slaughterhouse Creek area, near
Gravesend, New South Wales, Australia, is presented, and the
Tournaisian and earliest Visean age of the marine formations
established using conodonts. A sequence of six informal coral
assemblages is described, all of Late Tournaisian age. The new tabulate
coral genus Spinuliplena is described, and two new species. The type
horizon of the long doubtful genus Cionodendron Benson &#038; Smith has
been identified, and most Australian fasciculate species previously
referred to Lithostrotion are transferred to it. The cerioid
Roemeripora is reported from the Australian Carboniferous for the first
time.^1";
s[3876] = "WEBB G.E. (1991).- Late Visean coral-algal bioherms from the
Lion Creek Formation of Queensland, Australia.- 11th International
Congress on Carboniferous Stratigraphy and Geology, Beijing, China;
Compte Rendu 3: 282-295.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-1.1</b>, p. 48,
ID=3245^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, coral-algal bioherms; reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria algae; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous Vise; <b>Geography: </b>Australia, Queensland^^1";
s[3877] = "JULL R.K. (1974).- Aphrophyllum and allied Genera of Rugose
Corals from Lower Carboniferous (Viséan) Beds in Queensland.- Proc.
Roy. Soc. Queensland 85, 1: 1-26.- <b>FC&#038;P 3-2</b>, p. 38,
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ID=4952^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, Aphrophyllum; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Vise;
<b>Geography: </b>Australia, Queensland^Corals of the genera
Aphrophyllum Smith, Aphrophylloides Pickett, Coenaphrodia gen. nov. and
Nothaphrophyllum Pickett are described from many localities in the
Yarrol Basin of Queensland. With the possible exception of the last
genus, all are considered to belong with the Aphrophyllidae, a newly
proposed family of rugose corals from Visean beds in Queensland and New
South Wales. Amongst the eleven species discussed, the following are
newly described: Aphrophyllum diphymorphe, A. medium, A.
latevesiculatum, Aphrophylloides variabilis, and Nothaphrophyllum
fasciculatum. Correlations of coral-bearing Visean horizons in
Queensland are briefly described and it is suggested that the
aphrophyllid corals range through the Lower to Upper Visean Orthotetes
aspinosa and Delepinea australis zones of the Carboniferous of eastern
Australia.^1";
s[3878] = "JULL R.K. (1974).- The Rugose Corals Lithostrotion and
Orionastraea from Lower Carboniferous (Visean) Beds in Queensland.-
Proc. Roy. Soc. Queensland 85, 5: 57-76.- <b>FC&#038;P 3-2</b>, p. 39,
ID=4953^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, Lithostrotion; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Vise;
<b>Geography: </b>Australia, Queensland^Nine species of Lithostrotion
and one of Orionastraea are described from Visean beds in the Yarrol
Basin and Texas Structural High of Queensland. The fauna is considered
to range from the Lower to Upper Visean Orthotetes australis and
Delepinea aspinosa zones of eastern Australia. In addition to revision
of five previously described species, the following new species are
described: Lithostrotion (Siphonodendron) montoense, L. (S.)
prolongatum, L. (S.) adjunctum, and L. (S.) textum.^1";
s[3879] = "WEBB G.E. (1989).- Skeletal structure and microstructure in
Visean Palaeacis from Queensland.- Mem. Ass. Australas. Palaeontols 8
[Jell P. A. &#038; Pickett J. W. (eds): Fossil Cnidaria 5 (Proceedings
of the Fifth International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria including
Archaeocyatha and Spongiomorphs)]: 199-206.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>,
p. 13, ID=2538^<b>Topic(s): </b>microstructures; Tabulata, Palaeacis;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous Vise; <b>Geography: </b>Australia, Queensland^^1";
s[3880] = "WEBB G.E. (2005).- Quantitative analysis and paleoecology of
earliest Mississippian microbial reefs, Gudman Formation, Queensland,
Australia; not just post-disaster phenomena.- Journal of Sedimentary
Research 75, 5: 877-896.- <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 92,
ID=1348^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Monera;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>Australia,
Queensland^Small (> 30m diameter, ~ 9m thick) reefs in the Gudman
Formation of Queensland, Australia are the oldest known Mississippian
reefs, occurring very near the Devonian-Carboniferous boundary
following Late Devonian extinction events. They occur in high-energy,
shallow, oolitic grainstones and consist of &#62; 70% microbialite and
bound detritus on the basis of point-count analysis. Skeletal
organisms, including potential frame-building rugose and tabulate
corals, ramose bryozoans, crinoids, and algae, occur in growth position
but account for only 4.4% of sampled framework. The microbial framework
was syndepositionally rigid on the basis of: (1) vertical and
overhanging relief in a high-energy setting, (2) export of framework
intraclasts, (3) hard-substrate-encrusting organisms, (4) abundant
hard-rock borings, and (5) neptunian dikes. Unusually for Mississippian
reefs, stromatolites make up a large part of the framework (~ 32%), but
more typical thrombolites are equally abundant. Interfingering of
skeletal organisms and microbialites suggests that they grew in well
oxygenated, normal marine waters and that microbial biofilms competed
effectively with skeletal organisms for available substrate. Abundant
and diverse co-occurring skeletal flora and fauna are inconsistent with
interpretations of Gudman stromatolites as post-extinction
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&#034;disaster taxa&#034;. Hence, Gudman reefs are stromatolite-rich
examples of a larger class of microbialite-dominated Phanerozoic reefs
that occurred with abundant skeletal metazoans in normal marine
settings. [original abstract]^1";
s[3881] = "WEBB G.E. (1998).- Earliest known Carboniferous
shallow-water reefs, Gudman Formation (Tn1b), Queensland, Australia:
Implications for Late Devonian reef collapse and recovery.- Geology 26,
10: 951-954.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-2</b>, p. 78, ID=3947^<b>Topic(s):
</b>reefs, recovery; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous Tour; <b>Geography: </b>Australia, Queensland^The
Phanerozoic history of reefs extensively has been considered a direct
reflection of the history of skeletal reef-building organisms. However,
such a relationship does not characterize global mid-Paleozoic reef
history. The extinction of most reef-building stromatoporoids and
corals at the Fransian-Famennian boundary correlates with the collapse
of North American and European stromatoporoid-dominated reefs, but
Western Australian, Russian, and Chinese reefs were much less severely
affected until the late Famennian, when algae, calcimicrobes, and
nonskeletal microbialites (i.e., stromatolites, thrombolites) declined
globally. Additionally, reef recovery was more rapid than previously
thought. Small, early Tournaisian (Tn1b) shallow-water reefs in the
Gudman Formation of eastern-central Queensland substantially reduce the
duration of the &#34;reefless lag time&#34; following Late Devonian
reef decline, essentially confining it to the Strunian. Gudman reefs
are dominated by microbialite, but contain a diverse, although
volumetrically insignificant, skeletal fauna and flora, including large
colonial corals, bryozoans, crinoids, brachiopods, and calcareous
algae. Hence, mid-Paleozoic reef collapse and recovery reflect an
amalgam of more-or-less independent histories of skeletal organisms,
calcimicrobes, and nonskeletal microbialites, in response to regional
and global environmental parameters, a better understanding of
mid-Paleozoic reef history will require detailed local- and
regional-scale studies to isolate global from nonglobal signals.^1";
s[3882] = "WEBB G.E. (1999).- Youngest Early Carboniferous (Late
Visean) Shallow-Water Patch Reefs in Eastern Australia (Rockhampton
Group, Queensland): Combining Quantitative Micro- and Macro-Scale
Data.- Facies 41, 1: 111-139.- <b>FC&#038;P 28-2</b>, p. 48,
ID=4042^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, patch reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics:
</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Vise; <b>Geography:
</b>Australia, Queensland^Although skeletal organisms have received
most of the emphasis in studies on Phanerozoic reef history, the roles
of non-skeletal (non-enzymatic) carbonates (e.g., synsedimentary
cements, automicrite, microbialite, etc.) in reef framework
construction are becoming increasingly better understood. One problem
in understanding the role of non-enzymatic carbonates in reef
construction has been the difficulty in recognizing them in reef
facies. Whereas skeletal organisms commonly can be recognized and
documented in the field, non-enzymatic carbonates may be recognizable
only in thin section. This paper describes the application of a new
sampling technique that allows the quantitative comparison of skeletal
macrofauna and flora with associated non-enzymatic carbonates and other
microfaunal/microfloral constituents. The technique involves the point
counting of thin sections made from small diameter cores that are
systematically recovered from grids and line transects that cover a
reasonable area (m2) of reef facies. [part of extensive summary]^1";
s[3883] = "PLUSQUELLEC Y., TOURNEUR F. (1992).- Rides septales a
organisation de type tetracoralliaire chez Trachypsammia (Tabulate,
Permien).- Lethaia 25, 4: 429-437.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>, p. 85,
ID=3478^<b>Topic(s): </b>tetracoral septal arrangement; Tabulata,
Trachypsammia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Permian; <b>Geography: </b>Timor^A rugosan pattern of the septal
ridges, formerly described in Kerforneidictyum and Palaeacis, is
pointed out in Trachypsammia monoseptata (Permian of Timor) for which
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only the &#039;Median septum&#039; had been observed. T. monoseptata
exhibits a strong cardinal ridge in dorsal or internal position, just
opposite a shorter counter ridge, thus creating a plane of bilateral
symmetry. The ridges assumed to be alar can be identified by their
proximal ends being in contact with the &#039;Median septum&#039;. The
major ridges (proto- and metaridges) are obvious, the minor ones show
only their very proximal ends. T. monoseptata could be a calicinal
young stage of T. dendroides. T dendroides (Permian of Timor) shows a
plane of bilateral symmetry, the cardinal ridge is stronger and longer
than the others, the counter shorter, the alar ridges can be identified
in tranverse sections, major and minor ridges are well developed; the
number of ridges is often 32. In T. xizangenis (Permian of Tibet) only
the bilateral symmetry is known, while there are no data for T.
mediterranea (Permian of Sicily). The systematic affinities between
Palaeacis and Trachypsammia pointed out on the basis of microstructural
data are also supported by the septal ridges pattern. Do Palaeacis,
Trachypsammia and other form a special division of Tabulate corals?
That is the question.^1";
s[3884] = "SORAUF J.E. (1983).- Primary biogenic structures and
diagenetic history of Timorphyllum wanneri (Rugosa), Permian, Timor,
Indonesia.- Memoirs Association Australasian Palaeontologists 01 [J.
Roberts &#038; P.A. Jell (eds): Dorothy Hill Jubilee Memoir]: 275-288.-
<b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 27, ID=0408^<b>Topic(s): </b>microstructures,
diagenesis; Rugosa, Timorphyllum; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian; <b>Geography: </b>Timor^Study of
structures in septa, wall and tabulae within specimens of Timorphyllum
from Basleo, Timor, indicates that preservation is excellent. Skeletal
structures are original rather than relic, as they are formed by
present crystal boundaries rather than being inherited from
pre-existing crystal fabrics or compositional changes. Scanning
electron micrographs of the corals show little or no modification
either of the septal trabeculae or of biogenic carbonate generally, and
also indicate several generations of cement. Early cementation by
coating skeletal calcite with drusy epitaxial calcite took place
shortly after burial, and only sporadic and incomplete deposition of
blocky cement took place later, perhaps due to insufficient burial to
develop the necessary pressure solution to provide sufficient
carbonate.^1";
s[3885] = "FEDOROWSKI J. (1986).- Permian rugose corals from Timor
(Remarks on Schouppe &#038; Stacul&#039;s collections and publications
from 1955 and 1959).- Palaeontographica A161 (4-6): 173-226.-
<b>FC&#038;P 15-1.2</b>, p. 29, ID=0805^<b>Topic(s): </b>revision;
Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Permian; <b>Geography: </b>Timor^The original thin sections of
Schouppe &#038; Stacul (1955, 1959) formed a basis for the
reinterpretation of majority of genera and families discussed by those
authors. The following new taxa were introduced: Asserculiniidae n.
fam. with two subfamilies: Asserculiniinae n. subfam. and
Duplocariniinae n. subfam. with Duplocarinia n.gen. and D. timorica
n.sp.; Wannerophyllidae n. fam. with Productiophyllum n.gen.;
Lophbillidium n.subgen. of the genus Lophophyllidium Grabau 1928. The
ontogeny and morphology of the axial structure make one possible to
introduce a new concept of the genus Verbeekiella Penecke 1908 and the
family Verbeekiellidae Schouppe &#038; Stacul 1955. The genus
Basleophyllum Schouppe &#038; Stacul 1959 was transferred to
Polycoeliidae de Fromentel 1861. The generic name Duplophyllum Koker
1924 and Paralleynia Soshkina 1936 were discussed on a basis of their
type species. These type morphologies were compared to those of the
species described by Schouppe &#038; Stacul (1959). Some of these
species may belong to new, unrelated genera. Formal generic names were
not introduced because of incompleteness of the specimens restudied.^1";
s[3886] = "FEDOROWSKI J. (2004).- Considerations on most Rugosa and
Dividocorallia from de Groot&#39;s (1963) collection.- Scripta
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Geologica 127: 71-311.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-1</b>, p. 52,
ID=1114^<b>Topic(s): </b>revision; Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian; <b>Geography:
</b>Timor^Rugose corals reinvestigated herein constitute the main part
of the collection described by de Groot(1963). The taxonomy proposed
herein differs in several instances from that accepted originally byde
Groot. Some changes, such as Petalaxis for Lithostrotionella and
Calophyllum instead ofPolycoelia, were already introduced in de
Groot&#39;s unpublished catalogue. Others were introduced inorder to
match the recent advances in rugose coral systematics. Most systematic
changes werebased on new microstructural, diagenetic and
hystero-ontogenetic studies. These are described indetail for
individual species and briefly discussed in the concluding
considerations. Trabecularmicrostructure of septa and its diagenetic
alteration was documented for most species. Presence oftwo kinds of
intercorallite walls (partition and dividing walls) was documented on
the basis of theirdifference in microstructure. This was especially
important for the genus Petalaxis, allowing proofof a distinction
between species representing its nominative subgenus and that
distinguished by deGroot as Hillia. A new name Degrootia was proposed
for Hillia, is preoccupied by a lepidopterian.Two genera, one new
(Arctocorallium gen. nov.), represented by two species, were
transferred tothe Calyxcorallia (Dividocorallia), the order and
subclass not distinguished by de Groot. Both thosespecies were
investigated and documented in particular detail, especially their
hystero-ontogeny.The restudied material allowed proof of a distinction
between Calyxcorallia and the Rugosa in theinsertion of major septa.
Also, an uncertain status of minor-like septa that may replace the
majorsepta was demonstrated. Both those determination are based on the
hystero-ontogeny.^1";
s[3887] = "SORAUF J.E., FREIWALD A. (2002).- Skeletal structure in the
rugosan genus Calophyllum from Permian strata of Timor: Comparison with
the living deep water coral Lophelia pertusa.- Coral Research Bulletin
7: 191-207. [Dieter Weyer&#039;s 65th birthday commemorative volume; S.
Schröder, H. Löser &#038; K. Oekentorp (eds)].- <b>FC&#038;P 31-1</b>,
p. 34, ID=7104^<b>Topic(s): </b>structures septa; Rugosa Calophyllum;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian;
<b>Geography: </b>Timor^Skeletal structures within several species of
Calophyllum reflect generic microstructure and its diagenesis, and also
impact our understanding of diagenetic modification in other Permian
corals from Timor. Most of these microstructural features of the septa,
axial dark line, stereome coating, arcuate growth fronts (stirne), and
tabulae (boden) are well-developed. There has been some controversy
regarding their origin, whether biogenic or diagenetic. However, they
closely resemble skeletal structures in Lophelia pertusa (collected
live) from deep cold waters, here from the Norwegian Shelf in the
Atlantic Ocean. This occurrence, along with the nature and timing of
microbial infestations in each, indicates the biogenic nature of
identical structures in Permian and living corals. The two groups of
corals have much in common in their morphology, living environment and
nonzooxanthellate nature (apparently), but no phylogenetic relationship
between these genera of Paleozoic and modern corals is here postulated.
[original summary]^1";
s[3888] = "NIERMANN H.T. (1975).- Polycoeliidae aus dem Oberperm von
Basleo auf Timor.- Muenster. Forsch. Geol. Palaeont. 37: 131-225.-
<b>FC&#038;P 5-2</b>, p. 9, ID=5431^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa,
Polycoeliidae; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Permian U; <b>Geography: </b>Timor, Basleo^Describes and
illustrates 25 species, including 13 new species and 10 new
subspecies.^1";
s[3889] = "SORAUF J.E. (2004).- Permian corals of Timor (Rugosa and
Tabulate): history of collection study.- Alcheringa 28, 1: 157-183.-
<b>FC&#038;P 33-1</b>, p. 45, ID=7203^<b>Topic(s): </b>research
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history; Rugosa Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa
Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian; <b>Geography: </b>Timor^The
modern history of collection and study of corals in the Perminan strata
of Timor began in 1911, with a German expedition (J. Wanner, leader)
and a Dutch expedition (H. Molengraaff, leader) to collect Permian and
Triassic fossils in the colony of Netherlands Timor, and with a survey
by the Swiss geologist F. Weber the same year in Portuguese Timor, the
eastern portion of the island. Later expeditions led by Jonker (1916)
and Brouwer (1937), both of the Netherlands, greatly increased already
huge collections of fossils and additionally, understanding of the
island&#039;s geology. Monographic studies of these coral collections
by Gerth (1921), Koker (1924), Schindewolf (1942), Hehenwarter (1951)
and Schouppe &#038; Stacul (1955, 1959) have much enhanced the
systematic value of these fossil corals, both Rugosa and Tabulata.
Locality information and maps containing collecting localities are
somewhat scattered (Wanner 1931, Burck 1923, Marez Oyens 1940, Van
Bemmelen 1949), but are summarized here. A list of all valid species
names (109 Rugosa, 25 Tabulata) is appended to this paper, with type
localities and horizon. Serious problems of nomenclature are avoided in
this paper by accepting genus names used in Hill (1981), modified by
later systematic studies, such as that of Fedorowski (1986), but some
unknown number of names in the list of species are to be synonymized,
especially since 31 of them are based on a single specimen (e.g.
Niermann 1975). The biostratigraphy of these faunas is uncertain, in
great part due to the greatest number of corals having been collected
from a tectonic melange sequence in the Baun to Basleo structural
region, and additionally because of the purchase of huge numbers of
fossils from the indigenous people of Timor, with accompanying
uncertainties regarding locality and horizon data. The coral fauna of
Permian age from Timor needs serious restudy to insure its
stratigraphic and palaeontologic value, but future study will require
new field collection of specimens from relatively complete
stratigraphic sequences in the northern &#039;Fatu&#039; belt of
outcrops. The huge numbers of individuals of some coral species provide
great opportunities for understanding population structure in the
faunas. [original abstract]^1";
s[3890] = "LAFUSTE J., TOURNEUR F. (1991).- Distribution of the
tabulate coral genus Mirandella Tchudinova 1986 in the Early Permian.-
Occasional Publications ESRI, new series 8B [Nairn A.E.M. &#038;
Koroteev V. (eds) - Contributions to Eurasian Geology, papers presented
at the International Congress on the Permian System of the World, Perm,
Russia, 1991, part 1]: 57-63.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>, p. 25,
ID=3477^<b>Topic(s): </b>microstructures; Tabulata, Mirandella;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian
Art; <b>Geography: </b>Australia, Tasmania^The genus Mirandella
Tchudinova 1986 (Tabulate, Cnidaria) is emended and a new species, M.
greeni, described from the Artinskian of Tasmania. The microstructure
of the genus, observed in ultra-thin sectims, is very distinctive, with
a dark undulating lamina, surrounded by fibers locally arranged in
tufts. The presence of a typical reticulate tissue, along with other
morphological features, allows the assignment of the genus to the
family Pyrgiidae De Fromentel 1861; a microstructural evolution from
mostly&#039;lamellar&#039; forms in the Lower Carboniferous to entirely
fibrous ones in the Permian can be observed in this family,
corroborating a general trend in the Tabulata. The genus Mirandella is
present in Lower Permian strata of Kamtchatka, Prekolyma, Australia,
Tasmania and New Zealand. Such a geographical distribution suggests
that the genus was well adapted to rather&#039;cold&#039; waters.^1";
s[3891] = "RONIEWICZ E., STANLEY G.D.jr, Da COSTA MONTEIRO F.,
GRANT-MACKIE J.A. (2005).- Late Triassic (Carnian) corals from
Timor-Leste (East Timor): their identity, setting and biogeography.-
Alcheringa 29, 2: 287-303.- <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 68,
ID=1302^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology, biogeography; Scleractinia;
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<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Triassic Carn; <b>Geography: </b>Timor E^Four scleractinian coral
taxa are deseribed from limestones within a sandstone-shale sequence
correlated with the Late Triassic Babulu Formation, Manatuto township,
on the northern coast of Timor-Leste (East Timor). The coral fauna
consists of three phaceloid taxa, Paravolzeia timorica gen. et sp.nov.,
Craspedophyllia ramosa sp.nov., Margarosmilia confluens (Muenster), and
a generically indeterminate solitary taxon attributed to the family
Margarophylliidae. All four corals are related at various taxonomic
levels to Carnian faunas from the Dolomites of northern Italy.
Previously, only Norian coral faunas were known from the Triassic of
Timor. The fauna exhibits both similarities to and differences from
Carnian faunas of the Dolomites and helps confirm palaeogeographie
affinities with the westem Tethys, although during Late Triassic time
Timor lay in the distant southeastern portal of the Tethys. Despite
isolation from the western Tethys, the presence of two species found
also in the Dolomites indicates that larval dispersal occurred between
the two areas.^1";
s[3892] = "CHARLTON T.R., BARBER A.J., McGOWAN A.J., NICOLL R.S.,
RONIEWICZ E., COOK S.E., BARKHAM S.T., BIRD P.R. (2009).- The Triassic
of Timor: Lithostratigraphy, chronostratigraphy and palaeogeography.-
Journal of Asian Earth Sciences 36, 4-5: 341-363.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>,
p. 123, ID=6571^<b>Topic(s): </b>geology; geology; <b>Systematics:
</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic; <b>Geography: </b>Timor^The
palaeontologically rich and lithologically diverse Triassic successions
of Timor provide a key stratigraphic and palaeontological link between
northwestern Australia and other terranes of former eastern Gondwana
(present-day Southeast Asia). Timor is now located in the zone of
collision between the northern margin of the Australian continent and
island arc terranes bordering the Eurasian plate, with the Triassic
successions exposed in a fold-and-thrust belt and an extensive mélange
complex. In the paper embracing results of multidisciplinary geological
investigations managed recently in Timor, paleogeographical and
palaeoecological conclusions from examination of Carnian corals (found
by F. Da Costa Monteiro.) in the Babulu Formation, East Timor, have
been included. [abbreviated abstract; the above mentioned coral fauna
from Timor was described in two taxonomical publications: Roniewicz et
al. (2005) and Roniewicz et Stanley (2009)]^1";
s[3893] = "PICKETT J.W., THOMPSON C.H., MARTIN H.A., KELLEY R.A.
(1984).- Late Pleistocene fossils from beneath a high dune near Amity,
North Stradbroke Island, Queensland.- Boolaronga Publ., Geol. 167-177.-
<b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p. 60, ID=1069^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology;
Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Pleistocene; <b>Geography: </b>Australia, Queensland^The occurrence
of a Pleistocene marine fauna dated at 105,000 yr B.P., from south of
Amity, North Stradbroke Island, is described. Its coral and molluscan
components are listed. The associated fossil plant fragments and
spore/pollen so far identified are also given. All components of the
fossil assemblages and the morphology of overlying dune and soil
profile are used to make some interpretations of the ecological history
of the site. A higher sea level of + 3 m, a slightly warmer climatic
regime and greater access to oceanic water in the proto-Moreton Bay are
indicated. In addition, both geomorphic and soil evidence imply that
the dune overlying the coral has been continuously vegetated since soon
after its deposition.^1";
s[3894] = "PICKETT J.W. (1981).- A Late Pleistocene coral fauna from
Evans Head, N.S.W.- Alcheringa 05: 71-83.- <b>FC&#038;P 11-1</b>, p.
59, ID=6136^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, geohistory; reefs; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Pleistocene; <b>Geography:
</b>Australia, New South Wales^An assemblage of hermatypic
scleractinian corals occurring landwards of the Pleistocene sandy Inner
Barrier system has been referred to the last interglacial period. It
comprises at least 20 species, many of which are in growth position,
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and is accompanied by a substantial association of molluscans. The
richness of the assemblage is indicative of good access of oceanic
waters at the time of its formation, so the deposit predates barrier
emplacement. The coral occurrences are compared with present-day
southern ranges of the scleractinian species (all extant), and the
implications for climatic and sea-level conditions in the last
interglacial are discussed. A sea-level stand of 4-6 m above that at
present obtaining (in accord with Marshall &#038; Thom 1976) and a
climatic shift towards a cooler regime equivalent to a minimum of 2° of
latitude are concluded. [original summary]^1";
s[3895] = "JOUANNIC C., HOANG C.T., HANTORO W.S., DELINOM R.M. (1988).-
Uplift Rate of Coral Reef Terraces in the Area of Kupang, West Timor:
Preliminary Results.- Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology
068: 259-272.- <b>FC&#038;P 18-1</b>, p. 48, ID=2290^<b>Topic(s):
</b>neotectonics terraces; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Pleistocene; <b>Geography: </b>Timor W^A Th/U date
of 152,000 years obtained from the prominent fifth step, at 44 m
elevation, of a flight of 7 well defined raised reef terraces at Cape
Namosain, 5 km west of Kupang, allows inference of a preliminary mean
uplift rate of 0.3 mm/yr since the last interglacial. Such a slow
uplift rate is supported by the observation of numerous large modern
reef platforms and of very limited mid-Holocene emergence - if any -
throughout the region. Subject, to confirmation through further dating,
this suggests the existence of a more rapid uplift zone in central West
Timor, by contrast with the area of Kupang to the west and of northern
East Timor and Atauro Island to the east, possibly in relation with the
NW-SE seismic tear zone which has been recently pointed out within the
subducting plate north of West Timor. One of the main interests in the
terraces of Cape Namosain, apart from its neotectonic aspect, resides
in the fact that there may be an opportunity to define the 180,000 year
old paleo-sea level (terrace VIII of Huon Peninsula): based on the
geomorphological interpretation of the series, it could correspond here
to the fourth or the sixth terrace. Field investigation and dating in
that regard are currently in progress. Another Th/U date of 124,000
years, obtained on the lowest emerged terrace (7 m above low tide) in
the southeast of the nearby island of Semau, indicates that this second
area has been uplifting little during the last 125,000 years. This,
together with the observation of tilts and other structural features,
leads to the conclusion that the area to the southwest of Kupang is
affected by differential uplifts and block-faulting.^1";
s[3896] = "PICKETT J.W., THOMPSON C.H., KELLEY R.A., ROMAN D. (1985).-
Evidence of high sea level during isotope stage 5c in Queensland,
Australia.- Quaternary Research 24, 1: 103-114.- <b>FC&#038;P 14-2</b>,
p. 17, ID=6693^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, sea level changes; reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Pleistocene; <b>Geography:
</b>Australia, Queensland^Thirty-nine species of scleractinian corals
have been recovered from under a high dune on the western (mainland)
side of North Stradbroke Island, eastern Australia. The corals are
associated with thin intertidal sediments and their good condition
implies burial in situ and preservation in a saturated zone. Most
likely this occurred as the coast prograded and a large dune advanced
into the littoral zone, burying intertidal sediments and coral. The
species assemblage indicates a sheltered environment but one open to
the ocean without wide fluctuations in salinity. Three species yielded
a mean 230Th/234U age of 105,000 yr B.P. which is significantly younger
than the nearest Pleistocene corals at Evans Head, New South Wales. The
corals provide evidence of a sea stand near present sea level during
isotope Stage 5c, which is considerably higher than previously
suggested for this period. Their good condition implies that the
overlying parabolic dune is of comparable age and formed during that
high stand of sea level. Also, the isotope age provides a maximum
period for the development of giant podzols in the podzol
chronosequences on coastal dunes in southern Queensland. [original
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abstract]^1";
s[3897] = "SINCLAIR D.J. (2005).- Non-river flood barium signals in the
skeletons of corals from coastal Queensland, Australia.- Earth and
Planetary Science Letters 237, 3-4: 354-369.- <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p.
103, ID=1367^<b>Topic(s): </b>geochemistry; Anthozoa chemistry;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent;
<b>Geography: </b>Australia, Queensland^Two corals from coastal
Queensland (Cow and Calf Islands, andOrpheus Island) have been analysed
for a suite of trace elements bylaser-ablation ICP-MS (LA-ICP-MS).
Barium signals in these twocorals are `anomalous&#39; in comparison
with Ba behaviour seen in othernear-shore corals from this region. The
two corals display large sharppeaks in spring which do not correlate
with markers of river discharge(Y/Ca and fluorescence). This Ba pattern
contrasts with `normal`behaviour - characterised here by the patterns
previously published fortwo other coastal Queensland corals (King Reef
and Pandora Reef),which display Ba peaks in summer associated with
flooding of nearbyrivers [see: Sinclair &#038; McCulloch 2004 Corals
record low mobilebarium concentrations in the Burdekin River during the
1974 flood:evidence for limited Ba supply to rivers? 3xPalaeo 214].
Similarities areobserved between the anomalous Ba in the Queensland
corals and otherpublished patterns of Ba behaviour in corals from South
Africa and theArabian Sea. This non river-flood Ba behaviour is
characterized bylarge sharp spikes of Ba which are resistant to
oxidative cleaning andform a continuous horizon within the corals.
Curiously, not all coralsfrom a region display anomalous Ba behaviour
despite being in similarenvironment. The timing of anomalous Ba is
consistent within a coral,but may vary from one location to the next.
Anomalous Ba spikes aretoo large to be caused by Ba-rich upwelling, and
no singleenvironmental forcing function seems to be able to account
their timing.This combination of observations argues against an
exogenous abioticsource for the anomalous Ba signal; instead, it may
result from abiological event triggered by a combination of
environmentalparameters. Three hypotheses are presented, and critically
tested againstthe observations: barite inclusion following
phytoplankton blooms,decaying blooms of the blue-green algae
Trichodesmium, andphysiological perturbations associated coral mass
spawning. None ofthe tree hypotheses are fully consistent with all of
the observations and it is concluded that no satisfactory explanation
currently exist for theanomalous Ba spikes.^1";
s[3898] = "EDINGER E.N., BURR G.S., PANDOLFI J.M., ORTIZ J.C. (2006).-
Age accuracy and resolution of Quaternary corals used as proxies for
sea level.- Earth and Planetary Science Letters 253, 1-2: 37-49.-
<b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p. 97, ID=2421^<b>Topic(s): </b>eustacy;
geochemistry Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Quaternary; <b>Geography: </b>Papua New Guinea^The
accuracy of global eustatic sea level curves measured from raised
Quaternary reefs, using radiometric ages of corals at known height, may
be limited by time-averaging, which effects the variation in coral age
at given height. Time-averaging was assessed in uplifted Holocene reef
sequences from the Huon Peninsula, Papua New Guinea, using radiocarbon
dating of coral skeletons in both horizontal transects and vertical
sequences. Calibrated 2delta age ranges varied from 800 to 1060 years
along horizontal transects, but weighted mean ages calculated from
15-18 dates per horizon were accurate to a resolution within 154-214
yr. Approximately 40% of the variability in age estimate resulted from
internal variability inherent to 14C estimates, and 60% was due to
time-averaging. The accuracy of age estimates of sea level change in
studies using single dated corals as proxies for sea level is probably
within 1000 yr of actual age, but can be resolved to over 250yr if
supported by dates from analysis of a statistical population of corals
at each stratigraphic interval. The range of time-averaging among reef
corals was much less than for shelly benthos. Ecological time-averaging
dominated over sedimentological time averaging for reef corals,
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opposite to patterns reported from shelly benthos in siliciclastic environments.^1";
s[3899] = "VERON J.E.N., WALLACE C.C. (1984).- Scleractinia of eastern Australia. 5. Family Acroporidae.- Australian Institute of Marine Science Monograph Series 6; 485 pp. ISBN 708119239.- <b>FC&#038;P 14-2</b>, p. 17, ID=6696^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Scleractinia Acroporidae; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Australia E^^1";
s[3900] = "MAXWELL W.G.H. (1973).- Geomorphology of Eastern Queensland in relation to the Great Barrier Reef.- In O.A. Jones &#038; R. Endean (eds): Biology and Geology of Coral Reefs; Academic Press New York and London; vol. 1: Geology 1: 233-272.- <b>FC&#038;P 3-1</b>, p. 22, ID=4869^<b>Topic(s): </b>geology, reefs; geomorphology; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Quaternary; <b>Geography: </b>Australia, Queensland^^1";
s[3901] = "COOK A.G. (1999).- Stromatoporoid palaeoecology and systematics from the Middle Devonian Fanning River Group, north Queensland.- Memoirs of the Queensland Museum 43, 2: 463-551.- <b>FC&#038;P 28-2</b>, p. 36, ID=4032^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology, systematics; stroms Devonian M; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>Australia, Queensland^Thirty-five Stromatoporoid taxa are described from the Givetian lower Fanning River Group, Burdekin Subprovince. Ten faunal communities are recognized based on the study and distribution of Stromatoporoid and selected molluscan taxa and the distribution of tabulate and rugose corals: Burdikenia, Modiomorpha, Stachyodes costulata-Syringopora, Hermatostroma maculatum-Gerronostroma hendersoni, Clathrocoilona spissa-Aulopora, Ferestromatopora heideckeri-Amphipora ramosa-Stringocephalus, Coenostroma-Hermatostroma episcopate, Amphipora pervesiculata, Endophyttum and cephalopod communities. Analysis of Stromatoporoid shape demonstrates the influence of both genetic and ecologic factors. Zonation of skeletal shape, apparent for both biostromal and biohermal complexes, indicates that strong ecologic influences dominated. Substrate type, sedimentation rate and water depth were important controls. Most taxa display a range of shape. Complex overgrowth phenomena between Stromatoporoid taxa, tabulate corals, chaetetids, and algae produced compound skeletons that are most common within nearshore biostroms, and are interpreted to indicate stress imposed by repeated lethal depositional events or by seasonal variations in salinity. Intergrowth of stromatoporoids with tabulate corals Syringoporellal sp., and Syringopora sp., a number of rugose coals, and a ?vermetid are documented. Syringoporellal sp. is more common in stromatoporoids with irregular skeletal architecture. For Syringoporellal sp. an even distribution of corallites within the host, skeletal response to corallite occurrence, and the absence of micritic envelopes suggests a symbiotic relationship with both the coral and the Stromatoporoid accreting at the same rate and maintaining an even growth surface. Six new species of Stromatoporoid are described comprising Gerronostroma hendersoni, Trupetostroma zheni, Euryamphipora merlini, Ferestromatopora heideckeri, Coenostroma budekinense, and Coenostroma wyatti. Biogeographic affinities of the fauna are strongly with the Old World Realm with species level affinities with Guangxi, Poland and Belgium.^1";
s[3902] = "WRIGHT A.J., GHENT E.D. (1973).- A metamorphosed coral in an olivine-bearing hornfels from New South Wales.- J. geol. Soc. Australia, 20 (1): 79-84.- <b>FC&#038;P 11-1</b>, p. 52, ID=1781^<b>Topic(s): </b>metamorphosed; Tabulata, Halysitida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>Australia, New South Wales^A halysitid coral specimen, doubtfully referred to Quepora, was found in a forsterite-phlogopite marble from near Walang, east of Bathurst. * The rocks are probably of hornblende hornfels facies. Some recentreports of
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fossils in metamorphic rocks are noted. Alteration of the coral is
compared with that seen in less metamorphosed halysitids from
elsewhere. Halysitid corals appear to re-crystallize in two stages.
First, intertabular and lacunar sparite recrystallize, the former
sometimes first developing into&#039;saw-teeth&#039; (a previously
undescribed type of structure); during this phase, walls lose their
internal structure. Secondly, tabulae and walls are altered to finely
and then coarsely granular calcite. Under certain conditions tabulae
are incorporated into recrystallized matrix before the walls.^1";
s[3903] = "WRIGHT A.J. (2006).- New genera of Early Devonian calceoloid
corals from Australia and France.- Palaeoworld 15, 2: 185-193.-
<b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 70, ID=6470^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Rugosa
Calceolidae; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian L; <b>Geography: </b>Australia, France^Two new Early
Devonian genera and species of the family Calceolidae, phylum Cnidaria,
are erected; these are Richtereola disruptus n.gen., n.sp., from the
Emsian (perbonus conodont zone) of the Taemas area, NSW, Australia and
from the Emsian Izarne Formation (gronbergi conodont zone) of the
Montagne Noire, southern France; and Savageola unicus n.gen., n.sp.
from the Lochkovian (eurekaensis conodont zone) Mandagery Park
Formation at Manildra, NSW, Australia. These taxa are essentially
defined on opercular characters; well-preserved opercula are essential
for confident generic assignment of calceoloid material. Savageola is
known only from eastern Australia, but Richtereola is known from the
Early Devonian of eastern Australia, southern France, South China
(where it is represented by Calceola sandalina naningensis) and north
Vietnam. [original abstract]^1";
s[3904] = "HAHN G., PFLUG H.D. (1985).- Polypenartige Organismen aus
dem Jung-Prakambrium, Nama-Gruppe von Namibia.- Geologica et
Palaeontologica 19: 1-13.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-1.2</b>, p. 39,
ID=0837^<b>Topic(s): </b>problematica; Anthozoa?, Ausiidae;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Neoproterozoic; <b>Geography: </b>Namibia^From the
Young-Precambrian (Nama-Group) of Namibia 2 polyp-like fossils are
described, Ausia fenestrata n.g., n.sp. and Kubisia glabra n.g., n.sp.;
they are grouped with the family Ausiidae n. fam. The first taxon is
probably a colonial organism with a large central polyp and many small
secondary polyps, whereas the second taxon is a solitary polyp with
many tentacles around its terminal oral region.^1";
s[3905] = "WOOD R.A., GROTZINGER J.P., DICKSON J.A.D. (2002).-
Proterozoic modular biomineralized metazoan from the Nama Group,
Namibia.- Science 296, 5577: 2383-2386.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-1</b>, p. 27,
ID=7179^<b>Topic(s): </b>; metazoan ?; <b>Systematics: </b>Animalia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Neoproterozoic; <b>Geography: </b>Namibia^We
describe a Proterozoic, fully biomineralized metazoan from the Omkyk
Member (~549 million years before the present) of the northern Nama
Group, Namibia. Namapoikia rietoogensis gen. et sp.nov. is up to 1
meter in diameter and bears a complex and robust biomineralized
skeleton; it probably represents a cnidarian or poriferan. Namapoikia
encrusts perpendicular to the walls of vertical synsedimentary fissures
in microbial reefs. This finding implies that large, modular metazoans
with biologically controlled mineralization appeared some 15 million
years earlier than previously documented. [original abstract]^1";
s[3906] = "DEBRENNE F., LAFUSTE J.G. (1979).- Buschmania roeringi
(Kaever &#038; Richter) 1976 a so-called Archaeocyathan and the problem
of the Precambrian or Cambrian age of the Nama System (S.W. Africa).-
Geological Magazine 116, 2: 144-145.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 50,
ID=0296^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Archaeocyatha ?; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Precambrian ?,
Cambrian; <b>Geography: </b>Namibia^Typical inorganic spherulitic
structures, the morphology of which are those of gypsum, later
pseudomorphed by calcite. Once more the discovery of Archaeocyaths in
SW Africa is proved to be a delusion.^1";
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s[3907] = "PEREJON A., MORENO-EIRIS E. (2006).- Biostratigraphy and paleobiogeography of the archaeocyaths on the southwestern margin of Gondwana.- Zeitschrift der Deutschen Gesellschaft fuer Geowissenschaften 157 [volume in memory of Prof. Franz Lotze]: 611-627.- <b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p. 44, ID=2322^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy, biogeography; Archaeocyatha; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography: </b>Gondwana SW^The stratigraphic successions analysed with their characteristic archaeocyaths, trilobites, brachiopods, stromatolites, ichnofossils, and small shelly fossils, allow us to establish the paleontological assemblages in each one of the archaeocyathan zones of the Lower Cambrian in the Iberian Peninsula. We also present a correlation proposal between Morocco, Sardinia, France, and Germany.The Lower Cambrian in the Iberian Peninsula is divided into ten archaeocyathan zones, defined by generic assemblages, with reference to trilobite, brachiopod, and stromatolite genera that are found in these successions. The established zones have precise stratigraphical positions and are correlated with the stages published by Russian authors.Zones I, II, and III are assigned to the Lower Ovetian, and correspond to Atdabanian 1 and 2. Zones IV, V, VI, and VII of the Upper Ovetian are equivalent to Atdabanian 3 and 4, and Botomian 1 and 2. Zones VIII and IX of the Lower Marianian are equivalent to Botomian 3. Zones X of the Lower Bilbilian corresponds to Toyonian 1 and 2.^1";
s[3908] = "DEBRENNE F. (1975).- Archaeocyatha provenant de blocs erratiques des tillites de Dwyka (Afrique du Sud).- Ann. of South Afr. Mus. 67, 8: 331-361; Capetown.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-2</b>, p. 66, ID=5314^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Archaeocyatha; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography: </b>Africa S^^1";
s[3909] = "KAEVER M., RICHTER P. (1976).- Bushmannia roeringi n.gen., n.sp. (Archaeocyatha) aus der Nama-Gruppe Suedwestafrikas.- Paläontologische Zeitschrift 50, 1-2: 27-33.- <b>FC&#038;P 5-2</b>, p. 11, ID=5447^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Archaeocyatha ?; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L?; <b>Geography: </b>Namibia^Dans la formation de Bushmann Klippe, attribuée à l&#039;Eocambrien jusqu&#039;à cette découverte, les auteurs décrivent une nouvelle forme rapportée aux Archéocyathes. Depuis 25 ans, des fossiles énigmatiques ont été attribués aux Archéocyathes dans le système de Nama mais les examens ultérieurs par les spécialistes ont jusqu&#039;à maintenant toujours réfuté ces attributions. Dans le cas présent, l&#039;absence de cavité centrale bien définie et de porosité des éléments squelettiques, l&#039;irrégularité des &#034;tubes&#034;, laissent un très fort doute sur l&#039;appartenance de cette forme aux Archéocyathes. Par contre, elle rappelle les fossiles présentés par le Pr. Sedlak au second Symposium à Paris, dont la position systématique avait prudemment été déclarée incertae sedis. Une comparaison est à envisager.^1";
s[3910] = "PARIS F., BOUMENDJEL K., MORZADEC P., PLUSQUELLEC Y. (1997).- Synthese chronostratigraphique du Devonien de l&#039;Ougarta (Sahara Occidental, Algerie).- Annales de la Societe geologique du Nord 05, 2: 117-121.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-2</b>, p. 60, ID=3738^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy; paleontology; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Algeria, Ougarta^In the Ougarta area (western Sahara, Algeria) faunas from the Devonian formations of eight sections have been sampled for biostratigraphic purpose. Fossils (graptolites, goniatites) and microfossils (conodonts, chitinozoans, dacryoconarids) with a pelagic distribution pattern provide reliable ties with the Devonian chronostratigraphy. Additional data provided by benthic faunas (corals, crinoids, brachiopods, trilobites) are also used to better locate some stage boundaries in this Devonian sequence.^1";
s[3911] = "OOSTHUIZEN R.D.F. (1984).- Preliminary Catalogue and Report
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on the Biostratigraphy and Palaeogeographic Distribution of the
Bokkeveld Fauna.- Trans. geol Soc. S. Africa 87, 2: 125-140.-
<b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p. 24, ID=6614^<b>Topic(s): </b>collections of
fossils; paleontology, corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L?M; <b>Geography: </b>Africa S^In the
list of fossils, found by himself, author records one genus of rugose
and three genera of tabulate corals from the older Paleozoic sediments
of the Bokkeveld group of S. Africa. Besides apparently undefined
species, the genera Pleurodictyum (tabulate coral) and Zaphrentis
(rugose coral) are represented by the species Pleurodictyum
bokkeveldense Gevers 1929, and Zaphrentis zebra Schwarz 1909. *
Apparently, a specific assignment of forms of the tabulate genera
Favosites and Striatopora proved to be impossible.^1";
s[3912] = "BIRENHEIDE R., SCHRODER St. (1999).- Neue rugose
Korallen-Arten der Gattung Catactotoechus Hill 1954 aus dem Devon der
algerischen Sahara (Mittel-Devon/Givetium; Ahanet
Becken/Süd-Algerien).- Senckenbergiana lethaea 79, 1: 89-103. [in
memoriam Dr. Wolfgang Struve].- <b>FC&#038;P 29-1</b>, p. 55,
ID=1435^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Rugosa, Catactotoechus;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian
Giv; <b>Geography: </b>Algeria^Two new rugose coral species,
Catactotoechus wendti .n.sp. and Catactotoechus angustus n.sp., are
described from the middle Givetian (lower varcus Conodont Zone) of the
Algerian Sahara (Ahanet Basin). Both species are very closely related
to the Catactotoechus known from the Upper Devonian of Western
Australia.^1";
s[3913] = "TOURNEUR F. (1987).- Zemmourella, nouveau genre de Tabule du
Devonien moyen du Zemmour Noir (Mauritanie septentrionale).- Geologica
et Palaeontologica 21: 51-71.- <b>FC&#038;P 17-1</b>, p. 5,
ID=2093^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Tabulata, Zemmourella;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian
M; <b>Geography: </b>Mauritania^We propose the new genus Zemmourella,
for the species Z. thamnoporoides (Termier &#038; Termier, 1950) on the
base of material from the Middle Devonian of Zemmour Noir in Northern
Mauretania. It is a branching Tabulate coral, characterized by the
development of calicinal platforms with twelve mural ridges and by the
presence of crested convex squamulae; these structures are described
for the first time. All these characters allow us to bring this new
genus close to the family Pachyporidae and to the subfamily
Striatoporinae.^1";
s[3914] = "PLUSQUELLEC Y. (1991).- Bourgeonnement chez Saouraepora
gigantea et Praemichelinia homofavosa, Tabulata du Devonien
d&#039;Algerie.- Geobios 24, 1: 47-57.- <b>FC&#038;P 20-1.1</b>, p. 61,
ID=2805^<b>Topic(s): </b>blastogeny; Tabulata, Saouraepora;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian;
<b>Geography: </b>Algeria^The increase in Saouraepora gigantea (Le
Maitre) and in a branching specimen of Praemichelinia homofavosa (Le
Maitre), studied by serial acetate peels, is basically of lateral type
but a comer pore appears in the preblastic stage and allows to define a
new category of increase: lateral increase with apical corner pore.
Variations on the basic type are exhibited and they concern the apical
corner pore (it is more or less precocious, sometimes divided in two,
exceptionally missing), the &#034;cella&#034; (cases of filling up by
mural lacuna are described) and the connections of the offset with
intramural canals whose existence is rehabilited.^1";
s[3915] = "PLUSQUELLEC Y. (1998).- Pleurodictyidae de l&#039;Emsien
superieur des Monts d&#039;Ougarta (Algerie).- Annales de la Societe
geologique du Nord 06, 2 ser.: 5-23.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-1</b>, p. 84,
ID=3828^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Tabulata, Pleurodictyiformes;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian
Ems; <b>Geography: </b>Algeria, Ougarta^A precise collection in the
well known sections of the Devonian of the Ougarta area (Algeria)
allows to give new data about the fauna of Pleurodictyum sensu lato
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previously described by Le Maitre (1952, 1959). Two species, P.
saourense Le Maitre and P. rosaceum Le Maitre, are carefully studied
and figured for the first time. Morphological, structural and
microstructural data are given. The case of P. styloporum sensu Le
Maitre 1952 is investigated; the Algerian material does not belong to
the american species and may be a new genus. Specimens related to the
armorican species P. crassum are identified in Ougarta. A new genus
belonging to the Pleurodictyidae and a new species are described:
Pterodictyum lobatum n.gen., n.sp. Representatives of the genus
Kerforneidictuym and Petridictyum are scarce but the diversity of the
Pleurodictyidae during the Upper Emsian in Ougarta is important. The
fauna, within the Old World Realm, belongs to the maghrebo-european
area.^1";
s[3916] = "KONIGSHOF P., BENSAND M., BIRENHEIDE R., El-HASSANI A.,
JANSEN U., PLODOWSKI G., RJIMATI E., SCHINDLER E., WEHRMANN A. (2003).-
The Middle Devonian (Givetian) &#034;Gor-al-Hessen&#034; reef-mound
(Western Sahara).- Terra Nostra 2003, 3: 43-44.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-2</b>,
p. 45, ID=1206^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, mounds; reefs; <b>Systematics:
</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Giv; <b>Geography: </b>Sahara W^^1";
s[3917] = "BOUMENDJEL K., MORZADEC P., PARIS F., PLUSQUELLEC Y.
(1997).- Le Devonien de l&#039;Ougarta (Sahara Occidental, Algerie).-
Annales de la Societe geologique du Nord 05, 2: 73-87.- <b>FC&#038;P
26-2</b>, p. 54, ID=3730^<b>Topic(s): </b>; fossils; <b>Systematics:
</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Algeria,
Ougarta^The Devonian sequences cropping out in the Ougarta area
(western part of the Algerian Sahara) were studied during a field work
realized several years ago. During these investigations eight sections
were measured and occasionally abundant faunas were collected. These
faunas, including chitinozoans, corals, several brachiopod groups,
crinoids, trilobites, and tentaculites are reported on lithological
columns corresponding to each section.^1";
s[3918] = "BOUMENDJEL K., BRICE D., COPPER P., GOURVENNEC R., JAHNKE
H., LARDEUX H., LE MENN J., MELOU M., MORZADEC P., PARIS F.,
PLUSQUELLEC Y., RACHEBOEUF P., (1997).- Les faunes du Devonien de
l&#039;Ougarta (Sahara Occidental, Algerie).- Annales de la Societe
geologique du Nord 05, 2:, 89-116.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-2</b>, p. 54,
ID=3731^<b>Topic(s): </b>; fossils; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Algeria,
Ougarta^Palaeontological investigations are carried out on the material
collected some years ago in the Devonian outcrops of the Ougarta area,
in the western part of the Algerian Sahara. The studied groups include
chitinozoans, corals, several brachiopod families, crinoids,
trilobites, and tentaculites. The identifications provided by Le Maitre
(1952) are discussed and some of them are revised.^1";
s[3919] = "PLUSQUELLEC Y., BOUMENDJEL K., MORZADEC P., PARIS F.
(1997).- Les faunes du Devonien d&#039;Ougarta dans la paleogeographie
des regions Maghrebo-Europeennes.- Annales de la Societe geologique du
Nord 05, 2: 123-128.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-2</b>, p. 60,
ID=3739^<b>Topic(s): </b>benthos, geography; paleontology;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Ems; <b>Geography:
</b>Algeria, Ougarta^The benthic faunas (corals, crinoids, brachiopods
and trilobites) identified in the Lower and Middle Devonian formations
of the Ougarta area (western Sahara, Algeria) are used in order to
depict the timing and the magnitude of fauna migrations through the
Rheic Ocean. Our data show the Rheic Ocean had already started its
closure phase at the beginning of the Devonian. In upper Emsian time it
was no longer wide enough to prevent the migration of benthic
organisms. Indeed, by late Emsian, number of genera and species are
common both to the Laurussian and Gondwanan margins of the Rheic Ocean.
A new paleobiogeographic entity: the Maghrebo-European realm is
defined. It includes the more restricted Ibarmahian Domain and North
Gondwana Province.^1";
s[3920] = "HERBIG H.-G., KUSS J. (1988).- The youngest Carboniferous
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rugose corals from Northern Africa (NE Egypt) - palaeoenvironment and
systematics.- N. Jb. Geol. Palaeont. Mh. 1988, 1: 1-22.- <b>FC&#038;P
17-1</b>, p. 22, ID=2126^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology; Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous U; <b>Geography: </b>Egypt NE^The rugose corals
Amygdalophylloides ivanovi, Bothrophyllum pseudoconicum and
Pseudozaphrentoides ex. gr. juddi are described from the Carboniferous
strata west of the Gulf of Suez (NE Egypt). They indicate an age of
middle Westphalian C to middle Stephanian B, respectively of middle
Moscovian (Podolskian) to Kasimovian and thus are the youngest
Carboniferous Rugosa currently known from Northern Africa. According to
the microfacies and the associated biota, the corals inhabited shallow
subtidal, agitated environment. Palaeobiogeographic connections are
discussed.^1";
s[3921] = "KORA M., MANSOUR Y. (1991).- Late Carboniferous solitary
rugose corals from the western side of the Gulf of Suez, Egypt.- N. Jb.
Geol. Palaeont. Mh. 1991: 597-614. [in English, with German summary].-
<b>FC&#038;P 20-2</b>, p. 52, ID=2926^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous U; <b>Geography: </b>Egypt, Suez Gulf^Cornute rugose
corals from the lower member of the Aheimer Formation in the eastern
cliffs of the Northern Galala indicate a late Westphalian to Stephanian
age and a shallow, quiet normal marine environment for the
coral-bearing horizon. Striking faunistic similarities suggest that
connections between North Africa, Spain and the Donetz Basin with North
America might have continued to the end of the Carboniferous. All
identified species belong to the order Stauriida; seventeen are new for
Egypt. ^1";
s[3922] = "SEMENOFF-TIAN-CHANSKY P. (1972).- Contribution à
l&#039;étude des madréporaires simples du Carbonifère du Sahara
Occidental.- FC&P 1, 2: 7-9.- <b>FC&#038;P 1-2</b>, p. 7,
ID=6263^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>Sahara
W^[summary of a paper prepared for &#034;Mémoires du Muséum Nat. Hist.
Nat. de Paris&#034; for 1973]^1";
s[3923] = "SEMENOFF-TIAN-CHANSKY P. (1974).- Recherches sur les
Tétracoralliaires du Carbonifère du Sahara occidental.- Mém. Mus. Nat.
Hist. Nat. (série C, Sci. Terre) 30: 316 pp., 76 pls, 4 tabs, 100
figs.- <b>FC&#038;P 3-2</b>, p. 40, ID=6279^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>Sahara W^[see
Semenoff-Tian-Chansky 1972: Contribution à l&#039;étude des
madréporaires simples du Carbonifère du Sahara Occidental]^1";
s[3924] = "SEMENOFF-TIAN-CHANSKY P., LEMOSQUET Y., PAREYN C., WEYANT M.
(1975).- Répartition verticale et spatiale du groupe des
Lithostrotionidae du Carbonifère du bassin de Béchar (Sud-Oranais,
Algérie).- 3ème Réunion annuelle des Sciences de la Terre, Montpellier,
avril 1975.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 38, ID=5135^<b>Topic(s):
</b>distribution; Rugosa, Lithostrotionidae; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography:
</b>Algeria, Bechar Basin^^1";
s[3925] = "LAFUSTE J. (1979).- Microstructure de Cladochonus McCoy,
1847 (Tabulata, Carbonifere).- Geobios 12, 3: 353-363.- <b>FC&#038;P
9-1</b>, p. 45, ID=0282^<b>Topic(s): </b>microstructures; Tabulata;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>Algeria^The microstructure of two
species of Cladochonus from the Algerian Carboniferous, C. crassus
(McCoy) and C. cf. tenuicollis McCoy have been studied by ultrathin
sections. Their walls consist of : 1. an external fibrous layer, 2. a
median layer of undulating lamellae, 3. an internal zone of slender,
elongated elements to which the name of &#034;grundulae&#034; is given
here. New data are complementing the generic diagnosis of Cladochonus
s. str. Some Permian cladochonid forms show different microstructures
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and should, therefore, be shifted to new generic units.^1";
s[3926] = "LAFUSTE J. (1983).- Passage des microlamelles aux fibres
dans le squelette d&#039;un tabule &#034;michelinimorphe&#034; du
Viseen du Sahara Algerien.- Geobios 16, 6: 755-761.- <b>FC&#038;P
13-1</b>, p. 26, ID=0405^<b>Topic(s): </b>microstructures; Tabulata;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous Vise; <b>Geography: </b>Algeria^The wall of the
Tabulate Corals morphologically close to Michelina de Koninck consists
of granular median lamina flanked on both sides by sclerenchyme, whose
microstructure changes abruptly from a microlamellar to a fibrous type.
This requires a revision of the family Micheliniidae, some of whose
genera are known to have a lamellar microstructure.^1";
s[3927] = "TOURNEUR F., PLUSQUELLEC Y. (1992).- Revision des Tabules
carboniferes du Sahara occidental decrits par Stache en 1883.-
Geologica et Paleontologica 26: 29-33.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-2</b>, p. 8,
ID=3294^<b>Topic(s): </b>revision, Stache 1883; Tabulata;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>Sahara W^Two tabulate corals
described by Stache (1883) from the Lower Carboniferous (probably Late
Tournaisian or Early Visean) of Western Sahara are revised. One of them
is an undeterminate Pleurodictyiform; the other one, called
&#034;Favosites africana&#034; by Stache, badly preserved, could be
assigned with doubt to Michelinia De Konink 1842 sensu lato; we propose
to restrict the specific name africana to the holotype only.^1";
s[3928] = "MADI A., BOURQUE P.-A. (1996).- Depth-related Ecological
Zonation of a Carboniferous Carbonate Ramp: Upper Visean of Bechar
Basin, Western Algeria.- Facies 35, 1: 59-80.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-1</b>,
p. 89, ID=3658^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef facies, ecological zonation; reef
facies; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous;
<b>Geography: </b>Algeria^Following the demise of the
Stromatoporoid-coral reef community in Late Frasnian time, Lower
Carboniferous carbonate shelf profiles possessed a ramp geometry, with
major organic buildups represented by mud-rich mounds. Microfacies
petrography of the exceptionally well-preserved Upper Visean (Lower
Carboniferous) carbonate ramp of the Bechar Basin, Algerian Sahara, may
well contribute significantly to our understanding of the
paleoecological zonation of Carboniferous non-rimmed platforms, and of
the still enigmatic mounds commonly referred to as Waulsortian banks or
mounds. Facies are grouped into two broad groups: (a) a mound facies
group which comprises sponge wackestone-bafflestone, sponge-fenestellid
bafflestone-wackestone, crinoid wackestone-packstone, and bedded flanks
of intraclastic wackestone-packstone, all four facies composing the
actual mud-rich mounds, and (b) a supramound facies group composed of
coral-microbial framestone, crinoid packstone-grainstone,
algal-foraminiferal grainstone and oolite grainstone. Calcareous algae
are important bathymetric indicators and are used to delineate three
bathymetric zones based on light penetration: the aphotic zone, which
contains no calcareous algae; the dysphotic zone, where there is little
ambient light, and which is characterized by the presence of red algae
(Fasciella, Ungdarella, Stacheia, Epistacheoides) and absence of green
algae; and the euphotic zone, which receives the full spectrum of
sunlight, and is characterized by the occurrence of both green algae
(Koninckopora, Kamaenella, Kamaena, Palaeoberesella, Calcisphaera,
Anthracoporellopsis, Issinella, Exvotahsella) and red algae.
Integration of algal zonation, distribution of the other biota, and
recurrence of distinct assemblages, enable recognition of seven
depth-related benthic assemblages. Together with the physical
properties of the facies, the benthic assemblages were used to define
seven bathymetric zones, from upper to lower ramp: (1) algal assemblage
(upper ramp); (2) crinoid-ramose bryozoan assemblage (mid-ramp); and
(3) productid brachiopod assemblage, (4) colonial rugose
coral-microbial encruster assemblage, (5) crinoid-fenestellid
assemblage, (6) sponge-fenestellid, and (7) sponge assemblage (lower
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ramp). The vertical zonation of the mud-rich mounds and associated
facies differ from that reported from the classical Upper
Toumaisian-Lower Visean Waulsortian moundbearing successions.^1";
s[3929] = "LEGRAND-BLAIN M., ARETZ M., ATIF K. (2010).- Discussion of
Carboniferous stratigraphy and depositional environments in the Ahnet
Mouydir area (Algerian Sahara) by Wendt et al. (Facies 55, 3:
443-472).- Facies 56, 3: 471-476.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 128,
ID=6583^<b>Topic(s): </b>stratigraphy, ecology; geology;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography:
</b>Algeria, Sahara^The attribution of a Bashkirian age to the Berga
Limestone and the proposed Late Visean-Serpukhovian hiatus is not
supported by the data and discussion presented herein. This also sheds
some doubts on the existence of a lower Bashkirian transgression in
entire North Africa. Wendt et al. (2009) have questioned the
stratigraphic extension of some commonly used groups and organisms, but
all data except the three samples containing D. noduliferus of Wendt et
al. (2009) point to a Visean-Serpukhovian age. However, the
Reggane-Ahnet data in combination to the Spanish data indicate that the
first entry of D. noduliferus was possibly during the uppermost (?)
Serpukhovian. and thus it is of limited use for defining the base of
the Pennsylvanian. This may help to elucidate the confusion at this
stratigraphic level, north of the Hoggar as well as on a global
perspective. [original conclusions]^1";
s[3930] = "SCHERER M., WENDT J. (1978).- Diagenese oberpermischer
Kalkschwamme aus patch-reefs des Djebel Tebega (S. Tunesien).- Neues
Jahrbuch fuer Geologie und Palaeontologie, Abhandlungen 157: 196-202.-
<b>FC&#038;P 8-1</b>, p. 50, ID=0212^<b>Topic(s): </b>diagenesis;
Porifera calcarea; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Calcarea;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian U; <b>Geography: </b>Tunisia^^1";
s[3931] = "GAUTRET P., RAZGALLAH S. (1987).- Architecture et
microstructure des chaetetides du Permien du Jebel Tebaga
(Sud-Tunisie).- Annales de Paléontologie (Vert.-Invert.) 73, 2: 59-82.-
<b>FC&#038;P 18-1</b>, p. 36, ID=2241^<b>Topic(s): </b>structures;
Chaetetida; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Chaetetida; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Permian; <b>Geography: </b>Tunisia^^1";
s[3932] = "FLUGEL H.W. (1976).- Numidiaphyllidae, eine neue Familie der
Rugosa aus dem Ober-Perm von Sued-Tunis.- N. Jb. Geol. Palaeont. Mh.
1976, 1: 54-64.- <b>FC&#038;P 5-2</b>, p. 8, ID=5424^<b>Topic(s):
</b>new taxa; Rugosa, Numidiaphyllidae; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian U; <b>Geography: </b>Tunisia
S^Describes and illustrates one new genus and one new species in the
new family.^1";
s[3933] = "SENOWBARI-DARYAN B., RIGBY J.K. (1988).- Upper Permian
Segmented Sponges from Djebel Tebega, Tunisia.- Facies 19: 171-250.-
<b>FC&#038;P 18-1</b>, p. 50, ID=2298^<b>Topic(s): </b>monograph;
Porifera, Sphinctozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Sphinctozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian U; <b>Geography: </b>Tunisia^^1";
s[3934] = "RIGBY J.K., SENOWBARI-DARYAN B. (1996).- Upper Permian
inozoid, demosponge, and hexactinellid sponges from Debel Tebaga,
Tunisia.- The University of Kansas Paleontological Contributions, New
Series 7: 130 pp., 81 pls, 37 figs, 11 tables.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-1</b>,
p. 45, ID=3051^<b>Topic(s): </b>monograph; Porifera; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian U; <b>Geography:
</b>Tunisia^Fossil sponge faunas from Upper Permian reefs and
inter-reef rocks in the Djebel Tebaga area of southern Tunisia include
the most varied and abundant Late Paleozoic inozoid fauna known. The
inozoid sponge part of that assemblage, plus minor demosponge and
hexactinellid sponges, are described from the numerous localities and
collections. The Djebel Tebaga area of southern Tunisia includes the
only outcrop of marine Upper Permian strata in the entire African
continent and was in the western part of the classic Tethyan belt. The
sponges described here were collected, in large part, weathered out
from ????sures of sandy carbonates, marls, and bioclastic limestones
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and are commonly associated with moderately large bioherms of which the
sponges were the most important reef builders. [...] Seventy species
are described of which fifty-four are new. Also included in the
description are new examples of the demosponge Heliospongia finksi
Termier and Termier, 1977a, and a fragmental brachiospongid
hexactinellid. * Possible relationships of the Inozoida with the
Paleozoic Heteractinida and Sphinctozoa are discussed. The latter are
possible stem-groups from which the Inozoida may have developed during
the Carboniferous. * The Inozoida were encrusters, frame builders, and
bafflers for some of the bioherms in Djebel Tebaga. They produced
moderately complicated community sequences, even on a small,
hand-sample scale. Such sequences of encrustation, diagenesis, and
preservation are described. Many hand samples show at least five
generations of encrustation of sphinctoxoans, inozoans, sclerosponges
and algae. [excerpts from extensive summary]^1";
s[3935] = "FLUGEL E., RIGBY J.K., SENOWBARI-DARYAN B. (1996).- Upper
Permian Inozoid Sponges from Djebel Tebaga, Tunisia.- Goettinger
Arbeiten zur Geologie und Palaeontologie, Special Volume 2 [Reitner J.,
Neuewiller F. &#038; Gunkel F. (eds): Global and Regional Controls on
Biogenic Sedimentation I. Reef Evolution]: pp ???-.- <b>FC&#038;P
26-1</b>, p. 42, ID=3608^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Porifera; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian U; <b>Geography:
</b>Tunisia, Djebel Tebaga^Inozoid sponges of Upper Permian reefs and
inter-reef rocks in the Djebel Tebaga, southern Tunisia, have been
investigated with regard to their taxonomy, skeletal microstructure,
systematic position, and their relationship to other sponge groups.
Based on Permian material from Djebel Tebaga, the new superorder
Aspiculata and the new order Inozoida were proposed by Rigby &#038;
Senowbari-Daryan (1996) for inozoid sponges without spicules but with a
rigid skeleton composed of aragonite or calcite. More than 70 species
of inozoid sponges were described from Djebel Tebaga, most of them are
new. Most probably the inozoid sponges were derived from the
heteractinids during Upper Paleozoic time.^1";
s[3936] = "BEAUVAIS L., NOUIOUAT S. (1993).- Une nouvelle faune de
coralliaires jurassiques dans l&#039;Atlas Saharien d&#039;Algerie.-
Geobios 26, 3: 291-318.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>, p. 88,
ID=3523^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic; <b>Geography:
</b>Algeria, Atlas^This paper contains the description and figuration
of fifteen Scleractinian species belonging to fourteen genera. Two
species are new. The material comes from three outcrops of the Saharian
Atlas of Algeria. Five genera and one species of Calcisponge have been
identified too. This fauna belongs to Late Jurassic, however, four
species collected at the top of the Hassi M&#039;Guita series, have
been found up to day, exclusively in Middle Jurassic.^1";
s[3937] = "LATHUILIERE B., ALMERAS Y., HUAULT V., BOUTICOURT F.,
RAHRIJAONA-RAHARISON L.-J. (2002).- Milieux coralliens du Dogger pres
de Betioky (Madagascar): la fin d&#039;une exception.- Comptes Rendus
Geosciences 334: 1169-1176.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-2</b>, p. 31,
ID=1158^<b>Topic(s): </b>non reefal environments; Scleractinia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Jurassic M; <b>Geography: </b>Madagascar^Corallian outcrops of the
Dogger in the Betioky area (Madagascar) have been previously
interpreted as barrier reefs or atolls involved in a large carbonate
platform. This statement appeared exceptional for these times. A field
study demonstrates that, in fact, there are only sparse solitary or
colonial corals, whose growth occurred with some difficulty. They
developed in meadows strongly marked by terrigenous inputs, in a
subsiding context, and during brief episodes favourable to the genesis
of ooids.^1";
s[3938] = "PANDEY D.K., FURSICH F.T. (2005).- Jurassic corals from
southern Tunisia.- Zitteliana A45: 3-34.- <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 68,
ID=1300^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
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Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic; <b>Geography: </b>Tunisia
S^The coral fauna from Middle Jurassic strata of southern Tunisia
isdescribed and figured, and complements previous records by Beauvais
(1966a). Most of the corals are from the Lower Callovian Beni Oussid
Member of the Tatouine Formation. The coral fauna comprises altogether
18 taxa belonging to 14 genera.^1";
s[3939] = "LANG B., STEIGER T. (1985).- Paleontology and diagenesis of
Upper Jurassic siliceous sponges from the Mazagan Escarpment.-
Oceanologica Acta, special volume 5: 93-100.- <b>FC&#038;P 16-2</b>, p.
26, ID=2063^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Porifera, Silicispongiae;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic U;
<b>Geography: </b>Mazagan^^1";
s[3940] = "ABERHAN M., BUSSERT R., SCHRANK E., HEINRICH W.-D., SCHULTKA
S. et al. (2002).- Palaeoecology and depositional environments of the
Tendaguru Beds (Late Jurassic to Early Cretaceous, Tanzania).-
Mitteilungen aus dem Museum fuer Naturkunde in Berlin,
Geowissenschaftliche Reihe 5: 19-44.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-2</b>, p. 25,
ID=1138^<b>Topic(s): </b>paleoecology; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic U, Cretaceous
L; <b>Geography: </b>Tanzania^[reconstruction of the ecosystem of the
Tendaguru Beds is given; some Jurassic corals are depicted]^1";
s[3941] = "RUSSO A., BOSELLINI F.R., CABDULQADIR M.M., YUSUF S.M.
(1991).- Paleoenvironmental analysis and cyclicity of the Mustahil
Formation (Cretaceous of Central Somalia).- Rivista Italiana di
Paleontologia e Stratigrafia 96, 4: 487-500.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-1</b>, p.
43, ID=3302^<b>Topic(s): </b>facies, cyclicity; facies, cyclicity;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous
Apt &#47; Alb; <b>Geography: </b>Somalia^Lower Cretaceous (Aptian &#47;
Albian) sediments in Somalia have been investigated and described.
Among other fossils some corals from a reefal facies had been found and
determined.^1";
s[3942] = "LOSER H. (2008).- Early Cretaceous coral faunas from East
Africa (Tanzania, Kenya; Late Valanginian-Aptian) and revision of the
Dietrich collection (Berlin, Germany).- Palaeontographica 285, 1/3:
23-75, 5 pls.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 93, ID=6508^<b>Topic(s):
</b>geology; corals, geology; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous L; <b>Geography: </b>Tanzania^The
extensive vertebrate excavations of the Late Jurassic to Early
Cretaceous around the Tendaguru hill in Tanzania in the early 20th
century also yielded significant invertebrate faunas. The corals were
first described by Dietrich (1926) and his work conformed to a
remarkably high standard for his time. Since then, progress in
examination methods and other criteria of coral classification has made
a modern revision necessary. In addition, the stratigraphy of the coral
bearing sediments has greatly improved over the past ten years,
allowing a better palaeobiogeographic analysis. The present paper gives
an introduction to the research history, discusses the various
denominations of the lithostratigraphical units exposed in the
Tendaguru area, and explains the progress of the stratigraphy of these
units. Using both the original material described by Dietrich, as well
as collection material that he did not describe, the corals of the
Cretaceous are described and illustrated using new thin sections.
Several corals from the Early Cretaceous of Kenya are also included.
The Jurassic corals from the Tendaguru area have not been examined. In
total, 15 species from the Late Valanginian to Early Aptian unit and 31
species from the Late Aptian are described. Two genera described by
Dietrich that were largely forgotten and many species established by
him that were not precisely interpreted in later literature are revised
here. Camptodocis replaces Actinareopsis Roniewicz, 1968, and
Metaulastrea corresponds to the concept of Amphiaulastrea Geyer, 1955,
which is considered a junior synonym of Pleurostylina and should no
longer be used. Together, these revisions place the Cretaceous corals
of the Tendaguru area in a modern taxonomic and palaeobiogeographic
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context. [original summary]^1";
s[3943] = "JUX U. (1994).- Schizorhabdus libycus Zittel 1877 - a
lithistid sponge from the late Maastrichtian of Egypt.- Courier
Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg 172 [Oekentorp-Kuester P. (ed.)
Proceedings of the VI. International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and
Porifera, Vol. 2]: 299-306.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 22,
ID=4087^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Porifera Lithistida; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Lithistida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Maas;
<b>Geography: </b>Egypt^Schizorhabdus libycus Zittel 1877 is a valid
taxon, although the species obviously was characterized both
incompletely and incorrectly. The skeleton of the cylindrical sponge is
composed of large megaclones which are indicative of affinities to the
lithistid suborder Megamorina Zittel 1878. New material, collected in
the Sudr Formation (Maastrichtian) offers interesting information on
the internal organization, the original appearance and the biotope of
this sponge.^1";
s[3944] = "CAMOIN G., MAURIN A.-F., JACQUET O. (1987).- Rôle des
microorganismes (Bactéries, Cyanobactéries) dans la genèse des
mud-mounds. Exemples du Turonien des Jebels Bireno et Mrhila (Tunisie
centrale).- 1er Congrès Français de Sédimentologie, Paris: 91-92.-
<b>FC&#038;P 17-1</b>, p. 10, ID=2096^<b>Topic(s): </b>; reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>Monera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Tour;
<b>Geography: </b>Tunisia^^1";
s[3945] = "CAMOIN G. (1989).- Biological communities in Lower Senonian
carbonate build-ups from jebel Bou Zer (Central Tunisia).- Proceed. 3rd
Symp. Ecol. Palaeoecol. Benthic Communities, Catania: 333-372.-
<b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 29, ID=2602^<b>Topic(s): </b>biocoenoses;
biocoenoses; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous L;
<b>Geography: </b>Tunisia^^1";
s[3946] = "CAMOIN G., BOUJU J.-P., MAURIN A.-F., PERTHUISOT V. (1989).-
Relations récifs-diapirs dans le Sénonien de la région de Khenchela
(Algérie orientale).- 2ème Congrès Français de Sédimentologie, Paris:
57-58.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 29, ID=2603^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs,
diapirs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous
L; <b>Geography: </b>Algeria E^^1";
s[3947] = "CAMOIN G. (1984).- Étude sédimentologique du Cénomanien
terminal du Djebel Khechem el Artsouma (Tunisie).- Rapport interne CFP,
septembre 1984: 14 pp., 28 pls.- <b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p. 18,
ID=6605^<b>Topic(s): </b>sedimentology; sedimentology, ecology;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Cen;
<b>Geography: </b>Tunisia^[sedimentology and ecology of Upper
Cretaceous reef carbonates in Tunisia]^1";
s[3948] = "CAMOIN G., JACQUET O., LAPOINTE P. (1985).- Étude
sédimentologique du Jebel Krannga (Tunisie centrale).- Rapport interne
CFP, 35 pp, 20 pls.- <b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p. 18, ID=6606^<b>Topic(s):
</b>sedimentology; sedimentology, ecology; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous U; <b>Geography:
</b>Tunisia^[sedimentology and ecology of Upper Cretaceous reef
carbonates in Tunisia]^1";
s[3949] = "BERNET-ROLLANDE M.C., MAURIN A.F., JACQUET O., CAMOIN G.,
LAPOINTE P. (1985).- Sédimentologie du Turonien du Jebel Mrhila Sud
(Tunisie).- Rapport interne CFP: 21 pp. [internal report] -
<b>FC&#038;P 16-1</b>, p. 15, ID=6755^<b>Topic(s): </b>sedimentology;
sedimentology; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous
Tour; <b>Geography: </b>Tunisia^[internal report of the Compagnie
Française des Pétroles]^1";
s[3950] = "CAMOIN G. (1985).- Étude sédimentologique du Crétacé
supérieur de la région de Khenchela et du Draa ez Zemla (Massif de
l&#039;Aurès, Algérie).- Rapport interne CFP: 32 pp. [internal report]
- <b>FC&#038;P 16-1</b>, p. 15, ID=6757^<b>Topic(s): </b>sedimentology;
sedimentology; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous U;
<b>Geography: </b>Algeria^[internal report of the Compagnie Française
des Pétroles]^1";
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s[3951] = "SCHUSTER F. (1996).- Paleocene Coral Reefs and Related Facies Associations, Kharga Oasis, Western Desert, Egypt.- Goettinger Arbeiten zur Geologie und Palaeontologie, Special Volume 2 [Reitner J., Neuewiller F. &#038; Gunkel F. (eds): Global and Regional Controls on Biogenic Sedimentation I. Reef Evolution]: pp ???.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-1</b>, p. 32, ID=3586^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral reefs, post extinction reefs; coral reefs complex; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleocene; <b>Geography: </b>Egypt, Western Desert^The primary objective of this study is to document the development of corals and coral reefs during the early Paleogene in south-western Egypt. Corals have been known from this geological period since the expedition of Gerhard Rohlfs at the end of the last century. The interest in early Paleogene corals is also caused by the Cretaceous &#47; Paleogene boundary event which drastically affected reef building organisms. After a recovery period of several minion years, scleractinian corals began to take over the dominant role of reef constructors, a situation which has continued until today. In addition, the sedimentology and paleoecology of the limestones of the Paleocene Abu Tartar Carbonate Platform were studied. An attempt has been made to reconstruct the depositional history of this carbonate platform. The Abu Tartur Plateau is located west of El-Kharga (Kharga Oasis). It is covered by Early to Late Paleocene limestones.^1";
s[3952] = "SCHUSTER F. (1996).- Paleoecology of Paleocene and Eocene Corals from the Kharga and Farafra Oases (Western Desert, Egypt) and the Depositional History of the Paleocene Abu Tartur Carbonate Platform, Kharga Oasis.- Tuebinger geowiss. Arb. 31: 96 pp., 48 figs, 2 tbls, 21 pls.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-2</b>, p. 61, ID=3741^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral reefs, ecology, sedimentology; corals, coral reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleocene Eocene; <b>Geography: </b>Egypt, Western Desert^The primary objectives of this Ph.D. Thesis are to document the development of corals and coral reefs during the early Paleogene in southwestern Egypt. Secondly, the sedimentology and paleoecology of the limestones of the Paleocene Abu Tartur Carbonate Platform were studied. An attempt has been made to reconstruct the depositional history of this carbonate platform. Two study areas were chosen: (1) the Abu Tartur Plateau west of El-Kharga (Kharga Oasis), which is covered by Early to Late Paleocene limestones and (2) the area of Farafra Oasis. Here, corals were found in Early Eocene layers. [...] Five coral species of the Early Eocene are described for the first time from Egypt, one species (Goniopora farafraensis) is new. [extracted from extensive summary]^1";
s[3953] = "SCHRODER J.H. (1986).- Diagenetic diversity in Paleocene coral knobs from the Bir Abu El-Husein area, S Egypt.- Reef Diagenesis [Schroeder J. H. et Purser B. H. (eds); Springer Verlag Berlin, Heidelberg]: 132-158.- <b>FC&#038;P 16-1</b>, p. 71, ID=2002^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, diagenesis; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleocene; <b>Geography: </b>Egypt S^^1";
s[3954] = "HLADIL J., OTAVA J., GALLE A. (1992).- Oligocene Carbonate Buildups of the Sirt Basin Libya.- Geol. Libya 4: 1401-1420.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-2</b>, p. 56, ID=3355^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Oligocene; <b>Geography: </b>Libya, Sirt Basin^Carbonate buildups formed mostly of scleractinian corals were found in the Oligocene sediments of the Sirt basin north of Al Hufrah oil fields. The buildups form a widespread complex of patch-reefs. Another coral fauna comes from the vicinity of Ar Raqubah oil field, where the corals form an almost continuous horizon; reef bodies are not developed. The main reef builders found in the Oligocene of the Sirt basin are Stylophora parvistella Chevalier, S. thirsiformis (Michelotti), Madracis decaphylla Matheron sensu Chevalier, Astraeopora decaphylla Reuss, Monticulastraea ex gr. daedalea (Reuss), Athecastraea maradahensis sp.nov., Actinacis rollei Reuss, and Agathiphyllia gregaria (Catullo).^1";
s[3955] = "CARBONE F., MATTEUCCI R., PIGNATTI J.S., RUSSO A. (1994).-
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Facies analysis and biostratigraphy of the Auradu Limestone Formation
in the Berbera-Sheikh area, northwestern Somalia.- Geologica Romana 29:
213-235.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>, p. 70, ID=4438^<b>Topic(s):
</b>reefs, stratigraphy; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Paleogene; <b>Geography: </b>Somalia^The main stratigraphic and
sedimentological features of the Auradu Limestone Formation [Tertiary
&#47; Paleogene] in NW Somalia, close to its type area, are outlined.
The present study of the depositional and diagenetic characteristics,
associated with the investigation of the fossil assemblages and their
biostratigraphy and paleoecology, allows to focus on some significant
features useful for a better definition of the paleoenvironmental
setting and the stratigraphic evolution of the formation in its
westernmost outcrop area. Biostratigraphic evidence gathered from the
larger foraminiferal assemblages [and coral assemblages] allows a
correlation of the lower Paleogene faunal associations of Somalia with
the existing peri-Mediterranean biozonations, thus extending their
validity to the Horn of Africa, with implications for the dating of
neighbouring formations of the Arabic peninsula.^1";
s[3956] = "SCHUSTER F. (2002).- Early Miocene corals and associated
sediments of the northwestern Gulf of Suez, Egypt.- Courier
Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg 239: 57-81.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-2</b>, p.
37, ID=1175^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Miocene L;
<b>Geography: </b>Egypt, Suez Gulf^Early Miocene corals from the
northwestern Gulf of Suez area (Eastern Desert, Egypt) grew on a
shallow epicontinental shelf flooded by the Burdigalian transgression.
Acropora layers and isolated massive Tarbellastraea colonies associated
with abundant corallinacean red algae (rhodolith and marl facies) and
green algae (Halimeda) lived in a very shallow, lagoonal-like
environment. Some small patch reefs were formed. The lack of a suitable
substratum and the high sedimentation rate are considered the main
reasons for the relatively low diversity (24 species/16 genera) of the
Burdigalian coral fauna from this region. Global climatic cooling
during this time favoured the development of temperate water carbonates
and hindered the formation of more extensive coral reef structures. The
described corals most probably were the predecessors of Middle Miocene
coral faunas from the Red Sea coast which built large fringing reefs
during the Langhian when the sea advanced from the Mediterranean Tethys
to the Red Sea. This is shown by the presence of several identical or
similar species (e.g., Tarbellastraea reussiana, Favites neglecta)
described from these Langhian reefs. Generally, the described corals
show a Mediterranean Tethyan affinity and are comparable to coral
faunas from the Aquitaine Basin, central Iran, and Turkey.^1";
s[3957] = "EL SOROGY A.S. (2002).- Paleontology and depositional
environments of the Pleistocene coral reefs of the Gulf of Suez,
Egypt.- Neues Jahrbuch für Geologie und Paläontologie, Abhandlungen
225, 3: 337-371.- <b>FC&#038;P 31-2</b>, p. 48, ID=1700^<b>Topic(s):
</b>coral reefs; Scleractinia, reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Pleistocene; <b>Geography:
</b>Egypt, Suez Gulf^The Pleistocene coral reefs at Gebel Zeit and Ras
Gemsha (western side of the Gulf of Suez) form terraces of different
elevations above the present sea level. The identified 30 species of
bryozoans, corals and molluscs are of strongly Indo-Pacific affinity.
Many coral specimens show no alteration of their primary
microstructure, but a few are affected by early meteoric diagenesis.
The differences in Sr, Ca and Mg among coral families and their
relation to diagenetic alterations are documented. The reconstructed
depositional environments reach from upper reef slope to back-reef and
water-depths from 1 to 50 meters.^1";
s[3958] = "BIELY A., CHEVALIER J.P. (1972).- Présence de
Scléractiniaires dans le Miocène inférieur de la Tunisie
septentrionale.- Notes du Service Géol. 40 &#47; Trav. de Géol.
Tunisienne 8: 55-70; Tunis.- <b>FC&#038;P 2-2</b>, p. 22,
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ID=4820^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Miocene; <b>Geography:
</b>Tunisia^Fourteen species of Corals from the Burdigalian of Béja and
Kef area are described. Two of them are new forms (Favites bielyi n.sp.
and Palaeoplesiastraea bejaensis n.sp.).^1";
s[3959] = "CHEVALIER J.P., HEBRARD L. (1967).- Découverte de
Madréporaires dans le Pleistocene supérieur de Mauritanie.- C. R.
Congrès Panafricain de Préhistoire: 453-455; Dakar.- <b>FC&#038;P
3-2</b>, p. 32, ID=4915^<b>Topic(s): </b>new records; Scleractinia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Pleistocene U; <b>Geography: </b>Mauritania^^1";
s[3960] = "EL SOROGY A.S., ZIKO A. (1999).- Facies development and
environments of Miocene reefal limestone, Wadi Hagul, Cairo-Suez
District, Egypt.- N. Jb. Geol. Palaont. Mb. 1999/4: 213-226.-
<b>FC&#038;P 28-1</b>, p. 62, ID=4004^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, facies ;
reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Miocene;
<b>Geography: </b>Egypt^The reef limestones, of Langhian (Middle
Miocene) age; were formed during regressive-transgressive episodes.
They were subdivided into four main depositional facies: 1) fore-reef,
made up of bioclastic marly limestone with broken skeletons and debris,
2) reef-core, constructed of a framework exclusively of branched
colonies of Porites sp. coated by micrite submarine cements, 3)
back-reef, consisted of friable limestone, rich in shell hash with
flodded Heterostegina praecostata and, 4) beach and nearshore, made up
of fossiliferous cros-bedded pebbly sandstone. The complete leaching
and alteration of the original aragonitic slceractinian corals
microstructure, and the cements into low Mg-calcite mosaic by fresh
water in the subaerial environment, is the main diagenetic process
which affected the reef. Micrite is the most important constituent in
the reef-core sedimentes (40-70 %) and all over the sequence in
general.^1";
s[3961] = "CHAIX C., SAINT-MARTIN J.-P. (1980).- La diagenèse dans un
récif du Miocène supérieur: un exemple en Oranie (Algérie) -
cristallisation, déformation, dissolution des carbonates.- [journal?]:
111-120; Bordeaux, Novembre 1980.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-2</b>, p. 16,
ID=6361^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef diagenesis; reef diagenesis;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Miocene U; <b>Geography:
</b>Algeria^^1";
s[3962] = "SAINT-MARTIN J.-P., CHAIX C. (1981).- Sur la paleoécologie
des formations récifales du Miocène supérieur d&#039;Oranie
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l&#039;Académie des Sciences sér. II, 292: 1341-1343; Paris.-
<b>FC&#038;P 13-2</b>, p. 16, ID=6362^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef ecology;
reef ecology; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Miocene U;
<b>Geography: </b>Algeria^^1";
s[3963] = "ROUCHY J.-M., CHAIX C., SAINT MARTIN J.-P. (1982).-
Importance et implications de l&#039;existence d&#039;un récif
corallien messinien sur le flanc sud du Djebel Murdjadjo (Oranie,
Algérie).- Comptes-rendus hebdomadaires des séances de l&#039;Académie
des Sciences sér. II, 294: 813-816; Paris.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-2</b>, p.
16, ID=6363^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Miocene Mess; <b>Geography: </b>Algeria^^1";
s[3964] = "SAINT-MARTIN J.-P., CHAIX C., MOISSETTE P. (1983).- Le
Messinien récifal d&#039;Oranie (Algérie): une mise au point.-
Comptes-rendus hebdomadaires des séances de l&#039;Académie des
Sciences sér. II, 297: 545-547; Paris.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-2</b>, p. 17,
ID=6364^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Miocene Mess; <b>Geography: </b>Algeria^^1";
s[3965] = "MANCONI R., CUBEDDU T., PRONZATO R. (1999).- African
freshwater sponges: Makedia tanensis gen. et sp nov from Lake Tana,
Ethiopia.- Memoirs of the Queensland Museum 44 [J.N.A. Hooper (ed.):
Proceedings of the 5th International Sponge Symposium]: 361-368.-
<b>FC&#038;P 28-2</b>, p. 9, ID=6967^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa;
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Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent;
<b>Geography: </b>Africa, freshwater^^1";
s[3966] = "CAMOIN G. (1985).- Etude sédimentologique du Jebel Bou Zer
(Tunisie).- Ra pp. interne CFP, 40 pp. [internal report] - <b>FC&#038;P
16-1</b>, p. 15, ID=6756^<b>Topic(s): </b>sedimentology; sedimentology;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>???; <b>Geography:
</b>Tunisia^[internal report of the Compagnie Pétrolière Française
-?]^1";
s[3967] = "CAMOIN G. (1989).- Les plates-formes carbonatees du Turonien
et du Senonien de Mediterranee centrale (Tunisie, Algerie, Sicile).-
Marseille University, unpublished D. Sc. Thesis; 899 pp.- <b>FC&#038;P
19-1.1</b>, p. 29, ID=2601^<b>Topic(s): </b>carbonate platforms;
carbonate platforms; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cretaceous Seno - Tour; <b>Geography: </b>Tunisia, Algeria,
Sicily^^1";
s[3968] = "ABDEL-GAWAD I.G., GAMEIL M. (1995).- Cretaceous and
Paleocene Coral Faunas in Egypt and Greece.- Coral Research Bulletin
04: 1-38.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-1</b>, p. 40, ID=3026^<b>Topic(s):
</b>taxonomy; Scleractinia, Octocorallia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia Octocorallia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous - Paleogene;
<b>Geography: </b>Egypt, Greece^From ten localities in Egypt (Sinai and
Western Desert; Albian to Paleocene) and seven localities in Greece
(Boeotia and Macedonia; Aptian to Campanian) 75 species in 52 genera of
both Scleractinian and Octocorallia are described. Because of the
partially poor preservation of the material and the problems of coral
systematics in general, half of the species were only determined
generically. For this reason it is difficult to consider the
relationships to other Cretaceous coral faunas. Only eight species from
the Cretaceous in Egypt and 14 species from the Cretaceous in Greece
are known from other localities outside these regions.^1";
s[3969] = "OLIVER W.A.jr (1980).- Corals in the Malvinokaffric Realm.-
Munster. Forsch. Geol. Palaont. 52 [Kl. Oekentorp (ed.): A. von
Schouppe jubilee commemorative volume]: 13-27.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-2</b>,
p. 14, ID=5974^<b>Topic(s): </b>biogeography, Malvinokaffric Realm;
corals biogeography; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Malvinokaffric
Realm^Corals are extremely rare in Silurian to Middle Devonian rocks of
central and South America and in southern Africa and none are reported
from Antarctica, the areas that constituted the Malvinokaffric Realm.
Most workers have interpreted the realm as one characterized by cold
water; this is in accordance with its high latitude during the
Silurian-Devonian and is the most likely explanation of the dearth of
corals. It is also noted that the known Malvinokaffric marine shelly
faunas are found in shales and siltstones whereas the rich coral faunas
of the other realms occur in limestones and calcareous shales. However,
in the other realms corals do also occur in shales and siltstones and
the inhospitality of the Malvinokaffric sedimentary facies is not an
adequate explanation for the scarcity of corals.^1";
s[3970] = "CUIF J.-P., GAUTRET P. (1987).- Comparaison des modalites de
diagenese du squelette de Spongiaires carbonatees dans le Trias de
Turquie et le Permien de Tunisie.- Geobios 20, 6: 757-774.-
<b>FC&#038;P 17-1</b>, p. 40, ID=2160^<b>Topic(s): </b>diagenesis;
Porifera calcarea; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Calcarea;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian Triassic; <b>Geography: </b>Tunisia,
Turkey^[Comparison of Triassic and Permian sponges of spherulitic
microstructure are made with the living Astrosclera. Minor elements and
organic components are measured.]^1";
s[3971] = "BALOG S.-J. (1996).- Boring Thallophytes in Some Permian and
Triassic Reefs: Bathymetry and Bioerosion.- Goettinger Arbeiten zur
Geologie und Palaeontologie, Special Volume 2 [Reitner J., Neuewiller
F. &#038; Gunkel F. (eds): Global and Regional Controls on Biogenic
Sedimentation I. Reef Evolution]: pp ???.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-1</b>, p.
41, ID=3606^<b>Topic(s): </b>bioerosion; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>;
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<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian Triassic; <b>Geography: </b>Tunisia,
Turkey^Ichnocoenoses of microendoliths in a Permian (Djebel Tebaga,
Tunisia) and 2 Triassic reef complexes (Antalya Complex, Turkey and
Hoher Goll, Austria &#47; Germany) are identified. The most important
boring thallophytes pass the stratigraphic boundary unchanged.
Apparently already in the Permian they can be used for bathymetric
zonation in the same way as through Mesozoic to Cenozoic till Recent.
Different reef builders (different substrates for bioeroders)
influenced the composition of trace communities only quantitatively not
qualitatively.^1";
s[3972] = "FLUGEL H.W. (1997).- Korallen aus dem Perm von S-Tunesien,
W-Iran und NW Thailand.- Sitzungsber. Abt. I, 204: 79-109.-
<b>FC&#038;P 27-1</b>, p. 69, ID=3811^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Anthozoa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian
Word; <b>Geography: </b>Tunisia, Iran E, Thailand^Description of Middle
Permian (Wordian = Murghabian) corals from S-Tunisia: Waagenophyllum
similis Wu 1957?, Calophyllum angustum angustum (Rothpl. 1882),
Lophophyllidium sp., Duplophyllum sp., Duplocarinia? sp.,
Amplexocarinia cf. geyeri Schouppe &#038; Stacul 1958 (non Heritsch
1933), Gertholites tergeba n.sp. and Dendropora; from the Zagros-Mts, W
Iran: Pseudohuangia lapparenti lapparenti Oek., and P. I. spina n.sp.;
and from NW Thailand: Wentzelloides fontainei minor Wu &#038; Zhao
1982?, Multimurinus regularis (Fontaine 1961) and Multimurinus biformis
(Fontaine 1961).^1";
s[3973] = "DEBRENNE F., DEBRENNE M. (1995).- Archaeocyaths of the Lower
Cambrian of Morocco.- Beringeria, Special Issue 2 [Morocco&#039;95: The
Lower-Middle Cambrian Standard of Gondwana]: 121-145.- <b>FC&#038;P
25-2</b>, p. 61, ID=3161^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Archaeocyatha;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography: </b>Morocco^Archaeocyaths are present in
the Lower Cambrian of Morocco from the &#34;Calcaires Supérieurs&#34;
to the &#34;Grés terminaux&#34;, [Amouslek and Issafene Formations
according to Geyer (1989)]. They were studied from Anti-Atlas, Western
High Atlas (Ounein) and Jebilets localities. During the Issendalenian
and the beginning of Banian, archaeocyath faunas were homogenous
without paleogeographic variations. Only one locality belongs to the
Upper Banian. Five biostratigraphic zones may be recognized:
Issendalenian (ex-Amouslekian) 1) Erismacoscinocyathus
fasciola-Retecoscinus minutus Zone 2) Erismacoscinus marocanus Zone
(Hupe&#39;s zones I-III); Banian (ex-Issafenian): 1)
Polystillicidocyathus-Halysicyaihus Zone (Hupe IV-V) 2)
Paranacyathus-Porocyathellus Zone (Hupe ?VI) 3) Jebileticoscinus Zone
(Hupe&#39;s ?VII). Generic assignements have been revised and new
concepts for species reduce their number. Key sections and revised list
of moroccan species is established. Paleogeography is outlined for
Morocco and Southwestern Europe.^1";
s[3974] = "DEBRENNE F., DEBRENNE M., FAURE-MURET A. (1992).- Faunes
d&#039;Archeocyathes de l&#039;Anti Atlas occidental (bordures Nord et
Sud) et du Haut Atlas occidental. Cambrien inferieur, Maroc.- Geol.
mediterr. 17, 3-4: 177-211.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>, p. 96,
ID=3550^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Archaeocyatha; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography:
</b>Morocco^^1";
s[3975] = "DEBRENNE F. (1992).- Archaeocyatha du Maroc, Essai de
synthese.- Geol. mediterr. 17, 3-4: 213-227.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>, p.
96, ID=3551^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Archaeocyatha; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L;
<b>Geography: </b>Morocco^^1";
s[3976] = "DEBRENNE F. (1976).- Drevneyshiye Arkheocyathy Morokko. [les
plus anciens Archaeocyathaa du Maroc; en Russe].- Izv. AN SSSR 12:
157-159.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-1</b>, p. 31, ID=5524^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Archaeocyatha; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography: </b>Morocco^^1";
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s[3977] = "DEBRENNE F. (1977).- Archeocyathes du Jbel Irhoud (Jebilets,
Maroc).- Soc. geol. et mineral. Bretagne Bull, ser. C, 7, 2: 93-136.-
<b>FC&#038;P 7-1</b>, p. 18, ID=5569^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Archaeocyatha;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography: </b>Morocco^^1";
s[3978] = "DEBRENNE F., DEBRENNE M. (1978).- Archaeocyathid fauna of
the lowest fossiliferous levels of Tiout (Lower Cambrian, Southern
Morocco).- Geol. Mag. 115, 2: 101-119.- <b>FC&#038;P 7-2</b>, p. 14,
ID=5605^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Archaeocyatha; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography:
</b>Morocco^^1";
s[3979] = "KAZMIERCZAK M., SCHRODER St. (1999).- Faziesentwicklung,
relative Meeresspiegelschwankungen und die Migration von Korallenfaunen
im Mitteldevon des oestlichen Anti-Atlas, Marokko.- Zentralblatt für
Geologie und Paläontologie Teil I (7-9): 1177-1188.- <b>FC&#038;P
28-1</b>, p. 66, ID=4008^<b>Topic(s): </b>facies, biogeography; facies
biogeography; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian M; <b>Geography: </b>Morocco,
Anti-Atlas^Paleobiogeographic distribution of rugose corals essentially
depends on ocean current systems. Sea level fluctuations can cause
migration between formerly isolated realms. The facies analysis of
Middle Devonian sequences of the eastern Anti-Atlas (Morocco) reavels
at least three T-R-cycles. Linked with the aggradational stacking,
shallow marine, coral bearing reefal carbonates appear upon a carbonate
ramp. Several immigration-pulses of Eastern American faunal elements
into the Moroccan coral faunas are related to these transgressive
events. Migration routes apparently are via Western Africa into Central
Europe.^1";
s[3980] = "TSIEN H.-H., DRICOT E., MOURAVIEFF A.N., BOUCKAERT J.
(1973).- Le Frasnien de la coupe de Tailfer.- Serv. Géol. de Belgique,
Professional Paper 11.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 40,
ID=5144^<b>Topic(s): </b>geology; geology; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fra;
<b>Geography: </b>Morocco, Tilfer^[etude niveau par niveau de la coupe;
listes de coraux]^1";
s[3981] = "de BAETS K., KLUG C., PLUSQUELLEC Y. (2010).- Zlichovian
faunas with early ammonoids from Morocco and their use for the
correlation of the eastern Anti-Atlas and the western Dra Valley.-
Bulletin of Geosciences 85, 2: 317-352.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 74,
ID=6476^<b>Topic(s): </b>; paleontology, corals; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Zlich;
<b>Geography: </b>Morocco^[The article includes a description of
Michelinia mdaourensis n.sp. and Petridictyum sp. with a detailed study
of morphological variations of M. mdaourensis in which two extreme
morphotypes are identified (namely Michelinia-like morphotype and
Kerforneidictyum-like morphotype). A mode of growth similar to
Palaeacis snideri is described. M. mdaourensis is a species
systematically associated to the &#034;worm&#034; Hicetes.]^1";
s[3982] = "COEN-AUBERT M. (2005).- Rugueux fasciculés et solitaires du
Givetien supérieur dans le Tafilalt et le Ma&#039;der (Maroc).-
Bulletin de l&#039;Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique,
Sciences de la Terre 75: 67-85.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-2</b>, p. 14,
ID=1110^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Giv; <b>Geography: </b>Morocco,
Anti-Atlas^Several levels with Phillipsastrea have been sampled in the
Upper Givetian of the Tafilalt and the Ma&#039;der in Morocco and have
been dated by conodonts. P. weyeri Coen-Aubert, 2002, P. tafilaltensis
Coen-Aubert, 2002 and Acanthophyllum simplex (Walther, 1929) are
present in all the outcrops investigated. They are associated in the
Ma&#039;der with Neotemnophyllum breve n.sp., Phillipsastrea hollardi
Coen-Aubert, 2002, Siphonophrentis laskowae Wrzolek, 2002 and S. crassa
n.sp.; the first species is restricted to the Upper Polygnathus varcus
Zone whereas the three others occur also in the Upper Klapperina
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disparilis Zone. In the Tafilalt, the accompanying fauna in the Upper
Klapperina disparilis and Lower Mesotaxis falsiovalis Zones is
characterized by Thamnophyllum amessouicum n.sp., Neoacinophyllum
bultyncki n.sp., Siphonophrentis wangi n.sp. and Neotemnophyllum sp.
The latter three taxa suggest an influence of the western Yunnan
inChina. However, the remaining fauna shows affinities with that from
the Upper Givetian of Western Europe and Poland.^1";
s[3983] = "BELKA Z., BERKOWSKI B. (2005).- Discovery of thermophilic
corals in an ancient hydrothermal vent community, Devonian, Morocco.-
Acta Geologica Polonica 55, 1: 1-7.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-2</b>, p. 15,
ID=1111^<b>Topic(s): </b>thermophyly; Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography:
</b>Morocco, Anti-Atlas^Living corals are remarkably broad in their
thermal and bathymetric ranges. But corals that could tolerate
abnormally high temperatures (higher than 40°C) are unknown both in the
living communities and in the fossil record. Here we report the
discovery of small thermophilic rugose corals in the Devonian vent
community of southeastern Morocco. These organisms were adapted to
conditions prevailing within chimney conduits of a hydrothermal system
that developed on the roofof a submarine volcanic high. The coral
larvae followed a calice-in-calice settlement and growth strategy to
survive the contact with thermal fluids. This adaptation was not
related to taxonomy and characteristic of all coral taxa present in the
vents. Monospecific coral population was identified in several Emsian
vents whereas the coral fauna of the single Givetian vent was more
diverse and included four species. The entry of different rugose coral
species into the hot vents resulted from atrophic relation to ostracods
flourishing in the chimneys.^1";
s[3984] = "BERKOWSKI B. (2006).- Vent and mound rugose coral
associations from the Middle Devonian of Hamar Laghdad (Anti-Atlas,
Morocco).- Geobios 39, 2: 155-170.- <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 28,
ID=1223^<b>Topic(s): </b>vent &#038; mound corals; Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M;
<b>Geography: </b>Morocco, Anti-Atlas^Peculiar associations of small,
solitary, deep-water rugose corals are described from the Middle
Devonian buildups situated in the easternmost part of Hamar Laghdad
area of southern Morocco. The most of them are monospecific and consist
of simplified taxon &#34;Amplexus&#34; florescens but one is
polyspecific and composed of specimens belonging to four different
species representing three families. These rugosan associations form
isolated nest-like aggregations where numerous densely packed specimens
are arranged mostly in life position. The polyspecific and two
monospecific associations are interpreted as growing in close proximity
to venting fields. They reveal a unique &#34;calice-in-calice&#34;
recolonization pattern expressed by successive settlement of juvenile
specimens in the calice of dead individuals. This pattern was
presumably a consequence of selective survival of coral larvae settling
in extreme vent habitats. Although, the &#34;calice-in-calice&#34;
pattern is common in both, mono- and polyspecific associations, there
are differences expressed in the character of larval attachments and
various types of the calice fillings. The trophic interaction between
corals and ostracods is discussed (Fossil Cnidaria &#038; Porifera 34:
29). Additionally, associations of &#34;Amplexus&#34; florescens, not
displaying &#034;calice-in-calice&#034; pattern of growth have been
found within the mound where polyspecific association occurs. These are
interpreted as growing away from venting fields. Comparisons of
Amplexus-type coral faunas with the other North African and European
corals allow the classification of these ampleximorph rugosan taxa as
characteristic biotic components of the Middle Devonian mound
environments influenced by venting activity. Two new genera and
species, Weyeraia prima and Vesiculolasma erfoudi, are introduced.^1";
s[3985] = "SCHRODER S., KAZMIERCZAK M. (1999).- The Middle Devonian
&#034;coral reef&#034; of Ouihlane (Morocco) - New data on the geology
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and rugose coral fauna.- Geologica et Palaeontologica 33: 93-115.-
<b>FC&#038;P 28-2</b>, p. 24, ID=1451^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral reefs,
ecology, stratigraphy, facies; Rugosa, reefs; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Giv; <b>Geography:
</b>Morocco^From the Middle Devonian locality &#034;Ouihlane&#034; in
the E Anti-Atlas of Morocco a rich reefal community is known. leMaitre
(1947) was the first to publish a detailed paper about those fossil
faunas (tabulate and rugose corals, stromatoporoids). This outcrop is
reinvestigated, a columnar section is established and the coral bearing
horizons are resampled. The stratigraphic division is refined, morover,
conodont biozonation of the section reveales a Late Eifelian/Early
Givetian age. A facies model explains the occurrence of biogenic
carbonates with hermatypic organisms. 17 taxa of rugose corals are
described, 9 of them being new records for the locality. All described
corals derive from the Lower Givetian timorensis-Zone.^1";
s[3986] = "SCHRODER S., WERNER W. (2000).- Eine rugose Stockkoralle der
Gattung Phillipsastrea Roemer 1883 aus dem Devon von Marokko.-
Mitteilungen der Bayerischen Staatssammlung Paläontologie und
Historische Geologie, 40: 229-236.- <b>FC&#038;P 30-1</b>, p. 27,
ID=1538^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, Phillipsastrea; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Giv; <b>Geography:
</b>Morocco^From the Devonian of Morocco a new Rugosa of the genus
Phillipsastrea is described. The taxon is characterized by large
pseudocerioid or thamnasterioid coralites, a variably structured
dissepimentarium and a rare development of true horse-shoe
dissepiments. The morphological features point to phylogenetic
relationships to Phillipsastreids of North America.^1";
s[3987] = "COEN-AUBERT M. (2002).- Nouvelles espèces du genre
Phillipsastrea d&#039;Orbigny, 1849 près de la limite Givetien-
Frasnien dans le Tafilalt et la Ma&#39;ader au Maroc et notes sur des
types espagnols.- Coral Research Bulletin 7: 021-037. [Dieter
Weyer&#039;s 65th birthday commemorative volume; S. Schröder, H. Löser
&#038; K. Oekentorp (eds)].- <b>FC&#038;P 31-1</b>, p. 59,
ID=1623^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Rugosa, Phillipsastrea;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian
Giv/Fra; <b>Geography: </b>Morocco^Phillipsastrea weyeri n.sp., P.
tafilaltensis n.sp. and P. hollardi n.sp. have been collected in
various outcrops of the Tafilalt and the Ma&#39;ader which were dated
by conodonts. P. hollardi has only been observed in the Ma&#39;ader and
characterizes mostly the Upper Polygnathus varcus Zone. It still occurs
sparsely higher in the Givetian where it is associated with P. weyeri
and P. tafilaltensis. These two species are also very abundant in the
Tafilalt. They are locally accompanied by Kuangsiastraea pengellyi
(Milne-Edwards &#038; Haime, 1852) and more frequently by
Acanthophyllum simplex (Walther, 1929). The fauna with A. simplex,
Phillipsastrea tafilaltensis and P. weyeri seems to be highly
characteristic of the Upper Givetian from the Tafilalt and the
Ma&#39;ader where it mainly occurs in the Klapperina disparilis and
Lower Mesotaxis falsiovalis Zone. For comparison, the types of the
Spanish species Phillipsastrea torreana (Milne-Edwards &#038; Haime,
1851) and Argutastrea? pradoana (Haime, 1855) are described and
figured.^1";
s[3988] = "WEYER D. (2002).- Famennium-Anthozoa aus Marokko. 1.
Czarnockia Rozkowska, 1969 (Rugosa).- Mitteilungen aus dem Museum für
Naturkunde in Berlin, Geowissenschaftliche Reihe 5: 75-92.-
<b>FC&#038;P 32-1</b>, p. 24, ID=1723^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa,
Czarnockia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian Fam; <b>Geography: </b>Morocco^The new species Czarnockia
maroccana is described from cephalopod limestones of the middle/upper
Clymenia genozone (level with Gonioclymenia) in the Tafilalt district
of the Anti Atlas region. The small collection of seven syntypes
demonstrates a surprising intraspecific variation visible only after
intensive serial sectioning of all subtabular and calicular parts of
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the skeleton. This is the first record of the rare genus from a second
area outside the type occurrence in the Wocklumeria genozone of the
Polish Holy Cross Mountains. As a member of the phyletic line Neaxon
&#062; Petraia &#062; Famennelasma &#062; Czarnockia, the taxon should
be found cosmopolitically in the psychrospheric Cyathaxonia facies of
Upper Famennian times. ^1";
s[3989] = "PEDDER A.E.H. (1999).- Paleogeographic Implications of a
Devonian (Givetian, Lower Varcus Subzone) Rugose Coral Fauna from the
Ma&#039;der Basin (Morocco).- Abhandlungen der Geologischen
Bundesanstalt 54: 385-434.- <b>FC&#038;P 28-2</b>, p. 19,
ID=4015^<b>Topic(s): </b>biogeography; Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Giv; <b>Geography:
</b>Morocco, Ma&#039;ader^A probably deep, or moderately deep, photic
zone coral fauna of early Givetian age is examined from Jbel Ou Driss.
The genera Zonophyllum, Lekanophyllwn, Siphonophrentis, Heliophyllum
and Spinophyllum are reviewed and the new species Zonophyllum
maderense, Z. pegoconus, Lekanophyllum hollardi and Stringophyllum
coenaubertae are erected. Otsuka coefficients have been calculated to
determine similarities between the genus composition of the Rugosa of
the Ma&#039;der basin and those of 15 other regions. Very high OC
values are obtained from comparisons with the northern Spain - Pyrenees
- Vendee and northern Vosges - Saar - Moravia regions. All these
regions were likely situated on the Gondwana side of the Rheic
paleo-ocean. A lesser, but nevertheless high OC value between the
Ma&#039;der basin and the Rhenohercynian zone indicates that the Rheic
paleo-ocean was narrow. Comparison with the Appalachian belt gives a
considerably lower OC value, and no more than 17% of the Ma&#039;der
basin Rugosa had an Eastern Americas Realm ancestry. In Givetian time,
coral migration from the EAR had ceased or was greatly reduced, and
transport of coral larvae was likely in a southwest direction through
the narrow Rheic paleo-ocean. Similarities decrease eastwards from the
Ma&#039;der basin along northern Gondwana to eastern Australia. The
Baoshan-Luxi microplate was likely attached or close to Gondwana in
Givetian time, at a longitude between the northern Pakistan part of the
Indian shield and western Australia. The OC value between the
Ma&#039;der basin and the Altay-Sayan collage suggests that the
allochthons carrying Givetian Rugosa were not accreted to the Angaran
shield in Givetian time, and were likely situated at <40° latitude.^1";
s[3990] = "BERKOWSKI B. (2008).- Emsian deep-water Rugosa assemblages
of Hamar Laghdad (Devonian, Anti-Atlas, Morocco).- Palaeontographica
A284, 1-3: 17-68.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 50, ID=6431^<b>Topic(s):
</b>deep water; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Ems; <b>Geography: </b>Morocco,
Anti-Atlas^Four types of assemblages composed of small, mostly
undissepimented, deep-water Rugosa corals, are described from
argillaceous sediments of the Amerboh Group (upper Emsian) in the area
of Hamar Laghdad (eastern Anti-Atlas, Morocco). During that time the
sea-bottom of studied area was extremely diversified due to prior
formation of numerous, up to 20-50 in high, closely spaced mud mounds.
The formation of mud mounds was caused by earlier hydrothermal
activity, which ended temporarily by the end of inversus conodont Zone
time. Since that time elevated mud mounds and especially depressed
spaces between the mounds were continuously buried by argillaceous
sediments of the Amerboh Group. The process of burial has been finished
by the end of the Emsian. These extremely diversified bottom
morphologies created exclusive environments where exceptional
assemblages of deep-water Rugosa corals developed. Four assemblages of
Rugosa corals are distinguished from each other not only in species
content and richness, but also in different types of life strategies in
response to various environmental conditions. The richest assemblage
(A) comprising of 15 species belonging to 10 genera, settled directly
on the already lithified slopes of mud mounds. Assemblage (B) occurring
in the same time, in depressed areas between the mounds, is composed of
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nine species belonging to seven genera. Subsequent assemblages, (C) on
the slopes, and (D) distanced from the mud mounds, developed within
soft marly argillaceous deposits are less diversified and are composed
of three species belonging to three genera and two species belonging to
two genera respectively. These data show that the slopes of mud mounds
acted as isolated &#034;oases&#034; with exclusively favourable
environmental conditions for corals, and were surrounded by deep-water
environments, unfavourable even for a relatively tolerant Laccophyllid
fauna. Four new genera: Erfoudia n.gen., Marocaxon n.gen., Berberia
n.gen., Pentacyathus n.gen. and 16 new species: Enterolasma pachytheca
n.sp., Sutherlandinia anna n.sp., Boolelasma magnum n.sp., Syringaxon
exiguus n.sp., Syringaxon firmipes n.sp., Schindewolfia concors n.sp.,
Schindewolfia solida n.sp., Schindewolfia tenera n.sp., Catactotoechus
instabilis n.sp., Erfoudia eisenmanni n.sp., Marocaxon subcylindricus
n.sp., Marocaxon laticalix n.sp., Berberia kesskessi n.sp.,
Pentacyathus arduus n.sp., Pentacyathus tenuis n.sp., Pentacyathus
variabilis n.sp. are described.^1";
s[3991] = "BERKOWSKI B. (2004).- Monospecific rugosan assemblage from
the Emsian hydrothermal vents of Morocco.- Acta Palaeontologica
Polonica 49, 1: 75-84.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-1</b>, p. 48,
ID=7205^<b>Topic(s): </b>vent &#038; mound corals; Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian
Ems?; <b>Geography: </b>Morocco, Anti-Atlas^Unique monospecific
assemblages of small, solitary, undissepimented rugose corals are
described from the Devonian deep-sea hydrothermal venting systems of
the Hamar Laghdad (Anti-Atlas, Morocco). Assemblages of numerous
rugosans (coral meadows) have been found around the outlets of venting
channels irregularly forked within the Emsian mud mounds. Majority of
rugose corals, which settled around vents, reveal a bizarre pattern of
growth called here &#34;calice-in-calice&#34;. The phenomenon of
&#34;calice-in-calice&#34; growth is related to selective survival of
coral larvae i.e. it is postulated that the larvae, which settle within
the calices of extinct individuals were more successful in their
development. They probably use empty calices as shelters against the
physical (hot or poisoning fluids) or biological (predators) factors.
The presence of numerous carapaces of ostracods within the calices of
extinct rugosans suggests a strong trophic relation between corals and
ostracods, which lived around hydrothermal vents. New genus and species
Hamarophyllum belkai is proposed. [original abstract]^1";
s[3992] = "BECKER G., KULLMANN J., VOGEL K., WINTER J., ZORN H.
(1971).- Beziehungen zwischen morphologischen Merkmalen der
Brachiopoden, Ostracoden, rugose Korallen und Sedimentparametern am
Beispiel des Mitteldevons der Eifel und Sudmarokkos.- Nachrichten der
deutschen geologischen Gesellschaft 9: 126-135.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-1</b>,
p. 18, ID=0001^<b>Topic(s): </b>morphology, sedimentology; Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria Brachiopoda Arthropoda; Rugosa Ostracoda;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Eif; <b>Geography:
</b>Morocco^Correlation of morphological characteristics with sediment
type in rugose corals.^1";
s[3993] = "NUBEL H.R., BECKER R.T. (2003).- Ein
Phillipsastreen-Biostrom im Ober-Givetium des Maider (Anti-Atlas,
Marokko).- Terra Nostra 2003, 5: 120-121.- <b>FC&#038;P 32-2</b>, p.
70, ID=1431^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs Rugosa; reefs, Phillipsastrea;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian
Giv; <b>Geography: </b>Morocco, Ma&#039;ader^Das Givetium und Frasnium
war weltweit durch die maximale Ausbreitung von &#34;Riffen&#34;
(Biostrome und Bioherme) verschiedener Grö&#233;enordnung und mit
unterschiedlichem ökologischem Aufbau charakterisiert. Bislang
existieren im Devon nur beschränkte Daten zum Verbreitungsmuster
spezifischer Riff-Faziestypen in Zeit und Raum. In diesem Zusammenhang
ist ein Vergleich von Riffstrukturen weit getrennter Paläobreiten von
besonderem Interesse, um Einflüsse von Paläoklima, Fazies und
Plattentektonik auf Riffbauer und -bewohner zu ermitteln. Als erstes
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Fallbeispiel wurde ein koloniales Rugosen-Biostrom im NW-Maider des
östlichen Anti-Atlas (Süd-Marokko) analysiert. Das Profil
Taboumakhlouf-Ost ist schon seit langem mi&#223;verständlich unter de
Bezeichnung &#34;Höhe 760&#34; bekannt (z.B. Coen-Aubert 2002), wurde
allerdings bisher nicht paläoökologisch untersucht. Während vom
N-Maider bis zum S-Tafilalt Korallen-Stromatoporen-Kalke aus dem frühen
und mittlerem Givetium bekannt sind, ist dies das grö&#233;te in-situ
Biostrom aus dem oberen Givetium des gesamten Anti-Atlas.
Paläogeographisch handelt es sich um den Übergangsbereich vom
Maider-Becken zu einer westlich liegenden Maider-Plattform. [first
fragment of extensive (!) summary, or rather full note]^1";
s[3994] = "PLUSQUELLEC Y., FERNANDEZ-MARTINEZ E., MISTIAEN B., TOURNEUR
F. (2004).- Révision de Crenulipora difformis Le Maitre, 1956,
(Tabulata, Dévonien du Nord Gondwana): morphologie, structure et
microstructure.- Revue de Paléontologie 23, 1: 181-208.- <b>FC&#038;P
34</b>, p. 47, ID=1260^<b>Topic(s): </b>revision; Tabulata,
Crenuliopora; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Morocco^A revision of Crenulipora
difformis Le Maitre, 1956, type species of the genus, is presented and
its attribution to a new subfamily of Favositids is proposed. The
revision includes the examination of type specimens and numerous
topotypes. The geographical and stratigraphical data areas follows:
Morocco, Hamar Laghdad, top of the Kess-Kess Formation and basis of
Amerboh, Upper Emsian. A revised diagnosis of the genus is given and
the type species described herein in detail; its variations are
extremely important and unusual in Tabulata. The main features of
C.difformis are: more or less flat branches, calices bearing from 12
(usual) to only a few rows of spines showing a bilateral or axial
symmetry, operculum frequent, wall sinuous in transverse sections,
without peripheral thickening, spiny, tabulae numerous or not, very
often &#34;forked&#34;, some vertical, pores of P1 and P2 type.
Microlamellar microstructure. An accurate biometric analysis allows to
recognize two opposite forms, one called &#34;weak&#34; and the other
&#34;strong&#34; with between a group of &#34;composite&#34; specimens,
but no new taxonomic units have been defined. The genus is recorded in
Ougarta (Algeria), Armorican Massif (France) and probably in the
Cantabrian Mountains (Spain).^1";
s[3995] = "LAFUSTE J., PLUSQUELLEC Y., SOTO F. (1993).- Coexistence de
lamelles et de microlamelles dans le sclerenchyme de
&#034;Ligulodictyum&#034; Plusquellec 1973 (Tabulata, Devonien du
Nord-Gondwana).- Courier Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg 164: 329-337.
[P. Oekentorp-Kuster (ed.) Proceedings of the VI. International
Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and Porifera, Vol. 1].- <b>FC&#038;P
22-2</b>, p. 21, ID=3468^<b>Topic(s): </b>microstructures; Tabulata,
Ligulodictyum; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Gondwana N^The pleurodictymorph genus
Ligulodictyum Plusquellec 1973, from the late Gedinnian - Early
Siegenian of the Armorican massive shows an entirely fibrous
microstructure. Specimens -with a very similar morphology - from the
Gedinnian of Mauritania (Pleurodictyum mauretanicum Le Maitre 1959)
Morocco and Spain and from the Siegenian and Upper Emsian of Morocco
show trabeculae often embedded in abundant stereoplasm. The
microstructure of the stereoplasm, studied by ultra-thin sections with
polished sides (LFP), exhibits two types of biocrystals: 1) standard
lamellae in the proximal part of the basal plate, and 2) microlamellae
with different size and shape in the middle and distal parts. This
change of lamellar to microlamellar microstructures is a new finding.
In some specimens - especially from Asturias - intercalations of
fibrous layers in the microlamellar stereoplasm are described. The
discovery of stereoplasm in the mauretanicum group probably will
require the splitting of the genus Ligulodictyum. The change of
lamellar to microlamellar microstructures proves that genera which
solely differ by their microstructure, e.g. Michelinia and Turnacipora,
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may represent evolutionary stages of the same lineage and belong to the
same family.^1";
s[3996] = "PLUSQUELLEC Y. (1993).- Un Tabule pleurodictyforme
&#034;biface&#034; Procterodictyum n.gen. (Emsien du Nord Gondwana).-
Geologica et Palaeontologica 27: 103-121.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p.
71, ID=4152^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Tabulata, Procterodictyum;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian
Ems; <b>Geography: </b>Gondwana N^A new Pleurodictyum-like [tabulate
coral] with corallites both on the proximal side - hypocorallites - and
on the distal side - eucorallites and intercalar ones - is described as
Procterodictyum n.gen. Two new species are distinguished according to
the morphological features of the hypocorallites, P. polentinensis -
the type species - is known by numerous specimens but P. asteroides
only by one. The new genus shares with Procteria a granular and
perforated basal plate, with Pleurodictyum the whole distinctive
characteristics of the distal side. The genus seems to be a good index
fossil for the middle part of the Lower Emsian, top of dehiscens zone
of the North Gondwana shelf (Cantabrian Mountains, Armorican Massif and
Western Moroccan Meseta).^1";
s[3997] = "HILALI A., LACHKEM H., TOURNEUR F. (2001).- Répartition des
tabulés dans les kess-kess emsiens de Hmar Lakhdad (SE d&#039;Erfoud,
Tafilalt, Maroc).- Geologica et Palaeontologica 35: 53-61.-
<b>FC&#038;P 33-1</b>, p. 67, ID=7214^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy,
ecology; Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Ems; <b>Geography: </b>Morocco,
Anti-Atlas^Four families of tabulate corals are abundant in the Hmar
Lakhdad Formation: auloporids, dendroporids and striatoporids are very
frequent in the micritic mounds (named &#34;kess-kess&#34;), and
favositids are rather common in the argilaceous limestones overlying
the mounds. Statistical analysis of tabulate coral distribution shows
an evident lateral variation. The western part of the mound range is
characterized by a facies with Bainbridgia, the central part by a
facies with tubular auloporids and ornate dendroporids, and the eastern
part by a facies with tubular auloporids. Striatoporids and auloporids,
fairly abundant in the western part, are present in all the kess-kess.
Each facies corresponds with a part of the range limited by two normal
faults. Tabulate coral distribution was probably controlled by
synsedimentary tectonics, affecting the three blocks of Hmar Lakhdad.
Building corals are absent and only bacterian structures
(microstromatolites) can be observed in all kess-kess. So the mound
cementation was probably controlled by bacterian activity. [original
abstract]^1";
s[3998] = "POTTHAST I., OEKENTORP K. (1987).- Eine Favositiden-Fauna
aus dem Emsium &#47; Eifelium des Hamar Laghdad, Tafilalt
(SE-Marokko).- Muenster. Forsch. Geol. Palaont. 65 [in press; in
German, with English summary].- <b>FC&#038;P 16-1</b>, p. 65,
ID=1976^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Tabulata, Favositida;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian
Ems Eif; <b>Geography: </b>Morocco, Hamar Laghdad^A Favositidae-fauna
from coral-rich Emsian &#47; Eifelian beds of the Hamar Laghdad, SE
Morocco, is described. The main representative (about 50%) of the fauna
is Favosites (F.) bohemicus; the history of this form is discussed,
too. Other species resp. subspecies are Favosites (F.) grandis and
Favosites (F.) goldfussi saourensis. Of special interest is the
occurrence of Mesofavosites, represented by the new species M.
schouppei, in the upper Emsian and lower Eifelian.^1";
s[3999] = "MAY A. (2008).- Corals (Anthozoa, Tabulata and Rugosa) and
chaetetids (Porifera) from the Devonian of the Semara area (Morocco) at
the Museo Geominero (Madrid, Spain), and their biogeographic
significance.- Bulletin de l&#039;Institut Scientifique, Rabat, section
Sciences de la Terre 30 (2008): 1-12.http:&#47;&#47;
www.israbat.ac.ma/spip.php?article=67.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 79,
ID=6486^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata, Rugosa, Chaetetida;
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<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria Porifera; Tabulata Rugosa Chaetetida;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Giv?Fra; <b>Geography: </b>Morocco,
Semara^The paper describes the three tabulate coral species Caliapora
robusta (Pradácová, 1938), Pachyfavosites tumulosus Janet, 1965 and
Thamnopora major (Radugin, 1938), the rugose coral Phillipsastrea ex
gr. irregularis (Webster &#038; Fenton in Fenton &#038; Fenton, 1924)
and the chaetetid Rhaphidopora crinalis (Schlüter, 1880). The specimens
are described for the first time from Givetian and probably Frasnian
strata of Semara area (Morocco, former Spanish Sahara). The material is
stored in the Museo Geominero in Madrid. The tabulate corals and the
chaetetid demonstrate close biogeographic relationships to Central and
Eastern Europe as well as to Western Siberia. The fauna does not show
any special influence of the Eastern Americas Realm. [original
abstract]^1";
s[4000] = "BRACHERT T.C., BUGGISCH W., FLUGEL E., HUSSNER H.M.,
JOACHIMSKI M.M., TOURNEUR F., WALLISER O.H., (1992).- Controls of mud
mound formation: the Early Devonian Kess-Kess carbonates of the Hamar
Laghdad, Antiatlas, Morocco.- Geologische Rundschau 81, 1: 15-44.-
<b>FC&#038;P 21-2</b>, p. 7, ID=3291^<b>Topic(s): </b>mud mounds; mud
mounds; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L;
<b>Geography: </b>Morocco, Anti-Atlas^^1";
s[4001] = "BELKA Z. (1998).- Early Devonian Kess-Kess carbonate mud
mounds of the eastern Anti-Atlas (Morocco), and their relation to
submarine hydrothermal venting.- Journ. Sed. Res., Section A:
Sedimentary Petrology and Processes 68/3: 368-377.- <b>FC&#038;P
27-2</b>, p. 70, ID=3940^<b>Topic(s): </b>mud mounds; mud mounds;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L; <b>Geography:
</b>Morocco, Anti-Atlas^Spectacular conical Early devonian carbonate
buildups up to 55 m high that crop out in the eastern Anti-Atlas of
southern Morocco are microbially mediated carbonate mud mounds that
were surfaced by soft-bottom communities dominated by small tabulate
corals. They formed on the Hamar Laghdad elevation, which was created
by a submarine volcanic eruption, and were associated with a network of
synsedimentary radial and tangential faults that originated by uplift
of the intrusive laccolithic body underlying the Kess-Kess Formation.
These faults served as conduits for the migration of hydrothermal
fluids to the sea floor. Most mounds developed over cross-points of
radial and tangential faults. Vents were episodically active until the
Famenian, but extensive vent carbonate production occurred only during
the Emsian. Preliminary geochemical results document that mud-mound
carbonates and calcite cements in neptunian dikes precipitated from
brines comprising a mixture of hydrothermal fluids and seawater. In
addition, carbon isotope compositions (d13C as low as -18‰PDB) suggest
a contribution from thermogenic methane derived presumably from
underlying basaltic intrusives. Aerobic bacterial oxidation of methane
is favored as the main process driving carbonate precipitation in, and
rapid lithification of, the mounds.^1";
s[4002] = "PECKMANN J., WALLISER O.H., RIEGEL W., REITNER J. (1999).-
Signatures of Hydrocarbon Venting in a Middle Devonian Carbonate Mound
(Bollard Mound) at the Hamar Laghdad (Antiatlas, Morocco).- Facies 40,
1: 281-296.- <b>FC&#038;P 28-1</b>, p. 67, ID=4009^<b>Topic(s):
</b>reefs, carbonate mounds; carbonate mounds; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M; <b>Geography: </b>Morocco, Hamar
Laghdad^The Middle Devonian Hollard Mud Mound is situated in the
eastern Hamar Laghdad, which is a small mountain range in the Tafilalt
in SE Morocco. In contrast to the well known Lower Devonian Kess-Kess
mounds, the Hollard Mound is of Middle Devonian age. The facies in the
core of this mud mound differs from that of the other parts of the
mound, and exhibits signatures of ancient hydrocarbon venting. The
carbonate phases of the core facies are derived from the oxidation of
vent fluids and consist of clotted micrite, a cryptocrystalline
carbonate associated with spheres of uncertain origin, and a calcitic
rim cement (rim cement B). These vent carbonates show &#948;13C values
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in the range of -11 to -20 PDB indicating that some of their carbon is
derived from isotopically light hydrocarbons. Fossiliferous micrite has
been affected by hydrocarbon venting int he proximity of the vent site,
which is indicated by intermediate &#948;13C values between vent
carbonates and not affected sediments. Bivalves occur in dense
populations within the core facies. They form autochthonous shell
accumulations and are almost exclusively articulated. It is likely that
these bivalves were dependent on chemosynthesis similar to their
counterparts at modern vents. The vent deposits also exhibit an unusual
prasinophyte assemblage, which might have been linked to the specific
nutrient availability at the vent site. The ancient vent site is
characterized by an enhanced carbonate precipitation and rapid
lithification. The latter is corroborated by the three-dimensional
preservation of phytoplankton (prasinophytes and acritarchs) and the
occurrence of stromatactoid pores. An early phase of carbonate
corrosion predating the formation of vent carbonates affected the
fossiliferous micrite of the core facies and is thought to be related
to a phase of H2S-rich venting.^1";
s[4003] = "GENDROT C. (1973).- Environnements du Dévonien récifal au
Maroc.- Notes Mem. Ser. Géol. Maroc 1973, 34, 254: 55-86; Rabat.-
<b>FC&#038;P 3-1</b>, p. 26, ID=4881^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, ecology;
reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian;
<b>Geography: </b>Morocco^Description des environnements du Dévonien
récifal, au Maroc. * Pour les principaux organismes, quelques critères
de reconnaissance sont mis en évidence, accompagnés
d&#039;illustrations et suivis d&#039;une interprétation écologique:
Stromatoporoïdes non branchus, Amphipores, Stachyodes,
Tétracoralliaires, Tabulés (Thamnopores, Favosites, Alvéolites,
Heliolites, Auloporidés). * De meme pour quelques figures
sédimentaires: Stromatactis, laminites, polygones de dessication,
brèches de tempêtes, traces de fouisseurs. Les principaux
environnements d&#039;un complexe récifal sont ensuite décrits et
figurés.^1";
s[4004] = "SEMENOFF-TIAN-CHANSKY P. (1984).- Microstructure of
Siphonodendron (Lithostrotionidae).- Palaeontographica Americana 54:
489-500 [Oliver W. A. Jr et al. (eds): Recent advances in the
paleobiology and geology of the Cnidaria: Proceedings of the 4th
International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria].- <b>FC&#038;P 14-2</b>, p.
36, ID=0917^<b>Topic(s): </b>microstructures; Rugosa,
Lithostrotionidae; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>Africa N^The
microstructure of two species of Siphonodendron is described by the
method of ultra-thin sections: S. martini (M.-Edw. &#038; H.) and S.
sp. cf. S. dutroi Armstrong, from the Lower Carboniferous of Northern
Africa. They represent two types of microstructure observed among
species of Siphonodendron. The first, prevailing in the early Visean,
is partly lamellar; the second, widespread in the late Visean and
Serpukhovian, is completely fibrous. In both cases, an internal
periodic structure in the wall, which has a correlation with the
external growth-ridges, is described.^1";
s[4005] = "SAID I., BERKHLI M., RODRIGUEZ S. (2007).- Preliminary data
on the coral distribution in the Viséan from Adarouch Area, Central
Messeta (Morocco).- Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften,
Schriftenreihe der Erdwissenschaftlichen Kommissionen 17: 353-363.-
<b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p. 57, ID=2347^<b>Topic(s): </b>distribution;
Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous Vise; <b>Geography: </b>Morocco^^1";
s[4006] = "SAID I., RODRIGUEZ S. (2007).- A new genus of coral
(Rugosa), from the Adarouch Area (Brigantian, NE Central Morocco).-
Coloquios de Paleontología 57: 23-35.- <b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p. 57,
ID=2348^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Rugosa, Tizraia; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Vise (Brig);
<b>Geography: </b>Morocco^A new genus of rugose coral, Tizraia, has
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been recorded in the Tizra and Akerchi formations of the Adarouch area
(Brigantian, Central Meseta, Morocco). The new genus is characterized
by incomplete, mesa-shaped tabulae, absence of axial structure and
presence of well developed lonsdaleoid dissepiments, as well as
parricidal increase. It evolved from Diphyphyllum by the development of
lonsdaleoid dissepiments. Only the type species, Tizraia berkhlii gen.
nov. et sp.nov. is included with certainty in the new genus, but an
additional species represented by one single specimen is tentatively
described under this generic name. Tizraia has also been recorded in
the Djerada Basin (Eastern Morocco) and may be present in Ireland. It
has high biostratigraphic value as an Upper Brigantian (Upper Viséan)
index taxon.^1";
s[4007] = "ARETZ M. (2010).- Rugose corals from the upper Visean
(Carboniferous) of the Jerada Massif (NE Morocco): taxonomy,
biostratigraphy, facies and palaeobiogeography.- Paläontologische
Zeitschrift 84, 3: 323-344.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 48,
ID=6428^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology, biogeography; Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Vise;
<b>Geography: </b>Morocco NE^The Visean succession of the Jerada Massif
contains a relatively diverse rugose coral fauna, which comprises 12
genera. Only two of these (Siphonodendron and Lithostrotion) are
reported to include more than one species. Most taxa show distinctive
facies dependencies. Small solitary corals are found in shaly
environments of the Oued Es-Sassi Formation. On the northern flank a
coral patch reef formed on an oolitic shoal in the Koudiat Es-Senn
Formation. Its core mainly consists of Lithostrotion vorticale
colonies, whereas in its surroundings literally hundreds of specimens
of Siphonophyllia samsonensis occur. Associated with these dominant
taxa occur colonial and further large solitary taxa (Palaeosmilia,
Dibunophyllum). Tizraia and Pareynia are restricted to
microbial-dominated buildup facies. Their presence might be strongly
controlled by the development of this buildup type, because further
occurrences in Algeria. Morocco, and Belgium are all in the same
facies. The coral fauna at Jerada is a typical Late Visean assemblage
for the Western European Province. The Eastern Moroccan Meseta may be
an important pathway within the province for the connection between the
Central Saharan basins and NW Europe. The biostratigraphic ages of the
coral fauna partly contradict ages based on carbonate microfossils: the
coral ages are slightly older and typical Brigantian coral taxa are
absent.^1";
s[4008] = "ARETZ M., HERBIG H.-G. (2010).- Corals from the Upper Viséan
of the southern Azrou-Khenifra Basin (Carboniferous, Central Moroccan
Meseta).- Palaeoworld 19, 3-4: 294-305.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 49,
ID=6430^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Vise; <b>Geography:
</b>Morocco, Meseta^This is the first taxonomic treatment of coral
faunas from upper Viséan shallow-water limestones of the southern
Azrou-Khenifra Basin (eastern central Morocco). Corals recovered during
reconnaissance work represent 8 genera and 11 species of rugose corals,
1 heterocoral species, and 3 tabulate coral taxa. The fauna is
tentatively attributed to the late Asbian. Siphonodendron scaleberense
is described from Northern Africa for the first time. Facies
differentiations clearly control the coral distribution in the
stratotype of the Bou-Rifi Formation near Sidi-Lamine. In the Tabainout
Ridge, the massive build-up facies is almost devoid of corals except
for specialised forms such as ?Sutherlandia. Bioclastic and oncolitic
limestone facies below and above the build-up facies contain coral
faunas, which differ in their compositions. The fauna of the
Azrou-Khenifra Basin is part of the West European-North African faunal
province.^1";
s[4009] = "SAID I., RODRIGUEZ S. (2008).- Descripción de los corales
aulophyllidos del Viseense y Serpujoviense del área de Adarouch
(Marruecos). [in Spanish; with English abstract].- Coloquios de
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Paleontología 58: 13-40.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 65,
ID=6459^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa Aulophyllidae; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Vise - Serp;
<b>Geography: </b>Morocco^Fourteen species of rugose corals belonging
to the family Aulophyllidae from Adarouch (Central Morocco) are
described. One species is new, Clisiophyllum macrocolumellatum Said
&#038; Rodriguez; six species perhaps correspond to undescribed forms,
but the scarcity of material or its poor preservation impede confirm it
and we maintain them in open nomenclature. Seven species are previously
known and broadly distributed in the Palaeotethys during the Visean and
Serpukhovian. [original abstract]^1";
s[4010] = "COZAR P., VACHARD D., SOMERVILLE I.D., BERKHLI M.,
MEDINA-VAREA P.RODRIGUEZ S., SAID I. (2008).- Late Viséan-Serpukhovian
foraminiferans and calcareous algae from the Adarouch region (central
Morocco), North Africa.- Geological Journal 43, 4: 463-485.-
<b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 124, ID=6573^<b>Topic(s): </b>stratigraphy;
forams, algae; <b>Systematics: </b>Foraminifera; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous Vise - Serp; <b>Geography: </b>Morocco^Three Upper
Viséan to Serpukhovian limestone formations from the Adarouch region
(central Morocco), North Africa, have been dated precisely using
foraminiferans and calcareous algae. The lower and middle part of the
oldest formation, the Tizra Formation (Fm), is assigned to the latest
Asbian (upper Cf6&#947; Subzone), and its upper part to the Early
Brigantian (lower Cf6&#948; Subzone). The topmost beds of this
formation are assigned to the Late Brigantian (upper Cf6&#948;
Subzone). The lower part of the succeeding Mouarhaz Fm is also assigned
to the Late Brigantian (upper Cf6&#948; Subzone). [first part of
extensive abstract]^1";
s[4011] = "ARETZ M., HERBIG H.-G. (2008).- Microbial-sponge and
microbial-metazoan buildups in the Late Viséan basin-fill sequence of
the Jerada Massif (Carboniferous, NE Morocco).- Geological Journal 43,
2-3 [M. Aretz, H.-G. Herbig et I. Somerville (eds): From Platform to
Basin, Proceedings of the Carboniferous Conference, Cologne 2006]:
307-336.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 112, ID=6547^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs,
microbial-sponge buildups; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Monera Porifera;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Vise; <b>Geography: </b>Morocco
NE^Three distinctive Late Viséan buildup intervals are differentiated
on the southern limb of the Jerada Synclinorium. The oldest buildups
(BI-1) are preserved as olistoliths in the Oued El Koriche Formation
(Fm). They were located on a southern platform prior to reworking. The
younger Koudiat Es-Senn Fm contains two autochthonous buildup intervals
(BI-2 to BI-3). BI-1 and BI-2 buildups are large microbial-sponge
buildups, BI-3 are small microbial-metazoan buildups in the capping bed
succession above BI-2. All buildups are characterized by a rigid
non-skeletal microbial framework. Growth of the largest BI-2 buildups
started in aphotic to dysphotic conditions in a water depth
significantly less than 100m and continued into agitated shallow-water.
Smaller BI-2 buildups and all BI-3 buildups are encased in grainy
shallow-water carbonates. In contrast to a mostly homogeneous
microbial-sponge facies below, the uppermost part of the BI-2 buildups
and all BI-3 buildups consist of heterogeneous boundstones with
differing frame builders. BI-1 to BI-3 buildups represent different
stages within a Viséan basin-fill sequence. Carbonate sedimentation
ended with the deposition of peritidal oncolitic floatstones below the
unconformably overlying Namurian shales. The Jerada buildups have many
features commonly associated with &#039;reefs&#039;. Comparison with
contemporaneous buildups shows considerable similarities to buildups
from Algeria, the Eastern Moroccan Anti-Atlas and the British Isles.
[original abstract]^1";
s[4012] = "FLUGEL E., HERBIG H.-G. (1988).- Microfacies of
Carboniferous Limestone Clasts from the Rif Paleozoic (Morocco): A
Contribution to the Paleogeography of the Western Mediterranean
Carboniferous Paleotethys.- Facies 19: 271-300.- <b>FC&#038;P 18-2</b>,
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p. 43, ID=2499^<b>Topic(s): </b>carbonates microfacies; <b>Systematics:
</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>Morocco,
Rif^Post-lower Serpukhovian conglomerates with abundant limestone
clasts are intercalated within the Carboniferous flysch succession of
the Ghomarides (internal zone of the Rif, northern Morocco). They are
restricted to two ghomaridic nappes (Beni Hozmar, Akaili; Fig. 1). No
limestone-bearing conglomerates are known from the third nappe (Kuhdiat
Tizian). 83.4% of the limestone clasts derived from shallow-shelf
environments and adjoining proximal slope environments of late Visean
(V3b &#947;) to early Serpukhovian (Namurian E1-E2) age. Microfacies
types of the inner shelf lagoon and of restricted shelf environments
dominate. They indicate a complicated mosaic facies pattern (Fig. 2).
16.6% of the limestone clasts derived from distal slope environments
and deep, open marine environments. They are of unknown age except for
one Upper Devonian pebble from around the transition do IIa &#47;
doII&#946;. All are supposedly of late Middle Devonian and Late
Devonian age. Their sedimentology as well as the age and the
microfacies of the limestone clasts indicate that the conglomerates of
the Ghomarides are homologous to the Marbella Formation of the
Malaguides (Betic Cordillera, Southern Spain). The conglomerate of
Binifaillet (Minorca, Balearic Islands) is also similar. The source
area of the conglomerates was the not any more existent Betico-Rifean
Block south of the Malaguide-Ghomaride flysch trough. Owing to their
facies development in Devonian and Carboniferous times, the nappes of
the Ghomarides and the Malaguides can be arranged in a successively
more distal position towards the source: nappe of Beni Hozmar - nappe
of Kuhdiat Tizian - nappe of Akaili + Malaguides (Fig. 4). Minorca,
which received its flysch sediments from the north, seems to be
influenced only episodically by conglomerate inputs from the south.
[fragment of extensive summary]^1";
s[4013] = "CHANTON-GUVENC N., MORIN P. (1973).- Phénomènes récifaux
dans le chaînon calcaire viséen de Tabaïnout (SE du massif hercynien
central du Maroc).- Notes Serv. Géol. Maroc 34, 254: 87-91.-
<b>FC&#038;P 3-1</b>, p. 23, ID=4878^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Vise;
<b>Geography: </b>Morocco^Mise en évidence, au sein de ce puissant
épaississement calcaire, de plusieurs pinacles récifaux
morphologiquement analogues à ceux, classiques du Dévonien
d&#039;Hamer-el-Khdad (Hamar-Laghdad), mais moins dégagés. La
microfaune recueillie depuis la base jusqu&#039;au sommet des calcaires
du Tabaïnout est caractéristique du V3c sup. de Belgique; les algues y
sont abondantes et variées.^1";
s[4014] = "STEVENS C.H. (1975).- New Permian Waagenophyllidae (rugose
corals) from North Africa.- Journal of Paleontology 49, 4: 706-709.-
<b>FC&#038;P 4-2</b>, p. 62, ID=5295^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Rugosa,
Waagenophyllidae; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian; <b>Geography: </b>Africa N^Two new
species of Pavastehphyllum Minato &#038; Kato 1965 [P. (Thomasiphyllum)
stehlii and P. (Sakamotosawanella) tunesium] from the Permian of
southern Tunisia are the first Waagenophyllid corals described from
Africa. This is the southwesternmost locality that has yielded corals
typical of the Tethyan province, and extends the geographic range of
these corals considerably. Although the two species are new, they show
affinities with corals described from Iran and, especially, the
northern Pamirs, USSR.^1";
s[4015] = "MARTIN-GARIN B., LATHUILIERE B., GEISTER J., CHELLAI E.H.,
HUAULT V., OURRIBANE M. (2004).- Les associations coralliennes du
Jurassique supérieur, une clef de lecture pour la géologie des récifs:
exemple du cap Ghir, Haut-Atlas atlantique, Maroc.- Deuxieme colloque
sur le Jurassique marocain (CJM2), Marrakech (Maroc), 21-22 avril 2004,
76-77. [abstract?] - <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 86, ID=1330^<b>Topic(s):
</b>coral reefs, geology; coral reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic U; <b>Geography: </b>Morocco^^1";
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s[4016] = "MARTIN-GARIN B., LATHUILIERE B., GEISTER J., El HASSAN
CHELLAI, HUAULT V. (2007).- Geology, facies model and coral
associations of the Late Jurassic reef complex at Cape Ghir (Atlantic
High Atlas, Morocco).- Comptes Rendues de Geosciences 339, 1: 65-74.-
<b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p. 98, ID=2424^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral reefs,
geology, ecology; coral reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic U; <b>Geography: </b>Morocco^A
quantitative study of the Upper Jurassic coral associations of Cape
Ghir (Atlantic High Atlas, Morocco) revealed highly diverse coral
assemblages characterizing three reef environments, each of them
dominated by one of the following genera: Dimorpharaea, Microsolena,
and Stylina. A fourth assemblage is characterized by nerinean
gastropods and stromatoporoids. Combined GPS surveys, 3D
representation, and facies distribution studies permitted to understand
the geometry of this coral reef within a particular tectonic setting.
The reef became installed on top of a tilted block of Jurassic age
subsequently folded into an east-west-trending anticline near the
village of Tighert, exhibiting a 5 to 10° northward dip of its northern
flank near the lighthouse of Cape Ghir. We suggest that the different
fossil assemblages encountered in the field belong to one and the same
fossil reef tract (within a unique facies model). The previously
reported hypothesis of two successive reef horizons representing
different biochrons is abandoned.^1";
s[4017] = "BEAUVAIS L. (1980).- Les Calcarea du Lias du Maroc.- Annales
de Paléontologie, Invertébrés 66, 1: 21-36.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-2</b>, p.
12, ID=5855^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Porifera calcarea; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Calcarea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic L; <b>Geography:
</b>Morocco^^1";
s[4018] = "BEAUVAIS L. (1986).- Monographie des Madreporaires du
Jurassique inferieur du Maroc.- Palaeontographica A194, 1-3: 1-68.-
<b>FC&#038;P 16-1</b>, p. 66, ID=1978^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Jurassic L; <b>Geography: </b>Morocco^Les Madreporaires du Lias du
Maroc recoltes dans les zones recifales et subrecifales des
Haut-Plateaux et du Moyen Atlas fint l&#039;objet d&#039;une
monographie qui renferme la description de 69 especes dont quarante
sont nouvelles. Ces especes sont reparties en 43 genres connus et 11
generes nouveaux. Les 10 genres qui sont deja present dans le Trias ne
se poursuivent pas au-dela du Domerien et les vingt-cinq genres
auparavant connus dans le Dogger, le Malm et meme le Cretace
apparaissent soit au Lias moyen, soit au Lias superieur, mais aucun ne
se rencontre au-dessous du Pliensbachien. Cette repartition des genres
a permis de subdiviser le Lias du Maroc en trois biozones basees sur
les Scleractiniaires. [first part of extensive summary]^1";
s[4019] = "BREDE R., HAUPTMANN M., HERBIG H.-G. (1989).-
Ellipsoidastraea hemisphaerica n.sp. (Scleractinia) from the Middle
Jurassic of the central High Atlas (Morocco).- Paläontologische
Zeitschrift 63, 1/2: 6-14.- <b>FC&#038;P 18-2</b>, p. 38,
ID=2488^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia, Ellipsoidastraea;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Jurassic M; <b>Geography: </b>Morocco, High Atlas^Ellipsoidastraea
hemisphaerica n.sp. is a solitary cupolate scleractinian
(Archaeofungiina) occurring in lower Middle Jurassic, probably Bajocian
strata at the southern rim of the central High Atlas north of
Errachidia. The strata are dated by the lituolid foraminifer
Timidonelia sarda Bassoulet, Chabrier &#038; Fourcade 1976.
Ellipsoidastraea hemisphaerica n.sp. belongs to a rare genus known up
to now only from Toarcian strata of western Algeria and northern
Morocco. It is distinguished from the other species of that genus by
its proportions. At the type locality, the coral occurs in a lagoonal
setting in a coral-sponge &#47; spongiomorphid biostrome and in
overlying oolitic limestones.^1";
s[4020] = "BEAUVAIS L. (1978).- Un nouveau genre de Madreporaires
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ahermatypiques et un nouveau mode de bourgeonnement: Cardiastraea cristata nov. gen., nov. sp. du Lias du Maroc.- Geobios 11, 1: 85-89.- <b>FC&#038;P 8-1</b>, p. 12, ID=5606^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic L; <b>Geography: </b>Morocco^^1";
s[4021] = "SAMSON P. (1973).- Un gisement plombo-zincifère en milieu récifal: Touissit (Maroc Oriental).- Notes Serv. Géol. Maroc Rabat 242: 133 pp.- <b>FC&#038;P 3-1</b>, p. 28, ID=4891^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs mineralization Pb-Zn; reefs, Pb-Zn mineralization; <b>Systematics: </b>algae; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic Aal - Baj; <b>Geography: </b>Morocco^Ce gisement appartient à l&#039;important district stratoïde plombo-zincifère de la région Sud d&#039;Oujda (40km), Maroc. Le gisement de Touissit est interstratifié dans une série dolomitique aaléno-bajocienne, transgressive sur un paléorelief primaire. Cette série est assimilée à un complexe récifal biostromal à base de boues organiques d&#039;origine vraisemblablement algaire.^1";
s[4022] = "Du DRESNAY R. (1977).- Le milieu recifal fossile du Jurassique inferieur (Lias) dans la domaine des chaines atlasiques du Maroc.- Bureau Recherches Geologiques et Minieres Memoir 89: 296-312 [Proceedings of Second International Symposium on Corals and Fossil Coral Reefs, Paris 1975].- <b>FC&#038;P 6-1</b>, p. 29, ID=0090^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, ecology; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic L; <b>Geography: </b>Morocco^^1";
s[4023] = "MARTIN-GARIN B., LATHUILIERE B., GEISTER J., CHELLAI E.H., HUAULT V. (2007).- Geology, facies model and coral associations of the Late Jurassic reef complex at cape Ghir (Atlantic High Atlas, Morocco).- Comptes Rendus Geosciences 339, 1: 65-74.- <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 86, ID=1331^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, geology; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic U; <b>Geography: </b>Morocco, Atlas^A quantitative study of the Upper Jurassic coral associations of Cape Ghir (Atlantic High Atlas, Morocco) revealed highly diverse coral assemblages characterizing three reef environments, each of them dominated by one of the following genera: Dimorpharaea, Microsolena, and Stylina. A fourth assemblage is characterized by nerinean gastropods and stromatoporoids. Combined GPS surveys, 3D representation, and facies distribution studies permitted to understand the geometry of this coral reef within a particular tectonic setting. The reef became installed on top of a tilted block of Jurassic age subsequently folded into an east-west-trending anticline near the village of Tighert, exhibiting a 5 to 10° northward dip of its northern flank near the lighthouse of Cape Ghir. We suggest that the different fossil assemblages encountered in the field belong to one and the same fossil reef tract (within a unique facies model). The previously reported hypothesis of two successive reef horizons representing different biochrons is abandoned.^1";
s[4024] = "AIT ADDI A., EL HANBALI M., BIBIER C. (1999).- Les bioconstructions du Bajocien-Bathonien du Haut-Atlas marocain (Nord d&#039;Errachidia-Boudenib): sédimentogenése et contexte paléogéographique.- Géologie Méditerranéenne 25, 1: 43-53.- <b>FC&#038;P 29-1</b>, p. ???, ID=1471^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, geology; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic M; <b>Geography: </b>Morocco^^1";
s[4025] = "BARRAKAD A., CAIA J. (1973).- Exemples d&#039;amas calaminaires [?] en milieu subrécifal en bordure d&#039;un socle paléozoïque (région de Mougueur, Haut Atlas oriental).- Notes Serv. Géol. Maroc Rabat 1973, 34, 254: 151-156.- <b>FC&#038;P 3-1</b>, p. 22, ID=4874^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, Zn-Pb minerals; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic Sine; <b>Geography: </b>Morocco^Des minéralisations plombo-zincifères sont connues dans les calcaires subrécifaux sinémuriens autour du socle paléozoïque de Mougueur, dans le Haut Atlas oriental. * Parmi ces minéralisations, il existe des amas de smithsonite à proximité, soit de paléokarsts minéralisés en plomb, soit de cassures stériles. * Ces amas sont constitués en majeure partie
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par de la smithsonite à faciès rubanné. L&#039;étude minéralogique a
montré qu&#039;il existait une smithsonite microcristalline déposée
dans un premier stade. Des phénomènes de recristallisation ont ensuite
provoqué la formation de smithsonite cristalline, d&#039;hydrozincite
et d&#039;hémimorphite. L&#039;hypothèse d&#039;une origine primaire et
non supergène de la smithsonite microcristalline est avancée.^1";
s[4026] = "ROLLEY J.P. (1973).- Sur quelques paléoreliefs récifaux du
Lias de l&#039;Atlas de Beni-Mellal (Maroc).- Notes Serv. Géol. Maroc
Rabat 34, 254: 113-120.- <b>FC&#038;P 3-1</b>, p. 27,
ID=4889^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs geomorphology; reefs, geomorphology;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic L; <b>Geography:
</b>Morocco, Atlas^Le Lias de l&#039;Atlas de Beni-Mellal présente,
dans la région d&#039;El-Ksiba-Foum-el-Anseur, un certain nombre de
structures récifaies, restes d&#039;une ancienne plate-forme de grande
extension latérale. Bien que l&#039;édification de cette plate-forme
cessa au Domérien supérieur, celle-ci est demeurée en
&#034;relief&#034; pendant le Toarcien formant un vaste paléorelief
récifal.^1";
s[4027] = "MONBARON M., BRECHBUHLER Y.-A., JOSSEN J.-A., SCHAER J.-P.,
SEPTFONTAINE M. (1984).- Evénements récifaux et faciès associés dans le
Jurassique du Haut Atlas marocain.- Géologie et paléoécologie des
récifs [J. Geister &#038; R. Herb (eds)]: 13.1-13.22.- <b>FC&#038;P
13-1</b>, p. 11, ID=6326^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs facies; reefs, facies;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic; <b>Geography:
</b>Morocco, Atlas^Le Haut Atlas central et oriental est un des
principaux segments de la chaîne atlasique. Il s&#039;étend en gros de
Marrakech jusqu&#039;à l&#039;Ouest oranais et à la Méditerranée. Au
Maroc il se caractérise par une subsidence sous-marine importante
durant le Lias et une partie du Jurassique moyen, affectant un golfe
assez largement ouvert vers la Téthys. Les sédiments carbonates de
cette époque sont riches en épisodes d&#039;origine ou
d&#039;environnement récifal(e), dont on présentera quelques exemples
ci-après. [fragment of an introduction]^1";
s[4028] = "HERBIG H.-G. (1986).- Lithostratigraphisch-fazielle
Untersuchungen im marinen Alttertiaer suedlich des zentralen Hohen
Atlas (Marokko).- Berliner geowissenschaftliche Abhandlungen A066:
343-380.- <b>FC&#038;P 16-2</b>, p. 26, ID=2060^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs;
geology, reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleogene;
<b>Geography: </b>Morocco^[lithostratigraphy and facies in the marine
Lower Tertiary of southern Morocco; includes description of oyster
biostromes and mudmounds constructed by bryozoans and coralline algae
with additional Poritids (figured on plate) and Chaetetids]^1";
s[4029] = "LACHKHEM H., EL HAMZAOUI O. (1996).- The reef outcrop (Later
Miocene) of Aghram Amallal (South-East of Fes; Morocco): paleontology,
palaeoecology and tectono-sedimentary control.- Sedimentary Basins of
Morocco. Les Bassins Sedimentaires au Maroc. Selected papers from the
13th Conference in Marrakech, Morocco, March 1996. Africa Geoscience
Review 5 (1-2): 135-144.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-1</b>, p. 53,
ID=3066^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, patch reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics:
</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Miocene U; <b>Geography: </b>Morocco^The
reef outcrop of Aghram Amallal (South-East of Fes) belongs to the reef
formations of the south side of the South Rifan Corridor. It is
presented like a horizontally allongated lense (approximately 60m
lenght; 3 to 6m thickness). The bioconstruction is almost exclusively
assured by the Tarbellastraea genera. The developed colonial
morphologies are varied and their spatiotemporal distribution has
allowed to establish morphological zonations. The study of different
distinguished morphological zonations, the investigation of the
accompanying fauna and flora as well as the analysis of the inter and
intracolonial sediment let appear a rythmicity of the bioconstruction
and the sedimentation. This rythmicity is summoned by two
&#34;regressive&#34; sequences that are separated by a positive
fluctuation of the sea level. The environmental conditions seem to
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characterize a &#34;back reef&#34; set, and permit to assimilate the
studied reef to a &#34;Patch&#34; that would integrate itself to an
important marine platform. This later would develop in front of Ei
Aderj faults.^1";
s[4030] = "EL HAMZAOUI O., LACKHEM H. (1996).- Analyse paleoecologique
des affleurements recifaux du Miocene terminal a Boumeriem (region de
Tazouta; Sud-Est de Fes; Maroc).- Notes et Mem. Serv. geol. Maroc 387:
45-56.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-1</b>, p. 114, ID=3873^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs,
ecology; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Miocene U;
<b>Geography: </b>Morocco^The reef outcrops of Boumeriem (north east of
Tazouta) belong to the later Miocene reef formations of the South Rifan
Trench. They are represented in the form of more or less elongated
lenses, and display a vertical repartition on three successive levels.
The reef constructions are essentially built by Porites and
Tarbellastraea; Palaeoplesiastraea is much less abundant. The
developped colonial morphologies, whether they are massive or branched,
are very much varied. The spatio-temporal distribution of these
different types of colonies has allowed to establish morphological
zonations into these reef outcrops. The study of the different
distinguished morphological zonations, the analysis of the
intercolonial sediment and the examination of the accompanying fauna
and flora allow to make a certain number of paleoecological deductions.
Generally, the environmental conditions seem to characterize a
&#34;back reef&#34;environment frequently situated near the &#34;reef
crest&#34;. The analysis of the vertical succession of the different
sets let appear the clearly rhythmic character of the reef construction
and of the sediment. This kind of rhythm is summoned by four
&#34;regressive&#34; sequences, having each a few meters and all tend
to be sandy. The reappearance, at the end of each of these sequences,
of the reef conditions would display a positive fluctuation of sea
level.^1";
s[4031] = "EL HAMZAOUI O., LACKHEM H. (1996).- L&#039;affleurement
recifal (Miocene terminal) d&#039;Aghram Amallal (Sud-Est de Fes;
Maroc): paleoecologie et controle tectono-sedimentaire.- Comunicationes
Geologicas 82: 131-140.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-1</b>, p. 115,
ID=3874^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Miocene U; <b>Geography: </b>Morocco^^1";
s[4032] = "EL HAMZAOUI O., LACKHEM H. (1996).- Les affleurements
recifaux du Miocene Terminal dans la region de Tazouta (sud-est de
Fes): analyse paleoecologique et cadre paleogeographique.- Mines, Geol.
&#038; Energie 55: 31-38.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-1</b>, p. 115,
ID=3875^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Miocene U; <b>Geography: </b>Morocco^^1";
s[4033] = "WEYER D. (1978).- Zwei neue Rugosa - Genera aus dem
marokkanischen und thuringischen Devon.- Jahrbuch Geol. 9/10: 289-345.-
<b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 33, ID=0256^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian;
<b>Geography: </b>Morocco, Germany Thuringia^Two new genera, Neaxonella
(Metriophyllidae) and Thecaxon (Thecaxonidae), are described and their
relationships discussed.^1";
s[4034] = "ABOUSSALAM Z.S. (2004).- Das Taghanic-Event im höheren
Mittel- Devon von West-Europa und Marokko.- Münstersche Forschungen zur
Geologie und Paläontologie 97: 139pp, 33 figs, 6pls.- <b>FC&#038;P
32-2</b>, p. 69, ID=1428^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, events; Tabulata;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian;
<b>Geography: </b>Morocco, Europe W^This paper [Thesis] deals with
investigation on the development and decline of reefs. The Taghanic
Event is discussed. Tabulate corals are mentioned.^1";
s[4035] = "FERNANDEZ-MARTINEZ E. (1999).- First comparison between
Devonian Tabulate coral fauna from Ouihalane (Tafilalt, Morocco) and
the Cantabrian Mountains.- Errachidia meeting, abstract-book; SDS-FGCP
421: 18-20 [Feist R., Talent J. &#038; Bernard O. (eds)]. [abstract] -
<b>FC&#038;P 28-2</b>, p. 16, ID=1458^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata;
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<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian;
<b>Geography: </b>Morocco, Spain^The tabulate coral faunas of the
Moniello-Santa Lucia Formations (upper Emsian-lower Eifelian,
Cantabrian Mountains, NW Spain) and the &#034;recif coralligene de
Ouihalane&#034; (Tafilalt, Morocco, assigned by le Maitre 1947, to the
Eifelian) are compared in a quest for increased understanding of
relationships among the various Devonian outcrops in Morocco, and
between provinces of the Maghrebo-European realm. The Devonian of the
Asturian-Leonese Domain, in the Cantabrian Mountains (NW Spain) is
characterized by alternation of detrital and carbonate units,
principally with benthic fauna, deposited on a shallow marine platform.
Reef episodes of differing importance were developed in some of the
carbonate successions. The first of these, upper Emsian in age, is not
very important but some genera of tabulate corals (especially
Crenuliopora and Schlueterichonus) simply paleobiogeographic affinity
of this region with north Africa (Fernandez-Martinez &#038; Tourneur,
1995). Gondwana biogeographic patterns. [first part and conclusion of
extensive summary]^1";
s[4036] = "OEKENTORP K., TONG-DZUY THANH (1996).- Remarks on the genera
Striatoporella and &#034;Riphaeolites&#034; (Devonian Tabulata).- N.
Jb. Geol. Palaont, Mh. 1996, 5: 293-308.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-1</b>, p. 36,
ID=3021^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Tabulata, Striatoporella;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian
Ems Eif; <b>Geography: </b>Morocco, Spain^Restudy of Mesofavosites
schouppei Potthast &#038; Oekentorp 1988 (Emsian-Eifelian boundary in
SE Morrocco) and of Pachyfavosites pseudoseptatus Oekentorp 1975
(Emsian of Asturias/N Spain) shows that M. schouppei has to be assigned
to Striatoporella Rukhin 1938 because of the typical growth form, the
peripheral thickenings of the walls and the development of spines, P.
pseudoseptatus has been assigned to Pachyfavosites on the basis of its
strikingly thick walls. Diagenetic processes may result in secondary
microstructures, for example the arrangement of carbonate fibers.
Therefore, wall thickness is useless as a diagnostic feature. In this
view, P. pseudoseptatus corresponds very well with other
representatives of the genus Riphaeolites.^1";
s[4037] = "GALLE A., MAREK L., VANNIER J., RACHEBOEUF P.R., REGNAULT S.
(1994).- Assemblage epibenthique a hyolithes, tabule Epizoaire et
ostracode Beyrichiacea du Devonien inferieur du Maroc et
d&#039;Espagne.- Revue de Paleobiologie 13, 2: 411-425. [in French,
with English abstract].- <b>FC&#038;P 24-2</b>, p. 86,
ID=4581^<b>Topic(s): </b>Tabulata, pseudoplanctic; biocoenoses;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L; <b>Geography:
</b>Morocco, Spain^Several Lower Devonian localities of Morocco (Middle
Atlas and coastal Meseta) yielded for the first time a hyolithid
(Pterygotheca sp.), an orthothecid (Orthotheca sp. A), an epizoan
tabulate coral Hyostragulum ometanum n.sp. and a beyrichiacean
ostracode (Gibba kandarensis n.sp.) together with rare bivalves,
cephalopod shells, abundant brachiopods and dacryoconarids. Only the
hyolithids, the new tabulate coral and the new ostracode species are
described herein. Specific commensal relationships between the
hyolithid Pterygotheca sp. and the epizoan tabulate coral Hyostragulum
ometanum n.sp. are demonstrated and compared with similar cases from
Bohemia and the Armoricain Massif (France). From a
palaeobiogeographical point of view, the genus Hyostragulum appears as
a typical north-Gondwanan genus. The genus Orthotheca occurs in both
Morocco (Orthotheca sp. A) and southern Spain (Orthotheca sp. B) like
the dimorphic beyrichiacean ostracode Gibba kandarensis n.sp. These new
data confirm the close faunal affinities previously described between
North Africa and southwestern Europa during the Lower Devonian. A lower
Emsian age is proposed for the fossiliferous beds of Spain and
Morocco.^1";
s[4038] = "PLUSQUELLEC Y., TOURNEUR F., LAFUSTE J. (1993).- Saouraepora
nouveau genre de Micheliniidae (Tabulata), du Devonien du Nord Gondwana
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et du Carbonifere d&#039;Amerique du Nord.- Palaeontographica A227,
1-3: 1-86.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>, p. 47, ID=3521^<b>Topic(s):
</b>new taxa; Tabulata, Saouraepora; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian, Carboniferous; <b>Geography:
</b>Gondwana, America N^The revision of the holotype and topotypes of
&#34;Dendropora&#34; (= Trachypora ?) gigantea Le Maitre 1952, brings
new data on the structure, the increase (lateral increase with apical
corner pore) and the microstructure of this tabulate coral. The new
genus Saouraepora - type species &#34;D.&#34; gigantea - is erected for
branching corallum with strongly thickened peripheral zone where
corallites are perpendicular to the surface, tabulae complete,
incomplete and convex, rounded calices with granular intercalicinal
platform, wall composed of upwards divergent lamellae, median dark
lamina only in axial zone and inner peripheral zone of branch. Several
species in open nomenclature and a new species - S. armoricana - are
described from Lower and Middle Devonian; Holacanthopora irregularis Le
Maitre 1957 is assigned to Saouraepora. The genus is represented in the
Carboniferous by Pachypora oklahomensis Snider 1915.The variability of
the genus is important, and brief review is given; its affinities with
Praemichelinia are undoubtedly established and possible relationship
with P. homofavosa are suggested; this interesting ramose species is
described in appendix. Between branching coralla the microstructure of
the wall prevents confusion with Parastriatopora (microlamellar) and
evolves from it. Biographic data show that Saouraepora evolves in the
North-Gondwana shelf during Lower and Middle Devonian and migrates to
North-America during Upper Devonian or Lower Carboniferous. In this
area the genus is located East of the Transcontinental arch.^1";
s[4039] = "WELLS J.W. (1982).- Fossil corals from the Midway Atoll.- US
Geol. Surv. prof. Pap. 680-G: 1-7; Washington.- <b>FC&#038;P 11-2</b>,
p. 44, ID=1876^<b>Topic(s): </b>; corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>fossil; <b>Geography: </b>Midway
Atoll^Fossil corals were recovered from the cores and cuttings of the
two drill holes made in Midway atoll in 1956. Reef-building
scleractinian corals were relatively continuous from near the surface
to a depth of 1,143 ft. Above 494 ft, six species representing five
genera were recognized, all identical with the living Hawaiian reef
fauna; the age range was Pliocene to Holocene. At and below 494 ft was
a poorly preserved surface reef fauna of Miocene age, represented by 10
genera and 13 species; this fauna was unlike that of similar age found
in the drill holes at Bikini and Enewetak (formerly Eniwetok).
[original summary]^1";
s[4040] = "MORI K. (1976).- A new Recent Sclerosponge from Ngargol,
Palau Islands and its fossil representatives.- Bulletin Tohoku Univ.
Sci. Dept., ser. 2 (geol.), 46, 1: 1-9.- <b>FC&#038;P 5-2</b>, p. 13,
ID=5458^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Spongiae, Sclerospongiae; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Sclerospongiae; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>living &#038;
fossil; <b>Geography: </b>Palau Isls^The new genus and species
Tabulospongia horiguchii is described. It has a calcitic skeleton like
that of a ceriod tabulate coral. Siliceous megascleres and microscleres
are also part of the skeleton. The surface is marked by stellate
grooves of the excurrent system. Acanthochaetetes wellsi Hartman and
Goreau is removed from the genus Acanthochaetetes because, unlike the
fossil forms, it contains spicules and is placed in the new genus. Mori
believes that the presence of polyps in stromatoporoids is indicated by
the presence of oolites within the skeleton of a Parallelostroma
typicum from Gotland. The argument used is that a filter feeder could
not survive in an environment of this sort &#34;because it lacks
sufficient ability to remove the obstacles from the living tissue of
the skeleton. The fact that the stromatoporoid could survive in the
oolites environment may prove that it had polyps with tentacles like
other coelenterates because only the tentacles, possibly with
nematocysts could remove ooids falling down continuously on the
skeleton by wave action&#34;. He concludes that the stromatoporoids may
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be hydrozoans or a phylum intermediate between the Porifera and the
Coelenterata.^1";
s[4041] = "STEVENS C.H. (1983).- Corals from a dismembered late
Paleozoic paleo-Pacific plateau.- Geology 11: 603-606.- <b>FC&#038;P
13-1</b>, p. 41, ID=0482^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous, Permian;
<b>Geography: </b>Paleo-Pacific^^1";
s[4042] = "STEVENS C.H. (1975).- Occurrence and dispersal of boreal
massive Rugosa in the Early Permian.- Pacific Geology 10: 33-42.-
<b>FC&#038;P 6-2</b>, p. 16, ID=0135^<b>Topic(s): </b>biogeography;
Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Permian; <b>Geography: </b>Pacific^^1";
s[4043] = "CAMPBELL J.D. (1974).- Heterastridium (Hydrozoa) from Norian
Sequences in New Caledonia and New Zealand.- Journal royal Soc. New
Zeal. 1974, 4, 4: 447-455.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-2</b>, p. 51,
ID=5233^<b>Topic(s): </b>stratigraphy; Hydrozoa, Heterastridium;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Hydrozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic
Nor; <b>Geography: </b>New Caledonia, New Zealand^Globular bodies with
vermicularly-sculptured surfaces and cellular internal structure,
identified as the hydrozoan Heterastridium conglobatum Reuss, are found
in late Triassic rocks of New Caledonia in a Monotis shellbed on
l&#039;Ile Hugon. Less well-preserved specimens, identified as H. cf.
conglobatum and H. sp., occur in rocks of the Richmond Group in Nelson
and the Taringatura Group in Southland, New Zealand. These occurrences
seem to demonstrate the presence of the Suessi zone in New Caledonia
and New Zealand Upper Norian sequences. ^1";
s[4044] = "STANLEY G.D.jr (2004).- Triassic reefs of North America and
the Tethys: outposts in the ancient Pacific.- Tenth International Coral
Reef Symposium, June 28-July 2, 2004, Okinawa, Japan. Abstracts, p.
142. [abstract] - <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 91, ID=1341^<b>Topic(s):
</b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic;
<b>Geography: </b>Pacific^^1";
s[4045] = "BEAUVAIS L. (1985).- Climatic significance of Corals.-
I.G.C.P. 171, Special Paper 15 (Jurassic climate of Western Pacific
area).- <b>FC&#038;P 15-1.2</b>, p. 14, ID=0898^<b>Topic(s):
</b>paleoclimates; Anthozoa ecology; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic; <b>Geography: </b>Pacific W^^1";
s[4046] = "BEAUVAIS L. (1989).- Jurassic corals from the circum Pacific
area.- Mem. Ass. Australas. Palaeontols 8 [Jell P. A. &#038; Pickett J.
W. (eds): Fossil Cnidaria 5 (Proceedings of the Fifth International
Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria including Archaeocyatha and
Spongiomorphs)]: 291-302.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 14,
ID=2547^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic; <b>Geography:
</b>Circum-Pacific^^1";
s[4047] = "BEAUVAIS L. (1993).- Corals of the Circum-Pacific Region.-
G.E.G. Westermann (ed.): The Jurassic of the Circum-Pacific. Part V:
Biogeography: 324-327; New York (Cambridge University Press).-
<b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 8, ID=4049^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy,
biogeography; corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic; <b>Geography:
</b>Circum-Pacific^Circum-Pacific Jurassic corals were poorly known
until recently. Only two monographs on Japan existed, by Yabe and
Sugiyama (1935) on the stromatoporoids and by Eguchi (1951) on the
Scleractinia. Rare and insignificant coral occurrences were reported
from Indonesia by Tobler (1923) and van Bemmelen (1949). * In the past
decade, numerous Jurassic corals have been collected in Canada (T. P.
Poulton), western Mexico (T. E. Stump), northern Chile (P. Prinz), the
Philippines, western Thailand, and Sarawak (H. Fontaine), Sakhalin and
Koryakia (E. V. Krasnov), and Sumatra and Japan (L. Beauvais). Studies
of these faunas have contributed to the dating of the source rocks
(Lias and Dogger for Canada, Dogger for northern Chile, Dogger and Malm
for western Mexico, Sumatra, Sarawak, Japan, and Sakhalin) and to
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paleogeography (Beauvais and Stump 1976; Krasnov 1983; Beauvais, Bernet-Rolland, and Maurin 1985, 1987).^1";
s[4048] = "STILWELL J.D. (1997).- Tectonic and palaeobiogeographic significance of the Chatham Islands, South Pacific, Late Cretaceous fauna.- Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology 136: 97-119.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-1</b>, p. 97, ID=3847^<b>Topic(s): </b>biogeography; paleontology, corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous U; <b>Geography: </b>Pacific S, Chatham Isls^[From the Late Cretaceous (Campanian - Maastrichtian) of Pitt Island E New Zealand about 60 macroinvertebrates are reported, among them some corals. The fauna is a tectonically controlled facies fauna with origins relating to divergent plate motions.]^1";
s[4049] = "IBA Y., SANO SHINICHI (2007).- Mid-Cretaceous step-wise demise of the carbonate platform biota in the Northwest Pacific and establishment of the North Pacific biotic province.- Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology 245, 3-4: 462-482.- <b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p. 108, ID=2439^<b>Topic(s): </b>extinctions, biogeography; extinctions, biogeography; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous M; <b>Geography: </b>Pacific NW^The global spatiotemporal distribution of the Cretaceous carbonate platform biota, which is characterized by &#34;tropical&#34; Mesogean (= Cretaceous Tethys) taxa, is an important aspect of Earth&#39;s paleobiogeography. All available records of this biota in the Northwest Pacific (Japan and Sakhalin Island) are summarized in order to elucidate its stratigraphic distribution patterns and faunal changes, with special attention given to the biota of the Late Aptian-Early Albian.This carbonate platform biota flourished from the Berriasian to Early Albian interval in the Northwest Pacific, indicating that the Northwest Pacific clearly belonged to the Tethyan biotic realm at that time. A step-wise demise of the carbonate platform biota transpired in the latest Aptian to middle Albian interval. Mesogean key taxa (rudists and dasycladacean algae), some Mesogean indicators (hermatypic corals and stromatoporoids) and nerineacean gastropods disappeared at the Late Aptian to Early Albian transition. Following this event, other Mesogean indicators (orbitolinid foraminifers and calcareous red algae) and coated grains disappeared at the Early to middle Albian transition. There is no record of carbonate platform biota in the Northwest Pacific during the long interval between the Middle Albian and Paleocene. The step-wise demise of the carbonate platform biota in the latest Aptian-middle Albian interval strongly implies a &#34;vicariance event&#34;, which separated the North Pacific from the Tethyan biotic realm and established the North Pacific biotic province.^1";
s[4050] = "GROTSCH J., FLUGEL E. (1992).- Facies of sunken Early Cretaceous atoll reefs and their capping Late Albian drowning succession (Northwestern Pacific).- Facies 27: 153-174.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-1</b>, p. 52, ID=3425^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, submerged atolls; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous; <b>Geography: </b>Pacific NW^Since first described in detail by Hamilton (1956), the causes and timing of the drowning of several hundred guyots in the northwestern Pacific is a puzzling question. Thus, the northwestern Pacific is one of the key areas in deciphering the demise of flat-topped platforms throughout the Earth&#039;s history. Based on older palaeontological data and the newly found shallow-water benthic foraminifera, the atoll reefs probably had a major period of vertical aggradation during the Barremian and the Aptian into the Late Albian depending on the stage of atoll development (type of guyot). New sedimentologic and stratigraphic data suggest a strong fall in sea level, leading to karstification and the formation of lowstand fringing reefs, prior to an even rapid rise of greater amplitude in the Late Albian Rotalipora appenninica zone ultimately causing drowning. After climate relaxation, a sea level rise led to the final formation of small barrier reefs, rimming the top of many guyots in the Japanese Group, the Wake Group and the Mid Pacific Mountains.
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They can be interpreted as &#034;give-up&#034; structures indicating
final shallow-water carbonate production on top of the atoll during
drowning. The facies of the syn- and post-drowning sediments on the
guyot tops are strikingly similar even when vast distances apart. This
and the biostratigraphic data suggest a synchronous drowning of many
seamounts investigated up to now. Biotic composition and facies of the
final Albian reefs are very similar to Albian caprinid-dominated reefs
in the Caribbean region, indicating comparable environmental controls.
In the case of the northwestern Pacific guyots, the simultaneous demise
of reefs could be due to a short-term cooling event in the Late Albian,
connected with a strong regressive-transgressive cycle with an
amplitude of about 180m. This event is also known from the Tethys and
the Atlantic. Climatic disturbances triggering short-term cooling and
including a high amplitude regressive-transgressive sea level cycle,
might be responsible not only for the Late Albian event, but also
perhaps for other reef drownings throughout the Earth&#039;s history.^1";
s[4051] = "ROUGERIE F., FAGERSTROM J.A. (1994).- Cretaceous history of
Pacific Basin guyot reefs: a reappraisal based on geothermal
endo-upwelling.- Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology 112:
239-260.- <b>FC&#038;P 24-1</b>, p. 91, ID=4527^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs,
guyot reefs; reefs, guyot reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cretaceous; <b>Geography: </b>Pacific^The mid-Cretaceous histories
(origin, growth, death) of algal rudist stromatoporoid reef communities
located on many Pacific Basin guyots are complex and controversial.
These shallow water, tropical communities originated on volcanic
edifices extruded during the Barremian - Albian [interval], grew upward
during edifice subsidence &#47; transgression throughout the Aptian,
Albian and Cenomanian and several of them died almost synchronously
near the Cenomanian &#47; Turonian boundary. During their periods of
origin and growth, we postulate that the reef ecosystems received
dissolved oxygen by wave surge and nutrients by geothermal
endo-upwelling. By this process oceanic waters of intermediate depth
(approx. 500-1500m) were: (a) drawn into the weathered and fractured
volcanic summit and lower part of the older reef and driven upward
through the porous framework by the remnant geothermal gradient of the
volcanic foundation and (b) emerged at the reef surface to support the
high metabolism of the living community. * The death of most of the
reefs near the Cenomanian Turonian boundary approximately coincides
with the most intense oceanic anoxic event (OAE) in Pacific Ocean
history. During this OAE the chemistry of the endo-upwelled fluids
arriving at the reef surface changed from nutrient &#47; oxygen-rich to
dysoxic-anoxic toxic, and killed the community. Additionally, the
combination of foundation subsidence and global transgression reduced
aeration of interstitial reef waters by wave turbulence. The
post-mortem history of the guyot summits consisted of: (a) drowning to
prevent revival of the reef communities, (b) deposition of
Turonian-Cenozoic fossiliferous pelagic -sediments in the former atoll
lagoons and dead reef debris and (c) minor erosion (submarine;
karstification?) of the dead reef frameworks.^1";
s[4052] = "CONSOLI C.P., PISERA A., STILWELL J.D. (2009).- Siliceous
Sponges of the Takatika Grit (Cretaceous-Paleogene), Chatham Islands,
South Pacific.- Journal of Paleontology 83, 5: 811-819.- <b>FC&#038;P
36</b>, p. 29, ID=6391^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; siliceous sponges;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous -
Paleogene; <b>Geography: </b>Pacific S^Siliceous sponges are rare in
the Cretaceous-Paleogene record, with only a handful of published
accounts from the Southern Hemisphere. Variously preserved siliceous
sponges, both Hexactinellida and Demospongiae, have been recovered from
the Takatika Grit (Campanian-Danian), Chatham Islands, New Zealand.
Hexactinellid sponges are represented by the Euretidae Eotretochone
australis n.gen. and sp., Pararete sp., and Euretid gen. and sp.
indet., Auloplax? sp. (Dactylocalycidae) and Tretodictyiid gen. and sp.
indet., as well as by loose hexactines and fragments of dictyonal
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skeletons. Demosponges are represented only by loose spicules typical
of Astrophorida, and perhaps lithistids. These fossils represent the
first account of sponges of this age from the New Zealand region of the
southwest Pacific. [original abstract]^1";
s[4053] = "CHEVALIER J.P., COUDRAY J., GONORD H. (1971).- Sur la
présence de Coraux dans l&#039;Eocène C de Nouvelle Calédonie.- C. R.
Acad. Sci. Paris 272, sér. D: 1972-1974.- <b>FC&#038;P 1-2</b>, p. 20,
ID=4232^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Eocene; <b>Geography: </b>New
Caledonia^Présence des genres Platygyra et Dendrophyllia. ^1";
s[4054] = "LOPEZ-PEREZ R.A. (2005).- The Cenozoic hermatypic corals in
the eastern Pacific: History of research.- Earth-Science Reviews 72,
1-2: 67-87.- <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 64, ID=1291^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral
reefs, geohistory; Scleractinia, reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cenozoic; <b>Geography: </b>Pacific
E^Studies of hermatypic corals in the eastern Pacific have mainly
focusedon Recent species, and relatively few of these works have
studied fossilcorals. The purpose of the present contribution is to
provide acomprehensive synthesis on Cenozoic hermatypic coral studies
that will serve: a) to identify gaps in our understanding about the
Cenozoic evolution of eastern Pacific hermatypic fauna, and b) to be
used as a baseline for future work in the region. Our knowledge
regarding the eastern Pacific fossil coral fauna has increased
gradually since 1864. A total of 151 coral species including synonyms
have been recorded in the region. The species richness increases from
Paleocene to Oligocene followed by a loss of species towards the
Pleistocene, though to some extent biodiversity estimates are affected
by sampling intensity. Fossil bearing units are spatially restricted to
Washington-Seattle, south and central California, Gulf of California
and Chiapas, and there is a lack of outcrops in western Mexico and
Central America. In general, fossil coral studies have been sporadic,
incidental in nature, and restricted to species descriptions, faunal
lists and geographic affinities. The relative lack and nature of the
hermatypic fossil studies in the region have directly affected our
understanding about the origin of the modern eastern Pacific coral
fauna and its evolutionary history. Studies regarding to taxonomy and
systematics, and detailed spatio-temporal community dynamics, are
essential for understanding the evolution of the fauna.^1";
s[4055] = "CHEVALIER J.P. (1977).- Etude des coraux fossiles recoltes
dans le forage DSDP 76 en mer profonde dans les Tuamotu du Nord.-
Bulletin de la Societe geologique de France, 7 ser., 18: 1307-1313.-
<b>FC&#038;P 7-1</b>, p. 8, ID=0084^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Anthozoa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Pleistocene; <b>Geography: </b>Tuamotu Isls^Ce forage effectué sur
une longueur de 27m à une profondeur de 4.590m sous le niveau de la
mer, a traversé des turbidités rapportées au Pléistocène ou au
Pliocène, peut-être à l&#039;Holocène, renfermant des coraux
hermatypiques dont certains ne sont pas représentés actuellement dans
les Tuamotu.^1";
s[4056] = "SALLER A.H. (1986).- Radiaxial calcite in Lower Miocene
strata, subsurface Enewetak Atoll.- Journal of Sedimentary Petrology
56, 6: 743-762.- <b>FC&#038;P 16-1</b>, p. 73, ID=2011^<b>Topic(s):
</b>reefs diagenesis; reefs, diagenesis; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Miocene L; <b>Geography: </b>Enewetak
Atoll^Petrographic and stable isotopic data are consistent with
precipitation of radiaxial calcite in its present form directly from
seawater. Precipitation of radiaxial calcite after aragonite
dissolution indicates precipitation distinctly after deposition,
probably in a burial environment. Dissolution of aragonite by deep
marine water is suggested by: 1) abundant marine cement associated with
aragonite dissolution; 2) a lack of meteoric cements associated with
aragonite dissolution; and 3) no evidence of subaerial exposure in
Lower Miocene strata between 400 and 819 m. Modern Pacific Ocean water
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is undersaturated with respect to aragonite at depths where aragonite
dissolution is observed (375-850 m). Tidal fluctuations and temperature
profiles indicate that Lower Miocene strata containing radiaxial
cementation are interpreted as having occurred in seawater
(undersaturated with respect to aragonite) circulating through the
atoll. Variations in magnesium concentration in Enewetak radiaxial
calcite may be the result of original heterogeneity or differential
loss of magnesium during later diagenesis in seawater. The first
alternative is preferred. Precipitation of radiaxial calcite at
different rates (at different degrees of saturation) could cause
variable magnesium concentrations. More deeply buried radiaxial calcite
may have precipitated more slowly in deeper, less supersaturated water,
resulting in lower magnesium concentrations. Likewise, slower rates of
precipitation may have resulted in organic infestations and lower
magnesium concentrations in inclusions-rich bands. Enewetak radiaxial
calcites suggest that two factors might be critical to development of
radiaxial fabric: 1) precipitation at fluctuating rates, and 2)
formation in waters undersaturated with respect to aragonite. [SECOND
PART OF EXTENSIVE SUMMARY]^1";
s[4057] = "HOPLEY D. (1974).- Investigations of sea level changes along
the Great Barrier Reef coastline.- In Proceedings of the Second
International Symposium on Coral Reefs (22nd June to 2nd July 1973,
Brisbane); Published by The Great Barrier Reef Committee; vol. 2:
551-562.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 19, ID=5047^<b>Topic(s):
</b>eustacy; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Neogene;
<b>Geography: </b>Australia, Great Barrier Reef^^1";
s[4058] = "CHEVALIER J.P., REPELLIN P. (1978).- Observations
preliminaires sur la petrographie et la paleontologie du sondage ECHO
II (Atoll Fangataufa, Polynesie Francaise).- C. R. somm. S. G. F. 2:
67-68.- <b>FC&#038;P 8-1</b>, p. 13, ID=5675^<b>Topic(s): </b>geology,
fossils; petrography, paleontology; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Neogene?; <b>Geography: </b>Polynesia
French^[présence dans les niveaux pleistocenes de Favites sp. et de
Leptoria phrygia devenus rares actuellement en Polynésie]^1";
s[4059] = "VERON J.E.N. (2008).- A reef in time: The Great Barrier Reef
from Beginning to End.- The Belknap Press of Harvard University Press,
304 pp. ISBN 9780674034976.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 122,
ID=6567^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, geohistory; reefs; <b>Systematics:
</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Neogene; <b>Geography: </b>Australia, Great
Barrier Reef^Like many coral specialists [&#8230;] J.E.N. Veron thought
Australia&#39;s Great Barrier Reef was impervious to climate change.
&#34;Owned by a prosperous country and accorded the protection it
deserves, it would surely not go the way of the Amazon rain forest or
the parklands of Africa, but would endure forever. That is what I
thought once, but I think it no longer.&#34; This book is Veron&#39;s
Silent Spring for the world&#039;s coral reefs. * Veron presents the
geological history of the reef, the biology of coral reef ecosystems,
and a primer on what we know about climate change. He concludes that
the Great Barrier Reef and, indeed, most coral reefs will be dead from
mass bleaching and irreversible acidification within the coming century
unless greenhouse gas emissions are curbed. If we don&#039;t have the
political will to confront the plight of the world&#39;s reefs, he
argues, current processes already in motion will become unstoppable,
bringing on a mass extinction the world has not seen for 65 million
years.^1";
s[4060] = "COUDRAY J., MASSIEUX M. (1974).- Premières données
d&#039;une étude des Algues calcaires de la série quaternaire traversée
par le sondage Ténia (Cote Sud-Ouest de la Nouvelle-Calédonie).- C. R.
somm. S. G. F. 2, supplt. 16, 2 : 36-37.- <b>FC&#038;P 3-2</b>, p. 32,
ID=4916^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; Algae; <b>Systematics: </b>algae;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Pliocene Quartenary; <b>Geography: </b>New
Caledonia^Un forage, réalisé en Baie de Saint-Vincent à 600m. en
arrière du récif barrière longeant la côte SW de Nouvelle-Calédonie,
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fait l&#039;objet d&#039;études sédimentologiques et paléontologiques.
Ici l&#039;examen systématique des Algues calcaires livre des
renseignements.^1";
s[4061] = "COUDRAY J., CUSSEY R. (1973).- Analyse des conditions de
dépot de la série récifale plio-quaternaire traversée par le sondage
Ténia (cote Sud Ouest de la Nouvelle Calédonie).- C. R. Acad. Sci.
Paris 277, Série D, 19: 1977-1980.- <b>FC&#038;P 3-1</b>, p. 15,
ID=4845^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, sedimentology; reefs; <b>Systematics:
</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Pliocene Quartenary; <b>Geography: </b>New
Caledonia^A partir de l&#039;étude sédimentologique d&#039;un sondage
en carottage continu, est effectuée une reconstitution de
l&#039;histoire des dépôts dans une aire récifale. Est essentiellement
traitée ici la sédimentogenèse, première partie d&#039;une étude plus
complète dont la seconde partie sera la diagénèse.^1";
s[4062] = "DUBOIS J., LAUNAY J., RECY Y. (1973).- Les mouvements
verticaux en Nouvelle Calédonie et aux îles Loyauté, et
l&#039;interprétation de certains d&#039;entre eux dans l&#039;optique
de la tectonique des plaques.- Cahiers ORSTOM, sér. Géologie 5, 1:
3-24.- <b>FC&#038;P 3-1</b>, p. 16, ID=4847^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs,
plate tectonics; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Pliocene Quartenary; <b>Geography: </b>New Caledonia^Les mouvements
verticaux mio-plio-quaternaires de la région Nouvelle Calédonie-Loyauté
sont analysés du point de vue de leurs amplitudes et de leurs vitesses.
Les phénomènes à l&#039;origine de ces mouvements sont répertoriés et
des modèles proposés. Un bombement de la lithosphère de la plaque
australienne avant son plongeaient sous la plaque océanique Pacifique,
au niveau de la fosse des Nouvelles Hébrides, semble être responsable
de la surrection au Quaternaire des atolls coralliens surélevés formant
les îles Loyauté. Il y a concordance entre les faits géologiques et
géomorphologiques observés sur le terrain et les mouvements verticaux
calculés en fonction du déplacement de la plaque australienne sur le
bombement théorique établi à partir des paramètres connus de la
lithosphère de la région. La présence probable d&#039;un bombement de
lithosphère avant son plongement est un trait structural qui semble
devoir être rencontré avant toutes les zones de subduction.^1";
s[4063] = "DUGAS F. (1973).- Les faciès littoraux du Pléistocène à
l&#039;Actuel de la Baie de Saint-Vincent.- ORSTOM, Centre de Nouméa,
Section Géologie: 14 pp., 3 figs, 4 tabl.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 22,
ID=5071^<b>Topic(s): </b>sedimentology, littoral facies; sedimentology;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Pleistocene Recent;
<b>Geography: </b>New Caledonia^^1";
s[4064] = "KOBLUK D.R., LYSENKO M.A. (1987).- Impact of two sequential
Pacific hurricanes on sub-rubble cryptic corals: the possible role of
cryptic organisms in maintenance of coral reef communities.- Journal of
Paleontology 61, 4: 663-675.- <b>FC&#038;P 16-2</b>, p. 29,
ID=2072^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs cryptic corals, hurricane impact; reefs,
cryptic corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Pacific^The hermatypic
scleractinian cryptic coral biota living under mobile rubble in the
reef flat and back reef zones of a Fijian fringing reef was surveyed in
detail in August of 1984; only 138 days later the reef was struck by
the first of two sequential hurricanes (57 days apart). The sample
areas were re-studied in August 1985, thereby providing the first
detailed census of pre- and post-hurricane cryptic reef coral
populations, and allowing an assessment of hurricane impact on these
populations. The 61 cryptic species (60 corals and Millepora) show 88
percent commonality with the intertidal and shallow subtidal reef
surface coral population (68 species), and therefore are a good
representation of the surface biota. A major effect of the hurricanes
was a reduction of almost 50 percent in the number of boulders
sheltering cryptic coral. However, among boulders that retained coral
through the storms, there was only a five percent reduction in the mean
number of corals per boulder, signifying that damage to the surviving
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population was minor. The composition of the surviving cryptic coral
population is essentially unchanged from its pre-hurricane state (there
are differences in absolute abundances), and the relative importance of
the species does not show marked change in most cases. Coral
morphologies show little change in their absolute and relative percent
abundances after the hurricanes. In contrast to what is normally seen
in reef surface habitats, therefore, coral colony form did not appear
to be an important determinant in survivability for those living under
boulders; primary selection by the storms seems to have been on boulder
form rather than cryptic coral form. Cryptic sub-rubble populations may
function as a preserve for elements of the pre-hurricane reef surface
community. For example, delicately-branching forms that are commonly
devastated in reef surface habitats during hurricanes may, in some
cases, be preserved in great numbers under boulders or in other cryptic
habitats. This provides a &#034;recruitment pool&#034; that can greatly
accelerate their recovery and re-establishment on the post-hurricane
reef surface, and dampen the potentially severe community dislocations
arising from intense competition for space in &#034;instantaneous&#034;
new reef substrate.^1";
s[4065] = "SCHOLZ J., CUSI M.A.V. (1991).- Paleoecologic implications
of modern coral and bryozoan communities from southern Leyte,
Philippines.- Mitteilungen des Geologisch-Palaeontologischen Institutes
der Universitaet Hamburg 71: 405-431.- <b>FC&#038;P 24-2</b>, p. 80,
ID=4560^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology; coral bryozoan biocoenoses;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent;
<b>Geography: </b>Philippines, Leyte^As part of a broader study
encompassing the palecologic significance of Recent Bryozoa in
different Philippine ecosystems, we have observed an association of
corals and bryozoans in Southern Leyte in the central part of the
archipelago. This association is non-reefal since strong currents
combined with migrating sand waves form an abrasive environment.
Moreover, typhoons are frequently encountered in the study area. Since
framebuilding is widely surpressed, the hermatypic coral association
shows a lowered diversity and is dominated by pioneering, high energy
resistant species. However, the bryozoans exhibit high diversity with a
dominance of spot form zoaria and sheets formed by species which have a
low competitive ability. The abrasion results in the total lack of
zoaria of the runner-type. Encrusting bryozoan species turned out to
react most sensitive to certain abiotic parameters which affect the
biological interactions. They apparently can be better utilized in
palecologic studies than erect species. The species Parasmittina
soulesi (Bryozoa, Ascophora) is newly described.^1";
s[4066] = "TRIBBLE G.W., SANSONE F.J., SMITH S.V. (1990).-
Stoichiometric modeling of carbon diagenesis within a coral reef
framework.- Geochimica et Cosmochimica Acta 54: 2439-2449.-
<b>FC&#038;P 24-2</b>, p. 80, ID=4562^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, C
diagenesis; carbon diagenesis; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Hawaii^Water
sampled from the interior framework of Checker Reef, Oahu, Hawaii,
indicates that the aerobic and anaerobic oxidation of organic matter
dominates diagenesis within the reef framework. Reef interstitial water
chemistry shows clear deviations from surface seawater: oxygen is
depleted while dissolved inorganic carbon, H+, inorganic nutrients,
sulfide, and methane concentrations are elevated. Dissolved calcium is
also elevated in most interstitial waters, indicating net dissolution
of calcium carbonates. A mass-balance model used to determine the
extent to which major biogeochemical reactions occur reveals that
sulfate reduction is the predominant anaerobic process.^1";
s[4067] = "PILLAI C.S.G., SCHEER G. (1973).- Bemerkungen ueber einige
Riffkorallen von Samoa und Hawaii.- Zool. Jb. Syst. 100: 466-476.-
<b>FC&#038;P 3-2</b>, p. 35, ID=4924^<b>Topic(s): </b>hermatypic,
collection of fossils; reef corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Samoa,
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Hawaii^The Hessisches Landesmuseum Darmstadt got two coral collections:
one from Tutuila, Samoa, collected 1967 by Dr D.K. Hofmann and handed
over by the Museum fuer Naturkunde Freiburg i. Br.; the other from
Kaneohe Bay, Oahu, Hawaii, collected 1968 and transferred by Prof. Dr.
L. Franzisket, Landesmuseum fuer Naturkunde Muenster i. W. * Altogether
33 specimens were presented, belonging to 27 species from 15 genera (22
species from Samoa, 7 from Hawaii). The corals were treated
systematically and supplied with notes about geographical
distribution.^1";
s[4068] = "VERON J.E.N. (1974).- Southern geographical limits to the
distribution of Great Barrier Reef hermatypic corals.- In Proceedings
of the Second International Symposium on Coral Reefs (22nd June to 2nd
July 1973, Brisbane); Published by The Great Barrier Reef Committee;
vol. 1: 465-473.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 17, ID=5005^<b>Topic(s):
</b>hermatypic; corals hermatypic; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Australia,
Great Barrier Reef^^1";
s[4069] = "MORTON J. (1974).- The coral reefs of the British Solomon
Islands; a comparative study of their composition and ecology.- In
Proceedings of the Second International Symposium on Coral Reefs (22nd
June to 2nd July 1973, Brisbane); Published by The Great Barrier Reef
Committee; vol. 2: 31-53.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 17,
ID=5009^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral reefs; coral reefs; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>British Solomon Isls^^1";
s[4070] = "GRIGG R.W. (1974).- Distribution and abundance of precious
corals in Hawaii.- In Proceedings of the Second International Symposium
on Coral Reefs (22nd June to 2nd July 1973, Brisbane); Published by The
Great Barrier Reef Committee; vol. 2: 235-240.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>,
p. 18, ID=5022^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Anthozoa precious corals;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent;
<b>Geography: </b>USA, Hawaii^^1";
s[4071] = "GUILCHER A. (1974).- Coral reefs of the New Hebrides,
Melanesia, with particular reference to open-sea, not fringing, reefs.-
In Proceedings of the Second International Symposium on Coral Reefs
(22nd June to 2nd July 1973, Brisbane); Published by The Great Barrier
Reef Committee; vol. 2: 523-535.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 19,
ID=5045^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, open sea reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>Melanesia, New Hebrides^^1";
s[4072] = "CHEVALIER J.P. (1978).- Les Coraux des iles Marquises.-
Cahiers du Pacifique 21: 243-283.- <b>FC&#038;P 8-1</b>, p. 13,
ID=5673^<b>Topic(s): </b>; corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Marquises
Isls^[la faune corallienne comprend 26 espèces (24 Scléractiniaires, 2
Hydrocoralliaires) groupées en 17 genres parmi lesquels dominent
Millepora, Pocillopora et Porites; sa répartition, ses affinités et les
facteurs conditionnant l&#039;établissèment des organismes récifaux
sont envisagés; hypothèses sur la pauvreté de cette faune]^1";
s[4073] = "CHEVALIER J.P. (1978).- Apercu sur la faune corallienne de
la Polynesie Francaise.- Bulletin Soc. Etudes oceaniennes 205, 17:
353-366.- <b>FC&#038;P 8-1</b>, p. 13, ID=5674^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Polynesia French^[exposé des principaux
caractères de la faune; différences entre îles hautes et îles basses,
peuplement des lagons; tableau synoptique de différenciation des
principaux genres représentés en Polynésie]^1";
s[4074] = "SALVAT B., VERGONZANNE G., GALZIN R., RICHARD G., CHEVALIER
J.P., RICARD M., RENAUD-MORNANT J. (1979).- Consequences ecologiques
des activites d&#039;une zone d&#039;extraction de sable corallien dans
le lagon de Moorea (iles de la Societe, Polynesie Francaise).- Cahiers
de l&#039;Indo-Pacifique I, 1: 83-126.- <b>FC&#038;P 8-1</b>, p. 13,
ID=5677^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs ecology; reefs ecology; <b>Systematics:
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</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>Polynesia French^[influence de dragages sur le peuplement des
coraux]^1";
s[4075] = "CHEVALIER J.P. (1980).- Faune corallienne de l&#039;isle
Tubuai (Australes).- Cahiers de l&#039;Indo-Pacifique 2: 55-68.-
<b>FC&#038;P 9-2</b>, p. 12, ID=5857^<b>Topic(s): </b>; corals;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent;
<b>Geography: </b>Tubuai Isl.^^1";
s[4076] = "MATHER P., BENNETT I. (eds) (1984).- A Coral reef handbook :
a guide to the fauna, flora and geology of Heron Island and adjacent
reefs and cays.- The Australian Coral Reef Society; a reviewed edition;
144 pp. ISBN 909377049.- <b>FC&#038;P 14-2</b>, p. 17,
ID=6694^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral reefs; coral reefs; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>Australia, Heron Isl^[world-of-books.com/?id=ILoSAQAAIAAJ promotes
a free download of an updated edition of this book of 1993, edited by
Surrey Beatty &#038; Sons, 264 pp]^1";
s[4077] = "GEISTER J. (1985).- Recent coral reefs of the Colombian
Pacific coast.- FC&P 14, 2: 20.- <b>FC&#038;P 14-2</b>, p. 20,
ID=6698^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral reefs; coral reefs; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>Colombia, Pacific^The coral reefs of the Colombian Pacific coast
are poorly known, but a small group of scientists from the Universidad
del Valle at Cali is studying the systematics, biogeography, reef
ecology and associated fauna of the corals under the coordination of
Henry von Prahl. [initial part of a short note]^1";
s[4078] = "PRAHL H.von, GUHL F., GROGL M. (1978).- Crustaceos decapodos
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Colombia.- An. Inst. Inv. mar. Punta de Betin 10: 81-93. title?.-
<b>FC&#038;P 14-2</b>, p. 20, ID=6699^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral-crustacean
symbiosis; crustacean - coral symbiosis; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Colombia, Isla
Gorgona^^1";
s[4079] = "PRAHL H.von (1981).- Notas sistematicas sobre los corales
hermatipicos de la Isla de Gorgona, Colombia.- Dep. de Biologia, Univ.
de los Andes, Inf. Tecnico.- <b>FC&#038;P 14-2</b>, p. 20,
ID=6701^<b>Topic(s): </b>hermatypic, taxonomy; reef corals;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent;
<b>Geography: </b>Colombia, Isla Gorgona^^1";
s[4080] = "GLYNN P.W., PRAHL H.von, GUHL F. (1982).- Coral reefs of
Gorgona Island, Colombia, with special reference to corallivores and
their influence on community structure and reef development.- An. Inst.
Inv. mar. Punta de Betin 12: 185-214. title?.- <b>FC&#038;P 14-2</b>,
p. 21, ID=6702^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral reefs, corallivores; coral reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent;
<b>Geography: </b>Colombia, Isla Gorgona^^1";
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por el cangrejo Hapalocarcinus marsupialis Stimpson (Crustacea:
Decapoda) en Gorgona, Colombia.- An. Inst. Inv. mar. Punta de Betin 12:
97-103. title?.- <b>FC&#038;P 14-2</b>, p. 21, ID=6703^<b>Topic(s):
</b>coral-crustacean symbiosis; crustacean - coral symbiosis;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent;
<b>Geography: </b>Colombia, Isla Gorgona^^1";
s[4082] = "PRAHL H.von (1983).- Blanqueo masivo y muerte de corales en
la Isla de Gorgona, Pacifico colombiano.- Cespedesia 45-46: 125-130.-
<b>FC&#038;P 14-2</b>, p. 21, ID=6705^<b>Topic(s): </b>; corals;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent;
<b>Geography: </b>Colombia, Isla Gorgona^^1";
s[4083] = "PRAHL H.von (1985).- Blanqueo masivo y muerte de corales
hermatipicos en el Pacifico colombiano atribuidos al fenómeno &#034;El
Nino&#034; 1982-1983.- Boletin ERFEN 12.- <b>FC&#038;P 14-2</b>, p. 21,
ID=6707^<b>Topic(s): </b>; corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Colombia,
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Pacific^^1";
s[4084] = "KLEEMANN K.H. (1980).- Boring bivalves and their host corals
from the Great Barrier Reef.- J. moll. Stud. 46: 13-54.- <b>FC&#038;P
15-2</b>, p. 7, ID=6735^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral-borers; coral-borers;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent;
<b>Geography: </b>Australia, Great Barrier Reef^^1";
s[4085] = "BAIKOV A.A. (2004).- Duration of the lateral paragenetic
reef-evaporite system formation.- Lithology and Mineral Resources 39,
2: 135-144.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-1</b>, p. 80, ID=7228^<b>Topic(s):
</b>reefs, evaporites; reefs, evaporites; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Duration of the functioning
of elements of the lateral paragenetic reef-evaporite systems in
Cambrian and Late Jurassic has been calculated. Discrepancy between
total durations of the vertical growth of barrier reefs and evaporite
formation varies by a factor of 3-50. Neither barrier reefs were
growing up nor salt was deposited in halogenic basins for enormous time
spans. Specific features of the reef-evaporite system should be taken
into account in the estimation of ore potential (in particular,
presence of sulfides of Pb, Zn, and other metals) in barrier-reef
massifs. [original abstract]^1";
s[4086] = "OPRESKO D.M. (2005).- New genera and species of
antipatharian corals (Cnidaria: Anthozoa) from the North Pacific.-
Zoologische Mededelingen 79, 2: 129-165.http:&#47;&#47;
www.repository.naturalis.nl/record/210737.- <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 99,
ID=1364^<b>Topic(s): </b>systematics; Antipatharia; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>Pacific N^New taxa of deep water antipatharian corals of the North
Pacific are described. Represented in the family Schizopathidae are:
Bathypathes seculata sp.nov.; Umbellapathes gen. nov.; U. helioanthes
sp.nov.; U.bipinnata sp.nov.; Dendrobathypathes boutillieri sp.nov.; D.
fragilis sp.nov.; Dendropathes gen. nov.; Dendropathes bacotaylorae
sp.nov.; and Lillipathes wingi sp.nov. Represented in the family
Cladopathidae are Chrysopathes gracilis sp.nov. and Heliopathes
pacifica sp.nov.^1";
s[4087] = "WORHEIDE G., REITNER J., GAUTRET P. (1996).-
Biocalciflcation Processes in Three Coralline Sponges from the Lizard
Island Section (Great Barrier Reef, Australia): The Stromatoporoid
Astrosclera, the Chaetetid Spirastrella (Acanthochaetetes) and the
Sphinctozoid Vaceletia (Demospongiae).- Goettinger Arbeiten zur
Geologie und Palaeontologie, Special Volume 2 [Reitner J., Neuewiller
F. &#038; Gunkel F. (eds): Global and Regional Controls on Biogenic
Sedimentation I. Reef Evolution]: pp ???.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-1</b>, p.
31, ID=3583^<b>Topic(s): </b>biocalcification; Porifera corallina;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Corallina; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent;
<b>Geography: </b>Australia, Great Barrier Reef^The main
biocalcification events in the phylogenetically distinct taxa
Astrosclera, Spirastrella (Acanthochaetetes) and Vaceletia are
described. Each taxon constructs its secondary calcareous skeleton in
its own highly specialized way and provides therefore insight in the
biocalcification processes of ancient reef constructors like
stromatoporoids, chaetetids, and sphinctozoans.^1";
s[4088] = "REITNER J., WORHEIDE G., LANGE R, THIEL V. (1997).-
Biomineralization of calcified skeletons in three Pacific coralline
demosponges - an approach to the evolution of basal skeletons.- Courier
Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg 201: 371-383.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-2</b>, p.
69, ID=3939^<b>Topic(s): </b>mineralization; biomineralization;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Corallina; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent;
<b>Geography: </b>Pacific^Biomineralization of calcareous basal
skeletons in coralline sponges is a strongly phylogenetically
convergent character. However, the basic mineralization process is
ancestral and exhibits similarities with mineralization processes seen
in bacterial biofilms and organomineralization via controlled
taphonomy. The main biocalcification events in the phylogenetically
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distinct taxa Vaceletia sp., Astrosclera willeyana, and Spirastrella (Acanthochaetetes) wellsi are discussed. Vaceletia, a demosponge with a thalamid basal skeleton, exhibits the most ancestral way to build a calcareous skeleton via controlled taphonomy. Archaeocyathids exhibit the same skeleton-forming mode as seen in Vaceletia. The stromatoporoid Astrosclera willeyana forms intracellularly egg-shaped aragonitic aster in a first step which grow together via an epitactical process. This mode of calcification is realized in many late Permian and Triassic coralline sponges with different phylogenetic origins. The chaetetid S. (Acanthochaetetes) wellsi, phylogenetically the most evolved coralline sponge taxon, forms its unique calcitic skeleton in extracellular acidic organic mucilages in the presence of collagen, In all cases the mineralization is controlled by acidic matrix proteins.^1";
s[4089] = "WORHEIDE G., GAUTRET P., REITNER J., BOHM F., JOACHIMSKI M.M., THIEL V., MICHAELIS W., MASSAULT M., (1997).- Basal skeletal formation, role and preservation of intracrystalline organic matrices, and isotopic record in the coralline sponge Astrosclera willeyana Lister 1900.- Boletin de la Real Sociedad Espanola de Historia Natural, Seccion Geologica 91, 1/4: 355-374.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-2</b>, p. 20, ID=3696^<b>Topic(s): </b>skeletogenesis; Porifera, Demospongiae, Astrosclera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Demospongiae; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Australia, Great Barrier Reef^A specimen of the coralline demosponge Astrosclera willeyana Lister with a 14C-age of approximately 400 years was collected in a small cave at Ribbon Reef No. 10 in the Northern Great Barrier Reef Composition and transformations of organic matrices, intimately linked to the Sr-aragonitic biominerals of the calcified skeleton, were examined by biochemical analyses. The matrices participate in the biomineralization process as long as the spherulites are growing and even during extracellular growth stages. Chromatographic analyses and biochemical characterization (molecular weight, amino acid, and monosaccaride composition) of the organic matrix from different growth layers of the skeleton show a stable composition of the insoluble organic matrix (IOM), but changing composition of the soluble organic matrix (SOM). The SOM in young skeletal parts exhibits high concentrations of aspartic and glutamic acid, which strongly decrease in the older parts of the skeleton. [first fragment of extensive summary]^1";
s[4090] = "AYLING A.L. (1982).- A redescription of Astrosclera willeyana Lister 1900 (Caratoporellida, Demospongiae), a new record from the Great Barrier Reef.- Memoirs of the National Museum Victoria (Australia) 43: 99-103.- <b>FC&#038;P 12-1</b>, p. 46, ID=6193^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Porifera Demospongiae; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Demospongiae; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Australia, Great Barrier Reef^^1";
s[4091] = "HIROHITO (1974).- Some hydrozoans of the Bonin Islands.- Biological Laboratory Imperial Household: 53 pp., 20 figs, 1 pl.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-2</b>, p. 46, ID=5212^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Hydrozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Hydrozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Ogasawara Isles^[study of 29 species]^1";
s[4092] = "SCHORMIKOV E.I. (1980).- Tubeous life form of the coral Astreopora myriophthalma (Lam.) from off-shore Island Niuafou.- Biologiya korallovykh rifov [B.V. Preobrazhenskiy &#038; E.V. Krasnov (eds)]: 176-182, 4 figs.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 62, ID=6034^<b>Topic(s): </b>growth forms; Hydrozoa, Astreopora; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Hydrozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Niuafo&#039;ou Isl.^The article describes specific tubeous life form of the complex community of sponges, hydroids, algae and other organisms. The article contains the author&#039;s thoughts on forming the coral reef near new volcanic island.^1";
s[4093] = "ZIBROWIUS H. (1981).- Associations of Hydrocorallia Stylasterina with gall-inhabiting Copepoda Siphonostomatoidea from the south-west Pacific. Part I. On the stylasterine hosts, including two
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new species, Stylaster papuensis and Crypthelia cryptotrema.- Bijdragen
tot de Dierkunde 51, 2: 268-286.- <b>FC&#038;P 11-1</b>, p. 27,
ID=1751^<b>Topic(s): </b>hydrocorallina-copepoda association; Hydrozoa,
Hydrocorallina; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Hydrozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Pacific SW^^1";
s[4094] = "VERSEVELDT J. (1978).- Alcyonarians (Coelenterata:
Octocorallia) from some Micronesian islands.- Zoologische Mededelingen
053, 5: 49-55.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-2</b>, p. 40, ID=0731^<b>Topic(s):
</b>new taxa; Octocorallia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Octocorallia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Pacific,
Micronesia^Three new species of alcyonacean octocorals, belonging to
the family Alcyoniidae, are described, viz., Sarcophyton birkelandi,
Sinularia frondosa, and Sinularia gaweli. (Original summary).^1";
s[4095] = "VERSEVELDT J., TURSCH A. (1979).- Octocorallia from the
Bismarck Sea.- Zoologische Mededelingen 054, 11: 133-148.- <b>FC&#038;P
15-2</b>, p. 40, ID=0733^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Octocorallia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Octocorallia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Bismarck Sea^In the years 1975-77
co-operators of the King Leopold III Biological Station at Laing
Island, northern coast of Papua-New Guinea, collected a number of
octocorals belonging to the orders Stolonifera and Alcyonacea. The more
than eighty species include seven new species: Lobophytum cryptocormum,
Sinularia sobolifera, Xenia actuosa, and Xenia mucosa. They are
described in this paper.^1";
s[4096] = "OFWEGEN L.P.van (1996).- Octocorallia from the Bismarck Sea
(part II).- Zoologische Mededelingen 70, 13: 207-215.- <b>FC&#038;P
26-2</b>, p. 73, ID=3756^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Octocorallia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Octocorallia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Bismarck Sea^A list of species of
Alcyonacea from the Bismarck Sea is presented and one new species,
Sinularia verseveldti, is described and figured.^1";
s[4097] = "TIXIER-DURIVAULT A. (1974).- Les Octocoralliaires des
Gambier.- Cahiers du Pacifique 2, 18: 629-630.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>,
p. 25, ID=5080^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Octocorallia; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Octocorallia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>Gambier Isls^^1";
s[4098] = "VERSEVELDT J. (1975).- Octocorallia from New Caledonia.-
Zoologische Mededelingen 048, 12: 95-122.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-2</b>, p. 49,
ID=5226^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Octocorallia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Octocorallia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>New
Caledonia^Study of the Alcyonacea collected by several biologists.^1";
s[4099] = "SIEG J., ZIBROWIUS H. (1989).- Association of a tube
inhabiting Tanaidacean, Bifida scleractinicola gen. nov., sp.nov., with
bathyal scleractinians off New Caledonia (Crustacea Tainadacea -
Cnidaria Scleractinia).- Mesogee 48: 189-199.- <b>FC&#038;P 20-2</b>,
p. 66, ID=2961^<b>Topic(s): </b>scleractinian, crustacean symbiosis;
scleractinian, crustacean symbiosis; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>New
Caledonia^Four species of solitary scleractinian corals were found to
be the hosts of one species of tube inhabiting tanaidacean off
southeastern New Caledonia (3 stations, depth 570-860 m). The tube is
attached to the outer side of the coral skeleton, its distal end being
near the calicular edge or bending over the edge into the calice. This
position suggests that the tanaidacean needs to keep close to the polyp
tissues for feeding. It also suggests immunity to the defense reactions
of the cnidarian host. The coral surface beneath the tube is altered:
superficially eroded or forming a very shallow groove, and of a chalky
white aspect that contrasts with the normally lustrous and shiny
surface. The erosion caused by the tanaidacean is thought to be
chemical. The new tanaidacean - scleractinian association closely
resembles that between the tubicolous polychaete Lumbrineris
flabellicola and various scieractinian species. * The tanaidacean
Bifida scleractinioides gen.nov., sp.nov., is placed in the family
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Anathruridae, subfamily Leptognathiinae, based on peraeopodal structure
and armament. Within the subfamily Bifida gen.nov. is charaterized by
at least four cleft (bifid) terminal spines on the MX 1. Peraeopodal
setation indicates a probable closer relationship to Pseudoparatanais.
^1";
s[4100] = "CAIRNS S.D. (1991).- A Revision of the Ahermatypic
Scleractinia of the Galapagos and Cocos Islands.- Smithsonian
Contributions to Zoology 504; 44 pp.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-2</b>, p. 39,
ID=3325^<b>Topic(s): </b>ahermatypic, revision; Scleractinia,
Ahermatypic; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Galapagos Isls, Cocos
Isls^A systematic revision of ahermatypic Scleractinia of the Galapagos
and Cocos Islands is given. A total of 44 species in 28 genera are
described and illustrated. One genus and nine species are described as
new.^1";
s[4101] = "FOIDART J. (1970).- Rapport scientifique de
l&#039;Expédition belge à la Grande Barrière d&#039;Australie en 1967 -
Madrépores I. Etude morphologique et systématique comparée de
Goniastrea retiformis (Lam.) et Goniastrea parvistella (Dana).- Annales
de la Soc. Roy. Zool. de Belgique 100: 85-114.- <b>FC&#038;P 2-1</b>,
p. 11, ID=4706^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Scleractinia, Goniastrea;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Australia, Great Barrier Reef^Samples of
Goniastrea retiformis and Goniastrea parvistella from Australian Great
Barrier are revised and new morphological and systematical
investigations made. These 2 species, generally synonymous, are well
distinguished by proper features of endotheca, ornamentation of septa
and microstructure of skeleton, all characters not enough taken into
consideration in previous studies for the definition of the 2 species
considered.^1";
s[4102] = "FOIDART J. (1970).- Rapport scientifique de
l&#039;Expédition belge à la Grande Barrière d&#039;Australie en 1967 -
Madrépores II. Variations morphologiques intracoloniaires et
altérations du squelette coralliaire.- Annales de la Soc. Roy. Zool. de
Belgique 100: 115-128.- <b>FC&#038;P 2-1</b>, p. 12,
ID=4707^<b>Topic(s): </b>morphology, variability; Scleractinia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Australia, Great Barrier
Reef^Morphological variations into one and the same corallum could be
the result of a) peculiar localization of calyx, b) perturbations due
to other organisms as molluscs, cirripeds and so on&#8230; c)
post-mortem changes of cnidarian skeleton. The modifications observed
at the periphery of colonial forms affected principally the calyx shape
and its own skeletal structures; the same effects are noticed in the
case of destroying organisms; post-mortem processes could make
specifical characters less apparent or even completely rub them out.^1";
s[4103] = "FOIDART J. (1971).- Rapport scientifique de
l&#039;Expédition belge à la Grande Barrière d&#039;Australie en 1967 -
Madrépores III. Etude de Goniastrea sp.- Annales de la Soc. Roy. Zool.
de Belgique 101: 293-516.- <b>FC&#038;P 2-1</b>, p. 12,
ID=4708^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Scleractinia, Goniastrea;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Australia, Great Barrier Reef^Detailed
description of one Goniastrea from Australian Great Barrier. This
sample reminds us at the same time, Goniastrea mantonae Crossland and
Favites seychellensis (M.-E. &#038; H.) being nevertheless distinct
from each of them. No specifical name proposed here.^1";
s[4104] = "GLYNN P.W. (1974).- Rolling stones among the Scleractinia:
mobile corallith communities in the Gulf of Panama.- In Proceedings of
the Second International Symposium on Coral Reefs (22nd June to 2nd
July 1973, Brisbane); Published by The Great Barrier Reef Committee;
vol. 2: 183-198.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 18, ID=5018^<b>Topic(s):
</b>automobility; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
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Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Panama Gulf^^1";
s[4105] = "CHEVALIER J.P. (1974).- Aperçu sur les Scléractiniaires des îles Gambier.- Cahiers du Pacifique 8, 2: 615-627.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 22, ID=5067^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Gambier Isls^Etude de la répartition des Scléractiniaires dans les différentes zones récifales. Sur la pente externe du récif barrière, les coraux sont peu abondants et disparaissent complètement entre 30 et 40 mètres. La faune du lagon est beaucoup plus riche. Comparaisons avec les autres îles récifales des Tuamotu. * Les Scléractiniaires jouent un rôle essentiel dans le peuplement des récifs et du lagon quoique sur la pente extérieure du récif barrière, on observe un faible recouvrement du substratum par ces organismes. Dans cette publication, est donné un aperçu sur leur répartition dans les différentes zones récifales: récif barrière, récifs frangeants, pinacles et fond du lagon. L&#039;étude systématique des espèces sera présentée dans un Mémoire sur les Scléractiniaires de Polynésie Française.^1";
s[4106] = "FOIDART J. (1973).- Rapport scientifique de l&#039;Expédition Belge à la Grande Barrière d&#039;Australie en 1967. Madrépores IV. Etude morphologique des espèces méandroïdes du genre Goniastrea.- Annales de la Soc. Roy. Zool. de Belgique 103, 4: 329-371.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 23, ID=5072^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Scleractinia, Goniastrea; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Australia, Great Barrier Reef^La présente note décrit de manière détaillée les spécimens méandroïdes du genre Goniastrea de notre collection ainsi que les holotypes de Goniastrea pectinata (Ehr.) et Goniastrea benhami Vaughan. * Elle résulte d&#039;observations morphologiques et biométriques approfondies portant sur les paramètres essentiels du squelette. * Elle est complétée par un essai d&#039;étude statistique testant l&#039;homogénéité de l&#039;ensemble des échantillons.^1";
s[4107] = "CHEVALIER J.P. (1975).- Les Scléractiniaires de la Mélanésie française (2ème partie).- Editions Fondation Singer Polignac, vol. 7: 407 pp., 255 figs, tableaux, 42 pls; Paris.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-2</b>, p. 45, ID=5207^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Melanesia French^[etude systématique des Faviidae, Trachyphyllidae, Merulinidae, Mussidae, Pectiniidae]^1";
s[4108] = "PATZOLD J. (1984).- Growth rhythms recorded in stable isotopes and density bands in the reef coral Porites lobata (Cebu, Philippines).- Coral Reefs 03, 2: 87-90.- <b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p. 21, ID=6609^<b>Topic(s): </b>skeletal growth, stable isotopes; growth mode, Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Philippines^Growth rhythms in the reef coral Porites lobata are revealed by X-radiography and stable carbon and oxygen isotopic analysis. High density increments were deposited during warm temperatures in summer and low density increments during winter. The seasonal temperature variations are reflected in the oxygen isotope ratios. The coral carbonate shows a constant depletion in 18O of -2.7‰ relative to calcite in equilibrium with the ambient seawater. The mean annual growth rate of the specimen studied was 1.3±0.3 cm/year. [original abstract]^1";
s[4109] = "CANTERA J. (1983).- Distribution des peuplements de scléractiniaires sur un récif frangeant de l&#039;Ile de Gorgona (Côte Pacifique de Colombie).- Tethys 11, 1: 25-31.- <b>FC&#038;P 14-2</b>, p. 21, ID=6704^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef corals biocoenoses; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Colombia, Isla Gorgona^^1";
s[4110] = "CHEVALIER J.P. (1979).- La faune corallienne (Scleractiniaires et Hydrocoralliaires) de la Polynesie Francaise.- Cahiers de l&#039;Indo-Pacifique 1: 129-151.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p.
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17, ID=5772^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia, Hydrocorallina; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia Hydrozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Polynesia French^^1";
s[4111] = "KUHLMANN D.H.H., CHEVALIER J.P. (1986).- Les coraux (Scleractiniaires et Hydrocoralliaires) de l&#039;atoll de Takapoto, iles Tuamotu: aspectes ecologiques.- Marine ecology 7, 1: 75-104.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-2</b>, p. 38, ID=0726^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology; Scleractinia, Hydrozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia Hydrozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Pacific, Tuamotu^Recent publications on the coral community of the Tuamotu archipelago have dealt with the Mururoa and Taiaro atolls, with virtually no information available on Takapoto. Consequently the reefs of this atoll were studied using SCUBA to a depth of 70 m and in different biotopes such as patch reefs of the lagoon, and external or protected slopes. A description of the various coral communities is given; specific diversity, ecological valence, community composition, percent coverage, and constructive potential is discussed in relation to abiotic factors.^1";
s[4112] = "SAUNDERS W.B., THAYER C.W. (1987).- A cryptic intertidal brachiopod &#47; sclerosponge community in Palau, West Caroline Islands.- Geological Society of America Abstracts with Programs 19, 7: 829.- <b>FC&#038;P 17-1</b>, p. 42, ID=2165^<b>Topic(s): </b>cryptic habitats; Sclerospongiae; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Sclerospongiae; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Pacific, Caroline Isls^[Acanthochaetetes and Astrosclera occur in cavities]^1";
s[4113] = "HARTMAN W.D., GOREAU T.F. (1975).- A Pacific Tabulate Sponge, living representative of a new order of sclerosponges.- Postilla 167: 21 pp., 15 figs; Peabody Museum, Yale University.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-2</b>, p. 66, ID=5316^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Porifera Sclerospongiae; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Sclerospongiae; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Pacific, Guam^A new sclerosponge, Acanthochaetetes wellsi, with a calcitic skeleton made up of contiguous vertical tabulate calicles ornamented within by vertical rows of irregular clumps of spines is described from cryptic habitats on reefs in Western Pacific region. A lamellar microstructure characterizes the calicle walls and spines. Increase in number of calicles occurs as intramural offsets. An epitheca with growth lines surrounds the entire sponge. * Living tissue is restricted to the space above the outermost tabulae and a thin layer lying above the calcareous skeleton. Siliceous spicules of two kinds, tylostyles and modified spirasters, are distributed in the living tissue but are not incorporated into the calcitic skeleton. Star shaped groups of exhalant canals converge upon central oscules on the sponge surface and leave astrorhizal patterns impressed into the calcareous skeleton below. * A new order, the Tabulospongida, of the class Sclerospongiae is proposed to receive the new Pacific species together with its Jurassic and Cretaceous forebears. Despite suggestive similarities between acanthochaetetids and favositids, a phylogenetic relationship between these two groups is considered unlikely on the basis of present evidence. * Sampling site: reefs of Rongerik Atoll, Guam.^1";
s[4114] = "VACELET J., CUIF J.-P., GAUTRET P., MASSOT M., RICHER de FORGES B., ZIBROWIUS H. (1992).- Un spongiaire sphinctozoaire colonial apparente aux constructeurs de recifs Triassiques dans le bathyal de Nouvelle-Calelonie.- Comptes Rendus, Academie des Sciences Paris 314, ser. III: 379-385.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-2</b>, p. 48, ID=3343^<b>Topic(s): </b>bathyal; Porifera, Sphinctozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Sphinctozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>New Caledonia^A new living sphinctozoan of colonial form has been dredged from bathyal depths off New Caledonia. Its form gives it the potential to make reef-like mounds like the Triassic sphinctozoan to which it is compared. Its exhalant openings appear to be covered by a cuticle. Carbon-14 dating suggests a growth rate of 11mm/100 yrs.^1";
s[4115] = "WORHEIDE G., REITNER J. (1996).-&#039;Living fossil&#034;
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sphinctozoan coralline sponge colonies in shallow water caves of the
Osprey Reef (Coral Sea) and the Astrolabe Reefs (Fiji Islands).-
Goettinger Arbeiten zur Geologie und Palaeontologie, Special Volume 2
[Reitner J., Neuewiller F. &#038; Gunkel F. (eds): Global and Regional
Controls on Biogenic Sedimentation I. Reef Evolution]: pp ???.-
<b>FC&#038;P 26-1</b>, p. 31, ID=3582^<b>Topic(s): </b>cavity dwellers;
Porifera, Sphinctozoa, Corallina; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Sphinctozoa Corallina; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>Fiji Isls^Three new types of a Recent colonial sphinctozoan
coralline sponge are presented. All types show close relationships to
Vaceletia crypta, a non colonial form from Indo-Pacific reef caves. The
first two types were discovered in shallow water reef caves of the
Osprey Reef, which is located on the northern Queensland Plateau in the
Coral Sea. The sponges are common in these caves. The third type of a
colonial sphinctozoan was found only at three localities at the North
Astrolabe Reef and Great Astrolabe Reef of the Fiji Islands. The third
type shows similarities with a previously described deep water
variation of Vaceletia from New Caledonia.^1";
s[4116] = "PAYRI C.E. (1995).- Production carbonatee de quelques algues
calcifiees sur un recif corallien de Polynesie francaise.- Bulletin de
la Societe geologique de France 166, 1: 77-84.- <b>FC&#038;P 24-1</b>,
p. 90, ID=4525^<b>Topic(s): </b>calcification rate; Algae calcareous;
<b>Systematics: </b>algae; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>Polynesia French, Moorea^On the northwestern part of Moorea Island,
calcification rates for 8 benthic species (Halimeda opuntia var
hederacea, H. opuntia var. opuntia, H. incrassata f. ovata, H.
discoidea, Amphiroa fragilissima, Porolithon onkodes, Hydrolithon
reinboldii and Padina tennis) were estimated using the total alkalinity
method during 24 hours cycles, spread in the course of a year. The
daily calcification rate vary largely within the taxa. Halimeda play a
major role in the carbonate budget and particularly in the sediment
deposition. The hourly rates vary over a 24-hours-cycle with a decrease
during the night period. Moreover, the calcification measurements
spread in the course of the year exhibit a strong seasonally in the
carbonate production. Lastly, the annual inorganic carbon budget shown
that these species play an essential role in the balance of the reef
calcification rates.^1";
s[4117] = "DENIZOT M. (1972).- Sur le rôle constructeur des algues en
Polynésie Française.- In C. Mukundan and C.S.G. Pillai (eds):
Proceedings of the [first International] Symposium on Corals and Coral
Reefs [Mandapam Camp, India, 12-16 January 1969]; published by The
Marine Biological Association of India, Cochin, December, 1972; pp
497-505.- <b>FC&#038;P 2-2</b>, p. 13, ID=4779^<b>Topic(s):
</b>bioconstructors; Algae reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>algae;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Polynesia French^^1";
s[4118] = "CRIBB A.B. (1973).- The Algae of the Great Barrier Reefs.-
In Jones O.A. &#038; R. Endean (eds): Biology and Geology of Coral
Reefs, vol. 2, Biology 1 (Academic Press, New York and London): 47-75.-
<b>FC&#038;P 3-2</b>, p. 36, ID=4930^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Algae;
<b>Systematics: </b>algae; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>Australia, Great Barrier Reef^^1";
s[4119] = "REITNER J., GAUTRET P., MARIN F., NEUWEILER F. (1995).-
Automicrites in a modern marine microbialite. Formation model via
organic matrices (Lizard Island, Great Barrier Reef, Australia).-
Bulletin de l&#039;Institut oceanographique, Monaco, special volume 14,
2: 237-263.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-1</b>, p. 31, ID=3007^<b>Topic(s):
</b>reefs microbialites; reefs, microbialites; <b>Systematics:
</b>Monera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Australia,
Great Barrier Reef^Within shallow water caves of fringing reefs of
Lizard Island (Great Barrier Reef) indurated microbialites were
observed. These microbiahtes are formed under dark conditions and
therefore no phototrophic organisms are present. The microbiahtes are
composed of microcrystalhne high-Mg calcites (12-15 mol% MgCO3). They
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exhibit mean values of &#948;13C +3.5 and &#948;18O - 1 which are close
to seawater equilibrium. Two main types of microbiahtes are observed, a
thrombolitic one with relatively high net growth and a hardground type
with reduced growth rates. They are associated with a filterfeeding
sessile benthic community which is dominated by coralline sponges. The
high-Mg calcitic micrite is mainly formed in place (automicrite =
organominerals). The accumulation of fine-grained biodetritus provides
only 15% of the total rock volume. Following types of automicrites are
recognized: a. mineralized microbes, b. spherical peloids, c. micrite
formed in microcavities, d. micrite formed within thrombolitic
structures, e. micrite formed within hardgrounds, and f. micrite
(micropeloidal) formed by decaying tissues (via ammonification). All
studied automicrites exhibit high amounts of Asp- and Glurich
macromolecules (soluble matrices) which are regarded as responsible for
crystal nucleation. The observed modem automicrites and the related
products are a key to understand the formation of widely distributed
fossil microbial buildups (&#034;mud mounds&#034;).^1";
s[4120] = "REITNER J. (1993).- Modern cryptic microbialite &#47;
metazoan facies of the Lizard Island Section (Great Barrier Reef;
Australia). Formation and concepts.- Facies 29: pp?.- <b>FC&#038;P
22-2</b>, p. 92, ID=3541^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs cryptic microbialites;
reefs, cryptic facies; <b>Systematics: </b>Monera Animalia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Australia, Great Barrier
Reef^From shallow water caves of fringing reefs related to continental
islands of the Lizard Island Section thrombolitic micritic
microbialites were obsered. The microbialites exhibit always a light
decreasing facies succession. The succession starts with a coralgal
community and ends with light independent microbial biofilms and
benthos (coralline sponges etc.). The sessile mineralized benthos
community is constructed of crustose foraminifera, serpulids, thecidean
brachiopods, bryozoans, and coralline sponges. The observed benthic
community is very similar to those one observed in cryptic habitats of
Aptian and Albian reefs of northern Spain. For longtime studies of the
microbialite formation and growth rates of coralline sponges the
specimens were stained in vivo, within their natural habitat with
histochemical fluorochromes and nonfluorescent agents. Main results are
a very slow growth of the microbialite and associated sponges
(50-100µm/y). Only few calcifying microbes are participators during
microbialite formation. Calcifying acidic organic macromolecules are
mainly reponsible for microbialite formation by cementing detrital
material. Fe/Mn-bacterial biofilms are responsible for strong corrosion
of the microbialite. Beside the corrosive activity of the
Fe/Mn-bacterial biofilms boring sponges (Aka, Cliona) are the main
destructors. Geochemically the observed microbialites are composed of
mainly high-Mg calcites and exhibit high positive d13C (+3 to +4)
values.^1";
s[4121] = "SALVAT B. (1972).- Distribution des mollusques sur les
récifs extérieurs de l&#039;atoll de Fangataufa (Tuamotu, Polynésie).
Radiales quantitatives - Biomasses.- In C. Mukundan and C.S.G. Pillai
(eds): Proceedings of the [first International] Symposium on Corals and
Coral Reefs [Mandapam Camp, India, 12-16 January 1969]; published by
The Marine Biological Association of India, Cochin, December, 1972; pp
373-378.- <b>FC&#038;P 2-2</b>, p. 13, ID=4777^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef
molluscs distribution; reef mollusks; <b>Systematics: </b>Mollusca;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Polynesia French,
Tuamotu^^1";
s[4122] = "BASILE L.L., CUFFEY R.J., KOSICH D.E. (1984).-
Sclerosponges, Pharetronids and Sphinctozoans (Relict cryptic
hard-bodied Porifera) in the modern reefs of Enewetak Atoll.- Journal
of Paleontology 58, 3: 636-650.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-2</b>, p. 57,
ID=0604^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology, actuopaleontology; Porifera;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent;
<b>Geography: </b>Enewetak Atoll^Several sclerosponge and related
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species occur sparingly within modern reefs of Enewetak (formerly
Eniwetok) Atoll in the central Pacific Ocean. Ranging over 4-35m
depths, the sclerosponges occupy both the outer reef wall and lagoonal
coral knolls at Enewetak. The species encountered are described as seen
in standard paleontologic preparations; these forms can thus be readily
compared with various important fossil groups. The sclerosponge
Acanthochaetetes wellsi is of finely tubular construction, the
sclerosponge Astrosclera willeyana is densely labyrinthine, the celetia
crypta consists of successively stacked hemispherical shells. [original
summary]^1";
s[4123] = "CONWAY K.W., KRAUTTER M., BARRIE J.V., NEUWEILER M. (2001).-
Hexactinellid Sponge Reefs on the Canadian Continental Shelf: A Unique
&#034;Living Fossil&#034;.- Geoscience Canada 28, 2: 71-78.-
<b>FC&#038;P 30-2</b>, p. 34, ID=1602^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, ecology;
Porifera reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Canada^Globally unique hexactinellid
(siliceous) sponge reefs, found in deep (200m), glacially scoured
troughs of the western Canadian continental shelf, have been explored
by a manned submersible. Submersible observation and geophysical data
allow examination of the physical and biological processes that have
shaped the sponge reefs, which began to form about 9 thousand years
(k.y.) ago. The mounds (bioherms) and sheet-like accumulations
(biostromes) cover a low-angle, non-depositional, iceberg-scoured
seafloor, relict since the deglaciation of the region. Biohermal
structures are up to 19 m in height, and are covered with hexactinosan
sponges up to 1.5 m tall, creating a benthic habitat that
discontinously covers roughly 700 km2. Similar to extinct siliceous
sponge reefs, mud mounds, and reef mounds that were widespread during
the Mesozoic, the modern reefs are like a &#34;living fossil&#34; and
provide a unique modern analogue. Fishing activities, especially
trawling or bottom dragging, have damaged the slow-growing reefs in
some areas.^1";
s[4124] = "KRAUTTER M., CONWAY K.W., BARRIE J.V., NEUWEILER M. (2001).-
Discovery of a &#034;Living Dinosaur&#034;: Globally Unique Modern
Hexactinellid Sponge Reefs off British Columbia, Canada.- Facies 44, 1:
265-282.- <b>FC&#038;P 30-2</b>, p. 36, ID=1604^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs;
Porifera reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Canada W^Globally unique hexactinellid
sponge reefs occur on the continental shelf off British Columbia,
Canada. They cover about 425 km2 of seafloor on the continental shelf
off British Columbia (Canada) in water depths between 165 and 240
metres and occur on a low-angle deep shelf, iceberg scoured seafloor,
characterized by very low sedimentation rates and very stable
environmental conditions. The sponge bioherms are up to 19 metres high
with steep flanks, whereas the biostromes are 2-10 metres thick and
many kilometres wide. They all consist of dense populations of only
seven hexactinellid species. Three of them, all hexactinosan species
(Aphrocallistes vastus, Heterochone calyx, Farrea occa) are the main
frambuilders, composing a true rigid framework of sponge skeletons
encased in a organic rich matrix of modern clay baffled by the sponges.
Growth rates of hexactinosan sponges range in the order of 0-7
centimetres per year. The base of the oldest sponge reefs date from
approximately 9000 years b.p. Different invertebrate and fish faunas
occupy the reefs than occur on adjacent seafloor areas and some species
appear to use the sponge reef complex structures as refugia where they
can hide. Sidescan sonar data and direct observation by manned
submersible clearly show that large areas of sponge reefs have been
heavily damaged by seafloor trawling in the past decade. These unique
extant siliceous sponge reefs can be used as a modern analogue for a
better understanding and interpretation of fossil siliceous sponge
reefs, known from many ages and many locations world wide.^1";
s[4125] = "SOEST R.W.M.van, DESQUEYROUX-FAUNDEZ R., WRIGHT A.D., KONIG
G.M. (1996).- Cymbastela hooperi sp.nov. (Halichondrida: Axinellidae)
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from the Great Barrier Reef, Australia.- Bulletin de l&#039;Institut
royal des sciences naturelles de Belgique, Biologie 66, suppl. 1996
[Willenz P. (ed.): Recent advances in sponge biodiversity inventory and
documentation]: 103-108.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-2</b>, p. 30,
ID=3109^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Porifera Cymbastela; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Australia,
Great Barrier Reef^Cymbastela hooperi sp.nov. is described from the
Great Barrier Reef, Australia. This species belongs to the recently
erected genus of stalked sponges, Cymbastela Hooper &#038; Bergquist,
1992. The new species is the eighth member of this Australasian genus.
Cymbastela hooperi sp.nov. is distinguished from other Cymbastela
species, by its unique growth form (stalkless and flattened on
substrate), its yellow to brown colour, its loose skeletal morphology,
the often telescope spicule shape and its chemistry. The new species
produces a large number of structurally related diterpene isonitrile
derivatives which demonstrate significant in vitro antimalarial
activity. One of these compounds, di-isocyano-adociane, is also found
in Amphimedon terpenensis Fromont, 1993. In addition both species
present similar skeletal characters and spicule size. Considering this,
a new combination is proposed: Cymbastela terpenensis (from
Amphimedon). [original abstract]^1";
s[4126] = "THIEL V., REITNER J., MICHAELIS W. (1996).- Biogeochemistry
of Modern Porifera and Microbialites from Lizard Island (Great Barrier
Reef, Australia) and Fossil Analogues.- Goettinger Arbeiten zur
Geologie und Palaeontologie, Special Volume 2 [Reitner J., Neuewiller
F. &#038; Gunkel F. (eds): Global and Regional Controls on Biogenic
Sedimentation I. Reef Evolution]: pp ???.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-1</b>, p.
30, ID=3579^<b>Topic(s): </b>microbialites; Porifera, microbialites;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent;
<b>Geography: </b>Australia, Great Barrier Reef^Organic geochemical
techniques were applied to study the lipid content of living reef
organisms and rock samples from different carbonate facies. The
characterization of individual organic compounds
(&#034;biomarkers&#034;) yields information on the biology and
paleontology of microbially derived carbonate rocks, sponges and
sponge-microbiota communities on a molecular level.^1";
s[4127] = "LEVI C., LABOUTE P., BARGIBANT G., MENOU J-L., BATTERSHILL
C., BERGQUIST P., BOROJEVIC R., DEBITUS C., FROMONT J., HOOPER J.,
KELLY-BORGES M., VACELET J., WILKINSON C., (1998).- Sponges of the New
Caledonian lagoon.- ORSTOM, Paris. 214 pp. [book] - <b>FC&#038;P
27-2</b>, p. 65, ID=3932^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Porifera; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>New
Caledonia^^1";
s[4128] = "PULITZER-FINALI G. (1982).- Some new or little-known sponges
from the Great Barrier Reef of Australia.- Bolletino Mus. Inst. Biol.
Univ. Genova 48-49 (1980-1 ): 87-141.- <b>FC&#038;P 12-2</b>, p. 40,
ID=6235^<b>Topic(s): </b>monograph; Porifera; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Australia,
Great Barrier Reef^[Thirty-six species are described, mostly with
illustrations of specimens and spicules. Twenty-seven of these are new,
and nine are little known. The following genera are represented (those
marked * contain new species: Leucetta, Sycon, Cinachyra*, Cliona,
Didiscus (unnamed), Acanthella*, Auletta*, Phakellia*, Batzella*,
Dictyonella*, Arenochalina, Mycale*, Neofibularia, Kerasemna* gen. n.,
Echinoclathria*, Cladocroce*, Gellius* (possibly a Microxina),
Gelliodes*, Amphimedon*, Callyspongia*, Siphonochalina*, Arenosclera*
gen n., Xesto-spongia*, Carteriospongia*, Ircinia*, Euryspongia*,
Dendrilla, Pseudoceratina*. * The material was collected and made
available to the author by staff of the Heron Island Research Station.
Unfortunately, no proviso was apparently made for depositing the type
material in a museum in Australia, as is customary with other groups of
the Australian fauna. All type material is now deposited in the Museum
of Natural History of Genoa, Italy, with register numbers given in the
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publication. It is hoped that such a regrettable mistake will not be repeated.]^1";
s[4129] = "BAKUS G.J., NISHIYAMA G.K. (1999).- Sponge distribution and coral reef community structure off Mactan Island, Cebu, Philippines.- Memoirs of the Queensland Museum 44 [J.N.A. Hooper (ed.): Proceedings of the 5th International Sponge Symposium]: 45-51.- <b>FC&#038;P 28-2</b>, p. 7, ID=6935^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, ecology; Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Philippines^^1";
s[4130] = "BURJA A.M., WEBSTER N.S., MURPHY P.T., HILL R.T. (1999).- Microbial Symbionts of Great Barrier Reef Sponges.- Memoirs of the Queensland Museum 44 [J.N.A. Hooper (ed.): Proceedings of the 5th International Sponge Symposium]: 63-77.- <b>FC&#038;P 28-2</b>, p. 7, ID=6938^<b>Topic(s): </b>microbial symbionts; Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Australia, Great Barrier Reef^^1";
s[4131] = "FUERST J.A., WEBB R.I., GARSON M.J., HARDY L., REISWIG H.M. (1999).- Membrane-bounded nuclear bodies in a diverse range of microbial symbionts of Great Barrier Reef sponges.- Memoirs of the Queensland Museum 44 [J.N.A. Hooper (ed.): Proceedings of the 5th International Sponge Symposium]: 193-204.- <b>FC&#038;P 28-2</b>, p. 8, ID=6951^<b>Topic(s): </b>microbial symbionts; Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Australia, Great Barrier Reef^^1";
s[4132] = "HOOPER J.N.A., LIST-ARMITAGE S.E., KENNEDY J.A., COOK S.D., VALENTINE C.A. (1999).- Sponges of the Low Isles, Great Barrier Reef: an important scientific site, or a case of mistaken identity?.- Memoirs of the Queensland Museum 44 [J.N.A. Hooper (ed.): Proceedings of the 5th International Sponge Symposium]: 249-262.- <b>FC&#038;P 28-2</b>, p. 8, ID=6956^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Australia, Great Barrier Reef^^1";
s[4133] = "HOOPER J.N.A., KENNEDY J.A., LIST-ARMITAGE S.E., COOK S.D, QUINN R. (1999).- Biodiversity, species composition and distribution of marine sponges in northeast Australia.- Memoirs of the Queensland Museum 44 [J.N.A. Hooper (ed.): Proceedings of the 5th International Sponge Symposium]: 263-274.- <b>FC&#038;P 28-2</b>, p. 8, ID=6957^<b>Topic(s): </b>biodiversity, ecology; Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Australia, Great Barrier Reef^^1";
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stratigraphy indicates that subsurface Units C1 (0-49.7 mbgs) and C2
(49.7-103.4 mbgs) were dolomitized at 5.5 Ma and 2.0 Ma, respectively,
and that island-surface dolomites are products of dolomitization at
1.6-2.0 Ma. X-ray diffraction analysis indicates that the
island-surface and borehole dolomites comprise variable mixtures of
four and three dolomite crystal phases, respectively. Each of these
phases is distinguished by a different Ca and Mg content. Three
textural types can be recognized in the Kita-daito-jima dolomites,
fabric-preserving crystalline nonmimetic (CNM), crystalline mimetic
(CM), and fabric-preserving microsucrosic (MS). CNM dolomites contain
more calcian phases, whereas MS dolomites commonly are richer in more
stoichiometric phases. Backscattered electron images indicate that
calcian dolomite phases were precipitated earlier than the more
stoichiometric dolomite phases and that there is no significant hiatus
between the phases, although they are diachronous. Both the island
surface and borehole cores dolomites show linear relationships between
whole-rock d18O composition and Mg contents and between whole-rock
trace element concentrations (Sr and Na) and Mg contents. These
covariances result from phase mixing, not stoichiometric effects.
Deconvolution of whole-rock isotopic and elemental compositions based
on the relative abundance of phases reveals that each phase has a
distinct chemical and isotopic composition. Oxygen isotopic
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primarily occurred during glacio-eustatic sea-level lowstands and
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sedimentology; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent;
<b>Geography: </b>Australia, Great Barrier Reef^Shelf sediments were
collected immediately before (8-20 January 1986), immediately after
(9-10 February 1986) and one year after (27 February 1987) cyclone
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Winifred crossed the central Great Barrier Reef shelf on 1 February
1986. The storm produced a normally graded, mixed terrigenous-carbonate
storm bed more than 11 cm thick, covering an area at least 1,200 km2,
and extending more than 30 km offshore to water depths greater than 40
m. The storm layer encompasses two lithologically distinct
shelf-parallel facies belts. The nearshore (0-25 m depth) storm bed is
3-11 cm thick, thins offshore, and grades upward from medium sand to
silty clay. Offshore (25-43 m depth) the storm bed thickens to more
than 11 cm and consists of normally graded, well sorted, relict quartz
and skeletal, gravelly sands capped by thin mud veneer. The cross-shelf
distributions of grain size, mineralogy, carbonate content, and carbon
isotope ratios were very similar before and after Winifred, suggesting
the storm bed did not result from offshore-directed storm currents,
rather, in situ resuspension and settling of the shelf sand with
shoreward transport of mud. In contrast to storm sedimentation models
which predict thinning and fining offshore, Winifred created a layer
that becomes thicker and coarser grained in deeper water in response to
cross-shelf substrate changes. After one year the Winifred storm layer
was well preserved nearshore (<20 m water depth), but completely
bioturbated offshore (>30 m water depth) below fairweather wave base.
Preservation may not be a matter of insulating the layer from physical
reworking below fairweather wave base but of burying it where rates of
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figs, 12 tab.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 20, ID=2573^<b>Topic(s):
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<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Philippines, Luzon^^1";
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complex, sedimentation; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Australia, Great Barrier Reef^Sediments
in the 5-25 m deep lagoon of Davies Reefs, a typical mid-shelf reef in
the Central Great Barrier Reef, are described, based on data gleaned
from 19 soft sediment cores (75 mm diameter, up to 7.5 m penetration),
22 surface sediment samples and air lift surveys. The Holocene sediment
pile, which averages 5-10 m thickness, is entirely skeletal in origin
and has a very poorly sorted, coral gravel-rich base which grades up
into poorly sorted muddy sands with infaunal molluscan gravel. These
muddy sands (mainly derived from the reef rim as opposed to being
produced in situ on the lagoon floor) have been intensely bioturbated
by callianassid shrimps, leaving the infaunal molluscan gravel patently
distributed and the bivalves disarticulated and preferentially oriented
subhorizontally, concave-up. There are no vestiges of primary
depositional sedimentary structures such as bedding or cross-bedding.
Radiocarbon dating suggests that significant accumulation of muddy-sand
in the center of the lagoon did not begin until about 2,500-3,000 yr
BP; and that sediment accumulation rates have increased through time
from an average of 1.4 mm &#47; yr between 2,400 and 640 yr BP, to 3.4
mm &#47; yr over the past 640 years. Interpreting these data, the coral
gravel-rich base to the sediment pile represents a period of prolific
coral growth across the top of Davies Reef Platform following flooding
by the Holocene transgression but before the outer reef rim caught up
with sea level to form a lagoon. When the rim did reach sea-level
(about 3,000-4,000 yr BR?), it started to shed large quantities of mud
and sand grade sediment into the center of the reef platform and this,
combined with decreased water circulation, led to the demise of coral
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growth in the newly formed lagoon. As the area of reef rim at sea level
increased, so too did the supply of sediment to the lagoon, which
explains the observed increase in sediment accumulation rate through
time. Using previously published data to aid speculation into the
future development of the lagoon, a shallowing-upwards model for reef
lagoon sedimentation is developed. In this model, a complete sequence
consists of a fining-upwards base (reflecting the gradation from coral
gravel up into bioturbated muddy sands) and a coarsening-upwards top
(reflecting a gradation from bioturbated muddy sands up into a zone of
shallow subtidal coral nibble and patch reefs, then inter- and
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artificial, reefs management; reefs conservation; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Philippines^This paper
evaluates a 15-year program on low-cost artificial reefs (LCAR) in the
Philippines resulting in an eco-economic analysis of reefs. The most
common and popular materials used in the construction of artificial
reefs are discarded tires and bamboos. Concrete cement is rarely used
due to the high cost of its materials. Available data reveals that
there is a low biological productivity in bamboo and tire artificial
reefs with an average of 0.154kgm-3wk-1 and 0.010kgm-3wk-1,
respectively, compared with the natural reefs having 0.256kgm-3wk-1.
Likewise, findings show that fishermen earn a lower income of PHP
6.16kgm-3wk-1 from using bamboo reefs and PHP .40kgm-3wk-1 from tire
reefs in comparison with the earnings from natural reefs which is PHP
10.24kgm-3wk-1. Preliminary researches on the ecology of artificial
reefs (i.e., bamboo and tires) showed that the substrates of such reefs
are not conducive to reef organism encrustation, and as rubber tires
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ecosystem Recommendations for the tropical coastal ecosystem management
are presented.^1";
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</b>Quaternary; <b>Geography: </b>Australia SW^Late Quaternary coral
reefs have developed on the southwestern Australian margin, which has
otherwise been characterized by cool-water carbonates since the Eocene.
The Houtman Abrolhos coral reefs are at the limits of existence,
extending, with the assistance of the Leeuwin Current, a
poleward-flowing, warm water stream, into a region dominated by more
temperate communities. Coring in the Easter Group reefs, supported by
high precision dating, by both U/Th TIMS and 14C methods, has shown
vigorous coral growth, with reefs over 26m thick in the Holocene and
over 15m thick in the Last Interglacial. Each of the three Abrolhos
platforms consists of a central platform composed of Last Interglacial
reefs, about which windward and leeward Holocene reefs developed
asymmetrically. Reef, peritidal and eolian facies comprise the emergent
Last Interglacial limestones which are extensively calcretized, with
reef facies up to 5m above MSL. The Last Interglacial highstand lasted
for at least 10ka from 130 to 120ka, and possibly 15ka, from 132 to
117ka. Holocene reef facies are also emergent by 0.5m, and are overlain
by peritidal and storm ridge facies in an upward-shallowing sequence.
Windward (10m thick) and leeward (26m thick) Holocene reefs in the
Easter Group show contrasting lithofacies. The wave-exposed windward
reefs consist of a slow-growing association of coralline algal
bindstones and coral framestones, whereas fast-growing coral
framestones dominate the more protected leeward reefs. The leeward
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reefs commenced growth 10,000 years ago and grew to the present sea
level by 6500 years ago, generating Holocene constructional topography
consisting of &#034;blue-hole&#034; terrain in the leeward parts of the
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</b>reefs, geological history; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Quaternary; <b>Geography: </b>Pacific S,
Fangataufa Atoll^Several boreholes drilled by the Commissariat à
l&#39;Energie Atomique have reached and passed through the volcanic
bedrock of Fangataufa atoll. The sampled volcanic rocks under the coral
ring were produced during both aerial and submarine activity, whereas
rocks drilled under the lagoon were erupted during submarine volcanism
only. The bathymetric data show that the atoll has a &#34;starfish&#34;
shape. The rift zones are elongated in N-S, N70-80 and N120 directions;
these three main directions are also the directions of structural
discontinuities in the lithosphere. Reconstruction of the atoll&#39;s
topography before erosion using a slope angle of about 16º shows that
the maximum height reached by the volcano was about 1300m above sea
level. For comparison, the maximum height of Mehetia island (southeast
of Tahiti) is approximately 435m. The successive construction stages
are: (1) initiation of volcanism along the rift zones and construction
of a central volcano; (2) production of brecciated lavas; (3) emergent
volcanism; and (4) central and aerial activity. The present day
position of the aerial volcanic rocks under the coral reef and the
submarine products under the lagoon is discussed with reference to two
hypotheses. The first is based on sea level changes and the second on a
tectonic origin (collapse of the atoll&#39;s flanks). Using recent
geochronological data, the submarine construction of the atoll related
to the hot-spot activity lasted about 1.1Ma. The accumulation rate was
approximately 0.7 cm/yr (1.5 x 10-3km3/yr) and the aerial volcanic
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I. Reef Evolution]: pp ???.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-1</b>, p. 26,
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<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Holocene; <b>Geography:
</b>Australia, Great Barrier Reef^The post-glacial sealevel rose to ca.
3m above the present in the northern Great Barrier Reef ca. 6,000 yrs
BP. It oscillated with at least one younger highstand ca. 3,500 yrs BP,
and two intermittent lowstands. The present level was reached only a
few hundred years ago. The younger sealevel highstand has left marine
encrustations on the exposed granite of the Lizard Island Group, coral
colonies on the shore platforms around Lizard Island, and shingle
terraces and storm beaches on Nymph Island and in the Turtle Group of
Low Wooded Isles. This sealevel history is consistent with the one
derived from Rottnest Island, Western Australia. In contrast, the
Caribbean experienced a single-phased sealevel rise without highstands
above present datum. The marked contrast in overall structure and
zonation between the Pacific and the Atlantic barrier reefs may be
attributed to these different sealevel histories.^1";
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</b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Polynesia French, Mururoa^^1";
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<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Holocene; <b>Geography: </b>Polynesia, Tahiti^Drill cores from Holocene reefs on Tahiti (French Polynesia) reveal a framework composed of massive branching acroporids encrusted by coralline algae associated with sessile vermetid gastropods and arborescent foraminifers. Laminated micritic crusts form coatings over coral branches or, more commonly, over related encrusting organisms throughout the cored reef sections; these crusts appear as a major structural and volumetric component of the reef framework. The microbial nature of these micritic crusts is inferred from their typical organic growth forms and geometry, the occurrence of microbial remains and stable isotope measurements. The reef communities accumulated at depths less than 5m below mean sea level in a high energy environment throughout vertical growth from 7140 ± 170 yr BP to the present. The nature of the involved benthic communities, stable isotope data and high calcification rates of microbially encrusted corals strongly suggest that local environmental conditions have been optimal for reef development for the last 7000 years. The causes of the predominance of microbial communities over actual encrusters (red algae, foraminifers) remain problematic and could be related to short term fluctuations in ecological parameters. Microbial micritic crusts seemingly played a prominent role in protecting the coralgal colonies from bioeroders and grazers and, possibly, in strengthening the framework, due to rapid lithification. The record of similar microbial crusts in other Quaternary reef tracts suggests that microbial communities may have played a more prominent role in Quaternary reefs than presently recognized.^1";
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and grazing species on coral reefs was estimated on French Polynesia by
three methods: (1) experimental models using dead coral samples exposed
for 5 years. Bioerosion was mainly due to microboring organisms during
the first two months, and to macroborers after 6 months of experiment.
Grazing was the dominant process since one year and accounted for 66%
of the total bioerosion which reached 2.6kg CaCO3 m-2y-1 after two
years of exposure: (2) bioerosion rates of grazers. The quantity of
carbonate eroded from the reef framework by echinids and scarid fishes
was determined through the study of gut contents production. On Moorea
barrier reef flat, bioerosion was estimated to 4.5kg CaCO3 m-2y-1 for
echinids and to 1.7kg CaCO3 m-2y-1 for scarids; (3) influence of reef
communities upon carbonate budget. On the reef studied calcification
processes dominated over dissolution processes (2kg CaCO3 m-2y-1. In
laboratory experiments, the living corals depleted the carbonate
content of seawater (3.7g CaCO3 m-2y-1) which is in turn highly
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demonstrated the great importance of bioeroders and grazers in
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<b>FC&#038;P 2-2</b>, p. 10, ID=4742^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef complexes;
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<b>Geography: </b>USA, Hawaii^^1";
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Physical and biological aspects of atolls in the northern Marshalls.
507-567.- <b>FC&#038;P 2-2</b>, p. 13, ID=4780^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs,
atolls; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent;
<b>Geography: </b>Marshall Isls^^1";
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ID=4853^<b>Topic(s): </b>excursion report; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Australia, Great Barrier
Reef^In this coral-reef province, under the auspices of the Great
Barrier Reef Committee and the Committee for International Symposia on
Corals and Coral Reefs, a group of geologists and biologists held a
meeting from June 22 to July 2 aboard the ship &#034;Marco
Polo&#034;.^1";
s[4156] = "LADD H.S. (1973).- Bikini and Eniwetok Atolls, Marshall
Islands.- In O.A. Jones &#038; R. Endean (eds): Biology and Geology of
Coral Reefs; Academic Press New York and London; vol. 1: Geology 1:
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reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>Bikini, Eniwetok^^1";
s[4157] = "CHEVALIER J.P. (1973).- Geomorphology and Geology of Coral
Reefs in French Polynesia.- In O.A. Jones &#038; R. Endean (eds):
Biology and Geology of Coral Reefs; Academic Press New York and London;
vol. 1: Geology 1: 113-141.- <b>FC&#038;P 3-1</b>, p. 22,
ID=4865^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, geology; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Polynesia French^^1";
s[4158] = "CHEVALIER J.P. (1973).- Coral Reefs of New Caledonia.- In
O.A. Jones &#038; R. Endean (eds): Biology and Geology of Coral Reefs;
Academic Press New York and London; vol. 1: Geology 1: 143-167.-
<b>FC&#038;P 3-1</b>, p. 22, ID=4866^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, coral
reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent;
<b>Geography: </b>New Caledonia^^1";
s[4159] = "WHITEHOUSE F.W. (1973).- Coral Reefs of the New Guinea
Region.- In O.A. Jones &#038; R. Endean (eds): Biology and Geology of
Coral Reefs; Academic Press New York and London; vol. 1: Geology 1:
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coral reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent;
<b>Geography: </b>New Guinea^^1";
s[4160] = "MAXWELL W.G.H. (1973).- Sediments of the Great Barrier Reef
Province.- In O.A. Jones &#038; R. Endean (eds): Biology and Geology of
Coral Reefs; Academic Press New York and London; vol. 1: Geology 1:
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</b>sedimentology; sediments; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Quaternary; <b>Geography: </b>Australia, Great Barrier Reef^^1";
s[4161] = "ORME G.R., FLOOD P.G., EWART A.E. (1974).- An investigation
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Barrier Reef Committee; vol. 2: 371-386.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 18,
ID=5031^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, sediments, physiography; reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>Lady Musgrave reef^^1";
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July 1973, Brisbane); Published by The Great Barrier Reef Committee;
vol. 2: 485-496.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 19, ID=5042^<b>Topic(s):
</b>reefs, ecology; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Ellice Isls^^1";
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1973, Brisbane); Published by The Great Barrier Reef Committee; vol. 2:
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history; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Quaternary;
<b>Geography: </b>Marshall Isls^^1";
s[4164] = "HENNY R.W., MERGER J.W., ZBUR R.T. (1974).- Near surface
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Second International Symposium on Coral Reefs (22nd June to 2nd July
1973, Brisbane); Published by The Great Barrier Reef Committee; vol. 2:
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geology; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent;
<b>Geography: </b>Enewetak Atoll^^1";
s[4165] = "HILL D. (1974).- An introduction to the Great Barrier Reef.-
In Proceedings of the Second International Symposium on Coral Reefs
(22nd June to 2nd July 1973, Brisbane); Published by The Great Barrier
Reef Committee; vol. 2: 723-731.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 20,
ID=5057^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Australia, Great Barrier
Reef^^1";
s[4166] = "AMERSON A.B.jr, CLAPP R.B., WIRTZ II W.O. (1974).- The
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Smithsonian Institution, Washington.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 21,
ID=5065^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Quaternary?; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Hawaii^Studies
on geology, climate and terrestrial animals, and vegetation.^1";
s[4167] = "BROUSSE R., CHEVALIER J.-P., DENIZOT M., SALVAT B. (1974).-
Etude géomorphologique des îles Gambier.- Cahiers du Pacifique 18, 1:
9-119.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 22, ID=5066^<b>Topic(s):
</b>geomorphology; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Tuamotu Isls^Situées à l&#039;extrémité
SE de l&#039;Archipel des Tuamotu, les îles volcaniques des Gambier
sont entourées par un récif barrière ennoyé au sud et à l&#039;ouest
délimitant un lagon large et profond. Dans ce mémoire sont étudiés les
différents types de côtes et de récifs. Un aperçu sur l&#039;origine de
l&#039;Archipel est esquissé.^1";
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6, 1: 41-61.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 22, ID=5069^<b>Topic(s):
</b>sedimentology; sedimentology; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>New Caledonia^Les
sédiments actuels de la Baie de Saint-Vincent sont le résultat
d&#039;une part de sables et vases détritiques siliceuses
d&#039;origine terrigène, d&#039;autre part de sables parfois vaseux
détritiques calcaires d&#039;origine corallienne. La cartographie des
faciès met en évidence leurs origines. Cette sédimentation est continue
depuis la transgression Flandrienne mise en évidence dans les
carottages par le contact argile lagunaire et vase marine. Des éléments
chimiques tels NiO, Fe2O3 ou en traces comme le Bore, le Strontium,
caractérisent certains faciès.^1";
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<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>New Caledonia^^1";
s[4170] = "HOUVENAGHEL G.T., HOUVENAGHEL N. (1974).- Aspects
écologiques de la zonation intertidale sur les côtes rocheuses des îles
Galapagos.- Marine Biology 26: 135-152.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 23,
ID=5073^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology; ecology; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Galapagos
Isls^Ecological aspects of the intertidal zonation on the rocky shores
of the Galapagos Islands. Studies on Zoantharia biofacies.^1";
s[4171] = "HOUVENAGHEL G.T. (1973).- Contribution à l&#039;étude de
l&#039;écologie marine des Iles Galapagos.- [Bull.?] Acad. Roy. des
Sci. d&#039;Outre-Mer, Cl. Sci. nat. et méd., N.S. 19, 1: 102 pp., 37
figs, 12 tabl.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 23, ID=5074^<b>Topic(s):
</b>ecology; ecology; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Galapagos Isls^Le présent travail
constitue une étude descriptive et synthétique de l&#039;écologie
marine littorale dans l&#039;Archipel des Galapagos. * Les facteurs du
milieu dépendent de la géomorphologie et de la nature du substrat,
cependant la plupart d&#039;entre eux sont influencés par l&#039;océan
environnant. * Dans une première partie du travail, la géomorphologie
de l&#039;archipel, la météorologie et l&#039;hydrologie sont décrites.
Une étude saisonnière de l&#039;hydrologie à Bahia Academia (Santa
Cruz) est abordée. * Dans le domaine littoral, le faciès rocheux
domine. Les substrats meubles sont peu nombreux, peu étendus et
dispersés dans tout l&#039;archipel. On trouve, également quelques
biotopes particuliers: les coraux, lés mangroves et les réseaux
souterrains d&#039;eaux saumâtres. Une description de la zonation
intertidale èn faciès rocheux est faite à Bahia Academia. Le schéma
général de cette zonation est représentatif de l&#039;ensemble des
côtes rocheuses de l&#039;archipel.^1";
s[4172] = "REHDER H.A., RANDALL J.E. (1975).- Ducie Atoll: its history,
physiography and biota.- Atoll Research Bulletin 183; 40 pp., 29 figs;
Smithsonian Institution, Washington.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-2</b>, p. 48,
ID=5219^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, geomorphology; reefs; <b>Systematics:
</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Polynesia, Ducie
Atoll^It is the easternmost atoll of the Polynesian region. It lies 295
miles east of Pitcairn. Geomorphology, bionomy of the island. 14
species of corals are named.^1";
s[4173] = "STODDART D.R. (1975).- Sands cays of Tongatapu.- Atoll
Research Bulletin 181; 7 pp., 11 figs.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-2</b>, p. 49,
ID=5224^<b>Topic(s): </b>carbonates sand cays; sand cays;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>Tonga Isls^The southernmost island of the Tonga Group. Geological
and ecological studies of the island.^1";
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Research Bulletin 190; 158 pp., 58 figs, 59 pls.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-2</b>,
p. 49, ID=5225^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, atolls; reefs; <b>Systematics:
</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Pacific S, Cook
Isls^Scientific studies in the southern Cook Islands; background and
bibliography. Geomorphology of Aitutaki, Reefs Islands, Reefs. Marine
faunas of Cook Islands (check list).^1";
s[4175] = "KUHLMANN D.H.H. (1975).- Notes on the influence of
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195-198.- <b>FC&#038;P 5-1</b>, p. 26, ID=5342^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs,
light conditions; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Australia, Great Barrier Reef^[light
phenomena observed on coelenterates that are attributed to floating
luminescent bacteria in the reef environment]^1";
s[4176] = "CHEVALIER J.P., SALVAT B. (1976).- Etude geomorphologique de
l&#039;atoll de Taiaro (Polynesie Francaise).- Cahiers du Pacifique 19:
169-201.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-1</b>, p. 6, ID=5477^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs;
reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>Polynesia French^Petit atoll dont le lagon est totalement isolé de
l&#039;Océan; les eaux du lagon dont la salinité atteint 4,3% ne
communiquent avec l&#039;extérieur que lors des très fortes tempêtes.
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récemment.^1";
s[4177] = "CHEVALIER J.P., RICHARD G. (1976).- Les récifs extérieurs de
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Cahiers du Pacifique 19: 203-226.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-1</b>, p. 6,
ID=5478^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Polynesia French^Aperçu
sur les différents types de crêtes récifales. Inventaire des
Scléractiniaires.^1";
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Solomon Islands together with a reference to New Guinea.- Biology and
Geology of Coral Reefs 4 (Geology 2) [O.A. Jones &#038; R. Endean
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</b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent;
<b>Geography: </b>Solomon Isls^^1";
s[4179] = "BROUSSE R., CHEVALIER J.-P., DENIZOT M., RICHER de FORGES
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9-2</b>, p. 12, ID=5856^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs geomorphology; reefs,
geomorphology; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent;
<b>Geography: </b>Tubuai Isl.^^1";
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ID=5893^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Polynesia French^[apercu
sur la physiographie et les conditions hydrologiques d&#039;un atoll
des Tuamotu]^1";
s[4181] = "CHEVALIER J.P., DENIZOT M (1980).- Les organismes
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62, 35: 31-34.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 23, ID=5894^<b>Topic(s):
</b>reef builders; reef builders; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Polynesia French^[court
apercu sur le role des Scleractiniaires et des Algues calcaires dans la
construction d&#039;un atoll des Tuamotu]^1";
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rifov [B.V. Preobrazhenskiy &#038; E.V. Krasnov (eds)]: 42-54, 5 figs.-
<b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 61, ID=6032^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs
morphology; reefs morphology; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>New Hebrides^Using the method of
underwater transects the construction of relief, distribution of facies
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and principal hermatypes, and reef dwellers on the littoral of
Pentecost, Paama and Lopevi Islands, New Hebridian archipelago is
studied. * On the base of disconformities between underwater levels a
conclusion is drawn about irregularity of oscillatory movement of earth
crust blocks during Cenozoic in this area. The initial stages of
colonization of fresh lava tongues by corals and calcareous algae were
studied.^1";
s[4183] = "KRASNOV Ye.V. (1973).- Studies on recent and ancient reef
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2-1</b>, p. 8, ID=6269^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef biocoenoses; reef
biocoenoses; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent;
<b>Geography: </b>Pacific^[remarks on ecology of some Recent Pacific
reefs, as studied by a Soviet research expedition aboard &#034;Dmitriy
Mendeleyev&#034; in summer 1971, and remarks on historical trends in
the Phanerozoic circum-Pacific reefs]^1";
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<b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 10, ID=6317^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs,
diagenesis; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Quaternary; <b>Geography: </b>Pacific^La diagenèse ou les
transformations subies par un sédiment carbonate de faible profondeur
sont proportionnelles au temps écoulé depuis la formation de ce
carbonate puis sont dépôt. Le problème majeur de la diagenèse est donc
la datation non seulement du sédiment concerné, mais aussi des
transformations qui l&#039;ont affecté d&#039;une part après sa
formation, et d&#039;autre part, après son dépôt. * Nous envisagerons
donc quels sont ces problèmes de datations avec les méthodes directes
et les méthodes indirectes à la lumière des dernières découvertes, tant
du point de vue de tectonique globale que du point de vue des
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s[4185] = "BOURROUILH-LE JAN F.G. (1984).- Gisements de phosphates des
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formation.- Géologie et paléoécologie des récifs [J. Geister &#038; R.
Herb (eds)]: 29.1-29.12.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 12,
ID=6342^<b>Topic(s): </b>phosphates; phosphatic deposits;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Quaternary; <b>Geography:
</b>Pacific^L&#039;Océan Pacifique a été, à la fin du XIXème siècle et
au début du XXème siècle l&#039;enjeu de rivalités économiques très
grandes et le champ clos de courses maritimes entre les puissances
riveraines ou européennes. En effet, de petites îles, d&#039;un
diamètre de quelques kilomètres seulement, se révélèrent, en général à
la suite de découvertes dues au hasard, être recouvertes de phosphates
dont l&#039;exploitation s&#039;avérait chaque fois très facile, par
suite de l&#039;absence de terrains de couverture. * Les phosphates
océaniens constituent une sorte d&#039;exception dans les dépôts de
phosphates mondiaux et cela pour plusieurs raisons. Ils sont
d&#039;abord opposés systématiquement aux autres dépôts phosphatés par
suite de leur origine dite &#34;de guano&#34;. Du point de vue
gisement, d&#039;après 3 gisements observés, le minerai de phosphate se
trouve piégé dans un karst, souvent complexe et profond. Ce karst est
en général creusé dans une roche dolomitique. Du point de vue
particules, au contraire, ils apparaissent formés de particules
sédimentaires identiques aux autres particules phosphatées visibles
dans les autres gisements (par exemple tunisien, marocain), oolithes,
pisolithes, pelotes foecales et bioclastes phosphatisés. [introductory
chapter]^1";
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Grupo Editorial Ltd., Bogota, 279 pp. [book] - <b>FC&#038;P 14-2</b>,
p. 20, ID=6700^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Colombia, Isla
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Gorgona^^1";
s[4187] = "DAVIS A.R., WARD D.W. (1999).- Does the large barnacle Austrobalanus imperator (Darwin, 1854) structure benthic invertebrate communities in SE Australia?.- Memoirs of the Queensland Museum 44 [J.N.A. Hooper (ed.): Proceedings of the 5th International Sponge Symposium]: 125-131.- <b>FC&#038;P 28-2</b>, p. 8, ID=6943^<b>Topic(s): </b>benthic communities; biocoenoses; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Australia SE^^1";
s[4188] = "ORME G.R. (1977).- The Coral Sea Plateau - a major reef province.- Biology and Geology of Coral Reefs 4 (Geology 2) [O.A. Jones &#038; R. Endean (eds)]; chapter 10.- <b>FC&#038;P 7-1</b>, p. 32, ID=5600^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral reefs; Coral Sea Plateau; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>Coral Sea Plateau^^1";
s[4189] = "CHEVALIER J.P. (1979).- Geomorphologie et coraux.- Bulletin Museum-EPHE 1 [Atoll de Scilly (Polynesie Francaise) - C. R. preliminaire d&#039;une Expedition scientifique interdisciplinaire et interorganique]: 31-33.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 17, ID=5773^<b>Topic(s): </b>geology; geology, corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>Polynesia French^^1";
s[4190] = "CHEVALIER J.P. (1976).- Madreporaires actuels et fossiles du lagon de l&#039;atoll de Taiaro.- Cahiers du Pacifique 19: 253-264.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-1</b>, p. 6, ID=5479^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>???; <b>Geography: </b>Polynesia French^Description de Stylocoeniella paumotensis n.sp. des récifs holocènes de l&#039;atoll. Etude des formes de croissance de Porites lobata Dana, la seule espèce vivante du lagon.^1";
s[4191] = "LLOYD A.R. (1973).- Foraminifera of the Great Barrier Reef Bores.- In O.A. Jones &#038; R. Endean (eds): Biology and Geology of Coral Reefs; Academic Press New York and London; vol. 1: Geology 1: 347-366.- <b>FC&#038;P 3-1</b>, p. 22, ID=4872^<b>Topic(s): </b>; forams; <b>Systematics: </b>Foraminifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>Australia, Great Barrier Reef^^1";
s[4192] = "FRANKEL E. (1974).- Recent sedimentation in the Princess Charlotte Bay area, Great Barrier Reef Province.- In Proceedings of the Second International Symposium on Coral Reefs (22nd June to 2nd July 1973, Brisbane); Published by The Great Barrier Reef Committee; vol. 2: 355-369.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 18, ID=5030^<b>Topic(s): </b>sedimentology; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>Australia, Great Barrier Reef^^1";
s[4193] = "LADD H.S., NEWMAN W.A., SOHL N.F. (1974).- Darwin guyot, the Pacific&#039;s oldest atoll.- In Proceedings of the Second International Symposium on Coral Reefs (22nd June to 2nd July 1973, Brisbane); Published by The Great Barrier Reef Committee; vol. 2: 513-522.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 19, ID=5044^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, atolls; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>Darwin Guyot^^1";
s[4194] = "DAVIES P.J. (1974).- Sub-surface solution unconformities at Heron Island, Great Barrier Reef.- In Proceedings of the Second International Symposium on Coral Reefs (22nd June to 2nd July 1973, Brisbane); Published by The Great Barrier Reef Committee; vol. 2: 573-578.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 19, ID=5049^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, diagenesis; solution unconformities; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>Australia, Great Barrier Reef^^1";
s[4195] = "BROUSSE R., CHEVALIER J.-P., DENIZOT M., SALVAT B. (1978).- Etude geomorphologique des iles Marquises.- Cahiers du Pacifique 21: 9-74.- <b>FC&#038;P 8-1</b>, p. 13, ID=5676^<b>Topic(s): </b>geology, reefs; geomorphology; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>Marquises Isls^[etude de la morphologie littorale en particulier des formations récifales de différentes baies; examen des
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différentes hypothèses envisagées pour expliquer le faible
développement des récifs]^1";
s[4196] = "BOURROUILH-LE JAN F.G. (1984).- Diagenese des récifs
soulevés du Pacifique: calcitisation et dolomitisation.- Géologie et
paléoécologie des récifs [J. Geister &#038; R. Herb (eds)]:
28.1-28.28.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 12, ID=6341^<b>Topic(s):
</b>reefs diagenesis; reefs, diagenesis; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>Pacific^Les études
océanographiques, menées depuis plus d&#039;un siècle, ont montré que
les sédiments marins carbonates actuels se répartissent schématiquement
en deux groupes; les boues à globigérines recouvrent les plaines
abyssales tandis que les plates-formes sous-marines ou les plateaux
continentaux intertropicaux entre les isobathes 0 et 200m, voient
l&#039;élaboration et l&#039;accumulation de sédiments, à granulométrie
variable, des lutites aux rudites, mais dont la minéralogie est à
dominante aragonitique. * D&#039;autre part, les roches carbonatées
sédimentaires anciennes, quelle que soit leur origine paléogéographique
et paléobathymétrique, se présentent sous deux faciès minéralogiques
apparemment monotones et constants, calcaires ou dolomies. On appelle
donc diagenèse le passage, d&#039;une part, du sédiment meuble à la
roche consolidée, et, d&#039;autre part, l&#039;ensemble des phénomènes
et des mécanismes physiques, chimiques, minéralogiques ou biologiques
qui fait passer un sédiment meuble, aragonitique, dans le cas des
faciès intertropicaux peu profonds, à une roche cohérente, massive,
calcaire ou dolomitique. [introductory chapter]^1";
s[4197] = "BEAUVAIS L. (1983).- Jurassic Cnidaria from the Philippines
and Sumatra.- CCOP Technical Bulletin 16 [The Jurassic in Southeast
Asia]: 39-67.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-2</b>, p. 14, ID=6357^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Cnidaria; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic;
<b>Geography: </b>Philippines, Sumatra^^1";
s[4198] = "CAIRNS S.D., ZIBROWIUS H. (1997).- Cnidaria Anthozoa:
Azooxanthellate Scleractinia from the Philippines and Indonesian
Regions.- Memoires du Museum National d&#039;Histoire Naturelle 172:
27-243.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-2</b>, p. 71, ID=3750^<b>Topic(s):
</b>monograph; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Philippines, Indonesia^A
total of 206 species of azooxanthellate Scleractinia are listed from
Philippine-Indonesian region, 176 of which are reported as new records.
The newly reported specimens originate primarily from the Musorstom 1-3
and Karubar expeditions, but also include specimens collected by the
&#34;Albatross&#034;, Danish Expedition to the Kei Islands, Snellius 2
Expedition, &#34;Galathea&#034;, Mortensen&#039;s Java-South Africa
Expedition, &#34;Hakuho Maru&#034;, &#34;Siboga&#034;, Corindon 2, and
Estase 2 expeditions as well as some others. In all, approximately
15,600 specimens from some 640 stations are reported, the new records
including the description of 26 new species and 3 new genera. Also, 4
new combinations and 1 new name are proposed (Caryophyllia crosnieri
for C. elongata Cairns 1993, non Duncan 1873). [first fragment of
extensive summary]^1";
s[4199] = "KLEEMANN K. (1995).- Associations of coral and boring
bivalves: Lizard Island (Great Barrier Reef, Australia) versus Safaga
(N Red Sea).- Beiträge zur Paläontologie 20: 31-39.- <b>FC&#038;P
25-2</b>, p. 70, ID=3176^<b>Topic(s): </b>boring bivalves; corals,
boring bivalves; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria Mollusca; Anthozoa
Bivalvia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Australia, Red
Sea^Associations of coral and boring bivalves from Lizard Island (Great
Barrier Reef, Australia) are reviewed and compared with those from
Safaga, northern Red Sea. Although certain coral and Lithophaga species
are present in both areas, the respective associations differ
regionally distinctively in L. laevigata and L. simplex. Hosts for L.
laevigata at Lizard include Astreopora, Coscinaraea, Cyphastrea,
Goniopora, Montipora, Porites, and Psammocora, at Safaga, Favia,
Leptastrea, Porites, and P. (Synaraea), rarely Cyphastrea and Montipora
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in co-occurrence with L. purpurea. Hosts of L. simplex, at Lizard
include Acanthastrea, Astreopora, Echinopora, Favia, Goniastrea,
Lobophyllia, and Symphyllia, at Safaga Astreopora, Goniastrea, and
Pavona. At Lizard, L. lima, found in single or few speciments per coral
colony, occurs alone or together with L. laevigata (in Porites), or L.
simplex (in Acanthastrea, Astreopora, and Favia). Most bivalve species
have a variety of hosts, a few seem to be restricted to a single coral
genus. Different genera of bivalves may be found in the same host
specimen, e.g., Pedum and Lithophaga in Montipora (at Safaga, Red Sea)
and Porites (at Lizard, GBR). At Lizard, Pedum was found only in
Porites, including P. (Synaraea), while it occupies at least 12 host
genera in the norhtem Red Sea, particularly Montipora. In contrast to
coral rock, where several different boring bivalves can occur next to
each other, rarely more than one Lithophaga species is foundper hsot
colony, although it happens in both areas. On the other hand, the same
coral species may be inhabited by one species of Lithophaga in one area
and (mainly) by another in the other area. In Lithophaga, more
associations are established at Lizard than at Safaga, while in Pedum
it is the other way round. Alltogether, more different associations can
be noted than equal ones. Generally, coral-bivalve associations are
regionally stable and do not overlap. Thus, host determination should
yield the bivalve identity, too.^1";
s[4200] = "GEISTER J. (1992).- Modern Reef Development and Cenozoic
Evolution of an Oceanic Island &#47; Reef Complex: Isla de Providencia
(Western Caribbean Sea, Columbia).- Facies 27: 1-70.- <b>FC&#038;P
21-2</b>, p. 54, ID=3354^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, history; reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleogene - Recent;
<b>Geography: </b>Colombia, Caribbean^Providencia Island in the SW
Caribbean is 4,5 to 8,5km across (including Sta. Catalina Island). In
contrast to nearby San Andres, which is an elevated Tertiary atoll,
Providencia is formed by an extinct Miocene Volcano. This lies far off
the Middle American mainland, and therefore its geological history is
somewhat unique among other western Caribbean islands. The submarine
basement of Providencia rises with steep to vertical slopes from an
ocean of approximately 2,000m depth. This island itself is rugged with
peaks reaching up to more than 360m above present sea-level. It is
surrounded by a wide carbonate insular shelf protected towards the NE
and SE by the second largest barrier reef (after that of Belize) of the
Caribbean Sea. The entire reef complex forms a carbonate shelf, which
consists of a 32km long windward bank-barrier reef with lagoonal
environments in its lee, dotted with patch reefs and minor fringing
reefs. [...] The contemporary shelf morphology is the product of a
complex history of sea-level oscillations accompanied by terracing at
different levels, renewed reef growth and erosion. Of this history, at
present, only a few evolutionary stages may be recognized. Volcanic
activity did not contribute to the geomorphologic evolution of the
island and shelf in post-Miocene time. The shelf was last exposed to
subaerial weathering during the sea-level lowering that accompanied the
late Wisconsinian glaciation. It appears that since reflooding in the
early Holocene some 5,000 years ago, renewed reef growth and
sedimentation have only partly concealed or modified the pre-existing
shelf topography. [first and last fragment of extensive summary]^1";
s[4201] = "GEISTER J. (1975).- Riffbau und geologische
Entwicklungsgeschichte der Insel San Andres (westliches Karibisches
Meer, Kolumbien).- Stuttgarter Beitr. Naturkunde B 15; 203 pp., 11 pls,
29 figs.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-2</b>, p. 67, ID=5321^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs,
structure, history; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Neogene Quaternary; <b>Geography: </b>Colombia, Caribbean^San
Andres, a small high standing limestone, situated near the western
margin of the Caribbean Sea is formed by uplifted reef rock of Tertiary
(San Andres Formation) and Pleistocene age (San Luis Formation) as well
as by Holocene terrestrial and beach deposits (Bay Formation). It is
surrounded by a recent reef complex. * The recent reef complex consists
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of barrier, fringing and patch reefs. Most reefs show rich coral growth
with a clearly discernible coral zonation. Off the west coast, the
shelf is formed by two submarine terraces at 4 and 20m of depth. A
detailed description of the whole reef complex is given and the process
of reef development and erosion are analyzed. * The zonal distributions
of benthic environments within the reef complex have been analyzed and
interpreted leading to a more general scheme of zonation and
classification of Recent Western Caribbean reef complexes. Three facies
areas may be defined according to the type of substrate and the related
bottom communities. [first part of extensive summary]^1";
s[4202] = "PRAHL H.von, ERHARDT H. (1985).- Colombia - Corales y
arrecifos corallinos. [in Spanish].- Fondo para la Proteccion del Medio
Ambiente &#034;Jose Celestino Mutis&#034;, Bogota, Colombia; 295 pp.,
166 figs, 16 pls. [book] - <b>FC&#038;P 15-1.2</b>, p. 51,
ID=6728^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, reefs protection; corals, coral reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Holocene;
<b>Geography: </b>Colombia^[for review see Geister (1986)]^1";
s[4203] = "GEISTER J. (1972).- Zur Okologie und Wuchsform der
Saeulenkoralle Dendrogyra cylindrus Ehrenberg - Boebachtungen in den
Riffen der Insel San Andrea (Karibisches Meer, Kolumbien).- Mitt. Inst.
Colombo-Aleman Invest. Cient. 6: 77-87; Santa Marta.- <b>FC&#038;P
2-1</b>, p. 13, ID=4710^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology, growth form;
Scleractinia, Dendrogyra; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Colombia,
Caribbean^Submarine observations around San Andres Island indicate that
quiet backreef and leeward reef waters from 1 to 20m deep, are the most
favorable habitat for the pillar coral Dendrogyra cylindrus. It thrives
even at the submarine terraces along the calm west coast of the Island,
where abrasive action by coral fragments is heavy during occasional
storm surges. Besides a few minor incrusting and hemispherical species,
Dendrogyra seems to be the only major scleractinian to resist abrasion
and break-down without permanent damage in this environment. Dendrogyra
initiates colony growth with a broad incrustation followed by upgrowth
of pillars. Unstable basement may cause tumbling of the whole coral and
subsequent pillar growth at approximately right angles to old columns.
This process may be repeated, resulting in the formation of a third
generation of pillars.^1";
s[4204] = "GEISTER J. (1986).- Book review: Colombia - Corales y
arrecifos corallinos; by H. von Prahl &#038; H. Erhardt (1985).- FC&P
15, 1.2: 51.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-1.2</b>, p. 51, ID=6729^<b>Topic(s):
</b>coral reefs, book review; book review; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Holocene;
<b>Geography: </b>Colombia^The systematic descriptions of the corals
are accompanied by excellent photographs that show the coral species
both as skeletons and in their original habitat. The remarkably good
reproduction quality of the coloured submarine pictures is especially
noteworthy. Wherever possible, the authors add exact location maps and
topographical as well as ecological profiles of the reefs described.
The book has become an easily accessible introduction to reef ecology
and coral systematics, an inventory and guide book to the Recent reefs
of Colombia. Undoubtedly, it will form the basis for any future reef
protection measures in Colombia. [final fragment of a review]^1";
s[4205] = "DIAZ M.J.M., BARRIOS L.M., CENDALES M.H., GARZON-FERREIRA
J., GEISTER J., PARRA-VELANDIA F., PINZON J., LOPEZ-VICTORIA M., OSPINA
G.H., VARGAS B., ZAPATA F., ZEA S.S. (2000).- Areas Coralinas de
Colombia.- INVEMAR Serie Publicaciones Especiales 5 [J.M. Diaz (ed.)];
176 pp., 176 figs, 4 tables; Santa Marta.- <b>FC&#038;P 30-2</b>, p.
31, ID=1316^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Colombia^[Authors of the
diverse papers are: L.M. Barrios (INVEMAR), M.H.Cendales (Universidad
Nacional - INVEMAR), J. Garzón-Ferreira(INVEMAR), J. Geister
(University Bern/Switzerland), M. López-Victoria (INVEMAR), G. H.
Aspina (INVEMAR), F. Parra-Velandia(INVEMAR), J. Pinzón (INVEMAR), B.
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Varegas-Angel (RSMAS,Univ. Miami), F. A. Zapata (Universidad del
Valle), S. Zea S.(Uinversidad Nacional - INVEMAR)].[Content: Prólogo,
I. Introdución; II. Unidades ecológicas de las áreascoralinas; III.
Áreas coralinas del Caribe: - Áreas oceánicas, 1. CayosAlbuquerque, 2.
Cayos Coutown, 3. Complejo arrecifal de San Andrés,4. Complejo
arrecifal des Providencia, 5. Banco Roncador, 6. BancoSerrana, 7. Banco
Quitasueno; - Áreas continentales, 8. Urabá chocoana,9. Isla
Tortuguilla, 10. Complejo arrecifal de Isla Fuerte, Bajo Buhsnelly Bajo
Burbujas, 11. Archipiélago de San Bernardo, 12. Bajo Tortugas,13.
Península de Barú, Islas del Rosario y bajos aledanos, 14. Bajos
deSalmedina, 15. Isla Arena, 16. Banco de las Ánimas, 17. Área de
SantaMarta y del Parque Nacional Natural Tayrona, 18. Áreas coralinas
de laGuajira, IV. Áreas coralinas del Pacifico: 1. Isla de Malpelo, 2.
IslaGorgona, 3. Chocó Norte : Ensenada de Utría y Punta Tebada,
V.Problemática de deterioro y conservación de los arrecifes coralinas
enColombia : 1. Evidencias del deterioro, 2. Causas del deterioro, 2a.
Causas naturales, 2b. Causas antropogénicas, 3. Perspoectivas demanejo
y conservación., Bibliografía, Agradécimientos]^1";
s[4206] = "GEISTER J., DIAZ J.M. (1996).- A field guide to the atolls
and reefs of San Andres and Providencia (Colombia).- 8th International
Coral Reef Symposium &#038; Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute,
Panama City, Panama. [field trip guidebook]: 41 pp., 59 figs. [field
trip guide] - <b>FC&#038;P 26-2</b>, p. 7, ID=3667^<b>Topic(s):
</b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent;
<b>Geography: </b>Colombia, Caribbean^^1";
s[4207] = "DIAZ J.M., DIAZ-PULIDO G., GARZON-FERREIRA J., GEISTER J.,
SANCHEZ J.A., ZEA S., (1996).- Atlas de los arrecifes coralinos del
Caribe colombiano. I. Complejos arrecifales oceanicos.- INVEMAR Ser.
Publ. esp. 2: 83 pp., figs. 1.1.-9.1., 32 lam., 12 mapas, Sta. Marta.-
<b>FC&#038;P 26-2</b>, p. 7, ID=3668^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, atlas;
reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>Colombia^^1";
s[4208] = "GEISTER J. (1973).- Los arrecifes de la Isla de San Andres
(Mar Caribe, Colombia).- Mitt. Inst. Colombo-Aleman Invest. Cient. 7:
211-228; Santa Marta.- <b>FC&#038;P 3-2</b>, p. 32,
ID=4917^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, ecology, geology; reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>Colombia, Caribbean^The windward reef complex NE and E of San
Andres Island is briefly described in terms of submarine topography,
sediments and the distribution of corals and other benthonic organisms.
The breaker zone of the San Andres barrier and other exposed Western
Caribbean reefs characteristically exhibits a profuse growth consisting
almost exclusively of Millepora. In this respect they are different
from most other described West Indian reef localities, where Acropora
palmata is the dominating species in this part of the reef. The
replacement of Acropora palmata by Millepora is interpreted as an
adaptation of the reef crest community to high energy environments due
to long swell prevailing at the Western end of the Caribbean Sea. A few
short reef sections exposed to the maximum degree of wave energy show
conspicuous algal ridges.^1";
s[4209] = "MARTIN-GARIN B. (2002).- Book review: Areas Coralinas de
Colombia.- FC&P 31, 1: 56-57.- <b>FC&#038;P 31-1</b>, p. 56,
ID=7108^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, book review; reefs; <b>Systematics:
</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Colombia^Richement
illustré en couleur tout au long des 176 pages, ce livre synthétise
harmonieusement plusieurs décennies de travail en Mer Caraïbe et Océan
Pacifique sous l&#039;impulsion de l&#039;INVEMAR (Instituto de
Investigaciones Marinas y Costeras) en collaboration avec
l&#039;Universidad Nacional, l&#039;Universität Bern,
l&#039;Universidad del Valle et l&#039;University of Miami. [fragment
of review of a book by J. M. M. Diaz (ed.) et al. (2000)]^1";
s[4210] = "EDGERLEY D.W. (1974).- Fossil reefs of the Sahul Shelf,
Timor Sea.- In Proceedings of the Second International Symposium on
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Coral Reefs (22nd June to 2nd July 1973, Brisbane); Published by The
Great Barrier Reef Committee; vol. 2: 627-637.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>,
p. 20, ID=5053^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>fossil; <b>Geography: </b>Timor Sea^^1";
s[4211] = "MINATO M., KATO M. (1977).- Tethys sea corals in the upper
Paleozoic.- Memoires du BRGM 89 [J.P. Chevalier (ed.): Second Symposium
international sur les coraux et recifs coralliens fossiles; Paris,
1975]: 228-233.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-1</b>, p. 26, ID=0061^<b>Topic(s):
</b>; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic U; <b>Geography: </b>Tethys^Summary of
distribution of Carboniferous and Permian corals in Tethyan faunal
realm.^1";
s[4212] = "RIEDEL P. (1991).- Korallen in der Trias der Tethys:
Stratigraphische Reichweiten, Diversitatsmuster, Entwicklungstrends und
Bedeutung als Rifforganismen.- Mitt. Ges. Geol. Bergbaustud. Oesterr.
37: 97-118. [in German, with English summary].- <b>FC&#038;P
21-1.1</b>, p. 53, ID=3261^<b>Topic(s): </b>distribution; Anthozoa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic;
<b>Geography: </b>Tethys^After the extinction near the Permian-Triassic
boundary scleractinian corals first appear in Anisian reefs. They are
the only new order in the Triassic reef associations. Until now 313
species belonging to 90 genera are known from the Triassic. During the
Triassic the scleractinians show a continuous diversification, along
there was an extinction of nearly 90% of the species near the
Carnian-Norian boundary. The highest number of taxa occurs in the
Norian. In the Rhaetian the number of taxa diminishes. Until the end of
the Triassic all scleractinians became extinct. To examine
morphological trends the Triassic scleractinian corals have been
subdivided into three types of growth forms: solitary, dendroid and
cerioid. From the Anisian to the Rhaetian the number of the solitary
types diminishes, whereas the amount of the cerioid taxa increases. The
portion of the dendroid taxa is nearly constant during the Triassic.
The shifts in the composition of the growth forms are explained by
general trends in the evolution of the scleractinians, and by changes
in the availability of nutrients near the Carnian-Norian boundary. From
the Anisian to the Carnian corals play a subordinate role in Triassic
reefs. Only in some small and favourable places they could contribute
to the reef fauna. Since the Norian scleractinians are one of the most
important groups of reef organisms. Dendroid taxa like Retiophyllia
contribute most to the mass of reef organisms. The higher abundance of
corals in Norian and Rhaetian reefs is explained by several factors:
the more common occurrence of grazing organisms (snails, echinoderms)
which probably prey on algae, thus providing free space for corals to
settle; the symbiosis of the corals with zooxanthellae facilitating the
conquest of the light zone and providing better conditions in nutrient
poor environments.^1";
s[4213] = "RONIEWICZ E. (2010).- Uniform habit spectrum vs. taxonomic
discrepancy between two succeeding Triassic coral faunas: A proof of
the intra-Norian faunal turnover.- Palaeoworld 19, 3-4: 410-413.-
<b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 132, ID=6591^<b>Topic(s): </b>extinctions;
faunal turnover, corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic Nor; <b>Geography: </b>Tethys^Triassic
coral fauna from the Tethys Ocean contains, besides colonial cerioid,
meandroid and thamnasterioid corals, a high percentage of solitary and
pseudocolonial, phaceloid corals with exclusively epithecal walls,
about one-fifth of the genera with micromorphology of septa having
pennules or menianes. These features are significant indications of
moderate depth environments of low energy level and reduced
illumination. Despite a uniform spectrum of growth forms,
microstructural criteria allow discriminating a middle Anisian-early
Norian (A2-N1)fauna from the middle/late Norian-Rhaetian (N2/3-R) one.
Taxonomy of the two faunas shows meaningful differences: of four
families that dominated in A2-N1 fauna, Volzeiidae, Conophylliidae, and
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Tropiastraeidae are absent from the N2/3-R fauna and Margarophylliidae
are present in a considerably reduced volume. As a consequence of
reduction of the earlier corals, particular morphologies were
eliminated. In the N2/3-R fauna, five families are abundant: the
solitary and phaceloid Reimaniphyllidae and Stylophyllidae, along with
colonial Cuifastraeidae, Pamirosehidae and Astraeomorphidae, all known
as rare and rudimentary elements in the earlier fauna.This change in
faunal content in the Tethys during the Norian was controlled by
environmental factor(s) hardly identifiable by simple observation, as
this is not connected with any obvious facies or change in coral growth
form. [original abstract]^1";
s[4214] = "RONIEWICZ E., STANLEY G.D.jr (2009).- Noriphyllia, a new
Tethyan Late Triassic coral genus (Scleractinia).- Paläontologische
Zeitschrift 83, 4: 467-478.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 104,
ID=6534^<b>Topic(s): </b>new genus; Scleractinia Noriphyllia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Triassic U; <b>Geography: </b>Tethys^Noriphyllia gen. n. is a
distinctive coral representing the Coryphylliidae, a group of Late
Triassic scleractinian corals. Coral faunas of this age are poorly
known. The new coral is distinguished from related corals belonging to
the reimaniphylliids by key features of septal microstructure as
discerned in thin sections. This microstructure consists of a
straight/wavy midseptal zone and lateral septal stereome organized into
thin fascicles of fibres, producing a fine and sharp micromorphology of
the septal sides. The solitary genus Noriphyllia gen. n. contains two
Early Norian species: N. anatoliensis sp. n. chosen as the type species
and N. dachsteinae sp. n., and a Carnian species referred to as N.
monotutoensis sp. n. The new genus is widely distributed in the Late
Triassic, Early Norian reef facies of the Tethys region (Northern
Calcareous Alps, Austria; Taurus Mountains, Turkey) and it also occurs
in the Carnian of Timor. Noriphyllia gen. n. is unique and details of
its microstructural features add new understanding to the composition
of both Late Carnian and Early Norian corals. [original abstract]^1";
s[4215] = "BERNECKER M. (2005).- Late Triassic reefs from the Northwest
and South Tethys: distribution, setting, and biotic composition.-
Facies 51, 1-4: 442-453.- <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 71,
ID=1307^<b>Topic(s): </b>distribution; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic U; <b>Geography: </b>Tethys^The
paleolatitudinal distribution patterns during Ladinian and Carniantime
are characterized by an increasing expansion of reefs from thenorthern
to the southern hemisphere. The optimum of reef diversity andfrequency
in the Norian is associated with the development of extendedattached or
isolated carbonate platforms. Norian-Rhaetian sponge andcoral reefs of
the Northern Calcareous Alps developed (1) as reef beltcomposed of
patch reefs in platform-edge positions facing the
openmarinenorthwestern Tethys basins and (2) as patch reefs
inintraplatform basins as well as in ramp positions.Carnian and
Norian-Rhaetian sponge and coral reefs of the ArabianPeninsula are
formed (1) as reef complexes at the margins of carbonateplatforms on
the tops of volcanic seamounts in the southern Tethyan ocean, as small
biostromes on these isolated platforms, and (2) astransgressive reef
complexes on the attached platform of the Gondwanamargin. The Norian
Gosaukamm reefal breccia of the NW Tethys is acounterpart of Jabal Wasa
reefal limestone of the Gondwana marginwith similarities in geological
setting and biotic composition. Rhaetiancoral biostromes of low
diversity known from the Austrian Koessenbasin resemble to the time
equivalent Ala biostromes of the isolatedKawr platform in the southern
Neo-Tethys by forming a discontinuouslayer in shallow intraplat form
basin setting.^1";
s[4216] = "BEAUVAIS L. (1986).- Evolution paléobiogéographique des
formations à Scléractiniaires du bassin téthysien au cours du
Mésozoïque.- Bulletin de la Société Géologique de France (Série 8) II,
3: 499-509.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-1.2</b>, p. 14, ID=0893^<b>Topic(s):
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</b>biogeography; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Mesozoic; <b>Geography:
</b>Tethys^^1";
s[4217] = "MARTIN-GARIN B., LATHUILIERE B., GEISTER J., RAMSEYER K.
(2010).- Oxygen isotopes and climatic control of Oxfordian coral reefs
(Jurassic, Tethys).- Palaios 25, 11: 721-729.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p.
117, ID=6557^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral reefs, stable isotopes,
paleoclimate; coral reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic Oxf; <b>Geography: </b>Tethys^Stable
isotope studies were carried out on shells of reef-dwelling brachiopods
and oysters to evaluate the impact of climate changes on coral
communities during the Oxfordian (Late Jurassic) in western Europe and
northwestern Africa. Low to medium diversities observed in coral
associations in the pioneering and terminal reef phases correlate well
with average seawater paleotemperatures of &#060;20.3 °C. The reef
climax coincides with optimum environmental conditions, reflected by a
high coral diversity and an average seawater temperature between 22 and
30 °C. The results of this study show that water temperatures set the
physiological limits for the distribution of corals and coral reefs in
Oxfordian time.^1";
s[4218] = "GILL G.A., SANTANTONIO M., LATHUILIERE B. (2004).- The depth
of pelagic deposits in the Tethyan Jurassic and the use of corals: an
example from the Apennines.- Sedimentary Geology 166, 3-4: 311-334.-
<b>FC&#038;P 33-2</b>, p. 27, ID=1147^<b>Topic(s): </b>bathymetry;
Scleractinia, ecology; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic; <b>Geography: </b>Tethys^Assessing the
palaeobathymery of pelagic deposits is rather speculative, as proof
through lithology or fossils significant for depth estimates is sparse.
This is unfortunate as the bathymetric history of pelagic successions
allows to conceive the evolution of continental margins and oceanic
basins. Discoveries in coral biology bring an unexpected impact on
basin analysis. Evidence strongly suggests that pennular corals, fossil
and modern, constitute a zooxanthellate group with an outstanding
specialization in colonizing deeper parts of the marine photic zone.
This adaptation includes light amplification by autofluorescent
pigmented cells, and particular feeding, witnessed by peculiar gastric
ducts and skeletal features. Such corals occur in the Umbria-Marche and
Sabina Apennines on top of Late Jurassic submarine highs and at basin
margins. Values of palaeodepth relative to pelagic deposits are
provided by corals and other environmental data. Because depth
reconstruction involves classical Tethyan facies, such as Ammonitico
Rosso, Aptychus limestone and radiolarian cherts, we must note that
these results do not meet with actualistic models relying on carbonate
dissolution for estimating depth. Deposits viewed as bathyal to abyssal
could also have accumulated within, or just below, the photic zone.
Thus, a new insight opens on Mesozoic bathymetries, regarding vast
areas (Middle East to Caribbean) and on subjects ranging from platform
drowning to regional extension styles.^1";
s[4219] = "CECCA F., MARTIN-GARIN B., MARCHAND D., LATHUILIERE B.,
BARTOLINI A. (2005).- Palaeoclimatic control of biogeographic and
sedimentary events in Tethyan and Peri-Tethyan areas during the
Oxfordian (Late Jurassic).- Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology,
Palaeoecology 222, 1-2: 10-32.- <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 73,
ID=1315^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, paleoclimates; reefs ecology;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic Oxf; <b>Geography:
</b>Tethys, Peri-Tethys^The paleobiogeographical distribution of
Oxfordian ammonites andcoral reefs in northern and Central Europe, the
Mediterranean area,North and East Africa, and the Middle East and
Central Asia iscompared with the distribution in time and space of the
most importantlithofacies. Interest in the Oxfordian is focused on
changes in facies and in biogeographical patterns that can be
interpreted as the results ofclimatic events. Paleotemperature trends
inferred from oxygen isotopesand paleoclimatic simulations are tested
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against fossil and facies data. ALate Callovian-Early Oxfordian crisis
in carbonate production isindicated by the widespread absence of Lower
Oxfordian reefalformations. There is a gap (hiatus) in deposition on
epicontinentalplatforms, with Middle Oxfordian deposits resting
paraconformably onUpper Callovian, while shales accumulated in adjacent
intracratonicbasins. Simultaneously, in Mediterranean Tethys,
radiolaritesaccumulated in deep troughs while Rosso Ammonitico facies
formed onpelagic swells. However, deposition on swells was also
discontinuouswith numerous gaps (hiatuses) and sequences that are much
reduced inthickness. Middle Callovian deposits are generally overlain
by MiddleOxfordian limestones. The dearth of carbonates is consistent
with acooling event lasting about 1 My. By the middle Oxfordian a
warming,leading to &#034;greenhouse&#034; type conditions, is suggested
on the basis ofboth biogeographical (mostly coral reef distribution)
and geochemicaldata. Carbonates spread onto an extensive European
platform whileradiolarites reached a maximum development in the
MediterraneanTethys. Two distinct latitudinal belts, with seemingly
different accumulation regimes, are therefore inferred. Similar
latitudinal belts were also present in the late Oxfordian, when
carbonates were widespread. The distribution of reefal facies in the
late Oxfordian-early Kimmeridgian fits relatively well with GCMs
simulations that imply low rainfall in the Tethyan Mediterranean area
and slightly higher precipitation in central and northern Europe. Local
salinity variations, reflecting more arid or humid conditions, may bias
the paleotemperature signal inferred from d18O values. Biogeographical
and facies distributions, combined with d18O values, unravel the
ambiguity and support a Late Callovian-Early Oxfordian cooling followed
by warming in the later Oxfordian.^1";
s[4220] = "BROIN F.de, BARTA-CALMUS S., BEAUVAIS L., CAMOIN G., DEJAX
J., GAYET M., MICHARD J.-G., OLIVAUX T., ROMAN J., SIGOGNEAU-RUSSELL
D., TAQUET P., WENZ S., (1991).- Paleobiogeographie de la Tethys:
apports de la paleontologie a la localisation des rivages, des aires
emergees et des plates-formes au Jurassique et au Cretace.- Bulletin de
la Societe geologique de France 162, 1: 13-26.- <b>FC&#038;P
20-1.1</b>, p. 21, ID=2801^<b>Topic(s): </b>biogeography;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic Cretaceous;
<b>Geography: </b>Tethys^^1";
s[4221] = "REITNER J., SCHLAGINWEIT F. (1990).- Calcisuberites
stromatoporoides n.gen. n.sp., ein neues Taxon der Hadromerida
(Demospongiae, Porifera) mit einem kalkigen Basalskelett aus der
tethyalen Unterkreide.- Berliner geowissenschaftliche Abhandlungen 124:
247-257.- <b>FC&#038;P 20-1.1</b>, p. 74, ID=2864^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Porifera Demospongiae; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Demospongiae;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous L; <b>Geography: </b>Tethys^A new taxon
of a coralline sponge is described from a Lower Cretaceous-Urgonian
component of the Coniacian &#034;Basiskonglomerat&#034; of the Gosau
facies near Oberwossen (Chiemgau, Southern Germany). The sclerosponge
exhibits bundles of subradially arranged tylostyles in the outer layer
of the basal skeleton (ectosome). Microscleres are missing. The
arrangement of the tylostyles is characteristic for the demosponge
taxon Hadromerida (pars). Missing the microsleres is close relationship
to the taxon Suberites/polymastia is very probable. The calcareous
basal skeleton exhibits a stromatopotpid architecture.^1";
s[4222] = "SCHLAGINWEIT F. (2009).- The incertae sedis Carpathoporella
Dragastan, 1995, from the Lower Cretaceous of Albania: skeletal
elements (sclerites, internodes &#47; branches, holdfasts) of colonial
octocorals.- Facies 55, 4: 553-573.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 105,
ID=6536^<b>Topic(s): </b>morphology, systematics; Octocorallia
Carpathoporella; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Octocorallia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous L; <b>Geography: </b>Tethys W^The
incertae sedis Carpathoporella Dragastan, 1995, reported from the Lower
Cretaceous of the Western Tethyan domain, is usually interpreted as
remains of calcareous algae (Dasycladales or Characeae). New
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thin-section material from the Aptian of Albania sheds light not only
on its biogenic nature but also the morphological variability of this
taxon. In fact, Carpathoporella represents the debris of colonial,
bushy, most likely gorgonid octocorals with tuberculated spheroids that
maybe fused at least near the basal root-like holdfast. Colony
branching originates from longitudinally grooved calcareous branches or
internodes. Possible relationships to other Upper Cretaceous to
Palaeogene genera are discussed and a revised critical inventory of
Cretaceous octocorals is presented. Due to the evidenced morphological
features, Carpathoporella could either represent an ancestral isidid
octocoral of the order Alcyonacea such as Moltkia Steenstrup or, due to
the likely primary aragonitic skeletal mineralogy, a representative of
Epiphaxum Lonsdale of the order Helioporacea. Due to morphological
analogies, the new combination Carpathoporella elliotti is proposed. In
any case, the Lower Cretaceous record from Tethyan peri-reefal
shallow-water carbonates is highlighted since numerous skeletal
findings of fossil gorgonid Octocorallia were so far only known from
Upper Cretaceous and younger strata of outer shelf environments of the
boreal realm. The origin of deep-water Upper Cretaceous octocorals from
Lower Cretaceous shallow-water taxa such as Carpathoporella is proposed
as a possible further example of onshore/offshore evolutionary pattern.
[original abstract]^1";
s[4223] = "GILL G.A., LAFUSTE J.G. (1987).- Structure, repartition et
signification paleogeographique d&#039;Aspidiscus, hexacoralliaire
cenomanien de la Tethys [structure, distribution and paleogeographic
significance of Aspidiscus, a Cenomanian scleractinian coral of the
Tethys].- Bulletin de la Societe geologique de France 1987, 8, III, 5:
921-934.- <b>FC&#038;P 18-1</b>, p. 22, ID=2218^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Scleractinia, Aspidicus; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Cen; <b>Geography:
</b>Tethys^Aspidiscus is a coral of a particularly attractive form,
easily recognizable by field geologists. Therefore the numerous
citations in the literature and the frequency in many collections
favour the setting of a distribution map for the species of this
Cenomanian genus. Apart from a single non-confirmed mention from
Uruguay, all the specimens collected to date come from around the
Mediterranean with an exceptional abundance in North Africa. Lesser
concentrations are known from the Middle East, Spain, France and
Greece. In North Africa the localities which yielded Aspidiscus are
alined from eastern Algeria via Tunisia to Tripolitania in a narrow
belt (less than 100 km) over 1000 km. This belt, directed NW-SE, cuts
obliquely the structural lines. The various outcrops along this strip
seem to gather in groups (7 to 8) recalling the pattern suggested, by
Freund (1961) for the distribution of ammonites in the Middle East
during the Lower Turonian - that of parallel troughs (with ammonites)
separated by ridges and directed NE-SW. The recognition of
&#034;faulted-tilting blocks&#034; announced by Bureau (1983, 1984,
1986) may also be attempted in explaining the layout of the Aspidiscus
localities in North Africa, which coincides rather well with satellite
photogeological alinements (Biju-Duval et al. 1976). The enigmatic
mention of this coral in Uruguay raises the question of sea links -
Atlantic or Trans-Saharian (Collignon and Lefranc 1974) - between North
Africa and South America during the Cenomanian.^1";
s[4224] = "BERTHOU P.Y., PHILIP J. (1972).- La limite Cénomanien -
Turonien dans les formations récifales du domaine mésogéen.- C. R.
Séances S. G. F. 6: 238-239.- <b>FC&#038;P 2-2</b>, p. 22,
ID=4819^<b>Topic(s): </b>stratigraphy; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Cen &#47; Tur; <b>Geography:
</b>Tethys^^1";
s[4225] = "PERRIN C., PLAZIAT J.C., ROSEN B.R. (1998).- The Miocene
coral reefs and reef corals of the SW Gulf of Suez and NW Red Sea:
distribution, diversity and regional environmental controls.-
Sedimentation and tectonics in rift basins, Red Sea - Gulf of Aden
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[B.H. Purser &#038; D.W.J Bosence (eds)]: 296-319; Chapman and Hall.-
<b>FC&#038;P 28-1</b>, p. 68, ID=3955^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, reef
corals; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Miocene; <b>Geography: </b>Red Sea NW^Coral reefs developed within
the Gulf of Suez - northern Red Sea region during a relatively brief
time interval which corresponds to the Middle Miocene maximum of
worldwide marine transgression associated with a global warm climate.
The mixed carbonate - siliciclastic sequences including reefs belong to
the marine Miocene syn-rift unit (Group B or Upper Rudeis - Kareem
Formations) and possibly extend from Langhian to early Serravallian. *
Various sites where coral reefs occur are presented with description of
reef geometries and their relationships to local structural framework
together with diversity of coral fauna and associated organisms.
Studied reef locations extend along the Egyptian coast of the Gulf of
Suez and northwestern Red Sea from north of Hurghada to the Abu Ghusun
- Ras Honkorab area. [...] Mediterranean reef corals and coral reefs
became definitively extinct within the Gulf of Suez - northern Red Sea
region at the latest during the Serravallian, as a result from the
increasing restriction of marine water inducing the evaporite
sedimentation. This regional restriction is interpreted as directly
related to the gradual closure of the Suez Isthmus likely due to both
eustatic and tectonic movements and finally leading to the isolation of
the Gulf of Suez - Red Sea from the main basin of the Mediterranean
i.e. much earlier than the extinction of the reef corals within the
Mediterranean at the end of the Miocene. [excerpts from an abstract]^1";
s[4226] = "DULLO W.-C. (1986).- Variation in Diagenetic Sequences: An
Example from Pleistocene Coral Reefs, Red Sea, Saudi Arabia.- Reef
Diagenesis [J.H. Schroeder &#038; B.H. Purser (eds)]: 77-90; Springer,
Berlin &#47; Heidelberg.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-2</b>, p. 6,
ID=6732^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs diagenesis; reefs, diagenesis;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Pleistocene; <b>Geography: </b>Red Sea^^1";
s[4227] = "KORA M. (2000).- Pliocene and Plio-Pleistocene macrofauna
from the Red Sea coastal plain (Egypt): Biostratigraphy and
biogeography.- Geologica et Palaeontologica 34: 219-235.- <b>FC&#038;P
31-2</b>, p. 48, ID=1702^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy,
biogeography; paleontology; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Neogene; <b>Geography: </b>Egypt^[several scleractinian corals are
mentioned from Upper Pliocene and Plio-Pleistocene deposits]^1";
s[4228] = "Al-RIFAIY A., CHERIF O.K. (1988).- The Fossil Coral Reefs of
Al-Aqaba, Jordania.- Facies 18: 219-230.- <b>FC&#038;P 17-2</b>, p. 38,
ID=2199^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, stratigraphy, eustacy; reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Pleistocene; <b>Geography:
</b>Jordan, Aqaba Gulf^Three major cycles of fossil coral reef
development have been recognized on the Jordanian coast of the Gulf of
Aqaba. Eustatic changes in sea level, coastal erosional processes and
faulting has led to the formation of seven distinct terraces. It seems
that the eustatic sea level changes governing the development of these
reefs correspond to glacial and interglacial episodes of the late
Pleistocene.^1";
s[4229] = "DULLO W.-C. (1990).- Facies, Fossil Record, and Age of
Pleistocene Reefs from the Red Sea (Saudi Arabia).- Facies 22: 1-46.-
<b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 57, ID=2675^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs,
geology; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Pleistocene;
<b>Geography: </b>Red Sea^Facies patterns within the Pleistocene reef
terraces along the Red Sea coast exhibit lateral changes over short
distances. These changes reflect either transitions within the
depositional environment or they are related to minor or major sea
level fluctuations. On the basis of quantitative distribution of biota
in the field as well as in thin section it is possible to establish and
map these lateral patterns. Important biota are framebuilders and
secondary reef encrusters (foraminifers, coralline algae). Frequency
distributions of sessile foraminifera and scleractinians are strikingly
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similar to those of the recent environment within diagenetically
unaltered terraces. The main reef terraces occur in different elevated
levels above the present sea level. Morphological steps are caused by
onlap during different sea levels, by tectonics, or by erosion during
transgression. Although several morphological steps exist which obscure
the terrace stratigraphy, only three reef units can be distinguished.
Each unit exhibits a lateral facies development, which begins at the
shore, covering the whole lagoonal facies and ends at the upper reef
slope. Besides this lateral facies pattern vertical patterns occur as
well, showing a transgressive sequence in the youngest (lower) and
oldest (upper) unit and a regressive one in the middle unit. In top
quality outcrops, like wadi sections, it is possible to differentiate
within the youngest reef unit between three onlaping reef cycles. Such
cycles, however, can not be seen in the middle and oldest formations.
The three reef cycles within the youngest unit and the three units as
well, exhibit different degrees of diagenetic alterations, which are
strongly reflected by a gradual reduction in the number of biota. This
reduction may be best described as a process of &#034;sieving&#034;.
Where these differences in diagenesis are recorded, they correspond to
the age of the reef units. U/Th datations of the investigated terraces
reveal an age for the youngest unit between 86.000 and 118.000 years
B.P. During this time three major sea level high stands have occurred,
which explain the existence of three reef cycles. The age of the middle
formation is around 205.000 years, while the age of the oldest
formation can only be assumed to fit in the time span between 290.000
and 340.000 years B.P. All these data correspond to other published
datations along the Red Sea coast.^1";
s[4230] = "FAURE H., HOANG C.T., LALOU C. (1973).- Structure et
géochronologie 230Th/234U des récifs coralliens soulevés à l&#039;Ouest
du Golfe d&#039;Aden (T.F.A.I.).- Rev. Géogr. phys.-Géol. dyn., Paris
1973, 2e sér., 15, 4: 393-403.- <b>FC&#038;P 3-1</b>, p. 17,
ID=4851^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, U/Th geochronometry; reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Pleistocene; <b>Geography:
</b>Aden Gulf^Les côtes du Golfe d&#039;Aden de la Mer Rouge au Golfe
de Tadjoura présentent des dépôts calcaires coralliens pleistocenes.
Ces formations, de faciès variés, permettent de définir une unité
chronostratigraphique datée à environ 125000 ans largement étendue qui
constitue un repère précis de la stratigraphie du Pleistocene. Les
affleurements en position topographique élevée présentent des traces de
lessivage et de recristallisation responsables de la transformation en
calcite de l&#039;aragonite des coraux. Pour cette raison, ils ne
peuvent être datés et ne peuvent pas toujours être rattachés avec
certitude au même cycle. Ils pourraient comprendre des niveaux plus
anciens. Le repère daté permet de chiffrer les déformations subies par
la bande littorale du golfe depuis 125000 ans. Les déformations
dépassent 20 ou 50m (peut-être 100m pour un repère non daté). Elles se
traduissent par des failles de 8m de rejet mesurable et un mouvement
d&#039;ensemble positif qui atteint son maximum le long du méridien
d&#039;Obock. Vers le SO et le N, les déformations s&#039;atténuent et
la surface du niveau marin de 125000 ans se rapproche progressivement
du niveau actuel de la mer.^1";
s[4231] = "DULLO W.-C., JADO A.R. (1984).- Facies, zonation patterns
and diagenesis of Pleistocene reefs on the eastern Red Sea coast.-
Proc. Symp. Coral Reef Environ. Red Sea (Jeddah 1984): 254-275.-
<b>FC&#038;P 15-2</b>, p. 6, ID=6731^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, facies,
diagenesis; reefs, ecology diagenesis; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Pleistocene; <b>Geography: </b>Red Sea^^1";
s[4232] = "DULLO W.-C. (1984).- Progressive diagenetic sequence of
Aragonite structures: Pleistocene coral reefs and their modern
counterparts on the eastern Red Sea coast, Saudi Arabia.-
Palaeontographica Americana 54: 254-260 [Oliver W. A. Jr et al. (eds):
Recent advances in the paleobiology and geology of the Cnidaria:
Proceedings of the 4th International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria].-
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<b>FC&#038;P 14-2</b>, p. 47, ID=0905^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, diagenesis; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Pleistocene Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Red Sea^Uplifted coral reefs on the eastern Red Sea coast and the Gulf of Aqaba compared to their modern analogues reveal faunal differences due to diagenesis. Whereas all biota show more or less the same amount of diagenetic reduction in numbers, aragonitic mollusks are more reduced in number. Although the skeletons of many organisms and also marine cements, consist of aragonite, their reaction to diagenesis in the vadose environment differs. The diagenetic alteration of aragonite cements into calcite occurs earlier than that of aragonitic coral skeletons. The diagenesis of aragonitic mollusks begins only after the complete replacement by calcite of aragonite in corals and cements. In this stage the diagenetic environment can be already so well advanced that leaching predominates with little concomitant calcite precipitation. This leads to a major loss of aragonite mollusks. This diagenetic sequence can be related to the differing influence of organic matrices formed during aragonite precipitation; to the density of the crystal fabric; and also to the degree of undersaturation of the meteoric water with respect to CaC03.^1";
s[4233] = "FRICKE H.W., HOTTINGER L. (1983).- Coral bioherms below the euphotic zone in the Red Sea.- Marine Ecology Prog. Ser. 11: 113-117.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 13, ID=0379^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; Anthozoa bioherms; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Red Sea^^1";
s[4234] = "FRICKE H.W., SCHUHMACHER H. (1982).- The depth limits of Red Sea stony corals: an ecophysiological problem (A deep diving survey by submersible).- Marine Ecology 4/2: 163-194.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 13, ID=0380^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology, bathymetry; Anthozoa ecology; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Red Sea^^1";
s[4235] = "ZHOU RENLING, MENG Z., GUAN XILIAN (1983).- Ecological analyses of ahermatypic corals from the northern shelf of South China Sea.- Tropical Oceanology 2, 3: 238-243.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 28, ID=0419^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology; Anthozoa ahermatypic; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>China Sea S^^1";
s[4236] = "SCHEER G. (1984).- The distribution of reef-corals in the Indian Ocean with a historical review of its investigation.- Deep-Sea Research A, 31/6-8A: 885-900.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-2</b>, p. 10, ID=0632^<b>Topic(s): </b>hermatypic, distribution; reef corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Indian Ocean^With extensive reference list.^1";
s[4237] = "SCHEER G., PILLAI C.S.G. (1983).- Report on the stony corals from the Red Sea.- Zoologica 133: 1-198.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-2</b>, p. 11, ID=0633^<b>Topic(s): </b>hermatypic, revision; reef corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Red Sea^Revision of the Red Sea reef coral fauna^1";
s[4238] = "MERGNER H., SCHUHMACHER H. (1985).- Quantitative Analyse von Korallengemeinschaften des Sanganeb-Atolls (mittleres Rotes Meer). I. Die Besiedlungsstruktur hydrodynamisch unterschiedlich exponierter Aussen- und Innenriffe.- Helgolaender Meeresuntersuchungen 39: 375-417.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-1.2</b>, p. 9, ID=0848^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology; Anthozoa communities; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Red Sea^Quantitative analysis of coral communities of Sanganeb-Atoll (central Red Sea), I. The community structure of outer and inner reefs exposed to different hydrodynamic regimes.^1";
s[4239] = "SCHUHMACHER H., MERGNER H. (1985).- Quantitative Analyse von Korallengemeinschaften des Sanganeb-Atolls (mittleres Rotes Meer) II. Vergleich mit einem Riffareal bei Aqaba (nordliches Rotes Meer) am Nordrande des indopazifischen Riffgurtels.- Helgolaender Meeresuntersuchungen 39: 419-440.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-1.2</b>, p. 10,
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ID=0852^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology, quantitative analysis; coral
biocoenoses; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Red Sea N &#47; central^^1";
s[4240] = "WOODROFFE C., MCLEAN R., POLACH H., WALLENSKY E. (1990).-
Sea level and coral atolls: Late Holocene emergence in the Indian
Ocean.- Geology 18: 62-66.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 61,
ID=2686^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, atolls, eustacy; reefs; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Holocene; <b>Geography:
</b>Cocos Isls^The Cocos (Keeling) Islands in the eastern Indian Ocean
were visited by Charles Darwin, who described geomorphological evidence
that he considered supported his subsidence theory of coral-reef
development. However, several other accounts of the reef islands have
questioned Darwin&#039;s interpretation, and have suggested that a
conglomerate platform that underlies most of the reef islands may
indicate recent emergence of the atoll. Radiocarbon ages of corals from
this conglomerate platform, reported here, indicate that it formed in
the late Holocene. Fossil in situ microatolls above present upper coral
growth limits, the levation of associated beachrock, and the
morphological similarity of the conglomerate platform to the present
reef-flat deposits indicate a late Holocene sea level above the present
relative to the atoll. The atoll has undergone at least 0,5 m of
emergence since about 3000 yr B.P. This represents the first
radlometrically dated evidence of Holocene emergence from islands in
the eastern or central Indian Ocean.^1";
s[4241] = "RIEGL B., COOK P.A. (1995).- Is damage susceptibility linked
to coral community structure? A case study from South Africa.- Beiträge
zur Paläontologie 20: 65-73.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-2</b>, p. 73,
ID=3180^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology, damage susceptibility; coral
biocoenoses; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Africa S^Africa&#039;s southernmost coral
communities are situated in northern Natal, South Africa (27°50&#039;
S), within the Maputaland and St. Lucia Marine Reserves. Growing
concern about the possible impact of recreational activities on the
health of the coral ecosystem prompted the present study on the
structure and health of the reefs. Coral community studies by means of
line transects identified three basic coral community types, which
correlated with the geomorphology of the sandstone outcrops on which
corals grew. 1) Fossil dunes were dominated by alcyonacea in depths
between 8 and 24m. 2) Flat outcrops between 18 and 24m depth were
dominated by scleractinia (mainly Acropora). Within these community
types, a further small-scale differentiation into sub-communities
inside and outside of gullies occurred. 3) Deep hard substrata between
25 and 34 m depth were dominated by sponges, ascidians and sea-fans.
Quantitative damage assessment was used to correlate community
structure to damage susceptibility. The flat-outcrop Acropora community
was considered most fragile, while the other community types (dominated
by leathery alcyonaceans or by sponges) were considered more robust.
Such quantitative assessments can be of value to the development of
zoning schemes for marine reserves.^1";
s[4242] = "SCHUHMACHER H., KOHL D.K., REINICKE G.B. (1995).- Long-term
fluctuations of coral communities at Aqaba and on Sanganeb-Atoll
(northern and central Red Sea) over more than a decade.- Beiträge zur
Paläontologie 20: 89-97.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-2</b>, p. 75,
ID=3182^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology, decadal scale fluctuations; coral
biocoenoses, fluctuations; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Red Sea N &#47;
central^Quantitative analyses of coral communities had been carried out
on test squares in a fore reef area of a fringing reef near Aqaba
(northern Red Sea) and on inner and outher reef slopes on
Sanganeb-Atoll (central Red Sea) in 1976 (Mergner &#038; Schuhmacher
1981) and 1980 respectively (Mergner &#038; Schuhmacher 1985). Further
investigations at Aqaba in 1989 and on Sanganeb in 1991 yielded
information on the growth and mortality of individual colonies as well
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as data on long-term fluctuations of community parameters. Near Aqaba,
data of the test square U-7 (5 x 5m in size) at a depth of some 10m
showed that significant changes occurred in the composition of the
coral reef community between 1976 and 1989: xeniid soft coral colonies
completely disappeared during this time, in total, 112 species of
Cnidaria including 88 Scleractinia were found in the test square in
1976 and 1989. The diversity (H1 = 3.23 in 1989- H1 = 3.42 in 1976,
based on Cnidaria-coverage) compared to the highest in the world. On
Sanganeb-Atoll coral communities of four test squares (TQ-FV) of 5 x 5m
were analyzed. The data of 1991 for four TQs comprised a total of 3034
colonies of 130 species of stony corals, soft corals and hydrocorals,
among them 86 species of Scleractinia. A mean diversity of H1 = 2.80 in
1991 and H1 = 2.58 in 1980 (based on Cnidaria-coverage) was recorded.
The comparison of the qualitative analyses of the Sanganeb TQs in 1980
and 1991 proved the constancy of the coral communities. The analysis of
the TQs near Aqaba and on Sanganeb-Atoll, however, showed significant
differences when compared latitudinally. On Sanganeb-Atoll the data
suggest that the stable abiotic coniditions support a relative
constancy of the coral communities in the reef areas studied, whereas
near Aqaba considerable alterations become evident over a decade.
Higher fluctuations of abiotic conditions (light, temperature) near the
boundary of the geographical reef belt as well as grazing by sea
urchins may account for retarded regeneration after occasional
disturbances.^1";
s[4243] = "RIEGL B., PILLER W.E. (1997).- Distribution and
Environmental Control of Coral Assemblages in Northern Safaga Bay (Red
Sea, Egypt).- Facies 36, 1: 141-162.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-1</b>, p. 90,
ID=3659^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology; coral biocoenoses; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>Egypt, Red Sea^Coral assemblages in northern Safaga Bay, Red Sea,
Egypt, are qualitatively described. Nine distinct assemblages were
found, which correspond to quantitatively defined community types
previously described from the area off Hurghada, northern Red Sea.
Their distribution within northern Safaga Bay was mapped. Strong
gradient and/or steep relief assemblages were: Acropora assemblage on
windward (exposed) reefs, Porites assemblage on leeward (sheltered)
reefs, Porites assemblage on leeward (sheltered) reefs, Millepora
assemblage on current exposed reefs, Stylophora assemblage on reef
flats. Low gradient and/or low relief assemblages were: Acropora
dominated coral patches in areas of good circulation to a depth of 15m,
Stylophora/Acropora coral patch assemblages in shallow sheltered
environments, faviid carpet in low relief areas between 10 and 25m
which with increasing turbidity turns into a depauperate faviid carpet,
Porites carpet in low relief areas between 5 and 15m with clearest
water, Sarcophyton carpet in low relief areas with high suspension
load, platy scleractinian assemblage in deeper water (>25m) with low
light intensity. The distribution of coral assemblages depends
basically on 1) topography 2) hydrodynamics 3) light and 4) suspension
load.^1";
s[4244] = "RIEGL B., PILLER W.E. (1999).- Coral frameworks revisited -
reefs and coral carpets in the northern Red Sea.- Coral Reefs 18:
241-253.- <b>FC&#038;P 28-2</b>, p. 20, ID=4017^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs,
coral frameworks; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Red Sea N^Coral
communities were investigated in the northern Red Sea, the Gulfs of
Suez and Aqaba, for their framework building potential. Five types of
coral frameworks were differentiated: Acropora reef framework, Porites
reef framework, Porites carpet, faviid carpet, and Stylophora carpet.
Two non-framework community types were found: Stylophora-Acropora
community, and soft coral communities. Reef frameworks show a clear
ecological zonation along depth and hydrodynamic exposure gradients,
with clear indicator communities for each zone. By definition, coral
carpets build a framework and lack a distinct zonation since they only
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grow in areas without pronounced gradients. In the northern Red Sea they show a gradual change with depth from Porites to faviid dominance. A Stylophora carpet is restricted to shallow water in the northern Gulf of Suez. Although growth rates of carpets may be somewhat smaller than those of reefs, the carbonate accumulation is considered to be higher in carpet areas due to their significantly higher areal extension. In addition, reef and carpet have different sediment retention characteristics - the carpet retains, the reef exports. The in situ fossilization potential of coral carpets is expected to be higher than that of reef frameworks.^1";
s[4245] = "CARBONE F., MATTEUCCI R., ROSEN B.R., RUSSO A. (1994).- Recent Coral Facies of the Indian Ocean Coast of Somalia with an Interim Check List of Corals.- Facies 30: 1-14.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 85, ID=4198^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, facies, coral lists; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Somalia^From a study of two areas, Jesira and the Bajuni Archipelago, about 400 km apart, a general pattern can be established for the Recent facies, together with the morphological and taxonomic features of the corals. Present day coral development is characterized by true fringing reefs in the Bajuni Archipelago and by scattered patches and knolls in the Jesira area. The coral fauna, consisting of 27 genera and 63 species so far (including all uncertainties, but not sight records), is rather poor, though coral communities are locally well developed. These figures probably reflect incomplete study and sampling. Although comparison with other areas may therefore be premature, a preliminary biogeographical analysis suggests that this fauna is more closely related to that of the Red Sea than to East Africa and the Seychelles. This differs from other published biogeographical work on Indian Ocean coral faunas, but further study of the corals in this and neighboring areas of the Indian Ocean is needed in order to resolve this apparent anomaly.^1";
s[4246] = "LOYA Y., SLOBODKIN L.B. (1971).- The Coral Reefs of Eilat (Gulf of Eilat, Red Sea).- Regional Variation in Indian Ocean Coral Reefs [D.R. Stoddart and Sir M. Yonge (eds): Proceedings of the 28th Symposium of The Zoological Society of London; published for The Zoological Society of London by Academic Press, London and New York]: 117-139.- <b>FC&#038;P 2-2</b>, p. 12, ID=4630^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral reefs; coral reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Red Sea, Eilat^^1";
s[4247] = "LOYA Y. (1972).- Community structure and species diversity of hermatypic Corals at Eilat (Red Sea).- Marine Biology 13: 100-123.- <b>FC&#038;P 1-2</b>, p. 12, ID=4631^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology, biodiversity; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent, ; <b>Geography: </b>Red Sea, Eilat^^1";
s[4248] = "PICHON M. (1971).- Comparative Study of the Main Features of some Coral Reefs of Madagascar, La Réunion and Mauritius.- In Regional Variation in Indian Ocean Coral Reefs [D. R. Stoddart and Sir M. Yonge (eds): Proceedings of the 28th Symposium of The Zoological Society of London; published for The Zoological Society of London by Academic Press, London and New York]: 185-216.- <b>FC&#038;P 2-2</b>, p. 12, ID=4753^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral reefs; coral reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Madagascar, Reunion, Mauritius^^1";
s[4249] = "ROSEN B.R. (1971).- The Distribution of Reef Coral Genera in the Indian Ocean.- In Regional Variation in Indian Ocean Coral Reefs [D. R. Stoddart and Sir M. Yonge (eds): Proceedings of the 28th Symposium of The Zoological Society of London; published for The Zoological Society of London by Academic Press, London and New York]: 263-299.- <b>FC&#038;P 2-2</b>, p. 12, ID=4755^<b>Topic(s): </b>hermatypic, distribution; reef corals, genera; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Indian Ocean^^1";
s[4250] = "PILLAI C.S.G. (1971).- Composition of the Coral Fauna of the
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Southeastern Coast of India and the Laccadives.- In Regional Variation
in Indian Ocean Coral Reefs [D. R. Stoddart and Sir M. Yonge (eds):
Proceedings of the 28th Symposium of The Zoological Society of London;
published for The Zoological Society of London by Academic Press,
London and New York]: 301-327.- <b>FC&#038;P 2-2</b>, p. 12,
ID=4756^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>India S,
Laccadives^^1";
s[4251] = "SCHEER G. (1971).- Coral Reefs and Coral Genera in the Red
Sea and Indian Ocean.- In Regional Variation in Indian Ocean Coral
Reefs [D. R. Stoddart and Sir M. Yonge (eds): Proceedings of the 28th
Symposium of The Zoological Society of London; published for The
Zoological Society of London by Academic Press, London and New York]:
329-367.- <b>FC&#038;P 2-2</b>, p. 12, ID=4757^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral
reefs, distribution; coral reefs, coral genera; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>Indian Ocean^^1";
s[4252] = "SCHEER G. (1972).- Investigations of Coral Reefs in the
Maldive Islands with notes on lagoon patch reefs and the method of
coral sociology.- In C. Mukundan and C.S.G. Pillai (eds): Proceedings
of the [first International] Symposium on Corals and Coral Reefs
[Mandapam Camp, India, 12-16 January 1969]; published by The Marine
Biological Association of India, Cochin, December, 1972; pp 87-120.-
<b>FC&#038;P 2-2</b>, p. 12, ID=4764^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral reefs,
patch reefs; coral reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Maldives^^1";
s[4253] = "MAHADEVAN S., NAYAR K.N. (1972).- Distribution of coral
reefs in the Gulf of Mannar and Palk Bay and their exploitation and
utilization.- In C. Mukundan and C.S.G. Pillai (eds): Proceedings of
the [first International] Symposium on Corals and Coral Reefs [Mandapam
Camp, India, 12-16 January 1969]; published by The Marine Biological
Association of India, Cochin, December, 1972; pp 181-190.- <b>FC&#038;P
2-2</b>, p. 13, ID=4769^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral reefs, distribution;
coral reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>India, Mannar Gulf^^1";
s[4254] = "PILLAI C.S.G. (1972).- Stony corals of the Seas around
India.- In C. Mukundan and C.S.G. Pillai (eds): Proceedings of the
[first International] Symposium on Corals and Coral Reefs [Mandapam
Camp, India, 12-16 January 1969]; published by The Marine Biological
Association of India, Cochin, December, 1972; pp 191-216.- <b>FC&#038;P
2-2</b>, p. 13, ID=4770^<b>Topic(s): </b>; corals; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>India^^1";
s[4255] = "RAJENDRAN A.D.I., DAVID K. (1972).- A preliminary underwater
survey of the extent of the coral reefs in and around some of the
islands in Gulf of Mannar.- In C. Mukundan and C.S.G. Pillai (eds):
Proceedings of the [first International] Symposium on Corals and Coral
Reefs [Mandapam Camp, India, 12-16 January 1969]; published by The
Marine Biological Association of India, Cochin, December, 1972; pp
231-238.- <b>FC&#038;P 2-2</b>, p. 13, ID=4772^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral
reefs; coral reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>India, Mannar Gulf^^1";
s[4256] = "STODDART D.R. (1973).- Coral Reefs of the Indian Ocean.- In
O.A. Jones &#038; R. Endean (eds): Biology and Geology of Coral Reefs;
Academic Press New York and London; vol. 1: Geology 1: 51-92.-
<b>FC&#038;P 3-1</b>, p. 22, ID=4863^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral reefs;
coral reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Indian Ocean^^1";
s[4257] = "PILLAI C.S.G., VINE P.J., SCHEER G. (1973).- Bericht ueber
eine Korallensammlung von den Seychellen.- Zool. Jb. Syst. Bd. 100:
451-465.- <b>FC&#038;P 3-2</b>, p. 34, ID=4923^<b>Topic(s):
</b>collection of fossils; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Seychelles^The
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&#034;Seychelles Coral Reef Conservation Expedition&#034; operated in
the Seychelles from 25th July to 12th September 1971 and brought home
from Baie Ternay, on the north-west of the island of Mahé, a coral
collection which was handed over to the Hessian State Museum,
Darmstadt. * The expedition divided the investigated bay into zones: 1,
sand and algae; 2, marine angiosperms; 3, sand; 4, sand with isolated
patch reefs containing live corals; 5, reef flat consisting mainly of
dead coral fragments and algae; 6, reef slope with living corals,
gradually increasing to 10m followed by a steeper slope to 25m depth;
7, sand with isolated corals sloping gently from 20m to 30m. * Corals
were collected at four points: on a patch reef 1.5m deep, and on the
reef slope at 10, 17 and 25m, using SCUBA. The coral composition of the
different points is described and listed in a table. The difference in
coral composition between Baie Ternay and other coral reefs at the east
side of Mahé is discussed and it is suggested that the particularly
sheltered position of Baie Ternay, open to NW and sheltered from the
prevailing SE monsoon winds accounts for these differences. * In a
systematic section the 29 collected coral species from 21 genera are
listed, partly described and supplied with notes about geographical
distribution. One species, Caulastrea furcata, is new for the
Seychelles.^1";
s[4258] = "SCHUHMACHER H. (1974).- On the conditions accompanying the
first settlement of corals on artificial reefs with special reference
to the influence of grazing sea urchins (Eilat, Red Sea).- In
Proceedings of the Second International Symposium on Coral Reefs (22nd
June to 2nd July 1973, Brisbane); Published by The Great Barrier Reef
Committee; vol. 1: 257-267.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 17,
ID=4999^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs artificial, corals settlement; reefs,
artificial; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Red Sea, Eilat^^1";
s[4259] = "MONTAGGIONI L. (1974).- Coral reefs and Quaternary
shore-lines in the Mascarene Archipelago (Indian Ocean).- In
Proceedings of the Second International Symposium on Coral Reefs (22nd
June to 2nd July 1973, Brisbane); Published by The Great Barrier Reef
Committee; vol. 2: 579-593.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 19,
ID=5050^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral reefs; coral reefs; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Quaternary; <b>Geography:
</b>Mascareignes^^1";
s[4260] = "SCHEER G. (1974).- Investigation of a coral reef at Rasdu
atoll in the Maldives with the quadrat method according to
phytosociology.- In Proceedings of the Second International Symposium
on Coral Reefs (22nd June to 2nd July 1973, Brisbane); Published by The
Great Barrier Reef Committee; vol. 2: 655-670.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>,
p. 20, ID=5055^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral reefs, research methods; coral
reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Maldives^The present paper is
supplementary to the paper submitted to the Symposium on Corals and
Coral Reefs held at Mandapam, South India, in 1969, in which the basic
ideas of a coral sociology, founded upon the elements of
phytosociology, were explained. In the present paper the more essential
principles, somewhat modified, are repeated. The Rasdu Atoll in the
Maldives is taken as an example to show how coral reefs can be examined
with coral sociological methods. On eight sample quadrats of the inner
reef flat, on ten of the outer reef flat and on six of the lagoon
bottom, abundance-dominance and gregariousness of the corals occurring
there were determined and listed in tables. The corals were arranged
according to their frequency. Frequency diagrams and variation curves
of the species numbers of the different stands were drawn, and
reference is made to the differences in the composition of the sample
quadrats. The reefs of Rasdu Atoll are compared with other reefs of the
Maldives. * Basic viewpoints of classification of coral communities in
terms of dominant, differential and characteristic species are
explained. Provided that detailed and unequivocal keys of
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identification exist, particularly for the difficult coral genera, it
should be possible to establish coral associations and characteristic
species by co-operative effort.^1";
s[4261] = "MERGNER H., SCHUHMACHER H. (1974).- Morphologie, Okologie
und Zonierung von Korallenriffen bei Aqaba (Golf von Aqaba, Rotes
Meer).- Helgolaender wiss. Meeresunters. 26: 238-358.- <b>FC&#038;P
10-2</b>, p. 12, ID=6055^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral reefs; coral reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent;
<b>Geography: </b>Red Sea, Aqaba^^1";
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Korallenbesiedlung eines Vorriffareals bei Aqaba (Rotes Meer).-
Helgolaender [wiss] Meeresunters. 34: 337-354.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-2</b>,
p. 12, ID=6056^<b>Topic(s): </b>hermatypic; reef corals;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent;
<b>Geography: </b>Red Sea, Aqaba^^1";
s[4263] = "NOBBE F. (1981).- Beitrage zur Faunistik und Oekologie der
Korallenriffe bei Aqaba, Rotes Meer, unter besonderer Beruecksichtigung
der Poriferen.- Ruhr-Universitaet Bochum, Dissertation.- <b>FC&#038;P
10-2</b>, p. 12, ID=6059^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral reefs; coral reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent;
<b>Geography: </b>Red Sea, Aqaba^^1";
s[4264] = "MONTAGGIONI L., FAURE G. (1980).- Recifs coralliens des
Mascareignes (Ocean Indien).- Collect. Trav. Centre Univ. de la Réunion
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10-2</b>, p. 79, ID=6109^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral reefs; coral reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent;
<b>Geography: </b>Mascareignes^^1";
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am Beispiel rezenter und pleistozaner Korallenriffe des Roten Meeres.
[in German, with English summary].- Natur u. Mensch, Jmitt. 1982:
109-115.- <b>FC&#038;P 12-2</b>, p. 41, ID=6238^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs,
aragonite diagenesis; aragonite diagenesis; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Quaternary; <b>Geography:
</b>Red Sea^The diagenetic alteration of aragonite cements into calcite
happens earlier than that one of aragonitic coral skeletons within the
vadose environment. The diagenesis of aragonitic molluscs starts after
the complete replacement of aragonite by calcite in corals and cements.
This diagenetic sequence can be referred to the different influence of
organic substances during aragonite precipitation, to the density of
the crystal fabric, as well as to the degree of saturation of the
meteoric water with respect to CaCO3 within the diagenetic environment.
[original summary]^1";
s[4266] = "GEISTER J. (1984).- Film review: &#034;Die Korallengarten
von Shadwan&#034; von H. Fleissner &#038; G. Fleissner.- FC&P 13, 2:
60.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-2</b>, p. 60, ID=6374^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral
reefs; coral reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Red Sea^Der Film wurde
in den Jahren 1964 bis 1967 im nordlichen Roten Meer gedreht, und zwar
im Bereich der Inseln der Strasse von Cubal (hauptsachlich bei Shadwan)
und an der agyptischen Festlandkuste zwischen Hurghada und Koseir. Er
besteht aus etwa 2 gleich langen Teilen. Teil 1 behandelt die
Organisation und Ausrustung der Expedition zum Roten Meer und die
Herstellung der fur die Aufnahmen wichtigen Hilfsmittel. Teil 2 ist als
Lehr- und Dokumentarfilm konzipiert und gibt einen umfassenden
Uberblick uber biologische und geologische Zusammenhange in rezenten
Korallenriffen. * Die Szenerie und die Handlung des Riff-Films wird
aussschliesslich durch die Korallen und die Mitglieder der
Faunengemeinschaft der Riffe bestimmt. Ein breiter Raum wird der
Darstellung von Wechselbeziehungen zwischen den Rifforganismen sowie
von ihrem Verhalten eingeraumt. Daneben machen technisch perfekte
mikroskopische Nahszenen die Zooxanthellen und Nesselkapseln der
Riffkorallen sichtbar. Sehr spektakulare Zeitlupen-Nahaufnahmen zeigen
die Explosion einzelner Cniden. Als Beispiel fur die Ernahrung der
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Korallen sieht der Zuschauer, wie die Polypen kleine Amphipoden fangen,
und wie die Beute zum Mund der Polypen transportiert wird. Eine
Zeitrafferszene demonstriert daruberhinaus anschaulich, wie die Polypen
ihren Korallenstock selbst von Sedimentuberdeckung reinigen. * Der Film
wurde speziell als Lehrfilm für Universitaten und Schulen sowie fur das
Fernsehen gedreht. Obschon die Feldarbeiten nun fast 20 Jahre
zuruckliegen, gibt er nach Ansicht des Rezensenten unter allen
vergleichbaren, offentlich ausleihbaren Riff-Filmen die abgerundetste
Einfuhrung in den Themenkreis des rezenten Korallenriffes. Deshalb
bietet er gerade auch dem Riffpalaontologen und Palaookologen, der
keine Gelegenheit hat, in rezenten Riffen zu tauchen, notwendige
Einblicke in das heutige Riffokosystem sowie Anschauungsmaterial fur
die wichtigsten geologischen Prozesse und damit wertvolle Anregungen
fur die Interpretation von fossilen Riffablagerungen. Auch fur den
Laien ist die Vorfuhrung des Filmes wegen der ausserordentlich schonen
und mit technischer Perfektion gedrehten Unterwasserszenen ein grosser
Genuss.^1";
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nauchnykh trudov.- FC&P 13, 2: 61-63.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-2</b>, p. 61,
ID=6375^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral reefs; coral reefs; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>Timor Sea^Der Band stellt eine Reihe wissenschaftlicher
Untersuchungsergebnisse von der 7. Ausfahrt des sowjetischen
Forschungsschiffes &#034;Kallisto&#034; vor, welche im Mai/Juni 1978 zu
den Korallenriffen der &#034;Phantom-Bank&#034; auf dem Sahul-Schelf
vor der Nordkuste von Australien (Timor-See) fuhrte.^1";
s[4268] = "YEVSYEYEV G.A. (1983).- Physiko-geographische und
geologische Charakterisierung des Sahul-Schelfes. [in Russisch].-
Biologiya korallovykh rifov. Issledovaniya na banke Fantom (Timorskoye
morye). Sbornik nauchnykh trudov: 5-9; AN SSSR, Dal&#039;nevostochnyi
Nauchnyi Tsentr, Vladivostok.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-2</b>, p. 61,
ID=6376^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral reefs, physiography, geology; coral
reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Timor Sea^Kurze, allgemeine
Charakterisierung der Geomorphologie (bemerkenswerte submarine
Terrassenstufen in 61, 90 und 130m Tiefe), der Meerestromungen
(Einfluss des Monsuns), der Lufttemperatur, Wolkenbedeckung und der
Niederschlage.^1";
s[4269] = "PROPP M.V. (1983).- Merkmale der Hydrochemie und der
Produktivitat des Wassers und die photosynthetisch wirksame
Lichteinstrahlung. [in Russisch].- Biologiya korallovykh rifov.
Issledovaniya na banke Fantom (Timorskoye morye). Sbornik nauchnykh
trudov: 10-19; AN SSSR, Dal&#039;nevostochnyi Nauchnyi Tsentr,
Vladivostok.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-2</b>, p. 61, ID=6377^<b>Topic(s):
</b>coral reefs, hydrochemistry, productivity; coral reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent;
<b>Geography: </b>Timor Sea^Wasserproben aus dem Bereich der
&#034;Phantom-Bank&#034; werden auf ihren Gehalt an Sauerstoff,
Orthophosphat, Ammoniak, Nitraten, Nitriten, Kieselsaure, Chlorophyll
und Phaeophythin, Fe, Cu, Mn und Zn sowie auf ihre Salinitat hin
untersucht. Das Wasser der Region wird insgesamt als mesotroph
eingestuft. Zur relativ hohen Produktivitat bei verhaltnismässig
geringer Biomasse des Phytoplanktons scheint die hohe Wassertemperatur
beizutragen. Weitere Untersuchungen betreffen die Durchleuchtung des
Wassers in Abhangigkeit von der Wellenlange des Lichtes und der
Wassertiefe, sowie die Verteilung der Strahlungsenergie in Abhangigkeit
von der Wassertiefe.^1";
s[4270] = "YEVSYEYEV G.A. (1983).- Verteilung der Gastropoden und
zweiklappigen Mollusken. [in Russisch].- Biologiya korallovykh rifov.
Issledovaniya na banke Fantom (Timorskoye morye). Sbornik nauchnykh
trudov: 20-35; AN SSSR, Dal&#039;nevostochnyi Nauchnyi Tsentr,
Vladivostok.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-2</b>, p. 61, ID=6378^<b>Topic(s):
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</b>coral reefs, Gastropoda, Bivalvia; coral reefs; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>Timor Sea^Es wurden 150 Gastropodenarten und 70 Pelecypodenarten
aufgesammelt. Die reprasentativsten 70 Gastropodenarten und 35
Pelecypodenarten werden unter Angabe ihrer Verteilung uber 37
Sammelstationen in Reihenfolge ihrer Haufigkeit aufgelistet. Die
Sammelstationen reichen bis in 10m Tiefe. Die quantitative Verbreitung
der Gesamtfauna sowie diejenige von ausgewahlten Arten im Bereich der
Bank werden graphisch dargestellt und diskutiert. Ferner werden die
Grossen- und Altersstruktur, die vielfach beobachtete Zertrummerung der
Schalen, sowie die unterschiedliche Verteilung der rechten und linken
Klappen erortert. Betrachtungen uber die allgemeinen okologischen
Bedingungen auf der Bank sowie uber den moglichen Einfluss des
ostlichen Timor-Stromes auf die Bildung der
Molluskenvergesellschaftungen runden den Artikel ab.^1";
s[4271] = "LATYPOV Yu.Ya. (1983).- Physiographische Zonierung und
Verteilung der Scleractinia. [in Russisch].- Biologiya korallovykh
rifov. Issledovaniya na banke Fantom (Timorskoye morye). Sbornik
nauchnykh trudov: 36-42; AN SSSR, Dal&#039;nevostochnyi Nauchnyi
Tsentr, Vladivostok.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-2</b>, p. 62,
ID=6379^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral reefs, physiographic zonation; coral
reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Timor Sea^Die Phantom-Bank hat fast
elliptischen Umriss und besteht aus einem System felsiger Walle und
sandiger Becken. Diese bilden eine Struktur, welche einem ringformigen
Riff mit zentraler Lagune sehr ahnlich ist. Der Abfall von der
Oberkante der Walle zum Boden der Becken betragt 3-5m. Vergleiche von
Tiefenmessungen uber der Bank mit 65 Jahre alten Messungen ergaben eine
seitherige Absenkung der Bank um 5-6 cm. * Auf der Phantom-Bank wurden
folgende physiographische Zonen ausgeschieden und anhand der
Korallenfauna charakterisiert: (1) Aussenabhang, bestehend aus
Steilabhangen und senkrechten Felswanden. Umgibt die Bank allseits und
ist in Tiefen zwischen 16 und 20m sowie 40 und 60m ausgebildet. Er wird
grosstenteils besiedelt von dunnen, schildformigen und seltender von
verzweigten und massigen Kolonien. An Steilstufen wurde eine dichte
Besiedlung durch Halimeda beobachtet, an den Steilhangen Gerolle,
bestehend aus Halimeda-Sand. Im oberen Teil des Abhanges wurden gut
ausgebildete Brandungsrinnen-Systeme festgestellt. Die Bedeckung durch
Riffbildner erreicht in diesem Bereich bis zu 100% und besteht vor
allem aus blattformigen und astigen Kolonien von Acropora sowie astigen
Porites, dickastigen Millepora und Heliopora. (2) Aussenrand der Bank
im Uebergangsbereich zum Hang. Es ist 10 bis 20m breit, eben bis leicht
geneigt, mit verstreuten bis zu 1m hohen Buckeln und grossen
abgestorbenen Acropora-Kolonien. Auf den Konvexformen des Reliefs
beobachtet man eine intensive Besiedlung durch Heliopora coerulea,
Porites nigrescens, Acropora cytherea, A. palifera, grosse, massige
Poritiden und Faviiden sowie Kalkalgen (v.a. Halimeda). (3) Durch
Erosion uberpragte Zone, mit einem Relief, das stark durch Ausbildung
zahlreicher Buckel und Spitzen gegliedert ist. Letztere erreichen 2 bis
3m Hohe und erscheinen stark von der Erosion &#034;zerfressen&#034;.
Sie werden in mehreren Etagen von Korallen besiedelt, insbesondere von
Acropora, Heliopora, grossen, laibformigen Kolonien von Porites, Favia
und Leptoria. Grosse Blocke aus Riffkalk bilden hier
Pseudo-Fleckenriffe. (4) Zone der &#034;blauen Lagunen&#034;. Sie
umfasst die Depressionen vor allem im Ost- und Sudostteil der Bank. Der
Meeresboden ist hier weithin mit Kalksediment bedeckt, vor allem von
Sand, uber dem das Wasser blau erscheint. Korallenbesiedlung
(Helioporen, Milleporen, Acroporen und Weichkorallen) sowie vereinzelte
Ansammlungen von Fungien sind ausschliesslich auf den Bereich von
Erhebungen beschrankt. * Die beobachtete, physiographisch-okologische
Riffzonierung und der Artenreichtum der Korallen ist mit typischen
indopazifischen Riffen vergleichbar. Die Acroporen sind auch hier
Hauptriffbildner, treten in zahlreichen Wuchsformen auf und reichen bis
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in 10m Tiefe. Sie reprasentieren 1/3 des Artenbestandes.^1";
s[4272] = "KRASNOV Ye.V., SILINA A.V. (1983).- Korallobionten der Steinkorallen. [in Russisch].- Biologiya korallovykh rifov. Issledovaniya na banke Fantom (Timorskoye morye). Sbornik nauchnykh trudov: 43-50; AN SSSR, Dal&#039;nevostochnyi Nauchnyi Tsentr, Vladivostok.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-2</b>, p. 62, ID=6380^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral reefs, coral epi- and endobionts; coral reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Timor Sea^Es werden Ergebnisse einer vergleichenden Untersuchung von &#34;Korallobionten&#34; (Epibionten und Endobionten) verschiedener Korallengattungen dargestellt. Diese basiert auf der Analyse von 34 lebenden Kolonien strauchformi ger Korallen verschiedener Gattungen, welche in 12 bis 17 m Wassertiefe gesammelt wurden. In Tabellen wird die Haufigkeit und Zusammensetzung der auf den verschiedenen Korallengattungen angetroffenen Korallobionten zusammengestellt. Diagramme geben Darstellungen von Diversitat und Dominanz sowie von Artenzahl und Biomasse der Korallobionten in Abhangigkeit von der Grosse der Wirtskolonien bei strauchformigen Acroporen und Pocilloporen. Die Anzahl der Arten, die Haufigkeit und die Biomasse der Korallobionten erhohen sich betrachtlich mit der Grossenzunahme der Wirtskoralle. Der Besiedlungsgrad von Pocillopora durch Epibionten ubertrifft denjenigen von Acropora. In fruhen Wachstumsstadien werden beide Korallengattungen durch dekapode Krebse besiedelt. Mit dem Wachstum der Kolonie treten bei den Pocilloporen Ophiuren und Asteroiden hinzu, wahrend sich zwischen den Acroporen Fische einnisten. Die dekapoden Krebse erreichen auf strauchformigen Wuchsformen von Korallen verschiedener Gattungen ihre grosste Haufigkeit.^1";
s[4273] = "TITLEYANOV Ye.A., ZVALINSKIY V.I., LELETKIN V.A., SHAPOSHNIKOVA M.G. (1983).- Photosynthese der Zooxanthellen von Riffkorallen unter verschiedenen Beleuchtungsbedingungen. [in Russisch].- Biologiya korallovykh rifov. Issledovaniya na banke Fantom (Timorskoye morye). Sbornik nauchnykh trudov: 51-74; AN SSSR, Dal&#039;nevostochnyi Nauchnyi Tsentr, Vladivostok.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-2</b>, p. 63, ID=6381^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral reefs, zooxanthellae photosynthesis; coral reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Timor Sea^Untersucht wurden Gehalt und Verhaltnis photosynthetischer Pigmente, Absorptions- und Anregungsspektren der Fluoreszenz sowie die Geschwindigkeit von Photosynthese und Atmung der symbiontischen Zooxanthellen verschiedener Korallenarten. Die untersuchten Korallen lebten in folgenden 3 okologischen Nischen: in kraftig durchlichteten, sowie abgeschatteten Bereichen (Wassertiefe 15 bis 17m) und in 45m Wassertiefe. * Die Untersuchungen ergaben Einflusse der Beleuchtung auf den Gehalt an photosynthetischen Pigmenten, auf das Chlorophyll, den biochemischen Energiefluss, die Atmung sowie auf die Photosynthese. Ferner zeigte sich, dass im abgeschatteten Bereich und in 45m Tiefe die Anpassung an die verringerte Beleuchtung auf gleiche Weise verwirklicht wird, und dass die Korallen hier das Licht geringer Intensitat besser ausnutzen.^1";
s[4274] = "PROPP M.V., TARASOV V.G., CHERBADZHI I.I. (1983).- Der Stoffwechsel der Benthosgemeinschaften. [in Russisch].- Biologiya korallovykh rifov. Issledovaniya na banke Fantom (Timorskoye morye). Sbornik nauchnykh trudov: 75-103; AN SSSR, Dal&#039;nevostochnyi Nauchnyi Tsentr, Vladivostok.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-2</b>, p. 63, ID=6382^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral reefs, metabolic rates; coral reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Timor Sea^Es wurden die Geschwindigkeit von Atmung, Photosynthese, Absorption und Ausscheidung verschiedener biogener Elemente bestimmt und daraus eine Reihe von Schlussfolgerungen gezogen.^1";
s[4275] = "GEISTER J. (1984).- Book review: Die Malediven. Paradies im Indischen Ozean; by I. Eibl-Eibesfeldt.- FC&P 13, 2: 64-65.-
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<b>FC&#038;P 13-2</b>, p. 64, ID=6383^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral reefs;
coral reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Maldives^In den knapp 20 Jahren seit
Erscheinen von Eibl-Eibesfeldts erfolgreichem Buch &#34;Im Reich der
tausend Atolle&#34; sind Flugreisen von Europa selbst zu entlegenen
tropischen Kusten nicht nur moglich geworden, sondern sie werden auch
in grosser Zahl zu erschwinglichen Preisen angeboten und durchgefuhrt,
so dass heute tausende von tauchbegeisterten Naturfreunden zu
tropischen Koralleninseln reisen. Sicher haben die Fernsehberichte von
Hans Hass uber die &#34;Xarifa&#34;-Expeditionen und Eibl-Eibesfeldts
oben genanntes Buch mit der Schilderung der Riffuntersuchungen in den
Malediven im Rahmen einer dieser Expeditionen zu einem nicht
unwesentlichen Teil zu dieser Entwicklung beigetragen. Es ist deshalb
verstandlich, dass sich Verfasser und Verlag der Muhe unterzogen haben,
das erfolgreiche &#34;Atollbuch&#34; uberarbeitet und wissenschaftlich
auf den neuesten Stand erganzt fur die heutige Generation von
Riff-Besuchern wieder herauszubringen. [first part of extensive
review]^1";
s[4276] = "EIBL-EIBESFELDT I. (1982).- Die Malediven. Paradies im
Indischen Ozean.- Piper &#038; Co. Verlag Munchen &#47; Zurich; 324
pp., 190 Abb. (darunter zahlreiche grossformatige Farbfotos).-
<b>FC&#038;P 13-2</b>, p. 64, ID=6384^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral reefs;
coral reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Maldives^Das Buch ist sicher eine
obligatorische Lekture fur jeden, der sich als Wissenschaftler oder als
Tourist auf eine Tauchreise zu den Malediven vorbereitet. Es ist
daruberhinaus ein hervorragendes und leicht zugangliches
Einfuhrungskolleg in die Biologie von Riff und Lagune, geschrieben von
einem Autor, der schon vor uber 30 Jahren als einer der ersten
Wissenschafter mit moderner Tauchausrustung loszog, um das Leben der
Riffe direkt am Ort unter Wasser zu studieren. Und es ist die packende
Schilderung der verschiedenen Aspekte des rezenten Riffokosystems, das
dieses Buch gerade auch fur den Geologen und Palaontologen zu einer
besonders lesenswerten Lekture macht. [conclusions of a review by J.
Geister (1984; see FC&P 13, 2: 64-65)]^1";
s[4277] = "WAGNER T. (1993).- Underlying principles of reef coral
sclerochronology and its usefulness for environmental analysis in the
reef ecosystem of Mauritius Island (Indian Ocean).- Bern [University ?]
Ph.D. Thesis; 1993.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 51,
ID=6837^<b>Topic(s): </b>hermatypic, sclerochronology; reef corals;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent;
<b>Geography: </b>Mauritius^An investigation of reef corals from
Mauritius (Indian Ocean) was undertaken with 2 aims: studying
underlying principles of sclerochronology and searching for the
skeletal records of environmental stress factors affecting local reefs,
which have recently suffered heavy degradation. 129 skeletons of
massive Porites, representing 2 species (P. lutea, P. solida), and 14
corals of other massive species were sampled from a variety of
localities and depths, especially at the west coast. [introductory part
of extensive summary]^1";
s[4278] = "SUKARNO S. (1972).- Corals and coral reefs study in
Indonesia.- In C. Mukundan and C.S.G. Pillai (eds): Proceedings of the
[first International] Symposium on Corals and Coral Reefs [Mandapam
Camp, India, 12-16 January 1969]; published by The Marine Biological
Association of India, Cochin, December, 1972; pp 175-180.- <b>FC&#038;P
2-2</b>, p. 13, ID=4768^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral reefs, research history;
corals, coral reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Indonesia^^1";
s[4279] = "ANTONIUS A., SCHEER G., BOUCHON C. (1991).- Corals of the
Eastern Red Sea.- Atoll Research Bulletin 334: 1-22.- <b>FC&#038;P
22-1</b>, p. 38, ID=3397^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Anthozoa, Hydrozoa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa Hydrozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Saudi Arabia, Red Sea^Coral collections
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were made along the Saudi Arabian coastline of the Red Sea, from Haql in the north (Gulf of Aqaba), to Jizan in the south, including nearshore and offshore collecting sites. Corals were taken from all depth-zones in the Jeddah area (max. depth 65m), but from shallow water only (max. depth 9m) at all the other sites. The present collection consists of 146 species of Scleractinia, the octocoral Tubipora musica, and among the hydrozoans 3 species of Millepora, and Distichopora violacea. 12 scleractinian species are new for the Red Sea: Pocillopora cf. eydouxi, Acropora anthocercis, A. aspera, A. cerealis, A. divaricata, A. donei, A. echinata, A. monticulosa, Montipora peltiformis, M. turgescens, M. undata, and Porites australiensis. Collections were made from 1981 through 1988.^1";
s[4280] = "HOOPER J.N.A. (1996).- A toxic Biemna from Madagascar (Demospongiae: Poecilosclerida).- Bulletin de l&#039;Institut royal des sciences naturelles de Belgique, Biologie 66, suppl. 1996 [Willenz P. (ed.): Recent advances in sponge biodiversity inventory and documentation]: 123-133.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-2</b>, p. 29, ID=3098^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Porifera Demospongiae; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Demospongiae; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Madagascar^A new species of toxic marine sponge, Biemna laboutei sp.nov., belonging to the order Poecilosclerida, family Desmacellidae, is described from the outer-reef slope of Nosy-Be, Madagascar. The species is the sixth known desmacellid to have toxic (dermatitis-producing) properties. It is compared with other desmacellids from the Indian Ocean region. [original abstract]^1";
s[4281] = "SCHEER G., OBRIST K. (1986).- Distichopora nitida Verrill (Cnidaria, Hydrozoa) from the Maledives, a new record from the Indian Ocean.- Coral Reefs 05, 3: 151-154.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-1</b>, p. 44, ID=1996^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Hydrozoa, Distichopora; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Hydrozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Indian Ocean^The stylasterid Distichopora nitida was found during dives at four localities in the South Maalhosmadulu Atoll, Maldives, Central Indian Ocean. It occurs at the reef slope in a depth of 22-48m at the edge of grottoes. All features of the Maldive coral coincide with Boschma&#039;s (1959) description of D. nitida from the Pacific Ocean. The most important characteristics and the distribution of D. nitida were compared with those of other shallow water representatives of the genus in the Indo-Pacific. A locality of D. nitida in the western Indian Ocean, thus far unpublished, is mentioned.^1";
s[4282] = "MERGNER H. (1967).- Uber den Hydroidenbewuchs einiger Korallenriffe des Roten Meeres. I. Die oekologischen Gegebenheiten der untersuchten Riffgebiete und ihre Auswirkung auf Verteilung und Besiedlungsdichte des Hydroidenbewuchses.- Z. Morph. Oekol. Tiere 60: 35-104.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-2</b>, p. 12, ID=6053^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Hydroidea; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Hydrozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Red Sea^^1";
s[4283] = "MERGNER H., WEDLER E. (1977).- Uber die Hydroidpolypenfauna des Roten Meeres und seiner Ausgaenge.- Meteor Forsch. Ergebnisse D, 24: 1-32.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-2</b>, p. 12, ID=6058^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Hydroidea; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Hydrozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Red Sea^^1";
s[4284] = "MERGNER H. (1966).- Aufgaben und Ergebnisse der Hydroiden-forschung im Roten Meer.- Umschau in Wissenschaft und Technik 24: 814-816.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-2</b>, p. 11, ID=6112^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Hydroidea; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Hydrozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Red Sea^^1";
s[4285] = "SCHUHMACHER H. (1973).- Morphologische und okologische Anpassungen von Acabaria-Arten (Octocorallia) im Roten Meer an verschiedene Formen der Wasserbewegung.- Helgolaender wiss. Meeresunters. 25: 461-472.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-2</b>, p. 12, ID=6061^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Octocorallia Acabaria; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Octocorallia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Red Sea^^1";
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s[4286] = "VERSEVELDT J., BENAYAHU Y. (1978).- Descriptions of one old and five new species of Alcyonacea (Coelenterata: Octocorallia) from the Red Sea.- Zoologische Mededelingen 053, 6: 57-74.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-2</b>, p. 40, ID=0732^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Octocorallia Alcyonacea; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Octocorallia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Red Sea^Five new species of octocorals (Coelenterata) are described from the Red Sea and the Gulf of Eilat. One previously described species, Stereonephthya imbricans Thomson &#038; Dean 1931, is discussed and compared with Coronephthya (Stereonephthya) macrospiculata Thomson &#038; Dean 1931.^1";
s[4287] = "OFWEGEN L.P.van, SCHLEYER M.H. (1997).- Corals of the South-westIndian Ocean V. Leptophyton benayahui gen. nov. &#038; spec. nov. (Cnidaria, Alcyonacea) from deep reefs off Durban and on the KwaZulu-Natal south coast, South Africa.- South African Association for Marine Biological Research. Oceanographic Research Institute. Investigation Reports, 71: 1-12; Durban.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-2</b>, p. 60, ID=3924^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Octocorallia Alcyonacea; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Octocorallia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Africa S^Leptophyton benayahui gen. nov. &#038; spec. nov. is a new genus and species (family Nephtheidae) described from material collected off Durban and on Aliwal Shoal. The genus is compared with other genera of the family that possess similar sclerites or colony morphology.^1";
s[4288] = "REINICKE G.B., SCHUHMACHER H. (1996).- Significance of Different Traits of Soft-Coral Assemblages (Octocorallia, Alcyoniina) in benthic Reef Communities of the Red Sea.- Goettinger Arbeiten zur Geologie und Palaeontologie, Special Volume 2 [Reitner J., Neuewiller F. &#038; Gunkel F. (eds): Global and Regional Controls on Biogenic Sedimentation I. Reef Evolution]: pp ???.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-1</b>, p. 27, ID=3572^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecologic assemblages; Octocorallia Alcyoniina; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Octocorallia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Red Sea^Different types of soft-coral assemblages in Red Sea benthic reef communities were investigated with regard to spatial distribution patterns, dynamics in abundance and persistence as well as hermatypic (or &#34;anti-hermarypic&#34;) properties. The detailed patterns of 12 by species predominantly preferred depth ranges and fluctuations in abundance were mapped for the Xeniidae, a group of rapid colonizers of denuded substrates. Further qualitative observations included the other alcyoniid and nephtheid genera Sarcophyton, Lobophytum, Sinularia, Litophyton and Dendronephthya. The results were used to define and describe &#34;Xenia-aspects&#34; for the predominant scleractinian species assemblages along the reef slope depth gradient of reefs near Aqaba (northern Red Sea) and at the Sanganeb-Atoll (central Red Sea). The hermatypic properties of two species of Sinularia are presented. The skeletal values for porosity, compressive and bending strength of S. leptoclados resemble those of common scleractinian taxa. These soft corals considerably contribute to the reef framework in lagoonside and windward slope habitats of the Sanganeb-Atoll. With regard to characteristics of colonizing behavior, competition and persistence, predominant soft-coral taxa capable of high areal occupation in Red Sea reefs are grouped into four types of assemblages, which demonstrate the wide spectrum of alcyonacean life history traits. It is suggested that these different types can describe variable soft-coral assemblages with regard to their functional significance in benthic reef communities.^1";
s[4289] = "SCHUHMACHER H. (1983).- Die Tiefenverbreitung lichtabhaengiger Steinkorallen und die Ansatztiefe rezenter Riffe im Golf von Akaba (Rotes Meer).- Essener geogr. Arb. 6: 59-69.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 13, ID=0391^<b>Topic(s): </b>bathymetry; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Red Sea, Aqaba^Bathymetric distribution of light-dependent scleractinians and
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the lower limit of reef formation at Aqaba, Red Sea.^1";
s[4290] = "ZHOU RENLING, ZHOU JINMING (1982).- Preliminary study on the
deep-sea Scleractinia from East China Sea. I. and II.- Marine Sciences
Bulletin 1, 4-5: 51-67.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 28,
ID=0417^<b>Topic(s): </b>deep sea forms; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>China Sea E^^1";
s[4291] = "CAIRNS S.D. (2004).- A new shallow-water species of Javania
(Scleractinia: Flabellidae) from Indonesia.- The Raffles bulletin of
zoology 52, 1: 7-10.- <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 53, ID=1272^<b>Topic(s):
</b>taxonomy; Scleractinia, Flabellidae; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>Indonesia^A new species of azooxanthellate solitary Scleractinia,
Javania erhardti,is described from relatively shallow water in
Indonesia. It differs fromcongenerics in having six cycles of septa
(192 septa), slightly concaveseptal axial edges, and a rudimentary
columella. To aid in itsidentification, both a key to the 10 known
Recent species in the genusand a distribution table of the 13 fossil
and Recent species are given.Javania erhardti often contains commensal
boring sponges in its base.^1";
s[4292] = "ABD El-WAHAB M., El SOROGY A.S. (2003).- Scletactinian
corals as pollution indicators, Red Sea Coast, Egypt.- Neues Jahrbuch
fur Geologie und Palaontologie, Monatshefte 2003, 11: 641-644.-
<b>FC&#038;P 32-2</b>, p. 52, ID=1402^<b>Topic(s): </b>pollution
indicators; Scleractinia, enviroment; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Egypt^The
analysis of trace elements of thirty-four specimens of scleractinian
corals from the Red Sea Coast indicates an enrichment in Cu, Pb, Ni, Zn
and Co in Recent skeletons in comparison with their Pleistocene
counterparts which were deposited in a pristine environment unaffected
by human activities. Differences in the distribution patterns of trace
elements among the Recent specimens are attributed in general to
differences in microstructure and microarchitecture of the examined
species. The highest concentrations are generally found in skeletons
with loose crystal packing and high intergranular porosity (suborder
Fungiina and occasionally Astrocoeniina), whereas the lowest
concentrations are mostly recorded in skeletons with tight crystal
packing as well as lower reactive surface area and intercrystalline
porosity. The high concentrations of trace elements in Recent skeletons
of scleractinian corals may be attributed to the increase of landlifts,
domestic sewage, phosphate mining and tourism activities in the
Hurghada area.^1";
s[4293] = "RAMANUJAM N., MUKESH M.V. (1999).- Metal concentrations in
coral skeletons in Tuticorin Group of Islands, Gulf of Mannar, India.-
Mitteilungen Geologisch-Paläontologischen Instituts Univeristat
Hamburg 82 (SCOPE Somderband): 279-283.- <b>FC&#038;P 29-1</b>, p. 53,
ID=1498^<b>Topic(s): </b>metals, environmental pollution; Scleractinia,
chemistry; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Indian Ocean^Metal contents were
determined in coral skeletons from coral colonies collected in the reef
areas of Tuticorin group of islands. In addition to higher
concentrations of Sr, metals like Zn, Fe, Ti, Cu, Mo, Cr, Ni, Hg, Sn, V
and Cd are present at higher levels than the maximum permissible limit
of world standards. They appear to be related to pollution from thermal
power plants and chemical industries. [original abstract]^1";
s[4294] = "GATTUSO J.-P. (1985).- Features of depth effects on
Stylophora pistillata, a hermatypic coral in the Gulf of Aqaba (Jordan,
Red Sea).- Proc. 5th lnt. Coral Reef Cong., Tahiti, 6: 95-100.-
<b>FC&#038;P 16-1</b>, p. 16, ID=1931^<b>Topic(s): </b>bathymetry;
Scleractinia, ecology; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Red Sea, Aqaba^^1";
s[4295] = "GATTUSO J.-P., JAUBERT J. (1984).- Premieres donnees
concernant l&#039;action de la lumiere sur le metabolisme, la
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croissance et la calcification in situ du Scleractiniaire hermatypique Stylophora pistillata.- C. R. Acad. Sc. Paris 299, ser. 3, 14: 585-590.- <b>FC&#038;P 16-1</b>, p. 16, ID=1932^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Red Sea, Aqaba^^1";
s[4296] = "DULLO W.-C., SUSSMEIER G., TIETZ G. (1987).- Diversity and Distributional Patterns of Reef Building Scleractinians in Recent Lagoonal Patch Reefs on the Coast of Kenya.- Facies 16: 1-10.- <b>FC&#038;P 16-2</b>, p. 28, ID=2069^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, diversity; Scleractinia, diversity; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Kenya^Four patch reef areas were mapped in detail within the microatoll zone of the narrow fringing reef near Kilifi (Coast of Kenya). The biota of these four test areas were counted according to frame building scleractinians and reef dwellers, including calcareous algae. The species diversity of the scleractinians was evaluated using the Shannon Wiener Theory Index. This index is small in landward patches, increasing towards the inner microatoll zone with a maximum almost at the beginning of the rear reef. Here, this index becomes zero, probably owing to decreasing water depths that limit vertical patch reef growth within the lagoonal environment. The interaction between the substrate preparation by coralline algae and reef destruction by sea urchins are additionally important factors influencing this species diversity pattern.^1";
s[4297] = "DULLO W.-C., HECHT C. (1990).- Corallith Growth on Submarine Alluvial Fans.- Senckenbergiana marittima 21, 1/4: 77-86.- <b>FC&#038;P 20-1.1</b>, p. 62, ID=2831^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia, Algae; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Red Sea^The Red Sea and especially the Gulf of Aqaba are characterized by mixed siliciclastic and marine carbonatic shallow water sediments. Alluvial fans of varying dimensions deposited during ephemeral flash floods continue into the marine environment. They are partly settled by calcareous biota. Coralline algae are prominent pioneer encrusters, however, scleractinians with spherical growth patterns occur as well. Such coralliths enclose a core of one or several pebbles of crystalline rocks. Their almost regular growth banding in the outer part of the sphere is caused by bioturbation of scarid and balistid fishes.^1";
s[4298] = "RIEGL B. (1995).- A revision of the hard coral genus Acropora Oken, 1815 (Scleractinia: Astrocoeniina: Acroporidae) in southweast Africa.- Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society 113: 249-288.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-1</b>, p. 43, ID=3037^<b>Topic(s): </b>revision; Scleractinia, Acropora; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Africa SE^All species of the scleractinian coral genus Acropora presently known to occur in south-east Africa are reviewed. Twenty-three species are discussed, most of them are widely distributed in the Indo-Pacific. [shortened abstract]^1";
s[4299] = "RIEGL B. (1995).- Description of four new species in the hard coral genus Acropora Oken, 1815 (Scleractinia: Astrocoeniina: Acroporidae) from south-east Africa.- Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society 113: 229-247.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-1</b>, p. 43, ID=3038^<b>Topic(s): </b>new species; Scleractinia, Acropora; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Africa SE^Four new species of the hermatypic scleractinian coral genus Acropora are described from south-east Africa.^1";
s[4300] = "POTTHAST I. (1992).- Short-term progressive early diagenesis in density bands of recent corals: Porites colonies, Mauritius Island, Indian Ocean.- Facies 27: 105-112.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-1</b>, p. 53, ID=3428^<b>Topic(s): </b>diagenesis; Scleractinia diagenesis; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Mauritius^The growth history of some
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recent Porites colonies of Mauritius Island (Indian Ocean) was dated by
sclerochronological methods. Couples of high-density and low-density
bands represent the annual growth rate of the corals and allow the
growth pattern of every year in the corallum to be counted. The growth
and structure of the skeletons of Porites solida and Porites lutea were
investigated. Older parts of the aragonitic skeleton in these 10 to 20
year old corals show various secondary microstructures resulting from
alterations and thickenings of the elements of the skeleton. The
primary needle-like aragonite crystals are absent in older parts of the
corallum and blocky aragonitic cements can occur. Pores and primary
skeletal elements are overgrown by new microstructures. These
microstructures are caused by secondary cementation and exhibit frontal
zones (Stirnzonen), zigzag-like and pseudolamellar-structures. The
lamellar structures can be compared with similar structures in the
exoskeleton of some Rugosa. A very short early diagenesis within the
recent corals is responsible for the thickening and alteration of
skeletal elements. It occurs only 4 to 5 years after formation of the
skeleton and tends to increase in importance in older parts of the
corallum. Nevertheless, there is no proof for any alteration of
aragonite to calcite.^1";
s[4301] = "WALLACE C.C. (1997).- New species and new records of
recently described species of the coral genus Acropora (Scleractinia:
Astrocoeniina: Acroporidae) from Indonesia.- Zoological Journal of the
Linnean Society 120, 1: 27-50.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-2</b>, p. 74,
ID=3760^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy, new taxa; Scleractinia, Acropora;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Indonesia^Six new species of the coral
genus Acropora are described from Indonesia. These include a species
which is remarkable for tubercular coenosteal structures similar to
those of the confamilial genus Montipora. The new species include three
regional endemics (A. togianensis and A. batunai from central east
Sulawesi and A. derawanensis from east Kalimantan), one species with
broad distribution across the southern island chains (A. sukarnoi) and
two species which occur throughout most of the Indonesian archipelago
(A. indonesia and A. hoeksemai). A further two species described from
Western Australia and Papua New Guinea in 1994 (A. turaki and A.
jacquelineae respectively) are recorded from Indonesia for the first
time, as common members of an unusual assemblage type in the Togian
Islands. The range of another species described from Lombok in 1994 (A.
suharsonoi) is extended into Bali. With A. desalwii, A. lokani and A.
indiana, this brings to 12 the number of Acropora species newly
recorded as being endemic to the Indonesian archipelago or to Indonesia
and one adjoining region (either the Indian Ocean or the western
Pacific). [original abstract]^1";
s[4302] = "HEISS G.A., DULLO W.-C. (1997).- Stable isotopes from recent
and fossil Porites sp. in the Northern Red Sea.- Coral Research
Bulletin 05: 161-169.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-1</b>, p. 51,
ID=3806^<b>Topic(s): </b>stable isotopes; stable isotopes;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Red Sea N^The stable isotopic composition
of scleractinian corals (PISOTOPESorites sp.), two recent and one
fossil, from the Egyptian Red Sea coast was studied. The oxygen isotope
record proves the assumption that recent sea surface temperatures are
comparable to the time of last sea level highstand in Eemian (stage 5e,
125.000yBP). Deposition of high-density and low-density bands in
respect to season shows the same patterns as today with high-density
band deposition in winter (low water temperatures) and low-density band
deposition in summer (high water teperatures). &#948;18O is negatively
correlated with &#948;18C with a shift in phase of 1 to 2 month. Thus,
acoupling of carbon isotopes to light intensity and oxygen isotopes to
water temperature is suggested. To get an overview on seasonal patterns
of stable isotope composition a sampling technique with a resolution of
four samples per year is of sufficient precision.^1";
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s[4303] = "HOEKSEMA B.W., BEST M.B. (1991).- New observations on scleractinian corals from Indonesia (2). Sipunculan-associated species belonging to the genera Heterocyathus and Heteropsammia.- Zoologische Mededelingen 065, 16 [24.12.1991]: 221-245.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 75, ID=4165^<b>Topic(s): </b>sipunculan-associated; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Indonesia^Three Indonesian species of Heterocyathus and two of Heteropsammia are briefly diagnosed. Remarks are given in their synonymy, phenotypic variation, and ecology. All five species are found on soft substrata in the proximity of coral reefs and live in association with a sipunculan worm. This interspecific association is discussed with regard to whether it is mutualistic or parasitic.^1";
s[4304] = "NAQVI S.A.S. (1994).- Seasonal variation in an annually banded coral Porites: A scanning electron microscopy investigation.- Marine Geology 118: 187-194.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>, p. 51, ID=4392^<b>Topic(s): </b>annual banding; Scleractinia, Porites; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Lakshadweep Isls^Seasonal bands of the hard coral Porites sp. collected from three different islands of Lakshadweep (Northwest Indian Ocean) are examined under a scanning electron microscope (SEM). SEM photographs reveal the presence of detrital inclusions in high density bands and their absence in low density bands. It is proposed that during the monsoon season, run-off from the island may bring detrital material that subsequently gets incorporated in coral skeleton. By contrast, calm and dry conditions prevailing during the non-monsoon period preclude such incorporation due to non-availability of detrital material in the water column. In addition to the inclusions of detrital material, the presence of low-Mg calcite and carbonate cementation in seasonal bands are also observed.^1";
s[4305] = "SPIRO B.F., HANSEN H.J. (1970).- Note on early diagenesis of some Scleractinian Corals from the Gulf of Eilat, Israel.- Bulletin Geol. Soc. of Denmark 20: 72-78.- <b>FC&#038;P 1-2</b>, p. 12, ID=4632^<b>Topic(s): </b>diagenesis; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Israel, Eilat Gulf^Debris of Favia sp. and Favites sp. from the dry beach of the Gulf of Eilat was found to be partly recrystallized. Microprobe analysis showed development of high Sr-Mg calcite. The process of calcite formation involves three steps: dissolution of aragonite preferably where organic material has been concentrated, preferred loss of Ca during short-distance transportation of the solution, and precipitation of high Sr-Mg calcite.^1";
s[4306] = "PICHON M. (1972).- Les peuplements à base de scléractiniaires dans les récifs coralliens de la Baie de Tuléar (Sud-Ouest de Madagascar).- In C. Mukundan and C.S.G. Pillai (eds): Proceedings of the [first International] Symposium on Corals and Coral Reefs [Mandapam Camp, India, 12-16 January 1969]; published by The Marine Biological Association of India, Cochin, December, 1972: p. 135-154.- <b>FC&#038;P 2-2</b>, p. 12, ID=4766^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral reefs; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Madagascar^^1";
s[4307] = "PILLAI C.S.G., SCHEER G. (1974).- On a collection of Scleractinia from the Strait of Malacca.- In Proceedings of the Second International Symposium on Coral Reefs (22nd June to 2nd July 1973, Brisbane); Published by The Great Barrier Reef Committee; vol. 1: 445-464.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 17, ID=5004^<b>Topic(s): </b>collection of fossils; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Malacca Strait^During the Second&#039;Xarifa&#039; Expedition under the leadership of Dr. Hans Hass one of the authors (Scheer) made a representative collection of Corals from Pulau Perak, Sembilan Islands and Pulau Jarak (between 4 and 6 deg. N and 98 and 102 deg. E) in the
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Strait of Malacca. All the specimens are preserved in Hessian State
Museum, Darmstadt, West Germany and include 58 species divided among 20
genera of 12 families. A detailed taxonomic account of the various
species is given and the known geographic distribution of many species
is extended westward from the Pacific.^1";
s[4308] = "PICHON M. (1974).- Free living scleractinian coral
communities in the coral reefs of Madagascar.- In Proceedings of the
Second International Symposium on Coral Reefs (22nd June to 2nd July
1973, Brisbane); Published by The Great Barrier Reef Committee; vol. 2:
173-181.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 18, ID=5017^<b>Topic(s): </b>free
living; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Madagascar^^1";
s[4309] = "SCHEER G., PILLAI C.S.G. (1974).- Report on the Scleractinia
from the Nicobar Islands.- Zoologica 42, 3, 122: 1-75; Stuttgart.-
<b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 24, ID=5079^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Nicobars^A short historical review shows
that only very few corals are known from the Nicobars, though about 40
genera should occur there. During the &#34;Xarifa&#34; Expedition
1957/58 (led by Dr. Hans Hass) an extensive amount of coral was able to
be collected from the north coast of the island of Great Nicobar and
from the south-east of the island of Tillanchong. The corals are
deposited in the Hessian State Museum at Darmstadt. * On the north
coast of Great Nicobar collections had been made at two places in the
Ganges Harbour, and off Tillanchong especially in the Castle Bay and
there at the fringing reef, on the bottom of the bay and on steep rocky
cliffs at the exit of the bay. A description of the reefs is given and
the different collecting places characterized. * The systematic section
deals with 110 species of 45 genera and 14 families. They are described
and compared with related species and are followed by notes on their
distribution. Many species are shown in photographs. The corals are
systematically grouped in a list showing which species were collected
at which station. * Two species are new, one genus was given a new
name. 20 species were found to be also present in the Indian Ocean.^1";
s[4310] = "ZIBROWIUS H. (1974).- Scléractiniaires des îles Saint Paul
et Amsterdam (sud de l&#039;Océan Indien).- Tethys 05, 4: 747-778.-
<b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 27, ID=5087^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Indian Ocean S^Etude de 11 espèces de
Scléractiniaires récoltées en partie par la &#34;Valdivia&#34;
(1898-1899), en partie récemment lors de campagnes de pêche à la
langouste. Cinq espèces vivant en général à des profondeurs bathyales
sont communes à l&#039;Atlantique nord-oriental et aux îles Saint Paul
et Amsterdam (Desmophyllum cristagalli, Lophelia pertusa, Madrepora
oculata, Solenosmilia variabilis, Stenocyathus vermiformis). Certaines
de ces espèces sont connues encore plus loin dans l&#039;Océan Indien
et même dans le Pacifique. Une espèce minuscule, interstitielle, et
plutôt typique des faibles profondeurs, est étroitement apparentée à
une forme de l&#039;Atlantique nord-oriental (Sphenotrochus sp.).
Caryophyllia profunda, espèce connue seulement dans les mers australes
entre l&#039;archipel Tristan da Cunha (sud de l&#039;Atlantique) et
les îles Chatham (sud-ouest du Pacifique) est comparée en détail à
Caryophyllia cyathus de l&#039;Atlantique nord-oriental. Compte tenu
des méthodes de prélèvement et du nombre d&#039;opérations effectuées
dans des fonds probablement peu variés, un nombre assez réduit
d&#039;espèces de Scléractiniaires vivant dans les parages des îles
Saint Paul et Amsterdam a été récolté. On ignore, en particulier, la
faune de Scléractiniaires des fonds rocheux à faible profondeur.^1";
s[4311] = "PILLAI C.S.G., SCHEER G. (1974).- On a collection of
Scleractinia from the Strait of Malacca.- Proc. IInd Intern. Coral Reef
Symp. 1: 445-464.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-2</b>, p. 47, ID=6291^<b>Topic(s):
</b>collection of fossils; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Malacca
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Strait^During the Second&#039;Xarifa&#039; Expedition under the
leadership of Dr. Hans Hass one of the authors (Scheer) made a
representative collection of Corals from Pulau Perak, Sembilan Islands
and Pulau Jarak (between 4 and 6 deg. N and 98 and 102 deg. E) in the
Strait of Malacca. All the specimens are preserved in Hessian State
Museum, Darmstadt, West Germany and include 38 species divided among 20
genera of 12 families. A detailed taxonomic account of the various
species is given and the known geographic distribution of many species
is extended westward from the Pacific. [original abstract]^1";
s[4312] = "DULLO W.-C., MEHL J. (1986).- Dendrophyllia deepwater coral
buildups: a comparative case study from the Recent coral sea peak (Red
Sea) and the Danian Faxe limestone (Denmark).- FC&P 15, 2: 15.-
<b>FC&#038;P 15-2</b>, p. 15, ID=6744^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs
deep-water; Dendrophyllia reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Red
Sea^The depositional environment of the Danian Faxe Limestone is still
under discussion. Most of the biological and sedimentological patterns
point to a&#039;deep water&#039; buildup. Since the cruise 29 of the
research vessel &#034;Sonne&#034; in the Red Sea we know similar recent
coral limestones from a water depth of 500m. [&#8230;] some basic data
[speak] for the interpretation of ancient Dendrophyllia-buildups as
being formed within the deep water environment. [taken from the short
note]^1";
s[4313] = "IMMENHAUSER-POTTHAST I. (1994).- Geochemistry of recent,
massive scleractinian corals and environmental investigations in the
reef ecosystem of Mauritius Island &#47; Indian Ocean. [in German].-
Bern [University?] Thesis; x + 141 pp., 49 figs, 17 tabs, 4 pls.-
<b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>, p. 28, ID=6854^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs
degradation; corals, geochemistry; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>Mauritius^The subject of this work are recent, massive hermatypic
reef corals of the genera Pontes LINK and Platygyra Ehrenberg.
Geochemical analyses of the aragonitic skeletons were used to
investigate ecological aspects of the degraded littoral ecosystem of
Mauritius Island. Water and sediment samples of the reef complex also
were analyzed and correlated with coral analyses. [...] Eutrophication
of the littoral ecosystem is one possible reason for the reef
degradation in Mauritius Island. The detrimental influence of elevated
heavy metal concentrations together with high phosphate concentrations
on the vitality of reef corals can be shown. [first and last fragments
of extensive summary]^1";
s[4314] = "WIJSMAN-BEST M. (1974).- Biological results of the Snellius
Expedition 25. Faviidae collected by the Snellius Expedition I. The
genus Favia.- Zoologische Mededelingen 048, 22: 249-261.- <b>FC&#038;P
4-1</b>, p. 27, ID=5086^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Scleractinia,
Faviidae; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Indonesia^A review of 11 species of the
genus Favia, collected in Indonesia.^1";
s[4315] = "BEST M.B., SUHARSONO (1991).- New observations on
scleractinian corals from Indonesia (3). Species belonging to the
Merulinidae with new records of Merulina and Boninastrea.- Zoologische
Mededelingen 065, 26 [24.12.1991]: 333-342.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>,
p. 74, ID=4161^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>Indonesia^Nine coral species belonging to four genera (one new for
Indonesia) and their adaptation to different environmental conditions
are discussed. The rare species Merulina triangularis (Veron &#038;
Pichon 1979) and Boninastrea boninsis Yabe &#038; Sugiyama 1935, are
recorded for the first time from Indonesia. ^1";
s[4316] = "DULLO W.-C., MOUSSAVIAN E., BRACHERT T.C. (1990).- The
foralgal crust facies of the deeper fore reefs in the Red Sea: a deep
diving survey by submersible.- Geobios 23, 3: 261-281.- <b>FC&#038;P
20-2</b>, p. 68, ID=2968^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; fore reefs;
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<b>Systematics: </b>Foraminifera algae; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Red Sea^Autochthonous organic frameworks from the deeper fore reef (-50 m to -110 m) of the Red Sea are composed predominantly of incrusting calcareous algae and foraminifera. This foralgal crust facies is represented by three types. The first is a pure foralgal crust community which forms small buildups with bumpy surfaces. Calcareous red algae and incrusting foraminifera comprise more than 60% of the biogenous fabric. The second type is a framework in which foralgal crusts are secondary binders around the hermatypic deep water scleractinian Leptoseris fragilis. The third type occurs on drowned reefs, exhibiting a mixture of Pleistocene shallow water and present day deep water binding species. Therefore, the morphology of this subfacies is more governed by an inherited relief, characterized by pinnacles and barrel shaped towers. This present day deep water foralgal community started to develop within the Cretaceous in shallow water environments, composed predominantly of corallinaceans, peyssoneliaceans, and subordinately of acervulinid foraminifera. With the beginning of the Neogene, the shallow water community of reef binding foraminifera and calcareous algae changed and became dominated by the foraminifera Acervulina. The living foralgal crust of the deeper fore reef in the Red Sea represent a binding community of Upper Cretaceous and Palaeogene shallow water environments which has shifted in greater water depths with time. ^1";
s[4317] = "MASTALLER M. (1978).- The marine molluscan assemblages of Port Sudan, Red Sea.- Zoologische Mededelingen 005, 3: 117-144.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-2</b>, p. 11, ID=6051^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs molluscs; molluscs, reef complex; <b>Systematics: </b>Mollusca; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Red Sea, Port Sudan^^1";
s[4318] = "MASTALLER M. (1979).- Beitraege zur Faunistik und Oekologie der Mollusken und Echinodermen in den Korallenriffen bei Aqaba, Rotes Meer.- Ruhr-Universitaet, Bochum, Dissertation 1979.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-2</b>, p. 11, ID=6052^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Mollusca Echinodermata; <b>Systematics: </b>Mollusca Echinodermata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Red Sea, Aqaba^^1";
s[4319] = "RAO M.U. (1972).- Coral reef flora of the Gulf of Mannar and Palk Bay.- In C. Mukundan and C.S.G. Pillai (eds): Proceedings of the [first International] Symposium on Corals and Coral Reefs [Mandapam Camp, India, 12-16 January 1969]; published by The Marine Biological Association of India, Cochin, December, 1972; pp 217-230.- <b>FC&#038;P 2-2</b>, p. 13, ID=4771^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral reefs flora; flora; <b>Systematics: </b>Plantae; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>India, Mannar Gulf^^1";
s[4320] = "MOORE M.D., CHARLES C.D., RUBENSTONE J.L., FAIRBANKS R.G. (2000).- U/Th-dated sclerosponges from the Indonesian Seaway record subsurface adjustments to west Pacific winds.- Paleoceanography, 15, 4: 404-416.- <b>FC&#038;P 30-1</b>, p. 34, ID=1523^<b>Topic(s): </b>geochronometry U/Th; Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Indian Ocean^Stable isotope records from sclerosponges collected at 10-20m depth in the Indonesian Seaway and Solomon Islands are particularly well suited for reconstructing century-scale trends in ambient temperature variability and the oceanic uptake of fossil fuel carbon. Basal U/Th dates demonstrate that the sclerosponges analyzed [Astrosclera willeyana] are 85-100 years old. Isotopic records from the Indonesian specimens suggest a strong subsurface cooling over the past 20 years that is not manifested in either surface instrumental or shallower coral proxy records. However, analysis of observed subsurface temperatures in Indonesia, observed winds in the west Pacific, and simulated subsurface temperatures from a steady state general circulation model hindcast forced by observed winds combine to suggest that thermocline adjustments could account for at least part of the recent cooling inferred from the Indonesian sclerosponges. If so, the sclerosponge data suggests that, on average, the west Pacific thermocline has
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shoaled significantly over at least the past 2 decades. [original abstract]^1";
s[4321] = "THOMAS P.A. (1972).- Boring sponges of the reefs of Gulf of Mannar and Palk Bay.- In C. Mukundan and C.S.G. Pillai (eds): Proceedings of the [first International] Symposium on Corals and Coral Reefs [Mandapam Camp, India, 12-16 January 1969]; published by The Marine Biological Association of India, Cochin,. December, 1972; pp 333-362.- <b>FC&#038;P 2-2</b>, p. 13, ID=4776^<b>Topic(s): </b>boring sponges; Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>India, Mannar Gulf, Palk Bay^^1";
s[4322] = "PISERA A., RUTZLER K., KAZMIERCZAK J., KEMPE S. (2010).- Sponges in an extreme environment: suberitids from the quasi-marine Satonda Island crater lake (Sumbawa, Indonesia).- Journal of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom 90, 1: 203-212.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 39, ID=6407^<b>Topic(s): </b>extreme environments; Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Indonesia^Sponges are rare in extreme environments, and very little is known about their adaptations to such settings. Evidence from two species in a marine-derived midwater stratified crater lake on Satonda Island (Sumbawa, Indonesia) suggests their production of gemmules (resting bodies), a rare trait in marine sponges but common in freshwater forms, may be a survival mechanism in the lake&#039;s harsh environment. With its epilimnion hydrochemistry characterized by changing alkalinity, salinity, and O2 levels over the region&#039;s wet and dry seasons, the lake sustains only a few marine macroscopic organisms, among them the suberitid sponges Protosuberites lacustris comb. nov. and Suberites sp. (Hadromerida: Suberitida). Both species belong to the same group as sponges reported from other marine-derived lakes with strongly varying and extreme environmental (especially chemical) parameters. The morphological characters, taxonomic position, ecological adaptations, environmental conditions, and biota associated with the sponges in this ecologically unique site are presented here.^1";
s[4323] = "PATTANAYAK J.G. (1999).- Annotated checklist of marine sponges of the Indian region.- Memoirs of the Queensland Museum 44 [J.N.A. Hooper (ed.): Proceedings of the 5th International Sponge Symposium]: 439-455.- <b>FC&#038;P 28-2</b>, p. 9, ID=6974^<b>Topic(s): </b>checklist; Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Indian region^^1";
s[4324] = "ANGELUCCI A., CARBONE F., MATTEUCCI R. (1982).- La scogliera di Ilisi nelle Isole dei Bagiuni (Somalia meridionale). [The Ilisi fringing reef in the Bagiuni Islands (southern Somalia).].- Bolletino della Societa Paleontologica Italiana 21, 2-3: 201-210.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-2</b>, p. 52, ID=0592^<b>Topic(s): </b>geology; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Somalia^In the fringing reefs of Ilisi Island, landwards from sea, the following facies can be recognized: a) sandy plain with isolated bathymetric heights (depth 8-12 m); b) high steepness fore-reef slope densely covered by corals (Sarcophyton) and branched poritids; c) reef rim covered by extensive masses of branched porites; d) flat reef characterized by little covering of corals and wide-spreading of biogenic coarse gravel-sized pieces; e) isolated patch reefs in the very thick thriving plain; f) upper subtidal-intertidal zone. Well developed Thalassodendron grasslands render an important contribution to the sediment production; most parts of the carbonate material derives from the mechanical destruction of the incrusting carbonate Red Algae growing around the stems. These muffs support the flourishing population of articulate corallinaceans. [original summary]^1";
s[4325] = "DULLO W.-C., HOTZL H. (1985?).- Quaternary marine sediments in the Midyan area and the Gulf of Aqaba.- Quaternary Period of Saudi Arabia 2. [Jado A. R. &#038; Zotl J. (eds)].- <b>FC&#038;P 13-2</b>, p. 9, ID=0618^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, sedimentology; sediments, reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Quaternary; <b>Geography:
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</b>Red Sea, Aqaba^^1";
s[4326] = "HOTTINGER L. (1984).- Les organismes constructeurs sur la
plate-forme du Golfe d&#039;Aqaba (Mer Rouge) et les mecanismes
regissant leur repartition.- Geobios, Memoir special 8: 241-249.-
<b>FC&#038;P 13-2</b>, p. 10, ID=0626^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef-builders,
ecology; reefs, reef-builders; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Red Sea, Aqaba^Factors controlling the
distribution of reef building organisms in the Gulf of Aqaba.^1";
s[4327] = "JUX U., JUX E. (1982).- Diagenese quartarer Riffkarbonate
aus dem Roten Meer.- Acta Universitatis Stockholmiensis, Contr. Geol.
XXXVII/8, 99-115.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-2</b>, p. 10, ID=0627^<b>Topic(s):
</b>reefs, diagenesis; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Quaternary; <b>Geography: </b>Red Sea^The chemical and
mineralogical composition as well as diagenetic textures of biogenic
carbonates from fossil and recent fringing reefs of the northern and
southern Red Sea were studied. Cements of fibrous aragonite and
granular Mg-Calcite were precipitated in a marine-phreatic environment
soon after death of the frame-builders. During more humid climatic
phases some of the subaerially exposed biostromes may have trapped
vadose ground water, which sometimes can be traced from the formation
of vugular pore spaces and sparites (Original summary).^1";
s[4328] = "MERGNER H. (1984).- The ecological research on coral reefs
of the Red Sea.- Deep-Sea Research 31: 855-884.- <b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>,
p. 44, ID=0955^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, ecology; reefs; <b>Systematics:
</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Red Sea^Klunzinger
(1872) characterised the zonation of the coral reef near Al-Qusayr,
Egypt with the help of indicator species He identified a
Stylophora-zone among other zones and established the first
biophysiographic zonation of a coral reef which is, in many respects,
still valid today. Since then, ecological research work on coral reefs
has developed to its present understanding of one of the most
complicated and densely populated ecosystems on Earth^1";
s[4329] = "BOGGEMANN M., HESSLING R., WESTHEIDE W. (2001).- Ein
Saumriff auf Mahé, Seychellen. Zonierung von Flora und Fauna bei Anse
Forbans.- Natur und Museum 131, 7: 201-211.- <b>FC&#038;P 30-1</b>, p.
30, ID=1552^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, ecology, stratigraphy; reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>Seychelles^^1";
s[4330] = "CARBONE F., ACCORDI G., ANGELUCCI A., MATTEUCCI R. (1999).-
The modern coral colonization of the Bajuni Barrier Island (Southern
Somalia): A facies model for carbonate-quartzose sedimentation.-
Geologica Romana 35: 111-149.- <b>FC&#038;P 30-1</b>, p. 30,
ID=1553^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Somalia^The Somali coast
south of Kisimayo has been investigated and a modern depositional model
is proposed. Several evolutive phases have been identified,
corresponding to eustatic sea-level variations starting from isotope
stage 5e, which led to the present coastal setting, characterized by
mixed carbonate-terrigenous sedimetation and conditioned by climatic
factors. The sea level fall below the continental shelf edge during the
last glacial period caused subaerial exposure, erosion and weathering
of the sedimentary substratum. As a consequence a braided fluvial net
developed on the coastal belt and coastal dune ridges migrated toward
the shelf edge, influencing the distribution pattern of the modern
sedimentary and ecological environments. The Holocene inundation of the
shelf caused the drawning of the channels, the overflowing of the
interdune areas, the formation of the Bajuni barrier island, of which
coastal lagoons and channelized tidal flats. The relation among
inherited morphology, supply of terrigenous material and development of
coral communities is shown in a series of ecological profiles and
sketch maps of facies distribution. The depositional systems of outer
shelf, marine passes, coastal sound and braided channels have been
investigated in detail in some key areas. The types of coral
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colonization as well as their interactions with seagrass meadows have
been examined. In outer shelf corals grow in form of fringing reefs and
coral carpets around the abraded flat of the islands and along some
mophological steps corresponding to old sea-level stillstands. In the
marine passes crossing the barrier island, the hard substrate is
colonized by fringing and pinnacle reefs, coral carpets and knobs and
their distribution is controlled by the energy dispersion of the tidal
currents. In the coastal sound corals grow to form at places small
fringing reefs and carpets along the protected edges of the islands and
near the channel mouths, whereas patch and table reefs are found on
isolated erosion remnants inside wide Thalassodendron meadows. The
braided channelized area of the coastal belt is characterized by the
development of mangal and salt flat depositional systems where the
facies distribution is controlled by the extension of the tidal
prism.^1";
s[4331] = "PILLER W., MANSOUR A.M. (1989).- Sedimentologie und Fazies
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Innsbruck 16: 88-89.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 19,
ID=2571^<b>Topic(s): </b>facies; facies; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Egypt, Red Sea^^1";
s[4332] = "PILLER W., PERVESLER P. (1989).- The Northern Bay of Safaga
(Red Sea, Egypt): An Actuopalaeontological Approach. I. Topography and
Bottom Facies.- Beiträge zur Paläontologie Österreichs 15: 103-147.-
<b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 59, ID=2679^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef
complexes, facies; reef complexes; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Egypt, Red
Sea^Topographically the Northern Bay of Safaga can be subdivided into 4
parts: the &#34;East area&#34; with water depths down to 55 m exposed
towards the open sea, the shallow &#34;North area&#34;, the &#34;West
area&#34; with a central basin of 30 to 38 m depth, and the Southwest
&#34;channel&#34;, which is connected to the Southern Bay. Mapping of
the sea bottom allowed several bottom facies to be distinguished: 1)
Coral reefs, which can be subdivided into fringing reefs, patch reefs
(platform reef, miniatoll, pinnacle reefs), and coral patches. 2) Rock
bottom, representing subtidal rocky substrate without or with sparse
sediment cover and lack of dense stony coral settlement. 3) Coral
carpet, showing areal covering of hard bottom by abundant stony corals
without vertical zonation. 4) Sand bottom, where in addition to pure
sands several other subtypes occur (sand with coral patches, sand with
seagrass, sand with macroids, muddy sand). 5) Mud bottom, rich in
infauna and lebensspuren. 6) Rocky tidal flats. 7) Mangrove. The bottom
facies distribution is mainly controlled by the underlying morphology
and by water currents.^1";
s[4333] = "VOGT H. (1995).- Video image analysis of coral reefs in
Saudi Arabia: a comparison of methods.- Beiträge zur Paläontologie 20:
99-105.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-2</b>, p. 76, ID=3184^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef
research, video image analysis; reef research; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Saudi Arabia^The use of
video images saves considerable amounts of expensive underwater working
time. Nevertheless a substantial amount of time is needed during image
analysis. Further advantages and disadvantages of the video system, as
well as its future use are discussed in detail. This study is a result
of a larger programme which used video recordings to assess the health
situation of coral reefs after the Gulf War. The more comprehensive
findings of this programme are reported elsewhere (Vogt 1994). [end
fragment of extensive summary]^1";
s[4334] = "DULLO W.-C., REIJMER J.J.G., SCHUMACHER H., EISENHAUER A.,
HASSAN M., HEISS G.A., (1996).- Holocene Reef Growth and Recent
Carbonate Production in the Red Sea.- Goettinger Arbeiten zur Geologie
und Palaontologie, Special Volume 2 [Reitner J., Neuewiller F. &#038;
Gunkel F. (eds): Global and Regional Controls on Biogenic Sedimentation
I. Reef Evolution]: pp ???.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-1</b>, p. 23,
ID=3563^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef growth, carbonates; reef growth,
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carbonates; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Red Sea^Holocene reef growth, present date bioerosion and recorded carbonate production were studied in the fringing reef at Aqaba, Red Sea. Water depth, wave impact as well as nutrient availability were considered. The carbonate production was measured for several coral samples. Samples of Porites colonies were collected from several depths and sites near the Marine Science Station at Aqaba. Growth rate depends on water depth, size and age of colonies. Within the coral optimum of water depth growth rates vary between 5 and 16 mm/yr. Coral carbonate production was calculated on the base of annual growth increments and skeletal density using transects from shallow subtidal down to 40 m water depth. High resolution stable isotope data were measured to prove the origin of growth increments. Long-term trends of sea surface temperature and carbon isotope shift (1800-today) fit to the known global deviations. Bioerosion rates were determined using standard dead coral substrates exposed in different water depths and environmental settings. Rates vary between 0.6 and 1.4 kg/m2yr. Sediment export evaluated by means of simple sediment traps ranges between 0.3 and 0.7 kg/m2yr. Gross carbonate production, mainly built up by scleractinian corals, amounts to ca. 1.57 kg/m2yr. Bioerosion alters approx. 1.3 kg/m2yr of hard substrates into sediment. Sediment export is estimated to be ca. 0.4-0.6 kg/m2yr. Thus a net production of ca. 0.7 to 0.9 kg/m2yr should remain in the present reef, which is proved by the recorded carbonate production (reef drillings). Net production preserved in the reef can be given with ca. 800 kg/m2kyr (=0.8 kg/m2yr).^1";
s[4335] = "DULLO W.-C., CAMOIN G.F., BLOMEIER D., EISENHAUER A., THOMASSIN B.A., (1996).- Sealevel Changes and Evolution of the Foreslopes of the Comoro Islands: Direct Observations from Submersible.- Goettinger Arbeiten zur Geologie und Palaontologie, Special Volume 2 [Reitner J., Neuewiller F. &#038; Gunkel F. (eds): Global and Regional Controls on Biogenic Sedimentation I. Reef Evolution]: pp ???.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-1</b>, p. 23, ID=3564^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs morphology; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Quaternary; <b>Geography: </b>Comoro Isls^Mayotte foreslopes exhibit a distinct pattern in the overall morphology, starting in the deep with an unlithified sedimentary wedge and slope, followed upwards by a cemented slope, and finally by a steep, almost vertical wall. On top of the wall, drowned reefs occur. Dated corals may reveal the history of sealevel changes indicating reef growth during isotope stage 3 (50-26 kyrs BP) at a present-day water depth that is deeper than 80 m and also has developed a coeval reef talus facies. A maximum sealevel drop of 150 m occurred during the last glacial maximum followed between 22-18 kyrs BP. This lowering of sealevel is documented by karst features such as small caves and corroded and jagged surfaces. The phase of deglaciation is recorded by two give-up reef levels at 100 m &#47; 90 m water depth and 65 m &#47; 55 m water depth which we may relate to the Belling (14 kyrs BP) and post Younger Dryas (11.5 kyrs BP) meltwater pulses, known from the deep-sea record.^1";
s[4336] = "DULLO W.-C., EISENHAUER A., HEISS G.A., WISCHOW D., CAMOIN G.F., COLONNA M., MONTAGGIONI L., (1996).- Coral and Reef Growth in the Western Indian Ocean (La Reunion, Mayotte, and Seychelles).- Goettinger Arbeiten zur Geologie und Palaeontologie, Special Volume 2 [Reitner J., Neuewiller F. &#038; Gunkel F. (eds): Global and Regional Controls on Biogenic Sedimentation I. Reef Evolution]: pp ???.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-1</b>, p. 24, ID=3565^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, reef growth, sclerochronology; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Holocene; <b>Geography: </b>Indian Ocean W^The present day coral growth and stable isotopic record from three latitudinal different islands in the Western Indian Ocean were analyzed. All colonies grow at a water depth between 2m and 7m. Stable isotope records were obtained with a sampling distance of 1mm from the upper part of the cores that comprise between 3 and 6 years of coral growth. For the core from
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Mayotte additional annual samples were taken. Their record reaches back
to the year 1920. From the southernmost location off La Reunion the
most accentuated seasonal oxygen isotopic signal was found, indicated
also by Sr/Ca ratios. The Mayotte samples showed a clear seasonal
signal, where deposition of HD-bands is linked to rising seawater
temperatures. From Mahe the oxygen isotopic signal is less clear than
at the other sites. Cores through the Holocene reefs of La Reunion and
Mayotte indicate a reef growth of about 20m during the 9,000 years.
There is a pronounced change in reef growth strategy, starting with a
catch up mode in the order of 7m/1,000 years followed by a decreased
reef growth after 5,000 years BP in the order of 1m/1,000 years. This
difference in growth is related to the early Holocene Climatic Optimum
and the fact that sealevel reached its present position about 3,000
years BP.^1";
s[4337] = "ZUSCHIN M., HOHENEGGER J. (1998).- Subtropical Coral-reef
Associated Sedimentary Facies Characterized by Molluscs (Northern Bay
of Safaga, Red Sea, Egypt).- Facies 38, 1: 229-254.- <b>FC&#038;P
27-1</b>, p. 123, ID=3881^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef mollusc facies; reef
molluscs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent;
<b>Geography: </b>Red Sea^The shallow marine subtropical Northern Bay
of Safaga is composed of a complex pattern of sedimentary facies that
are generally rich in molluscs. Thirteen diver taken bulk-samples from
various sites (reef slopes, sand between coral patches, muddy sand,
mud, sandy seagrass, muddy seagrass, mangrove channel) at water depths
ranging from shallow subtidal to 40m were investigated with regard to
their mollusc fauna >1mm, which was separated into fragments and whole
individuals. * Fragments make up more than 88% of the total mollusc
remains of the samples, and their proportions correspond to
characteristics of the sedimentary facies. The whole individuals were
differentiated into 622 taxa. The most common taxon, Rissoina
cerithiiformis, represented more than 5 % of the total mollusc content
in the samples. The main part of the fauna consists of micromolluscs,
including both small adults and juveniles. Based on the results of
cluster-, correspondence-, and factor analyses the fauna was grouped
into several associations, each characterizing a sedimentary facies:
(1) &#034;Rhinoclavis sordidula - Corbula erythraeensis - Pseudominolia
nedyma association&#034; characterizes mud. (2) &#034;Microcirce sp. -
Leptomyaria sp. association&#034; characterizes muddy sand. (3)
&#034;Smaragdia spp. - Perrinia stellata - Anachis exilis -
assemblage&#034; characterizes sandy seagrass. (4) &#034;Crenella
striatissima - Rastafaria calypso - Cordites akabana - assemblage&#034;
characterizes muddy seagrass. (5) &#034;Glycymeris spp. - Parvicardium
sueziensis - Diala spp. - assemblage&#034; characterizes sand between
coral patches. (6) &#034;Rissoina spp. - Triphoridae - Ostreoidea -
assemblage&#034; characterizes reef slopes. (7) &#034;Potamides conicus
- Siphonaria sp. 2- assemblage&#034; characterizes the mangrove. The
seagrass fauna is related to those of sand between coral patches and
reef slopes with respect to gastropod assemblages, numbers of taxa and
diversity indices, and to the muddy sand fauna on the basis of bivalve
assemblages and feeding strategies of bivalves. The mangrove assemblage
is related to those of sand between coral patches and the reef slope
with respect to taxonomic composition and feeding strategies of
bivalves, but has a strong relationship to those of the fine-grained
sediments when considering diversity indices. Reef slope assemblages
are closely related to that of sand between coral patches in all
respects, except life habits of bivalves, which distinctly separates
the reef slope facies from all others.^1";
s[4338] = "KUHLMANN D.H.H. (1994).- Tongue Island - an atoll in the
making: among others Alexander von Humboldt was right.- Courier
Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg 172 [Oekentorp-Kuester P. (ed.)
Proceedings of the VI. International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and
Porifera, Vol. 2]: 283-292.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 21,
ID=4085^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>;
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<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Red Sea, Tongue Isl^In
the southern Red Sea lies the tiny Tongue Island. It is a small
circular parasitic volcano derived from the large neighbouring island
Djeoel Sukar. It is irregular in height, some parts are above, some
beneath sea level. The rocks consist of dark brown lava and tuff-like
breccia. It encloses a 40 m deep lagoon, about 555 m in diameter. The
upper submerged parts of the crater are typically overgrown by corals.
To depths of 2 to 11 m they include mainly Acroporidae (22 species),
Poritidae (13) and Faviidae (25). In contrast, on the rubble of the
fore-reef, in quieter waters 10 to 25 m deep, among others there are
mainly mushroom corals (9) as well as rolling coral lumps of Cyphastrea
serailia and Siderastrea savignyana. These same species lived in both
habitats, although they differ in their growth form. This circular isle
with its recent coral communities is reminiscent of an atoll. According
to Alexander Von Humboldt (1806) atolls were formed on the scoria of
volcanoes. Should the remaining parts of this crater ring become
submerged in the future, Tongue Island would become a circular reef
according to Humboldt&#039;s theory. This is quite a rare type of reef,
distinct from the true atolls in Darwin&#039;s sense.^1";
s[4339] = "CIARAPICA G. PASSERI L. (1993).- On overview of the
Maledivian coral reef in Felidu and North Male Atoll (Indian Ocean):
Platform drowning by ecological crises.- Facies 28: 33-66.-
<b>FC&#038;P 24-1</b>, p. 68, ID=4491^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, geology,
ecology; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent;
<b>Geography: </b>Maldives^This paper gives general information on the
sedimentary environments and carbonate producers in some Maledivian
atolls (North Male Atoll and Felidu Atoll), the Acanthaster planci
outbreaks in North Male Atoll, and the geological evolution of the
Maledives.^1";
s[4340] = "CUSI M.A., SANTIAGO J.G., DY D.T., SCHOLZ J. (1993).-
Characterization of a submarine cave at Marigondon, Mactan Cebu: A
cryptic reef habitat.- The Philippine Scientist 30: 48-57.-
<b>FC&#038;P 24-2</b>, p. 37, ID=4534^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, cryptic
habitats; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent;
<b>Geography: </b>Cebu^^1";
s[4341] = "STODDART D.R. (1971).- Environment and History in Indian
Ocean Reef Morphology.- In Regional Variation in Indian Ocean Coral
Reefs [D. R. Stoddart and Sir M. Yonge (eds): Proceedings of the 28th
Symposium of The Zoological Society of London; published for The
Zoological Society of London by Academic Press, London and New York]:
3-38.- <b>FC&#038;P 2-2</b>, p. 11, ID=4747^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs
geomorphology; reefs, geomorphology; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Indian Ocean^^1";
s[4342] = "BRAITHWAITE C.J.R. (1971).- Seychelles Reefs: Structure and
Development.- In Regional Variation in Indian Ocean Coral Reefs [D. R.
Stoddart and Sir M. Yonge (eds): Proceedings of the 28th Symposium of
The Zoological Society of London; published for The Zoological Society
of London by Academic Press, London and New York]: 39-63.- <b>FC&#038;P
2-2</b>, p. 11, ID=4748^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics:
</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Seychelles^^1";
s[4343] = "GUILCHER A. (1971).- Mayotte Barrier Reef and Lagoon, Comoro
Islands, as compared with other Barrier Reefs, Atolls and Lagoons in
the World.- In Regional Variation in Indian Ocean Coral Reefs [D. R.
Stoddart and Sir M. Yonge (eds): Proceedings of the 28th Symposium of
The Zoological Society of London; published for The Zoological Society
of London by Academic Press, London and New York]: 64-86.- <b>FC&#038;P
2-2</b>, p. 11, ID=4749^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs structure, comparisons ;
reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>Comoro Isls^^1";
s[4344] = "ROSEN B.R. (1971).- Principal Features of Reef Coral Ecology
in Shallow Water Environments of Mahe, Seychelles.- In Regional
Variation in Indian Ocean Coral Reefs [D. R. Stoddart and Sir M. Yonge
(eds): Proceedings of the 28th Symposium of The Zoological Society of
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London; published for The Zoological Society of London by Academic Press, London and New York]: 163-183.- <b>FC&#038;P 2-2</b>, p. 12, ID=4752^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef ecology; reef ecology; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Seychelles^^1";
s[4345] = "DAVIES P.S., STODDART D.R., SIGKE D.C. (1971).- Reef Forms of Addu Atoll, Maldive Islands.- In Regional Variation in Indian Ocean Coral Reefs [D. R. Stoddart and Sir M. Yonge (eds): Proceedings of the 28th Symposium of The Zoological Society of London; published for The Zoological Society of London by Academic Press, London and New York]: 217-259.- <b>FC&#038;P 2-2</b>, p. 12, ID=4754^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, morphology; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Maldives^^1";
s[4346] = "THOMASSIN B.A. (1971).- Les Faciès d&#039;Epifaune et d&#039;Epiflore des Biotopes Sédimentaires des Formations Coralliennes dans la Région de Tuléar (Sud-Ouest de Madagascar).- In Regional Variation in Indian Ocean Coral Reefs [D. R. Stoddart and Sir M. Yonge (eds): Proceedings of the 28th Symposium of The Zoological Society of London; published for The Zoological Society of London by Academic Press, London and New York]: 371-396.- <b>FC&#038;P 2-2</b>, p. 12, ID=4758^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef complexes, epibionts; reef complexes; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Madagascar, Tulear^^1";
s[4347] = "BRANDER K.M., McLEOD A.A.Q.R., HUMPHREYS W.F. (1971).- Comparison of Species Diversity and Ecology of Reef-Living Invertebrates on Aldabra Atoll and at Watamu, Kenya.- In Regional Variation in Indian Ocean Coral Reefs [D. R. Stoddart and Sir M. Yonge (eds): Proceedings of the 28th Symposium of The Zoological Society of London; published for The Zoological Society of London by Academic Press, London and New York]: 397-431.- <b>FC&#038;P 2-2</b>, p. 12, ID=4759^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, biodiversity; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Kenya^^1";
s[4348] = "STODDART D.R. (1972).- Regional variation in Indian Ocean coral reefs.- In C. Mukundan and C.S.G. Pillai (eds): Proceedings of the [first International] Symposium on Corals and Coral Reefs [Mandapam Camp, India, 12-16 January 1969]; published by The Marine Biological Association of India, Cochin,. December, 1972; pp 155-174.- <b>FC&#038;P 2-2</b>, p. 12, ID=4767^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, regional variation; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Indian Ocean^^1";
s[4349] = "THOMASSIN B. (1972).- Les Biotopes de sables coralliens dérivant des appareils récifaux de la région de Tuléar.- In C. Mukundan and C.S.G. Pillai (eds): Proceedings of the [first International] Symposium on Corals and Coral Reefs [Mandapam Camp, India, 12-16 January 1969]; published by The Marine Biological Association of India, Cochin,. December, 1972; pp 291-313.- <b>FC&#038;P 2-2</b>, p. 13, ID=4774^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef complexes, biotopes; reef complexes, coral sands; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Madagascar, Tulear^^1";
s[4350] = "WEYDER T P. (1973).- Morphologie et sédimentologie de la partie méridionale du grand récif de Tuléar (Madagascar): les ensembles sédimentaires de la pente externe.- Téthys, supplement 5: 133-156.- <b>FC&#038;P 3-1</b>, p. 20, ID=4860^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, geomorphology, sedimentology; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Madagascar, Tulear^Le secteur étudié correspond à la partie sud du Grand Récif de la Baie de Tuléar. Les facteurs du milieu pris en considération sont: les vents, la houle et les marées. Les courants de flot et de jusant ont des actions différentes sur les édifices récifaux particulièrement si l&#039;on considère leurs actions sur les transferts sédimentaires. Ces facteurs déterminent différents types d&#039;édifices récifaux. Leurs particularités sont définies si l&#039;on considère les positions relatives des axes topographiques, morphologiques et de croissance par rapport aux directions de la houle et du vent. * Pour les analyses
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sédimentologiques, les valeurs des indices sont obtenues par
calculatrice IBM 360/44. Je considère d&#039;abord les faciès
sédimentaires à l&#039;intérieur de chaque zone morphologique. Ils sont
déterminés en appliquant une nouvelle technique mathématique.Celle-ci
est basée sur les propriétés d&#039;une nouvelle représentation
graphique qui est une spirale logarithmique. Par rapport aux autres
représentations graphiques des sédiments, la spirale est définie par
son équation mathématique. Les indices sédimentologiques des
échantillons de faciès ont des valeurs déterminées qui ont une
signification hydrodynamique. Un nouvel indice: le facteur
hydrodynamique (FH) est aussi défini. Pour chaque unité morphologique
de ces récifs, je donne rapidement la description des traits
morphologiques et j&#039;explique l&#039;évolution sédimentaire en
relation avec les houles et les courants de marée. * Cette étude
précise la sédimentation et les mouvements des &#034;sables fins&#034;
qui recouvrent la pente interne des édifices récifaux de ce secteur.^1";
s[4351] = "MERGNER H., SCHEER G. (1974).- The physiographic zonation
and ecological conditions of some south Indian and Ceylon coral reefs.-
In Proceedings of the Second International Symposium on Coral Reefs
(22nd June to 2nd July 1973, Brisbane); Published by The Great Barrier
Reef Committee; vol. 2: 3-30.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-2</b>, p. 47,
ID=5008^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, structures, ecology; reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>India, Sri Lanka^On the occasion of the First International
Symposium on Coral Reefs, 1969 in Mandapam Camp, South India, the
ecological and sociological conditions of nine different reef sections
off the coast of South India and Ceylon were examined with special
emphasis on their morphological and structural aspects, their water
movement and their light intensity. Coral growth and species
distribution of corals were analyzed as well as the growth and
distribution of the most abundant and predominant sea weeds and benthic
animals. The results of these investigations were combined and compared
with one another, and therefore allow characterization of typical
physiographic zones, especially within three carefully analyzed reef
areas: one reef composed of numerous small patches along Manauli Island
near Mandapam Camp, one fringing reef plate with three steps to the
open sea south of Hikkaduwa, Ceylon, and one typical small lagoon reef
in front of the same place. All these investigations are part of a
greater program concerning the influence of different abiotic
ecological factors, especially of water exchange, lighting and
substrate, on coral growth and reef zonation.^1";
s[4352] = "PICHON M. (1974).- Dynamics of benthic communities in the
coral reefs of Tulear: succession and transformation of the biotopes
through reef tract evolution.- In Proceedings of the Second
International Symposium on Coral Reefs (22nd June to 2nd July 1973,
Brisbane); Published by The Great Barrier Reef Committee; vol. 2:
55-68.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 17, ID=5010^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral
reefs, ecological succession; ecological succession; <b>Systematics:
</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Madagascar^^1";
s[4353] = "JAUBERT J.M., VASSEUR P. (1974).- Light measurements:
duration aspect and the distribution of benthic organisms in an Indian
Ocean coral reef (Tulear, Madagascar).- In Proceedings of the Second
International Symposium on Coral Reefs (22nd June to 2nd July 1973,
Brisbane); Published by The Great Barrier Reef Committee; vol. 2:
127-142.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 17, ID=5014^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs,
light conditions; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Madagascar^^1";
s[4354] = "VASSEUR P. (1974).- The overhangs, tunnels and dark reef
galleries of Tulear (Madagascar) and their sessile invertebrate
communities.- In Proceedings of the Second International Symposium on
Coral Reefs (22nd June to 2nd July 1973, Brisbane); Published by The
Great Barrier Reef Committee; vol. 2: 143-159.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>,
p. 17, ID=5015^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, cryptic environments; reefs;
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<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>Madagascar, Tulear^^1";
s[4355] = "FAURE G. (1974).- Morphology and bionomy of the coral reefs
discontinuities in Rodriguez Island (Mascarene Archipelago, Indian
Ocean).- In Proceedings of the Second International Symposium on Coral
Reefs (22nd June to 2nd July 1973, Brisbane); Published by The Great
Barrier Reef Committee; vol. 2: 161-172.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 18,
ID=5016^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Mascareignes^^1";
s[4356] = "WEYDERT P. (1974).- Sur l&#039;existence d&#039;une
topographie antérécifale dans la région de Tuléar (côte sud ouest de
Madagascar).- Marine Geology 16: 39-45.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 26,
ID=5084^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, geomorphology; reefs; <b>Systematics:
</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Madagascar,
Tulear^L&#039;analyse de la disposition et de la morphologie des
édifices récifaux de la région de Tuléar et du modelé continental
élaboré au début du Quaternaire, permettent de retracer les grandes
lignes de la morphologie de cette période. Les édifices récifaux de la
première génération (récifs externes), c&#039;est-à-dire contemporains
de la première transgression (tatsimienne), se sont implantés en
suivant étroitement le canevas imposé par le réseau hydrographique.
Cette implantation ne s&#039;est pas faite uniformément sur le rebord
du plateau continental mais uniquement selon les interfluves des
vallons. Il s&#039;est ainsi constitué une chaîne d&#039;unités
récifales qui, ultérieurement, sont devenues coalescentes. Les récifs
internes et les bancs récifaux ont suivi, mais à un degré moindre, le
canevas imposé par l&#039;érosion fluviatile.^1";
s[4357] = "WEYDERT P. (1974).- Morphologie et sédimentologie de la
pente externe de la partie nord du Grand Récif de Tuléar (SW de
Madagascar). Nature et répartition des éléments organogènes libres.-
Marine Geology 17: 299-337.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 26,
ID=5085^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, geomorphology, sedimentology; reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>Madagascar, Tulear^La baie de Tuléar est située sur la côte SW de
Madagascar. Elle est limitée vers le large par une barrière récifale:
le Grand Récif. D&#039;autres formations se trouvent à l&#039;intérieur
de cette baie: récifs frangeants et internes, îlots et bancs
coralliens, etc. La zone étudiée: le secteur de l&#039;épave, se trouve
sur le côté SW de la partie nord du Grand Récif, en face de la ville de
Tuléar. * L&#039;étude a été effectuée en plongée jusqu&#039;à -50m et
à l&#039;aide de dragages jusqu&#039;à -150m. [first part of extensive
summary]^1";
s[4358] = "BAKUS G.J. (1975).- Marine zonation and ecology of Cocos
Island, off Central America.- Atoll Research Bulletin 179: 9 pp., 7
figs.; Smithsonian Institution, Washington.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-2</b>, p.
44, ID=5205^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs ecology; reefs, Anthozoa;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>Cocos Isls^[zonation of the leeward side; presence of Porites
californica, Pocillopora robusta, Tubastrea aurea, Leptoseris,
Psammocora stellata]^1";
s[4359] = "FAURE G. (1975).- Etude comparative des récifs coralliens de
l&#039;Archipel des Mascareignes (Océan Indien).- The Mauritius
Institute Bull. 8, 1: 25 pp., 8 pls.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-2</b>, p. 45,
ID=5210^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Mascareignes^The present
work is a comparative study of the coral reefs of the Mascarene
Archipelago (La Réunion, Mauritius, Rodrigues). * The first part is a
brief survey of the environmental factors. The second is a descriptive
study of the main reef structures analyzed in terms of morphology and
ecology: outer slope (from 0 to 15m, spurs and grooves zones of coral
morphogenesis, from 15 to 25m, spurs and grooves zone of volcanic
morphogenesis, from 25 to 50m, volcanic flagstone) lagoon formations,
morphological discontinuities (passes, outer creeks and outfalls, inner
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creeks and reef pools). * The last part is a discussion on the common
features and on the peculiarities of each island. The author gives also
the distribution of hermatypic scleractinian coral genera in the
Archipelago.^1";
s[4360] = "MONDON J.M. (1976).- Contribution à la géomorphologie et
sédimentologie des récifs coralliens de l&#039;île Maurice.- Université
d&#039;Aix-Marseille, Unpublished Thesis.- <b>FC&#038;P 5-1</b>, p. 16,
ID=5329^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, morphology, sedimentology; reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Quaternary; <b>Geography:
</b>Mascareignes, Maurice Isl^[unpublished] Etude des différentes
unités morphologiques, de la sédimentologie dynamique des compartiments
récifaux; étude minéralogique des éléments fins; nature et répartition
des éléments bioclastiques. Examen de quelques formations quaternaires
(récifs émergés, éolianites, grès de plage, accumulations sableuses).
Problème des oscillations eustatiques récentes.^1";
s[4361] = "MERGNER H. (1979).- Quantitative ökologische Analyse eines
Rifflagunenareals bei Aqaba (Golf von Aqaba, Rotes Meer).- Helgolaender
wiss. Meeresunters. 32: 476-507.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 29,
ID=5929^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef complexes, quantitative ecology; reef
complexes; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent;
<b>Geography: </b>Red Sea, Aqaba^^1";
s[4362] = "PREOBRAZHENSKIY B.V. (1980).- Scott-reefs (Timor Sea, Indian
Ocean).- Biologiya korallovykh rifov [B.V. Preobrazhenskiy &#038; E.V.
Krasnov (eds)]: 30-41, 3 figs.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 61,
ID=6031^<b>Topic(s): </b>morphology, facies; Scott reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>Timor Sea^A morphology and principal facies zones of relict reef
group Scott is described. Those reefs are situated in an optimal
climate area of the Indian Ocean. New types of morphological elements
of a reef structure are established - they are near island lagoon and
one-sided atoll lagoon.^1";
s[4363] = "MERGNER H., SVOBODA A. (1977).- Productivity and seasonal
changes in selected reef areas in the Gulf of Aqaba (Red Sea).-
Helgolaender wiss. Meeresunters. 30: 383-399.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-2</b>,
p. 12, ID=6057^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef ecosystems; reef ecosystems;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>Red Sea, Aqaba^^1";
s[4364] = "SCHUHMACHER H. (1973).- Die lichtabhangige Besiedlung von
Hafenstuetzpfeilern durch sessile Tiere und Algen aus dem Korallenriff
bei Eilat (Rotes Meer).- Helgolaender wiss. Meeresunters. 24: 307-326.-
<b>FC&#038;P 10-2</b>, p. 12, ID=6060^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef dwellers;
reef inhabitants; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent;
<b>Geography: </b>Red Sea, Eilat^^1";
s[4365] = "SCHUHMACHER H. (1977).- Initial phases in reef development,
studied at artificial reef types off Eilat (Red Sea).- Helgolaender
wiss. Meeresunters. 30: 400-411.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-2</b>, p. 13,
ID=6067^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs artificial; reefs, artificial;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>Red Sea, Eilat^^1";
s[4366] = "BRAITHWAITE C.J.R. (1982).- Patterns of accretion of reefs
in the Sudanese Red Sea.- Marine Geol. 46: 297-325.- <b>FC&#038;P
11-1</b>, p. 57, ID=6131^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef growth, geohistory; reef
growth; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent;
<b>Geography: </b>Red Sea^Reefs in the North Towartit and Shambaya
Groups of the Sudanese Red Sea rest on major blocks which have been
defined by large-scale fault movement. The dominant surface features in
these areas have been formed by the sub-aerial sculpting of the
Tertiary and later limestones during late Pleistocene periods of low
sea-level stand. This has resulted in the formation of large numbers of
closed depressions reaching -60m depth. These punctuate a surface lying
between -20 and -30m which is itself probably a residual of an older,
undulating, higher level surface. The margins of depression are
submarine cliffs, the smooth floors are blanketed with Recent sediments
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while the intervening ridges have become the sites for reef accretion.
[first part of extensive summary]^1";
s[4367] = "KOHLER K., KULL U., SCHMID P. (eds) (1980).- Eilat und das
Riff. Ein Exkursionsbericht aus Israel I.- Arbeiten und Mitteilungen
aus dem Biologischen Institut der Universität Stuttgart 3; 108 pp.-
<b>FC&#038;P 11-2</b>, p. 19, ID=6144^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>Red Sea, Eilat^Report of field excursion to the Recent reefs of
Eilat and the desert vegetation of southern Israel and Sinai. Included
is a biographical sketch and a publication list of Carl Benjamin
Klunzinger (1834-1914) who pioneered the investigation of the Red Sea
reef biota. Publication is conceived as field guide booklet that may be
useful for future excursions. (see Schmid &#038; Kohler 1981 for
supplement and continuation of this publication)^1";
s[4368] = "SCHMID P., KOHLER K. (eds) (1981).- Eilat und das Riff. Ein
Exkursionsbericht aus Israel II.- Arbeiten und Mitteilungen aus dem
Biologischen Institut der Universität Stuttgart 4; 131 pp.-
<b>FC&#038;P 11-2</b>, p. 19, ID=6145^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>Red Sea, Eilat^Report of field excursion to the Recent reefs of
Eilat and the desert vegetation of southern Israel and Sinai.
Publication is conceived as field guide booklet that may be useful for
future excursions. (see Kohler, Kull &#038; Schmid 1980 - introductory
volume of this guidebook)^1";
s[4369] = "JUX U. (1984).- C13/C12- und O18/O16-Verhaltnisse in
Skelettkarbonaten von Riffbildnern des Roten Meeres.- Mitt.
Geol.-Palaont. Inst. Univ. Hamburg 56 [Festband Georg Knetsch]:
143-156.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 21, ID=6347^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef
builders, stable isotopes C O; reef builders; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Red Sea^The isotopic
composition of the carbonates in skeletons of ecologically significant,
benthonic genera (mainly corals) derived from Red Sea fringing reefs
and coral islands was studied. Between genera and biozones distinct
differences were noticed in the O18/O16 and C13/C12 ratios. Corals from
the reef edges have &#34;lighter&#34; carbonates (down to -2‰ &#948;C13
and 4‰ &#948;O18) than organisms from the lagoons (up to +4‰ &#948;C13
and -2‰ &#948;O18). * This trend was noticed everywhere and is
explained by higher salinities in the lagoons (increase of &#948;C13)
and strong evaporation on the reef flats (decrease in &#948;O16). The
regional depression of the &#948;O18 ratios for about 1‰ in lagoonal
carbonates is related to the general rise in surface water temparatures
from North (Egypt) to South (Saudi Arabia). * In view of the isotope
fractionations on the reef flats and within the lagoons an indication
of the temperatures should be restricted to carbonates from corals of
the reef edges. * Fossil reef organisms (Pleistocene fringing reefs)
have similar O18/O16 and C13/C12 ratios as their living counterparts.
In spite of diagenetic changes, the facies remains isotopically marked.
[original summary]^1";
s[4370] = "GISCHLER E., HUDSON J.H., PISERA A. (2009).- Late Quaternary
reef growth and sea level in the Maldives (Indian Ocean).- Marine
Geology 250, 1-2: 104-113.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 126,
ID=6578^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef growth, U-Pb geochronometry; reef growth;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Quaternary Holo;
<b>Geography: </b>Maldives^Based on rotary drilling and radiometric and
U-series dating, we present the first comprehensive data on Holocene
reef anatomy and sea-level rise as well as nature and age of underlying
Pleistocene limestone in the Maldives. Holocene reefs in Rasdhoo Atoll,
central Maldives, are composed of four facies including (1)
robust-branching coral facies, (2) coralline algal facies, (3) domal
coral facies, and (4) detrital sand and rubble facies. Branching coral
and coralline algal facies predominate the marginal reefs and domal
corals and detrital facies preferentially occur in a lagoon reef. In
addition, microbialite crusts are found in lower core sections of
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marginal reefs. Microbialites formed during the early Holocene in reef
cavities. Holocene reef thickness ranges from 14.5 m to &#062; 22 m.
Reef growth started as early as 8.5 kyr BP. Marginal reefs accreted in
the keep-up mode with rates of &#062; 15 m/kyr. Rate of sea-level rise
significantly slowed down from 7-6 kyr BP and subsequently gradually
rose with rates &#060; 1 m/kyr. The lagoon reef accreted in the
catch-up mode with rates of around 4 m/kyr. Even though no indications
of a higher than present sea level were found during this study, it is
not entirely clear from the data whether the sea gradually rose to or
exceeded present level in the late Holocene. Submarine cementation in
Holocene reefs studied is rather weak, presumably as a consequence of
high accretion-rates, i.e., short time available for consolidation.
Pleistocene coral grainstone was encountered in one core at 14.5 m
below present level and three U-series dates indicate deposition during
marine isotope stage 5e ca. 135 kyr BP. [original abstract]^1";
s[4371] = "FLUGEL H.W., HUBMANN B. (1993).- Palaeontologie und
Plattentektonik am Beispiel proto- und palaeotethyder Korallenfaunen.-
Jb. Geol. B.-A. 136, 1: 27-37.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>, p. 78,
ID=3492^<b>Topic(s): </b>plate tectonics; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography:
</b>Prototethys, Paleotethys^We will show with some examples of
paleontological-taxonomical surveys of Rugosa and Tabulata of different
age (Ordovician to Permian) and regions of the Northern Gondwanian
margin (Sardinia, Austria, Anatolia, Iran, Oman, Afghanistan, Pakistan,
Nepal, Tibet) the importance of such studies for the solution of plate
tectonic problems.^1";
s[4372] = "BEAUVAIS L., BERNET-ROLLANDE M.-C., MAURIN A.-F. (1985).-
Reinterpretation of pre-Tertiary classical reefs from Indo-Pacific.
Jurassic examples.- 5ème Congrès International Récifs Coralliens:
581-586.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-1.2</b>, p. 14, ID=0897^<b>Topic(s):
</b>reefs ecology; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Jurassic; <b>Geography: </b>Indo-Pacific^^1";
s[4373] = "TURKEY M., SCHUHMACHER H. (1985).- Latopilumnus tubicolus
n.gen. n.sp., eine neue korallenassoziierte Krabbe, die die Bildung
einer Wohnhohle induziert (Crustacea: Decapoda: Pilumnidae).-
Senckenbergiana marittima 17, 1/3: 55-63.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-1.2</b>, p.
40, ID=0763^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral-crustacean symbiosis; coral symb;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent;
<b>Geography: </b>Indo-Pacific^Latopilumnus tubicolus n.gen. n.sp. is
associated with the scleractinian coral Tubastraea micranthus. It is
the only non-hapalocarcinid crab known to live in a dwelling-cavity
formed by its host coral. The species is, to date, known from the
Philippines and Japan but probably has a much wider distribution in the
Indopacific.^1";
s[4374] = "POTTS D.C. (1984).- Generation times and the Quarternary
evolution of the reef-building corals.- Paleobiology 10, 1: 48-58.-
<b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p. 44, ID=0956^<b>Topic(s): </b>hermatypic,
faunal stasis; reef corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Quaternary; <b>Geography: </b>Indo-Pacific^Faunal
stasis among Indo-Pacific reef-building corals is explained as the
result of chronic environmental disruptions preventing evolutionary
processes from approaching completion since the Late Pliocene. The
model assumes shallow reefal habitats (<20m) on the continental shelves
are major sites of scleractinian evolution and explores ecological and
evolutionary consequences of high-frequency sea-level fluctuations and
their associated transgression-regression cycles. Because single
generations, dominated by a few large clonal genotypes, may persist
indefinitely, local populations may not have experienced enough
generations to approach evolutionary equilibrium with their
environments during the estimated average duration (ca. 3200 yr) of
existence of shallow habitats. Persistent consequences of chronic
evolutionary disturbance may be the extensive intraspecific variation
so characteristic of the dominant genera of shallow Indo-Pacific corals
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and the apparent paucity of recently evolved endemic species. The same
disturbances may have accelerated speciation rates among reefal
organisms with much shorter generation times. (Original summary)^1";
s[4375] = "ENDEAN R. (1973).- Population Explosions of Acanthaster
planci and Associated Destruction of Hermatypic Corals in the Indo-West
Pacific Region.- In Jones O.A. &#038; R. Endean (eds): Biology and
Geology of Coral Reefs, vol. 2, Biology 1 (Academic Press, New York and
London): 390-438.- <b>FC&#038;P 3-2</b>, p. 36, ID=4939^<b>Topic(s):
</b>corals extinctions, Acanthaster; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>Indo-Pacific^^1";
s[4376] = "PREOBRAZHENSKIY B.V., KRASNOV Ye.V. (eds) (1980).- Biologiya
korallovykh rifov. [biology of coral reefs; in Russian, with English
summaries].- Biologiya korallovykh rifov [B.V. Preobrazhenskiy &#038;
E.V. Krasnov (eds)]; Nauka, Moskva: 264 pp., 76 figs, 12 tabs.-
<b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 61, ID=6028^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral reefs;
coral reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Indo-Pacific^The book contains results of
the 1974-1977 expeditions of the Institute of Marine Biology of the Far
Eastern Science Center and other institutes of the USSR Academy of
Sciences to coral reefs of the central Indo-Pacific Oceans. Papers
included are on many subjects, including methods for underwater
research, reef community structure and zonation, and the ecology and
zoology of dominant reef organisms. Particular attention is given to
the life-forms of corals and their associations with reef facies,
problems of coral regeneration and problems of reef ecosystem
modelling. * It is hoped that this book will be of interest to a wide
range of specialists including reef biologists, ecologists,
biogeographers and paleogeographers.^1";
s[4377] = "POLYAKOV D.M. (1980).- The linear growth rate and
environments of colonial reef corals.- Biologiya korallovykh rifov
[B.V. Preobrazhenskiy &#038; E.V. Krasnov (eds)]: 159-175, 3 figs, 7
tabs.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 62, ID=6033^<b>Topic(s):
</b>hermatypic, growth rates; reef corals; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>Indo-Pacific^The paper offers a literature survey of different
physical and chemical methods of determination of annual linear growth
rates. There is comparison of results and an estimation of influence of
ecological factors on the form and annual increase of colonial reef
corals in paper. The best results were obtained using method of X-ray
in combination with staining of alizarine red in living corals. This
method permits determination not only of annual growth rate, but as
well to measure density of skeleton matters and of seasonal growth rate
of good preservation modern and fossil corals. * Seasonal layers
skeletal matter of the high density are formed in more high
temperatures, but layers of low density - in minimum temperature of sea
water. Layers with low density of skeleton matter are broader then
layers with high density. The greatest linear growth is observed on the
depths 9-10m. In the presence of zoochorella in endoderm the process of
polyp&#039;s calcification is more rapid in light than in the darkness
as well as at branches and at massive colonies.^1";
s[4378] = "MURAKHVERI A.M., PREOBRAZHENSKIY B.V. (1980).- The
physiological light sums and the life-forms of hermatypic corals.-
Biologiya korallovykh rifov [B.V. Preobrazhenskiy &#038; E.V. Krasnov
(eds)]: 192-203, 12 figs.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 62,
ID=6036^<b>Topic(s): </b>hermatypic, ecology; reef corals;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent;
<b>Geography: </b>Indo-Pacific^The model of light dependence of coral
life-forms is proposed, basing on the suggestion of specific minimal
and maximal treshold sensibility to the light intensity by them, which
causes photosynthetic activity regulation of symbiotic Zooxantellae and
construction of skeleton. The theory allows to forecast the development
of certain life-forms due to real light conditions on the reef.^1";
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s[4379] = "NOVOZHILOV A.V. (1980).- An investigation of bottom
turbulences on the Indian Ocean coral reefs.- Biologiya korallovykh
rifov [B.V. Preobrazhenskiy &#038; E.V. Krasnov (eds)]: 211-217, 3
figs.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 63, ID=6037^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral
reefs, bottom turbulence; coral reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>Indo-Pacific^The parameters of horizontal turbulences of South
Nilandu atoll lagoon and Coetive (Seyshelles) Island is proposed.
During preparation of data tensor theory of turbulences was applied. By
the absence of wind agitation the exchange in the lagoon bottom region
and near the basement of the fringing reefs is more intensive than in
the shallow near shore reef zones. The trend to the loss of anizotrophy
of turbulent exchange with the depth into the chosen interval of
volumetric and temporal scale is discovered. The connection between
turbulence intensity and tides is shown.^1";
s[4380] = "REITNER J., WORHEIDE G., THIEL V., GAUTRET P. (1996).- Reef
Caves and Cryptic Habitats of Indo-Pacific Reefs - Distribution
Patterns of Coralline Sponges and Microbialites.- Goettinger Arbeiten
zur Geologie und Palaeontologie, Special Volume 2 [Reitner J.,
Neuewiller F. &#038; Gunkel F. (eds): Global and Regional Controls on
Biogenic Sedimentation I. Reef Evolution]: pp ???.- <b>FC&#038;P
26-1</b>, p. 28, ID=3574^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs cryptic communities;
reefs, cryptic habitats; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera Monera;
Corallina; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>Indo-Pacific^The results on distribution patterns of the three most
important coralline sponge taxa and related microbialites from
Indo-Pacific coral reef caves are presented. The stromatoporoid taxon
Astrosclera, the chaetetid Acanthochaetetes, and the thalamid Vaceletia
are not equally distributed throughout the investigated areas.
Distinctive distribution patterns were observed. All taxa are living in
cryptic habitats, but Astrosclera was also found in dim-light zones and
shaded overhangs. The related microbialites vary in relation to the
sedimentological setting of the environment. Very well developed
microbialites were found in environments influenced by the weathering
of crystalline basement rocks (e.g. Lizard Island) and deep large caves
within a carbonate basement (e.g. Marigondon Cave, Cebu &#47;
Philippines). Poorly developed microbialites were observed in open
oceanic environments with carbonate basement rocks (e.g. Osprey Reef
and reefs of the outer Great Barrier Reef).^1";
s[4381] = "WORHEIDE G. (1998).- The Reef Cave Dwelling
Ultraconservative Coralline Demosponge Astrosclera willeyana Lister
1900 from the Indo-Pacific.- Facies 38, 1: 1-88.- <b>FC&#038;P
27-1</b>, p. 105, ID=3857^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Porifera, Demospongiae,
Astrosclera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Demospongiae;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Indo-Pacific^Astrosclera
willeyana Lister 1900 is a pyriform-half spherical, predominantly
bright orange colored, coralline demosponge with a mean size of about
20 mm in height and maximum head diameter. The habitat of Astrosclera
is generally restricted to cryptic and light reduced environments of
the Indo-Pacific, found mainly in reef caves, but sometimes also in the
dim-light areas of cave entrances and overhangs, where it is green
colored at the side towards the light. Caves of Indo-Pacific coral
reefs were divided into four major facies zones, named 1 to 4 with
decreasing light intensities. Astrosclera occurs in reef caves on a
carbonate basement in Zone 2, 3, and 4, reaching maximum abundance in
Zone 3 and the proximal part of Zone 4, but rare in the distal, very
dark areas of Zone 4. Other abundant coralline sponges in reef caves
are Spirastrella (Acanthochaetetes) wellsi and Vaceletia crypta.
Astrosclera is the most common coralline sponge throughout the studied
sites of the Indo-Pacific.^1";
s[4382] = "TABACHNICK K.R., JANUSSEN D. (2004).- Description of a new
species and subspecies of Fieldingia, erection of a new family
Fieldingidae and a new order Fieldingida (Porifera; Hexactinellida;
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Hexasterophora).- Bolletino Mus. Inst. Biol. Univ. Genova 68 [M. Pansini, R. Pronzato, G. Bavestrello &#038; R. Manconi (eds): Sponge Science in the New Millennium]: 623-637.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-2</b>, p. 43, ID=1201^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Porifera Hexactinellida; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Hexactinellida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Indo-Pacific^Re-investigation of Fieldingia collected in the Indonesian Archipelago and described by Schulze (1887) as F. lagettoides and discovery of new similar specimens from the South China Sea and South Central Pacific enable Schulzes specimen to be confidently accepted as Fieldingia. A new species, F. valentini, and a new subspecies, F. valentini tizardi, are described. The presence of complete spicule sets allow settlement of the problems with both dictyonal framework construction and loose spicule specification of the poorly known genus. These data provide the basis for erection of the Fieldingidae, a new family with a single recent genus. Based on the unique construction of the dictyonal choanosomal and dermal skeletons together with some other characters of loose spicules, a new order Fieldingida is established.^1";
s[4383] = "BAYER F.M. (1993).- Generic reassignments and affinities of Sympodium salomonense Thompson &#038; Mackinnon (Coelenterata: Octocorallia).- Precious Corals &#038; Octocoral Research 1: 14-19.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 73, ID=4158^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Octocorallia, Corallium; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Octocorallia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Chagos, Hawaii^Sympodium salomonense Thompson &#038; Mackinnon 1910, from Chagos Archipelago is found to be a species of Corallium morphologically similar to Corallium tortuosum Bayer 1956, from the Hawaiian Islands. Sclerites of both nominal species have been compared and illustrated by scanning electron microscope and demonstrated to represent a single species. Owing to minor differences in sclerites and wide geographical separation of type localities, the Hawaiian population is here treated as a subspecies of the senior nominal species.^1";
s[4384] = "SCHUHMACHER H. (1975).- Die Rolle der Weichkorallen (Alcyonacea, Octocorallia) innerhalb der Riffbiozoenosen des Roten Meeres und des australischen Grossen Barriereriffs.- Verh. Dtsch. Zool. Ges. 1974, 67: 380-384.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-2</b>, p. 13, ID=6062^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology; Octocorallia, reef ecosystems; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Octocorallia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Red Sea, Australia, Great Barrier Reef^^1";
s[4385] = "CAIRNS S.D. (1989).- Discriminant analysis of Indo-West Pacific Flabellum.- Mem. Ass. Australas. Palaeontols 8 [Jell P. A. &#038; Pickett J. W. (eds): Fossil Cnidaria 5 (Proceedings of the Fifth International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria including Archaeocyatha and Spongiomorphs)]: 61-68.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 12, ID=2523^<b>Topic(s): </b>discriminant analysis; Scleractinia, Flabellum; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Indo-Pacific^^1";
s[4386] = "WALLACE C.C. (1994).- New Species and a New Species-group of the Coral Genus Acropora (Scleractinia: Astrocoeniina: Acroporidae) from Indo-Pacific Locations.- Invertebr. Taxon. 8: 961-88.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-1</b>, p. 43, ID=3039^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy, new taxa; Scleractinia, Acropora; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Indo-Pacific^Eleven new species of the circum-tropical coral genus Acropora (Scleractinia: Astrocoeniina: Acroporidae) are described from material collected during a study of the biogeography of the genus worldwide. Previously known Indo-Pacific species of this genus mostly have broad distributions. The newly described species have been overlooked because they have more restricted distributions and in some cases they occur in deeper, rarely sampled, habitats; they thus contribute new information for assessment of the ecology and distribution patterns of the genus. Seven of the new species have low numbers of radial corallites relative to axial corallite number, a
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phenomenon uncommon amongst wellknown (and widely distributed) species.
It is suggested that this character would result in low reproductive
output and may be responsible for the limited range of the species
concerned. The new species are assigned to existing species-groups and
a new species-group is suggested to accommodate two new species and
three other valid species.^1";
s[4387] = "STEFANI F., BENZONI F., PICHON M., CANCELLIERE C., GALLI P.
(2008).- A multidisciplinary approach to the definition of species
boundaries in branching species of the coral genus Psammocora
(Cnidaria, Scleractinia).- Zoologica Scripta 37, 1: 71-91.-
<b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 107, ID=6538^<b>Topic(s): </b>molecular data,
taxonomy; Scleractinia Psammocora; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>Indo-Pacific^The Indo-Pacific coral genus Psammocora Dana (1846)
has never been formally revised, and its phylogeny has only been
partially explored. Several synonymies have been proposed for the 11
nominal species which have highly plastic branching growth forms. In
the present study, the definition of genetic and morphologic boundaries
among three currently recognized branching morpho-species, Psammocora
stellata, Psammocora contigua and Psammocora obtusangula, is addressed
through a joint morphometric and molecular study using corallite and
branch measurements, and a portion of the &#946;-tubulin gene as a
marker. The results show a morphological and partial phylogenetic
distinction between P. stellata specimens and a complex composed of P.
contigua and P. obtusangula, which is interpreted as a synonym species
of P. contigua. Among the factors that could be responsible for the
lack of reciprocal monophyly of the three species, hybridization is
considered the most likely, due to the presence of interspecific
recombinant sequences. Type material of nominal species of branching
Psammocora is examined and classified based on genetically defined
groups, and compared with synonyms in the literature. Among the
morphological characters used, corallite variables were best for
discriminating between the two lineages and allow recognition of
putative hybrid specimens. Psammocora stellata is reported for the
first time in the western Indian Ocean (Mayotte), thus greatly
extending its known distribution range. Finally, a hybrid swarm is
identified in the Arabo-Persian Gulf, while no genetic structure is
detected elsewhere in the Indo-Pacific region. [original abstract]^1";
s[4388] = "RUTZLER K. (1972).- Principles of sponge distribution in
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Expedition 1959/60.- In C. Mukundan and C.S.G. Pillai (eds):
Proceedings of the [first International] Symposium on Corals and Coral
Reefs [Mandapam Camp, India, 12-16 January 1969]; published by The
Marine Biological Association of India, Cochin,. December, 1972; pp
315-332.- <b>FC&#038;P 2-2</b>, p. 13, ID=4775^<b>Topic(s):
</b>distribution in coral reefs; Porifera; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>Indo-Pacific^^1";
s[4389] = "MONTAGGIONI L. (2005).- History of Indo-Pacific coral reef
systems since the last glaciation: Development patterns and controlling
factors.- Earth-Science Reviews 71, 1-2: 1-75.- <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p.
87, ID=1332^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, geohistory; reefs; <b>Systematics:
</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Holocene; <b>Geography: </b>Indo-Pacific^A
significant body of new information about the development of coralreefs
during the 23 ka has been generated in the last three decades.
TheIndo-Pacific province structures from a variety of geodynamic
settingshave bee investigated using subsurface drilling and submersible
diving.This paper is based principally on the re-examination of the
core datasetfrom the literature, with reconversions of many previously
publishedradiocarbon ages into calendar dates. [first fragment of an
extensive summary]^1";
s[4390] = "BATTISTINI R. et al. (1975).- Eléments de terminologie
récifale indopacifique.- Tethys 7, 1: 1-111.- <b>FC&#038;P 5-1</b>, p.
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15, ID=5328^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, morphology; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Indo-Pacific^Une étude détaillée de la morphologie des formations récifales observées dans divers types de complexes récifaux dans l&#039;Océan Indien et le Pacifique, a permis de proposer une terminologie récifale valable pour l&#039;Indo-Pacifique, recouvrant 125 éléments morphologiques majeurs. Chacun de ceux-ci est accompagné d&#039;une définition et d&#039;une illustration. Un glossaire des termes proposés en français, anglais, allemand, a pour but de faciliter la compréhension internationale.^1";
s[4391] = "PREOBRAZHENSKIY B.V., LATYPOV Yu.Ya. (1980).- The Process of the regeneration of the coral-reefs ecosystem.- Biologiya korallovykh rifov [B.V. Preobrazhenskiy &#038; E.V. Krasnov (eds)]: 7-15, 5 figs.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 61, ID=6029^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef ecosystems, recovery; reef ecosystems; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Indo-Pacific^An ability of the corals and coral reefs for restoration of damaged parts is examined. Research of coral ecosystems of different age shows their ability to partial or entire regeneration depending on degree of damage.^1";
s[4392] = "PREOBRAZHENSKIY B.V. (1980).- On the modelling of coral-reef ecosystem.- Biologiya korallovykh rifov [B.V. Preobrazhenskiy &#038; E.V. Krasnov (eds)]: 16-28, 3 figs.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 61, ID=6030^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef ecosystems; reef ecosystems; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Indo-Pacific^The history, signs, morphological features of the coral reef, possibility of modelling of reef on engineering hydrological, energetical and trophodynamical levels are considered.^1";
s[4393] = "ZIBROWIUS H. (1973).- Revision des espèces actuelles du genre Enallopsammia Michelotti 1871, et description de E. marenzelleri, nouvelle espèce bathyale à large distribution: Océan Indien et Atlantique Central (Madreporaria, Dendrophyllidae).- Beaufortia 276, 21: 37-54.- <b>FC&#038;P 2-2</b>, p. 11, ID=4745^<b>Topic(s): </b>revision, new taxa; Scleractinia, Enallopsammia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Indian Ocean, Atlantic^The recent species of the genus Enallopsammia Michelotti (Madreporaria, Dendrophylliidae). Description of Enallopsammia marenzelleri, new bathyal species with wide range (Indonesia-Azores). Previously the new species had been confused together with E. profunda (Pourtalès), the latter known only from the American Atlantic between Cuba and Georgia. Already collected by the &#34;Siboga&#34; at the Kei Islands in 1899 and by the &#34;Valdivia&#34; at the Nicobares in 1899, E. marenzelleri was more recently collected in the Eastern central Atlantic by the &#34;Meteor&#34; at the Great Meteor Seamount in 1967, and by the &#34;Jean Charcot&#34; at the Azores in 1971. The new species is compared with recent and fossil species here attributed to the same genus which is herewith revised.^1";
s[4394] = "MERGNER H. (1977).- Hydroids as Indicator Species for Ecological Parameters in Caribbean and Red Sea Coral Reefs.- Proc. 3rd Int. Coral Reef Symp. Miami 1: 119-125.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-2</b>, p. 12, ID=6054^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology; Hydroidea; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Hydrozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Red Sea, Caribbean^^1";
s[4395] = "MERGNER H. (1971).- Structure, Ecology and Zonation of Red Sea Reefs (in comparison with South Indian and Jamaican Reefs).- In Regional Variation in Indian Ocean Coral Reefs [D. R. Stoddart and Sir M. Yonge (eds): Proceedings of the 28th Symposium of The Zoological Society of London; published for The Zoological Society of London by Academic Press, London and New York]: 141-161.- <b>FC&#038;P 2-2</b>, p. 12, ID=4751^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, structural comparisons; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Red Sea, India S, Jamaica^^1";
s[4396] = "LEWIS J.B. (1974).- Settlement and growth factors influencing the contagious distribution of some Atlantic reef corals.-
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In Proceedings of the Second International Symposium on Coral Reefs
(22nd June to 2nd July 1973, Brisbane); Published by The Great Barrier
Reef Committee; vol. 2: 201-206.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 18,
ID=5019^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, settlement patterns; reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent;
<b>Geography: </b>Atlantic^^1";
s[4397] = "BUDD A.F., STOLARSKI J. (2009).- Searching for new
morphological characters in the systematics of scleractinian reef
corals: comparison of septal teeth and granules between Atlantic and
Pacific Mussidae.- Acta Zoologica 90, 2: 142-165.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>,
p. 86, ID=6494^<b>Topic(s): </b>morphology, molecular data;
Scleractinia Mussidae; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Atlantic, Pacific^Recent
molecular analyses have challenged the traditional classification of
scleractinian corals at all taxonomic levels suggesting that new
morphological characters are needed. Here we tackle this problem for
the family Mussidae, which is polyphyletic. Most of its members belong
to two molecular clades composed of: (1) Atlantic Mussidae and Faviidae
(except Montastraea) and (2) Pacific Mussidae (Cynarina, Lobophyllia,
Scolymia, Symphyllia) and Pectiniidae. Other Pacific mussids (e.g.
Acanthastrea) belong to additional clades. To discover new characters
that would better serve as phylogenetic markers, we compare the
skeletal morphology of mussid genera in different molecular-based
clades. Three sets of characters are considered: (1) macromorphology
(budding; colony form; size and shape of corallites; numbers of septal
cycles), (2) micromorphology (shapes and distributions of septal teeth
and granules), and (3) microstructure (arrangement of calcification
centres and thickening deposits within costosepta). Although most
traditional macromorphological characters exhibit homoplasy, several
new micromorphological characters are effective at distinguishing
clades, including the shapes and distribution of septal teeth and
granules, the area between teeth, and the development of thickening
deposits. Arrangements of calcification centres and fibres differ among
clades, but the fine-scale structure of thickening deposits does not.
[original abstract]^1";
s[4398] = "VOGEL K., KIENE W., GEKTIDIS M., RADTKE G. (1996).-
Scientific Results from Investigations of Microbial Borers and
Bioerosion in Reef Environments.- Goettinger Arbeiten zur Geologie und
Palaeontologie, Special Volume 2 [Reitner J., Neuewiller F. &#038;
Gunkel F. (eds): Global and Regional Controls on Biogenic Sedimentation
I. Reef Evolution]: pp ???.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-1</b>, p. 30,
ID=3581^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef complexes, microbial borers, bioerosion;
reef complexes; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent;
<b>Geography: </b>Atlantic, Pacific^Experimental investigations at
research sites in the Atlantic and Pacific have been designed to assess
the factors that influence the distribution and abundance of
microborers in reef environments. Results from the Bahamas indicate
that site, depth, substrate type, and length of exposure period are
important in controlling microborer populations and their rates of
bioerosion. Cyanobacteria dominate intertidal limestones, a diverse
assemblage of chlorophytes and cyanobacteria characterizes sites at
depths between 2-30m, and the chlorophyte Ostreobium quekettii and
heterotrophs are present from 100 to 300m water depth. Macrobioerosion
by grazers and borers also show site and depth differences.
Investigations of experimental nutrient enrichment on the Great Barrier
Reef suggest that the impact of the treatments on bioeroders may be
masked by the natural nutrient levels within the endolithic habitat.^1";
s[4399] = "GILL G.A., LOREAU J.P. (1988).- 7. Jurassic coral genera
from ODP site 639, Atlantic Ocean, west of Spain.- Proceedings of the
Ocean Drilling Program, Scientific Results 103 [Boillot G., Winterer E.
L. et al (eds)]: 89-103.- <b>FC&#038;P 18-1</b>, p. 24,
ID=2220^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic; <b>Geography: </b>Atlantic
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middle, odp site 639^1) The generic identification suggested for the
corals studied in thin section from hole 639D includes Stylosmilia,
Enallhelia, Pseudocoenia, Trocharea, Microsolena, cf. Calamoseris, cf.
Dimorphastraea, Fungiastraea, cf. Thecosmilia, cf. Calamophylliopsis,
cf. Dermosmilia, Lochmaeosmilia, and Intersmilia. 2)The sampling,
though limited, emphasizes the importance of pennular and stylinid
corals in the diversified coral collection. 3) The presence of
Stylosmilia pumila (Quenstedt) indicates a Late Jurassic age, which
does not contradict the presence of the other genera recorded. 4) The
occurrence of the corals at hole 639D is episodical. At the base (cores
103-639D-13R through 103B-639D-11R, 103B-639D-8R, and 103-639D-7R), the
corals are rare, tiny fragments that occur as oncoid nuclei or
micritized grains. Their appearance indicates corrosion through
transport from small colonies in muddy environments. In cores
103-639D-4R and 103-639D-5R, corals are common and are associated with
calcareous and siliceous sponges, echinoderms, agglutinated benthic
foraminifers, bivalves, and some calpionellids. They are in situ and
although commonly heavily bored, definitely indicate that they were not
transported. 5) The microfacies of the corals from cores 103-639D-4R
and 103-639D-5R are characterized by a high content of mud; this mud
seems to have been initially calcitic. 6) The corals do not reveal the
proximity of a reef environment; rather, they were dwellers of soft
muddy substrates below wave activity. In cores 103-639D-4R and
103-639D-5R, the associated organisms suggest a depth range from 30 to
70 m below sea level.^1";
s[4400] = "BARON-SZABO R.C. (2005).- Remarks on the genus Arctangia
Wells, 1937, with the re-description of the type species Thecocyathus
nathorsti Lindström, 1900 (Anthozoa: Scleractinia) from the Lower
Cretaceous of Norway.- Proceedings of the Biological Society of
Washington 118, 3: 479-482.- <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 51,
ID=1269^<b>Topic(s): </b>nomenclature; Scleractinia, Arctangia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cretaceous L; <b>Geography: </b>Norway^The genus Arctangia Wells is
a poorly known group that consists ofonly the type species Thecocyathus
nathorsti Lindström, 1900. Theoriginal description is the only
documentation of the species. Includingthe first description of the
genus Arctangia by Wells (1937), all of thelater interpretations of the
species represent only adaptations ofLindström&#039;s original report.
The present paper gives the re- descriptionof the type species and also
provides the first photographic images ofthis species based on newly
discovered material.^1";
s[4401] = "De MOL B., KOZACHENKO M., WHEELER A., ALARES H., HENRIET
J.-P., OLU le ROY K. (2007).- Therese Mound: a case study of coral bank
development in the Belgica Mound province, Porcupine Seabight.-
International Journal of Earth Sciences (Geologische Rundschau) 96, 1:
103-120.- <b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p. 96, ID=2419^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs,
deep marine; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Oligocene - Quaternary; <b>Geography: </b>Atlantic, Porcupine
Bight^High-resolution seismic profiles, swath bathymetry, side-scan
sonar data and video imageries are analysed in this detailed study of
five carbonate mounds from the Belgica mound province with special
emphasis on the well surveyed Therese Mound. The selected mounds are
located in the deepest part of the Belgica mound province at water
depths of 950 m. Seismic data illustrate that the underlying geology is
characterised by drift sedimentation in a general northerly flowing
current regime. Sigmoidal sediment bodies create local slope breaks on
the most recent local erosional surface, which act as the mound base.
No preferential mound substratum is observed, neither is there any
indication for deep geological controls on coral bank development.
Seismic evidence suggests that the start-up of the coral bank
development was shortly after a major erosional event of Late
Oligocene-Quarternary age. The coral bank geometry has been clearly
affected by the local topography of this erosional base and the
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prevailing current regime. The summits of the coral banks are
relatively flat and the flanks are steepest on their upper slopes.
Deposition of the encased drift sequence has been influenced by the
coral bank topography. Sediment waves are formed besides the coral
banks and are the most pronounced bedforms. These seabed structures are
probably induced by bottom current up to 1m/s. Large sediment waves are
colonised by living corals and might represent the initial phase of
coral bank development. The biological facies distribution of the coral
banks illustrate a living coral cap on the summit and upper slope and
decline of living coral populations toward the lower flanks. The data
suggest that the development of the coral banks in this area is clearly
an interaction between biological growth processes and drift deposition
both influenced by the local topography and current regime.^1";
s[4402] = "ALVINERIE J., ANTUNES M.T., CAHUZAC B., LAURIAT-RAGE A.,
MONTENAT C., PUJOL C. (1992).- Synthetic data on the paleogeographic
history of Northeastern Atlantic and Betic-Rifian basin, during the
Neogene (from Brittany, France to Morocco).- Palaeogeography,
Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology 95, 3-4: 263-286.- <b>FC&#038;P
25-2</b>, p. 19, ID=3081^<b>Topic(s): </b>geohistory; geohistory;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cenozoic; <b>Geography:
</b>Atlantic E^This paper presents the results of a synthetic
compilation of the studies of Neogene marine deposits recognized on the
northeastern Atlantic coast from Morocco to northern France. The
shoreline fluctuations as well as the tectonic and climatic events are
discussed [...] * Marine Upper Chattian is well represented in the
Acquitaine Basin (France), with various facies formed in a tropical
climate. * During the Aquitanian and the Burdigalian, the
transgressions extended in wide neritic gulfs in France, Portugal,
Spain and North of Morocco. * The Middle Miocene transgression is well
pronounced in the different areas. In the Betico-Rifian realm,
overthrusts are established and the flysch resorption is concluded at
the end of that time. * During the Upper Miocene, the marine realm is
locally back from the preceding one; outstanding events occured in the
tectonic Betico-Rifian basin, the eastern part of which was affected by
the Mediterranean salinity crisis during the Messinian. * Finally, in
the Pliocene, most of the features of the modern palaeogeography are
evidenced, even when the coastal frontage of several areas is still
affected by little transgressions. [excerpts from original abstract]^1";
s[4403] = "LAURIAT-RAGE A., BREBION P., CAHUZAC B., CHAIX C., DUCASSE
O., GINSBURG L., JANIN M.C., LOZOUET P., MARGEREL J.P., NASCIMENTO A.,
PAIS J., POIGNANT A., POUYET S., ROMAN J. (1993).- Palaeontological
data about the climatic trends from Chattian to present along the
Northeastern Atlantic frontage.- Ciencias da Terra 12: 167-179;
Lisboa.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-2</b>, p. 19, ID=3082^<b>Topic(s):
</b>climatic trends; paleontology; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Oligocene - Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Atlantic, NE
frontage^^1";
s[4404] = "SCHERER M. (1975).- Cementation and replacement of
Pleistocene Corals from the Bahamas and Florida: diagenetic influence
of non-marine environments.- Neues Jb. Geol. Palaeontol. Abh. 149, 3:
259-285.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-2</b>, p. 49, ID=5222^<b>Topic(s):
</b>cementation, diagenesis; cementation diagenesis; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Pleistocene; <b>Geography:
</b>Bahamas, USA Florida^Diagenesis of Pleistocene Corals from the
Bahamas and Florida was studied in four non-marine, present-day
environments: littoral spray zone, mangrove swamp, vadose and phreatic
fresh water environment. Depending on these environments, different
cement features, fabrics, sequence as well as replacement features
occur. On the basis of cements and replacement features it was possible
to distinguish environmental conditions in Pleistocene reef rocks.^1";
s[4405] = "MARTIN L., BITTENCOURT A.C.S.P., VILAS BOAS G.S. (1982).-
Primeira ocorrencia de corais pleistocenicos da costa brasileira -
datacao do maximo da penultima transgressao.- Ciencias da Terra 03:
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16-17; Lisboa.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-2</b>, p. 4, ID=0615^<b>Topic(s): </b>geochronometry; Scleractinia, Siderastraea; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Pleistocene; <b>Geography: </b>Brazil, Bahia^Radiometric dating of corals (Siderastrea sp.) from a Pleistocene coral reef near Olivenco, Bahia (Brazil) indicates ages ranging from 116,000 to 112,000 years. So far, this is the only known Pleistocene coral reef cropping out at the Brazilian coast.^1";
s[4406] = "BOEKSCHOTEN G.J., WIJSMAN-BEST M. (1981).- Pocillopora in the Miocene reef at Baixo, Porto Santo (Eastern Atlantic).- Proc. Kon. Ned. Akad. Wetensch. (B) 84, 1: 13-20.- <b>FC&#038;P 11-1</b>, p. 31, ID=1753^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia, Pocillopora; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Miocene; <b>Geography: </b>Atlantic E^^1";
s[4407] = "CHEVALIER J.P. (1972).- Les Scléractiniaires du Miocène de Porto Santo (Archipel de Madère). Etude paléontologique.- Annales de Paléontologie, Invertébrés 58: 141-160.- <b>FC&#038;P 1-2</b>, p. 20, ID=3320^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Miocene; <b>Geography: </b>Madeira^16 species of hermatypic and non hermatypic corals are described. There are two new species and three endemic ones. The fauna presents a great affinity with the corals of the mediterranean Vindobonian.^1";
s[4408] = "LEAO Z.M.A.N., LIMA O.A.L. (1982).- Caracterização do substrato de recifes de corais holocênicos a partir de dados de sísmica de refração e de perfuração.- Revista Brasileira de Geociências 12, 4: 531-535.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-2</b>, p. 3, ID=0612^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, structures; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Pleistocene; <b>Geography: </b>Brazil, Bahia^Four seismic refraction profiles on the Coroa Vermelha Reef, Abrolhos Bank, revealed the presence of a wave-velocity disconformity. Diagenetic alteration observed on a drill core from the same site at about the depth of the disconformity indicates that such a surface, developed on a limestone reef, is due to processes related to subaerial exposure. This evidence of subaerial exposure correlated with the last Pleistocene low stand of sea level, plus the morphology of the subsurface sequence as well as its faunal composition indicate that the underlying substrate of the Holocene Coroa Vermelha Reef is a reef limestone of a probable Pleistocene age. (Original abstract)^1";
s[4409] = "LEAO Z.M.A.N. (1983).- Abrolhos - o refugio pleistocenico de uma fauna terciaria de corais.- Ciencias da Terra 8: 22-24; Lisboa.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-2</b>, p. 3, ID=0611^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, structures, history; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Pleistocene Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Brazil, Abrolhos^The Abrolhos reefs, off the coast of Eastern Brazil, are the southernmost coral reefs in the Atlantic and are significantly different from the well known reefs in the Caribbean. These differences are in the reef-building organisms, the morphology, the surrounding sediments and the Quaternary history of the area. The reefs form two arcs which occupy a total area of approximately 6000 km2. The basic element of most of the reefs is the &#034;chapeiroes&#034;, mushroom-shaped pinnacles. In the coastal arc, the top of the adjacent &#034;chapeiroes&#034; coalesces to form bank or platform reefs, 1 to 20 km long and with varied shapes. These bank reefs do not display the well marked zones of the Caribbean reefs. The outer arc, in waters 15 to 20 m deep, surrounds the volcanic island of the Abrolhos Archipelago and is formed by &#034;chapeiroes&#034; that do not coalesce.^1";
s[4410] = "KUHNERT H., PATZOLD J., SCHNETGER B., WEFER G. (2002).- Sea-surface temperature variability in the 16th century at Bermuda inferred from coral records.- Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology 179, 3-4: 159-171.- <b>FC&#038;P 31-2</b>, p. 27, ID=1666^<b>Topic(s): </b>paleotemperatures; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
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</b>Bermuda^Records of skeletal &#948;18O in monthly and Sr/Ca ratios
in half-yearly resolution were obtained from a Bermuda coral (Diploria
labyrinthiformis) for the time period 1520-1603 (± 15 yr) AD within the
Little Ice Age. Annual and decadal averages of both sea-surface
temperature proxis indicate temperature variabilities of 0.5°C
(standard deviation) and 0,3°C, respectively. Both numbers are close to
recent instrumental observations. Approximately 30% of the interannual
time series variance of &#948;18O is concentrated in broad bands
centered at periods of ~ 30, 16 and 7.8 yr, the last two reflecting the
influence of the North Atlantic Oscillation. Although this large-scale
climate signal is present in the record, there is no correlation with
other contemporaneous northern hemisphere proxy data, resulting from
spatial differences in climate variability.^1";
s[4411] = "MOL B.de, RESBERGEN P.van, PILLEN S., HERREWEGHE K.van,
ROOIJ D.van, McDONELL A., HUVENNE V., IVANOV M., SWENNEN R., HENRIET
J.P. (2002).- Large deep-water coral banks in the Porcupine Basin,
southwest of Ireland.- Marine Geology 188, 1-2: 193-231.- <b>FC&#038;P
32-1</b>, p. 33, ID=1738^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs coral banks; coral
buildups; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Atlantic E^The Porcupine Basin, southwest
of Ireland, was one of the earliest sites from where the deep-water
corals Lophelia sp. and Madrepora sp. were recovered. These deep-water
corals have since been found all along the Atlantic margins of Europe,
in water depths ranging from 50 to more than 2000m. Recent geophysical
studies have demonstrated the mound-building potential of deep-water
corals. Available data indicate that three major provinces of coral
bank occurrences can be identified in the Porcupine Basin: (1)
high-relief surface mounds which have a dimension of 1 by 5km and a
height up to 200m (&#039;Hovland&#039; mounds), flanked to the north by
(2) a swarm of buried mounds, somewhat smaller (up to 90m), and with
more irregular shapes than those recognised in area 1
(&#039;Magellan&#039; mounds), and (3) outcropping or buried, conical
mounds (single or in elongated clusters, up to 150m high) occurring on
the southeastern slope of the basin (&#039;Belgica&#039; mounds). As
far as can be inferred from shallow cores, the surface lithology
predominantly consists of an upper layer rich in foraminiferal sand and
terrigenous silty clay with intercalations of biogenic rubble. The
banks host a remarkable number of colonies of living and dead Lophelia
pertusa and Madrepora oculata. The living and dead assemblages are
underlain by a significant layer of coral debris in a muddy matrix.
Deep-water coral debris together with a living association of the same
species covers the surface of the &#039;Belgica&#039; and
&#039;Hovland&#039; mounds, which may suggest that these corals have
played a significant role in the development of the mound structures.
The capacity for mound formation by scleractinian corals in the aphotic
zone has been known for some time. Examples are found at different
locations along the shelves and the continental margins of the North
Atlantic. The role of the corals in these deep-water build-ups is still
a point of debate. Though the genesis and initial control of mound
settings in this basin might be related to hydrocarbon seeps, it
appears that the major development of the Porcupine coral banks in
recent geological times has most likely been controlled by oceanic
circulation and dynamics in water masses and nutrient supply. [original
abstract]^1";
s[4412] = "WHEELER A.J., BEYER A., FREIWALD A., de HAAS H., HUVENNE
V.A.I., KOZACHENKO M., OLU-LeROY K., OPDERBECKE J. (2006).- Morphology
and environment of cold water corals carbonate mounds on the NW
European margin.- International Journal of Earth Sciences (Geologische
Rundschau) 96, 1: 37-56.- <b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p. 101,
ID=2431^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, coral mud mounds; reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Quaternary; <b>Geography: </b>Atlantic NE^Cold-water coral
carbonate mounds, owing their presence mainly to the framework building
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coral Lophelia pertusa and the activity of associated organisms, are
common along the European margin with their spatial distribution
allowing them to be divided into a number of mound provinces. Variation
in mound attributes are explored via a series of case studies on mound
provinces that have been the most intensively investigated: Belgica,
Hovland, Pelagia, Logachev and Norwegian Mounds. Morphological
variation between mound provinces is discussed under the premise that
mound moprhology is an expression of the environmental conditions under
which mounds are initiated and grow. Cold-water coral carbonate mounds
can be divided into those exhibiting &#34;inherited&#34; morphologies
(where mound moprhology reflects the moprhology of the colonised
features) and &#34;developed&#34; moprhology mainly reflecting dominant
hydrodynamic controls). Finer-scale, surface morphological features
mainly reflecting biological growth forms are also discussed.^1";
s[4413] = "LABOREL J.L. (1974).- West African corals, an hypothesis on
their origin.- In Proceedings of the Second International Symposium on
Coral Reefs (22nd June to 2nd July 1973, Brisbane); Published by The
Great Barrier Reef Committee; vol. 1: 425-443.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>,
p. 17, ID=5003^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>Africa W^^1";
s[4414] = "PEREZI C.D., COSTAL D.L., OPRESKO D.M. (2005).- A new
species of Tanacetipathes from Brazil, with a redescription of the type
species T. tanacetum (Pourtales) (Cnidaria, Anthozoa, Antipatharia).-
Zootaxa 890: 1-12.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-2</b>, p. 41, ID=1186^<b>Topic(s):
</b>; Anthozoa, Antipatharia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Brazil^The type species
of Tanacetipathes Opresko, 2001 is Antipathes tanacetum Pourtalès,
1880. Pourtalès did not designate a holotype for A. tanacetum, nor did
he indicate which form he thought was the most &#34;typical&#34; of the
species. Because of the similarities of some of the syntypes with other
nominal species, it is necessary to select a lectotype from one of the
two groups with predominantly uniserial pinnulation. A specimen with
short curved primary pinnules was chosen because it has a very
distinctive pinnulation pattern that has been previously associated
with Tanacetipathes tanacetum. With a lectotype of T. tanacetum
designated, potential new species of Tanacetipathes can now be
evaluated and compared directly with the type species. This is the case
for T. paula n.sp., which is described here from the littoral of
Archipelago of Saint Peter and Saint Paul (Brazil). This species has a
corallum pseudo-dichotomously branched, with primary pinnules arranged
in four rows and in alternating biserial groups of two pinnules each.
The primary pinnules are up to 1.9cm in length. The secondary pinnules
usually occur bilaterally, on both sides of the primary pinnules, and
often in subopposite pairs, especially near the base of the primary
pinnules. There are usually 3-9 secondary pinnules per lateral primary
pinnules. The anterior primary pinnules always with only two secondary
pinnules arranged in subopposite pair nearer the base of primary. The
axial spines are relatively large, conical, acute and slightly
papillose; the polypar spines up to 0.25mm tall and abpolypar spines up
to 0.17mm. Polyps are not present on the type specimen.^1";
s[4415] = "URIZ M.-J., MALDONADO M. (1996).- The genus Igernella
(Demospongiae: Dendroceratida) with description of a new species from
the central Atlantic.- Bulletin de l&#039;Institut royal des sciences
naturelles de Belgique, Biologie 66, suppl. 1996 [Willenz P. (ed.):
Recent advances in sponge biodiversity inventory and documentation]:
153-163.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-2</b>, p. 30, ID=3110^<b>Topic(s): </b>new
taxa; Porifera Demospongiae; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Demospongiae; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Atlantic
central^The genus Igernella Topsent, 1905 includes those dendroceratid
sponges characterised by an irregularly reticulate skeleton arising
from a spongin plate and the presence of diactinal, triactinal, or
tetractinal spiculoids. To date, two species of this genus are
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described : Igernella mirabilis Levi from the Indo-Pacific and
Igernella notabilis (Duchassaing and Michelotti) from the central
Atlantic. A re-examination of material previously assigned to the
genera Igernella and Darwinella allowed us to detect the existence of a
second species of Igernella in the central Atlantic. Igernella
vansoesti sp.nov. is erected to include the specimens from the Cape
Verde Islands assigned to I. notabilis by Van Soest (1993), and one
specimen from the Gulf of Mexico formerly recorded under the name
Darwinella muelleri Schulze by De Laubenfels. The specimen described as
Darwinella joyeuxi Tosent by Little (1963) probably belongs to this
species as well. The new species is distinguishable from I. notabilis
by its massive growth habit -without conspicuous tubes-, a minutely
conulose surface, small oscules, and a skeletal network, made of narrow
primary and secondary fibres, denser than that of I. notabilis. There
is an important amount of foreign material embedded in the mesohyl
whereas it is scarce within the fibres or even absent. The absence of
debris in the fibres of some species of Igernella suggests a close
relationship between this genus and other genera of the family
Darwinellidae. This is in agreement with a recent proposal of moving
the genus Igernella from the family Dictyodendrillidae to the family
Darwinellidae on the basis of their chemical affinities. [original
abstract]^1";
s[4416] = "HAJDU E., SOEST W.M.van (1992).- A revision of Atlantic
Asteropus Sollas 1888 (Demospongiae), including a description of three
new species, and with a review of the family Coppatiidae Topsent 1898.-
Bijdragen tot de Dierkunde 62, 1: 3-19.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>, p. 91,
ID=3537^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Porifera Demospongiae;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Demospongiae; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Atlantic^Various records of A. simplex
Carter 1879 from the Atlantic are assigned to three new species of the
sponge genus Asteropus Sollas 1888, viz.: A. brasiliensis sp.n., A.
vasiformis sp.n., and A. niger sp.n., whereas A. simplex s.s. is
restricted to the Indo-Pacific. A worldwide study of Asteropus
specimens resulted in the conclusion that two species groups exist,
namely &#34;simplex&#34;-like species (with true sanidasters), and
&#34;sarasinorum&#34;-like species (with spiny microrhabds), as
previously observed by Bergquist (1965, 1968). A newly discovered
microsclere complement of trichodragmata in the first group strengthens
the need for generic distinction of both lineages, and accordingly the
name Melophlus Thiele 1899 is reinstated for the &#34;sarasinorum&#34;
species group. A key to the west Atlantic species of Asteropus is
provided. The family allocation of Asteropus and associated genera in
the Coppatiidae Topsent 1898 is discussed, with the conclusion that the
family is undoubtedly a polyphyletic assemblage related to various
astrophorid groups (Hooper 1986; van Soest 1991).^1";
s[4417] = "MEHL D., REITNER J., REISWIG H.M. (1994).- Soft tissue
organization of the deep water hexactinellid Schaudinnia arctica
Schulze 1900 from the Arctic Seamount Vesterisbanken (Central Greenland
Sea).- Berliner geowissenschaftliche Abhandlungen E13: 301-313.-
<b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>, p. 60, ID=4416^<b>Topic(s): </b>histology;
Porifera Hexactinellida; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Hexactinellida;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Arctics
Vesterisbanken^Histology and ultrastructure of the hexactinellid arctic
deep sea sponge Schaudinnia arctica are investigated. Various
techniques of fluorescence microscopy proven to be very informative for
the study of pofiferan soft tissues are applied. These methods for use
in sponge research are explained in detail. The histology shows that
Schaudinnia arctica on the whole corresponds with earlier models of
hexactinellid organization. However, the collagenous mesolamella are
surprisingly thick compared with those of other hexactinellids
described so far. Spectacular accumulations of granular cells with
larger inclusions are observed throughout the entire sponge body.
Transitional cell types indicate an ontogenetic succession from
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archaeocytes to granular cells in Schaudinnia arctica. According to
observations in UV-fluorescence microscopy with different staining
methods, the large inclusions of these granular cells contain little
glycogen, but high Ca2+-contents. According to comparisons with similar
cells of demosponges, it is suggested that the granular cells may
function as storage cells for lectins, which play an important role in
the metabolism of sponges.^1";
s[4418] = "WISSHAK M., LOPEZ CORREA M., ZIBROWIUS H., JAKOBSEN J.,
FREIWALD A. (2009).- Skeletal reorganisation affects geochemical
signals, exemplified in the stylasterid hydrocoral Errina dabneyi
(Azores Archipelago).- Marine Ecology Progress Series 397: 197-208.-
<b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 135, ID=6598^<b>Topic(s): </b>geochemical
signals; Hydrozoa, Errina; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Hydrozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Azores^The pure white
fans of the stylasterid Errina dabneyi are a conspicuous feature on the
upper bathyal slopes in Azorean waters and were documented and
recovered alive with the aid of a submersible in the southern Faial
Channel. Etched vacuum-epoxy-casts of the aragonite skeleton, studied
by scanning electron microscopy, reveal the 3-dimensional internal
architecture comprising coenosarc canal meshwork, dactylopores,
gastropores and ampullae. Near the surface, the canals are narrow and
interconnected in a regular 3-dimensional meshwork. Deeper inside, the
canals are less abundant, more irregular and wider. This pattern
implies that the skeletal architecture is modified during growth, with
more central canals being enlarged by dissolution, and other canals,
gastropores and dactylopores in turn being filled with aragonite
reprecipitates. The skeleton is primarily composed of irregular
spherulitic aggregates and overprinting during growth is evident from
ghost structures in the form of successive semi-spherulitic infill of
former canals. Due to differential dissolution and reprecipitation,
this internal rebuild process inevitably involves an alteration of
initial geochemical signatures such as stable isotope ratios (d18O and
d13C), trace element signals and the distribution of radiogenic
isotopes of carbon and uranium. This has to be taken into account when
applying radiometric dating techniques and when using stylasterids as a
geochemical archive. [original abstract]^1";
s[4419] = "ZIBROWIUS H., THORSEN M. (1992).- The Stylasteridae
(Cnidaria, Hydrozoa) of the BIOFAR project.- Northurlandahusith arsrit
1991-92: 78.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-1</b>, p. 44, ID=3413^<b>Topic(s):
</b>taxonomy; Hydrozoa, Stylasteridae; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Hydrozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Faroe
Isls^Stylasteridae are calcified colonial hydroids. Their polyps are
differentiated into gastrozooids (feeding polyps) and dactylozooids
(defensive polyps) that are housed in the corresponding gastro- and
dactylopores of the skeleton. Taxonomy is essentially based on these
and other skeletal characters. There has been confusion of
Stylasteridae with Bryozoa, and vice versa. Previous records of
stylasterids are rare from around the Faroe islands and adjacent areas,
where the earliest records date back to 19th century expeditions.
BIOFAR has now provided abundant new information on the stylasterid
fauna of Faroese waters. Four species have been collected from 54
stations (depth 133-1099m) around the islands: Pliobothrus symmetricus
Pourtales 1868, Stylaster erubescens Pourtales 1868, S. gemmascens
(Esper 1794), S. norvegicus (Gunnerus 1768). The two genera are
morphologically very different, Pliobothrus having gastro- and
dactylopores randomly arranged, Stylaster having gastro- and
dactylopores arranged in cyclosystems. Although containing only these
few species (previously recorded by the Danish INOOLF expedition in
1895/96 and studied by Broch in 1914), the BIOFAR collection is the
richest and includes all species ever obtained in high latitudes of the
N Atlantic. S. gemmascens and S. norvegicus occur only from Norway to
Denmark Strait, Rockall plateau being the southern outpost. On the
contrary, P. symmetricus recorded from Norway to SE of Iceland and S.
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erubescens recorded from the Faroes to Denmark Strait, also occur at much lower latitudes in the N Atlantic and are even amphiatlantic in distribution, a pattern rare in this group of corals if compared with the scleractinians. The high latitude populations of S. erubescens differ in some details from the typical low latitude ones of the W Atlantic (Yucatan through Florida to South Carolina). Polynoid polychaetes and Pedicularia gastropods, known to be frequent symbionts of stylasterids world-wide, are absent from the high latitudes (northernmost occurrence of Pedicularia on P. symmetricus and S. erubescens at 48°38&#039;N in the Celtic Sea). Distribution of stylasterids in relation with water masses in the N Atlantic deserves special attention. Previously available data on occurrence in high latitude suggested that stylasterids do not occur deep in the Arctic basin beyond a line connecting, roughly, Norway, the Faroes, Iceland and Greenland. [fragment of extensive abstract] ^1";
s[4420] = "BAYER F.M. (2001).- New species of Calyptrophora (Coelenterata; Octocorallia: Primnoidae) from the western part of the Atlantic Ocean.- Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington 114, 2: 367-380.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-1</b>, p. 29, ID=7183^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Octocorallia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Octocorallia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Atlantic W^^1";
s[4421] = "BAYER F.M., CAIRNS S.D. (eds) (2004).- The unpublished plates for A. E. Verrill&#039; s unfinished report on the Alcyonaria of the A. Blake&#039;s expeditions.- Dept. of Zoology, National Museum of Natural History, Washington, DC; 8pp + 156 pls.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-1</b>, p. 29, ID=7184^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy, old drawings; Octocorallia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Octocorallia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Atlantic W^This publication deals with a very limited set (50) of the unpublished octocoral plates of A. E. Verrill. Verrill (1839-1926) was one of the most prolific and influential marine invertebrate zoologists of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, having published over 350 papers in which he described over 1000 new species pertaining to almost every marine group. When he died at the age of 87 he left behind an unfinished monograph on the western Atlantic octocorals consisting of over 1000 pages of text and 156 meticulously drawn plates, much of the artwork done by Verrill&#039;s son Alpheus Hyatt Verrill. The text was lost, but over the years Dr. Frederick (Ted) Bayer, curator emeritus in the Department of Zoology, accumulated a unique, complete set of plates and a copy of Verrill&#039;s captions to those plates, in which Verrill alludes to the names of several hundred new taxa. Bayer painstakingly reassembled the plates, transcribed and annotated the captions, and then had 55 copies of the work published for general distribution. Thus, 78 years after his death, at least a part of Verrill&#039;s magnum opus can be used to help illustrate the deep-water western Atlantic octocorals, this work constituting the last publication of this prolific naturalist. The plates alone constitute an invaluable resource on the taxonomy of this group, and should be consulted by any serious student of the group.^1";
s[4422] = "CAIRNS S.D. (2001).- Studies on western Atlantic Octocorallia (Coelenterata: Anthozoa). Part 1. The genus Chrysogorgia.- Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington 114, 3: 746-787.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-1</b>, p. 29, ID=7185^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Octocorallia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Octocorallia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Atlantic W^^1";
s[4423] = "CAIRNS S.D., BAYER F.M. (2002).- Studies on western Atlantic Octocorallia (Coelenterata: Anthozoa). Part 2. The genus Callogorgia Gray, 1858.- Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington 115, 4: 840-867.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-1</b>, p. 30, ID=7186^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Octocorallia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Octocorallia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Atlantic W^^1";
s[4424] = "CAIRNS S.D., BAYER F.M. (2003).- Studies on western Atlantic Octocorallia (Coelenterata: Anthozoa). Part 3. The genus Narella Gray,
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1870.- Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington 116, 2: 617-648.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-1</b>, p. 30, ID=7187^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Octocorallia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Octocorallia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Atlantic W^^1";
s[4425] = "CAIRNS S.D., BAYER F.M. (2003).- Narella regularis (Duchassaing &#038; Michelotti, 1860) (Coelenterata; Octocorallia: Primnoidae); proposed conservation of prevailing usage by a neotype.- Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature 60, 4: 1-4.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-1</b>, p. 30, ID=7188^<b>Topic(s): </b>nomenclature; Octocorallia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Octocorallia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Atlantic W^^1";
s[4426] = "CAIRNS S.D., BAYER F.M. (2004).- Studies on western Atlantic Octocorallia (Coelenterata: Anthozoa). Part 4. The genus Paracalyptrophora Kinoshita, 1908.- Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington 117, 1: 174-199.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-1</b>, p. 30, ID=7189^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Octocorallia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Octocorallia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Atlantic W^^1";
s[4427] = "CAIRNS S.D., BAYER F.M. (2004).- Studies on western Atlantic Octocorallia (Coelenterata: Anthozoa). Part 5. The genera Plumarella Gray, 1870; Acanthoprimnoa, n.gen.; and Candidella Bayer, 1954.- Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington 117, 4: 447-487.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-1</b>, p. 30, ID=7190^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Octocorallia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Octocorallia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Atlantic W^^1";
s[4428] = "FRICKE H., MEISCHNER D. (1985).- Depth limits of Bermudan scleractinian corals: a submersible survey.- Marine Biology 88: 175-187.- <b>FC&#038;P 16-1</b>, p. 69, ID=1986^<b>Topic(s): </b>bathymetry; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Bermuda^^1";
s[4429] = "MIKKELSEN N., ERLENKEUSER H., KILLINGLEY J.S., BERGER W.H. (1982).- Norwegian corals: radiocarbon and stable isotopes in Lophelia pertusa.- Boreas 11: 163-171.- <b>FC&#038;P 16-1</b>, p. 70, ID=1992^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia, Lophelia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Norway^The ahermatypic coral Lophelia pertusa which produces aragonitic skeletons is widely distributed along the Norwegian coast. Specimens from a number of localities have been analyzed for oxygen and stable carbon isotope composition and 14C age. Stable isotope ratios of recent corals provide information on growth rate and seasonality of oceanographic conditions. Lophelia can be useful in paleoenvironmental reconstructions. 14C dates of fossil Lophelia from Dribak in the Oslofjord, collected from 20 m above and 40 m below present day sea-level, indicate regional extinction between 8700 and 7800 years ago. We suggest that the extinction resulted from the cut-off of deep waters by a rising sill in connection with the postglacial shoreline displacement. Radiocarbon dating of coral bushes suggests a fairly rapid growth rate as older and younger parts of recent corals do not reveal any difference in activity despite the short time scale of the history of bomb-produced 14C in the oceans.^1";
s[4430] = "WYERS S.C. (1985).- Sexual reproduction of the coral Diploria strigosa (Scleractinia, Faviidae) in Bermuda; research in progress.- Proc. V Int. Coral Reef Congr. 4: 301-306.- <b>FC&#038;P 18-1</b>, p. 28, ID=2226^<b>Topic(s): </b>sexual reproduction; Scleractinia, Diploria; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Bermuda^^1";
s[4431] = "ZIBROWIUS H. (1992).- Scleractinia (Cnidaria, Anthozoa) of the Biofar project.- Northurlandahuith arsrit 1991-92: 78-79.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-1</b>, p. 41, ID=3403^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Faroe Isls^Previously published records of scleractinian corals from around the Faroe Islands are rare and include, as a curiosity, a West Indian brain coral (Diploria) found
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attached to a stem of wood that floated into Westmanshavn during the
month of March 1891. In addition, some species had been obtained by
early expeditions (Lightning, Porcupine, Knight Errant, Triton, Michael
Sars, etc.) in areas adjacent to the Faroes (Faroe Channel, Shetlands,
Hebrides, northern end of Scotland). Biofar has now provided abundant
new information on the scleractinian fauna of Faroese waters. Fifteen
species have been collected from 51 stations (depth 180-1099m) around
the islands: the solitary species Caryophyllia abyssorum Duncan 1873,
C. atlantica (Duncan 1873), C. seguenzae Duncan 1873, C. smithii Stokes
&#038; Broderip 1828, Desmophyllum cristagalli Milne-Edwards &#038;
Haime 1848; Flabellum macandrewi Gray 1849, Fungiacyathus fraglis G.O.
Sars 1872, Leptopsammia britannica (Duncan 1870), Stenocyathus
vermiformis (Pourtales 1868), Stepharocyathus moseleyanus (Sclater
1886), S. nobilis (Moseley 1873), Vaughanella concinna Gravies 1915 and
the colonial species Lophelia pertusa (Linnaeus 1758), Madrepora
oculata Linnaeus 1758, Solenosmilia variabilis Duncan 1873. [first half
of extensive summary]^1";
s[4432] = "ALTUNA A. (1995).- El orden Scleractinia (Cnidaria,
Anthozoa) en la costa vasca (Golfo de Vizcaya); especies batiales de la
fosa de Capbreton.- Munibe 47: 85-96.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-2</b>, p. 69,
ID=3747^<b>Topic(s): </b>bathyal species; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>Spain, Bay of Biscay^[Seven bathyal species dredged in the
Capbreton canyon (SE of the Bay of Biscay) are described and their
distribution is discussed]^1";
s[4433] = "HOVLAND M., MORTENSEN P.B., BRATTEGARD T., STRASS P.,
ROKOENGEN K. (1998).- Ahermatypic Coral Banks off Mid-Norway: Evidence
for a Link with Seepage of Light Hydrocarbons.- Palaios 13, 2:
189-200.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-1</b>, p. 117, ID=3878^<b>Topic(s):
</b>hydrocarbons seepage; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>Norway^Large (up to 31-meter high) coral banks (or bioherms) occur
on the continental shelf off mid-Norway at water depths between 220 and
310 meters. They are built up by the cold-water, ahermatypic,
scleractinian coral Lophelia pertusa (L.). A 3-km-wide and 200-km-long
traverse was mapped geophysically across a large part of the mid-Norway
shelf. A total of 57 suspected individual banks were found. Although
they occur in local clusters of up to 9 banks per km2, the mean density
along the whole transect is only 0.09 suspected banks per km2, with the
highest regional density (1.2 banks per km2) occuring above subcropping
presumed Paleocene bedrock. A detailed investigation employing an ROV
(remotely operated vehicle) was conducted of a cluster consisting of 9
individual banks. Based on geophysical, visual, geochemical,
radiocarbon, and other analyses, we conclude that at least some of the
coral banks have been forming at the same locality for over 8,000
years, and that there is a strong correlation between coral-bank
occurrence and relatively high values of light hydrocarbons (methane,
ethane, propane, and n-butane) in near surface sediments. To explain
the structure and distribution of these coral banks, we propose a model
where they form as a consequence of local fertilization that results
from focused hydrocarbon micro-seepage of deep thermogenic hydrocarbons
migrating to the surface along inclined, permeable sedimentary strata.
A direct corollary of this model is that if and when the source of
local fertilization is shut off, the bioherms die out. This possibly
could be the reason why extinct bioherms are more common than live ones
in some areas of the ocean.^1";
s[4434] = "ZIBROWIUS H. (1974).- Redescription of Sclerhelia hirtella
from Saint Helena, South Atlantic, and remarks on Indo-Pacific species
erroneously referred to the same genus (Scleractinia).- J. nat. Hist.
1974, 4: 563-575.- <b>FC&#038;P 3-2</b>, p. 35, ID=4927^<b>Topic(s):
</b>taxonomy; Scleractinia, Sclerhelia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Saint
Helena^Sclerhelia hirtella (Pallas, 1766), type species of Sclerhelia,
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is redescribed from samples from Saint Helena, South Atlantic, and
referred to the family Caryophylliidae. Up to now there is no
confirmation on the occurrence of S. hirtella at any locality other
than Saint Helena. Here, the species lives in rather shallow water but
it is unknown whether symbiotic zooxanthellae are present in the soft
parts. * The species from the Maldives and Indonesia known as
Sclerhelia formosa (Alcock, 1898) is not congeneric with Sclerhelia
hirtella but close to Madrepora oculata Linné, a species conventionally
placed in the family Oculinidae. * The species from the Marshall
Islands, described by Wells (1954) as Sclerhelia alcocki is a
dendrophylliid coral identical with Dendrophyllia palita Squires &#038;
Keyes, 1967, from New Zealand. The Maldives are the third area where
this species is known (the original record having been confused with
another dendrophylliid species).^1";
s[4435] = "ZIBROWIUS H. (1974).- Caryophyllia sarsiae n.sp. and other
Recent deep-water Caryophyllia (Scleractinia) previously referred to
little-known fossil species (C. arcuata, C. cylindracea).- J. mar.
boil. Ass. U. K. 54: 769-784.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 27,
ID=5088^<b>Topic(s): </b>deep water; Scleractinia, Caryophyllia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Atlantic NE^Three deep-water species of
the north-eastern Atlantic have been studied: Caryophyllia abyssorum
Duncan 1873, C. calveri Duncan 1873, C. sarsiae n.sp. Of these only C.
abyssorum has not been found in the Mediterranean.^1";
s[4436] = "ZIBROWIUS H. (1974).- Révision du genre Javania et
considérations générales sur les Flabellidae (Scléractiniaires).-
Bulletin Inst. Océanogr. 71, 1429: 1-48.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 27,
ID=5089^<b>Topic(s): </b>review; Scleractinia, Flabellidae;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Azores^Des représentants du genre
Javania, essentiellement bathyaux, sont très répandus dans la faune
actuelle du monde entier. Une nouvelle espèce, J. pseudoalabastra, est
décrite d&#039;après du matériel des Açores (récolté en partie en 1888,
par le Prince Albert Ier de Monaco). Confondu longtemps avec le genre
Desmophyllum, le genre Javania doit être attribué à la famille des
Flabellidae. Jusqu&#039;à présent, l&#039;absence d&#039;exosarque
avait été considérée comme un caractère principal de cette famille. Or,
cette conception est à modifier. Chez Javania, la fixation au substrat
est renforcée par des couches massives concentriques de sclérenchyme
qui entourent le pédoncule original. Un exosarque doit être à
l&#039;origine de ce sclérenchyme. * Les genres précédemment reconnus
par les auteurs dans la famille des Flabellidae sont commentés; une
proposition pour redistribuer en neuf groupes les formes actuelles de
cette famille est faite. Un tableau comparatif résume les caractères
principaux de ces groupes proposés qui pourraient avoir le rang
générique.^1";
s[4437] = "ZIBROWIUS H. (1974).- Capsules ovigères de Gastéropodes
Turridae et corrosion du squelette des Scléractiniaires bathyaux des
Açores.- Rev. Facult. Cienc. Lisboa, 2a ser., C, 17, 2: 581-598.-
<b>FC&#038;P 4-2</b>, p. 50, ID=5228^<b>Topic(s): </b>skeletal
corrosion; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Azores^Des capsules
ovigères ont été souvent trouvées associées à des phénomènes de
corrosion (tâches superficielles ou cupules plus profondes) sur le
squelette des Flabellum chunii vivants ou morts entre 530 et 600m et
exceptionnellement sur d&#039;autres espèces de profondeur analogue ou
supérieure .^1";
s[4438] = "SCHAFER P., HENRICH R., ZANKL H., BADER B. (1996).-
Carbonate Production and Depositional Patterns of BRYOMOL-Carbonates on
Deep Shelf Banks in Mid and High Northern Latitudes.- Goettinger
Arbeiten zur Geologie und Palaeontologie, Special Volume 2 [Reitner J.,
Neuewiller F. &#038; Gunkel F. (eds): Global and Regional Controls on
Biogenic Sedimentation I. Reef Evolution]: pp ???.- <b>FC&#038;P
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26-1</b>, p. 28, ID=3575^<b>Topic(s): </b>carbonates; carbonates
Bryozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Bryozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent;
<b>Geography: </b>Norway^Modern bryozoan-dominated communities and
related BRYOMOL-carbonates on aphotic open shelf banks off the North
Brittany coast and off Troms District, Northern Norway, are
investigated with respect to Holocene development, ecology and
carbonate production of benthic, suspension feeding communities as well
as to processes of destruction and redeposition of skeletal carbonates
as BRYOMOL-sediments.^1";
s[4439] = "MORRI C., BIANCHI C.N. (1995).- Cnidarian Zonation at Ilha
do Sal (Arquipelago de Cabo Verde).- Beiträge zur Paläontologie 20:
41-49.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-2</b>, p. 72, ID=3177^<b>Topic(s):
</b>bathymetry; Cnidaria; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Cabo Verde Isls^A total
of 19 conspicuous species was inventoried by scuba diving along 10
depth-transects, 0 to 33m depth. Multivariate analysis allowed the
recognition of 5 cnidarian zones, namely: lower midlittoral zone,
Millepora zone, mixed coral zone, overhang zone,
gorgonian-antipatharian zone. Species substitution with depth is mainly
related to gradients in light intensity and water movement; the
possible role of competition and predation is also discussed. Although
no true coral reefs exist at Sal, the observed zonation patterns are
consistent with those typical of coral reef areas.^1";
s[4440] = "VICENTE V.P. (1990).- Response of sponges with autotrophic
endosymbionts during coral-bleaching episode in Puerto Rico.- Coral
Reefs 8: 199-202.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-2.1</b>, p. 43, ID=2782^<b>Topic(s):
</b>ecology, coral-bleaching episode; Porifera; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Puerto
Rico^Lists of sponges with symbionts are included. 67% of them have
cyanobacteria and 14% zooxanthellae. They were not affected when corals
were bleached of their symbionts.^1";
s[4441] = "WIEDENMAYER F. (1977).- Shallow-water sponges of the Western
Bahamas.- Experientia Supplentum 28: 336 pp., 43 pls, 180 textfigs, 52
tables; Birkhauser, Basel.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-2</b>, p. 11,
ID=5536^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Bahamas^[systematics,
ecology and biogeography of Recent West Indian demosponges of reef
environments]^1";
s[4442] = "VOLKMER-RIBEIRO C., MOTTA J.F.M., CALLEGARO V.L.M. (1997).-
Taxonomy and Distribution of Brazilian Spongillites.- In: Sponge
sciences: multidisciplinary perspectives [Y. Watanabe &#038; N.
Fusetani (eds); 458pp; Springer Verlag ( ISBN 4-431-70205-9)].-
<b>FC&#038;P 27-1</b>, p. 16, ID=6907^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy,
distribution; Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Brazil^^1";
s[4443] = "KUBLER B., BARTHEL D. (1999).- A carnivorous sponge,
Chondrocladia gigantea (Porifera: Demospongiae), the giant deep-sea
clubsponge from the Norwegian Trench.- Memoirs of the Queensland Museum
44 [J.N.A. Hooper (ed.): Proceedings of the 5th International Sponge
Symposium]: 289-297.- <b>FC&#038;P 28-2</b>, p. 8, ID=6960^<b>Topic(s):
</b>carnivorous; Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Norwegian Trench^^1";
s[4444] = "LAZOSKI C., PEIXINHO S., RUSSO C.A.M., SOLE-CAVA A.M.
(1999).- Genetic confirmation of the specific status of two sponges of
the genus Cinachyrella (Porifera: Demospongiae: Spirophorida) in the
Southwest Atlantic.- Memoirs of the Queensland Museum 44 [J.N.A. Hooper
(ed.): Proceedings of the 5th International Sponge Symposium]:
299-306.- <b>FC&#038;P 28-2</b>, p. 9, ID=6961^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent;
<b>Geography: </b>Atlantic SW^^1";
s[4445] = "MOTHES B., LERNER C.B., SELVA C.M.M.da (1999).- Revision of
Brazilian Erylus (Porifera: Astrophorida: Demospongiae) with
description of a new species.- Memoirs of the Queensland Museum 44
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[J.N.A. Hooper (ed.): Proceedings of the 5th International Sponge
Symposium]: 369-381.- <b>FC&#038;P 28-2</b>, p. 9, ID=6968^<b>Topic(s):
</b>new taxa; Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Brazil^^1";
s[4446] = "LEAO Z.M.A.N., ARAUJO, T.M.F., NOLASCO M.C. (1982).- Recifes
de corais no Estado da Bahia.- Atlas do IV Simposio do Quaternario no
Brasil 225-258.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-2</b>, p. 4, ID=0613^<b>Topic(s):
</b>reefs, muddy enviroment; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Brazil,
Bahia^Contrasting with what is known about the growth of coral reefs in
clear waters with minimal runoff of fresh water and sediment from land,
the coastal reefs of Abrolhos, the fringing reefs around the Itaparica
Island and the coral constructions at the Guarajuba Beach are
surrounded and even infilled with muddy terrigenous sediments.
Radiocarbon dates from a Holocene core boring revealed that the reefs
accumulated at an average comparable with the average of growth of
coral reefs in clear waters. This surprisingly demonstrated that the
reef organisms, of the studied areas, are adapted to the previous
accepted conditions of an unhospitable environment for reef growth.
Yet, the growth forms of the reefs, the strong endemism of their coral
fauna as well as the effects of the Quaternary history of the area,
make these reefs quite different from the well known Caribbean
models.^1";
s[4447] = "LEAO Z.M.A.N., FERREIRA M.T.G.M., ARAUJO T.M.F. (1982).-
Sedimentologia e estructuras biogenicas do recife de franja da Ilha de
Itaparica, Bahia.- XXXII Congr. brasil. Geol. (Salvador, Bahia):
263-299.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-2</b>, p. 4, ID=0614^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs;
reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>Brazil, Bahia^The Itaparica reef, in very shallow waters, has a
flat top which stays exposed during low tides. The reef front lacks the
&#34;Spur and Groove&#34; system and the back reef zone is represented
by extremely shallow lagoons without patch reefs. Millepores and
coralline algae contribute more to this reef than in the Caribbean
reefs. In contrast with the predominance of carbonate sediments
surrounding most reefs in the North Atlantic, the Itaparica reef is
surrounded by sediments with a high amount of siliciclast components.
An intensive activity of burrow and boring organisms is detected in the
reef area, between the localities of Gamboa and Penha. Molluscs,
annellids, sipunculids and arthropods produce distinctive boring
structures on the reef structure and rock outcrops in the studied area.
Communities of Decapoda (Crustacea), Gastropoda and Polychaeta are the
major organisms responsible for excavations, pellets, fecal pipes and
track dirts on the sandy and muddy substrates. The limitation of every
of these communities can be easily defined, however, superpositions
exist in the intertidal zone. [abridged original abstract]^1";
s[4448] = "HUBBARD D.K., ZANKL H., HEERDEN van I., GILL I.V. (2005).-
Holocene reef development along the Northeastern St. Croix Shelf, Buck
Island, U.S. Virgin Islands.- Journal of Sedimentary Research 75, 1:
97-113.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-2</b>, p. 44, ID=1204^<b>Topic(s):
</b>geology; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Holocene; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Virgin Islands^Eight cores were
recovered from Buck Island Underwater National Monument (U.S. Virgin
Islands). Facies were defined based on recovered coral species, fabrics
observed in core slabs and thin sections, and detailed notes on
drilling character. Thirty-six radiometric dates constrained the timing
of reef accretion. Together, these data provide a detailed history of
reef development under varying regimes of sea-level rise and physical
oceanography. [first part of a voluminous abstract]^1";
s[4449] = "FREIWALD A., HUHNERBACH V., LINDBERG B., WILSON J.B.,
CAMPBELL J. (2002).- The Sula reef complex, Norwegian shelf.- Facies
47, 1: 179-200.- <b>FC&#038;P 31-2</b>, p. 54, ID=1709^<b>Topic(s):
</b>reefs, deep marine; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Holocene; <b>Geography: </b>Atlantic NE^Cool-water carbonates in
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the aphotic zone of deep shelf and continental margin settings in the
Northeast Atlantic are produced by deep-water coral reefs with Lophelia
pertusa as the major framework builder. Through a compilation of side
scan sonar, airgun and manned submersible surveys from several cruises
to the mid-Norwegian Sula Reef Complex (SRC), the facies pattern and
zonation of one of the largest deep-water reefs in the Northeast
Atlantic is described in realation to the overall seabed topography.
The late glacial to early postglacial iceberg scour on the crest and
shoulder of the Sula Ridge provides settling ground for the
scleractinian corals already in the early Holocene. Since then coral
growth continues until today but was supposed to be disturbed by an
environmental hazard, the so-called second Storegga event. The distinct
distribution pattern of individual Lophelia reefs on the Sula Ridge has
stimulated a discussion on intrinsic environmental controls such as the
bentho-pelagic coupling and the alternative hydrocarbon-based nutrition
hypothesis.^1";
s[4450] = "HUBBARD D.K., BURKE R.B., GILL I.P. (1986).- Styles of reef
accretion along a steep, shelf-edge reef, St. Croix, U.S. Virgin
Islands.- Journal of Sedimentary Petrology 56, 6: 848-861.-
<b>FC&#038;P 16-1</b>, p. 72, ID=2008^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef accretion;
reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>USA, Virgin Islands^Seven horizontal cores were taken from the
reef-dominated margins of Salt River submarine canyon, St. Croix, U.S.
Virgin Islands at water depths of 14-30 m. The pattern of east-to-west
sediment transport in the area exerts a major control on present-day
reef morphology, as well as accretionary styles recorded in the cores.
Coral growth is inhibited by sedimentation on much of the eastern
(heavily stressed) margin, and slopes are gentle. The regular pattern
of alternating reef growth and sedimentary infill in the eastern cores
reflects this highly variable environment. On the west wall, away from
the source of incoming bedload sediment, coral cover is much greater,
and a vertical reef wall forms the canyon margin. Slumping of the steep
reef face has caused numerous repetitions of section and, in some
instances, accretion rates higher than the growth rates of calcifying
organisms occupying the present or past reef surface. This slumping
process, along with the highly dissected character of the reef, results
in larger sections of reef framework separated by open or
sediment-filled vugs and caverns. 14C dates indicate that this complex
constructional history has resulted in at least 24 m of lateral
accretion during Holocene time. Average lateral-accretion rates in the
cores varied from 0.84 to 2.55 m/1,000 yr, with the highest rate
occurring in the core from deepest water. Intervals of rapid accretion
within the cores were not generally related to patterns of in situ
coral growth, but rather with intervals of allochthonous material
slumped from the shallower portions of the reef complex. The character
of the cores illustrates the potential importance of detrital material
and late-stage reworking in the accretion of shelf-edge reefs. The high
rates of accretion at depth highlight potential problems with reef
models based on net accretion paralleling the abilities of the
present-day surface organisms to produce calcium carbonate.^1";
s[4451] = "DORSCHEL B., HEBBELN D., RUGGEBERGER A., DULLO C. (2007).-
Carbonate budget of a cold-water coral carbonate mound: Propeller
Mound, Pocupine Seabight.- International Journal of Earth Sciences
(Geologische Rundschau) 96, 1: 73-83.- <b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p. 97,
ID=2420^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, carbonate mounds; carbonate mounds;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Quaternary; <b>Geography:
</b>Atlantic, Porcupine Bight^High resolutions studies from the
Propeller Mound, a cold-water coral carbonate mound in the NE Atlantic,
show that this mound consists of &#62; 50% carbonate justifying the
name &#039;carbonate mound&#039;. Through the last ~ 3000,000 years
approximately one third of the carbonate has been contributed by
cold-water corals, namely Lophelia pertusa and Madrepora oculata. This
coral bound contribution to the carbonate budget of Propeller Mound is
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probably accompanied by an unknown portion of sediments buffered from
suspension by the corals. However, extended hiatuses in Propeller Mound
sequences only allow the calculation of a net carbonate accumulation.
Thus, net carbonate accumulation for the last 175 kyr accounts for only
less than 0,3 g/cm2/kyr, which is even less than for the off-mound
sediments. These data imply that Propeller Mound faces burial by
hemipelagic sediments as has happened to numerous buried carbonate
mounds found slightly to the north of the investigated area.^1";
s[4452] = "LOGAN A. (1988).- Holocene Reefs of Bermuda.- Sediments 11:
1-62.- <b>FC&#038;P 18-2</b>, p. 49, ID=2515^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs;
reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Holocene;
<b>Geography: </b>Bermuda^Reefs of the Bermuda Pedestal, well north of
the Carribean reef province, have interested scientists since Darwin.
The attributes of these reefs, unique to the Atlantic-Carribean area,
are well documented in this new guidebook. The text of this slim volume
begins with six single spaced pages of introduction, regional geology,
and previous studies followed by seven pages of description outlining
the nature of the reefs themselves, their coelobite communities, and
their relationship to Carribean reefs and concludes with six pages
discussing the biotic factors which affect the reefs, their diagenesis,
and their associated sediments. This is followed by a welcome 12 pages
of references. The eight diagrams and 29 photographs (underwater and
aerial closeups of the reefs) are on glossy paper and grouped together
after the references. Appendix I outlines three whole-day reef trips
with a description of each stop. Appendix II is a list of the corals in
Bermuda while Appendix III is a key to the corals together with
pictures of 18 corals which can be used for identification. This is a
clearly printed and easily readable book. It is a scholarly work, an
excellent source of up-to-date information on Bermuda reefs by someone
who has studied these reefs for over a decade. As such it is both a
handy guide and a handy reference. I would have liked slightly larger
photographs and interwoven text and figures/photographs, but at this
price who can complain. I am writing this review at the Bermuda
Biological Station in the final days of a field trip with students and
so have &#034;field tested&#034; this guide. If you are planning such a
trip this book is a must, if you are at all interested in living reefs
I highly recommend this inexpensive publication. [revieved by Noel P.
James]^1";
s[4453] = "HENRICH R., REITNER J., SPIEGLER D. (1991).-
Benthos-Gemeinschaften auf Vesterisbanken und Kuppen der Fracture
Zones.- Berichte Polarforschung 80/91 (Exped. Arktis VII71 mit
FS&#034;Polarstern&#034; 1990): 67-72.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-2</b>, p. 50,
ID=3348^<b>Topic(s): </b>benthos; benthic communities; <b>Systematics:
</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Greenland Sea^^1";
s[4454] = "REITNER J., HENRICH R. (1992).- Benthos-Gemeinschaften des
Vesterisbanken-Seamount in der NE-Gronland-See
(FS-&#034;Polarstern&#034;-Expedition ARK VII/1, 1990).- Verhandlungen
der deutschen zoologischen Gesellschaft 84: 507-508.- <b>FC&#038;P
21-2</b>, p. 52, ID=3351^<b>Topic(s): </b>benthos; benthic communities;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>Greenland Sea^^1";
s[4455] = "FREDERIKSEN R. (1992).- The Fauna associated with the coral
Lophelia pertusa around the Faroes.- Northurlandahuith arsrit 1991-92:
79 pp.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-1</b>, p. 39, ID=3399^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs,
biology; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent;
<b>Geography: </b>Faroe Isls^Banks of Lophelia pertusa have been
recorded at several localities round the Faroe islands concentrated on
the edges of the banks and the Faroe shelf at depths between 250 and
400m.Coral formations can exceed hundreds of metres in width and tens
of metres in height. Lophelia pertusa is a colonial, branching,
ahermatypic coral. The coral bank is inhabited by a rich associated
fauna. We have examined more than 5700 individuals belonging to 301
species from 18kg of coral. Of the list of 301 associated species, 97
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are new to &#34;The Zoology of the Faroes&#34;. The associated fauna
has a calculated Shannon-Wiener diversity index of 5,26. This is
similar to that found on tropical coral species. This indicates that
Lophelia coral banks has a link to productive high energy areas. The
living part and the dead part of Lophelia pertusa house different
species. Specialized species are capable of resisting the defence of
the living coral. Typically, the number of individuals is much higher
on dead coral blocks. Polychaete are the dominating group on the coral
bank. We found 72 species and more than 1800 individuals. Sessile
epibionts are the most numerous organisms on Lophelia pertusa. A lot of
these are colonial species, which we have not quantified. The active
filter feeders are the most numerous group of feeding types on the
coral bank. Decomposition of the corals is carried out primarily by 2
species of boring sponges that erode the coral branches from inside.
Comparing the fauna from Lophelia pertusa in the Faroe area with other
studies on Lophelia fauna we find about the same number of species on
Norwegian and French Lophelia banks. It appears that the associated
fauna is rather facultative than being an obligate Lophelia fauna.^1";
s[4456] = "HENRICH R., HARTMANN M., REITNER J., SCHAFER P., FREIWALD
A., STEINMETZ S., DIETRICH P., THIEDE J., (1992).- Facies belts and
communities of the Arctic Vesterisbanken Seamount (Central Greenland
Sea).- Facies 27: 71-104.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-1</b>, p. 53,
ID=3427^<b>Topic(s): </b>carbonates; carbonates; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Greenland Sea^The Arctic
Vesterisbanken Seamount, situated far offshore in the central Greenland
Sea, provides a unique facility for studying modern cold water
siliceous carbonate deposits. A nearly year round sea ice cover, which
retreats on average only during two months, and a rather constant
temperature and salinity structure of the water column characterize the
Arctic conditions of the area. Despite predominantly oligotrophic
conditions with a pronounced food supply from the pelagic realm only
during the ice-free season, the seamount is covered extensively by
extended sponge-bryozoan constructions. Three distinct facies belts
reveal a pronounced depth zonation which depends on variations in
downslope food transfer and which is specifically effective due to the
development of a Taylor current regime over the seamount. i) the crest
facies from the summit at -133m to -260m, ii) the shallow slope facies
from -260m to -400m, iii) the deep slope facies from -400m down to the
abyssal plain at about -3000m. Different biogenic structures and
communities are found within these facies belts, including widely
extended biogenic mats, sponge-bryozoans-serpulid buildups with mounds,
hedges, spurs and flatcake-like structures, bryozoan thickets and
sponge-crinoid mounds. Depth zonation, internal structure and
controlling parameters in the formation of these biogenic structures
are discussed in the context of their significance as a modern end
member of the Foramol facies and their implications for the fossil
record. In addition, the younger volcanic and hydrothermal history of
the seamount is presented with special reference to its bearing on
Holocene biogenic colonization patterns.^1";
s[4457] = "WHITTLE G.L., KENDALL C.G.S.C., DILL R.F., ROUGH L. (1993).-
Carbonate cement fabrics displayed: A traverse across the margin of the
Bahamas Platform near Lee Stocking Island in the Exuma Cays.- Mar.
Geol. 110: 213-243.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-1</b>, p. 54, ID=3431^<b>Topic(s):
</b>carbonate cements; carbonate cements; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Bahama
Platform^Consolidated to friable carbonate rocks found in the Lee
Stocking Island area in the Exuma Cays include: (1) reef rock, (2)
channel stromatolites, (3) shallow-water hardgrounds, (4) beachrock
rimming the islands and (5) Pleistocene bedrock. The most common cement
fabrics observed are: aragonitic fibers, which include acicular
fan-druse and square-tipped coarse fibers cementing beachrock and
stromatolites; and an isopachous needle-fiber rim cementing hardgrounds
and stromatolites. [first fragment of extensive summary]^1";
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s[4458] = "HENRlCH R., FREIWALD A., WEHRMANN A., SCHAFER P., SAMTLEBEN
C., ZANKL H., (1996).- Nordic Cold-Water Carbonates: Occurrences and
Controls.- Goettinger Arbeiten zur Geologie und Palaontologie, Special
Volume 2 [Reitner J., Neuewiller F. &#038; Gunkel F. (eds): Global and
Regional Controls on Biogenic Sedimentation I. Reef Evolution]: pp
???.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-1</b>, p. 24, ID=3567^<b>Topic(s):
</b>carbonates; carbonates; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Atlantic N^Along a latitudinal transect
from cool-temperate to Arctic environments, various carbonate
production zones were investigated. Biogenic carbonate sediments formed
on high latitudinal shelves of the northern Hemisphere became
established during the last glacial to interglacial transition. Major
sites of production are: 1) rocky coastal platforms with a complex
morphology providing habitats for coralline algae and kelp forests, 2)
the shallow shelf where intense mixing of nourished waters favors the
formation of bryozoan- or barnacle-dominated biocoenoses, 3) the deep
aphotic zone where topographically-guided gyres promote the development
of azooxanthellate coral mounds. True polar carbonate factories exist
along the flanks of the seamount Vesterisbank. Due to local
downwelling, bryozoan-siliceous sponge buildups benefit from the
bentho-pelagic coupling of food particle transfer. The largest open
shelf carbonate platform, the Spitsbergenbank, western Barents Sea, is
fringed by a distinct oceanographic frontal system, the Polar Front.
This oceanographic boundary is a local high-productivity area releasing
large fluxes of digestible particles which maintain huge quantities of
filter feeding communities especially barnacles, bivalves, benthic
foraminifera and bryozoans. Although carbonate production rates of
specific framework-producing organisms, such as coralline algae and
azooxanthellate scleractinians, fall in the magnitude of tropical reef
systems, the accumulation rate of bioclastic carbonates is much lower.
Generally, cool-temperate to Arctic carbonates consist of bioclastic
sands and gravels and sometimes mud. Cementation of carbonate particles
is sparsely developed and precipitation of internal sediments is almost
linked to decay of organic matrixes. Therefore, the hydrodynamic regime
and various forms of bioerosion play an intrinsic role in shaping the
skeletal carbonate particles postmortally.^1";
s[4459] = "ACEVEDO R., MORELOCK J., OLIVIERI R.A. (1989).- Modification
of coral reef zonation by terrigenous sediment stress.- Palaios 04:
92-100.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>, p. 64, ID=4423^<b>Topic(s):
</b>reefs, ecology; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Puerto Rico^Four coral reefs near Ponce,
Puerto Rico were examined for the effects of terrigenous influx into a
reef environment. The four coral reefs are successively farther from a
point source of frequently occurring, westward-moving terrigenous
sediment plumes which are generated by resuspension of fine-grained
sediments. The coral cover was measured from linear photographic
transects parallel to each 5 meter depth. Living coral was marked on
each photograph, the species identified, and area of cover was measured
with a Jandel digitizer pad and SigmaScan program. Statistics were
compiled for percent cover by species, total cover, and number of
colonies. Total coral cover was reduced near the source of terrigenous
sediment influx. Coral cover and diversity increased with distance from
the source and amounts of sediment trapped on the reefs decreased,
suggesting that the plume influx was an important factor contributing
to the deterioration of these reefs. Sediment stress has drastically
reduced the coral cover and number of species. The reefs with high
sediment inputs showed decreased coral species diversity and percent
cover. Sediment-resistant coral species tolerated this adverse
environment and their percent of cover remained relatively constant.
The effects from sediment influx include partial or total burial of
coral colonies, bleaching, and colonization of the coral surface by
filamentous blue-green algae and sponges. The reduced light levels
resulted in domination of the community by deeper fore-reef coral.^1";
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s[4460] = "SCHRODER J.H., ZANKL H. (1974).- Dynamic reef formation: a sedimentological concept based on studies of Recent Bermuda and Bahama reefs.- In Proceedings of the Second International Symposium on Coral Reefs (22nd June to 2nd July 1973, Brisbane); Published by The Great Barrier Reef Committee; vol. 2: 413-428.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 19, ID=5036^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, formation dynamics; reef sedimentology; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Bermuda, Bahamas^^1";
s[4461] = "SCOFFIN T.P., GARRETT P. (1974).- Processes in the formation and preservation of the internal structure in Bermuda patch reefs.- In Proceedings of the Second International Symposium on Coral Reefs (22nd June to 2nd July 1973, Brisbane); Published by The Great Barrier Reef Committee; vol. 2: 429-448.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 19, ID=5037^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, internal structures; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Bermuda^^1";
s[4462] = "SCHRODER J.H. (1974).- Carbonate cements in recent reefs of the Bermudas and Bahamas - keys to the past.- Annales de la Societe geologique de Belgique 97, 1: 155-158.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-2</b>, p. 49, ID=5223^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, carbonate cements; reefs, carbonate cements; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Bermuda, Bahamas^Les divers types de cimentation que l&#039;on peut rencontrer dans les milieux récifaux actuels sont rapidement illustrés. Une comparaison avec un récif pleistocene des Bermudes montre qu&#039;en l&#039;absence de complications diagénétiques,ces divers ciments peuvent conserver, lors de la fossilisation, toutes les caractéristiques propres au milieu générateur.^1";
s[4463] = "KUHN G. (1984).- Sedimentations-Geschichte der Bermuda North Lagoon im Holozän.- University of Gottingen, printed PhD dissertation: 271 pp., 51 figs, 17 tabs, 8 pls.- <b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p. 21, ID=6608^<b>Topic(s): </b>sedimentology; sedimentology; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Holocene; <b>Geography: </b>Bermuda, N Lagoon^[sedimentary history of the Bermuda North Lagoon during Holocene including Holocene reef development]^1";
s[4464] = "BOURROUILH F. (1974).- Données géomorphologiques sur la région de Fresh Creek, Ile Andros (Bahama).- Marine Geology 16: 213-235.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-2</b>, p. 44, ID=5206^<b>Topic(s): </b>geomorphology; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>Bahamas^Sur l&#039;île Andros, zone émergée du Grand Banc de Bahama, l&#039;auteur montre l&#039;existence d&#039;une paléotopographie comprenant deux catégories de rides d&#039;orientation différente et semblant fossilisée par une croûte calcitique récente et l&#039;existence d&#039;un karst aux formes jeunes, bien qu&#039;héritage d&#039;un karst holocène en voie de submersion. Ces formes sont des &#034;blue holes&#034; ou trous bleus circulaires (60 à 80m de diamètre) et peu nombreux, et des dolines, dites en baquet. Dans ces dolines se déposent actuellement des croûtes stromatolithiques calcitiques dont l&#039;étude est faite par diffractométrie de rayons X et microscopie électronique à balayage.^1";
s[4465] = "ZIBROWIUS H., CAIRNS S.D. (1992).- Revision of the northeast Atlantic and Mediterranean Stylasteridae (Cnidaria: Hydrozoa).- Mem. Mus. nat. Hist. Nat. Paris A 153; 136 pp.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-1.1</b>, p. 54, ID=3263^<b>Topic(s): </b>revision; Hydrozoa, Stylasteridae; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Hydrozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Atlantic NE, Mediterranean^Stylasteridae are calcified and highly modified hydroids, occurring worldwide over a wide range of depth. Considerably less numerous in species, they are also less known than scleractinian corals. Some stylasterids resemble bryozoans and other colonial scleractinians, convergences that have caused confusion in recent and ancient faunas, and may also have limited our knowledge of their geological record. 20 species in 6 genera are known in the northeastern Atlantic, only one of which also
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occurs in the Mediterranean. All are described in detail, with abundant
illustrations of the colony shape and of the minute structures
essential for identification (illustrations include SEM stereo views).
In the study area various symbionts leave characteristic traces on the
stylasterid skeleton or cause modifications: the gastropod Pedicularia
(on 8 species) and polynoid and eunicid polychaetes (each on one
species). The reliable record of fossil Stylasteridae is scarce in
Europe and the Mediterranean basin (as it is elsewhere). It ranges from
the Lower Paleocene to the Plio-Pleistocene whereas Pedicularia, an
obligate symbiont of Stylasteridae, is known from the Messinian (Upper
Miocene) and from the Lower Pleistocene.^1";
s[4466] = "VERTINO A., ZIBROWIUS H., ROCCA M., TAVIANI M. (2010).-
Fossil Coralliidae in the Mediterranean Basin.- NOAA Technical
Memorandum CRCP-13 [Proceedings of the International Workshop on Red
Coral Science, Management, and Trade: Lessons from the Mediterranean;
E. Bussoletti, D. Cottingham, A. Bruckner, G. Roberts, &#038; R.
Sandulli (eds); September 23-26, 2009, Naples, Italy]: 94-98.-
<b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 111, ID=6546^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Octocorallia
Coralliidae; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Octocorallia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>fossil; <b>Geography: </b>Mediterranean^^1";
s[4467] = "TURNSEK D., DROBNE K. (1998).- Paleocene corals from the
Northern Adriatic platform.- Dela Opera SAZU 4. razr. 34, 2: 129-154.-
<b>FC&#038;P 28-1</b>, p. 45, ID=3979^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy,
geography; corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleocene; <b>Geography: </b>Adriatic platform
N^From the northern margin of the Adriatic platform 22 species of
Paleocene corals belonging to 15 genera were systematically described.
Two species (Rhizangia padricensis and Goniopora hrpeljensis) are new.
* The most convenient circumstances for the beginning of coral growth
were at the edge of the platform near to the open sea. Here in Dolenja
was as first the local dendroid-phaceloid coral association thrived.
Then, toward the hinterland, perhaps in more stages, toward Sopada,
Padriciano, Hrpelje-Kozina, Golez to Breg, new generations of massive
and phaceloid corals settled which built smaller or larger patch reefs.
* Corals found in Adriatic platform can be compared with similar
findings of species in the wide area from Greenland to Volga and
Egypt.^1";
s[4468] = "BARTA-CALMUS S. (1977).- Apercu de l&#039;evolution des
Madreporaires dans la province mediterranee occidentale au
Nummultique.- Bureau Recherches Geologiques et Minieres Memoir 89:
353-358 [Proceedings of Second International Symposium on Corals and
Fossil Coral Reefs, Paris 1975].- <b>FC&#038;P 6-1</b>, p. 27,
ID=0078^<b>Topic(s): </b>phylogeny; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleogene;
<b>Geography: </b>Mediterranean^^1";
s[4469] = "BOSSELINI F.R., PERRIN C. (2008).- Estimating Mediterranean
Oligocene-Miocene sea-surface temperatures: An approach based on coral
taxonomic richness.- Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology
258, 1-2: 71-88.- <b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p. 103, ID=2433^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biodiversity, paleotemperatures; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Oligocene Miocene;
<b>Geography: </b>Mediterranean^During the Oligocene and Miocene,
shallow-water carbonates of the Mediterranean region were rich in
scleractinian corals thriving within various depositional settings,
including different reef types. Their diversity patterns, although
related to a complex interplay between a suite of environmental factors
and palaeobiogeography, are considered to be strongly controlled by
climate variability and changes in sea-surface water temperature. By
using the quantitative relationship between present-day coral taxonomic
richness and prevailing sea-water temperature, underlined by the
so-called &#034;energy hypothesis&#034;, we test zooxanthellate-coral
generic richness values from a selection of 102 Oligocene-Miocene
localities of the Mediterranean region as a proxy for relative
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palaeotemperatures. For each Oligocene-Miocene stage, generic richness
values per z-coral site are firstly examined, together with variations
of the Mediterranean z-coral generic pool. For better testing the
method and assessing its potential application, patterns of generic
richness and inferred palaeotemperatures are then compared with global
palaeoclimatic curves based on marine oxygen stable isotopes data or
other climate proxies, such as palaeoclimatic records from European
continental floras and from fossil coral linear extension rate.Results
clearly show that fluctuations of coral richness-derived
palaeotemperatures correspond relatively well with global changes of
sea-water temperature especially for the entire Oligocene, the
Chattian-Aquitanian boundary and the Late Miocene. The well known
Mid-Miocene Climatic Optimum, however, is not recorded, suggesting that
regional factors, acting together with important palaeogeographical
changes, exerted a strong control on the generic richness of
Mediterranean z-coral communities.A remarkable decline of taxonomic
richness is recorded after the Burdigalian, together with a gradual
decrease of palaeotemperatures in the region. From the Middle Miocene
onwards to the Messinian, however, an increase in the temperature range
of z-coral localities is clearly visible, indicating that z-coral
communities were able to thrive and adapt to a wider temperature range,
as the Mediterranean was gradually migrating northwards, outside the
tropical belt.The &#034;energy hypothesis&#034;, if used at global or
regional scale, can be considered a promising and reliable method for
estimating Cenozoic palaeotemperatures, from coral or other suitable
fossil assemblages of shallow-water carbonates.^1";
s[4470] = "BUDD A.F., BOSELLINI F.R., STEMANN T.A. (1996).- Systematics
of the Oligocene to Miocene reef coral Tarbellastraea in the northern
Mediterranean.- Palaeontology 39, 3: 515-560.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-2</b>,
p. 52, ID=1475^<b>Topic(s): </b>variability, numerical analysis;
Scleractinia, numerical analysis; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Oligocene Miocene; <b>Geography:
</b>Mediterranean N^Multivariate statistical analyses are used to
distinguish species of the common reef-building coral Tarbellastraea at
Oligocene and Miocene localities within the Aquitaine Basin, western
Mediterranean, and central Paratethys regions; and to trace their
distributions through geological time. Thirteen measurements or counts
are made on thin sections of 126 colonies collected at 13 widely
scattered localities, whose geological ages are newly updated, The data
are analyzed using average linkage cluster analysis and canonical
discriminant analysis to distinguish clusters of colonies representing
morphometric species. Names are assigned by qualitatively comparing
measurements on the statistically recognized species with those of
primary types of all previously described species of Tarbellastraea.
The results show that Tarbellastraea originated during the Oligocene
(Rupelian) and became extinct during the Early Messinian. A total of 12
species (including two new species from the Italian Oligocene, and two
species described previously as varieties) lived in the investigated
areas during Oligocene and Miocene time. Except during the Oligocene,
all but one species (T. ellisiana) were widespread. Although species
richness within the genus remained constant at 5-7 species throughout
much of its stratigraphical range, morphological disparity decreased
significantly through tune. The observed constancy in richness
contrasts with the decrease reported overall in the Mediterranean reef
coral fauna. Species originations were highest during the Burdigalian,
when temperatures across the region increased. Species extinctions
remained constant until the latest Miocene, when the extinction rate
increased as cold Atlantic waters entered the Mediterranean. New
species described are Tarbellastraea bragai, T. chevalieri, T. russoi
and T. salentinensis.^1";
s[4471] = "REMIA A., TAVIANI M. (2005).- Shallow-buried Pleistocene
Madrepora-dominated coral mounds on a muddy continental slope, Tuscan
Archipelago, NE Tyrrhenian Sea.- Facies 50, 3-4: 419-425.- <b>FC&#038;P
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34</b>, p. 90, ID=2429^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, coral mounds; reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Pleistocene; <b>Geography: </b>Mediterranean, Tyrrhenian
Sea^Subfossil azoxanthellate deep-sea coral mounds occur at 355-410m on
the continental slope of the NE Tyrrhenian Sea between Gorgona and
Capraia islands, Tuscan Archipelago. The shallow-relief patch reefs are
at present buried by a thin muddy drape. Their age is latest
Pleistocene. The colonial scleractinian Madrepora oculata is the major
frame builder, in association with the solitary coral Desmophyllum
dianthus and the colonial coral Lophelia pertusa. These NE Tyrrhenian
Madrepora-dominated coral mounds represent one of the few known
Mediterranean examples of deep-coral colonization of a muddy,
low-gradient continental slope.^1";
s[4472] = "DORNBOS S.Q., WILSON M.A. (1999).- Paleoecology of a
Pliocene coral reef in Cyprus: Recovery of a marine community from the
Messinian Salinity Crisis.- N. Jb. Geol. Palaont. Abh. 213, 1:
103-118.- <b>FC&#038;P 28-2</b>, p. 42, ID=4040^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral
reefs, recovery; coral reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Pliocene; <b>Geography: </b>Cyprus^Paleoecological
analysis of the reef community shows that, apart from corals, it was
dominated by epifaunal molluscs. It represents one of the most diverse
fossil communities found on Cyprus following the Messinian Salinity
Crisis (MSC), with 38 identified species of macrofossils and 8 species
of foraminifera. When compared to patch reefs on Cyprus formed just
prior to the MSC, this Pliocene reef shows both the biological
devastation of the event and the quick and complete recovery of the
reefal biodiversity.^1";
s[4473] = "ZIBROWIUS H. (1991).- A propos des gorgonaires Isididae du
Plio-Pleistocene de Mediterranee (Cnidaria, Anthozoa).- Atti Accad.
peloritana dei pericolanti, Messina, Cl. Sci. fis., matem. e natur. 67,
Suppl. 1 [Bonfiglio E. (ed.): Celebrazione del 1° centenario di G.
Seguenza, naturalista e paleontologo. Convegno di paleontologia et
stratigrafia, Messina - Taormina, 22-26 maggio 1989], 2: 159-179.-
<b>FC&#038;P 20-1.1</b>, p. 21, ID=2809^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Octocorallia, Gorgonaria; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Octocorallia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Pliocene Pleistocene; <b>Geography:
</b>Mediterranean^^1";
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croutes calcaires massives dans le Plio-Pleistocene de la Mediterranee
(Cnidaria, Octocorallia).- Atti Accad. peloritana dei pericolanti,
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Taormina, 22-26 maggio 1989], 2: 473-481.- <b>FC&#038;P 20-1.1</b>, p.
22, ID=2810^<b>Topic(s): </b>bathyal; Octocorallia, Gorgonaria;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Octocorallia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Pliocene Pleistocene; <b>Geography: </b>Mediterranean^^1";
s[4475] = "MERTZ-KRAUS R., BRACHERT T.C., REUTER M. (2007).-
Tarbellastraea (Scleractinia): A new stable isotope archive for Late
Miocene paleoenvironments in the Mediterranean.- Palaeogeography,
Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology 257, 3: 294-307.- <b>FC&#038;P 35</b>,
p. 109, ID=2442^<b>Topic(s): </b>stable isotopes, temperatures
salinity; Scleractinia, stable isotopes; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Miocene; <b>Geography:
</b>Mediterranean^Geochemical proxy records of sea surface temperature
(SST) or sea surface salinity (SSS) variability on intra- and
interannual time-scales in corals from geological periods older than
Pleistocene are extremely rare due to pervasive diagenetic alteration
of coralline aragonite. Very recently, however, stable isotope data
(&#948;18O, &#948;13C) from specimens of Porites of Late Miocene age
(10 Ma) have been shown to preserve original environmental signatures.
In this paper we describe new finds of the zooxanthellate corals
Porites and Tarbellastraea in exceptional aragonite preservation from
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the island of Crete in sediments of Tortonian (ca. 9 Ma) and Early
Messinian (ca. 7 Ma) age. Systematic, comparative stable isotope
analysis of massive Tarbellastraea and Porites sampled from the same
beds and localities reveal identical stable isotope fractionation
patterns in both genera. Therefore, extinct Tarbellastraea represents
an additional environmental archive fully compatible and mutually
exchangeable with Porites. Provided that seasonal variations in
&#948;18O reflect SST changes only, seasonal SST contrasts of 7.3 ºC
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implying warmer summer and cooler winter SSTs during the Tortonian than
during the Messinian. [first fragment of extensive summary]^1";
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indicator; Scleractinia ?, Astroides; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Pleistocene; <b>Geography:
</b>Mediterranean^Although presently limited at 37°38&#039;N on the
coast of Spain and 40°48&#039;N on the coast of Italy, Astroides
calycularis lived on the continental coast of France at
43°42&#039;-44&#039;N and on the coast of Corsica at 42°58&#039;N
during part of the Pleistocene. Thus it has been found at Nice in the
Upper Silician and at Monaco in the Upper Tyrrhenian (interstages,
respectively, of the Riss and Wuerm glaciations), and at Cap Corse in
the Tyrrhenian (Riss-Wuerm interglacial). The species apparently took
advantage of slightly higher surface water temperatures than those
prevailing now in the northern Mediterranean. Although present-day
temperatures allow survival, for many years, of transplanted colonies,
they are not suitable for successful reproduction.^1";
s[4477] = "CHAIX C., SAINT-MARTIN J.-P. (2008).- Les faunes de
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<b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 88, ID=6497^<b>Topic(s): </b>; scleractinian
reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Miocene Mess; <b>Geography: </b>Mediterranean^This work consists in
a systematic revision of upper Miocene Mediterranean hermatypic
scleractinian corals, concerning the whole perimediterranean area. An
abundant material allowed an accurate and reliable analysis of the
taxonomic characters. Eighteen specific attributions, belonging to
eight genera, are proposed. Nomenclatural revisions were required
because of the abundant, dispersed and qualitatively diverse literature
on this subject. Comparisons with older works were made dificult
because of ancient identifications and datations by precedent authors.
The biogeographic and stratigraphic distributions are detailed.
Discussions about paleoecological features allow a better understanding
of this coral fauna evolution, particularly regarding the so-called
&#034;salinity crisis&#034; that affected the Mediterranean area at the
end of the Miocene. [original abstract]^1";
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11-1</b>, p. 27, ID=1750^<b>Topic(s): </b>thanatocoenosis;
Scleractinia, Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria Porifera;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Pleistocene; <b>Geography:
</b>Mediterranean^^1";
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Rech. Explor.-Prod. Elf-Aquitaine 10, 2: 333-348.- <b>FC&#038;P
16-1</b>, p. 56, ID=1945^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, biology,
sedimentology; reefs ecology; <b>Systematics: </b>Animalia Plantae;
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<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Miocene; <b>Geography: </b>Mediterranean W^^1";
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s[4481] = "BOSSELINI F.R., RUSSO A., VESCOGNI A. (2002).- The Messinian reef complex of the Salento Peninsula (southern Italy): Stratigraphy, facies and paleoenvironmental interpretation.- Facies 47, 1: 91-112.- <b>FC&#038;P 31-2</b>, p. 52, ID=1708^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Miocene Mess; <b>Geography: </b>Mediterranean^An integrated study of the early Messinian reef complex cropping out along the eastern coast of the Salento Peninsula (southern Italy), including stratigraphy, facies analysis and paleoelogical aspects,is here presented. Fourteen facies types belonging to three main facies associations (back-reef and shelf. Shelf-edge, slope) have been recognized. They document a wide spectrum of depositional environments, reef building organisms and growth fabric, in response to depth and other environmental factors in different parts of the reef complex.The biotic structure of the reef is also described and discussed in detail. It consists of different types of reef building organisms and of their bioconstructions (mainly Porites coral reefs, Halimeda bioherms and vermetid-microbial &#34;trottoirs&#34;), that differs in composition and structure according to their position on the shelf edge-to-slope profile.Results indicate that the reef complex of the Salento Peninsula has strong similarities with the typical early Messinian reefs of the Mediterranean region. However, the recognition of some peculiar features, i.e. the remarkable occurrence of Halimeda bioherms and of vermetid-microbial &#34;trottoirs&#34;, gives new insights for better understanding reef patterns and development of the reef belt during the Late Miocene in the Mediterranean.^1";
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a change in the environmental requirements of the coral/worm pair.
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<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent;
<b>Geography: </b>Mediterranean^^1";
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distributive di alcune facies di substrate duro dei fondali delle
Cinque Terre (Mar Liguri).- Atti del XII Congresso della Soc. ital.
Biol. Marino, Cagliari: 20-24.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-1</b>, p. 31,
ID=3006^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral facies; coral facies; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>Mediterranean, Ligurian Sea^The anaysis of distribution of some
Anthozoa facies between 12 and 27 meters of depth is reported. The
ecology of the species Lophogorgia ceratophyta is investigated. ^1";
s[4486] = "KOUKOURAS A., KUHLMANN D.H.H. (1991).- Rasenkorallen als
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Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Aegean Sea^^1";
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Demospongiae) according to morphological and genetic characters.-
Bulletin de l&#039;Institut royal des sciences naturelles de Belgique,
Biologie 66, suppl. 1996 [Willenz P. (ed.): Recent advances in sponge
biodiversity inventory and documentation]: 185-195.- <b>FC&#038;P
25-2</b>, p. 29, ID=3093^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Porifera
Demospongiae; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Demospongiae;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Mediterranean^The
taxonomic status of some Cliona species living sympatrically in two
Ligurian localities has been studied on the basis of morphological
(spicule shape and size, boring pattern, arrangement of choanocyte
chambers studied by corrosion casts) and genetic analyses. Results from
this study indicate a remarkable specificity in the choice of substrata
by the Cliona larvae. This comprehensive approach confirmed distinct
differences between C. viridis and C. nigricans. C. viridis is a
superficial species boring only calcareous algae (alpha-stage), whereas
the electrophoretic data demonstrate the identity of different growth
forms of C. nigricans boring biogenic substrata or living in massive
form on detritic bottoms and on Posidonia rhizomes (beta- and
gamma-stages). The calcareous veins embedded in sedimentary rocks along
the Ligurian coast are generally bored by C. celata but, in the same
habitat, another species has been detected. This species, that shall be
described afterwards on a wider lot of specimens coming from different
localities, is very close to C. celata in spicule shape, but the
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distinguishable on the basis of their boring pattern. Finally the
genetic analysis ascertained that there is no gene flux between the two
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Recent advances in sponge biodiversity inventory and documentation]:
197-203.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-2</b>, p. 29, ID=3094^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Porifera Demospongiae; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Demospongiae;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Mediterranean^^1";
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the genus in the Mediterranean.- Bulletin de l&#039;Institut royal des
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documentation]: 175-184.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-2</b>, p. 29,
ID=3100^<b>Topic(s): </b>systematics; Porifera Demospongiae;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Demospongiae; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Mediterranean^We describe in this study a
new Mediterranean species of the genus Sphinctrella Schmidt.
Sphinctrella aberrans sp.nov. is characterized by the presence of
malformed ortho-plagiotriaenes and pseudocalthrops, a category of
spirasters with a very thick central axis, microxeas with attenuate
ringed ornamentation, and a very fine, pore-like fenestration of the
ectosome of the exhalant sieves. Apart from S. aberrans, three other
species of Sphinctrella are known from the Mediterranean according to
the literature : Sphinctrella gracilis Sollas, Sphinctrella horrida
Schmidt and Sphinctrella verrucolosa Pulitzer-Finali. However, the
reexamination of the single Mediterranean individual claimed to be S.
horrida made evident that this specimen was misidentified and the
species actually does not exist in the Mediterranean. [original
abstract]^1";
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sponges without skeleton (Porifera, Demospongiae) from a Mediterranean
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ID=3986^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Porifera Demospongiae;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Demospongiae; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Mediterranean^Two new genera and species
of Demospongiae are described from a northwestern Mediterranean
littoral cave characterised by cold homothermy, which shelters deep-sea
invertebrates. The two new sponges have neither mineral nor fibrous
skeleton. Their cytology is described using transmission electron
microscopy. Thymosiopsis cuticulatus gen. et sp.nov. (Chondrillidae)
shares some characters with Thymosia Topsent, but lacks the diagnostic
spongin fibres. Myceliospongia araneosa gen. et sp.nov. is unusual in
anatomy, cytology, and mode of growth. No clear relationship with any
order of the Demospongiae is indicated and the sponge is classified as
incertae sedis within the Demospongiae.^1";
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a Proteger en Mediterranee; Publ. GIS Posidonie: 65-70.- <b>FC&#038;P
25-1</b>, p. 32, ID=3009^<b>Topic(s): </b>environmental protection;
Octocorallia, Gorgonaria; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Octocorallia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Italy, Ligurian
Sea^C.R.E. studied the gorgoniarian facies of the coastal bottoms of
&#034;Cinque Terre&#034;. for scientific and practical reasons; this
zone was chosen by the Italian legislation for the creation of a Marine
National Park. Gorgonians can be considered as the most important
systematic group of the Cnidaria for the characterisation of the
coralligenous and the presence of their different species allows
environmental inferences (on irradiation, sedimentation rate, etc.).
These benthic assemblages are of great importance for tourism (i.e.
SCUBA divers) and, for a correct coastal management, they must be
located with accuracy. This work analyses the main factors of
distribution and the dangers that threaten the gorgonians in the area
studied. Some proposals are made in order to guarantee the protection
of the gorgonian facies in the Western Mediterranean Sea.^1";
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<b>FC&#038;P 30-2</b>, p. 11, ID=1598^<b>Topic(s): </b>carbonate
production; Scleractinia, Cladocora; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>Mediterranean^The Mediterranean coral Cladocora caespitosa often
occurs in large beds, i.e. populations of hemisphaerical colonies with
stock densities varying between 1,9 and 4 colonies . m-2. Laboratory
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measurements of volume, skeleton weight, surface and number of
corallites per colony, coupled with mean annual growth rates evaluated
through sclerochronology, allowed for the estimation of biomass,
skeleton bulk density, calcimass (carbonate standing stock) and
secondary production (both organic and inorganic) of two C. caespitosa
beds at 4 and 9 m depth. The mean colony biomass varied between 0,73
and 0,99 kg dw . m-2, corresponding to a calcimass between 2 and 5 kg
CaCO3 . m-2. Organic secondary production was 215.5 - 305.4 g dw of
polyps . m-2 . y -1, while the potential (mineral) production was 1.1 -
1.7 kg CaCO3 . m-2 . y-1, for the year 11996-1997.These values show
that C. caespitosa is one of the major carbonate producers within the
Mediterranean and one of the major epibiontic species originating
stable carbonate frameworks both in recent and past times.^1";
s[4493] = "MORRI C., PEIRANO A., BIANCI C.N., SASSAREVI M. (1994).-
Present-day bioconstructions of the hard coral Cladocora caespitosa
(L.) (Anthozoa. Scleractinia), in the Eastern Ligurian Sea (NW
Mediterranean).- Biologia Marina Meditteranea 1, 1: 371-372.-
<b>FC&#038;P 25-1</b>, p. 53, ID=3069^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs,
Cladocora; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Italy, Ligurian Sea^Cladocora caespitosa
is the only hermatypic coral living in the Mediterranean. Large-sized
formations were recorded between 1700 and 1900m in the Marseille region
but presently this coral is found chiefly in the eastern Mediterranean:
Gulf of Gabes, Tunisia, Aegean Sea, Jonian coasts of Calabria. During
1992, two massive bioconstructions of C. caespitosa were found in two
Ligurian localities: Bonassola and Riomaggiore. Both were on
coralligenous bottoms 26 to 29 m deep, with large amounts of siltation
due to natural and &#47; or anthropogenic causes. These
bioconstructions have been mapped by Scuba diving using photomosaic
techniques. In situ examination of the two structures and the analysis
of the photographic maps led to estimate their surface area, volume,
and carbonate mass. The two bioconstructions differ greatly in their
morphology: that of Bonassola is oblong in shape and reaches a total
length of over 3.5m, whereas that of Riomaggiore is smaller and looks
like a stout pillar about 0.6m high. The inferred developmental
patterns also differ. At Bonassola, the bank progresses chiefly in a
horizontal way, through coalescence and fusion of satellite colonies,
its growth in height is enhanced by the cementing action of sediment,
filling interstices among corallites. The Riomaggiore formation has a
prominent vertical growth through accretion of subsequent colonies,
which makes its upper surface irregular. Both environmental (high
turbidity) and topographic features (both bioconstructions occur in
small grooves conveying sediments and currents) at the two sites are
consistent with data from literature (Laborei 1961, Lumare 1966,
Zibrowius 1980) which, however, always concern shallower zones.^1";
s[4494] = "KUHLMANN D.H.H. (1996).- Preliminary Report on Holocene
Submarine Accumulations of Cladocora caespitosa (L. 1767) in the
Mediterranean.- Goettinger Arbeiten zur Geologie und Palaeontologie,
Special Volume 2 [Reitner J., Neuewiller F. &#038; Gunkel F. (eds):
Global and Regional Controls on Biogenic Sedimentation I. Reef
Evolution]: pp ???.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-1</b>, p. 26, ID=3570^<b>Topic(s):
</b>reefs; reefs, Cladocora; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Holocene; <b>Geography: </b>Aegean
Sea^In the sublitoral of the North and Middle Aegean investigations of
Cladocora caespitosa (L. 1767) (Anthozoa, Scleractinia, Faviidae) as
scaffolder of sedimental hard structures were undertaken by diving from
1990 to 1994. The structures appeared in two forms: first as ledges,
which had been formed by many colonies of the coral (bioherms) around
5,900 to 3,200 years before present (yrs BP) according to AMS
14Cdatings and secondly as blocks which consisted of only one colony of
coral (biochores) and had been formed 2,000 to 100 yrs BP. Both
structures were exclusively formed by the densely dendroid, hemispheric
growing form of C. caespitosa, whose corallites landing together
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functioned as centers of sedimentation, where silt and biogenic hard
particles could be established in between. On the Cladocora caespitosa
ledges, living colonies of the same species are growing at present
which show a continuous growth of the ledge surface. However, the
ledges themselves already died out more than 3,000 yrs BP. For the
so-called Atlantic time these ledges can be pointed as transitional
structures between merhmatypic [?] single corals and tropical coral
reefs. Due to deteriorated environmental conditions in the
Mediterranean, at present no more recent transitional structures exist
compared to tropical coral reefs.^1";
s[4495] = "PEIRANO A., MORRI C., BIANCHI C.N. (1999).- Skeleton growth
and density pattern of the temperate, zooxanthellate scleractinian
Cladocora caespitosa from the Ligurian Sea (NW Mediterranean).- Marine
ecology progress series 185: 195-201.- <b>FC&#038;P 28-2</b>, p. 20,
ID=4016^<b>Topic(s): </b>skeletal growth, x-radiography; Scleractinia,
Cladocora; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Mediterranean^X-radiographs of corallites
of the zooxanthellate coral Cladocora caespitosa (L.), collected in the
Ligurian Sea between 3 and 27m depth, were examined. C. caespitosa
deposits 2 bands yr-1; the high density band is deposited during winter
(November to March) while the low density band is deposited in summer.
Average growth rates ranged from 1.36 ± 0,58 to 4.42 ± 1,61 mm yr-1. No
differences in the timing of band deposition were found between shallow
and deep colonies. A comparison of the band pattern with monthly
temperature-irradiance measurements from the Ligurian Sea, and with
literature data on the photosynthetic efficiency of zooxanthellae, led
us to hypothese a mechanism of growth with low dependency on
autotrophy. ^1";
s[4496] = "DUCLAUX G., LAFARGUE F. (1972).- Madréporaires de
Méditerranée occidentale. Recherche des Zooxanthelles symbiontiques.
Compléments morphologiques et écologiques.- Vie et Milieu, Sér. A:
Biologie Marine 23, 1A: 45-63.- <b>FC&#038;P 3-1</b>, p. 16,
ID=4848^<b>Topic(s): </b>symbiotic Zooxanthellae; Scleractinia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Mediterranean W^Parmi les Algues
symbiontiques les Zooxanthelles occupent une place privilégiée. Un
grand nombre de Zooxanthelles vivent associées aux Madréporaires
hermatypiques des récifs coralliens. Cette association peut aussi
exister dans nos mers tempérées. Cet article apporte à la fois des
résultats nouveaux et complémentaires sur la biologie et la structure
des Madréporaires et de leurs symbiontes éventuels en Méditerranée.^1";
s[4497] = "ZIBROWIUS H. (1974).- Oculina patagonica, Scléractiniaire
hermatypique introduit en Méditerranée.- Helgolaender wiss.
Meeresunters. 26: 153-173.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 28,
ID=5090^<b>Topic(s): </b>introduced; Scleractinia Oculina;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Mediterranean^A large colony of Oculina
patagonica growing on a cliff (depth 0,5 to 2m) about 1km from Savona
harbour (Gulf of Genoa, Italy) was discovered in 1966 and was found
prosperous and spreading when surveyed again in 1971 and 1972. Water
temperature in the area was found to vary from about 11°C to about
26°C; during the greater part of the year it remains far below
temperatures generally considered necessary for growth and even
survival of hermatypic scleractinians. In spite of the local pollution
which favours dense and prosperous populations of barnacles and
ascidians, the encrusting colony of O. patagonica (now measuring 1,2m x
1,5m) tends to cover these other organisms. The Savona record of O.
patagonica is the first one of a living colony since nothing was known
on the actual range of the species, probably living on the Atlantic
coast of South America. Previously, O. patagonica was known only from
worn fragments, fossil or sub-fossil, from Argentina. Liberation of
larvae (one of which settled on the surveyed cliff) by a mature colony
that came to Savona waters on a ship bottom, is the only acceptable
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explanation for the highly surprising arrival of the exotic
scleractinian in the Northwestern Mediterranean. Transplantation of
samples of O. patagonica broken off the Savona colony to clean water
off Marseilles has proven very successful. The discovery of O.
patagonica in the Mediterranean has provided material for a detailed
redescription of the species and an opportunity for a systematic and
biogeographic survey of the genus Oculina, as well as for remarks on
hermatypic corals in extra tropical waters.^1";
s[4498] = "SALOMIDI M., ZIBROWIUS H., ISSARIS Y., MILIONIS K. (2010).-
Dendrophyllia in Greek waters, Mediterranean Sea, with the first record
of D. ramea (Cnidaria, Scleractinia) from the area.- Mediterranean
Marine Science 11, 1: 189-194.http:&#47;&#47; www.medit-mar-sc.net/.-
<b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 105, ID=6535^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy;
Scleractinia Dendrophyllia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Mediterranean^In the
Mediterranean Sea the genus Dendrophyllia Blainville 1830, is
represented by two species known to form large branched colonies, D.
cornigera (Lamarck 1816) and D. ramea (Linnaeus 1758). As is typical of
Mediterranean Scleractinia, both species are also represented in the
north-east Atlantic. They differ significantly in morphology
(especially colony organization), geographical distribution, and
ecology (Zibrowius 1980). [introductory part of a short note]^1";
s[4499] = "SANDELLI R.S., BIANCHI C.N., COCITO S., MORGIGNI M., PEIRANO
A., SGORBINI S., SILVESTRI.C., MORRI C. (1992).- Status of some
Posidonia oceanica meadows on the Ligurian Coast influenced by the
&#034;Haven&#034; oil spill.- Atti del 10. Congresso A.I.O.L. Alassio,
4-6, Novembre 1992: 277-286.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-1</b>, p. 32,
ID=3008^<b>Topic(s): </b>oil spill damage; ??? Posidonia;
<b>Systematics: </b>algae; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>Italy, Ligurian Coast^^1";
s[4500] = "HOTTINGER L. (1984).- Bioconstructions récentes à
corallinacées.- Géologie et paléoécologie des récifs [J. Geister &#038;
R. Herb (eds)]: 17.1-17.5.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 11,
ID=6330^<b>Topic(s): </b>buildups; corallinacean buildups;
<b>Systematics: </b>algae; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>Mediterranean^En Méditerranée, il y a trois substrats principaux
fournissant des quantités de corallinacées importantes comme source de
sédiments. (1) Sur substrat solide et permanent, des croûtes biogènes
sont formées. [&#8230;] (2) Sur substrat meuble, où le taux de
sédimentation est réduit, des thalles souvent ramifiés de corallinacées
forment un tapis (analogue à celui de coraux des tropiques) que
l&#039;on appelle maerl [&#8230;] (3) Dans les herbiers de Posidonies,
les corallinacées couvrent les rhizomes des plantes formant une
communauté importante pour le recrutement du benthos littoral.
[selected fragments of a short note]^1";
s[4501] = "ROSELL D., URIZ M.-J. (2002).- Excavating and endolithic
sponge species (Porifera) from the Mediterranean: species descriptions
and identification key.- Organisms, Diversity &#038; Evolution 2:
55-86.- <b>FC&#038;P 31-1</b>, p. 76, ID=1660^<b>Topic(s): </b>boring
&#038; endolithic, taxonomy, identification key; Porifera boring &#038;
endolithic; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent;
<b>Geography: </b>Mediterranean^The present study is a review of the
excavating and endolithic sponges present in the Mediterranean. A
dichotomic key to 22 species is presented. Detailed species
descriptions are provided based on newly collected material and
previous descriptions from the literature. In the case of Cliona
viridis (Schmidt, 1862), an in-depth histological study has also been
performed. Discussions on problematic taxonomic issues are also
included. Dotona pulchella Carter, 1880 subspecies mediterranea
n.subsp. n. is described. The previously enacted synonymy between Pione
vastifica Hancock, 1849 and Pione lampa (de Laubenfels, 1950) is
restricted to those specimens identified as &#034;forma occulta&#034;.
Cliona amplicavata Rützler, 1974 is recorded for the first time in the
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Mediterranean. Clionba cretensis Pulitzer-Finali, 1983 is proposed to
be synonymous to Cliona thoosina Topsent, 1887. Cliona copiosa Sarr,
1959 and Cliona tremitensis Sarr, 1961 are considered synonymous to C.
viridis. The spicule complement of Scantilleta levispira (Topsent,
1898), D. pulchella and C. amplicavata, is enlarged, and some spicule
types are better described based on light microscopy and SEM
observation. Pione vastifica shows great variability in the
microrhabds, seemingly related to depth.Regarding excavating patterns,
several species appear to selectively excavate particular substrate
types, whereas others are not selective among calcareous material.A.
labyrinthica, P. vastifica, Cliona janitrix Topsentr, 1932, C. viridis
and C. lobata Hancock,1849 have asexual reproduction. Excavating
ability, bud production and the way the sponge genus grows inside the
substrate are biological features common to distant taxa such as
Clionidae and Aka ssp. That may constitute convergent (analogous)
characters.^1";
s[4502] = "BROMLEY R.G., D&#039;ALESSANDRO A. (1989).- Ichnological
Study of Shallow Marine Endolithic Sponges from the Italian Coast.-
Rivista Italiana di Paleontologia e Stratigrafia 95, 3: 279-314.-
<b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 62, ID=2694^<b>Topic(s): </b>boring
sponges; Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Quaternary; <b>Geography: </b>Italy^Living boring sponges belonging
to eight species of the genera Siphonodictyon, Cliona and Cliothosa,
were collected from the limestone seafloor of the Apulian coast.
Samples were taken in zero to -20 m water depth. Spicule preparations
from the sponges, and epoxy casts of the borings, facilitated a
comparison of the animal and its work. The borings were analyzed
ichnotaxonomically and attributed to 11 ichnospecies of Entobia. Direct
correlation between biospecles and ichnospecies was not found in all
cases. Several ichnospecies are new, and some of these are named using
Pleistocene material. The new ichnospecies are Entobia gigantea, E.
magna and E. parva.^1";
s[4503] = "VACELET J., BOURY-ESNAULT N. (1996).- A new species of
carnivorous sponge (Demospongiae: Cladorhizidae) from a mediterranean
cave.- Bulletin de l&#039;Institut royal des sciences naturelles de
Belgique, suppl. 66: 109-115.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-2</b>, p. 76,
ID=3111^<b>Topic(s): </b>carnivory; Porifera, Asbestopluma;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent;
<b>Geography: </b>Mediterranean^A cladorhizid sponge which has been
shown to be carnivorous, is described as a new species of Asbestopluma,
A. hypogea. The sponge lives in a Mediterranean cave, 17 to 22m deep,
between 15 to 60m inside from the cave opening, in a trapped mass of
cold water (13 - 14.7°C). Preserved specimens differ significantly in
shape from the living ones and variations also occur according to the
feeding status. Forcep spicules are present only during
spermatogenesis. The nearest species is A. hydra Lundbeck, from the
Arctic (from 1847 to 2394m).^1";
s[4504] = "VACELET J. (1996).- Deep-sea sponges in a Mediterranean
cave.- Biosystematics and Ecology Series 11 [Uiblein F., Ott J. &#038;
Stachowitsch M. (eds): Deep-sea and extreme shallow-water habitats:
affinities and adaptations]: 299-312. [Austrian Academy of Sciences,
Wien].- <b>FC&#038;P 26-2</b>, p. 76, ID=3766^<b>Topic(s): </b>cave -
dwellers; Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Mediterranean^Submarine caves share
several ecological features with deep-sea habitats and could be
considered as a natural mesocosm of the bathyo-abyssal zone, in spite
of differences in temperature. A unique Mediterranean cave which
entraps a cold water mass, resulting in stable temperature conditions
throughout the year, is a specially interesting &#34;bathyal
island&#34; in the littoral zone. It has been colonized by deep-sea
invertebrates, the likely source of propagules of which being a nearby
canyon, 100 to 3000m deep. The example of sponges shows that various
general problems of deep-sea biology could be successfully addressed to
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in the cave. A representative of the deep-sea hexactinellid sponges
reproduces here year round - enabling the first observations of larval
behaviour and ultrastructure to be carried out on this phylogenetically
important group of invertebrates, and opening the unknown area of
larval ecology of deep-sea sponges. The presence of a species of the
deepest known genus of sponges, Asbestopluma (at 8840m depth in the
Central Pacific) is a fascinating opportunity to investigate the
biology of the strange deep-sea cladorhizid sponges, which can live in
the most oligotrophic abyssal basins. A highly unexpected result is
that cladorhizids are non-filter-feeding &#39;sponges&#39; with a
carnivorous feeding habit.^1";
s[4505] = "VACELET J. (1998).- L&#039;eponge carnivore.- Film du CNRS
Audiovisuel, 13 minutes. Version francaise et version anglaise.-
<b>FC&#038;P 27-2</b>, p. 66, ID=3936^<b>Topic(s): </b>carnivory;
Porifera, Asbestopluma; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Mediterranean^A movie, 15 min long,
illustrates the carnivorous sponge Asbestopluma hypogea and the
Mediterranean cave in which it has been discovered. The cave entraps a
cold water mass, resulting in stable temperature conditions throughout
the year and in colonisation by deep-sea animals. Time lapse
cinematography made in aquarium shows the capture and the digestion of
the prey by the carnivorous sponge. Several other sponges from deep-sea
origin are shown in their cave habitat, including Oopsacas minuate, a
representative of the hexactinellids, and the recently described
demosponge Myceliospongia araneosa.^1";
s[4506] = "CALCINAI B., CERRANO C., BAVESTRELLO G., SARA M. (1999).-
Biology of the massive symbiotic sponge Cliona nigricans (Porifera:
Demospongiae) in the Ligurian Sea.- Memoirs of the Queensland Museum 44
[J.N.A. Hooper (ed.): Proceedings of the 5th International Sponge
Symposium]: 77-85.- <b>FC&#038;P 28-2</b>, p. 8, ID=6939^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biology; Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Mediterranean^^1";
s[4507] = "PRONZATO R., BAVESTRELLO G., CERRANO C., MAGNINO G., MANCONI
R., PANTELIS J., SARA A., SIDRI M. (1999).- Sponge farming in the
Mediterranean Sea: new perspectives.- Memoirs of the Queensland Museum
44 [J.N.A. Hooper (ed.): Proceedings of the 5th International Sponge
Symposium]: 485-492.- <b>FC&#038;P 28-2</b>, p. 9, ID=6979^<b>Topic(s):
</b>farming; Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Mediterranean^^1";
s[4508] = "ILAN M., GUGEL J., GALIL B.S., JANUSSEN D. (2003).- Small
bathyal (sponge) species from East Mediterranean revealed by new soft
bottom sampling technique.- Ophelia 57, 3: 145-160.- <b>FC&#038;P
32-2</b>, p. 77, ID=7162^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy, ecology; Porifera;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent;
<b>Geography: </b>Mediterranean E^This first study of soft bottom
sponges from the Levantine bathyal employed a device comprising a
plankton net secured atop a Marinovich type semi-balloon trawl. All of
the nearly 500 specimens collected were identified to four sponge
species. All four species are of a very small body size. Sponges were
not retained by the larger mesh Marinovich trawl net. The study
describes a new polymastiid species Tentorium levantinum n.sp., and a
new Rhizaxinella shikmonae n.sp. in addition to two Calcareans: Sycon
faulkneri n.sp. and a Plectroninia sp. that appears to be a new
species. These sponges, which inhabit soft bottom environments, have
evolved morphological features such as unattached ground-based cones
with a broad base (Tentorium levantinum), or a basal anchoring tuft
(Rhizaxinella shikmonae). The absence of these species from previous
records of the Mediterranean bathyal may have resulted either from
overlooking the small sized species in soft bottom environments for
lack of adequate collecting technique or scarcity of studies. It was
thus impossible to confirm or reject the pattern of wide geographical
distribution of deep-water sponges seen elsewhere, including the
western Mediterranean. The new calcareous species was found at greater
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depths than most other calcareous sponges published so far, while
Plectroninia sp. was found at greater depth than all but one record for
this genus. It is expected that other small, benthic species may be
discovered using the appropriate equipment. [original abstract]^1";
s[4509] = "SCHUMANN-KINDEL G., BERGBAUER M., REITNER J. (1996).-
Bacteria Associated with Mediterranean Sponges.- Goettinger Arbeiten
zur Geologie und Palaeontologie, Special Volume 2 [Reitner J.,
Neuewiller F. &#038; Gunkel F. (eds): Global and Regional Controls on
Biogenic Sedimentation I. Reef Evolution]: pp ???.- <b>FC&#038;P
26-1</b>, p. 29, ID=3578^<b>Topic(s): </b>poriferan bacterial
associations; poriferan bacterial associations; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera Bacteria; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>Mediterranean^Bacteria associated with the mediterranean sponges
Chondrosia reniformis and Petrosia ficiformis were examined by
cultivation and culture-independent analysis. On agar-plates, numerous
culturable bacteria with distinct colony-morphologies could be
observed. Further sponge associated bacteria were detected in situ and
phylogenetically characterized by hybridization with 16S rRNA-directed
fluorescent oligonucleotide probes. For both sponges, all bacteria
detected by this method cluster in the gamma and alpha subclass of
Bacteria. No Archaeobacteria nor member of the beta subclass of
Proteobacteria could be found. Oligonucleotides complementary to
probe-specific regions of the 16S rRNA of culturable and isolated
bacteria were used for PCR amplification. Purified PCR products were
taken for DNA sequence analysis.^1";
s[4510] = "ROSELL D., URIZ M.-J. (1992).- Do associated zooxanthellae
and the nature of the substratum affect survival, attachment and growth
of Cliona viridis (Porifera: Hadromerida)? An experimental approach.-
Marine Biology 114: 503-507.- <b>FC&#038;P 24-1</b>, p. 75,
ID=4507^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology, symbiosis, survival; Porifera
Hadromerida Cliona; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Mediterranean^Massive specimens of Cliona
viridis, collected off the coast of Blanes (North-Western Mediterranean
Sea) in January, 1987, were exposed to different light (natural
day-night irradiance/constant darkness) and substrata
(calcareous/siliceous) conditions to assess their influence on growth,
survival and attachment rates. Sponges cultured under natural
irradiance displayed higher growth rates with increasing temperature;
those cultured in the dark did not respond to increased temperature,
but adapted faster to laboratory conditions. Differences in growth
rates between these two culture conditions are ascribed to the presence
of a healthy symbiotical zooxanthellae population on individuals
cultured under conditions of natural irradiance. Attachment rates of
the hut sides of the sponges which were in direct contact with the
substratum, also increased with increasing temperature, whilst sponge
survival was not significantly dependent on temperature. The chemical
nature of the substratum clearly affected survival rates, which were
higher on calcified than on siliceous substrata.^1";
s[4511] = "GUILHERME M., BOURY-ESNAULT N., BEZAC C., VACELET J.
(1996).- Cytological evidence for cryptic speciation in Mediterranean
Oscarella species (Porifera, Homoscleromorpha).- Canadian Journal of
Zoology 74: 881-896.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-2</b>, p. 74,
ID=3761^<b>Topic(s): </b>cryptic speciation; Porifera Homoscleromorpha;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent;
<b>Geography: </b>Mediterranean^Three new sponge species without a
skeleton, Oscarella viridis, O. microlobata, and O. imperialis, were
found in sublittoral caves and on vertical walls along the coast of
Provence (western Mediterranean Sea, France). Their morphology,
anatomy, and cytology are described and they are compared with the two
other valid Mediterranean Oscarella species, O. lobularis and O.
tuberculata. Reproductive and internal anatomical characters are
uniform in the genus, but details of external morphology and especially
cytological characters (mesohylar cells with inclusions) provide good
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diagnostic features at the species level. Careful observation of
morphological and cytological characters is essential for clarifying
the systematics of Oscarella and reveals an unexpected biodiversity of
this genus in the Mediterranean Sea.^1";
s[4512] = "KUHLMANN D.H.H., CHINTIROGHU H., KOUTSOUBAS D., KOUKOURAS A.
(1991).- Korallenriffe im Mittelmeer? .- Naturwiss. Rdsch. 44, 8: 316.-
<b>FC&#038;P 21-2</b>, p. 59, ID=3361^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>Mediterranean^^1";
s[4513] = "PAIRANO A., MORRI C., MASTRONUZZI G., BIANCHI C.N. (1998).-
The coral Cladocora caespitosa (Anthozoa, Scleractinia) as a bioherm
builder in the Mediterranean Sea.- Memorie descrittive della Carta
geologica d&#039;Italia 52 (1994): 59-74.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-2</b>, p.
63, ID=3931^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef-builder; Scleractinia, Cladocora;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>Mediterranean^^1";
s[4514] = "ZIBROWIUS H. (1980).- Les Scléractiniaires de la
Méditerranée et de l&#039;Atlantique nord-oriental.- Mém. Institut
Océanographique 11: 284 pp., 107 pls.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 23,
ID=5896^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>Mediterranean, Atlantic NE^A full systematic account is given of
the Scleractinians collected between the tidal zone and abyssal depths
in the Mediterranean and in the north-eastern Atlantic, from the coasts
of Europe and Africa to Iceland, the Azores and the Cape Verde Islands.
This includes a detailed discussion of their intraspecific variability
due both to phenotypic variations and to environmental factors. Some
modifications of the conventional classification are suggested. [first
fragment of an extensive summary]^1";
s[4515] = "FROST S.H., WEISS M.P. (1975).- Caribbean reef systems:
Holocene and ancient - an overview.- FC&P 4, 1: 8-10.- <b>FC&#038;P
4-1</b>, p. 8, ID=6282^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics:
</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>living &#038; fossil; <b>Geography:
</b>Caribbean^Thirty-four geologists and biologists participated in a
symposium of 22 papers on Caribbean reef systems: Holocene and ancient,
in Guadeloupe, French West Indies, in early July. The Symposium was
arranged by S.H. Frost and M.P. Weiss, of Northern Illinois University,
as part of the Vllth Caribbean Geological Conference convened by the
French government and chaired by Roger Causse. Gatherings of geologists
to consider carbonate materials and their genesis are a commonplace of
recent years; although important and constructive, many failed to treat
reefs as wholes. Modern treatments of reef morphology and history are
also numerous, but many are only geologic and/or refer to the
Indo-Pacific region. Much more cooperation is needed between geologists
and biologists, one 2-day symposium cannot do the job, but a start was
overdue. We also hoped to increase participation and interest in both
modern and fossil reefs all over the Caribbean. [first part of a
report, sent also to Geotimes]^1";
s[4516] = "LOSER H. (2009).- Morphology, taxonomy and distribution of
the Early Cretaceous coral genus Holocoenia (Scleractinia) and its
first record in the Caribbean.- Revista mexicana de ciencias geológicas
26, 1: 93-103. [revision] - <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 95,
ID=6512^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia Holocoenia; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous L;
<b>Geography: </b>Caribbean^Although ten species are currently assigned
to the Early Cretaceous coral genus Holocoenia, its characteristics are
poorly known. Using both material from the type locality of the type
species Astrea micrantha along with described and undescribed material
from France, Mexico, Poland and Spain, the genus is revised. It has a
cerioid form with small calices, compact septa, a styliform columella,
and an incomplete septothecal to synapticulothecal wall. Provisionally,
it is assigned to the family Thamnasteriidae, being closely related to
Mesomorpha and Thamnasteria. The genera Stereocaenia and Paretallonia
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are considered junior synonyms of Holocoenia. According to the present
revision the genus contains only two species, which range from the
Valanginian to the Aptian. Holocoenia micrantha is restricted to the
central Tethys whereas Holocoenia jaccardi extends geographically from
South America (Aptian of Argentina) and southern North America (Aptian
of Puebla, Mexico) to the eastern Tethys (Hauterivian of Georgia). The
indication of the genus in the San Juan Raya area in Puebla is the
first indication in Central America. While the genus has been indicated
in only eleven outcrop areas, making it rather rare, in many of these
localities samples of Holocoenia are common. [original abstract]^1";
s[4517] = "BARON-SZABO R.C. (2005).- Geographic and stratigraphic
distributions of the Caribbean species of Cladocora (Scleractinia,
Faviidae).- Facies 51: 1-4: 185-196.- <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 50,
ID=1268^<b>Topic(s): </b>distribution; Scleractinia, Faviidae;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cretaceous - Cenozoic; <b>Geography: </b>Caribbean^A complete
account of the faviid genus Cladocora within the Caribbean is
presented. In the Caribbean this genus represents an extant group
thathad its earliest occurrence during the Campanian-Maastrichtian
ofJamaica. Recent forms have been reported throughout the Caribbean.The
following forms were found (with stratigraphic ranges in theCaribbean):
C. arbuscula (Pliocene-Recent), C. debilis (Pleistocene-Recent), C.
gracilis (Middle-Upper Maastrichtian), C. jamaicaensis(Campanian-
Maastrichtian and Eocene), C. johnsoni (Pliocene), and C.recrescens
(Middle-Upper Oligocene). The occurrence of the genusCladocora in the
Caribbean is largely continuous from the Campanianto Recent, during
which the majority of the Caribbean species showaffinities to European
assemblages. For the time intervals Paleocene,Lower Oligocene, and
Miocene the taxon has not been reported fromthe Caribbean.^1";
s[4518] = "BUDD A.F., STEMANN T.A., STEWART R.H. (1992).- Eocene
Caribbean reef corals: A unique fauna from the Gatuncillo Formation of
Panama.- Journal of Paleontology 66, 4: 570-594.- <b>FC&#038;P
21-2</b>, p. 42, ID=3340^<b>Topic(s): </b>hermatypic, taxonomy; reef
corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Eocene; <b>Geography: </b>Panama, Carribean^Forty-three species of
25 genera are described in a collection of 170 large, massive reef
corals from the upper Eocene Gatuncillo Formation near Lago Alahuela in
central Panama. Comparisons with type material for other Eocene
Caribbean reef corals suggest that 27 of these species are new.
Twenty-four of these species are named herein. Like other Eocene
Caribbean reef-coral faunas, the fauna is rich in Astrocoenia,
Actinacis, and Astreopora however, unlike other faunas, plocoid and
meandroid members of the family Faviidae (e.g. Montastrea,
Agathiphyllia, Goniastrea, and Colpophyllia) are abundant. Also present
are the oldest known representatives of the genera Meandrina,
Coscinaraea, Alveopora, Heliopora, and Pocillopora, as well as the only
recorded occurrences of Coscinaraea and Cyathoseris from the Caribbean.
Comparisons with Oligocene and Recent Caribbean reef-coral faunas
suggest that the generic composition of Cenozoic Caribbean reefs became
established during the Eocene. With exception of the family Mussidae,
much of the post-Oligocene history of the Caribbean is one of
extinction at the generic level (19 of the 28 Eocene genera became
extinct) and proliferation of species within the surviving genera.^1";
s[4519] = "JOHNSON K.G. (2007).- Reef-coral diversity in the Late
Oligocene Antigua Formation and temporal variation of local diversity
on Caribbean Cenozoic Reefs.- Schriftenreihe der Erdwissenschaftlichen
Kommissionen der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften 17:
471-491.- <b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p. 75, ID=2385^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs,
diversity; Scleractinia, diversity; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Oligocene; <b>Geography:
</b>Caribbean^^1";
s[4520] = "FROST S.H. (1977).- Oligocene reef coral biogeography -
Caribbean and Western Tethys.- Bureau Recherches Geologiques et
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Minieres Memoir 89: 342-352 [Proceedings of Second International
Symposium on Corals and Fossil Coral Reefs, Paris 1975].- <b>FC&#038;P
6-1</b>, p. 29, ID=0093^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, biogeography; reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Oligocene; <b>Geography:
</b>Caribbean^^1";
s[4521] = "EDINGER E.N., RISK M.J. (1994).- Oligocene-Miocene
Extinction and Geographic Restriction of Caribbean Corals: Roles of
Turbidity, Temperature, and Nutrients.- Palaios 9: 576-598.-
<b>FC&#038;P 24-1</b>, p. 55, ID=4462^<b>Topic(s): </b>extinctions,
biogeography; Anthozoa extinction; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Oligocene Miocene; <b>Geography:
</b>Caribbean^About half the Caribbean hermatypic corals died out in
the Caribbean during the latest Oligocene through Early Miocene, about
24-16 Ma. The majority of those corals that died out in the Caribbean
are extant in the Indo Pacific, i.e., they suffered geographic
restriction, rather than extinction. The coral and coral associate
faunas of three Upper Oligocene and three Middle Miocene fossil reefs
in western Puerto Rico were compared. Coral genera at these sites
suffered 50% regional extinction (extinction or restriction),
equivalent to earlier reports of this Caribbean coral
extinction/restriction event. Nearly all coral genera tolerant of both
turbidity and cool water survived; those tolerant of cool water or
turbidity alone survived in much lesser proportions. Corals occurring
on both patch reefs and shelf edge reefs survived in much greater
proportions than those occurring on only patch reefs or only shelf edge
reefs. There are no shelf edge barrier reef complexes documented from
the Early or Middle Miocene in the Caribbean; the uppermost Miocene
shelf edge reefs of Mona Island are the only known Miocene shelf edge
reef deposits in the Caribbean. Coral associates, the endolithic
sponges, bivalves, worms, and barnacles that live in coral skeletons,
were almost completely unaffected by this event. Likewise, reef and
off-reef gastropods, bivalves, and echinoids suffered only
insignificant reductions in diversity. Only corals and large benthic
foraminifera were strongly affected by the extinction. It is
significant that zooxanthellate organisms were the primary victims of
this extinction. Miocene endolithic sponge borings are significantly
larger than their Oligocene counterparts, suggesting more intense
bioerosion on Miocene than Oligocene reefs. Bioerosion is generally
correlated with nutrient levels, and the apparently more intense
bioerosion of Miocene corals may indicate enhanced nutrient
availability on Miocene Caribbean reefs. Extensive Miocene phosphorites
throughout the Caribbean indicate enhanced upwelling in the region
during the time of the coral extinction/restriction. Biogeographic
evidence from corals, coral associates, and molluscs corroborates this
pattern, along with the evidence from bioerosion levels. Enhanced
upwelling could account for the extinction/restriction by generally
increasing nutrient levels and cooling Caribbean coastal surface
waters, thus restricting reef development to on-shelf patch reefs,
where corals would be subject to more intense sedimentation. Modern
reefs of the Eastern Pacific may provide a modern analogue to Miocene
Caribbean reefs. This regional extinction was important in dividing a
previously cosmopolitan reef fauna into several modern provincial
faunas. This biogeographic separation was completed in the mid-Pliocene
with the rise of the isthmus of Panama. Coral associates, which
universally survived the Oligocene-Miocene event, also have much more
cosmopolitan distributions than do corals.^1";
s[4522] = "PLEYDELL S.M., JONES B. (1988).- Boring of various faunal
elements in the Oligocene - Miocene Bluff Formation of Grand Cayman,
British West Indies.- Journal of Paleontology 62, 3: 348-367.-
<b>FC&#038;P 18-1</b>, p. 45, ID=2285^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs,
bioerosion; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Oligocene
Miocene; <b>Geography: </b>Cayman Isls^Molds of corals, bivalves, and
gastropods in the Oligocene-Miocetie Bluff Formation of Grand Cayman
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Island contain casts of Entobia (nine ichnospecies including the new
ichnospecies E. dendritica), Trypanites (three ichnospecies),
Gastrochaenolites (two ichnospecies), Maeandropolydora (one
ichnospecies), Talpina (one ichnospecies), and Caulostrepsis (one
ichnospecies) as well as the new ichnogenus Uniglobites, indeterminate
ichnogenus A, and a problematical boring. Entobia accounts for about 75
percent of the borings, while Uniglobites and Trypanites together
account for 15 percent of the borings. Comparison of Uniglobites with
modern borings of known affinity suggests that it was produced by
adociid and &#47; or clionid sponges while indeterminate ichnogenus A
was probably formed by bivalves. The amount of boring, which ranges
from 0 to 75 percent, varies from skeleton to skeleton or, in some
cases, from branch to branch of the same coral colony. The branching
coral Stylophora was particularly susceptible to boring, probably
because of its small size and high surface area. The average boring of
about 38 percent compares favourably with the amount of boring found in
modern corals. Analysis of the borings suggest that sponges were
responsible for most of the borings in the corals from the Bluff
Formation. Comparison with bioerosion in modern reefs suggests that
similar patterns of bioerosion were also occurring in Oligocene-Miocene
times.^1";
s[4523] = "EDINGER E.A., RISK M.J. (1995).- Preferential survivorship
of brooding corals in a regional extinction.- Paleobiology 21, 2:
200-219.- <b>FC&#038;P 24-2</b>, p. 76, ID=4553^<b>Topic(s):
</b>extinctions; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cenozoic; <b>Geography:
</b>Caribbean^Approximately half of the Caribbean Oligocene reef coral
fauna became locally extinct during the Early Miocene; roughly two
thirds of the genera driven to local extinction still survive in the
Indo-Pacific. Coral genera with lecithotrophic larvae (brooders)
preferentially survived, over those with planktotrophic larvae
(broadcasters). Among 37 genera for which we inferred reproductive
mode, 73% of brooding genera survived the Oligocene &#47; Miocene
extinction events, while only 29% of the broadcasting genera survived.
The proportion of brooders to broadcasters also increased markedly.
During the late Oligocene, 47% of Caribbean reef coral genera were
broadcasters, but in the middle Miocene, only 32% of the genera were
broadcasters. Survivorship in Puerto Rican reefs was correlated with
tolerance of cold and turbid conditions. Genera tolerant of both cold
water and turbidity had much higher survival rates than those tolerant
of turbidity alone. Only 25% of the genera that could tolerate neither
cold water nor turbidity survived. Most of the eurytopic genera were
brooders, while most of the stenotypic genera were broadcasters. We
present two hypotheses that may account for the preferential
survivorship of brooders: the recruitment hypothesis, and the dispersal
hypothesis. The recruitment hypothesis holds that brooders survive
preferentially because lecithotrophic larvae have higher recruitment
success than do planktotrophic larvae in marginal habitats, such as
upwelling zones. This is supported by the correlation of brooding and
eurytopy. The dispersal hypothesis suggests that brooders survive
preferentially because lecithotrophic larvae, which typically inherit
zooxanthellae from the egg, have a longer larval lifespan and, hence, a
wider potential dispersal range, than planktotrophic larvae, which
typically capture zooxanthellae from the water column. Biogeographic
range data, however, do not support this second hypothesis: modern
Indo-Pacific brooding and broadcasting genera have nearly identical
ranges, and many brooding species have narrower longitudinal ranges
than do broadcasting species. Preferential survivorship of brooding
corals contrasts sharply with survivorship patterns among molluscs
during extinction events; among molluscs, broadcasters are favored over
brooders. A major increase in upwelling at the Oligocene &#47; Miocene
boundary was probably responsible for this extinction &#47; geographic
restriction event. Preferential survival of brooding and mixed mode
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coral genera appears to be a product of their being better able to
recruit and survive in marginal conditions such as upwelling zones.^1";
s[4524] = "FROST S.H. (1972).- Evolution of Cenozoic Caribbean coral
Faunas.- Memoirs of the VIth Conf. Geol. Carib., Margarita, Venezuela:
461-464.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 43, ID=4824^<b>Topic(s):
</b>phylogeny; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cenozoic; <b>Geography: </b>Caribbean^Examination
of extensive new coral collections from the Lower Eocene-Lower Miocene
of Chiapas, Mexico and the Middle Eocene-Pliocene of Jamaica plus the
reevaluation of published studies of Duncan, Vaughan, Wells, and others
allows some generalizations to be made about ecological distribution
and evolution of Caribbean Tertiary coral faunas: (a) Paleocene and
Lower Eocene hermatypic and ahermatypic corals are rare in the
Caribbean. In addition to the dominantly ahermatypic faunas of the Gulf
Coast Paleocene and Lower Eocene, sparse Paleocene hermatypic corals
occur in northern British Honduras (Belize) and in the Lower Eocene of
Chiapas, Mexico; (b) Middle Eocene reefs existed in Chiapas, Mexico,
possibly in Jamaica, and mixed hermatypic-ahermatypic assemblages are
present in collections from St. Bartholomew and the Gulf Coast. Tethyan
genera dominate the assemblages. (c) Upper Eocene mixed herrnatypic
&#47; ahermatypic basin-slope faunas existed in Chiapas, Mexico, Gulf
Coast and sparsely at other localities. By the end of the Eocene, most
of the older elements of the Caribbean coral fauna had disappeared,
leaving groups which still exist on modern reefs. (d) The greatest
development of Tertiary hermatypic corals occurred in the Oligocene,
where cosmopolitan genera such as Diploastrea and Antiguastrea of
Vaughan&#039;s &#034;Antiguan coral fauna&#034; built fringing reefs in
Chiapas, Mexico, and possibly Antigua, and patch reefs on the Gulf
Coast, Puerto Rico, Cuba, Northeastern Mexico and Panama. This fauna is
closely comparable to contemporaneous faunas which existed in the
Mediterranean and Pacific. (e) Cosmopolitan elements of the hermatypic
&#034;Antiguan coral fauna&#034; disappeared in latest Oligocene time.
This apparently due to the cut off of access of the Caribbean to the
Eastern Pacific equatorial counter current by the establishment of land
barriers across Central America. Lower Miocene hermatypic faunas are
dominated by Montastrea and Porites although some genera, now extinct
in the Caribbean but living in the Indo-Pacific, persisted. (f) Middle
Miocene through Upper Pliocene faunas are marked by the steady
disappearance of genera still living in the Indo-Pacific. Many of the
classic Miocene and Pliocene assemblages are hermatypic &#47;
ahermatypic deep fore-reef faunas and do not provide much insight into
the species composition of reef-crest hermatypic assemblages. A change
in the composition of reef-crest or reef-buttress assemblages is marked
by the evolution of wave-resistant Acropora palmata in latest Pliocene
or earliest Pleistocene time. Rapidly growing species of Acropora,
Porites, and other genera appear to have increased greatly in species
diversity and abundance since the Late Pliocene and appear to be well
on their way to dominate the shallow water-high wave energy habitats of
modern Caribbean reefs.^1";
s[4525] = "BUDD A.F. (2010).- Tracing the long-term evolution of a
species complex: Examples from the Montastraea &#034;annularis&#034;
complex.- Palaeoworld 19, 3-4: 348-356.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 85,
ID=6493^<b>Topic(s): </b>phylogeny; Scleractinia Montastraea;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cenozoic; <b>Geography: </b>Caribbean^Recent molecular work has
revealed numerous species complexes of scleractinian reef corals.
Although species within complexes are distinct through much of their
distribution, hybridization has been discovered at species margins, and
has been hypothesized as playing an important role in mediating
responses to changing environments. In the present study, I examine the
long-term evolution of the Montastraea &#34;annularis&#34; complex over
the past 5 million years to determine when speciation, extinction, and
hybridization took place over the past 6.5 million years, with the
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eventual aim of understanding how these events corresponded with
environmental changes in the Caribbean region. The material consists of
colonies collected in the Mio-Pliocene of the Dominican Republic and
the Plio-Pleistocene of Costa Rica and Panama. Genetically
characterized colonies from the Recent of Panama are included in the
analyses for comparison. Species are distinguished in the fossil
material using a landmark-based morphometric approach that focuses on
the size and shape of architectural features within corallites in
transverse thin sections. Evolutionary relationships among species are
examined using phylogenetic analyses based on parsimony. Phylogenetic
characters are derived from the results of multiple comparisons tests,
which statistically evaluated differences among species using
morphometric data. * The results show that the Montastraea
&#34;annularis&#34; complex originated during late Miocene time, and
consisted of &#062;12 species during the Pliocene, with a maximum of
4-5 species co-occurring at any one time. The three modern species do
not form a monophyletic group but belong to separate clades within the
complex. The ranges of two of the three modern species may extend back
to 2.9-3.5 Ma, indicating that they are survivors of the
Plio-Pleistocene extinction event in which &#126;80% of Caribbean reef
coral species became extinct. Morphologic differences among species
(disparity) were higher during the Pliocene than they are today.
[original abstract]^1";
s[4526] = "KLAUS J.S., BUDD A.F. (2003).- Comparison of Caribbean coral
reef communities before and after Plio-Pleistocene faunal turnover:
analyses of two Dominican Republic reef sequences.- Palaios 18, 1:
3-21.- <b>FC&#038;P 32-1</b>, p. 31, ID=1737^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Anthozoa communities; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Pliocene &#47; Pleistocene; <b>Geography:
</b>Caribbean^The extent to which origination and selective extinction
influenced the structure and dynamics of Caribbean coral reef
communities is evaluated by comparing the diversity and distributional
patterns of coral species in two Dominican Republic reef sequences
prior to an following late Cenozoic Caribbean faunal turnover. The two
sequences consist of late Miocene Arroyo Bellaco reef of the Cibao
Valley, northern Dominican Republic, and the late Pleistocene 125.ka
reef terraces of the southern Dominican Republic. Samples were
collected along 20-meter transects (10 Miocene, 10 Pleistocene),
species identifications were made using standard sets of characters and
morphometrics. In particular, species of Montastraea annularis-like
corals were distinguished within each sequence using a 2-dimensional
landmark technique involving average linkage cluster analysis,
discriminant analyses, and non-parametric tests. Four Miocene and four
Pleistocene species were recognized. Subsequent community analysis was
two-fold: (1) whole coral community, and 2) distribution of Montastraea
&#034;annularis&#034; complex. [first fragment of extensive summary]^1";
s[4527] = "BUDD A.F. (1989).- Biogeography of Neogene Caribbean reef
corals and its implications for the ancestry of eastern Pacific reef
corals.- Mem. Ass. Australas. Palaeontols 8 [Jell P. A. &#038; Pickett
J. W. (eds): Fossil Cnidaria 5 (Proceedings of the Fifth International
Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria including Archaeocyatha and
Spongiomorphs)]: 219-230.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 13,
ID=2540^<b>Topic(s): </b>hermatypic; reef corals; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Neogene; <b>Geography:
</b>Caribbean^^1";
s[4528] = "BUDD A.F., JOHNSON K.G., EDWARDS J.C. (1989).- Miocene coral
assemblages in Anguilla, B.W.I., and their implications for the
interpretation of vertical succession on fossil reefs.- Palaios 04:
264-275.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>, p. 65, ID=4425^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biostratigraphy; coral communities; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Miocene; <b>Geography: </b>British West
Indies^Three common coral assemblages have been quantitatively
identified in the middle Miocene Anguilla Formation of Anguilla (Lesser
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Antilles) using cluster analysis on three-dimensional coordinates
derived from nonmetric multidimensional scaling. The data consisted of
tallies of coral species identified at 25 points within 178
1-meter-square quadrats placed haphazardly across vertical exposures of
coral-rich lenses at five localities. Eighteen species were recorded.
The resulting clusters intergrade and are characterized by moderately
high diversities which are not significantly different. They include:
1) a thick-branched assemblage dominated by Porites porloricensis, 2) a
mound-shaped assemblage including Porites waylandi, Siderastrea
conferta, Goniopora hilli, and G. imperatoris, and 3) a
platy/thin-branched assemblage composed of Porites macdonaldi and
Porites baracoaensis. The results of chi-square tests show that the
assemblages are randomly distributed, both in space and in
stratigraphic sequence. The patchy, intergradational distribution of
the assemblages, their equally variable but high diversities, and their
association with calcareous sand lenses suggest that they probably all
developed as small patch reefs or thickets of varying composition on a
shallow, gently sloping backreef platform. The three assemblages
developed under similar environmental conditions in one major reef zone
on a platform subjected to frequent abiotic disturbance by shifting
sand. The mere existence of distinctive assemblages of reef-building
corals having different shapes, therefore, needs not in itself imply
ecological succession or large-scale physical environmental gradients,
as is commonly interpreted in many similar fossil reef sequences.^1";
s[4529] = "JONES B., PEMBERTON S.G. (1988).- Lithophaga borings and
their influence on the diagenesis of corals in the Pleistocene
Ironshore Formation of Grand Cayman Island, British West Indies.-
Palaios 03: 3-21.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>, p. 72, ID=4441^<b>Topic(s):
</b>bioerosion; bioerosion; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Pleistocene; <b>Geography: </b>Cayman Isls^Corals
in the Pleistocene Ironshore Formation of Grand Cayman Island have been
infested by Lithophaga sp. that formed borings up to 15 cm long and 4
cm in diameter. Although some of the borings were probably generated
while the corals were alive most were formed after the corals had died.
Some of the large coral heads (up to 1.5m diameter) of Montastrea
annularis and Diploria labyrinthiformis have had a 14 to 15cm wide
outer band almost totally transformed by the Lithophaga borings. The
borings, which have a distinct clavate form, are assigned to the
ichnospecies Gastrochaenolites torpedo Kelly &#038; Bromley 1984. Many
of the borings are lined with laminated, fluorescent cryptocrystalline
calcite that may have been formed by the merger of peloids. Similar
material also encrusts many of the Lithophaga shells. After death the
borings were filled with (1) cryptocrystalline calcite, (2) porous
cryptocrystalline calcite, (3) honeycombed cryptocrystalline calcite,
(3) pelsparite, and (4) pelmicrite which locally contains small
calcitic ostracod(?) shells. The cryptocrystalline calcite is always
fluorescent and thus contrasts sharply with the nonfluorescent calcite
of the shells and the spar cement. The corallites around the Lithophaga
borings are partly or totally occluded by (1) first generation,
non-fluorescent aragonite cement, (2) second generation,
non-fluorescent spar calcite, (3) fluorescent peloids, and (4)
featureless, fluorescent cryptocrystalline calcite. The fact that the
cryptocrystalline calcite in the corallites has the same fluorescent
character as the cryptocrystalline calcite in the Lithophaga borings
suggests that the two may be genetically related. The infestation of
the coral heads by Lithophaga played a major role in the evolution of
the diagenetic fabric in the coral heads. It is evident that the
Lithophaga borings can (1) substantially weaken the coral heads thereby
making them more susceptible to erosion, (2) serve to bind the
substrate together by virtue of the dense calcareous linings in the
borings, (3) liberate substantial amounts of calcium carbonate from the
coral heads, (4) increase the rock-area available for further
bioerosion by sponges, algae and fungi, and (5) by virtue of the empty
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borings provide protected sites for sediment accumulation.^1";
s[4530] = "JOHNSON K.G., BUDD A.F., STEMANN T.A. (1995).- Extinction
selectivity and ecology of Neogene Caribbean reef corals.- Paleobiology
21, 1: 52-73.- <b>FC&#038;P 24-2</b>, p. 78, ID=4556^<b>Topic(s):
</b>extinctions, selectivity; extinctions selectivity; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Neogene; <b>Geography:
</b>Caribbean^We analyze a new compilation of Neogene to Recent (22-0
Ma) Caribbean coral occurrences to determine how ecological and life
history traits at the population level affect long-term evolutionary
patterns. The compilation consists of occurrences of 175 species and 49
genera in one continuous (> 5 m.y.) sequence and 22 scattered sites
across the Caribbean region. Previous study of evolutionary rates using
these data has shown that both extinction and origination were
accelerated between 4 and 1 Ma, resulting in large-scale faunal
turnover. Categories for three morphological and two reproductive
variables (colony size, colony shape, and corallite size; and sex, and
mode of embryonic development; respectively) are assigned to each
species in the compilation. Comparisons of the ecological variables
with evolutionary rates using randomization procedures and modified
analysis of variance show that only colony size was strongly related to
rates of extinction and origination during either normal background
times or times of accelerated extinction. Extinction rates were lower
in species with large colonies, because species with small massive
colonies tend to live in small, short-lived populations with highly
fluctuating recruitment rates. During turnover, extinction rates
increased disproportionately in species with small colonies.
Origination rates are found to be less related to ecological variables,
although species with small massive colonies originated at higher rates
prior to turnover. Accelerated turnover may have therefore involved an
increase in local population extinction rates that caused increased
rates of both species extinction and origination across the entire
fauna. Since extinction rates accelerated disproportionately with
respect to colony size, the overall result was a relative increase in
species with large colonies. After severe disturbance, one might expect
that populations of species with large colonies and high rates of
fragmentation would be more likely to escape extinction, because of
larger population sizes, longer generation times, and more constant
rates of population increase. The modern Caribbean reef-coral fauna is
therefore structured by large, long-lived colonies that are robust to
regional environmental change. Many of the very taxa that allowed reef
communities to escape collapse in the past are declining today in
response to anthropogenic disturbances, suggesting that Caribbean reef
communities may be less resilient in the future in response to ongoing
environmental perturbations.^1";
s[4531] = "DENNISTON R.F., ASMEROM Y., POLYAK V.Y., McNEILL D.F., KLAUS
J.S., COLE P., BUDD A.F. (2008).- Caribbean chronostratigraphy refined
with U-Pb dating of a Miocene coral.- Geology 36, 2: 151-154.-
<b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 124, ID=6574^<b>Topic(s): </b>geochronometry
U-Pb; geochronometry, corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Miocene; <b>Geography: </b>Caribbean^An
exceptionally well-preserved aragonitic coral of the extinct species
Goniopora hilli was collected from late Cenozoic sedimentary deposits
in the Dominican Republic and dated using U-Pb techniques. Nine
coralline subsamples yielded a 238U/206Pb- 207Pb/206Pb
three-dimensional (3-D) inverse linear concordia age of 5.52 ± 0.15
(2s) Ma, which, when coupled with 87Sr/86Sr ratios obtained from the
same coral, allows for tighter constraints on temporal variability of
marine species diversity prior to closure of the Central American
Seaway. The recognition that pre-Quaternary aragonitic corals can be
suitable for U-Pb dating creates new possibilities for refining the
chronologies of late Cenozoic marine sedimentary sequences. [original
abstract]^1";
s[4532] = "PANDOLFI J.M., JACKSON J.B.C., GEISTER J. (2001).-
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Geologically sudden natural extinction of two widespread Late
Pleistocene Caribbean reef corals.- Evolutionary Patterns: Growth,
Form, and Tempo in the Fossil Record [J.B.C. Jackson, S. Lidgard &#038;
F.K. McKinney (eds)]: 120-158; Chicago University Press, Chicago and
London. ISBN 9780226389301. [book chapter] - <b>FC&#038;P 30-2</b>, p.
29, ID=1585^<b>Topic(s): </b>extinctions; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Pleistocene;
<b>Geography: </b>Caribbean^^1";
s[4533] = "KELLER N.B., KRASNOV E.V. (1975).- On Late Cenozoic
Madreporarian corals of Cuba.- Trudy dalnevostochn. nauchn. centr.
Inst. Biol. Morya 4 [Ye.V. Krasnov (ed.): Paleobiology of bottom
invertebrates of marine coastal zones]: 201-214; Vladyvostok.-
<b>FC&#038;P 11-2</b>, p. 43, ID=1873^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Neogene; <b>Geography: </b>Cuba^The description of the twelve
species of colonial corals belonging to five genera, seven families,
and three suborders from the Miocene, Pliocene and Pleistocene deposits
of Cuba is given. The reduction of the connections between Atlantic and
Pacific shallow water stony corals [occurred] in the post-Miocene
[times]. [original summary]^1";
s[4534] = "DULLO W.-C. (1987).- The Role of Microarchitecture and
Microstructure in the Preservation of Taxonomic Closely Related
Scleractinians.- Facies 16: 11-22.- <b>FC&#038;P 16-2</b>, p. 28,
ID=2068^<b>Topic(s): </b>preservation vs microstructures; Scleractinia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Pleistocene; <b>Geography: </b>Barbados^The scleractinians Acropora
palmata and Acropora cervicornis are common framebuilders in the
various Pleistocene fringing reefs of Barbados. Both exhibit the same
diagenetic fabrics, but the rate of diagenetic alteration varies
considerably. A. cervicornis is dominated by dissolution with minor
calcite precipitation or neomorphism. This leads to a drastic reduction
of the fossil record in older terraces. In contrast, A. palmata still
has relics of unaltered microstructure in the older reefs. This
difference in record potential is a result of the genetically fixed
diameter of the polycrystalline fibers comprising the spherulitic
trabecular microstructure; these are distinctly thicker in A.
palmata.^1";
s[4535] = "FOSTER A.B., JOHNSON K.G, SCHULTZ L.L. (1988).- Allometric
shape change and heterochrony in the freeliving coral Trachypora
bilobata (Duncan).- Coral Reefs 7: 37-44.- <b>FC&#038;P 17-2</b>, p.
33, ID=2194^<b>Topic(s): </b>allometry; Scleractinia, Trachypora;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Neogene; <b>Geography: </b>Caribbean^Regression analysis has been
used to study the relationship between age,size, shape, and surface
area in two ancestral-descendant populations of the Neogene Caribbean
coral Trachypora bilobata. Analyses of the relationship between size
and age show that the relationship is isometric and that little
difference occurs between populations in mean corallite length or
height and in their rates of growth. Onset of columella growth is
significantly earlier, however, in the descendant population. Studies
of the relationship between size and shape show that growth is
allometric, with shape change occurring in both corallum elongation and
pinching of the corallite wall during ontogeny. In the descendant
population, pinching and elongation initiate earlier in the ontogeny of
the coral. These results suggest that the evolutionary development of
the meandroid form in freeliving corals has been accomplished by
heterochrony, involving a complex set of disassociated peramorphic
changes in ontogeny accompanied by paedomorphic changes in astogeny.
Further analyses show that the observed heterochronic changes serve to
decrease corallum surface area which may in turn enhance sediment
removal and nutrition in unstable habitats.^1";
s[4536] = "DULLO W.-C., MEHL J. (1989).- Seasonal growth lines in
Pleistocene scleractinians from Barbados: record potential and
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diagenesis.- Paläontologische Zeitschrift 63, 3-4: 207-214.-
<b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 19, ID=2566^<b>Topic(s):
</b>sclerochronology, diagenesis; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Pleistocene;
<b>Geography: </b>Barbados^Growth line analysis of diageneticaily
altered scleractinians is only possible if carbonate diagenesis has
followed the pathway of aragonite leaching and coeval formation of low
magnesium calcite. All other possibilities of aragonite transformation
into calcite exclude the preservation of this growth line banding.
Examples of these diagenetic patterns are found in the Pleistocene of
Barbados.^1";
s[4537] = "JAMES N.P. (1974).- Diagenesis of Scleractinian Corals in
the subaerial vadose environment.- Journal of Paleontology 48, 4:
785-799.- <b>FC&#038;P 3-2</b>, p. 33, ID=4919^<b>Topic(s):
</b>diagenesis; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Pleistocene; <b>Geography:
</b>Barbados^Exoskeletons of scleractinian corals in the elevated late
Pleistocene reefs on northern Barbados illustrate a series of
diagenetic textures that document aragonite coral alteration under
subaerial vadose conditions. Two major solution-precipitation processes
are recognized: (1) concomitant solution - precipitation on a fine
scale leading to preservation of coral microstructure, and (2) total
leaching and destruction of the microstructure followed by later
precipitation of void-filling spar. * The pathway of aragonite solution
is similar in both processes, and is controlled by the original coral
microstructure. Solution begins in the fine equant crystallites forming
the axis (center of calcification) of each trabecula and moves outward
into the surrounding zone of closely packed aragonite needles by
preferential solution along the linear intercrystalline contacts
between needles. This results in the friable aragonite &#34;chalk&#34;
commonly observed in Pleistocene corals. * Aragonite &#34;chalk&#34; is
also observed as a zone between aragonite and calcite in corals
undergoing solution-precipitation on a fine scale. The coral
microstructure is preserved by concomitant precipitation of calcite
between separated aragonite needles adjacent to the calcite alteration
front, incorporating minor impurities and irregularities of the
original structure into the calcite crystals. This result is a new
calcite texture that mimics the original aragonite one. * Corals
completely altered to calcite by concomitant solution-precipitation on
a fine scale exhibit a coarse mosaic of blocky calcite with a relict
fibrous texture. The once dark trabecular axes are preserved as a clear
central canal. A similar calcite trabecular texture is observed in
certain Devonian tabulate corals and other fossil calcareous organisms,
suggesting that their skeletons may have been aragonite, altered to
calcite in a manner similar to that described above.^1";
s[4538] = "DE BUISONJE P.H. (1974).- Neogene and Quaternary geology of
Aruba, Curaçao and Bonaire.- Natuurwetensch. Studietr. Suriname nederl.
Antillen 78: 1 -293 (Thèse Univ. Utrecht, 1971).- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>,
p. 42, ID=5162^<b>Topic(s): </b>geology; geology; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Neogene; <b>Geography:
</b>Dutch Antiles^Description of the limestone formation of Serve Domi,
the earliest one of Neogene in these three Islands. Description of 17
species of Hexacorallia.^1";
s[4539] = "BUDD A.F., WALLACE C. (2008).- First record of the
Indo-Pacific reef coral genus Isopora in the Caribbean region: Two new
species from the Neogene of Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles.-
Palaeontology 51, 6: 1387-1401.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 87,
ID=6495^<b>Topic(s): </b>phylogeny, biogeography; Scleractinia Isopora;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Neogene; <b>Geography: </b>Caribbean^The coral genus Isopora, a
sister group of the modern dominant Acropora until now only known from
the Pliocene to Recent of the Indo-Pacific, is recorded in the
Caribbean for the first time. Two new species, Isopora ginsburgi and
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Isopora curacaoensis, are described from the Neogene Seroe Domi
Formation of Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles. Study of large collections
made systematically through the sequence indicates that Isopora first
occurred in the Caribbean during the Mio-Pliocene, at approximately the
same time as the origination of many modern Caribbean reef coral
dominants including Acropora cervicornis. It last occurred in the
region during the late Pliocene as part of a pulse of extinction, in
which several genera that live today in the Indo-Pacific became extinct
in the Caribbean. Throughout its Caribbean duration, Isopora
co-occurred with the two abundant modern Caribbean species of Acropora,
A. cervicornis and A. palmata. Comparisons with Neogene collections
made elsewhere in the Caribbean indicate that Isopora was restricted in
distribution to the southern Caribbean. Isopora species are viviparous,
while Acropora are oviparous, and this difference in reproductive
strategy may have played a role in the extinction of Isopora in the
Caribbean. The occurrences of Isopora reported in this study are the
oldest records to date of Isopora worldwide, and are important for
understanding the biogeographic separation between reef coral faunas in
the Caribbean and Indo-Pacific regions. [original abstract]^1";
s[4540] = "PANDOLFI J. (2007).- A new, extinct Pleistocene reef coral
from the Montastraea &#034;annularis&#034; species complex.- Journal of
Paleontology 81, 3: 472-482.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 101,
ID=6527^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Scleractinia Montastraea;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Pleistocene; <b>Geography: </b>Caribbean^A new species of the
Montastraea &#034;annularis&#034; species complex is herein described
from Pleistocene coral reefs of the Caribbean Sea. The species,
Montastraea nancyi n.sp., had a broad geographic distribution at mainly
insular sites 125Ka. It has a fossil record extending from 600Ka
(thousand years) to 82Ka, both first and last occurrences exclusively
on the island of Barbados. It also had a broad environmental tolerance,
occurring in fringing, windward back-reef and reef-crest, leeward
reef-crest, and lagoonal patch-reef environments. In every habitat in
which it lived, there are examples that it either dominated the coral
fauna or shared dominance with Acropora palmata, a dominant shallow
water coral in high-energy Pleistocene and modern reefs. The extinction
of Montastraea nancyi resulted in evolutionary and ecological change in
surviving members of the M. &#034;annularis&#034; species complex.
[original abstract]^1";
s[4541] = "CAIRNS S.D., WELLS J.W. (1987).- The Suborders
Caryophylliina and Dendrophylliina (Anthozoa: Scleractinia).- Bulletins
of American Paleontology 93, 328: 23-43.- <b>FC&#038;P 17-1</b>, p. 35,
ID=2145^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Neogene; <b>Geography: </b>Dominican
Republic^The 20 species of Neogene Scleractinia in the suborders
Caryophylliina and Dendrophylliina known from the Dominican Republic
are revised and illustrated. This research was based on 1590 specimens
obtained primarily from the collections of the Naturhistorisches
Museum, Basel, Switzerland; National Museum of Natural History,
Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.; and Tulane
University, New Orleans, LA, U.S.A. Eight new records are reported for
the Neogene of the Dominican Republic, including four new species:
Antillocyathus allatus, Trochocyathus chevalieri, T. duncani, and
Paracyathus sinuosus. Special attention is given to the genus
Asterosmilia, since half (five) of the known species in this genus
occur in the Dominican Republic. Most species described herein are
assumed to constitute a deep-water fauna by analogy to depth ranges of
the same or similar species known from the Recent. Certain localities
and parts of formations are inferred to represent deep-water (> 200 m)
facies. These inferences may aid in the paleoecological interpretation
of other fossils collected from these areas.^1";
s[4542] = "SCHUBERT C. (1977).- Pleistocene marine terraces of La
Blanquilla island, Venezuela, and their diagenesis.- Proc. Third Int.
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Coral Reef Symposium, vol. 2 (geology): 149-154.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-2</b>,
p. 14, ID=5538^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs morphology; reefs terraces;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Pleistocene; <b>Geography:
</b>Venezuela^[description of Pleistocene coral reef terraces]^1";
s[4543] = "GEISTER J. (1981).- Calm-water reefs and rough-water reefs
of the Caribbean Pleistocene.- Acta Palaeontologica Polonica 25, 3-4:
541-556.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 37, ID=5959^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs,
ecology; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Pleistocene;
<b>Geography: </b>Caribbean^^1";
s[4544] = "GEISTER J. (1984).- Récifs pleistocenes de la mer des
Caraïbes: Aspects géologiques et paléoécologiques.- Géologie et
paléoécologie des récifs [J. Geister &#038; R. Herb (eds)]: 3.1-3.34.-
<b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 10, ID=6316^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Pleistocene; <b>Geography:
</b>Caribbean^Parmi les récifs fossiles les mieux préservés figurent
les terrasses récifales soulevées du Pléistocène. Elles sont très
répandues le long des côtes des mers tropicales. La composition
taxonomique et la distribution de leur faune fossile ainsi que leur
structure interne évoquent celles des récifs actuels de la même région.
C&#039;est pourquoi ils se prêtent particulièrement bien à des
comparaisons actualistes&#8230; [first fragment of an introduction]^1";
s[4545] = "BUDD A.F., STEMANN T.A., JOHNSON K.G. (1994).- Stratigraphic
distributions of genera and species of Neogene to Recent Caribbean Reef
corals.- Journal of Paleontology 68, 5: 951-977.- <b>FC&#038;P
24-1</b>, p. 67, ID=4489^<b>Topic(s): </b>hermatypic, distribution;
reef corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Neogene Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Caribbean^To document
evolutionary patterns in late Cenozoic Caribbean reef corals, we
compiled composite Stratigraphic ranges of 49 genera and 175 species
using Neogene occurrences in the Cibao Valley sequence of the northern
Dominican Republic and faunal lists for 24 Miocene to Recent sites
across the Caribbean region. This new compilation benefits in
particular from increased sampling at late Miocene to early Pleistocene
sites and from increased resolution and greater taxonomic consistency
provided by the use of morphometric procedures in species recognition.
Preliminary examination and quantitative analysis of origination and
extinction patterns suggest that a major episode of turnover took place
between 4 and 1 Ma during Plio-Pleistocene time. During the episode,
extinctions were approximately simultaneous in species of all
reef-building families, except the Mussidae. Most strongly affected
were the Pocilloporidae (Stylophora and Pocillopora), Agariciidae
(Pavona and Gardineroseris), and free-living members of the Faviidae
and Meandrinidae. At the genus level, mono and paucispecific as well as
more speciose genera became regionally extinct. Many of the extinct
genera live today in the IndoPacific region, and some are important
components of modem eastern Pacific reefs. Global extinctions were
concentrated in freeliving genera. During the turnover episode, no new
genera or higher taxa arose. Instead, new species originated within the
surviving Caribbean genera at approximately the same time as the
extinctions, including many dominant modem Caribbean reef-building
corals (e.g., Acropora palmata and the Montastraea annularis complex).
Excluding this episode, the taxonomic composition of the Caribbean
reef-coral fauna remained relatively unchanged during the Neogene.
Minor exceptions include. 1) high originations in the Agariciidae and
free-living corals during late Miocene time; and 2) regional or global
extinctions of several important Oligocene Caribbean reef builders
during early to middle Miocene time.^1";
s[4546] = "FOSTER A.B. (1985).- Variation within coral colonies and its
importance for interpreting fossil species.- Journal of Paleontology
59, 6: 1359-1381.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-1.2</b>, p. 37, ID=0833^<b>Topic(s):
</b>variation, numerical taxonomy; Anthozoa variation; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>Jamaica^Patterns of variations within colonies of two species of
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the reef-coral Montastraea are quantitatively described to determine if
within-colony variation can be used to predict non-heritable,
ecophenotypic variation between populations of colonial marine
invertebrates. The samples were drawn from populations in four
proximate, environmentally distinct habitats near Discovery Bay,
Jamaica. The characters analyzed consist of linear measurements and
counts on features commonly used in taxonomy to distinguish
scleractinian species and genera.^1";
s[4547] = "LATHUILIERE B., BUDD A. (1994).- Analyse d&#039;image et
analyse morphofonctionnelle des coraux.- C.R. Acad. Sci. Paris 318,
serie II: 1273-1276.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>, p. 50,
ID=4219^<b>Topic(s): </b>functional morphology; Anthozoa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent;
<b>Geography: </b>Jamaica^The application of image analysis to
transverse sections of recent corals from Jamaica reveal several new
characters. These new characters are clearly related to the environment
and their variation is mainly induced by the carbonate production of
the colonies.^1";
s[4548] = "MILLIMAN J.D. (1973).- Caribbean Coral Reefs.- In O.A. Jones
&#038; R. Endean (eds): Biology and Geology of Coral Reefs; Academic
Press New York and London; vol. 1: Geology 1: 1-50.- <b>FC&#038;P
3-1</b>, p. 22, ID=4862^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral reefs; coral reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent?;
<b>Geography: </b>Caribbean^^1";
s[4549] = "SCATTERDAY J.W. (1974).- Reefs and associated coral
assemblages off Bonaire, Netherlands Antilles, and their bearing on
Pleistocene and Recent reef models.- In Proceedings of the Second
International Symposium on Coral Reefs (22nd June to 2nd July 1973,
Brisbane); Published by The Great Barrier Reef Committee; vol. 2:
85-106.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 17, ID=5012^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs
coral; reefs, coral assemblages; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Quaternary; <b>Geography:
</b>Netherlands Antilles, Bonaire^^1";
s[4550] = "GERALDES F., BONNELLY de CALVENTI I. (1978).- Los arrecifes
de coral de la Costa Sur de la Republica Dominicana. Ecologia y
conservacion.- Publ. Univ. Autonoma Sto. Domingo, Coleccion Ciencia y
Tecnologia 8 [I. Bonelly de Calventi (ed.): Conservacion y
Ecodesarrollo]: 107-145.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 30,
ID=5936^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral reefs; coral reefs; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>Dominican Republic^^1";
s[4551] = "GEISTER J. (1984).- Géomorphologie, écologie et faciès des
récifs actuels des Caraïbes: Conséquences pour l&#039;interprétation
des récifs fossiles.- Géologie et paléoécologie des récifs [J. Geister
&#038; R. Herb (eds)]: 1.1-1.14.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 10,
ID=6314^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral reefs; coral reefs; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>Caribbean^Les géologues et paléontologues qui abordent la recherche
dans les récifs actuels, le font avec l&#039;intention de pouvoir mieux
interpréter les récifs fossiles après. Mais un des premiers résultats
qui émergent de tels recherches est que les récifs récents se comparent
assez mal avec la plupart des récifs fossiles. Pour être plus précis: *
il existe une ressemblance assez étroite sur le plan structurel et
géomorphologique entre recifs pleistocenes et actuels; * mais il existe
aussi une dissemblance marquée entre récifs actuels et récifs
pré-quaternaires. * La cause de ce changement brusque de la structure
et de la géomorphologie des récifs est à chercher dans un changement du
milieu marin dès le début du Quaternaire. Le changement le plus marqué
était certainement dû aux oscillations abruptes et fréquentes du niveau
de la mer associées aux glaciations et déglaciations du Quaternaire.
Ces oscillations eustatiques ont connu des amplitudes de plus de 100 m.
* Retenons que la plupart des récifs actuels se sont formés vers la fin
de la transgression holocène. Pour cette raison les âges des récifs
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holocènes dépassent rarement les 6000 années, ce qui contraste avec une durée de plus d&#039;un million d&#039;années chez beaucoup de complexes récifaux mésozoïques qui peuvent comprendre plusieurs zones biostratigraphiques. [original introduction]^1";
s[4552] = "KLEEMANN K.H. (1984).- Lebensspuren von Upogebia operculata (Crustacea, Decapoda) in karibischen Steinkorallen.- Beiträge zur Paläontologie Österreichs 11: 35-57.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-2</b>, p. 7, ID=6736^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral-borers; coral-borers; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Caribbean^[recorded in Caribbean stony corals: Stephanocoenia michelini, Montastrea annularis, Porites astreoides, Colpophyllia natans, Acropora palmate, Siderastrea siderea]^1";
s[4553] = "OPRESKO D.M., SANCHEZ J.A. (2005).- Caribbean shallow water black corals (Cnidaria: Anthozoa: Antipatharia).- Caribbean Journal of Science 41, 3: 492-507.http:&#47;&#47; caribjsci.org/dec05 Special issue/41_492-507.pdf.- <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 100, ID=1365^<b>Topic(s): </b>key &#038; guide; Antipatharia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Caribbean^Our aim is to provide a complete key and guide to the species of black corals from the Caribbean reefs at depths shallower than about 100 m. The key to the species is mostly based on colonial features that are recognized in the field, although some closely related species can only be differentiated by microscopic skeletal features. Each species is illustrated with one or more photos showing the size and shape of the colony; many photos were taken in the natural environment to facilitate underwater identification. Additionally, a short description is provided of each species and their microscopic diagnostic characters are illustrated with the aid of the Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM). Fifteen black coral species are found in relatively shallow-water in the Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and other parts of the tropical western Atlantic; these belong to the families Myriopathidae [Tanacetipathes hirta (Gray), T. tanacetum (Pourtales), T. barbadensis (Brook), T. thamnea (Warner), and Plumapathes pennacea (Pallas)]; Antipathidae [Antipathes lenta Pourtales, A. rubusiformis Warner and Opresko, A. furcata Gray, A. umbratica Opresko, A. atlantica Gray, A. gracilis Gray, A. caribbeana Opresko, Stichopathes lutkeni Brook, and S. occidentalis (Gray)]; and Aphanipathidae [Rhipidopathes colombiana (Opresko and Sánchez)]. We hope that this guide will facilitate research on black corals on Caribbean reefs, where population surveys are urgently needed to evaluate or modify conservation policies.^1";
s[4554] = "WILLENZ P., POMPONI S.A. (1996).- A new deep sea coralline sponge from Turks and Caicos Islands: Wllardia caicosensis gen. et sp.nov. (Demospongiae: Hadromerida).- Bulletin de l&#039;Institut royal des sciences naturelles de Belgique, Biologie 66, suppl. 1996 [Willenz P. (ed.): Recent advances in sponge biodiversity inventory and documentation]: 205-218.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-2</b>, p. 31, ID=3114^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Porifera corallina; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Corallina; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Turks &#038; Caicos Isls^A new coralline sponge, Willardia caicosensis, assigned to the family Timeidae, is described from the deep fore reef off the Turks and Caicos islands, tropical western Atlantic ocean, where it is common at depths ranging from 100 to 119m. Individuals vary up to 15-20cm in width. The relatively thin aragonitic skeleton is covered with delicate pillars up to + 1mm. The living tissue is restricted to the spaces between pillars and a thin sheet lying above the calcareous skeleton. Exhalant canals converge upon regularly spaced central oscules on the sponge surface. Siliceous spicules include tylostyles and amphiasters which are secondarily embedded in the aragonitic moiety of the skeleton. In addition, ultrastructural characters of the choanocytes, such as periflagellar sleeves are typical of the Order Hadromerida. Two types of cells with dense spherules are abundant in the mesohyl: spherulous cells packed
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with large heterogeneous inclusions, protruding at the surface of the
sponge, and glycocytes with smaller ovoid corpuscles, mainly grouped
along the basal calcareous skeleton. Rough collagen fibrils extend in
tracts from the base of the sponge to the ectosome. Sparse bacteria are
scattered in the mesohyl. [original abstract]^1";
s[4555] = "MERGNER H. (1972).- The influence of several ecological
factors on the hydroid growth of some Jamaican coral cays.- In C.
Mukundan and C.S.G. Pillai (eds): Proceedings of the [first
International] Symposium on Corals and Coral Reefs [Mandapam Camp,
India, 12-16 January 1969]; published by The Marine Biological
Association of India, Cochin,. December, 1972; pp 275-290.-
<b>FC&#038;P 2-2</b>, p. 13, ID=4773^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology;
Hydrozoa, Hydroidea; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Hydrozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Jamaica^^1";
s[4556] = "VERSEVELDT J. (1978).- On some Telestacea and Alcyonacea
(Coelenterata: Octocorallia) from the West Indian region.- Zoologische
Mededelingen 053, 4: 41-47.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-2</b>, p. 40,
ID=0730^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Octocorallia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Octocorallia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>Caribbean^^1";
s[4557] = "KOCURKO M.J. (1987).- Shallow-water Octocorallia and related
submarine lithification, San Andreas Island, Colombia.- The Texas
Journal of Science 39, 4: 349-365.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 75,
ID=4167^<b>Topic(s): </b>lithification submarine; Octocorallia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Octocorallia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Colombia, San Andreas Isl^Twenty species
of octocorals are described from shallow-water environments around San
Andreas Island, Colombia. The colony shape and size is compared to the
habitat and probable influences are discussed.^1";
s[4558] = "KOBLUK D.R., LYSENKO M.A. (1987).- Southern Caribbean
cryptic scleractinian reef corals from Bonaire, NA.- Palaios 02:
205-218.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>, p. 50, ID=4387^<b>Topic(s):
</b>cryptic corals; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>Netherlands Antilles^At 14 sites along the west coast of the
southern Caribbean island of Bonaire, Netherlands Antilles, 5045 living
scleractinian corals in 1101 reef-growth-framework cavities over the
depth range 12 m to 43 m were identified and counted. The sample
comprises 28 hermatypic coral taxa, the ahermatype Tubastrea coccinea,
and the hydrozoan Millepora alcicornis. Although there is no known
fossil record of scleractinian reef corals in cavities, there is a
record for the taxa living on the reef surface that also inhabit modern
reef cavities. This permits speculation that the modern Caribbean
cryptic scleractinian coral assemblage may have roots extending into
the Tertiary, and at the family level, possibly into the Mesozoic. The
common presence of 8 genera, amounting to 44% of the southern Caribbean
cryptic coral assemblage, in reef cavities in both the southern
Caribbean and the southwestern Pacific, supports the antiquity of the
cryptic coral biota, by suggesting that at least those genera may have
already been in cavities before the rise of the Isthmus of Panama.^1";
s[4559] = "CONSTANZ B.R. (1995).- Skeletal organization in Caribbean
Acropora ssp. (Lamarck).- Origin, Evolution, and Modern Aspects of
Biomineralization in Plants and Animals [R.E. Crick (ed.)]: 175-199;
Plenum Press, New York.- <b>FC&#038;P 24-2</b>, p. 89,
ID=4586^<b>Topic(s): </b>microstructure; Scleractinia, Acropora;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Caribbean^The size and morphology of
calcium carbonate crystals of the exoskeletons of the Caribbean
Scleractinian coral species of the genus Acropora are described. The
fundamental units of the skeleton are the trabeculae, which are
linearly aggrading spherulitic fans of polycrystalline aragonite fiber
bundles. Each spherulitic fan originates from a center of calcification
(Ogilvie 1896; Wells 1956) that is composed of packets of submicron
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calcium carbonate crystals in an amorphous matrix. The nucleating packets appear to have an intracellular origin and their production stimulated by zooxanthellate photosynthesis.^1";
s[4560] = "WELLS J.W. (1973).- Guynia annulata (Scleractinia) in Jamaica.- Bulletin of Marine Science 23, 1 [Coral Reef Project - Papers in Memory of Dr. T.F. Goreau. 3.]: 59-63.- <b>FC&#038;P 2-2</b>, p. 11, ID=4744^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia, Guynia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Jamaica^The ahermatypic scleractinian coral Guynia annulata Duncan from Discovery Bay, Jamaica, is described and illustrated. * Although Guynia annulata Duncan, a minute, solitary, secretive, ahermatypic scleractinian coral, is now known to be widely distributed in the Mediterranean, Atlantic, and Caribbean, from relatively shallow water (3 meters) to nearly 600 meters, its iconography is still rather limited.^1";
s[4561] = "BAK R. (1974).- Available light and other factors influencing growth of stony corals through the year in Curacao.- In Proceedings of the Second International Symposium on Coral Reefs (22nd June to 2nd July 1973, Brisbane); Published by The Great Barrier Reef Committee; vol. 2: 229-234.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 18, ID=5021^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Curacao^^1";
s[4562] = "KELLER N.B. (1975).- Ahermatypic Madreporarian Corals of the Caribbean Sea and Gulf of Mexico.- Trudy Inst. Okeanologii AN SSSR 100: 174-187.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-2</b>, p. 46, ID=5214^<b>Topic(s): </b>ahermatypic, biogeography; Scleractinia, Ahermatypic; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Caribbean^22 species of ahermatypic corals belonging to 4 suborders, 7 families and 15 genera obtained on stations at the depths 50-1650m in the Gulf and Caribbean were studied. * Affinities of the examined corals to the ahermatypic madreporaria of the Northeastern Atlantic, Gulf of California, Pacific coasts of the USA were shown. They are slightly traced between those of the Caribbean and Gulf and those of the Mediterranean. * The examined fauna of the ahermatypic corals of the Caribbean was more closely related to the coral fauna of the Mediterranean during Miocene period that to the recent coral fauna of this region. * The taxonomic status of D. italicus and D. agassizi is given.^1";
s[4563] = "FOSTER A.B. (1980).- Environmental variation in skeletal morphology within the Caribbean reef corals Montastraea annularis and Siderastrea siderea.- Bulletin of Marine Science 30, 3: 678-709.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 58, ID=6010^<b>Topic(s): </b>environmental variation; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Caribbean^^1";
s[4564] = "ZLATARSKI V.N., ESTALELLA N.M. (1982).- Les Scléractiniaires de Cuba, avec des données sur les organismes associés.- Académie bulgare des sciences, Sofia: 472 pp., 136 figs, 6 tabs, 161 pls.- <b>FC&#038;P 12-1</b>, p. 44, ID=6188^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Cuba^^1";
s[4565] = "NEVES E.G., Da SILVEIRA F.L., PICHON M., JOHNSONN R. (2010).- Cnidaria, Scleractinia, Siderastreidae, Siderastrea radians (Ellis &#038; Solander, 1786): Hartt Expedition and the first record of a Caribbean siderastreid in tropical southwestern Atlantic.- Check List 6, 4: 305-510.www.checklist.org.br. [revision] - <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 100, ID=6525^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Caribbean^Samples of Siderastrea collected by the geologist C. F. Hartt during expedition to Brazil (19th century), and deposited at the National Museum of the Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, have been re-examined. Taxonomical analyses resulted in the identification of a colony of S. siderea from offshore northern Bahia state. Following
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recent studies, the occurrence of Caribbean siderastreids to western
South Atlantic provides new criteria to assess intra- and
interpopulational morphological variation of the endemic S. stellata,
refuting historical trends of synonymizations possibly biased by
long-term taxonomical misunderstandings. [original abstract]^1";
s[4566] = "WILLENZ P., HARTMAN W.D. (1985).- Skeletal growth rates of
Caribbean sclerosponges.- Proceedings 5th International Coral Reef
Conference, Tahiti 2: 404.- <b>FC&#038;P 14-2</b>, p. 45,
ID=0910^<b>Topic(s): </b>growth rates; Sclerospongiae; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Sclerospongiae; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent;
<b>Geography: </b>Caribbean^^1";
s[4567] = "WILLENZ P., HARTMAN W.D. (1989).- Micromorphology and
ultrastructure of Caribbean sclerosponges. I Ceratoporella nicholsoni
and Stromatospongia norae (Ceratoporellidae; Porifera).- Marine Biology
103: 387-401.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-1</b>, p. 49, ID=2705^<b>Topic(s):
</b>structures; Porifera Sclerospongiae; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Sclerospongiae; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>Caribbean^Fine structural analysis of living tissue of the
sclerosponges Ceratoporella nicholsoni (Hickson) and Stromatospongia
norae Hartman collected near Discovery Bay, Jamaica, between 1984 and
1996, was carried out using transmission and scanning electron
microscopy (TEM and SEM). The thick dermal membrane of these spongiae
is covered by exopinacocytes having a &#34;T&#34; shape in sections
perpendicular to the surface. A dense complex glycocalyx is produced at
the surface of these cells. Choanocyte chambers are diplodal and
unusually small. The inhalant and exhalant canals of both species are
characterized by the presence of valvules, made by transverse
lamellipodial processes of the endospinatocytes lining them. An
abundant and diversified bacterial community occupies almost 20% of the
mesohyl. A single layer of active basipinacocytes lines the mesohyle at
the interface between the living tissue and the aragonitic skeleton.
Sclerocytes and spongocytes are abundant in the vicinity of the
siliceous spicules. Typical lophocytes releasing smooth collagen
fibrils are common in the dermal membrane as well as in the choanosome
where they can be grouped in bundles. Uniquely, C. nicholsoni elaborate
rough intercellular fibrils [are] characterized by periodically spaced
thickenings. The endolithic algae Ostreobium sp. is present in the most
apical zones of the aragonitic skeleton, but does not seem to interfere
with its development. The striking micromorphological resemblances
between both species are discussed and compared to demosponges.^1";
s[4568] = "KELLER N.B., NAUMOV.D V., PASTERNAK F.A. (1975).- Bottom
deep-sea Coelenterata from the Gulf and Caribbean.- Trudy Inst.
Okeanologii AN SSSR 100: 147-159.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-2</b>, p. 46,
ID=5215^<b>Topic(s): </b>biogeography; Cnidaria deep sea;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent;
<b>Geography: </b>Caribbean^This report is based on a collection of
bottom Coelenterata obtained by r/v &#034;Akademik Kurchatov&#034; in
the Caribbean Sea, Gulf of Mexico and Puerto-Rican trench in 1973. 39
species of Coelenterata from the depth exceeding 1000m (6 Hydrozoans, 1
Scyphozoan and 32 Anthozoa) were collected. A new species of
Pennatularia (Kophobelemnon irregulatus) is described. A
characterization of this fauna including the discussion of its
affinities to the fauna of deep-sea Coelenterata of the Atlantic and
the Pacific is given.^1";
s[4569] = "LEHNERT H., FISCHER H. (1999).- Distribution patterns of
sponges and corals down to 107m off North Jamaica.- Memoirs of the
Queensland Museum 44 [J.N.A. Hooper (ed.): Proceedings of the 5th
International Sponge Symposium]: 307-317.- <b>FC&#038;P 28-2</b>, p. 9,
ID=6962^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology; Porifera; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Jamaica^^1";
s[4570] = "PILE A.J. (1999).- Resource partitioning by Caribbean coral
reef sponges: is there enough food for everyone?.- Memoirs of the
Queensland Museum 44 [J.N.A. Hooper (ed.): Proceedings of the 5th
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International Sponge Symposium]: 457-462.- <b>FC&#038;P 28-2</b>, p. 9,
ID=6975^<b>Topic(s): </b>resource partitioning; Porifera;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent;
<b>Geography: </b>Caribbean^^1";
s[4571] = "PISERA A. (1999).- Lithistid sponge Setidium obtectum
Schmidt, 1879, rediscovered.- Memoirs of the Queensland Museum 44
[J.N.A. Hooper (ed.): Proceedings of the 5th International Sponge
Symposium]: 473-477.- <b>FC&#038;P 28-2</b>, p. 9, ID=6977^<b>Topic(s):
</b>nomenclatorial note; Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Caribbean^^1";
s[4572] = "WEYRER S., RUTZLER K., RIEGER R. (1999).- Serotonin in
Porifera? Evidence from developing Tedania ignis, the Caribbean fire
sponge (Demospongiae).- Memoirs of the Queensland Museum 44 [J.N.A.
Hooper (ed.): Proceedings of the 5th International Sponge Symposium]:
659-666.- <b>FC&#038;P 28-2</b>, p. 10, ID=6997^<b>Topic(s):
</b>serotonin?; Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Caribbean^^1";
s[4573] = "WILLENZ P., HARTMAN W.D. (1999).- Growth and regeneration
rates of the calcareous skeleton of the Caribbean coralline sponge
Ceratoporella nicholsoni: a long term survey.- Memoirs of the
Queensland Museum 44 [J.N.A. Hooper (ed.): Proceedings of the 5th
International Sponge Symposium]: 675-686.- <b>FC&#038;P 28-2</b>, p.
10, ID=6999^<b>Topic(s): </b>skeletal growth; Porifera; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>Caribbean^^1";
s[4574] = "GEISTER J. (1977).- The influence of wave exposure on the
ecological zonation of Caribbean coral reefs.- In: D.L. Taylor (ed.)
Proceedings of Third International Coral Reef Symposium Vol. 2:
Geology. Rosenstiel School of Marine and Atmospheric Science, Miami,
Florida, p. 23-29,.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-1</b>, p. 29, ID=0094^<b>Topic(s):
</b>reefs, ecological zonation; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Caribbean^^1";
s[4575] = "GEISTER J. (1983).- Holozane westindische Korallenriffe:
Geomorphologie, Oekologie und Fazies.- Facies 9: 173-284.- <b>FC&#038;P
13-1</b>, p. 13, ID=0383^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, geomorphology,
ecology; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Holocene;
<b>Geography: </b>Caribbean^Holocene West Indian coral reefs:
Geomorphology, ecology and facies.^1";
s[4576] = "CORTES J., RISK M.J. (1984).- El arrecife coralino del
Parque Nacional Cahuita, Costa Rica.- Revista de Biología Tropical
(Costa Rica) 32, 1: 109-121.- <b>FC&#038;P 14-2</b>, p. 22,
ID=0938^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, ecology; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Costa Rica^The coral
reef at Parque Nacional Cahuita, Limon, Costa Rica, is a reef under
stress due to siltation. The amount of suspended sediments is high and
resuspension of bottom sediments is also high. Growth rates of corals,
live coral coverage and diversity were low. Colonies are generally
larger than in other areas studied, and recruitment of planulae seems
to be low. Most of the corals present are good at rejecting sediments
and morphologies of some change to better resist the sediments
(vertical fronds of Agaricia agaricites) or to receive more light
(shingles of Montastrea annularis and Porites astreoides).^1";
s[4577] = "GISCHLER E. (2000).- Riffentwicklung in Belize
(Mittelamerika) im späten Quartär.- Natur und Museum 130, 12: 401-415.-
<b>FC&#038;P 29-1</b>, p. ???, ID=1513^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Holocene; <b>Geography:
</b>Belize^^1";
s[4578] = "GEISTER J. (2001).- Un viaje a travérs del tiempo en los
arrecifes de la Isla de San Andrés (Mar Caribe, Colombia).- Proceedings
IX Congreso Latinoamericano sobre Ciencias del Mar (COLACMAR), San
Andrés Isla (Colombia), 18 de Septiembre 2001: 66-68.- <b>FC&#038;P
30-2</b>, p. 31, ID=1582^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics:
</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Colombia^In a few
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selected reef stations of San Andrés Island time-series of submarine
photographs were taken during a period of up to 33 years. Reviewing
these photographs we shall virtually drift with time from 1968 to
present, recognizing changes in the composition of reef associations,
development of diseases, effects of bleaching, algal invasions,
hurricane impact and the process of bioerosion. It can shown that the
degradation of Acropora thickets and soft algal invasions began already
in the 1970s, long before, and thus not related to the mass bleachings
of 1983/84 and the 1983 die-off of the grazing urchin Diadema
antillarum.^1";
s[4579] = "GEISTER J. (1999).- 30 Jahre im Leben eines karibischen
Korallenriffes - Thirty years in the life of a Caribbean coral reef.-
Profil 16: 1-11.- <b>FC&#038;P 28-2</b>, p. 45, ID=1610^<b>Topic(s):
</b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent;
<b>Geography: </b>Caribbean^A lush and picturesque shallow-water coral
patch at Little Reef, San Andres Island (western Carribean Sea,
Colombia) has been revisited and photographed episodically for over 30
years. The corals were observed to be flourishing between 1969 and
1979. A return visit to the site in 1994 showed heavy degradation with
extreme mortality rates, especially among the Acropora palmata
colonies. At the time of this visit Diploria strigosa was under full
attack by the &#34;Blackband Desease&#34;. Coral mortality increased
further until 1996, as indicated by the demise of most of the remaining
Porites porites stands. In 1998 more corals were found dead, with their
skeletons attacked by boring organisms and heavily overgrown by soft
algae. However, encouraging signs of local recovery of reefs since 1993
(especially of Acropora palmata thickets) from elsewhere on the San
Andres shelf suggest that degradation has essentially come to an end
and we may look forward to a decade of renewal and restructuring of the
local reef ecosystem. The sequence of events that led to the extensive
destruction of this formerly flourishing coral patch is recorded by a
time series of underwater photographs. These were taken from the site
from westerly and southwesterly directions. Two major Diploria strigosa
colonies are marked on the pictures for better comparison of
differently orientated shots. The life and death chronicle of the coral
patch at &#34;Riffstation C&#34; between spring 1969 and summer 1998
are fixed by &#34;word and picture&#34;.^1";
s[4580] = "GEISTER J. (2001).- Coral life and coral death in a Recent
Caribbean coral reef: a thirty-year record in photographs.- Bulletin of
the Tohoku University Museum 1 [Proceedings of the 8th International
Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and Porifera]: 114-124.- <b>FC&#038;P
30-1</b>, p. 20, ID=1611^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, ecology, geohistory;
reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>Caribbean^A series of underwater photographs, taken between 1968
and 1999, at five reef stations of San Andres Island (western Caribbean
Sea, Colombia), document and date the following biotic changes and
processes in the reef environment: the presence and absence of corals
and accompanying reef fauna, increase and decrease of live coral
coverage, partial and total coral mortality, impact of coral diseases,
storm fragmentation of corals, growth and regeneration of coral
colonies, bioerosion of coral heads and invasion of soft algae into the
reef environment. * The photographs indicate that degradation of
Acropora palmata and Acropora cervicornis thickets had already begun in
the 1970s, considerably preceding the well recorded mass bleaching
events of the 1980s. Encroachment by soft algae in the reef and lagoon
environment was first noticed in 1973, but increased in the following
years. Extensive algal proliferation witnessed in Caribbean reefs since
the 1980s was apparently not caused by, but was accelerated by the 1983
die off of the grazing urchins Diadema antillarum. A series of
photographs of reef biotopes over time permits retrospective analysis
of changes that otherwise would go unnoticed. [original abstract]^1";
s[4581] = "BROWN B.E., DUNNE R.P. (1980).- Environmental controls of
patch-reef growth and development.- Marine Biology 56: 86-96.-
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<b>FC&#038;P 18-2</b>, p. 42, ID=2495^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, ecology,
current velocities; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>British Virgin Isls^The effects of
predominant currents on the morphology of coral reefs has been studied
in the leeward patch reefs of Anegada, British Virgin Islands.
Measurements of current velocity and direction and sediment
characteristics together with mapping of approximately 31 patch reefs
within a 2 km2 area suggest that even under relatively low but constant
velocities (surface current to 20 m sec-1) the major reef-building
corals show definite distribution patterns on the reef. The currents
also appear to be responsible, in part, for marked orientation and
elongation of patch reefs in a north-west &#47; south-east direction
and for a gradation of patch-reef type across the study area.^1";
s[4582] = "ACKER K.L., STEARN C.W. (1989).- Biological and
sedimentological changes across a carbonate-siliciclastic transition,
northeast Barbados, W. I.- Proceedings of the 6th International Coral
Reef Symposium, Townsville, vol. 3: 319-324.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>,
p. 24, ID=2588^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, ecology; reefs; <b>Systematics:
</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Barbados^^1";
s[4583] = "ACKER K.L., STEARN C.W. (1990).- Carbonate-siliciclastic
facies transition and reef growth on the northeast coast of Barbados,
West Indies.- Journal of Sedimentary Petrology 60, 1: 18-25.-
<b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 24, ID=2589^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs,
ecology; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent;
<b>Geography: </b>Barbados^^1";
s[4584] = "PRAHL H.von, BRANDO A. (1989).- Arrecifes del Caribe.-
Villegas Editores, Bogota (Colombia) 226 pp. [in Spanish].-
<b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 27, ID=2591^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>Colombia^This large (25x34 cm) colourful reef volume (text by H.
von Prahl, submarine photos by A. Brando) gives an excellent visual
introduction to the beauty of the Colombian reefs. There are many
bright and colourful close-ups of interesting reef organisms
accompanied by an easily accesible explanatory text. This is not a
highly technical book, but may be welcome also to specialist because of
the features shown on the plates. It is aimed to introduce a wider
public in Latin America to the beauty of the endangered coral reefs.
The senior author, Professor Henry von Prahl, was the leading Colombian
reef scientist. He died tragically toward the end of last year. [book
review by Joern Geister]^1";
s[4585] = "KOBLUK D.R., LYSENKO M.A. (1992).- Storm features on a
southern Caribbean fringing coral reef.- Palaios 7: 213-221.-
<b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>, p. 66, ID=4428^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, storm
impacts; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent;
<b>Geography: </b>Caribbean^Although there have been many studies that
have documented various effects of storms in coral reefs, to date there
have been no systematic studies of the depth distribution of storm
features and few discussions of the potential for preservation of
evidence of storm activity in reefs. After hurricane Gilbert and
tropical storm Joan passed through the Caribbean late in 1988, an
opportunity became available to study storm features and to relate them
to water depth in the leeward reefs of the southern Caribbean island of
Bonaire. In January 1989, sixty indicators of storm impact on the reefs
of Bonaire were found over the depth range 1.5m to 37m at 5 localities.
These are grouped in 3 broad categories, comprising effects on
sediment, effects on reef-dwelling organisms, and the deposition of
terrestrial vegetation on the reef. Damage to the reef consisted of
direct damage due primarily to wave impact and surge, and indirect
damage by secondary factors such as burial by sediment. The evidence of
direct physical damage was pronounced in the shallow parts of the reef,
and indirect damage dominated in the middle and deeper parts of the
reef. Taking all storm features together 3 to 4 months after the
storms, the greatest number of storm-related features (66%) was in the
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11m to 20m depth range, so that although during the storms the greatest
physical damage to the reef was in the shallower parts, the post-storm
distribution of identifiable storm-related features did not reflect
this. The depth distribution of potentially preservable storm features
(45% of the total) is almost the same as the depth distribution of all
storm features. However, the proportion of potentially preservable
features is greatest in the shallowest (83%) and deepest (60%) parts of
the reef. Therefore, following a short period of adjustment after
storms Gilbert and Joan: 1) the remaining storm-related features were
not evenly distributed with respect to depth, 2) the greatest number of
storm-related features remaining were in intermediate water depths, 3)
the greatest number of potentially preservable storm features were also
in intermediate depths.^1";
s[4586] = "MAZZULLO S.J., ANDERSON-UNDERWOOD K.E., BURKE C.D., BISCHOFF
W.D., (1992).- Holocene coral patch reef ecology and sedimentary
architecture, northern Belize, Central America.- Palaios 7: 591-601.-
<b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>, p. 66, ID=4429^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Holocene; <b>Geography:
</b>Belize^The biotic composition, growth and relationship to sea level
history, and diagenetic attributes of a representative Holocene patch
reef (&#34;Elmer Reef&#34;) in the Mexico Rocks complex in northern
Belize are described, and compared to those of Holocene patch reefs in
southern Belize. Elmer Reef has accumulated in shallow (2.5m) water
over the last 420 yr, under static sea level conditions. Rate of
vertical construction is 0.3-0.5 m/100 yr, comparable to that of patch
reefs in southern Belize. A pronounced coral zonation exists across
Elmer Reef, with Montastrea annularis dominating on its crest and
Acropora cervicornis occurring on its windward and leeward flanks. The
dominance of Montastrea on Elmer Reef is unlike that of patch reefs in
southern Belize, in which this coral assumes only a subordinate role in
reef growth relative to that of Acropora palmata. Elmer Reef locally is
extensively biodegraded and marine, fibrous aragonite and some bladed
high-magnesium calcite cements occur throughout the reef section,
partially occluding corallites and interparticle pores in associated
sands. Patch reefs in southern Belize have developed as catch-up and
keep-up reefs in a transgressive setting. In contrast, the dominant
mode of growth of Elmer Reef, and perhaps other patch reefs in Mexico
Rocks, appears to be one of lateral rather than vertical accretion.
This style of growth occurs in a static sea level setting where there
is only limited accommodation space because of the shallowness of the
water, and such reefs are referred to as &#34;expansion reefs&#34;.
[original summary; comments on this paper are given by William F.
Precht in Palaios 8, 1993: 499-502]^1";
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Atolls: Glovers Reef, Lighthouse Reef and Turneffe Islands, Belize.-
Facies 31: 243-254.- <b>FC&#038;P 24-1</b>, p. 85, ID=4520^<b>Topic(s):
</b>reefs, sedimentation; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Caribbean^The chief mode of carbonate
sedimentation on the Belizean atolls Glovers Reef, Lighthouse Reef and
Turneffe Islands is the accumulation of organically-derived particles.
Variations in the distribution of the composition and grain-sizes of
surface sediments, collected along transects across the atolls, are
environmentally controlled. Two major sediment types may be
distinguished. (1) Reef and fore reef sediments are dominated by
fragments of coral, coralline algae and Halimeda. Mean grain-sizes
range from 1-2mm. (2) Back reef sediments contain more mollusk
fragments, more fine-grained sediment (&#60;125µm) and appear to have
fewer Halimeda fragments. In addition, sediments from inner platforms
and shallow lagoonal parts of Glovers and Lighthouse Reefs comprise
non-skeletal grains, namely fecal pellets. Sediments from lagoonal
patch reefs may contain up to 20% coral fragments. Mean grain-sizes
range from 0.1-1mm and are finest on the inner platform and lagoon
floor of the backreef environment. Within the reef and fore reef
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environments, it is not possible to distinguish sub-environments on the
basis of textural and compositional differences of the sediments.
Sediments from patch reefs contrast with those from back reef lagoons
and inner platforms and are similar in terms of grain-sizes and
compositions to reef and fore reef surface sediments. Non-skeletal
grains forming in shallow parts of the back reef in Glovers and
Lighthouse Reefs are interpreted to be indurated by interstitial
precipitation of calcium carbonate from warm, supersaturated water
flushing the sediment. The lack of hardened non-skeletal particles in
the back reef sediments of Turneffe Islands is most probably due to the
abundance of muddy, organic-rich sediment in the well protected lagoon.
Fine sediment is less permeable and organic films prevent cement
overgrowth on particles.^1";
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shallow-subtidal dolomitization by near-normal seawater, northern
Belize.- Geology 23, 4: 341-344.- <b>FC&#038;P 24-2</b>, p. 101,
ID=4611^<b>Topic(s): </b>dolomitization, normal seawater;
dolomitization; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Holocene;
<b>Geography: </b>Belize^Calcic dolomite cements compose an average of
5% of the upper 4.3m of subtidal deposits &#60;5600 yr old in the
Cangrejo shoals in Belize. Mean &#948;18O (+2‰) compositions of the
high-Sr dolomites (mean 1000 ppm), together with near-normal salinity
and inherently normal Mg/Ca ratio of pore fluids, suggest precipitation
from near-normal seawater. Tidal and wind-driven circulation of
seawater through the sediments supplies most of the Mg for
dolomitization, which appears to be promoted by elevated pore-water
alkalinity resulting from bacterially mediated oxidation of organic
matter and, locally, early stages of methanogenesis. Rapid
dolomitization here supports the idea that significant quantities of
dolomite can form syndepositionally, from normal seawater, in shallow
subtidal deposits. ^1";
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June to 2nd July 1973, Brisbane); Published by The Great Barrier Reef
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<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Cuba^^1";
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Reefs (22nd June to 2nd July 1973, Brisbane); Published by The Great
Barrier Reef Committee; vol. 2: 409-412.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 19,
ID=5035^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, growth rates; reefs; <b>Systematics:
</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Jamaica^^1";
s[4591] = "GOREAU T.F., LAND L.S. (1974).- Fore reef morphology and
depositional processes, North Jamaica.- SEPM Special Publication 18 [L.
Laporte (ed.): Reefs in Time and Space]: 77-89.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>,
p. 20, ID=5059^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, morphology, processes; reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>Jamaica^^1";
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Riegelriffe und Korallenterrasse, zwei verwandte Erscheinungen des
Bankriffes.- Int. Revue ges. Hydrobiol. 59, 3: 305-325.- <b>FC&#038;P
4-1</b>, p. 23, ID=5077^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics:
</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Cuba^Aqualungs
were used for the study of the coral reefs of Cuba, about which
comparatively little has been known so far. Their small dimensions and
their position close to the coastline or in the central part of the
island plateau, instead of along the shelf edge, can be attributed to
the inhibiting and delaying influence of glacial periods. The different
types of reefs and other coral habitats originated as a result of
geological, hydrological and biological factors, while the formation of
coral associations was dependent on the prevailing physical and
chemical features of the environment. The following is a description of
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the cross-bar reef and the coral terrace, two coral habitats. The
present work continues earlier articles related to the subject and
published in this periodical.^1";
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reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>West Indies, Tobago Cays^[description of Horseshoe Reef and
distribution of shallow water communities around the islands]^1";
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Blanquilla (Dependencias Federales): Informe preliminar sobre terrazas
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terraces; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Quaternary;
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deposits forming three terraces on La Blanquilla island, Venezuela]^1";
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</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Quaternary; <b>Geography:
</b>Venezuela^[description of extensive terrace formed by late
Pleistocene coral rubble]^1";
s[4596] = "PRAHL H.von (1983).- Notas sobre las formaciones de
manglares y arrecifes coralinos en la Isla de Providencia, Colombia.-
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de Agricultura, Bogota; 58-67.- <b>FC&#038;P 14-2</b>, p. 21,
ID=6706^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef complexes; reef complexes;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>Colombia, Isla Providencia^^1";
s[4597] = "BARNES M. (1986).- Book review: Reefs and Banks of the
North-western Gulf of Mexico (by Rezak, Bright &#038; McGrail 1985).-
FC&P 15, 2: 49.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-2</b>, p. 49, ID=6749^<b>Topic(s):
</b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Quaternary; <b>Geography: </b>Mexico Gulf NW^The authors have aptly
described the purpose of this book in their preface &#034;&#8230; to
provide a synthesis of scientific information regarding the geology,
biology, and physical oceanography of the Texas-Louisiana Outer
Continental Shelf&#034;. [...] The book is carefully written, profusely
illustrated, and well produced. The authors have attempted what should
be the ultimate aim of all scientists namely the reporting of the
results of their scientific endeavours in terms understandable to the
general public. In this they have been successful. They have produced
an excellent synthesis of work so far carried out in the Northwestern
Gulf of Mexico and have shown the direction for future research.
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</b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Caribbean^^1";
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inventory and documentation]: 143-151.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-2</b>, p. 30,
ID=3105^<b>Topic(s): </b>sponge like; Foraminifera Astrorhizidae;
<b>Systematics: </b>Foraminifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography:
</b>Caribbean^An unusually large agglutinated foraminifer was found to
be common in semishaded habitats on Caribbean coral reefs. The
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tree-shaped organism attains 50 mm in height and builds its test using
siliceous sponge spicules exclusively. A new genus and species,
Spiculidendron corallicolum, are established in the Textulariina family
Astrorhizidae. The new taxon is characterized by a complexly branching
tubular test that is attached to hard substrate and has a simple wall
lacking septae and apertures. Electron microscopy shows a spongin-like
organic cement and various cell organelles and inclusions, including
dinophycean symbionts. Cytoplasm resides in substrate cavities and in
the hollow base of stem and branches that form the test. Observations
suggest that in life cytoplasm flows also outside the test along its
thin distal branches where it cements new spicules in place and takes
up food (pseudopodia). [original abstract]^1";
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<b>FC&#038;P 15-2</b>, p. 42, ID=0736^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, geology,
biology; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>Caribbean, Mexico Gulf^[reviewed by M. Barnes
(1986)]^1";
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- Turks and Caicos Islands.- Trinidad Naturalist 2, 11: 14-16.-
<b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 11, ID=5737^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs atolls;
reefs, atolls; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>Turks &#038; Caicos Isls^Atolls are the product of a
wide range of variables, including hurricanes, isostatic movements, and
biosynthesis. Processes of atollization encompass saponification,
enzymatic effects of odours, and carbonate cementation. A new theory,
the storm-tide theory, conceives of sea-floor spreading away from nodal
centres, as being the mechanism by which atollization is effected.
Turks and Caicos Islands are located in that part of Orbis terrarum
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ID=6118^<b>Topic(s): </b>bibliography; bibliography, Scleractinia;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous; <b>Geography:
</b>Caribbean, America N^[annotated bibliography on Upper Cretaceous
North American corals is by B.F. Perkins (1951): An annotated
bibliography of North American Upper Cretaceous corals 1785-1950;
Fondren Science Series, Southern Methodist University Press, Dallas,
No. 3; 47 pp.]^1";
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Jamaica.- Bulletin of Marine Science 23, 1 [Coral Reef Project - Papers
in Memory of Dr. T.F. Goreau. 2.]: 16-58.- <b>FC&#038;P 2-2</b>, p. 10,
ID=4743^<b>Topic(s): </b>monograph; corals; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>Jamaica^The underwater studies of Jamaican reefs carried out during
the past 17 years by the late T.F. Goreau and his colleagues have
turned up a number of new species of scleractinian corals and disclosed
the common occurrence at depth of several species previously thought to
be rare. The new forms include one species of Madracis, one of
Agaricia, three of Mycetophyllia, one of Gardineria, and new forms of
Eusmilia fastigiata and Agaricia fragilis. Earlier named but poorly
known species discussed and figured are: Agaricia undata (Ellis &#038;
Solander), Agaricia lamarcki Milne Edwards &#038; Haime, A. tenuifolia
(Dana), Helioseris cucullata (Ellis &#038; Solander), Colpophyllia
breviserialis Milne Edwards &#038; Haime, Mycetophyllia danaana Milne
Edwards &#038; Haime, and Dichocoenia stellaris Milne Edwards &#038;
Haime.^1";
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ID=6737^<b>Topic(s): </b>lithofagous; lithofagous Bivalvia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Mollusca; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent;
<b>Geography: </b>Caribbean, Pacific E^^1";
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the Caribbean and eastern Pacific sides of the Isthmus of Panama? .-
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<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent;
<b>Geography: </b>Panama, Caribbean, Pacific^^1";
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of surface water DIC.- Earth and Planetary Science Letters 139, 1-2:
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isotopes, C13; Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Caribbean, Pacific S^Stable isotope
records of demosponges from the Caribbean and Coral Sea are described
for the purpose of studying the influence of fossil fuel CO2 on the
carbon isotopic composition of dissolved inorganic carbon (DIC) in
surface water. The slow-growing sponges precipitate calcium carbonate
in isotopic equilibrium with ambient sea water and are used to detect
changes in &#948;13CDIC from pre-industrial times (early 19th century)
to the present. We observed similar shapes and ranges in &#948;13C
curves measured on Caribbean specimens collected from water depths of
25, 84 and 91m as well as [in] a specimen collected in shallow waters
off New Caledonia. The records reveal a highly significant correlation
with atmospheric &#948;13CCO2. &#948;13CDIC values for Caribbean and
Coral Sea surface waters were calculated using the &#948;13C sponge
records. While &#948;13C of atmospheric CO2 decreased by about 1.4‰
from the early 19th century to 1990, &#948;13CDIC of Caribbean and
Coral Sea surface waters decreased by 0.9±0.2‰ and 0.7±0.3‰,
respectively. No isotopic equilibrium between surface water DIC and
atmospheric CO2 was observed, either during the pre-industrial steady
state or during the last 100 years. The lower amount of depletion in
the surface water &#948;13CDIC with respect to the atmospheric
anthropogenic signal is explained by the dilution of the surface waters
by biologically altered subsurface water DIC. The lower &#948;13C
decrease in the Coral Sea points to a stronger influence of the
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reef biocoenoses; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent;
<b>Geography: </b>Panama, Caribbean, Pacific^Competition for space
among reef corals includes interspecific destruction by
extracoelenteric digestion, rapid growth, and overtopping. No Caribbean
species excels in all strategies, and on western Caribbean coral reefs,
there is a positive correlation between coral abundance and diversity.
On eastern Pacific coral reefs, however, Pocillopora damicornis
excludes other corals, and on these reefs there is an inverse relation
between coral abundance and diversity, except in areas where
disturbances, such as Acanthaster predation, offset space
monopolization.^1";
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<b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 22, ID=5068^<b>Topic(s): </b>sclerochronology;
Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Caribbean, Atlantic^^1";
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s[4611] = "JANUSSEN D., TABACHNICK K.R., TENDAL O.S. (2004).- Deep-sea Hexactinellida (Porifera) of the Weddell Sea.- Deep-Sea Research Part II: Topical Studies in Oceanography 51, 14-16: 1857-1882.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-2</b>, p. 42, ID=1192^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Porifera Hexactinellida; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Hexactinellida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Antarctica^New Hexactinellida from the deep Weddel Sea are described. This moderately diverse hexactinellid fauna includes 14 species belonging to 12 genera, of which five species and one subgenus are new to science: Periphragella antarctica n.sp., Holascus pseudostellatus n.sp., Caulophacus (Caulophacus) discohexactinus n.sp., C. (Caulodiscus) brandti n.sp., C. (Oxydiscus) weddelli n.sp., and C. (Oxydiscus) n.subgen. So far, 20 hexactinellid species have been reported from the deep Weddell Sea, 15 are known from the northern part and 10 only from here, while 10 came from the southern area, and five of these only from there. However, this apparent high &#034;endemism&#034; of Antarctic hexactinellid sponges is most likely the result of severe undersampling of the deep-sea fauna. We find no reason to believe that a division between an oceanic and a more continental group of species exists. The current poor database indicates that a substantial part of the deep hexactinellid fauna of the Weddell Sea is shared with other deep-sea regions, but it does not indicate a special biogeographic relationship with any other ocean. [original abstract]^1";
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<b>Geography: </b>Antarctic seas^At the 1989 &#034;EPOS&#034; Antarctic
Expedition hexactinellid sponges of the species Aulorossella
vanhoeffeni were obtained. Soft tissue samples of these sponges,
especially the choanosome, are investigated at SEM. The choanomeres of
their large flagellate chambers comprise central flagella and groups of
about 40 microvilli arising from the primary reticulum with collagenous
material accumulated at its base. The secondary reticulum can be
observed; probably an autapomorphy of the Hexactinellida. Clusters of
small spherical objects might be spermatocytes from the sponge.^1";
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sponges) from the great Australian Bight.- Rec. S. Aust. Mus. 26, 1:
25-36.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>, p. 92, ID=3540^<b>Topic(s):
</b>taxonomy; Porifera Hexactinellida; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Hexactinellida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>Australia, Great Australian Bight^The four species of
Hexactinellida described are the first members of the class reported
from southern Australian shelf and slope waters. The large vasiform
Pheronema amphorae n.sp. is the first known member of the genus outside
the Atlantic region bearing a well-developed annulus. Euplectella
regalis, previously known only from the holotype, is represented by two
new individuals. A very large specimen of Regadrella okinoseana,
exhibiting the extremely rare feature of sieve plate fusion, offers new
data which permits synonymization of all stauractin-bearing
regadrellids.^1";
s[4614] = "BARTHEL D., TENDAL O.S. (1994).- Antarctic Hexactinellida.-
Theses Zoologicae 23 [Weagele J. W &#038; Sieg J. (eds): Synopsis of
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Champaign (Koeltz Scientific Books), ISBN 3-87429-3 59-9.- <b>FC&#038;P
24-1</b>, p. 93, ID=4530^<b>Topic(s): </b>biology; Porifera
Hexactinellida; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Hexactinellida;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Antarctic seas^This
handy book gives a very good introduction into the topical knowledge
about biology and terminology, e.g. spicule types, of the recent
Hexactinellida. The taxonomic system followed is that of Ijima (1927)
with some revisions from Bergquist (1978), Burthon (1929), Hartman
(1982), and Levi (1964) included. The diverse antarctic assemblage of
Hexactinellida described here includes 16 genera with 26 species
distributed in 8 families. The descriptions are illustrated with
drawings after Schulze and Kirkpatrick and supplied with maps of
antarctic distribution of the various species. This book is a must for
anyone working with Antarctic fauna, or with Hexactinellida. By far the
largest number of samples of Antarctic hexactinellids comes from the
shelf. There are only two records from the slope (800-2000m), and 17
from depths around 2000m and downwards. The Antarctic hexactinellid
fauna comprises 28 species as treated here, and a further 10 may be
considered in the distribution analysis because they have been recorded
close to the Antarctic convergence, mainly in deep water. There is a
distinct vertical division into a shelf group of species and a deep
water group. The relatively few species on the shelf are present in
high numbers and give rise to large biomasses. By species number,
however, hexactinellids are a predominantly deep-see group in
Antarctica, as they are in other oceans.^1";
s[4615] = "CASAS C., RAMIL F., OFWEGEN L.P.van (1997).- Octocorallia
(Cnidaria Anthozoa) from the Scotia Arc, South Atlantic Ocean. 1: The
genus Alcyonium Linnaeus, 1758.- Zoologische Mededelingen 71, 26:
299-311.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-2</b>, p. 57, ID=3919^<b>Topic(s):
</b>taxonomy; Octocorallia Alcyonium; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Octocorallia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Antarctic
seas^Three new species of Alcyonium collected by the Spanish Antarctic
Expeditions &#034;Antartida 8611&#034; and &#034;Bentart 95&#034; are
described and figured: Alcyonium paucilobulatum, A. grandis and A.
southgeorgiensis. Another two species, A. antarcticum Wright &#038;
Studer, 1889, and Alcyonium sollasi Wright &#038; Studer, 1889, were
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also collected in the same area.^1";
s[4616] = "VETTER W., JANUSSEN D. (2004).- Pop-like halogenated natural
products in Antarctic sponges.- Organohalogene Compound 66: 405-410.-
<b>FC&#038;P 33-2</b>, p. 44, ID=1203^<b>Topic(s): </b>chemistry,
organohalogenes; Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Antarctica^^1";
s[4617] = "JANUSSEN D. (2003).- Auf Schwammsuche in der Tiefe der
Antarktis.- Natur und Museum 133, 2: 49-54.- <b>FC&#038;P 32-2</b>, p.
77, ID=1425^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Antarctica^^1";
s[4618] = "JANUSSEN D. (2002).- Hunting for Antarctic deep-sea sponges:
Porifera of the ANDEEP II-Expedition to the Weddell Sea.- FC&P 31, 1:
77-79.- <b>FC&#038;P 31-1</b>, p. 76, ID=1661^<b>Topic(s): </b>research
outline; Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Antarctica^The ANDEEP II-expedition took
place during the time 28.02.-1.04.2002 as part of the Antarctic
deep-sea benthos research program, ANDEEP, initiated by Prof. Dr.
Angelika Brandt (University of Hamburg). First purpose of this
expedition was a taxonomic and molecular inventory of the deep Weddell
Sea, which is one of the least known marine areas of the world.
[initial part of extensive summary]^1";
s[4619] = "DEBRENNE F., ROZANOV A.Yu., WEBERS G.F. (1984 ).- Upper
Cambrian Archaeocyatha from Antarctica.- Geological Magazine 121, 4:
291-299.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-2</b>, p. 49, ID=0578^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Archaeocyatha; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian U; <b>Geography:
</b>Antarctica^Reconnaissance geological mapping (1962-75) followed by
detailed geological investigations (1979-80) in the Ellsworth Mountains
of west Antarctica have established the existence of extensive Middle
and Late Cambrian strata. Forms tentatively referred to Archaeocyatha
have been examined by F.D. and A.R., who concluded that, despite the
commonly held opinion that the phylum became extinct at the boundary of
the Lower and Middle Cambrian, the Ellsworth Mountains&#039; forms
represented Irregularian Archaeocyatha which survived in protected
niches into the Late Cambrian. The age of the fauna containing the
archaeocyaths is firmly dated by abundant trilobites including species
of Homagnostus, Pseudagnostus, Kormagnostella, Erixanium and
Onchopeltis.^1";
s[4620] = "MORYCOWA E., RUBINOWSKI Z., TOKARSKI A.K. (1982).-
Archaeocyathids from a moraine at Three Sisters Point, King George
Island &#47; South Shetland Islands, Antarctica.- Studia Geologica
Polonica 74: 73-80.- <b>FC&#038;P 12-1</b>, p. 21, ID=1885^<b>Topic(s):
</b>; Archaeocyatha; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian ?; <b>Geography: </b>Antarctica
erratics^^1";
s[4621] = "DEBRENNE F., KRUSE P.D. (1986).- Shackleton limestone
archaeocyaths.- Alcheringa 10: 237-278.- <b>FC&#038;P 16-1</b>, p. 78,
ID=2025^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Archaeocyatha; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L;
<b>Geography: </b>Antarctica^Thirty one species of Archaeocyaths are
described from measured sections of the Nimrod Glacier area, which
confirm earlier correlations of Shackleton limestone faunas with the
Botomian stage of Siberia. Archaeocyatha from a section in Byrd Glacier
area are Botomian or early Toyonian in age. Ten further archaeocyath
species are added to the six species already known to be common both
for Antarctica and Australia, confirming the existence of a Gondwana
supercontinent in early Palaeozoic.^1";
s[4622] = "DEBRENNE F., KRUSE P.D. (1989).- Cambrian Antarctic
archaeocyaths.- Geological Society Special Publication 47: 15-28.-
<b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 18, ID=2563^<b>Topic(s): </b>biogeography;
Archaeocyatha; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography: </b>Antarctica^Most
Antarctic archaeocyaths have been collected as allochthonous blocks,
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but some in situ collections provide stratigraphic control. All
existing collections are taxonomically revised. Strong faunal
affinities are evident at the species level with in situ Early Cambrian
faunas in South Australia and allochthonous faunas in South Africa and
Antarctica. This allows the recognition of an Early Cambrian Gondwana
province and confirms the existence of a Gondwana supercontinent
throughout the Paleozoic.^1";
s[4623] = "WRONA R., ZHURAVLEV A.Yu. (1996).- Early Cambrian
archaeocyaths from glacial erratic of King George Island, West
Antarctica.- Palaeontologia Polonica 55 [Gazdzicki A. (ed.):
Palaeontological Results of the Polish Antarctic Expedition. Part H.]:
pp?.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-2</b>, p. 23, ID=3086^<b>Topic(s): </b>erratics;
Archaeocyatha; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography: </b>Antarctica, King
George Isl^Twenty six species of archaeocyaths, including one
Naimarkcyathus elenae gen. et sp.nov. representing a new family
Naimarkcyathidae, are described from the Cambrian limestone erratics of
the glacial-marine sediments of the Oligocene Polonez Cove and Early
Miocene Cape Melville formations on King George Island (South Shetland
Island, West Antarctica). They are accompanied by coralomorphs and
calcified cyanobacteria. The archaeocyathan assemblage closely
resembles allochthonous ones from the Weddel Sea and Whicaway Nunataks.
Current reconstructions of icestream movement and iceberg drift and
similarities in species composition suggest the source of these
erratics to be the Argentina Range limestone. Some species, namely,
Stapicyathus stapipora, Prethmophyllum subacutum, Aporosocyathus
mucroporus, &#34;Mennericyathus&#34; dissitus, Paranacyathus sarmaticus
and Archaeopharetra irregularis are added to the list of common species
for Antarctica and Australia. The archaeocyaths of King George Island,
and all other allochthonous and in situ Early Cambrian Antarctic
archaeocyathan assemblages (with exception for the Mt Egerton in the
Byrd Glacier area) are of the uppermost Botomian age (Syringocnema
favus beds) as found in South Australian strata. This means that
archaeocyaths did not reach Antarctica untill latest Botomian time.
Blocks containing archaeocyaths represent different reef facies
comparable to the Kooliwurtie Limestone Member of the Yorke Peninsula.
The occurrence of small shelly fossils typical of the upper Kulpara
Formation-lower Parara Limestone, of archaeocyaths of Syringocnema
favus beds, and of Hadimopanella antarctica and certain brachiopods in
erratics of different lithologies suggests a very similar faunal and
facies succession for Antarctica and South Australia and therefore
probably a comparable basin history.^1";
s[4624] = "DEBRENNE F. (1992).- The archaeocyathan fauna from the
Whiteout Conglomerate, Ellsworth Mountains, West Antarctica.- Mem.
geol. Soc. Amer. 170 [Webers G.F., Craddock C. &#038; Splettstoesser
J.F. (eds) - Geology and Paleontology of the Ellsworth Mountains, West
Antarctica]: 279-284.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>, p. 96,
ID=3553^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Archaeocyatha; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography:
</b>Antarctica, W^^1";
s[4625] = "HENDERSON R.A., DEBRENNE F., ROWELL A.J., WEBERS G.F.
(1992).- Brachiopods, archaeocyathids and pelmatozoa from the Minaret
Formation of the Ellsworth Mountains, West Antarctica.- Mem. geol. Soc.
Amer. 170 [Webers G.F., Craddock C. &#038; Splettstoesser J.F. (eds) -
Geology and Paleontology of the Ellsworth Mountains, West Antarctica]:
249-267.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>, p. 97, ID=3557^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
paleontology; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L?; <b>Geography: </b>Antarctica, W,
Ellsworth Mts^^1";
s[4626] = "WEBERS G.F. (1981).- Cambrian rocks of the Ellsworth
Mountains, West Antarctica.- US Geol. Surv. Open File Report 81-743
[Second International Symposium on the Cambrian System, Golden,
Colorado]: 236-237.- <b>FC&#038;P 11-1</b>, p. 56, ID=6129^<b>Topic(s):
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</b>geology; paleontology, geology; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian U; <b>Geography:
</b>Antarctica, W^[fauna of the Minaret Formation includes tilobites,
articulate and inarticulate brachiopods, pelmatozoans, rostrochonchs,
holithids, monoplacophorans and algal structures, of late Cambrian age;
presence of Archaeocyatha in association with this fauna is now
confirmed after critical examination by F. and M. Debrenne and A. Yu.
Rozanov; through some middle Cambrian enigmatic forms,the
Archaeocyatha, thought to be exclusively lower Cambrian in age (Rozanov
&#038; Debrenne 1974), might have survived as relicts up to the end of
the Cambrian (Debrenne, Rozanov and Webers in press)]^1";
s[4627] = "DEBRENNE F., DEBRENNE M., WEBERS G. (1983).- Upper Cambrian
Archaeocyathans: new morphotype.- Proceed. 4th Internat. Symp. on
Antarctic Earth Sci. (Adelaide, S. Australia, 1982): 280.- <b>FC&#038;P
13-1</b>, p. 51, ID=6350^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Archaeocyatha;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cambrian U; <b>Geography: </b>Antarctica^Confirmation of the
extension of the group up to the Upper Cambrian; despite some
differences (lack of individualised walls) these sponge-like forms
belong to the family Archaeocyathidae. They sometimes consist of
composite colonial bodies, branching cups evolving into catenulate
forms. It is probably because of their plasticity and primitive
development that they were able to survive in restricted niches up to
the Upper Cambrian.^1";
s[4628] = "OLIVERO E.B., AGUIRRE-URRETA M.B. (1994).- A new
tube-builder hydractinian, symbiotic with hermit crabs, from the
Cretaceous of Antartica.- Journal of Paleontology 68, 6: 1169-1182.-
<b>FC&#038;P 24-1</b>, p. 73, ID=4503^<b>Topic(s): </b>symbiosis,
hermit crabs; Hydrozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Hydrozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous; <b>Geography: </b>Antarctica^An Upper
Cretaceous (early Maastrichtian) tube-building hydractinian
(Psammoactinia antarctica n.gen. and sp.) from Sanctuary Cliffs, Snow
Hill Island, believed to live in association with hermit crabs, is
described for the first time from Antarctica. Psammoactinia forms
thick, concentric, globular colonies that encrust gastropod shells and
extend the shell aperture by forming an open spiral tube. The colony
consists of concentric layers with chambers and pillars made of silt
and very fine sand grains agglutinated by cellophane, which is
interpreted as a diagenetic modification of an original chitinous
phosphatic material. On the basis of the additional finding of isolated
claws of pagurid crabs, assigned to Paguristes sp., the functional
analysis of the hydractinian structure, and a comparison with modern
and fossil analogous structures it is concluded that the peculiar
hydractinian tube is a carcinoecium that housed a symbiotic hermit
crab. Paleoenvironmental and paleoecological inferences suggest that
the Psammoactinia-Paguristes association is mainly controlled by a
fine-grained substrate and by a lack of abundant gastropod shells of
different sizes. These factors do not necessarily correlate with
absolute water depth, and favorable environments could include either
offshore, relatively deep water or shallow restricted depositional
settings. ^1";
s[4629] = "FILKORN H.F. (1994).- Fossil Scleractinian Corals from James
Ross Basin, Antarctica.- Antarctic Research Series 65; 96 pp. ISBN
0-87590-8497.- <b>FC&#038;P 24-1</b>, p. 98, ID=6862^<b>Topic(s):
</b>paleoclimates; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous U - Paleocene;
<b>Geography: </b>Antarctica, Seymour isl^[the book] examines the
significance and characteristics of sixteen scleractinian species found
in the Upper Cretaceous and Paleocene strata of Seymour and Snow Hill
islands, Antartica. This fossil scleractinian material has revealed
nine species described as new, some representing four newly established
genera of Turbinoliidae. The objective of this book is to classify the
taxa to species level and examine their occurrences with regard to
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paleoenvironmental and paleogeographic implications. The scleractinian
fauna provides a rare opportunity to study both a taxonomic and an
ecologic group which apparently was not adversely affected by the
Cretaceous to Tertiary transition. [book presentation]^1";
s[4630] = "STOLARSKI J. (1996).- Paleogene corals from Seymour Island,
Antarctic Peninsula.- Palaeontologia Polonica 55 [Gazdzicki A. (ed.):
Palaeontological Results of the Polish Antarctic Expeditions II]:
51-63.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-1</b>, p. 72, ID=3558^<b>Topic(s):
</b>taxonomy; corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleogene; <b>Geography: </b>Antarctic
Peninsula^From the Sobral Formation (Paleocene) of Seymour Island
solitary coralla of ?Aulocyathus Marenzeller, 1904 (suborder
Caryophylliina) and branch fragments of Madrepora sobral Filkorn, 1994
(suborder Faviina) are described. In the overlying strata of the La
Meseta Formation (Eocene) scleractinian coral fauna comprises solitary
Caryophylliina (Crispatotrochus antarcticus sp.n., Caryophyllia sp.,
Flabellum sp.) and colonial Dendrophylliina (Tubastraea sp.). Reported
are also octocoral holdfasts. The genera recorded from both formations
are known also from modern seas. Crispatotrochus antarcticus sp.n. is
the earliest representative of the genus. ?Aulocyathus and Tubastraea
have no other fossil record. [original abstract]^1";
s[4631] = "STOLARSKI J. (1998).- Conopora (Stylasteridae, Hydrozoa)
from the Eocene of Seymour Island.- Antartic Science 10, 4: 501-506.-
<b>FC&#038;P 27-2</b>, p. 15, ID=3896^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Hydrozoa,
Stylasteridae; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Hydrozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Eocene; <b>Geography: </b>Antarctic Peninsula^^1";
s[4632] = "RONIEWICZ E., MORYCOWA E. (1985).- Fossil Flabellum
(Scleractinia) of Antarctica.- Acta Palaeontologica Polonica 30, 1-2:
99-106.http:&#47;&#47; www.a pp.pan.pl/article/item/app30-099.html.-
<b>FC&#038;P 14-2</b>, p. 23, ID=0943^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa;
Scleractinia, Flabellum; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Oligocene; <b>Geography: </b>Antarctica^A new
ahermatypic scleractlnian coral, Flabellum rariseptatum sp.n.,
belonging to the Flabellum thouarsii-group of species, has been
described from Tertiary glacio-marine sequence of the Cape Melville
Formation cropping out at theKing George Island, South Shetland
Islands, Antarctica.^1";
s[4633] = "STOLARSKI J., TAVIANI M. (2002).- Oligocene scleractinian
corals from CRP-3 drillhole, Victoria Land Basin, Antarctica.- Terra
Antarctica 8, 4: 435- 438.- <b>FC&#038;P 32-1</b>, p. 30,
ID=1734^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Oligocene; <b>Geography:
</b>Antarctica^The solitary scleractinian coral Flabellum rariseptatum
Roniewicz &#038; Morycowa, 1985 has been identified in CRP-3 drill core
within mudstone lithologies in Unit LSU 3.1. The coral-bearing
macrobenthic assemblages include infaunal and epifaunal suspension
feeders suggesting a deep muddy shelf environment, characterized by
moderate hydrodynamism and turbidity and enrichment in organic matter.
Flabellum rariseptatum belongs to the Recent Flabellum thouarsii group
and has a known stratigraphic range extending from the early Oligocene
to the early Miocene of Antarctica. This is the first known occurrence
of Flabellum rariseptatum from the Antarctic mainland.^1";
s[4634] = "RONIEWICZ E., MORYCOWA E. (1987).- Development and
variability of Tertiary Flabellum rariseptatum (Scleractinia), King
George Island, West Antarctica.- Palaeontologia Polonica 49: 83-103.-
<b>FC&#038;P 17-2</b>, p. 34, ID=2103^<b>Topic(s): </b>biology;
Scleractinia, Flabellum; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleogene; <b>Geography: </b>Antarctica, W^The
paper presents results of studies on Flabellum rariseptatum Roniewicz
et Morycowa 1985 from the Cape Melville and Destruction Bay Formations
(Tertiary) of King George Island, Antarctica. The corals are mainly
from thin bedded shales, siltstones and fine sandstone of the
glacio-marine Cape Melville Formation, most probably of Lower Miocene
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age. All post-larval skeletal stages are represented beginning with
basal plate with initial septal apparatus composed of 12 protosepta up
to large individuals with complete six septal cycles and some septa of
higher cycles (S7 and S8). The corals are characterized by variable
shape from conical to flabellate, thin pedicel, and low septal density;
at the adult stage they are unattached but stand vertically in soft
sediment. Corallum morphology, shape of septa and feeble development of
columella as well as an initial twelve-septal stage in ontogeny link
this species to Recent Flabellum thouarsii-group of species known from
the Antarctic and sub-Antarctic regions.^1";
s[4635] = "GAZDZICKI A., STOLARSKI J. (1992).- An Oligocene record of
the coral Flabellum from Antarctica.- Polish Polar Research 13, 3/4:
265-272.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>, p. 28, ID=3483^<b>Topic(s):
</b>taxonomy; Scleractinia, Flabellum; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Oligocene; <b>Geography:
</b>Antarctica^Solitary corals of the genus Flabellum are described
from the Lower Oligocene glaciomarine strata of the Polonez Cove
Formation of King George Island, West Antarctica. This is the oldest
record of the genus from Antarctica. [original abstract]^1";
s[4636] = "WOOD R.A., EVANS K.R., ZHURAVLEV A.Yu. (1992).- A new
post-early Cambrian archaeocyath from Antarctica.- Geological Magazine
129: 491-495.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-2</b>, p. 22, ID=3310^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Archaeocyatha; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>???; <b>Geography: </b>Antarctica^^1";
s[4637] = "LIAO Wei-Hua (1995).- An outline of Antarctic Devonian and
its comparison with the Chinese Devonian.- Antarctic Research (Chinese
Edition) 7, 2: [pp?].- <b>FC&#038;P 24-2</b>, p. 41,
ID=4543^<b>Topic(s): </b>geology, regional; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>Antarctica, China^^1";
s[4638] = "PANDEY D.K., FURSICH F.T. (1993).- Contribution to the
Jurassic of Kachchh, Western India. I. The coral fauna.- Beringeria 8:
3-69.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 77, ID=4171^<b>Topic(s):
</b>monograph; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic Bath - Oxf; <b>Geography: </b>India,
Kachchh^The coral fauna from Bathonian-Oxfordian strata of Kachchh,
Western India, originally described by Gregory (1900), is reviewed.
Based on large own collections, 52 taxa of corals are described
including Cryptocoenia wegeneri sp.nov. By far the most prolific coral
locality lies within the upper part of the Patcham Formation (Late
Bathonian &#47; Early Callovian) at the center of Jumara Dome and
yielded 41 taxa. The distribution of the various taxa within the
Kachchh Basin is given, as is information on the major coral
concentrations.^1";
s[4639] = "FURSICH F.T., PANDEY D.K., OSCHMANN W., JAITLY A.K., SINGH
I.B. (1994).- Ecology and adaptive strategies of corals in unfavourable
environments: Examples from the middle Jurassic of Kachch Basin,
Western India.- Neues Jahrbuch für Geologie und Paläontologie,
Abhandlungen 194, 2/3: 269-303.- <b>FC&#038;P 24-2</b>, p. 38,
ID=4538^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology, unfavourable environments; Anthozoa
ecology; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Jurassic M; <b>Geography: </b>India, Kachchh^^1";
s[4640] = "PANDEY D.K., MCROBERTS C.A., PANDIT M.K. (1999).-
Dimorpharaea de Fromentel, 1861 (Scleractinia, Anthozoa) from the
Middle Jurassic of Kachchh, India.- Journal of Paleontology 73, 6:
1015-1028.- <b>FC&#038;P 29-1</b>, p. 63, ID=1501^<b>Topic(s):
</b>morphometry, taxonomy; Scleractinia, Dimorpharaea; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic M;
<b>Geography: </b>India, Kachchh^The current classification of
scleractinian corals based upon gross morphological features has been
found unsatisfactory due to additional information from skeletal
microarchitecture and microstructure. It is necessary to investigate
microstructural details and limits in morphologic variation within and
between different coral clades before a revised classification is
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constructed. Variations in morphologic characters and microstructural
details from a population of Dimorpharaea de Fromentel, 1861 (Family
Microsolenidae) from Upper Bathonian (Jumara Dome) strata in Kachchh
are described. The data used include the diameter (D) and height (U) of
the corallum, number of corallites in the colony (NC), number of septa
in the mother corallite at the center of the colony (NS), minimum
distance between centers of central corallite and corallite of the
inner ring (CI), minimum distance between corallite centers of the
outer ring (C2), septal density (DS) and trabecular density (DT). The
principal components analysis reveals that most of the variation is
explained by &#034;size&#034; related characters (D and H) while
corallite density (NC and CI) and septal structures (DS and DT)
contribute to the second and third principal component axes,
respectively. The microarchitecture and distribution of characters
observed in the Kachchh Dimorpharaea require a re-evaluation of
familial-specific concepts and suggest that the population belongs to a
single species, Dimorpharaea stellans Gregory, 1900, rather than four
nominal species (D. stellans, D. disctincta, D. continua and D. orbica)
as has been assumed. [original abstract]^1";
s[4641] = "PANDEY D.K., FURSICH F.T. (2001).- Environmental
distribution of scleractinian corals in the Jurassic of Kachchh,
Western India.- Journal of the Geological Society of India 57:
479-495.- <b>FC&#038;P 30-2</b>, p. 28, ID=1583^<b>Topic(s):
</b>environmental distribution; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic Bath - Oxf;
<b>Geography: </b>India, Kachchh^Scleractinian corals commonly occur at
specific horizons and localities, in carbonate and in siliciclastic
sediments, throughout the Jurassic (Bajocian to Oxfordian) of Kachchh
as meadows, biostromes, boulder beds and as scattered specimens. In
many cases they are part of the autochthonous benthic fauna and in
others they suffered short intra-basinal transport. Cerioid forms of
low diversity (Amphiastraea, Isastraea, etc.) abound in high-energy
siliciclastic sediments. High diversity coral faunas, which include
thamnasterioid (Microsolena, Dimorpharaea and Kobya) and solitary
(Trocharaea and Trochoplegma) taxa with fenestrate septa and plocoid
forms (Stylina), dominate in carbonate sediments deposited in low
energy, deeper-water environments. The solitary Montlivaltia exhibits a
great physiological tolerance of environmental stress. In all, eight
coral assemblages have been recognized within the ?Early Bajocian to
Late Callovian sediments of the Kachchh basin. * The distribution of
scleractinian coral assemblages has been governed mainly by the rate of
sedimentation and particularly by the influx of coarse siliciclastic
material. As a consequence the distribution pattern reflects
onshore-offshore gradients and the general deepening of the Kachchh
basin towards the Oxfordian. [original abstract]^1";
s[4642] = "PANDEY D.K., LATHUILIERE B. (1997).- Variability in
Epistreptophyllum from the Middle Jurassic of Kachchh, Western India:
an open question for the taxonomy of Mesozoic scleractinian corals.-
Journal of Paleontology 71, 4: 564-577.http:&#47;&#47;
www.jstor.org/pss/1306577.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-2</b>, p. 5,
ID=3665^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Scleractinia, Epistreptophyllum;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Jurassic M; <b>Geography: </b>India, Kachchh^Epistreptophyllum
cornutiformis Gregory, 1900, is the name assigned to a Middle Jurassic
population of scleractinian corals from Kachchh, western India.
Measurements of ten variables from 84 specimens of this population have
been statistically examined by means of univariate and multivariate
analyses. A wide range of variation in corallum shape, septal
perforation, lateral septal surface ornamentation, nature of the
endotheca, and that of the columella is observed. The great majority of
specimens are solitary. The wide range of gradational variation
observed in this population corresponds to and includes the
morphological characters described for various scleractinian genera
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such as Protethmos Gregory, Metethmos Gregory, Frechia Gregory, and
Epistreptophyllum Milaschewitsch. The assignment of these genera to
this later senior synonym genus is supported by the description of a
well-preserved topotype from Nattheim. The ornamentation of the septa
in Epistreptophyllum is detailed and distances it from typical pennular
corals. [original abstract]^1";
s[4643] = "BEAUVAIS L. (1978).- Revision des topotypes de Madreporaires
bathoniens de Cutch (Inde). Collection Gregory, British Museum de
Londres.- Annales de Paleontologie (Invertebres) 64, 1: 44-77.-
<b>FC&#038;P 8-1</b>, p. 12, ID=5672^<b>Topic(s): </b>revision of type
material; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic Bath; <b>Geography: </b>India, Kachchh^La
révision des 25 topotypes de Madréporaires du Dogger de Cutch de la
collection Gregory conservée au British Museum de Londres a permis: (1)
de reclasser seize espèces dans des genres différents de ceux qui leur
avait été attribués par cet auteur, (2) d&#039;en ranger six dans la
synonymie d&#039;autres espèces et (3) de créer une espèce et deux
genres nouveaux.^1";
s[4644] = "PANDEY D.K., FURSICH F.T., BARON-SZABO R.C. (2009).-
Jurassic corals from the Jaisalmer Basin, western Rajasthan, India.-
Zitteliana A 48/49: 13-38.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 100,
ID=6526^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic Baj, Bath Tith;
<b>Geography: </b>India, Kachchh^The first comprehensive taxonomic
description of Jurassic corals from the Jaisalmer Basin, a pericratonic
shelf basin on the northwestern slope of the Indian peninsular shield,
is based on 75 specimens, which belong to five suborders, seven
families, nine genera, and ten species. In Upper Bajocian rocks, all
corals belong to the suborder Faviina, in Middle Bathonian rocks 75% of
the specimens are members of the Stylinina, whereas corals occurring in
the Tithonian all belong to the Caryophylliina. [original abstract]^1";
s[4645] = "PANDEY D.K., LATHUILIERE B., FURSICH F.T., KULDEEP S.
(2002).- The oldest Jurassic cyathophorid coral (Scleractinia) from
siliciclastic environments of the Kachchh Basin, western India.-
Paläontologische Zeitschrift 76, 2: 347-356.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-2</b>, p.
34, ID=1170^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia, Cyathoporida;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Jurassic Baj; <b>Geography: </b>India, Kachchh^Cyathophora Michelin
1843, hitherto well known from the Upper Jurassic and Cretaceous, has
been found in the Middle Jurassic (Bajocian) of the Kachchh Basin,
western India. Eleven specimens of Cyathophora bourgueti (Defrance
1826) from the Babia Cliff Sandstone member of the Kaladongar
Formation, exposed along the northern scarp of the Kala Dongar,
Pachchham Island, Kachchh, are described and illustrated as the
earliest Jurassic record of the family Cyathophoridae Vaughan &#038;
Wells 1943. It is suggested that the monospecific occurrence of
Cyathophora bourgueti was controlled by salinity.^1";
s[4646] = "MEHL D., FURSICH T. (1997).- Middle Jurassic Porifera from
Kachchh, western India.- Paläontologische Zeitschrift 71, 1-2: 19-33.-
<b>FC&#038;P 26-2</b>, p. 74, ID=3762^<b>Topic(s): </b>sponge meadows;
Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic
Bath; <b>Geography: </b>India, Kachchh^From the Late Bathonian sponge
biofacies at Jumara Dome, Kachchh (western India) 11 species
of&#039;lithistid&#039;, hexactinellinid and calcarean sponges are
described. New taxa are the order Sigmatospirida, the genus Jumarella,
and the species Jumarella astrorhiza, Mastosia rhytidodes,
Radicispongia kraspedophora, and Hexactinella prisca. The diverse
sponge assemblage is associated with a rich fauna of epibenthic
bivalves and brachiopods and formed meadows [which] grew on a carbonate
ramp at the lower end of the photic zone, in quiet waters below storm
wave base. The rate of sedimentation exceeded that of sponge
production. This prevented the development of reef-like bodies. In
contrast to Mesozoic sponge reefs, growth of the sponge meadows appears
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to have been confined to the regressive phases of small
transgressive-regressive cycles.^1";
s[4647] = "PANDEY D.K., FURSICH F.T. (1994).- Bajocian (Mid Jurassic)
age of the lower Jaisalmer Formation of Rajasthan, western India.-
Newsletters on Stratigraphy 30, 2: 75-81.- <b>FC&#038;P 24-2</b>, p.
38, ID=4539^<b>Topic(s): </b>stratigraphy; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic Baj; <b>Geography: </b>India,
Rajasthan^The occurrence of the coral Isastrea bernardiana
(d&#039;Orbigny 1850), hitherto known only from the Bajocian of Europe,
near the so far undated base of the Jaisalmer Formation of Rajasthan,
western India, suggests a Bajocian age for the lower part of the
formation. As the base of the Jaisalmer Formation also represents the
earliest marine record in the area, the rime of transgression of the
Jurassic sea across the Indus shelf can be dated accordingly as
Bajocian. [original abstract]^1";
s[4648] = "FURSICH F.T., CALLOMON J.H., PANDEY D.K., JAITLY A.K.
(2004).- Environments and faunal patterns in the Kachchh rift basin,
western India, during the Jurassic.- Rivista Italiana di Paleontologia
e Stratigrafia 110, 1: 181-190.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 90,
ID=6501^<b>Topic(s): </b>geology, reefs; geology, reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic; <b>Geography:
</b>India, Kachchh^Marine Jurassic sediments (Bajocian-Tithonian) of
the Kachchh Basin were deposited in a ramp setting. Except during the
Middle and Late Bathonian, when a carbonate regime became established,
the fill of the basin consists predominantly of siliciclastics. The
sediments represent environments that range from coastal plains (rivers
and associated flood plains with caliche nodules), deltas, brackish
water lagoons, nearshore sand and iron-oolite bars of the inner ramp,
generally situated above fair-weather wave-base, to the middle ramp
influenced by storm-waves and by storm-generated currents, and finally
to the outer ramp which is characterised by low energy, fine-grained
sediments. Changes in relative sea level produced a cyclic
sedimentation pattern. The rich benthic fauna of macroinvertebrates is
dominated by bivalves, followed by brachiopods, gastropods, corals,
serpulids, and sponges. The analysis of 370 statistical samples and
more than 27, 000 specimens produced more than 40 benthic associations
and assemblages. They show a relationship to several environmental
parameters, two of which, salinity and climate, are briefly discussed.
The spatial distribution of the facies and biota is outlined for two
time slices, the Bathonian and the Callovian-Oxfordian, respectively.
[original abstract]^1";
s[4649] = "FURSICH F.T., OSCHMANN W., PANDEY D.K., JAITLY A.K., SINGH
I.B., LIU C. (2004).- Paleoecology of Middle to Upper Jurassic
Macrofaunas of Kachchh Basin, Western India: an overview.- Journal of
the Palaeontological Society of India 49: 1-26.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>,
p. 90, ID=6502^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology; ecology; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic; <b>Geography: </b>India, Kachchh^^1";
s[4650] = "LOSER H., MOHANTI M. (2004).- A Cenomanian coral assemblage
from southern India.- Neues Jahrbuch fuer Geologie und Palaeontologie,
Monatshefte 2004, 10: 577-594.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-2</b>, p. 33,
ID=1166^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Cen; <b>Geography:
</b>India S^Six hermatypic coral species [Adelocoenia desori (Koby
1897), Isastrea minima Prever 1909, Montlivaltia icaunensis
d&#039;Orbigny 1850, Rennensismilia cf. inflexa (Reuss 1854),
Phyllocoenia pomeli Peron &#038; Thomas 1893, Dimorphastrea grandiflora
d&#039;Orbigny 1850] from mixed carbonate - siliciclastic sediments of
the Cenomanian (Upper Cretaceous) of the Karai formation (Uttattur
Group) of southern India are described. Four of them are colonial and
two are solitary corals. The fauna compares well with Early Cretaceous
to Cenomanian corals from northern and central Europe in particular. No
relationships exist with the Late Albian coral faunas from southern
India described in the 19th century, which is attributed to differences
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in the facies.^1";
s[4651] = "RIGBY J.K., MOHANTI M. (1993).- A new hexactinellid sponge
from the Eocene of Kutch, India.- Journal of Paleontology 67, 6:
917-922.http:&#47;&#47; www.jstor.org/pss/1306105.- <b>FC&#038;P
23-2.1</b>, p. 57, ID=4405^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Porifera
Hexactinellida; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Hexactinellida;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Eocene; <b>Geography: </b>India, Kachchh^A single
specimen of the new dictyonine hexactinellid species Verrucocoelia
biswasi was collected from the Middle Eocene Fulra Limestone from
Lakhpat Fort, Kutch, western India. The euretoid species is broadly
bowl-shaped, 7-8cm wide and 5-6cm high, with walls of branched to
weakly anastomosed tubes that extend upward and outward from a simple,
unfluted, walled spongocoel. Skeletal strands diverge upward and
outward from near the gastral surface of each tube. The sponge occurs
in silty tan marl with abundant alveolinids and less common other large
foraminifera, bivalves, and gastropods in sediments thought to have
accumulated in a quiet, sheltered environment, possibly a lagoon.
[original abstract]^1";
s[4652] = "RIGBY J.K., MOHANTI M. (1990).- The First Reported Middle
Eocene Sponge from India: A Raphidonema from the Fulra Limestone
Formation, Kutch, India.- Journal of Paleontology 64, 4: 510-514.-
<b>FC&#038;P 20-1.1</b>, p. 75, ID=2867^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Porifera;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Eocene M;
<b>Geography: </b>India, Kachchh^A single specimen of the new sponge,
Raphidonema indica n.sp., is the first Eocene sponge to be reported
from India. It was collected from the Fulra Limestone Formation at
Lakhpat, Kutch, India. The undulating, cup-like sponge is most similar
to R. farringdonense (Sharpe 1854), but the Indian species has a
clustered, mounded excurrent system and numerous tangential canals on
the upper, exhalant surface. Skeletal tracts in Raphidonema indica are
0.4-0.5 mm in diameter, in walls that are generally 12-14 mm, but range
up to 18 mm thick.^1";
s[4653] = "MOHANTI M., SRIVASTAVA S.C. (1994).- Oligocene reefal
environment of Kutch Basin (Western India) with implications of the
Mediterranean connection.- Geologie Mediterranee 21, 3-4: 127-129.-
<b>FC&#038;P 25-1</b>, p. 53, ID=3068^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, ecology,
geography; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Oligocene;
<b>Geography: </b>India, Kachchh^The pericratonic Kutch Rift Basin,
Western India, developed during the Indian plate drifting process
(Biswas 1982), exhibits a remarkably well-exposed larger
Foraminifera-rich-carbonate succession ranging in age from the Middle
Eocene to Oligocene in the western and southwestern coastal plains of
Kutch Mainland between Lakhpat (68°46&#039;20&#034;;
23°49&#039;32&#034;) and Goyela (68°49&#039;25&#034;;
23°26&#039;40&#034;).^1";
s[4654] = "GUPTA S.K., AMIN B.S. (1974).- Th/U ages of corals from
Saurashtra coast.- Marine Geology 16: 79-83.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-2</b>, p.
46, ID=5211^<b>Topic(s): </b>geochronometry; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Pleistocene; <b>Geography:
</b>India, Saurashtra^Un-recrystallized fossil corals occurring at 2-6m
above the present mean low-tide level on the Saurashtra coast (Western
India) have been dated by 230Th/234U and 234U/238U radiometric methods.
The measured ages of the corals, which are in agreement with
radiocarbon ages, fall in three groups, 6,000, 30,000 and 120,000 years
before present. This observation, coinciding with the high sea-level
stands reported in several locations in the world, in the absence of
evidence in support of instability of Saurashtra coast, suggests that
the coral reefs are remnants of one Holocene and two Quaternary high
sea-level stands.^1";
s[4655] = "ROSEN B.R. (2002).- Biodiversity: old and new relevance for
palaeontology.- Geoscientist 12, 9: 4-9.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-2</b>, p. 13,
ID=1105^<b>Topic(s): </b>biodiversity; biodiversity; <b>Systematics:
</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>fossil; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
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s[4656] = "MEHL D., MULLER I., MULLER W.E.G. (1998).- Molecular
Biological and Paleontological Evidence that Eumetazoa, Including
Porifera (Sponges), are of Monophyletic Origin.- In: Watanabe Y.
Fusetani N. (Eds.): Sponge Sciences. Multidisciplinary Perspectives:
133-156.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-2</b>, p. 65, ID=3934^<b>Topic(s): </b>early
phylogeny; Eumetazoa monophyly; <b>Systematics: </b>Animalia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Proterozoic; <b>Geography: </b>^The phylogenetic
relationships of the kingdom Animalia (Metazoa) have long been
questioned. Initially, detailed descriptions of animal embryology and
adult morphology were used to solve the evolutionary origins of distant
groups such as phyla. Focusing on the lowest eukaryotic multicellular
organisms, the metazoan phylum Porifera (sponges), it remained unclear
if they independently evolved multicellularity from a separate protist
lineage (polyphyly of animals) or derived from the same protist group
as the other animal phyla (monophyly). Based on constituent characters
of the sponges a monophyletic origin of the Porifera can be deduced.
The oldest complete fossil sponge has been described from the Early
Cambrian, while the earliest spicules date from the late Proterozoic,
about 600 million years ago. It is suggested that the first sponges did
not contain spicules. After having analyzed those genes from the sponge
Geodia cydonium which are typical for multicellularity, e.g., those
coding for adhesion molecules/receptors and a nuclear receptor, it has
to be concluded that all animals, including sponges, are of
monophyletic origin. Based on the elaborated molecular biological data
we suggest not subdividing Metazoa into Parazoa (including the sponges)
and Eumetazoa. In addition it was estimated that the adhesion
molecules/receptors from sponges diverged from a common ancestor in the
Precambrian, about 800 million years ago.^1";
s[4657] = "BORCHIELLINI C., BOURY-ESNAULT N.VACELET J., LE PARCO Y.
(1998).- Phylogenetic analysis of the Hsp70 sequences reveals the
monophyly of Metazoa and specific phylogenetic relationships between
animals and fungi.- Mol. Biol. Evol. 15: 647-655.- <b>FC&#038;P
27-2</b>, p. 64, ID=3982^<b>Topic(s): </b>early phylogeny;
<b>Systematics: </b>Animalia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Proterozoic;
<b>Geography: </b>^To understand the early evolution of the Metazoa, it
is necessary to determine the correct phylogenetic status of
diploblastic animals. Despite cladistic studies of morphological
characters and recent molecular phylogenetic studies, it remains
uncertain whether diploblasts are monophyletic or paraphyletic, and how
the phyla of diploblasts are phylogenetically related. The heat shock
protein 70 (Hsp70) sequences, because of their ubiquity and high degree
of conservation, could provide a useful model for phylogenetic
analysis. We have sequenced almost the entire nucleic acid sequence of
cytoplasmic Hsp70 from eight diploblastic species. Our data support the
monophyly of diploblastic animals. However, the phylogenetic
relationships of the diploblast groups were not significantly resolved.
Our phylogenetic trees also support the monophyly of Metazoa with high
bootstrap values, indicating that animals form an extremely robust
clade.^1";
s[4658] = "ZHURAVLEV A.Yu. (1993).- Were Ediacarian Vendobionta
multicellular? .- N. Jb. Geol. Palaeont. Abh. 180, 2/3: 300-313.-
<b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 84, ID=4194^<b>Topic(s): </b>early
phylogeny; Vendobionta; <b>Systematics: </b>Animalia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Neoproterozoic; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[4659] = "PFLUG H.D. (1974).- Feinstruktur und Ontogenie der
Jungpraekambrischen Petalo-Organismen.- Paläontologische Zeitschrift
48, 1-2: 77-109.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 47, ID=5193^<b>Topic(s):
</b>early phylogeny; <b>Systematics: </b>Animalia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Neoproterozoic; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[4660] = "PHILIPPE H., DERELLE R., LOPEZ P., BORCHIELLINI C.,
BOURY-ESNAULT N., VACELET J., RENARD E., HOULISTON E., QUINNEC E., De
SILVA C., WINCKER P., Le GUYADER H., LEYS S., JACKSON D.J., SCHREIBERG
F., ERPENBECK D., MORGENSTERN B., WORHEIDE G., MANUEL M. (2009).-
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Phylogenomics Revives Traditional Views on Deep Animal Relationships.-
Current Biology 19, 8: 706-712.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 130,
ID=6587^<b>Topic(s): </b>early phylogeny; early phylogeny;
<b>Systematics: </b>Animalia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Proterozoic;
<b>Geography: </b>^The origin of many of the defining features of
animal body plans, such as symmetry, nervous system, and the mesoderm,
remains shrouded in mystery because of major uncertainty regarding the
emergence order of the early branching taxa: the sponge groups,
ctenophores, placozoans, cnidarians, and bilaterians. The
&#34;phylogenomic&#34; approach [1] has recently provided a robust
picture for intrabilaterian relationships [2, 3] but not yet for more
early branching metazoan clades. We have assembled a comprehensive 128
gene data set including newly generated sequence data from ctenophores,
cnidarians, and all four main sponge groups. The resulting phylogeny
yields two significant conclusions reviving old views that have been
challenged in the molecular era: (1) that the sponges (Porifera) are
monophyletic and not paraphyletic as repeatedly proposed [4-9], thus
undermining the idea that ancestral metazoans had a sponge-like body
plan; (2) that the most likely position for the ctenophores is together
with the cnidarians in a &#034;coelenterate&#034; clade. The Porifera
and the Placozoa branch basally with respect to a moderately supported
&#34;eumetazoan&#34; clade containing the three taxa with nervous
system and muscle cells (Cnidaria, Ctenophora, and Bilateria). This new
phylogeny provides a stimulating framework for exploring the important
changes that shaped the body plans.^1";
s[4661] = "VALENTINE J.W. (1992).- Dickinsonia as a polypoid organism.-
Paleobiology 18, 4: 378-382.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-1</b>, p. 30,
ID=3382^<b>Topic(s): </b>problematica, polypoid?; Cnidaria ?,
Dickinsonia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Neoproterozoic; <b>Geography: </b>^Dickinsonia is reconstructed as
a benthic polypoid of generally cnidarian design. The oral surface was
without tentacles but contained a median oral slit that probably led
through a pharynx into an enteron, which was divided into digestive
diverticulae by radiating mesenteries; feeding may have been via
ciliary tracts. The mesenteries and the body wall contained a stiff
form of mesogloea. There seems to be no need to postulate a novel
constructional grade for this organism, bringing the concept of the
Vendozoa into question.^1";
s[4662] = "ZHURAVLEVA I.T. (1976).- Geological and biological evolution
at boundary of Proterozoic and Phanerozoic.- Proceedings Int. Geol.
Congress, session 25 (Moskva): 14-24.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-1</b>, p. 31,
ID=5529^<b>Topic(s): </b>geology; geohistory; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Proterozoic &#47; Cambrian; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[4663] = "COPPER P. (2001).- Evolution, radiations and extinctions in
Proterozoic to mid-Paleozoic reefs.- The History and Sedimentology of
Ancient Reef Systems: 89-119 [Stanley G. D. (ed.); Plenum Press, New
York].- <b>FC&#038;P 31-1</b>, p. 70, ID=1649^<b>Topic(s):
</b>phylogeny, radiations, extinctions; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Proterozoic - Paleozoic; <b>Geography:
</b>^[stromatoporoid-coral reefs are discussed in the sections on
Ordovician and Silurian-Devonian reefs]^1";
s[4664] = "REITNER J., MEHL D. (1996).- Monophyly of the Porifera.-
Verh. naturwiss. Ver. Hamburg NF36: 5-32.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-2</b>, p.
75, ID=3765^<b>Topic(s): </b>monophyly; Porifera; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Neoproterozoic - Recent;
<b>Geography: </b>^The monophyly of the Porifera is well established.
According to our hypothesis the Hexactinellida are the adelphotaxon of
the Pinacophora (new taxon = Calcarea + Homoscleromorpha +
Demospongjae). The Porifera are the adelphotaxon of the Eumetazoa &#47;
Placozoa. Sponge spicules are considered not to be a constituent
character of the Porifera. Mineralized spicules developed independently
within the three poriferan main taxa the Hexactinellida, Calcarea, and
Demospongiae. Demospongian microscleres are not derived from
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megascleres in contrast to those of Hexactinellida. Accordingly,
spicules probably developed several times within the Demospongiae.
Remains of Porifera are known since the late Proterozoic.^1";
s[4665] = "JENKINS R.J.F. (1989).- The &#034;supposed terminal
Precambrian extinction event&#034; in relation to the Cnidaria.- Mem.
Ass. Australas. Palaeontols 8 [Jell P. A. &#038; Pickett J. W. (eds):
Fossil Cnidaria 5 (Proceedings of the Fifth International Symposium on
Fossil Cnidaria including Archaeocyatha and Spongiomorphs)]: 307-317.-
<b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 14, ID=2549^<b>Topic(s): </b>extinctions;
extinctions; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Ediacaran; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[4666] = "MEHL-JANUSSEN D. (1999).- Die fruhe Evolution der Porifera.
Phylogenie und Evolutionsoekologie der Porifera im Palaeozoikum mit
Schwerpunkt der desmentragenden Demospongiae (,,Lithistide&#034;).-
Munchener Geowissenschaftliche Abhandlungen, Reihe A, 37: 1-72.-
<b>FC&#038;P 28-2</b>, p. 34, ID=4029^<b>Topic(s): </b>early phylogeny;
Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ediacaran
- Cambrian; <b>Geography: </b>^The taxon Porifera as the earliest
definite Metazoan phylum is documented from ca. 543-549 Mio. Y. old
sediments, e.g. of Ediacara lagerstaetten: Palaeophragmodictya, a
hexactinellide-like early sponge from these strata may not have
possessed any mineralized spicules at all. Tiny fossils from the ca.
580 Mio. Y. old Duoshantuo-phosphorite have been interpreted as
juvenile sponges, in which case they belong to the Demospongiae.
However, the clade Porifera most probably separated from the Eumetazoa
at least 200 Mio. Y. earlier. During the earliest Cambrian the
Hexactinellida were predominant, but already from the Atdabanian, the
taxon Pinacophora has become highly diverse, e.g. the demospongide
group Astrophora, including the ecologically flexible Geodiidae. [first
part of extensive summary]^1";
s[4667] = "MATTHEWS S.C., MISSARZHEVSKIY V.V. (1975).- Small shelly
fossils of Late Precambrian and Early Cambrian age: a review of recent
work.- Journal Geol. Soc 131, 3: 289-304.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-2</b>, p. 66,
ID=5317^<b>Topic(s): </b>small shelly fossils; small shelly faunas;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ediacaran - Cambrian L;
<b>Geography: </b>^[among other groups also Archaeocyatha are
mentioned]^1";
s[4668] = "IVANOVSKIY A.B., IVANOV I.B. (1984).- Stratigrafiya i
paleontologiya drevneshego fanerozoya.- Nauka, Moskva, 125 pp.-
<b>FC&#038;P 13-2</b>, p. 58, ID=0606^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy;
fossils stratigraphy; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Vendian - Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>^(Stratigraphy and
paleontology of the elder phanaerozoic era.) The paper deals with newer
problems and questions concerning the stratigraphy of Wendian,
Ordovician and Silurian, including the paleontology of Paleozoic
corals, e.g. a group of extinct organisms that are of significance in
stratigraphy.^1";
s[4669] = "WEBBY B.D. (1984).- Early Phanerozoic distribution patterns
of some major groups of sessile organisms.- Proceedings 27th
International Geological Congress 2: 193-208.- <b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>,
p. 58, ID=1061^<b>Topic(s): </b>benthos, distribution patterns; benthos
sessile; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Phanerozoic L;
<b>Geography: </b>^The initial diversification of stromatoporoids,
among other organisms, is briefly traced. The clathrodictyonids spread
slowly in middle Caradoc time from an island arc setting in Australia.
Other organisms made their first appearances in platform settings.^1";
s[4670] = "OEKENTORP K. (2001).- Review on diagenetic microstructures
in fossil corals - a controversial discussion.- Bulletin of the Tohoku
University Museum 1 [Proceedings of the 8th International Symposium on
Fossil Cnidaria and Porifera]: 193-209.- <b>FC&#038;P 30-1</b>, p. 20,
ID=1618^<b>Topic(s): </b>microstructures, diagenesis; Anthozoa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>fossil;
<b>Geography: </b>^Microstructures in Palaeozoic corals are discussed
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in a comprehensive survey resulting from current examinations. It is
considered that diagenetic alterations are more common than hitherto
assumed. This bears consequences for taxonomic purposes as well as for
phylogenetic inferences. In principal, three fundamental types of
diagenetical changes, concerning pseudoskeletal. i.e. diagenetic
altered microstructures, have to be distinguished: (1) skeletogenic
recrystallization, (2) aggrading neomorphism and (3) calcite twinning.
* The latter includes zigzag patterns and pseudolamellar structures,
both of which are due to the same mineralogical regularities of
calcite. The occurrence of cyanobacteria in the coralla of Favosites
specimens from the Eifel Hills, Germany, shows that the overprinting of
the skeleton by aggrading neomorphism and formation of cleavages most
probably succeeded cyanobacterial settlement. Therefore,
&#34;Stirnzonen&#34;, zigzag patterns, and microlamellar structures
cannot be primary in origin. [original abstract]^1";
s[4671] = "GILL I., OLSON J.J., HUBBARD D.K. (1995).- Corals,
paleotemperature records, and the aragonite-calcite transformation.-
Geology 23, 4: 333-336.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-1</b>, p. 30,
ID=3003^<b>Topic(s): </b>paleotemperatures, calcite - aragonite;
Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>fossil; <b>Geography: </b>^Oxygen isotopic records from corals play
an increasing role in paleoclimatic research and climatic modeling.
Proxy records of sea-surface temperature are produced by isotopically
analyzing samples drilled from aragonitic (CaCO3) coral skeletons.
However, drilling aragonite causes a polymorphic inversion to calcite
accompanied by 18O) enrichment. The isotopic enrichment may occur
through atmospheric exchange, CO2 degassing, or fractionation during
digestion. Regardless of the mechanism, dry drilling produced isotopic
shifts as large as 0.8‰, corresponding to an erroneous temperature
decrease of 3°C. This error is larger than the global temperature rise
since the Industrial Revolution, and a substantial part of the global
temperature variation over the past 10 ka. Because the isotopic shift
is inconsistent and can occur without the production of measurable
calcite, detecting and correcting the isotopic shift may be
difficult.^1";
s[4672] = "SEMENOFF-TIAN-CHANSKY P. (1991).- Rythme de croissance chez
les coraux fossiles et ralentissement de la rotation terrestre.-
Sciences, Publication de l&#039;Association Francaise pour
l&#039;Avancement des Sciences 91, 2/3: 127-163.- <b>FC&#038;P
21-1.1</b>, p. 48, ID=3241^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral growth,
sclerochronology; corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>fossil; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[4673] = "CAMOIN G., MONTAGGIONI L. (1995).- Coraux fossiles, archives
du climat.- La Recherche 275, April 1995, 26: 402-407.- <b>FC&#038;P
24-1</b>, p. 15, ID=4451^<b>Topic(s): </b>paleoclimates; Anthozoa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>fossil;
<b>Geography: </b>^Tres sensibles a leur environment, les coreaux
contruisant des squelettes calcaires qui gardent en memoire du milieu.
Les coraux fossiles fournissent ainsi de precieuses informations sur
les climates passes. Leur etude a deja montre que le refroidissement
des regions tropicales au cours des periodes glaciaires quarternaires a
ete plus important qu&#039;on ne le pensait. De quoi permettre
d&#039;ameliorer les simuitations du climat futur.^1";
s[4674] = "LAFUSTE J. (1970).- Lames ultra-minces à faces polies.
Procédé et application à la microstructure des Madréporaires fossiles.-
C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris 270: 679-681.- <b>FC&#038;P 1-2</b>, p. 25,
ID=4704^<b>Topic(s): </b>research techniques; Anthozoa microstructures;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>fossil;
<b>Geography: </b>^Sont définies et illustrées les microstructures 1)
fibreuse à bosselures, 2) lamellaire, 3) microlamellaire. Ces trois
types de microstructure sont caractéristiques des Tabulata, Heliolitida
et Tétracoralla. La microstructure des Hexacoralla, établie dès le
Trias, est d&#039;un type différent.^1";
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s[4675] = "DIETL G., URLICHS M., WARTH M. (1977).- Coral collection - Staatl. Mus. f. Naturkunde in Stuttgart, Ludwigsburg branch.- FC&P 6, 2: 35-37.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-2</b>, p. 35, ID=5541^<b>Topic(s): </b>collections of fossils; coral collections; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>fossil; <b>Geography: </b>^[fossil corals collections; Germany]^1";
s[4676] = "OEKENTORP K. (1977).- Some new aspects on secondary microstructures in fossil corals (preliminary report).- FC&P 6, 2: 32-35.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-2</b>, p. 32, ID=5553^<b>Topic(s): </b>diagenesis; corals diagenesis; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>fossil; <b>Geography: </b>^[research report]^1";
s[4677] = "COPPER P. (1977).- Coral collection - Laurentian University, Canada.- FC&P 6, 2: 35.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-2</b>, p. 35, ID=5554^<b>Topic(s): </b>collections of fossils; coral collections; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>fossil; <b>Geography: </b>^[fossil corals collections; Canada]^1";
s[4678] = "GEISTER J. (1977).- Coral collection - Staatl. Mus. f. Naturkunde in Stuttgart, Schloss Rosenstein branch.- FC&P 6, 2: 37.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-2</b>, p. 37, ID=5555^<b>Topic(s): </b>collections of fossils; coral collections; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>fossil; <b>Geography: </b>^[fossil corals collections; Germany]^1";
s[4679] = "LAUB R.S. (1977).- Coral collection - Buffalo Mus. of Science.- FC&P 6, 2: 40.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-2</b>, p. 40, ID=5557^<b>Topic(s): </b>collections of fossils; coral collections; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>fossil; <b>Geography: </b>^[fossil corals collections; USA]]^1";
s[4680] = "FLOWER R.H. (1977).- Coral collection - New Mexico Bureau of Mines, Socorro.- FC&P 6, 2: 40.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-2</b>, p. 40, ID=5558^<b>Topic(s): </b>collections of fossils; coral collections; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>fossil; <b>Geography: </b>^[fossil corals collections; USA]]^1";
s[4681] = "TURNER S.(?) (1980).- The Hancock Museum.- FC&P 9, 1: 9.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 9, ID=5727^<b>Topic(s): </b>collections of fossils; corals collections; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>fossil; <b>Geography: </b>^[fossil corals collection, Hancock Museum, Newcastle upon Tyne, UK]^1";
s[4682] = "LAUB R.S. (1980).- Buffalo Museum of Science.- FC&P 9, 1: 9.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 9, ID=5736^<b>Topic(s): </b>collections of fossils; corals collections; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>fossil; <b>Geography: </b>^[recent acquisitions to fossil corals collection, Buffalo Museum of Science, Buffalo, New York]^1";
s[4683] = "KONISHI K. (1979).- Fossils of soft corals as an example of forgotten reef- or rock-builder. [in Japanese].- The Earth Monthly (Chikyu) 1, 9: 643-649.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 31, ID=5942^<b>Topic(s): </b>soft; soft corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>fossil; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[4684] = "anonymous (A.B.Ivanovskiy ?) (1974).- Holotypes from the collections kept in Monographical Section, Museum of Geology and Geophysics, Siberian Section of Academy of Sciences, Novosibirsk.- FC&P 3, 1: 39-45.- <b>FC&#038;P 3-1</b>, p. 39, ID=6258^<b>Topic(s): </b>collections of fossils; corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>fossil; <b>Geography: </b>^[types of collections: 72 (Devonian, Kuznetsk Basin; Dubatolov 1963); 232 (Devonian M, Kuznetsk Basin; Besprozvannykh 1964); 236 (Silurian L &#038; Devonian U, Siberian Platform; Ivanovskiy 1965); 237 (Carboniferous L, Siberian Platform; Ivanovskiy 1967); 248 (Devonian, various locations; Rugosa by Spasskiy 1964, Tabulata by Dubatolov 1964); 260 (Ordovician &#038; Silurian L, Siberian Platform; Sokolov &#038; Tesakov 1963); 261 (Ordovician &#038; Silurian, Siberia NE and
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Urals N; Sokolov &#038; Tesakov 1963); 290 (Devonian L, Penzha Range;
Dubatolov 1967); 302 (Devonian L, Asia Central; Tesakov 1965); 303
(Cretaceous, Siberia W; Ivanovskiy 1960); 304 (Ordovician U, Siberian
Platform; Ivanovskiy 1961); 305 (Ordovician &#038; Silurian, Siberian
Platform; Ivanovskiy 1963); 318 (Permian L, Far East; Ivanovskiy 1969);
337 (Devonian L &#038; M, various locations; Dubatolov 1969, 1972); 359
(Devonian M, Altay; Dubatolov 1969); 400 (Devonian M, various
locations; Dubatolov 1972); 418 (Permian U, Omolon Massive; Sokolov
1960)]^1";
s[4685] = "GILL G.A. (1972).- Staining in the study of fossil corals.-
FC&P 1, 2: 4-5.- <b>FC&#038;P 1-2</b>, p. 4, ID=6260^<b>Topic(s):
</b>research techniques, staining; corals; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>fossil; <b>Geography:
</b>^[staining may reveal an image entirely different from the one
delivered by an untreated surface - remarks Gill in his short review]^1";
s[4686] = "SEMENOFF-TIAN-CHANSKY P. (1975).- Problems of documentation
of fossil corals.- FC&P 4, 2: 14-28.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-2</b>, p. 14,
ID=6295^<b>Topic(s): </b>documentation; corals, documentation;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>fossil;
<b>Geography: </b>^[report on special meeting held during the Paris
Symposium of IASFCP in Septemeber 1975, chaired by P.
Semenoff-Tian-Chansky, aimed at creating an international system for
collecting data on morphology and distribution of fossil corals]^1";
s[4687] = "SEMENOFF-TIAN-CHANSKY P. (1977).- Documentation.- FC&P 6, 1:
17-18.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-1</b>, p. 17, ID=6296^<b>Topic(s):
</b>documentation; corals, documentation; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>fossil; <b>Geography: </b>^[presentation
and discussion of suggestions by Cotton and by Jeffords for creating
the international catalogue of fossil corals, inspired by ideas
presented during the &#034;Problems of Documentation&#034; meeting at
the IInd Symposium of IASFCP in Paris in September 1975 - see
Semenoff-Tian-Chansky 1975 (FC&P 4, 2: 14-28)]^1";
s[4688] = "HOLDER H. (1991).- Friedrich August Quenstedt&#039;s
Korallenwerk.- FC&P 20, 1.1: 32-39.- <b>FC&#038;P 20-1.1</b>, p. 32,
ID=6795^<b>Topic(s): </b>revision; corals; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>fossil; <b>Geography:
</b>^Die erste deutschsprachige Monographie fossiler Korallen stammt
von Friedrich August Quenstedt (1809-89), der 50 Jahre lang an der
Universität Tübingen gelehrt hat (Quenstedt: Petrefactenkunde
Deutschlands. Der ersten Abth. 6. Band: Korallen (Röhren- und
Sternkorallen). Text- u. Tafelband, 1093 S., Taf. 143-184 mit 2346
Fig.; Leipzig 1878-81). [from introductory part of a note]^1";
s[4689] = "YOUNG G.A. (1999).- Fossil colonial corals: colony type and
growth form.- Functional Morphology of the Invertebrate Skeleton [E.
Savazzi (ed.); John Wiley and Sons (London)]: 647-666. [book chapter] -
<b>FC&#038;P 29-1</b>, p. 8, ID=7006^<b>Topic(s): </b>colony types;
corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>fossil; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[4690] = "YOUNG G.A. (1999).- Fossil colonial corals: growth patterns
and coral-substrate relationships.- Functional Morphology of the
Invertebrate Skeleton [E. Savazzi (ed.); John Wiley and Sons (London)]:
667-687. [book chapter] - <b>FC&#038;P 29-1</b>, p. 8,
ID=7007^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral growth; corals; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>fossil; <b>Geography:
</b>^^1";
s[4691] = "WRZOLEK T. (2002).- Databases and fossil corals.- FC&P 31,
1: 80-81.- <b>FC&#038;P 31-1</b>, p. 80, ID=7115^<b>Topic(s):
</b>databases; corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>fossil; <b>Geography: </b>^Future progress in
fossil corals research can be ascertained by new databases, created by
fusion of the existing literature data and personal databases of
individual researchers. Our joint efforts could result in a kind of
&#034;Supertreatise&#034;&#8230; [excerpt from a short note]^1";
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s[4692] = "SOKOLOV B.S., IVANOVSKIY A.B. (eds) (1993).- Fauna i ekosistemy geologicheskogo proshlogo [fauna and ecosystems of geological past; in Russian].- Nauka [?], Moskva; 125 pp.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>, p. 79, ID=3500^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecosystems; fossils, ecosystems; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria Porifera; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>fossil; <b>Geography: </b>^Papers contain descriptions of numerous but little known representatives of different groups of fossils from Precambrian (aritarchs, metazoans), Paleozoic (corals, trilobites), of sclerosponges. Special articles devote to some new data of the recent coral-reef ecosystem and to palaeobiogeography of Early Mesozoic.^1";
s[4693] = "KOSSOVAYA O.L., SOMERVILLE I.D. (2010).-&#039;Fossil corals, archaeocyaths and sponges&#034; - Proceedings of the 10th International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and Porifera, August 12-16, 2007, Saint-Petersburg, Russia.- Palaeoworld 19, 3-4: 209-211.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 128, ID=6582^<b>Topic(s): </b>symposium volume; Anthozoa, Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria Porifera; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>fossil; <b>Geography: </b>^The 10th meeting of the &#034;International Association for the Study of Fossil Cnidaria and Porifera&#034; was held in Saint-Petersburg, Russia from August 12 to 16, 2007. Saint-Petersburg was elected to host the 10th International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and Porifera during the general assembly of the International Association in Graz, Austria in 2003. This 10th jubilee Symposium of the Fossil Cnidaria and Porifera Association was dedicated to the Academician of the Russian Academy of Science, Boris Sokolov, one of the&#039;founding fathers&#039; of the Association and the President of the First Symposium in Novosibirsk in 1971. A number of colleagues with the support of the Administration of The Karpinsky Research Geological Institute organized the scientific and social programme. About 120 participants from 24 countries attended the meeting. [taken from preface]^1";
s[4694] = "BOGOYAVLENSKAYA O.V., IVANOVSKIY A.B., CHUDINOVA I.I. (1976).- Istoriya izucheniya Paleozoyskikh korallov i stromatoporoidey (1970-1975 gg). [history of research of Paleozoic corals and stroms, 1970-1975; in Russian].- Trudy Inst. geol. geofiz. AN SSSR, Sib. otd. 311; 53 pp.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-1</b>, p. 25, ID=5518^<b>Topic(s): </b>research history; corals, stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria Porifera; Anthozoa Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>fossil; <b>Geography: </b>^[research history 1970-1975]^1";
s[4695] = "AVLAR H. (1991).- Katalog der Typen und Belegstücke zur Paläozoologie im Geologisch-Paläontologischen Institut und Museum der Westfälischen Wilhelms-Universität Münster. I. Teil; Invertebrata - Coelenterata &#47; Archaeocyatha; Sammlung der Forschungsstelle für Korallenpaläozoologie.- Veröffentlichungen des Geologisch-Paläontologischen Museums 5, 141 pp; Münster.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-1</b>, p. 44, ID=7201^<b>Topic(s): </b>collecions of fossils; Coelenterata, Archaeocyatha; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria Porifera; Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>fossil; <b>Geography: </b>^[this catalogue has been published for the 6th International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and Porifera, Münster 1991, and contains data on all the specimens and thin sections held at the Forschungsstelle]^1";
s[4696] = "REITNER J., WORHEIDE G. (2002).- Non-Lithistid Fossil Demospongiae - Origins of their Palaeobiodiversity and Highlights in History of Preservation.- Systema Porifera: A Guide to the Classification of Sponges [Hooper J. N. A. &#038; Van Soest R. W. M. (eds); Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publishers, New York].- <b>FC&#038;P 32-2</b>, p. 76, ID=1420^<b>Topic(s): </b>biodiversity, preservation history; Porifera Demospongiae; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Demospongiae; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>fossil; <b>Geography: </b>^Available evidence suggests that the first demosponges occur in the Late Proterozoic with forms characterized by bundles of long monaxonic spicules. In the Middle Devonian the first modern forms of Dendroceratida,&#039;axinellids&#039; (mostly halichondrids), and first
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haplosclerida appeared. An important boundary for the demosponges is
the late Devonian extinction event, which caused a complete overhaul of
demosponge communities. The Late Permian and the Triassic, especially
the Late Triassic, are the main eras for coralline sponge radiation and
dominance, in which some modern taxa occur for the first time
(Ceratoporella, Astrosclera, Vaceletia). In the Late Jurassic the
freshwater environments were occupied by certain (marine) demosponges,
mostly Haplosclerida. The importance of coralline demosponges as
primary reef-builders decreases up to the Late Cretaceous.^1";
s[4697] = "MEHL D. (1991).- Note on the taxon Lychniscosa Schrammen
(Hexactinellida, Porifera).- FC&P 20, 1.1: 46-49. [short note] -
<b>FC&#038;P 20-1.1</b>, p. 46, ID=6797^<b>Topic(s): </b>systematics;
Porifera Hexactinellida; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Hexactinellida;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>fossil; <b>Geography: </b>^Rauff (1893/94) was the
first author to pay attention to the very special shape of nodes in
some hexactinellid principal spicules. The principals concerned show
the usual regular triaxial symmetry (a constituent character of the
Hexactinellida), but in addition they are provided with 12 oblique
cross-beams closely surrounding the axial cross. According to these
latern-like nodes Rauff (1893/94) invented the name lychnisk for this
kind of spicules. Since the lychniscs are very common within the
Mesozoic Hexactinellida, Schrammen (1902: 7) erected a taxon
&#034;Unterordnung Lychniskophora&#034; to comprise all hexactinellids,
whose principal supporting skeleton consists of lychniscs.
[introductory part of a short note]^1";
s[4698] = "FLUGEL E., HOTZL H. (????).- Fossile Hydrozoen - Kennisstand
und Probleme.- Paläontologische Zeitschrift 49: 369-406.- <b>FC&#038;P
5-2</b>, p. 12, ID=5456^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Hydrozoa, Stromatoporoidea;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria Porifera; Hydrozoa Stromatoporoidea;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>fossil; <b>Geography: </b>^A major review article
on the hydrozoa and particularly the stromatoporoids.^1";
s[4699] = "MORYCOWA E. (1977).- L&#039;ultra-microstructure du
squelette des Helioporidae fossiles (Octocorallia).- Bureau Recherches
Geologiques et Minieres Memoir 89: 012-025 [Proceedings of Second
International Symposium on Corals and Fossil Coral Reefs, Paris 1975].-
<b>FC&#038;P 6-1</b>, p. 29, ID=0100^<b>Topic(s): </b>microstructures;
Octocorallia, Helioporidae; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Octocorallia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>fossil; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[4700] = "MORYCOWA E. (1981).- Preservation of skeleton microstructure
in fossil Scleractinia.- Acta Palaeontologica Polonica 25, 3-4:
321-326.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 35, ID=5956^<b>Topic(s):
</b>microstructures; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>fossil; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[4701] = "WADE M. (1980).- Fossil Scyphozoa: a summary.- FC&P 9, 1:
7-8.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 7, ID=5717^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scyphozoa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scyphozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>fossil;
<b>Geography: </b>^Preparation of a review chapter on fossil Scyphozoa
for Traite de Zoologie caused a new attempt to identify the structures
in fossils attributed to (or likely to be) fossil Scyphozoa. Their
placement according to stratigraphic age and morphologic relations drew
out very clearly how poor our understanding of the age of the
coelenterates has been. It is certain that the Hydrozoa were strongly
differentiated by the Vendian: some primitive characters in the
Scyphozoa could relate to their later differentiation from a common
ancestral class, rather than the Scyphozoa having an ancestral position
themselves. [first part of a paleontological note]^1";
s[4702] = "SEPKOSKI J.J.jr (2002).- A Compendium of fossil marine
animal genera.- Bulletins of American Paleontology 363: 1-560. ISBN
978-0-87710-450-6.- <b>FC&#038;P 31-2</b>, p. 25, ID=1662^<b>Topic(s):
</b>genera database; genera index; <b>Systematics: </b>Animalia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>fossil; <b>Geography: </b>^This is a listing of
approximately 37.000 taxonomic genera of marine animals known from the
fossil record, based on the late J. John Sepkoski, Jr&#39;s working
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database, which he last uplasted July 13 to November 13, 1998. These
data are the basis of many analyses by Sepkoski and others, and are
published here with minimal - and surely incomplete - clerical
corrections to make this extraordinary compendium widely available. It
covers invertebrates, and animal-like protists, gives time intervals of
first and last known occurrence, and provides literature sources for
these data. The time intervals are mostly the internationally
recognized stratigraphic stages; many are resolved substage divisions.
Genera are presented in a classification by order, class, phylum, and
kingdom, reflecting current classifications in the published
literature. [the volume has been edited by D. Jablonski &#038; M.
Foote]^1";
s[4703] = "COPPER P., JISUO JIN, (eds) (1996).- Brachiopods.- Balkema
Press, Rotterdam; 378 pp.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-2</b>, p. 16,
ID=3075^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef brachiopods; reef brachiopods;
<b>Systematics: </b>Brachiopoda; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>fossil;
<b>Geography: </b>^[a number of papers in this volume deal with reef
dwelling brachiopods of various ages, esp. Permian]^1";
s[4704] = "RIEGRAF W. (1989).- Triassic Belemnoids (Cephalopoda,
Coleoidea) formerly described as Corals versus Tertiary Corals
described as Belemnites (or The Fairy Tale of Tertiary
&#034;Belemnites&#034;).- FC&P 20, 1.1: 40-45. [short note] -
<b>FC&#038;P 20-1.1</b>, p. 40, ID=6796^<b>Topic(s):
</b>misidentification cases; corals, vs, belemnites; <b>Systematics:
</b>Mollusca; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>fossil; <b>Geography: </b>^In some
genera of the coral order Pennatulacea Verrill 1865, spicules or
sklerodermites and horny tissue form mesodermal solid calcareous axes
or tubes with transverse tabulae. A well-preserved fossil example of
Pennatulacea was described by Zittel (1924, p. 130, fig. 205) under the
name Graphularia desertorum Zittel. Although clearly corals, such
fossils could mislead palaeontologists into interpreting them as
coleoid remains. Thus, carbonaceous Graphularia axes show some
resemblance to internal structures of belemnite rostra, and
unfortunately, certain Graphularia stems seem to have an orthoconic
cavity at one end similar to the belemnite&#039;s alveolus. Conversely,
the internal structures of some coleoids could lead to their
interpretation as corals. [first fragment of a short note]^1";
s[4705] = "OLIVER W.A.jr, SANDO W.J., CAIRNS S.D., COATES A.G.,
MACINTYRE I.G., BAYER P.M., SORAUF J.E. (eds)) (1984).- Recent advances
in the paleobiology and geology of the Cnidaria.- Palaeontographica
Americana 54: 1-557 [Oliver W. A. Jr et al. (eds): Recent advances in
the paleobiology and geology of the Cnidaria: Proceedings of the 4th
International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria].- <b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p.
47, ID=0977^<b>Topic(s): </b>symposium volume; Cnidaria;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>fossil;
<b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[4706] = "NUDDS J.R., LOSER H. (2001).- The fossil cnidarian record.-
Bulletin of the Tohoku University Museum 1 [Proceedings of the 8th
International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and Porifera]: 007-033.-
<b>FC&#038;P 31-1</b>, p. 54, ID=1617^<b>Topic(s): </b>distribution,
genera; Cnidaria; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>fossil; <b>Geography: </b>^Nudds and Sepkowski (1993) compiled
stratigraphic information for the first and last occurrences of every
family in the phylum Cnidaria. This paper presents an update of theat
record, including new data and revisions ofsystematics and
stratigraphy. The section on the Scleractinia has been completely
revised (by H.L.). The new suborder Hapsiphyllina (Rugosa) is
proposed.^1";
s[4707] = "SOKOLOV B.S. (ed.) (1974).- Drevniye Cnidaria; Proceedings
of the 1st International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria; Novosibirsk,
1971; in two volumes.- Trudy Inst. Geologii i Geofiziki AN SSSR,
Sibirskoe Otdeleniye, volumes 201 &#038; 202 (362pp + 276pp).-
<b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 16, ID=4996^<b>Topic(s): </b>symposium volume;
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Cnidaria; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>fossil;
<b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[4708] = "CHEVALIER J.P. et al. (eds) (1977).- Second Symposium
international sur les coraux et récifs coralliens fossiles; Paris,
1975.- Mémoires du BRGM 89: 561 pp., 73 pls.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-1</b>, p.
3, ID=5473^<b>Topic(s): </b>symposium volume; Cnidaria; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>fossil; <b>Geography: </b>^The
contents deal with the following subjects: paleontology (systematic,
ultra and microstructures of skeletal tissue, evolution),
paleogeography, paleoecology, biostratigraphy (mainly subdivisions of
the Paleozoic according to the corals and related forms), Recent reefs
(biological zonations, ecology, geomorphology). * A number of
contributions are devoted to the reconstitution of ancient environments
(morphology, the part taken by the different builders in the past
biogenetic structures, sedimentology, diagenetic processes in the reef
environment).^1";
s[4709] = "SCRUTTON C.T. (1979).- Early fossil Cnidarians.- The origin
of major invertebrate groups [M.R. House (ed.)]: 161-207; Academic
Press, London.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 55, ID=5712^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Cnidaria; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>fossil;
<b>Geography: </b>^The later Precambrian and early Phanerozoic record
of cnidarian or supposed cnidarian fossils is reviewed. The first
reliable records are considered to be among the Ediacaran fauna of
Vendian age and most cnidarian groups with a significant fossil record
had appeared by the Ordovician. The relationship of some important
fossil groups of disputed or doubtful affinities are discussed. The
Stromatopora and Chaetetida are considered to be closer to the Porifera
than the Cnidaria, in agreement with most recent work. The Conulata are
of uncertain relationship but may form a separate class of cnidarians.
The Hydroconozoa are also accepted as a provisional cnidarian class. A
suggestion that some or all tabulate corals may be more closely related
to the Porifera is disputed. * Cambrian coral records are reviewed and
some are regarded as very doubtful or not of cnidarian affinities. The
relationship of the remainder to the Ordovician records are discussed
and possible phylogenetic schemes for the early diversification of the
tabulate and rugose corals are outlined. No post-Cambrian direct
phyletic link between Tabulata and Rugosa is considered likely but a
common ancestor for the two orders may have existed in the late
Precambrian or early Cambrian. * Various opinions on the origin and
phylogeny of the Cnidaria are briefly outlined. Doubts concerning the
completeness of the fossil record and uncertainties over the
interpretation of Precambrian material weakens the contribution of the
palaeontological evidence to the debate on the nature of the earliest
cnidarians. [original abstract]^1";
s[4710] = "KATO M. (1980).- Report on the Third International Symposium
on Fossil Cnidarians. [in Japanese].- Journal of Geography (Chigaku
Zasshi) 89, 3: 198-200.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 31,
ID=5941^<b>Topic(s): </b>symposium report; Cnidaria; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>fossil; <b>Geography: </b>^3rd
Symposium report^1";
s[4711] = "IVANOVSKIY A.B., PREOBRAZHENSKIY B.V., SOKOLOV B.S. (1980).-
Mezhdunarodnyi simpozium po iskopaemym knidariyam.[international
symposium on fossil cnidarians; in Russian].- Paleontologicheskiy
Zhurnal 1980: 148-150.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 45,
ID=5970^<b>Topic(s): </b>symposium report; fossil Cnidaria;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>fossil;
<b>Geography: </b>^[a brief account of the third international
symposium on fossil corals held in Warsaw in September 1979]^1";
s[4712] = "anonymous (1982).- Type and figured cnidarians at the City
of Bristol Museum and Art Gallery, UK.- FC&P 11, 2: 16-17.-
<b>FC&#038;P 11-2</b>, p. 16, ID=6143^<b>Topic(s): </b>fossil
collections; Cnidaria; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>fossil; <b>Geography: </b>^[types and illustrated fossil corals;
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data extracted from: E.J. Loeffler &#038; M.D. Crane (1982): Catalogue
of type, figured and cited fossils in the City of Bristol Museum &#038;
Art Gallery. Part 2, Invertebrata: Porifera, Coelenterata, Bryozoa; The
Geological Curator 3, 4, supplement: 19-37 + v-viii.]^1";
s[4713] = "DEBRENNE F. (1972).- Coelenteres et groupes voisins.- FC&P
1, 2: 3-4.- <b>FC&#038;P 1-2</b>, p. 3, ID=6259^<b>Topic(s):
</b>systematics; Coelenterata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>fossil; <b>Geography: </b>^[remarks on taxonomic
status and affinities of stromatoporoids and Archaeocyatha]^1";
s[4714] = "LUTTE B.-P. (1984).- Katalog des im Geologischen Instituts
der Universitat zu Koln aufbewahrten und in Veroffentlichungen
abgebildeten Coelenteraten-Materials.- FC&P 13, 2: 73-81.- <b>FC&#038;P
13-2</b>, p. 73, ID=6386^<b>Topic(s): </b>collecions of fossils;
Coelenterata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>fossil; <b>Geography: </b>^The catalogue lists Rugosa, Tabulata and
Scleractinia, and a single stromatoporoid, held in the collection of
the Koln University (acronymed GIK), with a list of relevant
publications.^1";
s[4715] = "YOUNG G.A., HAGADORN J.W. (2010).- The fossil record of
cnidarian medusae.- Palaeoworld 19, 3-4: 212-221.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>,
p. 136, ID=6600^<b>Topic(s): </b>medusae; cnidarian medusae;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>fossil;
<b>Geography: </b>^Fossils of cnidarian medusae are extremely rare,
although reports of fossil medusoids, most of which do not represent
medusae, are rather common. Our previous inability to distinguish these
fossils has hampered attempts to investigate patterns and processes
within the medusozoan fossil record. Here we describe criteria for the
recognition of bona fide fossil medusae and use them to assess the
evolutionary, paleoenvironmental, and taphonomic history of the
Medusozoa. Criteria include distinctive sedimentologic and taphonomic
features that result from transport, stranding, and burial of hydrous
clasts, as well as unequivocal body structures comparable to those of
extant animals. Because the latter are uncommon, most fossil medusae
remain in open nomenclature; many are assigned to stem-group
scyphozoans. The majority of described medusae are associated with
coastal depositional environments (such as tidal flats or lagoons).
They rarely occur in oxygen-poor deeper-water facies. All medusan
groups have long geologic histories. Scyphozoa are known from the
Cambrian, but more derived scyphomedusae were not demonstrably present
until the Carboniferous; Mesozoic scyphozoans are rather diverse.
Hydromedusae are known from the Ordovician but may extend back to the
Cambrian. The record of cubozoans is shorter and sparser; the oldest
definite cubozoan is Carboniferous in age. [original abstract]^1";
s[4716] = "PEREJON A., COMAS-RENGIFO M.J. (eds) (1997).- Proceedings of
the VII International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and Porifera.-
Boletin de la Real Sociedad Espanola de Historia Natural, seccion
Geologica 91, 1/4: 001-379.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-1</b>, p. 12,
ID=3786^<b>Topic(s): </b>symposium volume; Cnidaria, Porifera;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>fossil;
<b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[4717] = "PEREJON A., COMAS-RENGIFO M.J. (eds) (1997).- Proceedings of
the VII International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and Porifera.-
Boletin de la Real Sociedad Espanola de Historia Natural, Seccion
Geologica 92, 1/4: 001-392.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-1</b>, p. 12,
ID=3787^<b>Topic(s): </b>symposium volume; Cnidaria, Porifera;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>fossil;
<b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[4718] = "JELL P.A., PICKETT J.W. (eds) (1989).- Fossil Cnidaria 5.
Proceedings of the Fifth International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria
including Archaeocyatha and Spongiomorphs held in Brisbane, Queensland,
Australia, 25-29 July 1988.- Mem. Ass. Australas. Palaeontols 8: 1-438.
[symposium proceedings] - <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 12,
ID=6782^<b>Topic(s): </b>symposium volume; Cnidaria, Porifera;
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<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>fossil;
<b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[4719] = "OEKENTORP K. (1991).- Report on the VI. International
Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria including Archaeocyatha and Porifera.-
FC&P 20, 2: 19-27.- <b>FC&#038;P 20-2</b>, p. 19, ID=6802^<b>Topic(s):
</b>symposium report; Cnidaria, Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria
Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>fossil; <b>Geography: </b>^[...] the
&#034;VI. International Symposium on Fossil Cnldaria including
Archaeocyatha and Porlfera&#034; took place in Germany, in Münster from
September 9th to September 14th, 1991. The International Association
for the Study of Fossil Cnidaria and Porifera was founded - almost
exactly on the month - in Novosibirsk twenty years ago. The Symposium
was organized by the Forschungsstelle für Korallenpaläozoologie in
co-operation with the Westfälische Wilhelms-Universität Münster.
[initial part of the chairman&#039;s report; attached is a list of
lectures given at the Symposium]^1";
s[4720] = "EZAKI Y., MORI K., SUGIYAMA T., SORAUF J.E. (eds) (2001).-
Proceedings of the 8th International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and
Porifera; September 12-16, 1999, Sendai, Japan.- Bulletin of the Tohoku
University Museum 1 [Proceedings of the 8th International Symposium on
Fossil Cnidaria and Porifera]: xiii + 1-341 pp. [symposium volume] -
<b>FC&#038;P 30-1</b>, p. 19, ID=7059^<b>Topic(s): </b>symposium
volume; Cnidaria, Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria Porifera;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>fossil; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[4721] = "MEHL-JANUSSEN D. (2000).- Schwämme in der fossilen
Überlieferung.- Zentralblatt für Geologie und Paläontologie II, 2000,
1/2: 15-26.- <b>FC&#038;P 30-2</b>, p. 36, ID=1606^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>fossil;
<b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[4722] = "DEBRENNE F. (1999).- The past of sponges, sponges of the
past.- Memoirs of the Queensland Museum 44 [J.N.A. Hooper (ed.):
Proceedings of the 5th International Sponge Symposium]: 9-23.-
<b>FC&#038;P 28-2</b>, p. 7, ID=6931^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Porifera;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>fossil;
<b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[4723] = "RIGBY J.K., FINKS R.M., REID R.E.H. (2003).- Treatise on
Invertebrate Paleontology, Part E (Revised), Porifera, vol. 2.- Roger
L. Kaesler (ed.); Geological Society of America and University of
Kansas; 27 + 349 pp. ISBN 0-8137-3130-5 &#47; 978-0-8137-3130-8.
[Treatise] - <b>FC&#038;P 33-1</b>, p. 41, ID=7181^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>fossil;
<b>Geography: </b>^[contents of the volume: Introductory Part; General
features of the Porifera (R.E.H. Reid); Classification (J.K. Rigby);
Class Demospongea: General Morphology and Classification (R.E.H. Reid);
Paleozoic Demospongea: Morphology and Phylogeny (R.M. Finks);
Post-Paleozoic Demospongea (R.E.H. Reid); Demosponge Phylogeny (R.E.H.
Reid); Hexactinellida: General Morphology and Classification (R.E.H.
Reid); Paleozoic Hexactinellida: Morphology and Phylogeny (R.M. Finks);
Post-Paleozoic Lyssacinosa (R.E.H. Reid); Working Keys to Some
Lyssacinosid Families (R.E.H. Reid); Dictyonine Hexasterophora (R.E.H.
Reid); Glossary of Morphological Terms (R.E.H. Reid &#038; J.K. Rigby);
Reproduction and Development (R.M. Finks); Physiology (R.M. Finks);
Functional Morphology and Adaptation (R.M. Finks); Variability and
Variation (R.M. Finks); Ecology and Paleoecology of Sponges (R.M.
Finks); Evolution and Ecologic History of Sponges during Paleozoic
Times (R.M. Finks); Geographic and Stratigraphic Distribution (R.M.
Finks &#038; J.K. Rigby); Techniques of Study (R.M. Finks); References
Cited; Index]^1";
s[4724] = "RIGBY J.K., FINKS R.M., REID R.E.H. (2004).- Treatise on
Invertebrate Paleontology, Part E (Revised), Porifera, vol. 3.- Roger
L. Kaesler (ed.); Geological Society of America and University of
Kansas: 872 pp., 506 figs. ISBN 8137 31313.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-2</b>, p.
49, ID=7248^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
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<b>Stratigraphy: </b>fossil; <b>Geography: </b>^[contents and authors of chapters of the volume: * Classification: 1-8 (J.K. Rigby) * Paleozoic demosponges: 9-173 (J.K. Rigby &#038; R.M. Finks) * Paleozoic hexactinellid sponges: 319-448 (R.M. Finks &#038; J.K. Rigby) * Heteractinida: 557-584 (R.M. Finks &#038; J.K. Rigby) * Hypercalcified sponges: 585-764 (R.M. Finks &#038; J.K. Rigby) * Unrecognizable supposed sponges (pp 765-773) and Genera incorrectly assigned to Porifera but belonging to other taxa (p. 773) - (J.K. Rigby)]^1";
s[4725] = "NUDDS J.R. (1982).- Catalogue of type, figured, and referred fossils in the Geological Museum of Trinity College, Dublin: Part I (Protozoa, Porifera, Archaeocyatha, Coelenterata, Bryozoa).- Royal Dublin Society Journal of Earth Sciences 1982, 4: 133-165.- <b>FC&#038;P 11-2</b>, p. 28, ID=1838^<b>Topic(s): </b>catalogue of fossils; Porifera Cnidaria, catalogue; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera Cnidaria; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>fossil; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[4726] = "NUDDS J.R. (1989).- Catalogue of type, figured and referred fossils in the Geological Museum of Trinity College, Dublin: Supplement (Animalia).- Irish Journal of Earth Sciences 9: 177-196.- <b>FC&#038;P 18-1</b>, p. 29, ID=2230^<b>Topic(s): </b>catalogue of fossils; Porifera Cnidaria, catalogue supplement; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera Cnidaria; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>fossil; <b>Geography: </b>^[includes corals and sponges]^1";
s[4727] = "PARFREY S.M. (1983).- Catalogue of type and figured Porifera and Coelenterata from the Geological Survey of Queensland, Brisbane.- FC&P 12, 2: 7-12.- <b>FC&#038;P 12-2</b>, p. 7, ID=6202^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Porifera Coelenterata; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera Cnidaria; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>fossil; <b>Geography: </b>^Geol. Survey of Queensland catalogue^1";
s[4728] = "REITNER J. (1991).- Phylogenetic aspects and new descriptions of spicule-bearing hadromerid sponges with a secondary calcareous skeleton.- Fossil and Recent Sponges [J. Reitner &#038; H. Keupp (eds)]: 179-211; Springer-Verlag, Berlin.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-1.1</b>, p. 59, ID=6816^<b>Topic(s): </b>systematics, taxonomy; Porifera Hadromerida; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>fossil; <b>Geography: </b>^[most of the fossil genera described have chaetetid-like calcareous skeletons but their taxonomy and phylogeny are based on spicular morphology exclusively; Calcichondrilla has a &#034;modified stromatoporoid skeleton&#034;]^1";
s[4729] = "TERMIER H., TERMIER G. (1977).- Ischyrosponges fossiles: paleogeographie, paleoecologie, evolution et stratigraphie.- Memoires du BRGM 89 [J.P. Chevalier (ed.): Second Symposium international sur les coraux et recifs coralliens fossiles; Paris, 1975]: 520-529.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-2</b>, p. 18, ID=5547^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Porifera Ischyrospongiae; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>fossil; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[4730] = "SCRUTTON C.T. (1978).- Periodic growth features in fossil organisms and the length of the day and month.- Tidal friction and the Earth&#039;s rotation [Broche P. &#038; Sundermann J. (eds)]: 154-196.- <b>FC&#038;P 8-2</b>, p. 38, ID=0331^<b>Topic(s): </b>fossils, sclerochronology, ; sclerochronology; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>fossil; <b>Geography: </b>^[a review including the role of corals in this field and tabulating the data published up to the time of writing]^1";
s[4731] = "TSIEN H.-H. (1981).- Ancient reefs and reef carbonates.- Reef Symposium, Manila 1981, 1: 601-609.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-2</b>, p. 56, ID=0599^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs carbonates; reefs, reef carbonates; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>fossil; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[4732] = "KIESSLING W. (2003).- Riffdiversität in der Erdgeschichte - Fossilbericht und Interpretationen.- Kleine Senckenberg-Reihe 45: 205-215. ISBN 978-3-510-61354-0.- <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 84, ID=1325^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef diversity; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>fossil; <b>Geography: </b>^Coral reefs are amongst
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the most diverse ecosystems on our planet. Historical and ecological
factors are discussed as potential causes of the extremely high species
richness ranging to hundreds of thousands. The extreme depletion of
nutrients, the spatial complexity and the common but moderate
disturbances of the reef building is well documented in the fossil
record but quantitative fluctuations of reef diversity are only roughly
known. The best available diversity curves for the last 550 million
years exhibit strong variations of both species richness within reefs
and the global diversity of reef builders. These fluctuations are often
related to mass extinctions but also occur independently of
evolutionary crises. The most important factor governing secular
fluctuations of reef diversity is probably the nutrient concentration
in the oceans. Climate change, while influencing the biological
composition of reefs, had only limited effect on reef diversity.^1";
s[4733] = "STANLEY G.D.jr (ed.) (2001).- The History and Sedimentology
of Ancient Reef Systems.- Topics in geobiology 17; Kluwer Academic
&#47; Plenum Publishers - New York, Dodrecht, London, Moscow. ISBN 0
306 46467 5.- <b>FC&#038;P 32-2</b>, p. 72, ID=1433^<b>Topic(s):
</b>reef complexes, history, sedimentology; reef complexes;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>fossil; <b>Geography:
</b>^[contents: (1) Brief preface to the volume; G.D. Stanley, Jr. (2)
Introduction to reef ecosystems; G.D. Stanley, Jr. (3) Phanerozoic reef
trends based on the Paleoreef database; W. Kiessling. (4) Evolution,
Radiations and extinctions in Proterozoic to mid-Paleozoic reefs; P.
Copper. (5) Paleoecology of Cambrian reef ecosystems; A.Y. Zhuravlev.
(6) Biologically induced carbonate precipitation in reefs through time;
G.E. Webb. (7) A Half Century Later: The Permian Guadalupian Reef
Complex of West Texas and Eastern New Mexico; N.D. Newell. (8) Triassic
reefs on the Tethys; E. Flügel, B. Senowbari-Daryan. (9) Jurassic reef
ecosystems; R. Leinfelder. (10) Cretaceous Evolution of Rudist
Ecosystems; A Regional Synthesis of the Caribbean Tropics; C. Johnson,
E.G. Kauffman. (11) The role of framework in modern reefs and its
application to ancient systems; D.K. Hubbard, et al. (12) Coral reefs,
carbonate sedimentation, and global change; P. Hallock. (13) Compiled
Glossary]^1";
s[4734] = "ROSEN B.R. (1990).- Coloniality.- In: Briggs D.E.G. &#038;
Crowther P.R. (eds): Palaeobiology: a synthesis: 330-335; Blackwell
Scientific Publications, Oxford.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-2.1</b>, p. 11,
ID=2730^<b>Topic(s): </b>colonial organisms; colonial organisms;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>fossil; <b>Geography:
</b>^^1";
s[4735] = "ROSEN B.R. (1990).- Reefs and build-ups.- In: Briggs D.E.G.
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Blackwell Scientific Publications, Oxford.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-2.1</b>, p.
11, ID=2731^<b>Topic(s): </b>synthetic review; reefs; <b>Systematics:
</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>fossil; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[4736] = "GEISTER J. (1997).- Auf der Suche nach dem analogen
Korallenriff.- Coral Research Bulletin 05: 151-160.- <b>FC&#038;P
27-1</b>, p. 116, ID=3876^<b>Topic(s): </b>analogy principle; reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>fossil; <b>Geography:
</b>^Most fossil coral reefs are not readily comparable to modern reefs
in terms of ecology and framework structure because both fossil and
recent reefs formed in a wide range of particular environmental
settings resulting in diverging aspects of individual bioherms. The
most important environmental parameters are the type of substratum
available for settlement of larvae and the influence of sea level
fluctuations. Effects of both on reef formation are discussed. Reefs
that formed with taxonomically divergent coral faunas and at different
geological times under broadly comparable environmental settings may
show surprising geomorphological and ecological similarities. Such reef
formations are termed &#34;analogous reefs&#34;. Comparative studies of
couplets of analogous reefs, one recent and one fossil may be an
efficient tool for better understanding of both fossil and recent reef
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environments. A few selected examples of such analogous reefs,
established on unstable substrata, are discussed from basinal and
deltaic deposits and from turbiditic environments.^1";
s[4737] = "COPPER P. (1994).- Ancient reef ecosystem expansion and
collapse.- Coral Reefs 13, 1: 3-11.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 7,
ID=4048^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef ecosystems, geohistory; reef ecosystems;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>fossil; <b>Geography:
</b>^Platform carbonate and, particularly, reef ecosystem development
(with reefs representing the acme of carbonate platform growth) were
highly cyclical in early to mid Paleozoic time, especially in relation
to known or postulated times of global warming or cooling. These cycles
do not appear to correspond to postulated 26 Ma rhythms seen in
diversity patterns, nor were they regular. There were major periods of
worldwide reef expansion (e.g. mid-Silurian-Late Devonian),
corresponding to global warming well above present day norms, and
periods of complete global reef collapse (e.g., mid-Cambrian to
mid-Ordovician, Late Devonian) corresponding to global perturbations.
At times of major reef expansion in the Paleozoic, areas covered by
equatorial reef and inter-reef carbonate platforms are conservatively
estimated to have periodically exceeded 5 million sq. km, nearly ten
times that in the modern ocean. At times of global reef collapse, e.g.
the Famennian (Late Devonian), reef complexes were completely absent
or, at best, covered &#060;1000 sq. km. The chief factors relating to
periodic collapse and mass extinction of reef biotas appear to be
related to climatic change and possibly ocean anoxic events, in turn as
a response to large scale, geologically disruptive factors such as
plate collisions, plate movement across equatorial belts and volcanism.
Stress &#034;signals&#034; in Cambrian through Cretaceous reef
ecosystems appear to be comparable to those of today: whether these
relate to physical versus biological stress is uncertain. Reef stress
is evident in globally reduced areas and thicknesses of reef carbonate
production, the absence of large scale barrier reef systems and
reduction to smaller patch reef complexes (or, periodically, following
mass extinctions, no reefs at all), reduced species and genus
diversity, small skeletons or colonies, limited or no biotic zonation
along reef transects, and arrested succession and ecologic replacement
of complex, more highly evolved taxa by &#034;simpler&#034;,
stress-resistant disaster taxa at the genus to ordinal (or even phylum)
level. [original abstract]^1";
s[4738] = "COPPER P. (1994).- Reefs under stress: the fossil record.-
Courier Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg 172 [Oekentorp-Kuester P. (ed.)
Proceedings of the VI. International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and
Porifera, Vol. 2]: 87-94.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 15,
ID=4066^<b>Topic(s): </b>stress; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>fossil; <b>Geography: </b>^Reef ecosystems under
stress are those which operate at much less than or below optimal
environmental conditions. Stressed habitats are reflected in reduced
reef thickness and diameters, absence of large scale barrier and atoll
systems, general failure to develop clear biotic zonation, lowered
diversity, stunted size of colonial corals, partial replacement by
solitary corals and stress tolerant taxa, and arrested ecologic
successions. Stressed reef communities typically occur today at the
fringes of coral reef development in higher latitudes, where coral
dominated faunas are replaced by
bryozoan-foraminiferan-serpulid-sa-bellariid-mollusc dominated
communities. In tropical belts, stress factors include high input of
siliciclastics, especially clay minerals and laterites, unstable soft
substrates, brackish environments in areas of high runoff around
deltas, poorly lighted waters due to large amounts of fines in
suspension, high surface plankton productivity (due to surplus
nutrients) and increased water depth at the margins of the
photosynthetic abilities of symbionts. Examples of Ordovician through
Permian reefs under stress include especially the calcareous and
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siliceous sponge reef communities inhabiting slope environments,
offshore mudmounds and lithoherms (including Waulsortian mounds), and
small reefs with impoverished and aberrant faunas. Though stressed reef
communities are usually considered a response to less than optimal
conditions at a local level, such conditions may also be a response to
global deterioration of climates, especially at times of mass
extinction. Reef recovery following mass extinction phases, such as the
Late Ordovician and Late Devonian, apparently favoured re-invasion and
repopulation of the reef habitat by Lazarus taxa which were preserved
in deeper or colder (high latitude) water refugia: thus, these may
represent offshore-onshore or onshore cold-onshore warm patterns. This
contradicts the general pattern of onshore to offshore migration and
evolution of benthic communities which set the style for the warmer
Phanerozoic intervals. Similarly, deeper or cooler water reefs
(mudmounds, lithoherms, etc.) emigrated to shallower water
subequatorial habitats during mass extinction phases. Recovery periods
for the reef ecosystem following mass extinction phases are measured in
millions of years. ^1";
s[4739] = "CHAPMAN R.E. (1977).- Economic geology and fossil coral
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ID=5594^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>fossil; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[4740] = "ROSEN B.R. (1977).- The depth distribution of recent
hermatypic corals and its palaeontological significance.- Memoires du
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coraux et recifs coralliens fossiles; Paris, 1975]: 507-519.-
<b>FC&#038;P 6-1</b>, p. 29, ID=0102^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology,
bathymetry; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>living &#038; fossil; <b>Geography: </b>^Mainly
concerned with Recent and Mesozoic seleractinian corals but with
implications for rugosans^1";
s[4741] = "SOKOLOV B.S. (1986).- Fanerozoiskie rify i korally SSSR
[Phanerozoic reefs and corals of the USSR].- (Trudy Vsesouznogo
simpoziuma po korallam i rifam, Dushanbe, 1983) Nauka, Moskva, 232 pp.-
<b>FC&#038;P 15-2</b>, p. 27, ID=0645^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs coral;
reefs, corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Phanerozoic; <b>Geography: </b>USSR^^1";
s[4742] = "SOKOLOV B.S. (ed.) (1980).- Korally i rify fanerozoya SSSR.
[Phanerozoic corals and reefs of USSR].- Korally i rify fanerozoya SSSR
[phanerozoic corals and reefs of the USSR; in Russian; trudy IV
simpozyuma po iskopaemym korallam (Tbilisi 1978)]: 232 pp., 42 figs, 7
tabs, 23 pls; Nauka, Moskva.- <b>FC&#038;P 11-1</b>, p. 51,
ID=1777^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral reefs; corals, reefs; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Phanerozoic; <b>Geography:
</b>USSR^This book contains 39 reports on the systematic, morphology,
evolution, ontogeny of corals (Tabulata, Rugosa, Scleractinia) and
neighbouring groups. The book also deals with reports on coral reefs.^1";
s[4743] = "RISK M.J., PAGANI S.E, ELIAS R.J. (1987).- Another Internal
Clock: Preliminary Estimates of Growth Rates Based on Cycles of Algal
Boring Activity.- Palaios 1987, 2: 323-331.- <b>FC&#038;P 17-1</b>, p.
20, ID=2118^<b>Topic(s): </b>sclerochronology; Anthozoa growth rates;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>fossil
&#038; living; <b>Geography: </b>^Modern corals from Lizard Island, in
Australia&#039;s Great Barrier Reef, show pronounced dark gray zones
parallel to growth surfaces. These color bands are caused by increased
activity of boring algae during the dry sunny season, and hence are
annual. Cyclicity in algal boring activity may therefore be used to
determine growth rates and life spans of some fossil organisms, and
possibly the seasons of spat settling and death. Samples of Devonian
stromatoporoids from Bathurst Island in the Canadian Arctic show cycles
in boring intensity which suggest growth rates of about 1 cm/yr. These
results are questionable, however, because the borings cross through
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both the lamellae and calcite cement in the interlamellar spaces. This implies early infilling of the stromatoporoid skeleton, a process which is still in debate. Ordovician solitary rugose corals from Kentucky and southern Manitoba show marked cyclicity in intensity of algal borings preserved in the epitheca. Growth rates are estimated to have been about 2 cm/yr. Both the apices and distal portions of these corals are relatively unbored. Perhaps the larvae settled during the cloudy monsoon season, and the adults died (2-3 years later) as a result of overturning and transport by monsoonal storms. Both the stromatoporoid and rugosan growth rates are as high as those shown by modern hermatypic corals, reinforcing previous suggestions that some Early Paleozoic marine invertebrates possessed zooxanthellae.^1";
s[4744] = "GRASSE P.-P. (ed.) (1988).- Traité de Zoologie III, 3 (Anthozoaires).- Masson, Paris: 859 pp., 441 figs.- <b>FC&#038;P 17-1</b>, p. 46, ID=2173^<b>Topic(s): </b>treatise; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>living &#038; fossil; <b>Geography: </b>^La coordination de ce volume ayant d&#039;abord été assurée par le regretté J.-P. Chevalier a été achevée par D. Doumenc, sous-directeur au Muséum National d&#039;Histoire naturelle, Paris. L&#039;ouvrage est subdivisé comme suit: Classe des Anthozoaires. Définition: 1-2; 1) Sous-classe Octocoralliaires, par A. Tixier-Ourivault: 3-185, figs 1-147; 2) Sous-classe Hexacoralliaires. Définition: 187-188; 2a) Ordre Antipathaires, par F. Pax (†), M. Van-Praet et D. Doumenc: 189-210, figs 148-154; 2b) Ordre Cérianthaires, par Y. Tiffon: 211-256, figs 155-176; 2c) Ordres Actiniaires, Ptychodactiniaires et Corallimorphaires, par D. Doumenc et M. Van-Praet, avec la collaboration de F. Duval et J. Parietas: 257-401, figs 177-262; 2d) Ordre Scléractiniaires, par J.-P. Chevalier (†), avec la collaboration de L. Beauvais pour les Scléractiniaires mésozoïques: 403-764, figs 263-418; 3) Sous-classe Tétracoralliaires, par P. Semenoff-Tian-Chansky: 765-781, figs 419-424; 3a) Ordre Zoanthaires, par C. Herberts: 783-810, figs 426-432; 4) Sous-classe Heterocoralliaires, par J. Lafuste: 811-814, figs 433-436; 5) Sous-classe Tabulés, par J. Lafuste: 815-821, figs 438-441.^1";
s[4745] = "FAGERSTROM J.A. (1987).- The Evolution of Reef Communities.- The Evolution of Reef Communities; 600 pp; John Wiley and Sons, . New York (etc.).- <b>FC&#038;P 17-1</b>, p. 47, ID=2174^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef biocoenoses, variability; reefs communities history; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Phanerozoic; <b>Geography: </b>^[This is a fascinating review and interpretation of the history of reefs, reef-building and reef faunas and floras through time. Starting with a synthesis of modern reef occurrences, physical and biological controls and processes, Fagerstrom proceeds to reef community description and analysis. This is followed by a discussion of the ecology and history (as related to reefs) of the major biologic groups involved, and finally by a history of the changing community structure of reefs through Phanerozoic time. There is much about corals in the book, but most interesting to me is the recognition of major units of time during which community structure was relatively constant, separated by short turnover episodes that permitted the development of quite different kinds of reefs. (William A. Oliver jr).]^1";
s[4746] = "IVANOVSKIY A.B. (1983).- Morfologicheskie analogii drevnykh i sovremennykh korallov [morphological analogues of ancient and modern corals; in Russian].- Biologiya morya 1983, 1: 60-61.- <b>FC&#038;P 12-2</b>, p. 29, ID=2637^<b>Topic(s): </b>morphology; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>fossil &#038; living; <b>Geography: </b>^The similarity of the skeletal structure of many Paleozoic and Recent corals may result from the fact that iterative evolution of the genetically indivisible branch of coelenterates could proceed by analogous ways in the Paleozoicum as well as in the Mesozoicum and Cenozoicum. [original summary]^1";
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past, present and future.- Publications du service geologique du
Luxembourg 29 [Proceedings of the second European regional meeting of
the ISRS, Luxembourg, sept. 1994]; 272 pp.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-2</b>, p.
20, ID=3084^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>fossil &#038; living;
<b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[4748] = "SORAUF J.E. (1996).- Biocrystallization models and skeletal
structure of Phanerozoic corals.- Paleontological Society Papers 1
[Stanley G. D. jr (ed.): Paleobiology and Biology of Corals]: 159-186.-
<b>FC&#038;P 25-2</b>, p. 28, ID=3191^<b>Topic(s): </b>skeletal growth,
biomineralization; corals, skeletal structures; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Phanerozoic; <b>Geography:
</b>^^1";
s[4749] = "GEISTER J. (1977).- Coral collection - Naturhist. Mus.
Basel.- FC&P 6, 2: 38-40.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-2</b>, p. 38,
ID=5556^<b>Topic(s): </b>collections of fossils; coral collections;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>fossil
&#038; living; <b>Geography: </b>^[fossil &#038; living corals
collections; Switzerland]^1";
s[4750] = "HUBBARD J.A.E.B. (1983).- The plain man&#039;s guide to
enigmatic coral reefs.- Mercian Geologist 9, 1: 1-30; Nottingham.-
<b>FC&#038;P 12-2</b>, p. 42, ID=6239^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs
structures; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>fossil &#038; living; <b>Geography: </b>^Although by no means
monomineralic, reefs are often enigmatic structures because the
superficial homogeneity of their carbonate components renders their
complex internal histories obscure to many forms of detection. This is
particularly evident in the case of seismic studies of subsurface
phenomena which tend to yield misleadingly uniform lensoid
interpretations resulting from refraction at the shale:carbonate and
sandstone:carbonate interfaces beyond the margins of the reef sensu
stricto. But studies of random sections through reefs can be equally
baffling in the field. The reasons for the ensuing confusion often
results from attempting to compare different diagenetic grades of the
same geological age. This account stresses the interdisciplinary nature
of reef analysis irrespective of time by means of models and by analogy
with present day tropical coral reefs. By drawing on case histories
from Zanzibar and the Seychelles and comparing them with data from
Bermuda, Bahamas, Florida and the Australian Great Barrier Reef, the
oceanic provinciality of sediments is highlighted, and their local
variability is related to their oceanographic and geomorphological
setting and consequent settlement pattern which is often wind
dominated. Then emphasis is placed on integrating ecosystem analysis of
the biota and associated sediments with chemical predictions on the
preservability of the fabric following burial in the vadose zone and
subsequent loading. Intimate details of present day and vadose
Pleistocene reef fabrics are illustrated by scanning electron
micrographs which draw attention to the fact that quantitative data are
only as good as the natural constraints put upon them. Thus one coral
clast featuring no less than eleven adhesive dinoflagellates indicates
that all the published sediment budgets are preferentially biased
against the interstitial biota, the base of the food chain and the role
of organic matter so limiting their potential for ecosystem analysis
and biasing their palaeoecological utility. Though more readily
quantified, this limitation is no worse than the geochemical parameters
encountered during burial diagenesis: hence reefs range from the
obvious to the obscure. [original abstract]^1";
s[4751] = "ZHURAVLEVA I.T., MIAGKOVA E.I. (1987).- Phanerozoic
primitive multicellulars.- Trudy Instituta Geologii Geofiziki AN SSSR,
sibirskoye otdeleniye 695; 223 pp.- <b>FC&#038;P 17-1</b>, p. 43,
ID=2172^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Archaeocyatha stroms; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Phanerozoic;
<b>Geography: </b>^[includes chapter on Archaeocyatha by I. T.
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Zhuravleva and a chapter on Stromatoporata by I. T. Zhuravleva and E.
I. Myagkova]^1";
s[4752] = "REITNER J. (1987).- Phylogenie und Konvergenzen bei rezenten
und fossilen Calcarea (Porifera) mit einem kalkigen Basalskelett
(&#034;Inozoa&#034;, &#034;Pharetronida&#034;).- Berliner
geowissenschaftliche Abhandlungen A086: 87-125.- <b>FC&#038;P 17-1</b>,
p. 36, ID=2148^<b>Topic(s): </b>phylogeny, convergence; Porifera,
Calcarea; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Calcarea; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>living &#038; fossil; <b>Geography: </b>^Two different skeletal
types occur within the Recent Calcarea. One type bears calcareous
spicules only, and the other type shows rigid basal skeleton in
addition to the spicular skeleton. Basal skeletons are characteristic
of most fossil examples. Some of the observed basal skeletons are
convergent with those of certain demosponges. Stromatoporoid, thalamid
and adapted chaetetid skeleton types are observed besides other types
not observed within the calcified demosponges. Basal skeletons are
probably a plesiomorphic feature of the coralline Calcarea. Three
phylogenetic models, based on phylogenetic systematics, are discussed.
It is possible to distinguish two main phylogenetic lineages. The
Minchinella-lineage and the closely related Barroisia-lineage are
probably the stock of the Recent non-calcified Calcaronea. Most of the
Recent species of coralline Calcarea are classified within this
subclass. The second lineage (Murrayona-lineage) is probably the stock
of the modern Calcinea. The new species Barroisia gandaraensis n.sp. is
described. Verticillites extensus Lang is shown not to be a demosponge
and a new genus name is created (Muellerithalamia).^1";
s[4753] = "VEIZER J.S., WENDT J. (1976).- Mineralogy and Chemical
Composition of Recent and Fossil skeletons of calcareous sponges.- N.
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ID=5548^<b>Topic(s): </b>skeletal mineralogy; Porifera calcarea;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Calcarea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>fossil
&#038; living; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[4754] = "MULLER A.H. (1974).- On the Taphonomy and Ecology of Recent
and Fossil Limnic Hydromedusae.- Zeitschrift der geologischen
Wissenschaften 01, 1: 1475-1480.- <b>FC&#038;P 3-2</b>, p. 31,
ID=4914^<b>Topic(s): </b>taphonomy, ecology; Hydrozoa, Hydromedusae;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Hydrozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>living
&#038; fossil; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[4755] = "FENNINGER A.von, FLAJS G. (1974).- Zur Mikrostruktur
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7: 69-99; Akad. der Wissensch. und der Literatur, Mainz.- <b>FC&#038;P
4-1</b>, p. 46, ID=5185^<b>Topic(s): </b>microstructures; Hydrozoa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Hydrozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>fossil
&#038; living; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[4756] = "WENDT J. (1980).- The development of skeletal formation,
microstructure, and mineralogy of rigid calcareous sponges from the
late Paleozoic to Recent.- Coll. Intern. du CNRS 291 [C. Levi &#038; N.
Bouryesnault (eds): Biologie des Spongiaires - Sponge Biology]:
449-457.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-2</b>, p. 76, ID=6104^<b>Topic(s):
</b>skeletal formation; Porifera Lithistida; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Lithistida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>fossil &#038; living;
<b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[4757] = "PREOBRAZHENSKIY B.V., ARZAMASCEV I.S. (1985).- Zhiznennye
formy kolonial&#039;nykh skleraktinij.- Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal
1985, 4: 5 .- <b>FC&#038;P 15-1.2</b>, p. 38, ID=0835^<b>Topic(s):
</b>actualistic approach; Scleractinia, ecology; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>living &#038; fossil;
<b>Geography: </b>^Vorgelegt wird ein kombiniertes, koordiniertes
System und eine vereinheitlichte Terminologie der Lebensformen
riffbildender Korallen. Diskutiert wird die Moglichkeit der Nutzung
dieses Systems fur die Analyse gegenwartiger und fossiler
Rifflandschaften fur eine Prazisierung aktualistischer
Rekonstruktionen.^1";
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s[4758] = "ZIBROWIUS H., SOUTHWARD E.C., DAY J.H. (1975).- New
observations on a little-known species of Lumbrineris (Polychaeta)
living on various Cnidarians, with notes on its recent and fossil
Scleractinian hosts.- Journal. mar. biol. Ass. U.K. 55: 83-108.-
<b>FC&#038;P 4-2</b>, p. 50, ID=5229^<b>Topic(s): </b>scleractinian,
polychaete symbiosis; scleractinian, polychaete symbiosis;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>living
&#038; fossil; <b>Geography: </b>^Dredging at the edge of the
continental shelf at various stations between Eire and Morocco and
again off the Natal coast of South Africa and Madagascar has revealed
an interesting association between a polychaete and various cnidarians.
The polychaete Lumbrineris flabellicola Fage (1936) is re-described,
and its relationship to various species of ahermatypic corals is
discussed. The worm forms grooves around the skeleton and the
examination of fossil material shows that similar grooves occur on
corals from the Miocene and later deposits in Italy. Surprisingly,
dredging in the Mediterranean has revealed no living specimens. The
worldwide distribution of the Lumbrineris-coral association is
discussed.^1";
s[4759] = "PREOBRAZHENSKIY B.V., KRASNOV Ye.V. (1980).- Ontogenesis of
some recent and fossil corals of the genus Flabellum (Scleractinia).-
Biologiya korallovykh rifov [B.V. Preobrazhenskiy &#038; E.V. Krasnov
(eds)]: 183-191, 3 figs.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 62,
ID=6035^<b>Topic(s): </b>ontogeny; Scleractinia, Flabellum;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>fossil
&#038; living; <b>Geography: </b>^The comparative analysis of the
succession of the appearance of the septa in the recent Flabellum
rubrum and two species of the fossil representatives of the genus. The
conclusion was drawn about absence of strict numerical and geometrical
alignment in the appearance of new septa during the ontogenesis and
about bilateral symmetry in this coral on the late ontogenetic stages.
The absence of the six ray symmetry in these representatives of
Hexacorallia is shown.^1";
s[4760] = "LOSER H. (1992).- The current systematics of Scleractinia.-
FC&P 21, 1.1: 21-37.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-1.1</b>, p. 21,
ID=6805^<b>Topic(s): </b>systematics; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>fossil &#038; living;
<b>Geography: </b>^In connection with a study of the history of
Mesozoic coral research (Turnsek &#038; Loser, in press) a data bank on
coral genera cited in the literature (1940-1990) was compiled by D.
Turnsek (Ljubljana). This data bank comprises over 4,000 items, each
consisting of the source of the citation, the name of the genus as well
as the higher taxa (subfamily, family, superfamily, suborder) to which
the genus was assigned. * In order to obtain information on the current
state of the systematics of Scleractinia the data bank was subjected to
various transactions. For this purpose it was examined under two
aspects: the classification of genera into families and of families
into suborders (subfamilies and superfamilies were left out of
consideration owing to their rare usage). * The following list shows
the systematics as it emerges from the literature published between
1940 and 1990.The allocations given (of genera to families and of
families to suborders) and the publications quoted are always the
latest ones. * Two things become evident: for one, there seems to be
little justification for certain suborders and families with hardly any
subordinate taxa. Also, it is striking to note the large number of
genera which were never cited again after their first description. As a
product of data bank transactions, the systematics obtained presents an
entirely objective picture. Although, of course, the literature
evaluated lays no claim to completeness. * In conjunction with B.
Lathuiliere (Nancy) the authors of the various families were verified
on the basis of the International Rules of Zoological Nomenclature and
were in part corrected (e.g. Thamnasteriidae Reuss not Vaughan,
Latomeandriidae Fromentel not Alloiteau). * I thank my colleagues
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Dragica Turnsek and Bernard Lathuiliere for their assistance. [original
introduction to the systematics]^1";
s[4761] = "REITNER J. (1986).- Fossil and modern calcareous demosponges
(&#034;stromatoporoids&#034;, &#034;chaetetids&#034;.
&#034;sphinctozoans&#034; pars): systematics and polyphyletic origin.-
4th North American Paleontological Convention.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-2</b>,
p. 45, ID=0752^<b>Topic(s): </b>systematics, polyphyly; stroms,
Chaetetida, Sphinctozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea
Chaetetida Sphinctozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>fossil &#038; living;
<b>Geography: </b>^Most of the 3 groups are demosponges and
polyphyletic. Systematic position of the Paleozoic forms is unclear^1";
s[4762] = "SANDO W.J. (1997).- A silver platter-History of the
international Association for the Study of Fossil Cnidaria and Porifera
and trends in cnidarian and poriferan research, 1971-1994.- Boletin de
la Real Sociedad Espanola de Historia Natural, Seccion Geologica 91,
1/4: 005-033.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-2</b>, p. 8, ID=3669^<b>Topic(s):
</b>research history, IASFCP history; Cnidaria, Porifera;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>fossil
&#038; living; <b>Geography: </b>^The International Association for the
Study of Fossil Cnidaria and Porifera has played a leading role in the
communication of cnidarian and poriferan research since its creation in
1971 at the First International Symposium in Novosibirsk, USSR, This
paper presents a review of the changes in and accomplishments of the
Association during the past quarter century. Research reports published
in symposium proceedings are based toward topics currently popular
among the leaders of research and among the more affluent countries. As
the Association approches the 21st century, it faces new challenges
posed by an aging and shrinking membership. Analysis of data on fossil
Cnidaria and Porifera specialists reveals trends that are reshaping our
science as we approach the next century: 1) a dramatic decline in the
size of the workforce, 2) a shift away from government research
institutions toward universities and museums as the main workplaces, 3)
a shift away from the dominance of a few large countries toward a more
equitable geographic distribution of the workforce, 4) a declining
emphasis on Paleozoic Zoantharia as the principal object of study
within the Cnidaria, and 5) a declining relative emphasis on
Stromatoporata and Archeocyatha as the principal objects of study
within the Porifera. In this changing scene, the Association can be
even more important than before in promoting, organizing and
communicating the science of fossil Cnidaria and Porifera.^1";
s[4763] = "VACELET J. (1984).- Les eponges dans les recifs actuels et
fossiles.- Oceanis 10, 1: 99-110.- <b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p. 57,
ID=1060^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs sponges; reefs, sponges; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>fossil &#038; living; <b>Geography:
</b>^The constructional and bioerosive role of sponges in modern reefs
is reviewed. In the past the sponges represented by the
Stromatoporoids, tabulatomorphs, sphinctozoans, and archaeocyathids
were important reef builders but retreated at the end of the Cretaceous
to cryptic environments. Vacelet speculates on the possibility that
these fossil forms had zooxanthellae.^1";
s[4764] = "REITNER J., KEUPP H. (eds) (1990).- Fossil and Recent
Sponges.- Springer Verlag ( ISBN 3-540-52509-2). Approx. 520 pp., 387
figs., 43 tbls.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-2.1</b>, p. 44, ID=2785^<b>Topic(s):
</b>current research; Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>fossil &#038; living; <b>Geography: </b>^Fossil
and Recent Sponges contains articles on taxonomic, phylogenetic and
ecological aspects of sponges of both biological and paleontological
interest. They focus on three main topics: phylogeny and systematics,
biology, and paleoecology of sponges. The reader is offered an overview
over the most important aspects of current sponge research: 1)
establishment of a new taxonomy based on monophyletic groups
(phylogenetic systematics), including recent and fossil taxa; 2) new
concepts of the biomineralisation of sponge skeletons; 3)
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palaeoenvironmental analysis of fossil sponge buildups.^1";
s[4765] = "CUIF J.-P., DEBRENNE F., LAFUSTE J., VACELET J. (1979).- Comparaison de la microstructure du squelette carbonate non spiculaire d&#039;Eponges actuelles et fossiles.- Coll. Int. C. N. R. S. Biol. Spong.: 459-465.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 18, ID=5777^<b>Topic(s): </b>skeletons; Porifera skeletons; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>living &#038; fossil; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[4766] = "HARTMAN W.D., WENDT J.W., WIEDENMAYER F. (1980).- Living and Fossil Sponges. Notes for a Short Course.- Sedimenta 8: 1-274; Miami. [handbook] - <b>FC&#038;P 10-2</b>, p. 75, ID=6096^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>living &#038; fossil; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[4767] = "CUIF J.-P., GAUTRET P. (1991).- Taxonomic value of microstructural features in calcified tissue from Recent and fossil Demospongiae and Calcarea.- Fossil and Recent Sponges [J. Reitner &#038; H. Keupp (eds)]: 159-169; Springer-Verlag, Berlin.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-1.1</b>, p. 58, ID=6815^<b>Topic(s): </b>microstructures, taxonomy; Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>fossil &#038; living; <b>Geography: </b>^[microstructure of Vaceletia, Acanthochaetetes. Astrosclera, and Petrobiona is investigated to assess the probability of repeated production of the same type of skeleton in various groups]^1";
s[4768] = "MEHL D. (1993).- Report on 4th International Porifera Congress.- FC&P 22, 1: 13-17.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-1</b>, p. 13, ID=6822^<b>Topic(s): </b>symposium report; Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>living &#038; fossil; <b>Geography: </b>^The International Porifera Symposia, which take place in different countries every four to five years, are rare occasions for spongiologists from all over the world to exchange and discuss scientific results and to plan and coordinate future research programs. This year&#39;s 4th International Porifera Congress was organized with much devotion by zoological and paleontological colleagues in Amsterdam, mainly from the Institute of Taxonomic Zoology and the Foundation Pangea, Huizen. The title &#34;Sponges in Time and Space&#34; indicates the combined effort of Poriferan scientists to investigate this ancient group of organisms from all paleontological as well as neontological aspects. Main emphasis of this congress was placed on the side of recent biology with much attention paid to cell biology, biochemistry and the very promising exploration of sponges for medical and pharmacological purposes. [first part of extensive report]^1";
s[4769] = "MEHL D. (1993).- Completion of the report on 4th Int. Porifera Congress in Amsterdam, 1993.- FC&P 22, 2: 43-44.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>, p. 43, ID=6825^<b>Topic(s): </b>symposium report; Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>living &#038; fossil; <b>Geography: </b>^In spite of its considerable extention my first report on the Int. Congress &#034;Sponges in time and Space&#034; did not cover all important contributions. The total amount of information given during this meeting by far exceeded the extend of data that can be usefully recorded within one summary. Some of the topics, eg. session Biogeography and Natural Products Workshop, were touched only briefly without mentioning most of the contributions. Within this supplement, I intend to correct these omissions. For the poster sessions, I restrict myself to a simple list of contributions. [introductory part of the report]^1";
s[4770] = "JANUSSEN D. (2002).- Book announcement: Systema Porifera; by Hooper &#038; van Soest (2002).- FC&P 31, 2: 32. [book announcement] - <b>FC&#038;P 31-2</b>, p. 32, ID=7130^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>living &#038; fossil; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[4771] = "HOOPER J.N.A., SOEST R.W.M.van (eds) (2002).- Systema Porifera: A Guide to the Classification of Sponges. (in 2 volumes).- Kluwer Academic Publishers &#47; Plenum Publishers; 1810pp; New York.
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ISBN 0-306-47260-0.- <b>FC&#038;P 31-2</b>, p. 32, ID=7131^<b>Topic(s):
</b>systematics; Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>living &#038; fossil; <b>Geography: </b>^Research
whilst compiling this book has uncovered a fauna about twice the size
as that previously published in the literature and consequently Systema
Porifera revises and stabilizes the systematics of the phylum to
accommodate this new knowledge in a contemporary framework. Practical
tools (key illustrations, descriptions of character) are provided to
facilitate the assignment of approximately 680 extant and 100 fossil
genera. * Systema Porifera is unique making sponge taxonomy widely
available at the practical level of classification (genera, families,
order). It is a taxonomic revision of sponges and spongiomorphs (such
as sphinctozoans and archaeocyathans) based on re-evaluation of type
materials and evidence. It is also a practical guide to sponge
identification providing descriptions and illustrations of characters
and interpretation of their importance to systematics. Systema Porifera
addresses many long standing nomenclatural problems and provides a
sound baseline for future debate on sponges and their place in time and
space. * Systema Porifera describes 3 classes, 7 subclasses, 24 orders,
127 families and 682 valid genera of extant sponges (with over 1600
nominal generic names and an additional 500 invalid names treated).
Treatment of the fossil fauna is less comprehensive or critical,
although 6 classes, 30 orders, 245 families and 998 fossil genera are
mentioned. Keys to all recent and many fossil taxa are provided.^1";
s[4772] = "BRUNTON F.R., DIXON O.A. (1994).- Siliceous sponge-microbe
biotic associations and their recurrence through the Phanerozoic as
reef mound constructors.- Palaios 9: 370-387.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>,
p. 59, ID=4414^<b>Topic(s): </b>mud mounds; mud mounds; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Phanerozoic; <b>Geography: </b>^The
association between mound-building, benthic microbial communities and
siliceous sponges is characteristic of some reef mounds of Early
Cambrian, Early-Middle Ordovician, Late Silurian, Late Devonian, Late
Mississippian, Late Permian, Late Triassic and Late Jurassic age.
Significant episodes of siliceous sponge-microbe reef mound
construction, each lasting 5-15 Ma, generally recurred at intervals of
approximately 70-100 Ma. Each was a time when thrombolite-forming
and/or stromatolite-forming calcimicrobes flourished as constructors,
and associated demosponges and hexactinellid sponges diversified as
bafflers and binders, and even constructors on the reef mounds. The
siliceous sponge-microbe biotic association flourished in
subtropical/tropical marine, generally low turbulent, nutrient-rich,
deeper subtidal environments (largely below storm wave base). This
biotic association shows a temporal change in paleoenvironmental
preference through the Phanerozoic from generally inner- to mid-shelf
Cambrian and Ordovician examples to both mid-shelf and foreslope
environs in the Silurian, Devonian and Carboniferous to predominantly
distal shelf and slope settings in Permian, Late Triassic and Late
Jurassic examples. The occurrences of these episodes of reef mound
construction near the culminations of substantial marine transgressions
indicates that extrinsic controls associated with sea level change,
such as their spatial association with stratified basin waters and
fluctuating oxygen-minimum zones, may have been important in microbial
reef mound establishment. During successive sea level highstands the
deeper water siliceous sponge-microbe reef mound community appears to
have flourished in proximal fore-slopes and extensive drowned shelves
and ramps in areas where, at lowstand, reef-building metazoans such as
stromatoporoids, corals and calcareous sponges usually predominated.
The resurgence of the siliceous sponge-microbe community suggests the
recurrence of similar conditions of depth, nutrient conditions, and
other subtle physical and chemical controls. These were, in part,
controlled by tectonic influences during the evolution of Paleozoic and
early Mesozoic seas.^1";
s[4773] = "NESTOR H. (1970).- On the changes of trophic structure and
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productivity of reef ecosystem.- Corals and Reefs of the Phanerozoic of the USSR [Sokolov B. S. (ed)]: 14-18. Nauka, Moskva.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-2</b>, p. 51, ID=0374^<b>Topic(s): </b>trophic structure; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Phanerozoic; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[4774] = "FAGERSTROM J.A. (1985).- Comparison of processes and guild structures of Holocene and ancient reef communities.- Proceedings 5th International Coral Reef Conference, Tahiti 2: 126.- <b>FC&#038;P 14-2</b>, p. 44, ID=0934^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs biocoenoses; reefs ecology; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>fossil &#038; living; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[4775] = "KAZMIERCZAK J., ITTEKKOT V., DEGENS E. (1985).- Biocalcification through time: environmental challenge and cellular response.- Paläontologische Zeitschrift 59, 1-2: 15-33.- <b>FC&#038;P 14-2</b>, p. 23, ID=0940^<b>Topic(s): </b>biocalcification history; biocalcification; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>fossil &#038; living; <b>Geography: </b>^A concept explaining biocalcification as a form of calcium detoxification is advanced using geochemical and paleontological criteria. The first appearance of calcareous skeletons at the turn of the Precambrian/Cambrian is interpreted as a biotic response to a gradual rise of Ca2+ in world ocean resulting in Ca2+ stress environments in shelf areas. Periodic appearance in the Phanerozoic record of heavily calcified marine biota, absent or relic in modern seas, suggests considerable temporal fluctuations of calcium concentrations in the ancient ocean. Temporal changes in Ca2+ and mineral nutrient contents in the environment can be seen as overriding factors in the evolution of organisms.^1";
s[4776] = "SCHUHMACHER H., PLEWKA M. (1981).- Mechanical resistance of reefbuilders through time.- Oecologia 49: 279-282.- <b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p. 57, ID=1056^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef builders, mechanical strength; reef builders, stroms, corals; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>fossil &#038; living; <b>Geography: </b>^The great strength of the calcareous skeleton of Ceratoporella is analysed quantitatively. The sponge is used as a model for the Stromatoporoids of the Paleozoic and it is concluded that these built very resistant frameworks. In contrast scleractinians are fragile but make up for breakage by rapid growth.^1";
s[4777] = "KIESSLING W., FLUGEL E., GOLONKA J. (1999).- Paleoreef Maps: Evaluation of a Comprehensive Database on Phanerozoic Reefs.- American Association of Petroleum Geologists Bulletin 83, 10: 1552-1587.- <b>FC&#038;P 28-2</b>, p. 46, ID=1508^<b>Topic(s): </b>distribution, data base; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Phanerozoic; <b>Geography: </b>^To get a better understanding of controls on reef development through time, we created a comprehensive database on Phanerozoic reefs. The database currently comprises 2470 reefs and contains information about geographic position &#47; paleoposition, age, reef type, dimensions, environmental setting, paleontological and petrographical features, and reservoir quality of each buildup. Reef data were analyzed in two qualitatively different ways. The first type of analysis was by visualization of paleogeogrpahic reef distribution maps. Five examples (Late Devonian, Early Permian, Late Triassic, Late Jurassic, middle Miocene) are presented to show the potential of paleoreef maps for paleogeographic and paleoclimatological reconstructions. The second type of analysis was a numerical processing of coded reef characteristics to realize major trends in reef evolution and properties of reef carboantes. The analysis of paleolatitudinal reef distributions through time shows pronounced asymmetries in some time slices, probably related to climatic asymmetries rather than controlled by plate tectonic evolution alone. The dominance of particular reef builders through time suggests that there are seven cycles of Phanerozoic reef development. First curves for the Phanerozoic distribution of bioerosion in reefs, bathymetric setting, and debris potential of reefs are presented. The
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observed pattern in the temporal and spatial distribution of reefs with
reservoir quality may assist in hydrocarbon exploration Statistical
tests on the dependencies of reefal reservoir quality suggest that
large size, high debris potential, low paleolatitude, high amount of
marine aragonite cement, and a platform/shelf edge setting favor
reservoir quality. Reefal reservoirs are significantly enhanced in
times of high evaporite sedimentation, elevated burial of organic
carbon, low oceanic crust production, low atmospheric CO2 content, and
cool paleoclimate, as well as when they are present in aragonite
oceans.^1";
s[4778] = "KIESSLING W. (2001).- Paleoclimatic significance of
Phanerozoic reefs.- Geology 29, 8: 751-754.- <b>FC&#038;P 30-2</b>, p.
32, ID=1612^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology, climatic tracers; reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Phanerozoic; <b>Geography:
</b>^A database of pre-Quarternary Phanerozoic reefs is used to test
the significance of ancient reefs as paleoclimatic tracers. The
compilation of reef paleolatitudes through time and comparison with
published paleoclimate curves shows that neither the width of the
tropical reef zone nor the total latitudinal range of reefs is
correlated with published estimates of paleotemperature. However, reefs
trace paleoclimatic indirectly: Algal reefs tend to prevail during
icehouse climatic intervals, and distinct high-latitude reefs are only
developed in the cold intervals, whereas during greenhouse episodes,
the reef zone usually ended abruptly at a particular latitudinal
boundary in the subtropics. Additionally, different biotic reef types
tended to be concentrated in different latitudes. The lowest latitudes
have usually been occupied by coralline sponge or microbial reefs,
coral reefs tend to grow in intermediate latitudes, and bryozoan reefs
constantly occupied the highest latitudinal position.^1";
s[4779] = "SCHRODER J., PURSER B.H. (eds) (1986).- Reef Diagenesis.-
Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg New York: 455 pp., 187 figs, 18
tabs.- <b>FC&#038;P 16-2</b>, p. 40, ID=2091^<b>Topic(s):
</b>diagenesis, case stories volume; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Phanerozoic; <b>Geography: </b>^Reef Diagenesis is
a state-of-the-art survey demonstrating the importance of diagenesis in
a series of case histories ranging from the Cambrian to the present.
The individual contributions discuss topics such as the
three-dimensional distribution of cements and other diagenetic fabrics,
the vertical and lateral variations in porosity with respect to
sedimentary and diagenetic conditions, as well as hydrodynamic systems
leading to fabrics and their variations in time and space. Diagenetic
models derived from these data will help elucidate similar processes
going on in other types of carbonate rocks. In view of the petroleum
reservoir potential of reefs, these models have direct application to
the worldwide search for oil. Contents: Introduction - Cenozoic Reefs -
Mesozoic Reefs -Paleozoic Reefs - Subject Index.^1";
s[4780] = "COPPER P. (1988).- Ecological succession in Phanerozoic reef
ecosystems: is it real?.- Palaios 03, 2: 136-152.- <b>FC&#038;P
18-1</b>, p. 19, ID=2206^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, ecological succession;
reefs ecology; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Phanerozoic;
<b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[4781] = "KUZNETSOV V.G. (1986).- Carbonate accumulation in reefs and
its evolution in Earth history.- Phanerozoic reefs and corals of the
USSR [Sokolov B. S. (ed.), Trudy V Vsesoyuznogo Simpoziuma po Korallam
i Rifam, Dushanbe 1983]: 110-123 [in Russian].- <b>FC&#038;P 18-1</b>,
p. 38, ID=2256^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs carbonates; reefs, carbonates;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Phanerozoic; <b>Geography:
</b>^^1";
s[4782] = "COPPER P. (1989).- Enigmas in Phanerozoic reef development.-
Mem. Ass. Australas. Palaeontols 8 [Jell P. A. &#038; Pickett J. W.
(eds): Fossil Cnidaria 5 (Proceedings of the Fifth International
Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria including Archaeocyatha and
Spongiomorphs)]: 371-385.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 14,
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ID=2556^<b>Topic(s): </b>history; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Phanerozoic; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[4783] = "FLUGEL E., FLUGEL-KAHLER E. (1992).- Phanerozoic Reef
Evolution: Basic Questions and Data Base.- Facies 26: 167-278.-
<b>FC&#038;P 21-1.1</b>, p. 55, ID=3264^<b>Topic(s): </b>data base;
reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Phanerozoic;
<b>Geography: </b>^An updated data base is a matter of importance and
urgency in order for encouraging a process-oriented approach to the
study of reef evolution. The evolution of reefs is a major section of a
Priority Program of the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft devoted to
&#039;Global and regional controls of biogenic sedimentation&#039;.
Biological, paleontological and geological approaches in the study of
ancient and modem reefs are needed for providing a better understanding
of the following basic questions: - Biological and non biological
processes responsible for the construction and destruction of recent
reefs. Studies should be focused on those processes which might also be
regarded as important controls in the history of fossil reefs. -
Paleontological data describing the changes in the biological controls
of reef development over time. Studies should aim for a better
understanding of major crises in the reef ecosystem during the
Earth&#039;s history. - Geological factors governing the short-term and
long-term development of reefs. Studies should be concentrated on the
controls of reef accretion by sea-level fluctuations, climatic changes
and possible changes in early diagenetic factors. The Reef Bibliography
presented includes more than 4000 references dealing with Cambrian to
Pleistocene reefs and more than 750 references referring to processes
relevant to the interpretation of ancient reefs. The constraints of
reef evolution will become clearer through intensifying comparative
studies of reefs of different ages. The new data base should encourage
this comparative research approach. ^1";
s[4784] = "HENRICH R., FREIWALD A. et al. (1995).- Controls on modern
carbonate sedimentation on warm-temperate to Arctic coasts, shelves and
seamounts in the northern hemisphere: implications for fossil
counterparts.- Facies 32: 71-108.- <b>FC&#038;P 24-2</b>, p. 99,
ID=4608^<b>Topic(s): </b>carbonates; carbonates; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>fossil &#038; living; <b>Geography: </b>^In
contrast to the well studied tropical carbonate environments, interest
in non-tropical carbonate deposition was rather low until the basic
ideas of the Foramol-concept were outlined by Lees &#038; Buller
(1972). In the following two decades studies on non-tropical carbonate
settings evolved as a new and exciting branch of carbonate
sedimentology (see Nelson 1988). This is achieved in a great number of
publications dealing on temperate carbonate deposits from numerous
coastal and open shelf settings on both hemispheres. The existence of
wide extended carbonate depositional systems and even reefal frameworks
in Subarctic and Arctic seas which are in focus by our research group
made it possible to study modern non-tropical carbonate settings along
a latitudinal transect from the warm-temperate Mediterranean Sea to the
cold Nordic Seas. Because of increasing seasonality in environmental
conditions towards high latitudes, the major controls in biogenic
carbonate production can be more clearly addressed in these areas.
After the initiation of the priority program &#034;Global and regional
controlling processes of biogenic sedimentation - evolution of
reefs&#034; by the German Science Foundation four years ago, a set of
modern case studies were comparatively analysed specifically with
regard to their principle controlling processes: (1) Modern and
Holocene coralline algal reefs and rhodolith pavements formed in
wave-protected shallow waters along the coast of the Brittany and
northern Norway. Their fine-tuned interaction with herbivores resulted
in the development of widespread but low-diverse, slowly growing
coralline algal frameworks with high competitive value against the
rapid-growing phaeophytic communities. (2) The Mediterranean Cladocora
caespitosa banks provide an instructive example of non-tropical
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hermatypic coral framework construction out of the subtropical-tropical
coral reef belt. (3) The geometry and environmental controls of several
kilometer long coral reefs formed by the azooxanthellate Lophelia
pertusa and Madrepora oculata are studied in more than 250m water depth
in mid and northern Norway. (4) Modern Bryomol-sediments are widely
distributed on non-tropical deeper shelf settings. The formational
processes converting bryozoan-thickets into huge piles of sand and
gravel dunes are recently studied on the outer shelves off northern
Brittany and off northern Norway. (5) Arctic sponge-bryozoan buildups
on the seamount Vesterisbank in the Greenland Sea and (6)
balanid-dominated open shelf carbonates on the Spitsbergen Bank form
the Arctic end members of modern Foramol-deposits. Seasonal ice-edge
phytoplankton blooms and efficient mechanisms of pelagic-benthic food
transfer characterize these depositional settings. Fossil counterparts
of each of these modern case studies are discussed in context with
their paleoceanographic and environmental settings.^1";
s[4785] = "HUBBARD J.A.E.B. (1972).- Cavity formation in living
scleractinian reef corals and fossil analogues.- Geol. Rundschau 61, 2:
551-564.- <b>FC&#038;P 2-1</b>, p. 13, ID=4711^<b>Topic(s): </b>cavity
formation; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>fossil
&#038; living; <b>Geography: </b>^Shifts in community structure and
concomitant cavity formation may be rapidly effected by subtle
environmental changes; as secretion rates vary from organism to
organism. The experimental rates, placed in declining order are:
encrusting worms, encrusting red algae, bivalve, coral. The worms, with
their organic coatings, secreted a maximum extension of 12mm per month,
and the red algae 3mm, whereas the bivalve and coral only achieved a
matter of microns. Thus, in the aquarium, the coral would have been
effectively smothered by the worms and algae in the foreseeable future.
[end-fragment of extensive abstract]^1";
s[4786] = "ZOLOTAREV V.N., KRASNOV Yu.V. (1974).- Periodicity in the
growth of skeletal formations in recent and fossil invertebrates.-
Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal 1974, 8, 3: 405-408.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-2</b>,
p. 40, ID=5198^<b>Topic(s): </b>skeletal growth periodicity;
invertebrates; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>living &#038;
fossil; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[4787] = "STEARN C.W. (1982).- The shapes of Paleozoic and modern
reef-builders: a critical review.- Paleobiology 8, 3: 228-241.-
<b>FC&#038;P 12-1</b>, p. 47, ID=6201^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef builders,
ecological interpretations; reef builders, shapes; <b>Systematics:
</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>fossil &#038; living; <b>Geography:
</b>^Paleoecologists studying Paleozoic reef-builders have interpreted
their growth forms as responses to conditions of depth and turbulence
in reef complexes. Comparison of the shapes of Paleozoic
stromatoporoids and corals with the growth forms of modern
scleractinians has been used to reconstruct Paleozoic conditions. A
review of shape zonation on modern reefs indicates that no general
pattern is applicable to all reefs and variations in shape are the
result of the interaction of many environmental factors with the
genetically dictated growth pattern of the coral. In most zones of a
reef a wide range of shapes co-exist. The growth forms of corals on
modern reefs are not a simple vegetative response to the many
environmental parameters that have been shown to influence form, but
arc constrained by phylogenetic and developmental influences as well as
functional ones. * Interpretations of the environments of western
Canadian and other mid-Paleozoic reefs have been based on the growth
forms of stromatoporoids. The environmental significance of the shapes
has been deduced from comparison with the shapes of modern
scleractinians, functional morphology, nature of the enclosing
sediment, position of growth, position within the reef, and diversity
gradients. The validity of these criteria is open to question and
considerable doubt remains concerning the significance of the growth
forms. The shapes of reef animals are not specific guides to
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environments of modern reefs and should not be expected to be guides
for ancient ones. [original abstract]^1";
s[4788] = "BOSENCE D.W.J. (1983).- Coralline algal reef framework.- J.
geol. Soc. London 140: 365-376.- <b>FC&#038;P 12-2</b>, p. 41,
ID=6237^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef frameworks; reef framework;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>fossil &#038; living;
<b>Geography: </b>^Published and unpublished accounts of coralline
algal reef frameworks are reviewed. The descriptions are divided into
frameworks constructed from crustose coralline algae and those
constructed from branching corallines. Crustose frameworks are briefly
described and illustrated from the Miocene of Malta. Recent
&#039;coralligene&#039; from the Mediterranean, Eocene reefs from
Spain, Recent algal reefs of St. Croix, U.S. Virgin Is. and algal reefs
from Bermuda. Branching frameworks are briefly described and
illustrated from the Recent mearl of the NE Atlantic. Recent mud mounds
from Florida, Recent algal reefs from St. Croix and Recent algal ridges
on Pacific reefs. Crustose and branching frameworks show an increase in
strength of construction, early submarine cements and macro-borers and
a decrease in erodibility from low to high energy environments. The
occurrence of genera in coralline frameworks is primarily controlled by
their geographic and water-depth ranges. The construction of coralline
frameworks is seen as the result of competition for living space on
shallow marine hard substrates. [original summary]^1";
s[4789] = "MATTER A. (1984).- Modern and ancient stromatolitic
buildups.- Géologie et paléoécologie des récifs [J. Geister &#038; R.
Herb (eds)]: 16.1-16.15.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 11,
ID=6329^<b>Topic(s): </b>stromatolites; stromatolites; <b>Systematics:
</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>living &#038; fossil; <b>Geography: </b>^In
these brief course notes the analogy between ancient and recent
stromatolites is stressed. Stromatolites are considered to represent
mainly the response of algal and bacterial communities to environmental
conditions. The fact that stromatolites may have evolved through time
according to Russian authors, allowing a zonation of the Proterozoic,
raises the question &#034;Is the Present the (only) key to the
Past?&#034;. Nonetheless, stromatolites considerably influenced
sedimentation for hundreds of millions of years by their ability to
form wave-resistant structures and, more importantly, to bind
sedimentary material and prevent it from being displaced into the
deeper parts of the seas. Thus, stromatolites were largely responsible
for the construction of major carbonate platforms throughout much of
the Proterozoic into the Lower Palaeozoic. [conclusions of the paper]^1";
s[4790] = "KIESSLING W., SIMPSON C., FOOTE M. (2010).- Reefs as Cradles
of Evolution and Sources of Biodiversity in the Phanerozoic.- Science
327, 5962: 196-198.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 116, ID=6554^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biodiversity; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Phanerozoic; <b>Geography: </b>^Large-scale biodiversity gradients
among environments and habitats are usually attributed to a complex
array of ecological and evolutionary factors. We tested the
evolutionary component of such gradients by compiling the environments
of the geologically oldest occurrences of marine genera and using
sampling standardization to assess if originations tended to be
clustered in particular environments. Shallow, tropical environments
and carbonate substrates all tend to have harbored high origination
rates. Diversity within these environments tended to be preferentially
generated in reefs, probably because of their habitat complexity. Reefs
were also prolific at exporting diversity to other environments, which
might be a consequence of low-diversity habitats being more susceptible
to invasions.^1";
s[4791] = "WEST R.R., MCKINNEY F.K., FAGERSTROM J.A. &#038; VACELET J.
(2011).- Biological interactions among extant and fossil clonal
organisms.- Facies 57: 351-374.-  <b>FC&#038;P</b> 36, 134,
ID=6597^<b>Topic(s): </b>; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^Biological interactions among clonal marine
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organisms are an important aspect of their behavior and are important
in the construction of biological reefs. The interactions addressed
here are among crustose and erect coralline algae, sponges, corals, and
bryozoans and may involve clones of the same species (conspecific), or
different species (heterospecific). Conspecific interactions may be
either between modules or clones that are produced asexually from one
propagule, genetically identical, or between clones that are sexually
produced from two or more propagules that may or may not be genetically
identical. Juxtaposed genetically identical clones generally fuse
whereas non-identical clones may or may not fuse, depending on their
relatedness and histocompatibility. Most heterospecific clonal
interactions are spatially competitive and result in overgrowths or
stand-offs. Clone fission/fragmentation may occur as a result of biotic
or abiotic processes that initially degrade but may eventually restore
or even enhance ability to gain space and/or nutrients.
Self-overgrowths also occur, usually over dead, diseased, or senescent
parts of the same clone. [original abstract]^1";
s[4792] = "DEGENS E.T., KAZMIERCZAK J., ITTEKKOT V. (1986).- Cellular
response to Ca2+ stress and its geological implications.- Acta
Palaeontologica Polonica 30, 3-4: 115-135. [imprint 1985].-
<b>FC&#038;P 15-2</b>, p. 11, ID=6743^<b>Topic(s): </b>skeletal Ca; Ca
ions; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Phanerozoic;
<b>Geography: </b>^Knowledge on transport and regulation of free
calcium in the living cell is used in support of the theory
(Kazmierczak et al. 1985) linking the onset of biocalcification at
about the Precambrian &#47; Cambrian boundary to a rise in Ca2+
concentrations in the shelf seas to levels toxic to biota. Following
this event, fluctuating Ca2+ levels in the Phanerozoic seas are
supposed to have challenged a variety of protists and invertebrates to
respond by depositing no, thin, or thick skeletons respectively.
Changes in type and extent of calcification, as observed in the
stratigraphical record, are interpreted to reflect the pulsating flow
of Ca2+ ions through crust, sea, and biota. Some implications of that
theory to (i) the history of sea water, (ii) the global carbon cycle,
(iii) stable carbon isotope geochemistry, and (iv) sedimentation of
suspended clays, are briefly discussed.^1";
s[4793] = "LAFUSTE J., DEBRENNE F., ZHURAVLEV A. (1990).- Les
fuscinules, type nouveau de biocristaux dans le squelette
d&#039;Hydroconus Korde 1963, coralomorphe du Cambrien inferieur.- C.
R. Acad. Sci. Paris 310, ser. II: 1553-1559.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>,
p. 28, ID=2599^<b>Topic(s): </b>microstructures; Corallomorpha,
Hydroconus; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[4794] = "DEBRENNE F., LAFUSTE J., ZHURAVLEV A.Yu. (1990).-
Coralomorphes et spongiomorphes a l&#039;aube du Cambrien.- Bulletin du
Museum national d&#039;histoire naturelle Paris, 4e ser., 12: 17-39.-
<b>FC&#038;P 20-1.1</b>, p. 52, ID=2817^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Corallomorpha; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[4795] = "DEBRENNE F. (1984 ).- Le genre chez les Archeocyathes au
Cambrien inferieur.- Bulletin de la Societe geologique de France 4:
609-619.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-2</b>, p. 49, ID=0576^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Archaeocyatha genus concept; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography: </b>^The
evolution of the genus concept in Archaeocyatha is proceeding by steps
: 1861-1910, 1910-1955, 1955-1970, 1970-1974, 1974-1980. The place
given to the Archaeocyatha in the living world might influence the
adapted hierarchy of the generic characters. Methods used in
establishing the characterization of the genera as follows : a)
so-called &#034;ontogenic&#034; stages; b) bioseries; c) homological
variability. Possibility of ecogenera. The results of the above
investigations are displayed on tables. Lacking of any recent model,
the terms &#034;genera&#034; and &#034;species&#034; only represent our
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present concept of subordination of taxa, the real rank of which being not possible to determine. Nevertheless, genus in Archaeocyatha is the unit on which most of the specialists have come to an agreement.^1";
s[4796] = "DEBRENNE F., ROZANOV A.Yu. (1983).- Paleogeographic and stratigraphic distribution of Regular Archaeocyatha (Lower Cambrian Fossils).- Geobios 06: 727-736.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-2</b>, p. 49, ID=0577^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Archaeocyatha biogeography; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography: </b>^Based on the computerized catalogues previously established, and after a thorough checking of the results according to the last paleogeographic and stratigraphic data available; table of stratigraphic distribution within 11 paleogeographic areas are settled for genera of Regular Archaeocyatha considered at the present time as valid by the authors.^1";
s[4797] = "ZHURAVLEVA I.T., KASHINA L.N. (1983).- Archeocyaths of the boundary between Lower and Middle Cambrian.- Biostratigrafiya i fauna pogranichnykh otlozheniy nizhnego i srednego Kembriya Sibiri, Izdat. Nauka Sibirskoe otdeleni Novosibirsk, 548, p. 111-112.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-2</b>, p. 51, ID=0588^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy; Archaeocyatha; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L &#47; M; <b>Geography: </b>^Review of taxa at the boundary through the world. Detailed description of the Siberian fauna.^1";
s[4798] = "DEBRENNE F., ROZANOV A.Yu. (1985).- On the genus Dokidocyathus Taylor.- Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal 1985, 3: 111-112.- <b>FC&#038;P 16-1</b>, p. 78, ID=2024^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Archaeocyatha, Dokidocyathus; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography: </b>^[reevaluation of generic characters of the genus and specially the repartition in vertical plans of the radial rods]^1";
s[4799] = "ZHURAVLEV A.Yu. (1986).- Evolution of archaeocyaths and palaeobiogeography of the early Cambrian.- Geological Magazine 123, 4: 377-385.- <b>FC&#038;P 16-1</b>, p. 79, ID=2030^<b>Topic(s): </b>phylogeny, biogeography; Archaeocyatha; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography: </b>^[Tentative reconstruction of early Cambrian paleogeography according to the distribution of Archeocyathan faunas is presented. Two peaks of diversification occur at the beginning of Atdabanian and at the beginning of Botomian, when two main provinces may be recognized: American Koryakiyan Province and Afro Siberian Antarctic Province. According to the author, there was a certain stability in the distribution of skeletal elements of high taxonomic rank in Archaeocyatha, and on the opposite interchangeability of elements of low taxonomic rank. Implications for correlations and ecology are to be tested.]^1";
s[4800] = "DEBRENNE F., ZHURAVLEV A.Yu., ROZANOV A.Yu. (1989).- Pravilnye Arkheotsiaty [Regular Archaeocyatha].- Akademiya Nauk SSSR, Trudy Paleont. Inst. 233, 198 pp., 32 pls, 70 figs.- <b>FC&#038;P 18-1</b>, p. 54, ID=2315^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Archaeocyatha regulares; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography: </b>^Contents: Morphology - ontogeny - Regular Archaeocyathan systematics -diagnosis of genera - stratigraphic and paleogeographic distribution - Archaeocyatha and Sponges. [in Russian; an English revised version is in preparation and will be published in Cahiers de Paleontologie, Editions CNRS, in 1990]^1";
s[4801] = "SAVARESE M. (1989).- Palaeobiology of Archaeocyathans: functional morphology and phylogenetic affinities.- University of California, Davis, unpublished PhD Thesis 1989.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 72, ID=2713^<b>Topic(s): </b>biology; Archaeocyatha; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography: </b>^Results from a modern analog approach, comparing archaeocyathan morphology to that of calcified sponges, a functional analysis of skeletal morphology from fume
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experiments and a cladistic analysis are in agreement: the algal
affinity hypothesis for Archaeocyatha is rejected and a sponge affinity
hypothesis is corroborated.^1";
s[4802] = "DEBRENNE F., ROZANOV A.Yu., ZHURAVLEV A.Yu. (1990).- Les
Archeocyathes Reguliers.- CNRS Press, Paris, 256 pp.- <b>FC&#038;P
20-1.1</b>, p. 83, ID=2870^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Archaeocyatha regulares;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography: </b>^The Archaeocyaths (Archaeocyatha)
are the first multicellular organisms with a calcified skeleton. They
appear in Siberia at the beginning of the Palaeozoic. They also are the
first reef-builder Metazoans. Archaeoeyaths are subdivided into
Regulars and Irregulars. Only the Regulars are studied here. * Their
elegant porous skeleton is an ideal model for the application of
Vavilov&#039;s laws, permitting the establishment of a classification
based on the homological variability. * This book has been written as a
treatise in which researchers and teachers will find the up-to-date
results on morphology, ontogeny, systematics, as well as the last
palaeogeographical maps and biozonations of the Lower Cambrian. The now
well established relationships with Sponges are exposed. [book
presentation]^1";
s[4803] = "DEBRENNE F., ZHURAVLEV A.Yu. (1996).- Archaeocyatha,
Palaeoecology: a Cambrian sessile fauna.- Bolletino della Societa
Paleontologica Italiana, Spec. vol. 3 [Cherchi A. (ed.): Autoecology of
selected fossil organisms. Achievements and problems]: 7 pp., 1 pl., 3
figs.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-2</b>, p. 61, ID=3162^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology;
Archaeocyatha; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian; <b>Geography: </b>^Archaeocyaths are
Cambrian sponges with calcareous skeletons. They are stenothermal
organisms, limited to the intertropical climatic conditions. They were
stenohaline: when salinity increases they are represented only by their
simplest forms. They were stenobathic, living anchored in soft
substrata in intertidal to subtidal zones, but did not overpass the
photic one. Turbidity and water movements influenced the morphological
face of an archaeocyath community. Archaeocyaths are associated to the
reefal environments. They were facultative reef-builders (mainly
binders and bafflers) and associated with reefal buildups as a
substratum for the calcified cyanobacteria and cements. Buildups were
essentially microbially mediated mud mounds dominated by solitary or
low modular soft-substrate dwelling filter-feeders (archaeocyaths).^1";
s[4804] = "DEBRENNE F. (1992).- Morphogenese et systematique des
Archaeocyatha (Spongiaires, Cambrien inferieur).- Geobios 13 [Les
fossiles ont la forme]: 217-222.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-2</b>, p. 53,
ID=3288^<b>Topic(s): </b>morphology, systematics; Archaeocyatha;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography: </b>^All archaeocyaths proceed through
the following stages: conical with one wall and empty internal cavity;
two-walled cup, with horizontal bars, corresponding to the first radial
partition with one single pore per intervallum width. Since the third
stage, two main groups are distinguishable: two-walled cup with septa
characteristic of Regulares, two-walled cup with taeniae characteristic
of the Irregulares, besides this radial structural plan, a thalamid
growth pattern is realized among both groups. Despite their different
types of development, homologous architectonic characteristics are
recognized in both groups and lead to the distinction of the following
taxonomic categories: orders - growth pattern of the cup; superfamilies
- outer wall structure; families - inner wall structure; genera -
secondary order porosity features; species - additional elements and
numeric discriminants.^1";
s[4805] = "DEBRENNE F., COURTJAULT-RADE R. (1994).- Repartition
paleogeographique des archeocyathes et delimitation des zones
intertropicales au Cambrien inferieur.- Bulletin de la Societe
geologique de France 165, 5: 459-467.- <b>FC&#038;P 24-1</b>, p. 74,
ID=4504^<b>Topic(s): </b>paleolatitudes; Archaeocyatha; <b>Systematics:
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</b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L;
<b>Geography: </b>^Since the end of Upper Proterozoic, carbonate
platforms progressively settle down. At the beginning of the Lower
Cambrian, calcimicrobes expanded, later accompanied by benthic
filter-feeders as cobuilders, i.e. archaeocyaths, whose development is
strictly controlled by salinity, turbidity, bathymetry and temperature,
corresponding to intertropical climatic conditions. The &#34;reef
mounds&#34; (sensu James) are placed on the most recent
palaeogeographic maps, controlled by palaeomagnetic data on one hand
and fossil (trilobites and archaeocyaths) and facies distribution on
the other. The archaeocyaths reef mounds are distributed within a belt,
extending on both sides to the Equator (latitude 0° to 30°). Even
between these latitudes, when the environment is hypersaline
(dolomites) or turbidic (siliciclastic sediments) the archaeocyaths did
not develop. The extension of the intertropical zone at the Cambrian is
comparable with the present one; this is confirmed by the presence of
siliciclastic deposits of the same Lower Cambrian age in Avalonia which
are, according to palaeomagnetic data, situated at 45°-50° latitude,
and by the ocurrence of some small bioclastic carbonate levels
deposited in temperate conditions. The demise of archaeocyaths at the
end of the Lower Cambrian is a consequence of the alteration of their
environment, due to a generalized extensional phase, corresponding to
gradual opening of the Iapetus Ocean, and to a displacement of
continents towards the South Pole, disturbing all the previous global
palaeogeographic, palaeoenvironmental and climatic conditions.
Uniformitarism principles, at least for intertropical and temperate
zones, could be applied as far back as the Lower Cambrian time.^1";
s[4806] = "DEBRENNE F. (1974).- Analyse de l&#039;article de I.T.
Zhuravleva &#034;Biologie des Archéocyathes&#034;; in Etudes
stratigraphiques, livre jubilaire en l&#039;honneur de
l&#039;Académicien B.S. Sokolov: pp 107-124, 7figs, 4pls; Nauka,
Moskva.- FC&P 3, 2: 47-51.- <b>FC&#038;P 3-2</b>, p. 47,
ID=4987^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Archaeocyatha; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography:
</b>^Parmi les articles d&#039;une très haute tenue scientifique écrits
par les amis et collaborateurs de l&#039;éminent académicien
qu&#039;est B.S. Sokolov pour son livre jubilaire, j&#039;analyserai
ici la contribution que I.T. Zhuravleva a consacrée à la biologie des
Archéocyathes. [first fragment of an extensive analysis of a paper by
I.T. Zhuravleva]^1";
s[4807] = "BALSAM W.L. (1974).- Ecological interactions in an early
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ID=5187^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology, Archaeocyatha; reefs; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L;
<b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[4808] = "BELYAYEVA G.V. (1974).- Archaeocyathes à tumuli.- In
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l&#039;Extrême-Orient: 115-123; Nauka, Moskva.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-2</b>,
p. 65, ID=5311^<b>Topic(s): </b>structures tumuli; Archaeocyatha;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
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à clathri.- In Biostratigr. Et Paléont. du Cambrien inférieur de
l&#039;Europe et de l&#039;Extrême-Orient: 138-166.- <b>FC&#038;P
4-2</b>, p. 65, ID=5312^<b>Topic(s): </b>structures clathri;
Archaeocyatha; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[4810] = "DEBRENNE F. (1974).- Révision du genre Paranacyathus Bedford
R. et W.R. 1937.- In Biostratigr. Et Paléont. du Cambrien inférieur de
l&#039;Europe et de l&#039;Extrême-Orient: 167-178.- <b>FC&#038;P
4-2</b>, p. 65, ID=5313^<b>Topic(s): </b>revision; Archaeocyatha,
Paranacyathus; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha;
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<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography: </b>^Définition et
limites du genre d&#039;après les holotypes conservés au British
Museum, Princeton University, South Australian Museum.^1";
s[4811] = "VORONIN Yu.I. (1974).- Etude systématique de la famille des
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l&#039;Extrême-Orient: 124-137; Nauka, Moskva.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-2</b>,
p. 66, ID=5318^<b>Topic(s): </b>systematics; Archaeocyatha;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[4812] = "VOLOGDIN A.G. (1977).- Monocyaty Kembriya SSSR. [Cambrian
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Moskva: 156 pp., 78 figs, 1 tabl., 25 pls.- <b>FC&#038;P 7-2</b>, p.
14, ID=5610^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Archaeocyatha; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian;
<b>Geography: </b>USSR^^1";
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Open File Report 81-743: 63.- <b>FC&#038;P 11-1</b>, p. 55,
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</b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L;
<b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[4814] = "DEBRENNE F. (1984).- Développement récifal au Cambrien
inférieur: &#034;récifs&#034;à Archéocyathes.- Géologie et
paléoécologie des récifs [J. Geister &#038; R. Herb (eds)]: 5.1-5.15.-
<b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 10, ID=6318^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs,
Archaeocyatha; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography: </b>^A travers les temps
géologiques, les biohermes peuvent être considérés comme de deux types,
ceux formés par piégeage des sédiments par des filaments algaires et/ou
édifiés par des algues calcaires, surtout bien développés au
Précambrien et Paléozoïque inférieur et les récifs et bioconstructions
récifales, structures principalement composées de squelettes de
Métazoaires et d&#039;Algues calcaires, qu&#039;on trouve dans tout le
Phanérozoïque. * On a souvent lié l&#039;apparition des récifs avec le
développement des métazoaires à squelette comme les Coraux et les
Stromatoporoïdes de l&#039;Ordovicien moyen; mais dès le Cambrien
inférieur on connaît des écosystèmes récifaux proches des structures
plus récentes, coïncidant avec le développement des Archéocyathes,
organismes parmi les premiers Métazoaires connus. [fragment of an
introductory chapter]^1";
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archaeocyath-calcimicrobial bioconstructions on the Early Cambrian
shelves.- Palaeoworld 19, 3-4: 222-241.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 30,
ID=6394^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; archaeocyathan buildups;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography: </b>^The differences and variety of
structural, depositional, and compositional features observed in the
Early Cambrian microbial-archaeocyath buildups preserved in the
present-day continents, suggest a direct correlation between the
physico-chemical factors of deposition and the structural architecture
of the buildups. This can be explained in terms of their
palaeogeographic collocation on the shelves (depth, energy), and hence
of the areal distribution of epeiric basins and
perioceanic/pericontinental platforms. * Data on the analysis of
biohermal communities and their architectures indicate that the
relative development of the main reef-building components, as well as
their evolution within the reef communities, reflects the dominant
physico-chemical factors, mainly temperature and nutrient availability,
and the physiography of the primary depositional setting. The
bioaccumulations show different reef building styles, defined by the
types of associated facies and by the early diagenetic features. They
are represented by (i) mud-supported simple (Kalyptrae) to compound
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mounds locally with stromatactis-like cavities; (ii) dendrolitic
bioherms and crustose buildups with large shelter cavities and low
synoptic relief; (iii) cement-supported skeletal reefs with wave
resistant frameworks often associated with oolitic shoals, and (iv)
bioclastic sands, developed at photic and shallow sub-photic depths on
low-angle/low-energy ramps (i-ii) or on high-energy conditions on
platforms distally rimmed (iii) or occasionally swept by storm currents
(iv). The results of the analysis provide information on the spatial
conditions of the primary depositional settings of the first metazoan
involved in reef building in the history of the Earth, and suggest that
the architecture of the bioconstructions was controlled not only by the
physiography of the depositional setting and global/astronomic climate
but also by local climatic conditions constrained by the latitudinal
distribution of the Early Cambrian continental blocks. [original
abstract]^1";
s[4816] = "SAYUTINA T.A. (1981).- Rannenkembriyskoye semeystvo
Khasaktiidae fam. nov. -vozmozhnye stromatoporaty. [Early Cambrian
family Khasaktiidae fam. nov. - possible stroms; in Russian].-
Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal 1980, 4: 13-30.- <b>FC&#038;P 11-2</b>, p.
37, ID=1861^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; stroms; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L;
<b>Geography: </b>^The following new taxa are established: Vittia
rosenelliformis, V. allaris, Khasaktia vesicularis, K. intermedia,
Drosdovia aenigmatica, Edelsteinia vologdini.^1";
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Cnidaria: Proceedings of the 4th International Symposium on Fossil
Cnidaria].- <b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p. 46, ID=0967^<b>Topic(s):
</b>skeletal; Cnidaria; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cambrian; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[4818] = "ZHURAVLEV A.Yu., DEBRENNE F., LAFUSTE J. (1993).- Early
Cambrian microstructural diversification of Cnidaria.- Courier
Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg 164: 365-372. [P. Oekentorp-Kuster (ed.)
Proceedings of the VI. International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and
Porifera, Vol. 1].- <b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>, p. 23, ID=3472^<b>Topic(s):
</b>microstructures, radiation; Cnidaria; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography: </b>^Radiation and
diversification of early Cnidaria, at the beginning of the Cambrian are
documented here, with special attention to the skeletal
microstructures, investigated by means of electron microscope and
ultra-thin sections, each time on the same specimen for direct
comparison. Three centers are recognized: Siberia (Tommotian to
mid-Botomian), Australia (mid-Botomian to Toyonian), North America
(Upper Botomian to Toyonian), but without cosmopolitan forms.
Corallomorphs of the Cambrian were represented by slender irregular
polygonal tubes, mostly solitary in the Tommotian and Atdabanian and
mainly modular in the later stages (Botomian and Toyonian). They
acquired in their evolution multilayered walls and septum-like
structures which are absent in the oldest forms. Out of the 10 Early
Cambrian corallomorphs, 8 at least have different microstructures, none
of them fully identified with one of the post-Cambrian Corals. The
diversification of Early Cambrian corallomorphs, according to their
microstructure, had their acme in the Botomian and decreased during the
Toyonian; the Precambrian &#034;medusoids&#034;, now thought plasmoid
unicellulars, could not be considered the ancestor of Cambrian
corallomorphs. For cnidarians, the Early Cambrian represents an unique
stage in the development of the phylum with short-lived branches of
high taxonomic level among which it is not possible to recognize an
&#034;ancestor&#034; of true corals which will appear in the
Ordovician.^1";
s[4819] = "SAYUTINA T.A. (1983).- Cambroporella and Jakovlevites,
possible Coelenterata of the lower Cambrian.- V Vsesoyuzny Simpozium po
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ID=0590^<b>Topic(s): </b>problematica; Coelenterata?, Cambroporella;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L;
<b>Geography: </b>^^1";
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4: 598-607.http:&#47;&#47; www.jstor.org/pss/1306759.- <b>FC&#038;P
29-1</b>, p. 31, ID=1502^<b>Topic(s): </b>problematica, revision;
Cnidaria?, Palaeacmaea; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cambrian U; <b>Geography: </b>^Palaeacmaea typica, the type species
of the genus, and P. irvingi, the only other Late Cambrian taxon
considered congeneric are redescribed herein. Their morphology suggests
that they are neither Monoplacophora, where they are currently
assigned, nor are they Mollusca. Specimens of P. irvingi demonstrate
considerable variation in shape, interpreted as distortion of a
flexible integument, of essentially no thickness. A neotype is
designated for P. irvingi; it is interpreted as a medusiform fossil,
possibly a cnidarian. Only the holotype of P. typica is known, but it
shows comparable features. The genus and the family Palaeacmaeide are
placed in Phylum Incertae Sedis. Four Ordovician species previously
assigned to Palaeacmaea, show none of the characteristics noted, and
they are tentatively reassigned to other genera. [original abstract]^1";
s[4821] = "DEBRENNE F., GANGLOFF R.A., LAFUSTE J. (1981).-
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Early Phanerozoic organisms.- US Geol. Surv. Open File Report 81-743:
64.- <b>FC&#038;P 11-1</b>, p. 55, ID=6123^<b>Topic(s):
</b>problematica, microstructure; Cnidaria?, Tabulaconus;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian;
<b>Geography: </b>^[primitive Cambrian coelenterate]^1";
s[4822] = "CAMOIN G., DEBRENNE F., GANDIN A. (1989).- Premieres images
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Acad. Sci. Paris 308, ser. II: 1451-1458.- <b>FC&#038;P 18-1</b>, p.
54, ID=2313^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs microbial; reefs microbes;
<b>Systematics: </b>Monera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L;
<b>Geography: </b>^Observations by means of scanning electron
microscope of bacterial aggregates within the 3 major components of
Lower Cambrian buildups, point out the role of microbes in the
precipitation of micritic matrix as well as in calcification of both
Epiphyton and archaeocyathan skeletons. The acquisition of symbiotic
bacteria could be one of the factors responsible for the outburst of
skeletised forms and the development of the first metazoan reefs.^1";
s[4823] = "ZHURAVLEV A.Yu. (1996).- Reef ecosystem recovery after the
Early Cambrian extinction.- Geological Society Special Publication 102
[Hart M.B. (ed.): Biotic Recovery after Mass Extinction Events]:
79-96.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-2</b>, p. 23, ID=3085^<b>Topic(s):
</b>recovery; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cambrian; <b>Geography: </b>^Revised and new stratigraphic data
indicate a complex extinction event in the late Early Cambrian which
consisted of two, temporally, separate, but related phases. The earlies
phase (mid-Botomian, Sinsk Event) may be related to widespread anoxia
due to eutrophication and phytoplankton blooms. The later event (early
Toyonian, Hawke Bay Event), is connected to a world wide regression.
This double extinction event severely injured the reefal biota which
has undergone a further rejuvenation during the remainder of the
Cambrian. As a result of the lowering of grazing pressure and unhealthy
metazoan-calcimicrobial interactions, the remaining metazoan
reef-builders were eliminated by the end of the Early Cambrian.
Consequent reduction of space heterogenity led to the decline of
calcified microbes (Renalcis, etc.) in both diversity and abundance
which gave the way to the thrombolite-stromatolite community. The
recovery of the reefal biota occurred during the very end of the Late
Cambrian-Early Ordovician and may be attributed to Elvis-taxa, with the
exception of the spicular demosponges. These recovering biota intruded
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into the thrombolite-stromatolite community and created a space for the
more successful encrusting reef dwellers of Middle-Late Ordovician
time.^1";
s[4824] = "ZHURAVLEV A.Yu., WOOD R. (1995).- Lower Cambrian reefal
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24-2</b>, p. 108, ID=3164^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs cryptic communities;
reefs, cryptic communities; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography: </b>^During the Lower Cambrian, cryptic
communities were more abundant than previously thought. They offered a
habitat of reduced environmental stress and housed a substantial
proportion of the total biodiversity of early reefs. Cryptic
communities were composed of solitary organisms with no evidence of
succession compared with most modern reefal crypts. This may be a
result of the small size and short-lived nature of both crypts and
their occupants. The rapid growth of synsedimentary cements in crypts
may have reduced the time avalaible for both colonization and growth of
the cryptos as they did not remain open for long before partial or
total occlusion. Solitary archaeocyathids, solitary chambered forms
(coscinocyathids and kazachstanicyathids), calcified cyanobacteria and
a microburrowing ? metazoan were the most ubiquitous and abundant
elements; putative primitive cnidarian, spiculate sponges and various
problematica were also present. Several species of archaeocyaths were
obligate cryptobionts; infaunal deposit-feeding (?) worms and probable
boring sponges have been noted only in crypts. On a sub-zonal scale,
the vast majority of archaeocyath species appeared simultaneously in
both open surface and cryptic niches suggesting that Lower Cambrian
crypts were neither refuges for open surface inhabitants nor niches for
evolutionary innovations.^1";
s[4825] = "ZHURAVLEV A.Yu., DEBRENNE F. (1996).- Pattern of evolution
of Cambrian benthic communities: environments of carbonate
sedimentation.- Rivista Italiana di Paleontologia e Stratigrafia 102,
3: 333-340.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-2</b>, p. 85, ID=3773^<b>Topic(s):
</b>benthos, carbonates; benthic communities; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[4826] = "DEBRENNE F., ZHURAVLEV A.Yu. (1997).- Cambrian Food Web, a
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p. 85, ID=3774^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecosystems; trophic webs;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian; <b>Geography:
</b>^On peut reconnaître dans les réseaux trophiques des communautés
benthiques cambriennes: (1) la chaîne des producteurs primaires,
principalement des bactéries calcifiées et non-calcifiées, du
phytoplancton (acritarches) et de la matière organique dissoute et (2)
la chaîne des consommateurs primaires en grande majorité des filtreurs
(éponges, radiocyathes, brachiopodes craniates et certains mollusques),
des suspensivores (formes tubicoles, lingules, échinodermes,
chancellorids, quelques trilobites de la fin du Cambrien) et de
probables détritivores (helcionelloides, paragastropodes, bivalves); en
moindre proportion des carnivores (surtout des arthropodes et
probablement des protoconodontes) et des perforants dont certains sont
peut-être des parasites, mais dont il est difficile par la seule
morphologie des trous de déterminer la nature; peu ou pas de brouteurs.
[original French abstract]^1";
s[4827] = "ZHURAVLEV A.Yu., MAIDANSKAYA I.D. (1998).- Faunal
similarities and plate tectonics in the Early Cambrian.- In: Koroteev
V.A. &#038; Maslov A.V., eds.: The Vendian-Early Palaeozoic
Palaeogeography of Northern Eurasia. Ekaterinburg: Uralian Branch,
Russian Academy of Sciences. p. 166-71.- <b>FC&#038;P 28-1</b>, p. 17,
ID=3958^<b>Topic(s): </b>biogeography; biogeography, geography;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography:
</b>^^1";
s[4828] = "ZHURAVLEV A.Yu. (1999).- The modularity and development of
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<b>FC&#038;P 28-1</b>, p. 17, ID=3960^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef complexes,
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ecosystem modularity; reef complexes; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
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and paleogeography of the lower Cambrian.- Proceedings 27th
International Geological Congress, Moskva 1984, ser. C.02, 2: 85-93.-
<b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p. 59, ID=6624^<b>Topic(s): </b>biogeography;
biogeography, geography; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[4830] = "SUMPTER P.M., SHEEHAN P.M., WATKINS R. (1990).- Cambrian and
Devonian Invertebrate Collections at the Milwaukee Public Museum.-
Journal of Paleontology 64, 3: 486.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-2.1</b>, p. 24,
ID=2737^<b>Topic(s): </b>collections of fossils; paleontology, corals;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian +
Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>^The Devonian collections comprise the
nation&#039;s largest collection of Middle Devonian fossils from
Wisconsin. The largest suite of fossils is a unique collection from the
Taghanic Stage of Milwaukee County. The faunas are dominated by
brachiopods with significant numbers of trilobites, bryozoans, corals,
echinoderms and bivalves. Some of this material was described by
Blodgett (1988), Cleland (1907, 1911), Griesemer (1965), and Pohl
(1929a, 1929b). These localities are from quarries and temporary
excavations that are now filled and cannot be recollected. There are
384 drawers of Devonian fossils from 797 localities represented by
approximately 42,500 specimens. Of these localities, 360 are attributed
either wholly or in part to Gilbert O. Raasch and share the same
excellent documentation as his Cambrian collections. The Upper Devonian
collections were made from tunnel projects under Lake Michigan in the
early part of the century. These collections are especially significant
since this unit is not represented by outcrop, and correlative strata
in the subsurface of the Michigan Basin are important gas producers. *
Fossil preservation in these collections is very good, and the faunas,
which are in need of revision, provide outstanding possibilities for
taxonomic work. Interested professionals are encouraged to conduct
research in these collections. Hard copies of data are available on
request. [part of the paper]^1";
s[4831] = "WEBBY B.D. (1987).- Early stromatoporoids.- Hoffman A. et
Nitecki M. H. (eds): Problematic Fossil Taxa; Oxford University Press:
148-166.- <b>FC&#038;P 16-2</b>, p. 36, ID=2090^<b>Topic(s): </b>early
phylogeny; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian, Ordovican; <b>Geography: </b>^[a major
review of Ordovician and older stromatoporoids and the first radiation
of the group; Pulchrilamina is identified as the ancestral labechiid;
the relationship of the stromatoporoids to the Cambrian Khasaktidae,
the sphinctozoa and the archaeocyatha is discussed]^1";
s[4832] = "ALPERT S.P. (1973).- Bergaueria Prantl (Cambrian and
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47, 5: 919-924.- <b>FC&#038;P 3-2</b>, p. 36, ID=4940^<b>Topic(s):
</b>trace fossils; Anthozoa (?) Bergaueria; <b>Systematics:
</b>problematica; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian, Ordovician;
<b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[4833] = "LATYPOV Yu.Ya. (1984).- Drevnejshenie odinochnye korally i
principy ikh sistematiki. [the oldest solitary corals and principles of
their classification; in Russian].- Nauka, Moskva .- <b>FC&#038;P
15-1.2</b>, p. 28, ID=0880^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic L; <b>Geography:
</b>^Das Werk behandelt die phanotypischen Merkmale der Rugosa, ihre
Variabilitat und die Geschichte ihrer Entstehung, ihre Entwicklung und
taxonomische Bedeutung. Zunachst erfolgt die methodologische Begrundung
einheitlicher Kriterien taxonomischer Untersuchungen gegenwartiger und
fossiler Populationen. Gezeigt werden Beispiele der Regeln von
Veranderlichkeiten innerhalb und zwischen Populationen. [Ubersetzung
der Original-Zusammenfassung]^1";
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corals.- Palaeontographica Americana 54: 119-126 [Oliver W. A. Jr et al. (eds): Recent advances in the paleobiology and geology of the Cnidaria: Proceedings of the 4th International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria].- <b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p. 46, ID=0975^<b>Topic(s): </b>early phylogeny; Rugosa origin; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic L; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[4835] = "NEUMAN B.E. (2003).- The new early Palaeozoic rugose coral genera Eurogrewingkia gen. nov. and Fosselasma gen. nov.- Proceedings of the Estonian Academy of Sciences, Geology 52, 4: 199-212.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-1</b>, p. 59, ID=1122^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Rugosa, Eugrewingkia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic L; <b>Geography: </b>^The new genus Eurogrewingkia gen. nov. (type species selected here is Grewingkia bilateralis Neuman, 1969) is erected for streptelasmatid rugose corals with Grewingkia-like ontogeny lacking a cardinal fossula sensu stricto. In addition, the new genus Fosselasma gen. nov. (type species selected here is Streptelasma unicum Neuman, 1975) is erected for species with a Streptelasma-like ontogeny but provided with a cardinal septo-fossula. Species of Eurogrewingkia are currently recognized from the Upper Ordovician, Rawtheyan-Hirnantian strata in Europe and North America. Species of Fosselasma are found only in Hirnantian strata in Sweden and Norway. [original abstract]^1";
s[4836] = "NEUMAN B.E. (1974).- Variations of morphological structures during the ontogeny of Lower Palaeozoic rugose corals.- Drevniye Cnidaria [B.S. Sokolov (ed.)], 1: 151-161.- <b>FC&#038;P 5-2</b>, p. 6, ID=5405^<b>Topic(s): </b>ontogeny, variation; Rugosa, ontogeny; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic L; <b>Geography: </b>^Ontogenetic features of some species of Streptelasma, Grewingkia and Bodophyllum.^1";
s[4837] = "NEUMAN B.E. (1977).- On the taxonomy of the Lower Paleozoic solitary Streptelasmatids.- Memoires du BRGM 89 [J.P. Chevalier (ed.): Second Symposium international sur les coraux et recifs coralliens fossiles; Paris, 1975]: 69-77.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-1</b>, p. 20, ID=5501^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, Streptelasmatidae; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic L; <b>Geography: </b>^[reviews characteristics of various genera of Streptelasmatidae]^1";
s[4838] = "REITNER J., MEHL D. (1995).- Early Paleozoic Diversification of Sponges: new data and evidences.- Geol. Palaeont. Mitt. Innsbruck 20: 335-347.- <b>FC&#038;P 24-2</b>, p. 92, ID=3128^<b>Topic(s): </b>phylogeny; Porifera radiation; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic L; <b>Geography: </b>^Sponges are primitive metazoan organisms which occur since the late Proterozoic. The oldest sponge remains (hexactinellids) are from a shallow marine carbonate facies of the late Sinian Shibantan Member (China). From the Tommotian (Sansha, China) protospongiid and rossellimorph hexactinellids were discovered in shallow marine silicified rocks. The middle part of this section consists of silty shales with entirely preserved hexactinellid sponges: Sanshadictya, Hyalosinica, Solactinella, Triticispongia, Hunanospongia. The hexactinellids typically are soft bottom dwellers, which sometimes grow on and form in situ spiculites (spicule mats). The sponges from the Chengjiang deposits of Atdabanian age, which show a rosselimorph spicule organization typical of the conservative hexactinelid groups, which inhabited the deep sea during most of the Phanerozoic, were also typical soft bottom dwellers. All sponge taxa (Leptomitella, Leptomitus, Paraleptomitella etc.) described from this locality we consider to be hexactinellids and not demosponges, as originally classified. The sponge communities of carbonate-dominated archaeocyathid mounds are completely different from the above described sponge mounds. The sponges from the archaeocyath mounds of the Flinders Ranges (S Australia) are characterized by Calcarea and demosponges (= modern type of the pharetronid Calcarea Gravestockia pharetroniensis., and many tetractinellid demosponges, Geodiida). Questionable is the
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origin of four-rayed demosponge spicules found in some archaeocyaths.
The oldest ceractinomorph demosponges are documented from the middle
Cambrian (Vauxia - an aspicular sponge with keratose affinities, and
isolated sigmata microscleres). Sponge communities of the Early
Cambrian were highly developed, and already then they were
taxonomically strongly dependent on substrates and trophic
conditions.^1";
s[4839] = "COPPER P. (1974).- Structure and development of early
Palaeozoic reefs.- In Proceedings of the Second International Symposium
on Coral Reefs (22nd June to 2nd July 1973, Brisbane); Published by The
Great Barrier Reef Committee; vol. 1: 365-386.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>,
p. 17, ID=5002^<b>Topic(s): </b>structures; reefs; <b>Systematics:
</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic L; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[4840] = "COPPER P. (1997).- Reef and carbonate productivity: Cambrian
through Devonian.- Proceedings 8th International Coral Reef Symposium
2: 1623-1630.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-1</b>, p. 107, ID=3858^<b>Topic(s):
</b>reefs carbonates; reefs, carbonates; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian - Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>^Late
Precambrian reefs, at a time of stromatolite and carbonate productivity
decline, were marked by calcimicrobial encrusters and cementers: soft
bodied metazoans played no identifiable role. This was largely
continued in the earliest Cambrian stage (Nemakit-Daldynian), a period
of radiation of many skeletal protostomes and deuterostomes, but a
period of restricted carbonate shelf production. Metazoan archaeocyath
reefs dominated the Tomotian-Toyonian, but vanished after only 10 Ma:
their demise is speculative but focuses on anoxia, cooling, phosphate
deposition, and regressions. The 65 Ma long Mid-Cambrian to late Middle
Ordovician (Llanvirn) is marked by sparse but increasing chlorophyte,
lithistid-pulchrilaminid, and bryozoan content, but most reefs were
calcimicrobial, especially in distal ramp and slope settings. Tabulate
and rugose corals, stromatoporoids, chlorophytes, rhodophytes (assisted
by calcimicrobes), and bryozoans of the late Llanvirn-Caradoc initiated
the expansion of mid-Paleozoic reefs, largest of the Phanerozoic. This
reef ecosystem collapsed in the late Devonian (Frasnian), never to
recover fully in the remaining Paleozoic: extended F/F mass extinction
over 10 Ma is related to anoxia, nutrient increase, cooling (steep CO2
decline, rising O2 with the arrival of vascular plants) and sea-level
drawdown as ocean shifted to an &#039;icehouse&#039; mode.^1";
s[4841] = "BOGOYAVLENSKAYA O.V. (1976).- Istoriya izucheniya
paleozoiskikh korallov i stromatoporoidei (1970-1975 gg.). [history of
study of Paleozoic corals and stromatoporoids (1970-1975)] .- Akademiya
Nauk SSSR, Sibirskoe otdelenle, Inst. Geol. Geoflz. Trudy --- ???.-
<b>FC&#038;P 6-1</b>, p. 18, ID=0003^<b>Topic(s): </b>research history;
Anthozoa stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic; <b>Geography: </b>^Brings up-to-date
the earlier book of the same title on the history of Palaeozoic coral
and stromatoporoid research^1";
s[4842] = "KATO M. (1975).- Palaeozoic biogeography based on data
presented by fossil corals.- Marine Sciences Monthly 7, 9 [Proceedings
of the &#034;Ancient Reef Complex&#034; Symposium]: 43-49.-
<b>FC&#038;P 6-2</b>, p. 16, ID=0130^<b>Topic(s): </b>biogeography;
Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Paleozoic; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[4843] = "KOBLUK D.R., BOTTJER D.J., RISK M.O. (1977).- Disorientation
of Paleozoic hemispherical corals and stromatoporoids.- Earth Sciences
J4: 2226-2231.- <b>FC&#038;P 7-1</b>, p. 25, ID=0194^<b>Topic(s):
</b>coral growth, reorientation; Anthozoa stroms; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic; <b>Geography:
</b>^[in five sample populations there is no difference in the mean
size of stromatoporoid heads that are in place and those that are
disoriented]^1";
s[4844] = "IVANOVSKIY A.B. (1984).- Istoriya izucheniya paleozojskikh
korallov i stromatoporoidei. Rugozy (1975-1983).- Trudy
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Paleontologicheskogo Instituta 207: 1-88.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-1.2</b>, p. 27, ID=0840^<b>Topic(s): </b>research history; Anthozoa stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic; <b>Geography: </b>^[Research-history of Paleozoic corals and stromatoporoids, in Russian] Das Buch enthalt eine ausfuhrliche Zusammenstellung (Typmaterial; Diagnosen, z.T. im Original; Familienzugehorigkeit) von Gattungen der Rugosa, die in den letzten Jahren (1975-1983) aufgestellt wurden. Es enthalt daruber hinaus auch eine Bibliographic der Arbeiten, in denen Rugosa, Tabulata und Stromatoporoidea beschrieben wurden.^1";
s[4845] = "SCRUTTON C.T. (1985).- Palaeozoic corals.- Classic literature on invertebrate palaeontology (The Palaeontological Microfiche Library, series 1), 2-3: 13-14 [Hallam A. (ed.)].- <b>FC&#038;P 15-1.2</b>, p. 25, ID=0877^<b>Topic(s): </b>; corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[4846] = "IVANOVSKIY A.B. (1984).- The earliest stages in the evolution of corals.- Palaeontographica Americana 54: 154-158 [Oliver W. A. Jr et al. (eds): Recent advances in the paleobiology and geology of the Cnidaria: Proceedings of the 4th International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria].- <b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p. 46, ID=0966^<b>Topic(s): </b>early phylogeny; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[4847] = "WHITE R.D., MITESCU N.C., SKORINA L.K. (2000).- Type catalog of fossil Invertebrates (Cnidaria: Anthozoa) in the Yale Peabody Museum.- Postilla 223: 1-49; New Haven. [catalogue of types] - <b>FC&#038;P 31-2</b>, p. 38, ID=1187^<b>Topic(s): </b>fossil collections; type catalogue, Yale Peabody Museum; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic; <b>Geography: </b>^Type material for 182 nominal species of fossil anthozoans is in the Invertebrate Paleontology collections of Yale University&#039;s Peabody Museum of Natural History. Primary types for 77 nominal species include 64 holotypes, 74 syntypes (representing 11 nominal species), 1 lectotype and 2 neotypes. Secondary types for 39 nominal species include 124 paratypes (representing 38 nominal species) and 16 paralectotypes (representing 1 nominal species). Tertiary types of 114 nominal species include 488 hypotypes. Most types are from new York State, Ohio, Quebec and Tennessee and have been described by T.W. Amsden, C.E. Beecher, E.J.Buehler, CO. Dunbar, G.H. Girty, E.C. Stumm and W.H.Twenhofel. [original abstract]^1";
s[4848] = "PLUSQUELLEC Y., WEBB G.E., HOEKSEMA B.W. (1999).- Automobility in Tabulata, Rugosa, and extant Scleractinian analogues: Stratigraphic and paleogeographic distribution of Paleozoic mobile corals.- Journal of Paleontology 73, 6: 985-1001.- <b>FC&#038;P 29-1</b>, p. 53, ID=1448^<b>Topic(s): </b>automobility; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic; <b>Geography: </b>^Freeliving corals capable of automobility (e.g., lateral migration) were rare during Paleozoic time, but some species within the tabulate genera Procterodictyum, Procteria (Granulodictyum), P. (Pachyprocteria), Palaeacis and Smythina, and the rugose genera Combophyllum, and Baryphyllum, have morphologic characters that suggest they were capable of such self-directed movement. The rugose corals Gymnophyllum and Hadrophyllum, sensu stricto may have exhumed and righted themselves. No single morphological character is diagnostic for an automobile habit, but the following characters appear to be important indicators: 1) lack of an external attachment surface; 2) concentric skeletal accretion; 3)discoid corallum shape; 4) concavo-convex, plano-convex, and, less commonly, biconvex corallum profile; and 5) small, lightweight corallum. Additionally, the occurence of corallites on the base of the corallum (hypocorallites) is a good indicator of automobility in freeliving corals, but the character is so far known only in Procterodictyum. All known fossil automobile taxa appear to have inhabited relatively quiet environments
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on muddy or silty, soft substrates.The earliest known automobile corals
were early Emsian (Devonian) Procterodictyum. Paleozoic automobile
corals were most abundant during Devonian time, with Procterodictyum,
Procteria (Granulodictyum), and Combophyllum distributed in a narrow
longitudinal band in the southern hemisphere on both sides of the Rheic
Ocean. Carboniferous and Permian automobile taxa (Palaeacis partim,
Smythina and Baryphyllum) were less diverse, but more cosmopolitan.
Throughout Paleozoic time, the vast majority of automobile corals was
confined to within 40 degrees of the paleoequator. However, additional
research will be required before coral automobility can be used to
constrain paleolatitude independently.^1";
s[4849] = "GUDO M. (2002).- Soft body reconstructions of Palaeozoic
corals: implications for the system of Anthozoa (Coelenterata).-
Lethaia 35, 4: 328-344.- <b>FC&#038;P 31-2</b>, p. 26,
ID=1664^<b>Topic(s): </b>soft tissues; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic; <b>Geography:
</b>^The soft bodies and individual development sequences of the polyps
of Palaeozoic corals are reconstructed on the basis of the functional,
engineering and constructional morphology of recent Anthozoa. Four
types of body reconstruction can be distinguished by the arrangement of
mesenteries, the number of mesentery insertion zones and characteristic
septal insertion patterns: (1) serial insertion of single mesenteries
in four sectors, which has resulted in the serial insertion of septa,
(2) symmetrical insertion of single mesenteries in four sectors, which
has resulted in a symmetrical septal pattern or pseudo radial patterns,
(3) exponential insertion of paired mesenteries in four sectors, which
has resulted in septal bifurcation, and (4) exponential insertion of
paired mesenteries in six sectors, which has resulted in a radial
pattern. Suggestions for a constructional taxonomy are given on the
basis of the arrangement of mesenteries and on individual development
of reconstructed polyps. Accordingly, new superorders are introduced:
&#39;Seriales&#39; for the first body constructions and
&#39;Symmetricales&#39; for the second. The third body construction is
that of the Heterocorallia and the fourth that of the Hexacorallia.
Following a constructional taxonomy, new and stricter definitions are
given for the new and already known taxonomic categories of Rugosa,
Heterocorallia and Hexacorallia. A byproduct of this re-definition is
that several Palaeozoic corals represent the body reconstruction of the
Hexacorallia and should therefore be revised as Hexacorallia;
consequently, Hexacorallia must already have been present in the
Palaeozoic.^1";
s[4850] = "KATO M. (1979).- Skeletal structures in Palaeozoic corals.
[in Japanese].- The Earth Monthly (Chikyu) 1, 9: 656-660.- <b>FC&#038;P
11-1</b>, p. 53, ID=1785^<b>Topic(s): </b>microstructures; Anthozoa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic;
<b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[4851] = "SCRUTTON C.T. (1988).- Patterns of extinction and survival
in Palaeozoic corals.- Spec. Vol. Syst. Ass. 34 [Larwood G. P. (ed.):
Extinction and survival in the fossil record]: 65-88.- <b>FC&#038;P
17-2</b>, p. 26, ID=2180^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy genera; corals
genera; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Paleozoic; <b>Geography: </b>^The two major subclasses of
Palaeozoic corals, the Tabulata and the Rugosa, appear respectively in
the Lower and Middle Ordovician. Analyzed at the generic level, both
show similar patterns of peaks of extinction close to successive system
boundaries accompanied or followed by enhanced rates of
diversification. Prior to the final disappearance of both groups at the
end of the Permian, the most important extinction event occurs in the
late Givetian, followed by the loss of most remaining genera about the
Frasnian-Famennian boundary. Both subclasses survive into the
Carboniferous through a very small number of long ranging genera
together with the continued evolution of distinctive Rugosa, mainly
adapted to deeper water fine clastic environments. Although the Rugosa
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eventually rediversify vigorously in the Lower Carboniferous the
Tabulata never regain their early-mid Palaeozoic prominence.
Coloniality and colonial integration appear to have little value to
overall in enhanced survivorship among Rugosa. Tabulate faunas are
dominated successively by massive coenenchymal, massive perforate
cerioid, and communicate fasciculate colony forms. A detailed analysis
of generic ranges from the late Frasnian to the early Tournaisian
reveals three extinction events among the rugose corals which can be
matched to those in other groups. Environmental pertubations of
eustatic and/or climatic origin are favoured as the principal causal
factors.^1";
s[4852] = "RODRIGUEZ S. (1989).- Lamellar microstructure in Palaeozoic
corals: origin and use in taxonomy.- Mem. Ass. Australas. Palaeontols 8
[Jell P. A. &#038; Pickett J. W. (eds): Fossil Cnidaria 5 (Proceedings
of the Fifth International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria including
Archaeocyatha and Spongiomorphs)]: 157-168.- <b>FC&#038;P 20-1.1</b>,
p. 58, ID=2534^<b>Topic(s): </b>microstructures, lamellar; Anthozoa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic;
<b>Geography: </b>^Primary or secondary origin of the microlamellar
microstructures of many Palaeozoic corals, is an object of controversy.
They are especially frequent in Carboniferous corals (rugosans,
tabulates, and all known Heterocorallia). Architecture and
relationships of the microlamellar elements with fibrous
microstructures seem to demonstrate that they are primary and not
diagenetic. Futhermore some petrographic criteria indicate that they
are not secondary. Since it is probably primary, the lamellar
microstructure could be used in taxonomy. Nevertheless our knowledge of
the microstructure of rugose corals is too slight. Many studies on
microstructure must be done before using it broadly in the systematics
of Rugosa. Such studies should be done with the appropriate techniques,
scanning and ultrathin sections, and not with conventional thin
sections.^1";
s[4853] = "HAIKAWA T., SUGIYAMA T. (1983).- Corals.- In: Ota M. (ed.):
Atlas of fossils from the Yamaguchi Prefecture. Palaeontology of the
Yamaguchi Prefecture (Palaeozoic), Yamaguchi Prefectural Museum:
73-124. [in Japanese].- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 42,
ID=2634^<b>Topic(s): </b>atlas of fossils; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic; <b>Geography:
</b>^^1";
s[4854] = "KATO M. (1990).- Palaeozoic corals.- Publication of IGCP
Project 224 [Ichikawa K., Mizutani S., Kara I, Hada S. &#038; A. Yao
(eds): Pre-Cretaceous terranes of Japan]: 307-312; Osaka.- <b>FC&#038;P
20-1.1</b>, p. 52, ID=2818^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic; <b>Geography:
</b>^^1";
s[4855] = "WEBB G.E. (1996).- Morphological variation and homoplasy:
the challenge of Paleozoic coral systematics.- Paleontological Society
Papers 1 [Stanley G. D. jr (ed.): Paleobiology and Biology of Corals]:
135-158.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-2</b>, p. 28, ID=3190^<b>Topic(s):
</b>variation, homplasy; corals systematics; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic; <b>Geography:
</b>^^1";
s[4856] = "IVANOVSKIY A.B. (1993).- Studies of Paleozoic corals in the
USSR: a historic review.- Courier Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg 164:
017-019. [P. Oekentorp-Kuster (ed.) Proceedings of the VI.
International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and Porifera, Vol. 1].-
<b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>, p. 9, ID=3433^<b>Topic(s): </b>research history;
Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Paleozoic; <b>Geography: </b>USSR^Paleozoic corals of Russia are
first mentioned at the beginning of the 19th century in the papers of
G. Fischer von Waldheim and E. Eichwald. Their systematic study was
started by A. Stuckenberg (Carboniferous and Permian of the European
Russia and Urals); these works are classical ones. A new stage began in
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the thirties with the papers of E.D. Soshkina, T.A. Dobrolyubova
(Rugosa) and a little bit later with the papers of B.B. Chernyshev and
B.S. Sokolov (Tabulata). The works of these paleontologists stimulated
the study of Paleozoic corals in various aspects: that especially
became evident in the late fifties, when dozens of paleontologists
worked on this topic. At that time progress was achieved especially in
systematics and stratigraphy. Later on the number of specialists and
their quality decreased which had nothing to do with falling interest
in corals, but can be explained by a general decrease in the USSR for
research on paleontology and stratigraphy. That led to the fact that
only a few specialists now work on Paleozoic corals and this tendency
does not promise any positive changes in this respect.^1";
s[4857] = "WEBB G.E. (1993).- Phylogeny reconstruction: problems posed
by Paleozoic corals.- Courier Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg 164:
71-074. [P. Oekentorp-Kuster (ed.) Proceedings of the VI. International
Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and Porifera, Vol. 1].- <b>FC&#038;P
22-2</b>, p. 11, ID=3439^<b>Topic(s): </b>phylogeny, cladistic
taxonomy; corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic; <b>Geography: </b>^Cladistic theory
provides a sound basis for phylogeny reconstruction of Paleozoic corals
because it: 1, forces evaluation of every morphologic character; 2,
bases relationship on shared morphologic &#34;novelties&#34; rather
than gross morphologic similarity; and 3, rejects a priori conclusions
on the taxonomic value of characters (i.e., &#34;specific level&#34;
and &#34;generic level&#34; characters). Despite the value of cladistic
theory, standard cladistic methodology is not an effective technique
for phylogeny reconstruction of Paleozoic corals. To operate properly,
cladistic methodology requires limited amounts of convergence and large
numbers of non-convergent morphologic characters. Paleozoic corals are
notable for convergence and parallel evolutionary trends and, in many
cases, offer few characters for analysis owing to simplicity of
morphology and phenotypic plasticity. These problems may be overcome in
the future by developing: 1, better taxonomic descriptions; 2, new,
untested morphologic characters; 3, better understanding of Paleozoic
coral biology; and 4, new cladistic techniques that make use of both
morphologic data and non-morphologic data, such as stratigraphic and
geographic distribution.^1";
s[4858] = "SCRUTTON C.T. (1997).- The Palaeozoic corals I: origins and
relationships.- Proc. Yorkshire Geol. Soc. 51, 3:177-208.- <b>FC&#038;P
26-2</b>, p. 63, ID=3742^<b>Topic(s): </b>phylogeny, taxonomy; corals;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic;
<b>Geography: </b>^The status, origins and relationships of the various
groups of Palaeozoic corals are reviewed. Five orders are currently
recognized: Rugosa, Tabulata, Heterocorallia, Cothoniida and
Kilbuchophyllida, to which I add the Tabulaconida and Numidiaphyllida.
The Rugosa and Tabulata are considered to be broadly monophyletic
clades, and the Tabulata are confirmed as zoantharian corals.
Morphological features, particularly aspects of septal insertion in
both groups, are discussed as clues to their likely origins and
relationships. They are not considered to have had a skeletonized
common ancestor, but they may have arisen as separate skeletonization
events from the same broad group of anemones, represented by the living
Zoanthiniaria. The Rugosa are not considered to be ancestral to the
Scleractinia. The latter, together with the Permian Numidiaphyllida,
are considered to have evolved through skeletonization events among a
group of anemones derived from the Actiniaria &#47; Corallimorpharia, a
member of which also gave rise to the Kilbuchophyllida in the
Ordovician. The pattern of septal insertion in the Heterocorallia is
controversial and the relationship of these corals to contemporary
coral groups remains uncertain. The increasingly important record of
Cambrian coralomorphs is assessed, and considered to include several
genera of zoantharian corals. However, although similarities are
apparent, none is regarded as directly ancestral to the post-Cambrian
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coral clades. The history of diversification and extinction of corals
through the Palaeozoic is briefly reviewed.^1";
s[4859] = "SCRUTTON C.T. (1998).- The Palaeozoic corals II: structure,
variation and palaeoecology.- Proc. Yorkshire Geol. Soc. 52, 1: 1-57.-
<b>FC&#038;P 27-1</b>, p. 61, ID=3777^<b>Topic(s): </b>structures,
variation, ecology; corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic; <b>Geography: </b>^Palaeozoic corals
faunas were dominated by two orders of Zoantharian corals, the Rugosa
and the Tabulata. Almost all rugose and tabulate corals developed an
epitheca or holotheca around the corallum and possessed small to minute
attachment scars. A limited number had an encrusting life style and
many others could facultatively encrust to some extent when settling by
chance on a hard substrate. However, most were effectively free living
on a soft substrate as mature coralla. A high percentage of rugose
corals were solitary and of the colonial genera few exhibited physical
integration of modules within the colony. In contrast, most of the
exclusively modular tabulate corals possessed some degree of
integration. Colony formation in tabulate corals was, with doubtful
exceptions, solely of non-parricidal increase, whereas both
non-parricidal and parricidal increase, the latter in a minor role,
occur in the Rugosa. The sources of variation in solitary and colonial
Palaeozoic corals are reviewed and data on growth rates, measured on
the basis of cyclomorphic variation expressed as density band couplets,
are assessed. Growth-form variation in solitary corals and its
relationship to stability on the substrate are explored. Growth
strategies in colonial corals are described and their adaptive success
under different environmental conditions is discussed. Colonial
growth-forms were a function of the interaction between growth strategy
and prevailing conditions during astogeny, although some species had
genetically constrained, relatively invariate growth-forms. Factors
controlling the distribution of Palaeozoic corals in the environment -
substrate and turbidity, water energy, depth, light, temperature and
variations in salinity and oxygenation - are reviewed. Palaeozoic coral
diversity was much lower than that of Recent hermatypic scleractinian
corals in comparable environments. Most Palaeozoic corals were adapted
to soft substrates in warm, shelf seas, and made a limited contribution
to reef frameworks. It is concluded that none of them developed a
symbiosis with algae in contrast to zooxanthellate scleractinian
corals.^1";
s[4860] = "OSPANOVA N.K. (1993).- Peculiarities and intraspecific
competition in Paleozoic corals.- Donish, Dushanbe; 22 pp.-
<b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 41, ID=4123^<b>Topic(s): </b>competition;
corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Paleozoic; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[4861] = "KOSSOVAYA O.L., KOSSOVOY A.L. (1992).- New method of late
Paleozoic coral&#039;s thin septal structure.- Paleontologicheskiy
Zhurnal 1992, 2: 14-20. [in Russian, with English abstract].-
<b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>, p. 46, ID=4270^<b>Topic(s):
</b>microstructures; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[4862] = "OEKENTORP K. (1972).- Sekundaerstrukturen bei palaeozoischen
Madreporaria.- Muenster. Forsch. Geol.-Palaeont. 24: 35-108.-
<b>FC&#038;P 1-2</b>, p. 16, ID=4655^<b>Topic(s): </b>microstructures,
diagenesis; corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic; <b>Geography: </b>^Bei palaeozoischen
Madreporaria auftretende, morphogenetisch nicht erklaerbare
Skelettstrukturen werden diskutiert und als sekundaer, postmortal, d.h.
waehrend des Fossilisationsprozesses entstanden erkannt. Zuvor wird die
bei den rezenten Cyclocorallia ausgebildete und auch bei fossilen
Madreporaria teilweise noch erhaltene Fein- und Feinststruktur des
Skelettes erlaeutert. Die beobachtbaren faserig-lamellaeren und die
trabekulaeren Mikrostrukturen stellen die einzigen Primaer-gefuege bei
allen Madreporaria dar.^1";
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s[4863] = "FEDOROWSKI J., JULL R.K. (1976).- Review of blastogeny in Palaeozoic corals and description of lateral increase in some Upper Ordovician Rugose corals.- Acta Palaeontologica Polonica 21, 1: 37-78.- <b>FC&#038;P 5-1</b>, p. 23, ID=5340^<b>Topic(s): </b>blastogeny; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic; <b>Geography: </b>^The paper is a first study and detailed description of Upper Ordovician rugose coral blastogeny. It contains a general discussion of blastogeny, in which the following problems are pointed out: (1) terminology, (2) some characters and implications of blastogeny, (3) observations on wall structure, (4) polypoid relationships during blastogeny, and (5) value of blastogenetic studies.^1";
s[4864] = "OEKENTORP K. (1974).- Microstructures of Palaeozoic corals.- Drevniye Cnidaria [B.S. Sokolov (ed.)], 1: 14-19.- <b>FC&#038;P 5-2</b>, p. 6, ID=5406^<b>Topic(s): </b>microstructures; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic; <b>Geography: </b>^Describes pseudolamellar and zig-zag microstructures in Palaeozoic corals as of secondary origin.^1";
s[4865] = "BOGOYAVLENSKAYA O.V. (1976).- History of the Study of Paleozoic Corals and Stromatoporoids.- Trudy AN SSSR, Sib. Otd. 311; pp?.- <b>FC&#038;P 5-2</b>, p. 12, ID=5454^<b>Topic(s): </b>research history; Anthozoa stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[4866] = "LELESHUS V.L. (1980).- Zakonomernosti evolucyi paleozoyskikh korallov. [principles of evolution of Paleozoic corals; in Russian].- Korally i rify fanerozoya SSSR [B.S. Sokolov (ed.)]: 42-48.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 41, ID=5816^<b>Topic(s): </b>phylogeny; corals phylogeny; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[4867] = "SCHOUPPE A.von (1973).- List of publications about Palaeozoic Corals.- FC&P 2, 1: 21-23.- <b>FC&#038;P 2-1</b>, p. 21, ID=6270^<b>Topic(s): </b>bibliography; corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic; <b>Geography: </b>^[list 29 papers by von Schouppe on Paleozoic cvorals published in the years 1939-1970]^1";
s[4868] = "OSPANOVA N.K. (2003).- Nekotorye aspekty kolichestvenno-kachestvennoy izmenchivosti paleozoyskikh korallov. [some aspects of quantitative and qualitative variability of Palaeozoic corals; in Russian].- Trudy Instituta geologii AN Respubliki Tadzhikistan, new series 2: 35-44; Khumo, Dushanbe.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-1</b>, p. 25, ID=7178^<b>Topic(s): </b>variability; corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[4869] = "SOKOLOV B.S., IVANOVSKIY A.B., RIMSKAYA-KORSAKOVA G.L., CHUDINOVA I.I., (1973).- Historique de l&#039;étude des Coraux et des Stromatopores paléozoïques. [in Russian].- Nauka, Moscou: 286 pp., 40 portraits, 41 fig., bibl. (3360 titres), index par auteurs, matières et genres. [en russe].- <b>FC&#038;P 3-1</b>, p. 29, ID=4893^<b>Topic(s): </b>research history; corals stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria Porifera; Anthozoa Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic; <b>Geography: </b>^Important ouvrage sur les Coraux et les Stromatopores paléozoïques, paraissant pour la première fois dans l&#039;histoire bicentenaire de la paléontologie mondiale. Il comprend des esquisses historiques sur l&#039;étude des Stromatopores, des Tabulés, des Héliolitidés, des Chaetétidés et des Rugosa, illustrées de portraits de célèbres paléontologistes-corallistes. La liste bibliographique (plus de 3 000 titres) concerne toute la littérature connue concernant les Coelentérés paléozoïques. Ce livre est destiné aux paléontologistes et aux zoologistes, de même qu&#039;aux géologues stratigraphes qui étudient le Paléozoïque.^1";
s[4870] = "WEST R.R., CLARK G.R. (1984).- Paleobiology and biological affinities of Paleozoic chaetetids.- Palaeontographica Americana 54: 337-348 [Oliver W. A. Jr et al. (eds): Recent advances in the
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paleobiology and geology of the Cnidaria: Proceedings of the 4th
International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria].- <b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p.
58, ID=1063^<b>Topic(s): </b>biology, systematic position; Chaetetida;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Chaetetida; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Paleozoic; <b>Geography: </b>^The growth forms and sediments
associated with chaetetids are reviewed. They lived in the photic zone
of wave action and form reefs in Pennsylvanian rocks. The
microstructure is trabecular. They are considered to be
sclerosponges.^1";
s[4871] = "MEHL D. (1996).- Phylogenie und Evolutionsoekologie der
Hexactinellida (Porifera) im Palaeozoikum.- Geol. Palaeont. Mitt.
Innsbruck special volume 4: 1-55.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-2</b>, p. 39,
ID=3123^<b>Topic(s): </b>phylogeny; Porifera Hexactinellida;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Hexactinellida; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Paleozoic; <b>Geography: </b>^The Hexactinellida, first appearing
in the Late Proterozoic of China, are the earliest animals in
Earth&#39;s history, which can be definitely attributed to an extant
metazoan group. Already in the Middle Cambrian the hexactinellids show
remarkably high diversity. Beside many specialized extinct groups, such
as the Protospongiidae, the main groups of the recent Hexactinellida,
the sister groups Amphidiscophora and Hexasterophora, are known since
the Early Paleozoic. The large Paleozoic taxa, Reticulosa and
Brachiospongiidae, known since the Cambrian and Ordovician,
respectively, may have given rise to the recent Hexasterophora and
Amphidiscophora. First representatives of the Hexactinosa, important
sponges of the widely distributed Mesozoic spongiolithic facies and
common also in recent deep sea environments, are known since the
Devonian. A probably paraphyletic grouping, the
&#34;Rossellimorpha&#34;, stayed conservative in its skeletal
achitecture from the Early Cambrian until today, most of the time
apparently restricted to deep-sea habitats, similar to those of most
recent hexactinellids. During some periods of Earth&#39;s history,
specialized groups of the Reticulosa, e.g. the Dictyospongiidae,
developed the ability to live in shallow water under higher-energetic
conditions. The Late Palaeozic, especially Permian, was a time of
highly diversified spicular skeletal types within the Hexactinellida,
including &#34;lithistid&#34;-like frameworks with zygosis and also
groups with demospongioid spicule tracts. During the history of the
Hexactinellida, the main faunal extinction occurred at the end of the
Permian. However, no major extinction event is recorded at the Frasnian
&#47; Famennian boundary. The distribution of sponges and assemblages
of isolated sponge spicules, especially for Early Palaeozoic sediments,
gives important palecological indications. An evolutionary-ecological
evaluation of organismic groups expands the method of palecology. The
value of this concept for our understanding of e.g. taphonomic and
sedimentary processes is demonstrated by some examples on account of
Palaeozoic Porifera.^1";
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orientations of solitary rugose corals.- Canadian Journal of Earth
Sciences 24, 4: 806-812.- <b>FC&#038;P 17-1</b>, p. 19,
ID=2117^<b>Topic(s): </b>growth orientation; Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic; <b>Geography:
</b>^Unattached solitary rugose corals lying parallel to bedding are
common in many Ordovician and younger Paleozoic units, but their
directional orientations have seldom been examined. Interpretations
based on occurrences in North American Upper Ordovician and Lower
Silurian strata provide a foundation for such studies. Distinct
directional patterns resulted from preferred orientation with respect
to water motion. They indicate transportation rather than biologic
orientation, if it can be shown that the corals were not preserved in
life position or were abraded to a significant degree before burial.
Transported, slightly curved specimens having trochoid to ceratoid form
were aligned parallel to currents, with the apex pointing upstream, and
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(or) were rolled nearly perpendicular to currents or almost parallel to
crests of advancing waves, with the apex facing either way but directed
slightly upstream. Therefore, unimodal orientation patterns, bimodal
patterns with equal peaks that are opposite one another but slightly
skewed, and trimodal patterns that are a combination of these can be
used to determine flow directions. An apparently bimodal pattern with
nearly equal and directly opposite peaks has been observed in a case
involving mostly subcalceoloid corals. These individuals may have been
aligned parallel to currents or to the direction of wave progression,
with the apex facing either way. Random directional distributions do
not necessarily indicate low-energy environments. They could have
resulted from changes in flow direction during the time in which the
sampled stratigraphic interval was deposited or from the effects of
bioturbation on corals that were initially preferentially oriented.
Directional patterns of solitary rugose corals are of value in
paleoecology (recognition of transported assemblages) and basin
analysis (determination of paleocurrent directions). They may also
prove to be useful in making paleoenvironmental reconstructions (type
of water motion, nature of substrate) if the reasons for different
types of orientation patterns can be established with experimental work
and additional data from the geologic record.^1";
s[4873] = "CUIF J.-P. (1974).- Indices de la nature aragonitique des
fibres chez les Madréporaires paléozoïques.- Bulletin de la Societe
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4-1</b>, p. 30, ID=5096^<b>Topic(s): </b>mineralogy, aragonite?;
Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Paleozoic; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[4874] = "LAUB R.S. (1982).- An annotated tabular key to the higher
taxa of the rugose corals.- FC&P 11, 2: 9-15.- <b>FC&#038;P 11-2</b>,
p. 9, ID=6142^<b>Topic(s): </b>systematics, key to higher taxa; Rugosa,
higher taxa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Paleozoic; <b>Geography: </b>^The Rugosa have long posed problems
for those seeking to classify their various taxonomic categories. To be
convinced of this, one need look no farther than a comparison of the
classifications offered in the original and recently revised coral
sections of the Treatise on Invertebrate Paleontology (Hill, 1956 and
1981 respectively) and in Osnovy paleontologii (Sokolov, 1962). The
differences between the various systems are significant. [first
fragment of a paper]^1";
s[4875] = "LIN BAOYU, XU SHOUYONG, JIA HUICHEN, GUO SHENGZHE, OUYANG
XUAN, WANG ZENGJI, DING YUNJIE, CAO XUANDUO, YAN YOUYIN, CHEN HUACHENG
(1995).- Monograph of Palaeozoic Corals: Rugosa and Heterocorallia [in
2 volumes].- Geological Publishing House, Beijing: 778 pp., 8 pls, 924
textfigs.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-1</b>, p. 33, ID=2105^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Rugosa, Heterocorallia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa
Heterocorallia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic; <b>Geography: </b>^The
present monograph deals with all Palaeozoic Rugosa and Heteerocoralla.
It includes the morphology, evolution and origins, palaeoecology,
Palaeozoogeograplic provinces, sequences of faunas, techmiques of
study, classification and systematic descriptions (about 4 orders, 20
suborders, 102 families, 53 subfamilies and 939 genera, among which 3
suborders are new ). [from book presentation at http:&#47;&#47;
www.hceis.com/book.asp?id=1856]^1";
s[4876] = "EZAKI Y. (1998).- Paleozoic Scleractinia: Progenitors or
extinct experiments? .- Paleobiology 24, 2: 227-234.- <b>FC&#038;P
27-2</b>, p. 45, ID=3898^<b>Topic(s): </b>early phylogeny;
Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic; <b>Geography: </b>^The Scleractinia,
which are one of the most important builders of modern reefs, have been
considered to have first appeared in the Middle Triassic. Recently,
Paleozoic scleractiniamorphs have been reported from both the
Ordovician and the Permian, suggesting that the scleractinian-like body
plan was already established in the Paleozoic. Those Paleozoic
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scleractiniamorphs are considered either unsuccessful skeletonized
offshoots (extinct experiments) or Paleozoic progenitors of the
post-Paleozoic Scleractinia. Permian scleractiniamorphs are
characterized by &#34;ancestral&#34; features and have no specific
morphologies that deny scleractinian affinities. Molecular
phylogenetics also indicate that extant scleractinians are monophyletic
and originated long before their Triassic appearance. A Paleozoic
origin for the Scleractinia is supported by morphological and molecular
phylogenetic data. On the other hand, there is no positive evidence to
show that different groups of scleractinians had separate soft-bodied
precursors. The Paleozoic scleractinians evolved within the framework
of their basic body plan, and a direct derivation of the Scleractinia
from the Rugosa is not probable. The Anthozoa are characterized by a
bilaterally symmetrical body plan, which is traditionally considered to
have been derived from other radially symmetrical Cnidaria. The problem
of the origin of scleractinian body plan may provide a key for
deciphering the early anthozoan radiation within the Bilateria. Other
examples of Paleozoic Scleractinia and scleractiniamorphs will be
found, probably in shallow-water reefal facies or deeper-water
communities, bridging the stratigraphic gaps in occurrence and
elucidating the origin of the Scleractinia and their body plan.^1";
s[4877] = "NESTOR H. (1977).- On the ecogenesis of Paleozoic
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ID=0142^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic; <b>Geography: </b>^A
rewiew of the ecologic position of stromatoporoids in Ordovician,
Silurian, and Devonian rocks. Major changes in the ecology position of
the stromatoporoids came in Devonian time when they moved to occupy
bank edge enviroment^1";
s[4878] = "St JEAN J. (1983).- Paleozoic Stromatoporoids - Morphology
and Biologic Inferences.- Palaeontographica Americana ????.-
<b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 47, ID=0510^<b>Topic(s): </b>morphology,
biology; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[4879] = "FAGERSTROM J.A. (1983).- Paleozoic Stromatoporoid
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<b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 48, ID=0519^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology; stroms;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Paleozoic; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[4880] = "NESTOR H. (1980).- Stromatoporoidei v Shel&#039;fovykh
Ekosistemakh Paleozoya i Geokhemicheskaya Evolyutsiya Gidrosfery
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Evolution of the Hydrosphere].- Trudy Sessiyi vsesoyuznogo
Paleontologicheskogo Obshchestva 22: 47-55 [Sokolov B. S. &#038;
Modzalevskaya Y. A. (eds): Ekostratigrafiya i Ekologicheskiye sistemy
Geologicheskogo Proshlogo].- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 48,
ID=0524^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[4881] = "STEARN C.W., MAH A.J. (1986).- Skeletal microstructure of
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</b>microstructures; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
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Paleontologicheskii Institut; ???.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-1.2</b>, p. 44,
ID=0777^<b>Topic(s): </b>classification; stroms; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic;
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<b>Geography: </b>^This is an important summary of the author&#039;s
views on the group.^1";
s[4883] = "STEARN C.W. (1985).- Skeletal variation in Paleozoic
stromatoporoids.- Geological Society of America, Abstracts with
Programs 17: 726-727.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-1.2</b>, p. 45,
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<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Paleozoic; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
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skeleton; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic; <b>Geography: </b>^At the end of
Devonian time the stromatoporoids did not become extinct but lost their
skeletons and survived in cryptic habitats until they again began to
secrete skeletons in Mesozoic time. The loss of skeletons is due to
geochemical changes in the nature of the Paleozoic oceans.^1";
s[4885] = "STOCK C.W. (1982).- Adaptive strategies of Paleozoic
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strategies; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
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02: 76-84.- <b>FC&#038;P 16-2</b>, p. 35, ID=2087^<b>Topic(s):
</b>microstructures; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic; <b>Geography:
</b>^[an irregular mosaic microstructure without fibrosity
characterizes most specimens; cellular microstructures show no evidence
of derivation from spherulitic microstructures; the specks are fluid
inclusions that suggest an aragonite precursor]^1";
s[4887] = "MORI K. (1987).- Historical review of Paleozoic
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ID=2308^<b>Topic(s): </b>research history, classification; stroms;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Paleozoic; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
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concepts in Palaeozoic stromatoporoids.- Mem. Ass. Australas.
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including Archaeocyatha and Spongiomorphs)]: 45-50.- <b>FC&#038;P
19-1.1</b>, p. 12, ID=2521^<b>Topic(s): </b>variability, species
concept; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
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P. A. &#038; Pickett J. W. (eds): Fossil Cnidaria 5 (Proceedings of the
Fifth International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria including
Archaeocyatha and Spongiomorphs)]: 143-148.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>,
p. 13, ID=2532^<b>Topic(s): </b>microstructures; stroms;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Paleozoic; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[4890] = "DONG DEYUAN (1988).- On the classification of Paleozoic
stromatoporoids.- Acta Micropalaeontologica Sinica 05, 1: 25-38.-
<b>FC&#038;P 20-1.1</b>, p. 76, ID=2872^<b>Topic(s):
</b>classification; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic; <b>Geography:
</b>^[Basing the classification on skeletal and microstructure, the
author reclassifies the Paleozoic stromatoporoids. Dendroid forms are
placed in the new order Idiostromatidae which includes 3 families;
Idiostromatidae, Amphiporidae and Stachyoditidae. Gerronostroma is
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moved from the Clathrodictyonidae to the Actinostromatidae. A family of
the Labechiida, the Platiferostromatidae, are recognized for
Stromatocerium and several genera from the late Devonian of China. The
new family Cubodictyidae is established. More than 40 genera are placed
in synonymy.]^1";
s[4891] = "STEARN C.W. (1991).- A revision of Anostylostroma,
Atelodictyon. and related genera (Paleozoic Stromatoporoidea).- Journal
of Paleontology 65: 611-622.- <b>FC&#038;P 20-2</b>, p. 73,
ID=2978^<b>Topic(s): </b>revision; stroms, Anostylostroma;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Paleozoic; <b>Geography: </b>^Anostylostroma is limited to species
with complex upwardly branching pillars and simple planar laminae.
Species with V- or Y-shaped pillars are removed to Schistodictyon.
Simplexodictyon is limited to species with double laminae formerly
referred to Diplostroma and a new genus, Petrostroma. is proposed for
species with simple planar laminae are rod-like pillars. The scope of
Atelodictyon is limited to species with planar, simple laminae and
species with collicular laminae are assigned to Aculatostroma. Several
genera are placed in synonymy.^1";
s[4892] = "STEARN C.W., WEBBY B.D. NESTOR H. STOCK C.W. (1999).-
Revised classification and terminology of Palaeozoic stromatoporoids.-
Acta Palaeontologica Polonica 44, 1: 1-70.http:&#47;&#47; www.a
pp.pan.pl/article/item/app44-001.html.- <b>FC&#038;P 28-1</b>, p. 55,
ID=3997^<b>Topic(s): </b>classification &#038; terminology; stroms;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Paleozoic; <b>Geography: </b>^Paleozoic stromatoporoids comprise a
distinct class of non-spiculate poriferans that are represented as
fossils by their basal skeleton. A revised terminology for the
description of these fossils is presented. Seven orders (Labechiida,
Clathrodictyida, Actinostromatida, Stromatoporellida, Stromatoporida,
Syringostromatida, Amphiporida) are recognized. The following are
recorded for each genus: (1) type species, catalogue number and
depository of the primary holotype; (2) synonyms and their type
species, (3) diagnosis; (4) stratigraphic range; (5) estimate of the
number of species assigned to the genus; (6) stratigraphic and
geographic distribution of the genus. Problems in definition and
recognition of the genus are briefly discussed in annotations. One
hundred and nine genera are considered valid, or doubtfully valid.
Fifty-three genera are placed in synonymy. An additional 14 genera are
considered to be of uncertain placement in the classification.^1";
s[4893] = "KERSHAW S., BRUNTON F.R. (1999).- Palaeozoic Stromatoporoid
taphonomy: ecologic and environmental significance.- Palaeogeography,
Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology 149: 313-328.- <b>FC&#038;P 28-2</b>,
p. 37, ID=4034^<b>Topic(s): </b>taphonomy, ecology; stroms;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Paleozoic; <b>Geography: </b>^Epibenthic marine organisms, such as
the aspiculate stromatoporoids, show a wide range of growth forms in
different settings across Palaeozoic carbonate banks and reefs making
them useful taphonomic tools in palaeoenvironment analysis. Three main
postmortem taphosignatures are discussed: (1) physical breakage and
bioerosion prior to burial are the main processes; (2) loss of
morphologic and taxonomic information due to postburial diagenesis; and
(3) minor localized reorientation during karstification. Hydrodynamic
behaviour of stromatoporoid clasts was similar to that of other
carbonate skeletal clasts in their rounding and sorting
characteristics. Although bioerosion and bioturbation did not play an
important role in Palaeozoic stromatoporoid taphofacies
characterization, a marked increase in bioerosion of stromatoporoids is
evident, beginning in certain Silurian (Wenlock) morphotypes and in
some Devonian rnorphotypes. Stromatoporoids offer various profiles to
shelf currents and seasonal storm surges, and apparently have different
skeletal strength (durability) depending on skeletal architecture.
Cyst-dominated skeletal architecture appears to have been resistant to
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fragmentation. Latlaminae represent inherent zones of weakness that
appear to have enhanced equidimensional (breakage away from
latilaminae) to oblate (breakage along latilaminar surfaces) breakage.
Construction of lamina-pillar architecture, gives the visual impression
of varying robustness but this is supported by few data. Stromatoporoid
response to increasing hydrodynamic energies varies greatly from no
movement or simple overturning to severe fragmentation and size
sorting. Although such variation broadly reflects palaeogeographic
setting and thus periodic disturbance by tropical storms, familial and
generic skeletal traits greatly influenced taphofacies
characterization. These differences in modularity and ontogeny in the
stromatoporoid groups have hampered the development of generalized
taphofacies models. Taphofacies are not comparable between modern
coralgal reefs and Palaeozoic stromatoporoid-bearing reefs for the
following reasons: significant differences exist in the diversity of
observable growth strategies; probable significant differences in life
modes between these groups; and Palaeozoic microborers were fewer than
modern representatives and apparently less effective in stromatoporoid
taphofacies characterization than modern reef macrobioeroders are for
coral taphofacies development.^1";
s[4894] = "MISTIAEN B. (1994).- Skeletal density: implications for
development and extinction of Palaeozoic Stromatoporoids.- Courier
Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg 172 [Oekentorp-Kuester P. (ed.)
Proceedings of the VI. International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and
Porifera, Vol. 2]: 319-327.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 23,
ID=4089^<b>Topic(s): </b>skeletal density; stroms; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic;
<b>Geography: </b>^Palaeozoic Stromatoporoids present a large diversity
of skeletal density (S.D.). A computer process is used to calculate
this S.D.; the method is detailed. The first (Early Ordovician) and the
last (topmost Devonian) Palaeozoic Stromatoporoids have the lowest
S.D.; the Givetian and Frasnian ones present the highest S.D. The
variations in the S.D. correspond to differences in the amount of
calcium carbonate used by the Stromatoporoids to build their skeleton.
These are correlated with variations in paleoenvironments (differences
in water temperature and variation of PCO2). Palaeozoic Stromatoporoids
may be derived from pre-Ordovician non-calcified soft-bodied organisms
(Webby, 1979). During the Early Ordovician, they develop a thin cystose
skeleton. From the Ordovician to the Frasnian, they progressively erect
a thicker and thicker skeleton. From Famennian to topmost Devonian they
develop again a thin cystose skeleton. During and after the
Carboniferous they may have again been living as non-calcified
soft-bodied organisms.^1";
s[4895] = "STEARN C.W. (1980).- Classification of the Paleozoic
stromatoporoids.- Journal of Paleontology 54, 5: 881-902.- <b>FC&#038;P
10-1</b>, p. 59, ID=6020^<b>Topic(s): </b>classification; stroms;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Paleozoic; <b>Geography: </b>^A classification of Paleozoic
stromatoporoids is proposed that is based on similarities in structural
elements. Because microstructures are subject to extensive diagenetic
alteration, and classifications that have been based on them are
difficult to apply, they have not been used as diagnostic criteria in
the classification. The stromatoporoids are recognized as a class
within the phylum Porifera and divided into five orders. Within the
Labechiida, the families Labechiidae, Rosenellidae, Aulaceridae, and
Cliefdenellidae are recognized. The Lophiostromatidae are the only
family in the order Lophiostromatida. The Actinostromatida include the
Pseudolabechiidae, Actinostromatidae, and the Densastromatidae. Within
the Clathrodictyidae, the families Clathrodictyidae, Ecclimadictyidae,
Tienodictyidae, Diplostromatidae, and Amphiporidae are recognized. The
Stromatoporida includes the families Stromatoporidae,
Syringostromellidae, and Syringostromatidae. Eighty-seven genera are
recognized as valid and are distributed to the various families. Forty
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genera are placed in synonymy. [original abstract; five orders, sixteen families and eighty seven genera are recognized and briefly discussed; forty genera are placed in synonymy]^1";
s[4896] = "STEARN C.W. (2010).- Paleozoic Stromatoporoidea: general introduction.- Treatise Online 05, Part E, Revised, Vol. 4, Chap. 9A, 3 pp.paleo.ku.edu/treatiseonline. [book chapter] - <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 42, ID=6411^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[4897] = "STEARN C.W. (2010).- Diversity trends of the Paleozoic Stromatoporoidea.- Treatise Online 9, Part E, Revised, Vol. 4, Chap. 11A, 5 pp.paleo.ku.edu/treatiseonline. [book chapter] - <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 43, ID=6415^<b>Topic(s): </b>diversity trends; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic; <b>Geography: </b>^[The author provides two figures illustrating the diversity of stromatoporoids, using Ordovician and Silurian series and Devonian stages. The first figure combines all stromatoporoid genera. Maximum genus diversity occurs in the Eifelian Stage of the Middle Devonian. For the Silurian, the Ludlow Series has maximum diversity, and for the Ordovician, it is the Upper Ordovician. The second figure treats the generic abundance on an order-by-order basis. The abundances are not calibrated on the length of a particular increment, so short intervals (e.g., Silurian Pridoli Series) tend to have low diversities.]^1";
s[4898] = "STEARN C.W. (2010).- Extinction patterns of the Paleozoic Stromatoporoidea.- Treatise Online 10, Part E, Revised, Vol. 4, Chap. 11B, 17 pp.paleo.ku.edu/treatiseonline. [book chapter] - <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 43, ID=6416^<b>Topic(s): </b>extinction patterns; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic; <b>Geography: </b>^[The author focuses on the Late Devonian near (Frasnian-Famennian) and total (Devonian-Carboniferous) extinction of stromatoporoids. Chapter subheadings include: (1) introduction; (2) physical evidence of Late Devonian conodonts; (3) Late Devonian decline of stromatoporoid diversity; (4) response of other taxa to Late Devonian events; (5) causes of Late Devonian extinctions; (6) bolide impact hypothesis; (7) anoxia, transgression, and regression; (8) glaciation in the Southern Hemisphere; (9) and global cooling. The Late Ordovician near extinction is completely ignored, as are other less dramatic extinctions suggested by other authors in the Silurian and Early Devonian.]^1";
s[4899] = "STEARN C.W. (2010).- Classification of the Paleozoic Stromatoporoidea.- Treatise Online 12, Part E, Revised, Vol. 4, Chap. 15B, 9 pp.paleo.ku.edu/treatiseonline. [book chapter] - <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 44, ID=6418^<b>Topic(s): </b>classification; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic; <b>Geography: </b>^[This is a summary on the order- and family-level of classification of stromatoporoids. Chapter subheadings include: (1) introduction; (2) Treatise classification; and (3) historical review.]^1";
s[4900] = "STOCK C.W., St JEAN J., OTTE L.J. (1990).- Annotated checklist of Paleozoic stromatoporoid genera and their type species.- FC&P 19, 1.2: 1-25. [list of genera] - <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.2</b>, p. 1, ID=6787^<b>Topic(s): </b>list of genera; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic; <b>Geography: </b>^The past 30 years [1960-1990] have witnessed a major increase in the number of stromatoporoid genera named from Ordovician through Devonian rocks. Nearly two-thirds the 187 genera listed below were named between 1960 and 1986. Unfortunately, many of these genera have proven to be useless. At least 19 of these newer genera have been shown to be junior synonyms of other genera, most likely due to poor communication among stromatoporoid workers. Some workers have not had access to all of the pertinent literature, especially from foreign countries, or are unable to read certain foreign languages. In some cases descriptions of genera or type species do not provide the
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information necessary for the full characterization of the taxon. Many
authors do not adequately compare their new genera to other similar
genera. In addition, at least 14 of the genera named in the last 30
years are invalid, having been proposed in violation of the
International Code of Zoological Nomenclature. [first part of
introduction]^1";
s[4901] = "MILLER C.E. (2003).- Stromatoporoidea: an overview.- 68th
Annual Field Conference of Pennsylvanian Geologists; Guidebook [J.H.
Way et al. (eds); Altoona, PA]: pp 24-29. [field trip guide] -
<b>FC&#038;P 33-1</b>, p. 40, ID=7195^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stroms;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Paleozoic; <b>Geography: </b>^A general treatment of Paleozoic
stromatoporoids for participants in a field trip to the Keyser
Limestone in central Pennsylvania [see also another paper by C.E.
Miller, 2003]^1";
s[4902] = "WEBBY B.D. (1993).- Evolutionary history of Paleozoic
Labechiida (Stromatoporoidea).- Memoirs of the Association of
Australasian Palaeontologists 15 [Paleontological Studies in Honour of
Ken Campbell]: 57-67.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 80,
ID=4183^<b>Topic(s): </b>phylogeny; stroms, Labechiida; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic;
<b>Geography: </b>^[The general morphology and classification of the
order are reviewed. They are interpreted as sponges and problems of
interpreting their modularity are discussed. Early possible ancestors,
such as the khasaktids, Pulchrilamina, and sphinctozoans are evaluated.
Branching and domical-laminar forms are present in the earliest
labechiids. The bimodal history of the order with peaks of diversity in
mid-late Ordovician and late Devonian times is traced and the ranges of
genera plotted. Doubt is thrown on the origin of the clathrodictyids
from labechiid stock and the relationship of the order to the
actinostromatids is discussed.]^1";
s[4903] = "BONDARENKO O.B. (1978).- Polymorfizm u paleozoyskikh
tabulyatomorfnykh korallov. [polymorphism in Paleozoic tabulatomorphous
corals; in Russian].- Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal 1978, 2: 23-35.-
<b>FC&#038;P 8-1</b>, p. 56, ID=0239^<b>Topic(s): </b>polymorphism;
Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Paleozoic; <b>Geography: </b>^Es wird der Beweis gefuhrt, dass die
heteromorphe komponente bei der Mehrzahl der tabulatomorphen Korallen
durch die Veranderlichkeit der Polypen bedingt ist. Bei den alten
Heliolitoidea kongruiert so die Ausgestaltung der Koralliten, der
Siphonoliten und der Cystoliten. * Betrachtet wird die allgemeine
Gesetzmassigkeit der Entwicklung des innerkolonialen Polymorphismus. Es
zeigt sich, dass bei den tabulatomorphen Korallen dimorphe (genetischer
Polymorphismus), tri- und tetramorphe Kolonien (genetischer und
funktionaler Typ des Polymorphismus) auftreten. Die Polymorphie der
Kolonien erscheint unabhangig in verschiedenen Stammen der
Heliolitoidea und Tabulata (heterochron parallel). Trimorphe Kolonien
entstehen als neue Komponente aus dimorphen als Resultat der
Umgestaltung der Koralliten. Tetramorphe entwickeln sich aus trimorphen
Kolonien als Resultat der Modifizierung der Cystoliten und
Siphonoliten. Bei tetramorphen Kolonien fuhrt die weitraumige Regelung
in der Anordnung der Komponenten zur Entstehung von Bildungen, analog
den Kormidien der rezenten Cnidaria.^1";
s[4904] = "LAFUSTE J. (1986).- Polymorphisme des fibres de sclerenchyme
chez le Tabules (Cnidaria, Paleozoique).- C.R. Acad. Sci. Paris 302
(II, 11): 761-763.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-1.2</b>, p. 35,
ID=0825^<b>Topic(s): </b>microstructures; Tabulata, calcification;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic;
<b>Geography: </b>^Ultra-thin sections (polished slides), whose
thickness is some microns, allow measurement of diameter and length of
sclerenchyma fibers of Tabulate Corals, as well as height and density
of their surface embossements. Study of forms distributed from the
Ordovician to Permian makes obvious a variability of these characters;
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on the other hand, invariability of them is a strict rule in all of the
skeletons for each considered species. An accurate determination of
fibers morphology appears henceforth as an indispensable component for
the generic definition of Tabulate Corals. Its part at a higher level
in their sytematics cannot be presently estimated.^1";
s[4905] = "LELESHUS V.L. (1981).- Evoluciya estestvennoy
prodolzhitelnosti zhizni polipov favozitid v paleozoe. [development of
natural life-span of polyps in Favositida during the Paleozoic].- Dokl.
Akad. Nauk Tadzh. SSR 24, 5: 311-314.- <b>FC&#038;P 11-1</b>, p. 50,
ID=1773^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata, Favositida; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic; <b>Geography:
</b>^^1";
s[4906] = "LAFUSTE J., PLUSQUELLEC Y. (1985).- Structure et
microstructure de quelques Micheliniidae et Michelinimorphes (Tabulata
paleozoiques).- Bulletin du Museum national d&#039;histoire naturelle,
Paris, ser. 4, 7, C, 1: 13-63.- <b>FC&#038;P 14-2</b>, p. 37,
ID=0921^<b>Topic(s): </b>microstructures; Tabulata; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic; <b>Geography:
</b>^The present study deals with the group of michelinioid Tabulate
corals having in common convex incomplete tabulae, they are namely:
Michelinia, Praemichelinia, Eumichelinia, Michelinopora,
Protomichelinia, Cystimichelinia, Holacanthopora, Beaumontia, Rhizopora
and Turnacipora nov. gen. Except for the lamellae in Praemichelinia
their microstructure has been poorly known with only few illustrations
given of the lamellar sclerenchyme within Michelinia and
Holacanthopora. Ultra-thin sections bring new light on the wall
structure of most of these Devonian to Late Permian genera. Michelinia
shows parallel undulating lamellae; Praemichelinia has its lamellae
diverging upwards; in Turnacipora the wall is composed of domed
micro-lamellae as is the case in Beaumontia. The presence of a fibrous
stereozone in Protomichelinia seems probable. The microstructure of
Michelinopora and Cystimichelinia remains unknown. A genus close to
Praemichelinia shows a lamellar wall still with the formation of fibres
in its median part. Finally a totally fibrous composition is recorded
in a Late Permian form. Concerning stratigraphy, forms having parallel
lamellae are not found beyond the Middle Carboniferous; forms showing
divergence are present up to the Late Permian whereas the microlamellar
michelinioids are good indicators of the Early Carboniferous. For the
research of evolutionary trends, such characters as inclination of
tabulae or presence of epitheca are revealed to be insignificant
whereas microstructural patterns suggest phylogenetic relations between
the principal michelinioid genera. The interest of microstructure in
generic definition of michelinioid Corals is underlined. At the same
time attention is drawn to problems arising by its introduction into
family definition and the profound eventual changes to be expected in
Tabulate corals&#039; systematic.^1";
s[4907] = "LIN B.-Y., TCHI Y.-Y., JIN C.-T., LI Y.-X., YAN Y.-Y.
(1988).- Tabulatomorphic corals: Monograph of Palaeozoic corals 1
&#038; 2.- Geological Publishing House, Beijing: 467 pp + 493 pp. [in
Chinese, with English abstract].- <b>FC&#038;P 20-2</b>, p. 57,
ID=2936^<b>Topic(s): </b>; tabulatomorpha; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic; <b>Geography:
</b>^^1";
s[4908] = "IVANOVSKIY A.B. (1977).- Nekotorye itogi izucheniya
paleozyskikh kishechnopolostnykh v posledniye gody. [some recent
results of research of Paleozoic coelenterates; in Russian].-
Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal 1977, 2: 133-134.- <b>FC&#038;P 7-1</b>, p.
26, ID=5577^<b>Topic(s): </b>research history; Coelenterata;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic;
<b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[4909] = "LIAO Wei-Hua (2002).- Advance in study of the taxonomy of
Cnidaria and the origins and relationships of Palaeozoic corals. [in
Chinese, with English summary].- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica 41, 3:
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464-468.- <b>FC&#038;P 31-2</b>, p. 13, ID=7119^<b>Topic(s):
</b>phylogeny; Cnidaria; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Paleozoic; <b>Geography: </b>^Recently, Oliver, Jr. W.A. (1996) and
Scrutton, C.T. (1997) published their important papers on the
classification of the Cnidaria as well as the origins and relationships
of Palaeozoic corals respectively. These papers have great value to us
in the systematics of Cnidaria and the origins and relationships of
various coral groups although these themes have been discussed for over
100 years. Integration of newly available global data of Cnidaria and
Palaeozoic corals makes possible biologically significant advances in
our understanding. The classification of Phylum Cnidaria recognizes
three classes: Hydrozoa, Scyphozoa, and Anthozoa. Corals and ture
anemones are anthozoans. They are referred to zoantharians. The Phylum
Cnidaria is represented in the geological record principally by the
corals. The two major Palaeozoic groups of corals have records from the
Early Ordovician (Tabulata) and Middle Ordovician (Rugosa) to the end
of Permian. The third major group (Scleractinia) ranges from Middle
Triassic to Holocene. The Rugosa and Tabulata may have arisen as
separate skeletonization events from some groups of anemones. None of
Cambrian coralomorphs is regarded as directly ancestral to the post
Cambrian coral clades. Scleractinia are considered to have evolved
through skeletonization events among a group of anemones. The Rugosa
are not considered to be ancestral to the Scleractinia. Some of the
Cambrian coralomorphs can be dismissed as cnidarians, others may be non
zoantharian, or even non anthozoan cnidarians. Some have been
reassigned to other phyla, such as algae, bryozoan or sponges. Among
them only a small number of genera are accepted as true zoantharian
corals. The scleactiniamorph corals were found in the Ordovician from
Scotland and northern Ireland as well as in the Permian from North
Africa and South China respectively. It is likely that these Palaeozoic
scleractiniamorph corals represent another small independent
skeletonized clades. They disappeared at the end Permian extinction.
The Palaeozoic corals were strongly affected by the mass extinction
events. The end Ordovician (O/S) event and the Late Devonian (F/F)
event distinctly reduced the diversity of Rugosa and Tabulata. Finally,
these two groups became extinct at the end of Permian. [original
abstract]^1";
s[4910] = "TAPANILA L. (2004).- Life in a living hard substrate: the
rise and fall of skeletal endosymbionts during the Paleozoic.-
Geological Society of America, Abstracts with Programs 36, 5: 110.
[abstract] - <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 106, ID=1375^<b>Topic(s):
</b>skeletal endosymbionts; ecology borings; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[4911] = "FAGERSTROM J.A., WEST R.R., KERSHAW S., COSSEY P.J. (2000).-
Spatial competition among clonal organisms in extant and selected
Paleozoic reef communities.- Facies 42, 1: 1-24.- <b>FC&#038;P
29-1</b>, p. 49, ID=1507^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, spatial competition;
reefs ecology; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic;
<b>Geography: </b>^Occurrences of densely packed benthic organisms in
extant reefs are of two types: (1) live-live interactions, where two
living organisms interact, and (2) live-dead associations, where only
one is alive and uses the other as a substrate. The latter are common
in reef deposits due to biostratinomic feedback, i.e. dense skeletal
accumulations provide hard substrates for clonal recruitment, thus
facilitating greater frequency of live-dead encounters than in lower
biomass level-bottom communities dominated by solitary organisms.
Differentiating between these two types in ancient reefs is difficult,
often impossible. * Most live-live interactions among clones in extant
reef communities involve competition for space. Clonal spatial
competition is divisible into four types: (1) direct-aggressive:
encrusting overgrowth; (2) indirect-passive: depriving neighbors of
resources, chiefly sunlight, by growth above them; (3) stand-off:
avoidance of competition by organisms adopting positions that avoid or
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minimize direct polyp &#47; zooid contact; and (4) overwhelming: one
clone &#47; species volumetrically or numerically overwhelms the other,
meeting minimal resistance. Despite class-order level differences in
taxa, our results indicate that extant analogs, based on the
arrangement and distortion of skeletons, are valuable for recognizing
live-live interactions in Silurian and Carboniferous reefs and
interpreting the types of spatial competition represented. * Comparison
of overhead (plan) views of live-live coral competition in Polynesian
reefs with vertical sections of Silurian and Carboniferous
sponge-dominated reefs and biostromes suggests that direct-aggressive
competition is more common among extant than among Paleozoic
reef-builders. Stand-offs showing clone margin distortion and
overwhelming with minor skeletal distortion are most common in our
fossil examples and probably relate to the dominance of these reefs by
sponges. Success by extant sponges in spatial competition is largely
due to allelochemical deterrence which may explain the predominance of
stand-off and overwhelming confrontations in fossil sponges rather than
tentacle-mesentery based direct aggression among extant corals and
bryozoans. [original abstract]^1";
s[4912] = "ALVARO J.J., ARETZ M., BOULVAIN F., MUNNECKE A., VACHARD D.,
VENNIN E. (2007).- Fabric transitions from shell accumulations to
reefs: an introduction with Palaeozoic examples.- Geological Society,
London, Special Publications 275 [Alvaro J. J., Aretz M., Boulvain F.,
Munnecke A., Vachard D. &#038; Vennin E. (eds): Palaeozoic Reefs and
Bioaccumulations: Climatic and Evolutionary Controls]: 1-16.-
<b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p. 89, ID=2410^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs
sedimentology; reefs vs bioaccumulations; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic; <b>Geography: </b>^One unresolved
conceptual problem in some Palaeozoic sedimentary strata is the
boundary between the concepts of &#039;shell concentration&#039; and
&#039;reef&#039;. In fact, numerous bioclastic strata are transitional
coquina-reef deposits, because either distinct frame-building skeletons
are not commonly preserved in growth position, or skeletal remains are
episodically encrusted by &#039;stabilizer&#039; (reef-like) organisms,
such as calcareous and problematic algae, encrusting microbes,
bryozoans, foraminifers and sponges. The term
&#039;parabiostrome&#039;, coined by Kershaw, can be used to describe
some stratiform bioclastic deposits formed through the growth and
destruction, by fair-weather wave and storm wave action, of meadows and
carpets bearing frame-building (archaeocyaths, bryozoans, corals,
stromatoporoids, etc.) and/or epibenthic, non-frame-building (e.g.
pelmatozoan echinoderms, spiculate sponges and many brachiopods)
organisms.This paper documents six Palaeozoic examples of stabilized
coquinas leading to (pseudo)reef frameworks. Some of them formed by
storm processes (generating reef soles, aborted reefs or being part of
mounds) on ramps and shelves and were consolidated by either encrusting
organisms or early diagenesic processes, whereas others,
bioclastic-dominated shoals in barrier shelves, were episodically
stabilized by encrusting organisms, indicating distinct episodes in
which shoals ceased their lateral migration.^1";
s[4913] = "LELESHUS V.L. (1997).- Uralo-Tien-Shan paleozoogeographical
province in Paleozoic.- In G.Kh. Salibayev (ed.): Paleontology and
Stratigraphy of Fanerozoic of Tajikistan 1: 10-20. Donish, Dushanbe.-
<b>FC&#038;P 27-1</b>, p. 26, ID=3792^<b>Topic(s): </b>biogeography;
Uralo-Tien-Shan province; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Paleozoic; <b>Geography: </b>^Uralo-Tien-Shan paleozoogeographical
province appeared at the beginning of Devonian and disappeared at the
beginning of Permian. In early Permian on the most part of this area
land was formed. To the north of it there were the seas of the Arctic
realm and to the south of it there was the ocean Tethys. The most
resemblance between the Urals and the Tien-Shan faunas was in Devonian
and in early Carboniferous, and the most difference was in Cambrian,
Ordovician, Artinskian, Kungurian and late Permian.^1";
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s[4914] = "FISCHER J.C., LAFUSTE J.G. (1971).- Sur la présence de fibres à bosselures chez les Chaetetida (Cnidaires) du Paléozoïque et du Mésozoïque.- C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris 272: 1488-1490.- <b>FC&#038;P 1-2</b>, p. 25, ID=4701^<b>Topic(s): </b>microstructures; Chaetetida; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Chaetetida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic, Mesozoic; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[4915] = "BOGOYAVLENSKAYA O.V., BOIKO E.V. (1979).- Systematic position of the Stromatoporata.- Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal 1979, 1: 22-34.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-2</b>, p. 50, ID=0361^<b>Topic(s): </b>systematics; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic, Mesozoic; <b>Geography: </b>^The authors conclude that the Paleozoic and Mesozoic Stromatoporata are closely connected in development and belong in the class Hydrozoa.^1";
s[4916] = "DONG DEYUAN (1989).- Rise, development and extinction of stromatoporoids.- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica 28, 4: 546-549.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 69, ID=2706^<b>Topic(s): </b>phylogeny; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic, Mesozoic; <b>Geography: </b>^This paper makes a brief account on the rise and development of stromatoporoids together with their main characters and their interrelationship in different geological times. Why did they suddenly disappear from Early Carboniferous to Middle Triassic and reappear in Late Triassic? These problems are still unsettled, and therefore it is necessary to make a further study especially on their evolution and interrelationship in the coming days in order to solve all these problems. [part of extensive summary]^1";
s[4917] = "DONG DEYUAN (1987).- Stromatoporoidea.- Science Press, Beijing, 186 pp. [in Chinese].- <b>FC&#038;P 20-1.1</b>, p. 76, ID=2871^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic, Mesozoic; <b>Geography: </b>^[A complete description of the Paleozoic and Mesozoic stromatoporoids with line drawings of typical species of most genera. Chapter headings: Research history, Microstructure, Taxonomic position, Origin, Development and extinction, Paleoecology, Stratigraphic distribution, Collecting and processing, Classification, Descriptions of families and genera, Indexes of terms in Latin and Chinese.]^1";
s[4918] = "KISSLING D.L. (1977).- Population structure characteristics for some Paleozoic and modern colonial corals.- Memoires du BRGM 89 [J.P. Chevalier (ed.): Second Symposium international sur les coraux et recifs coralliens fossiles; Paris, 1975]: 497-506.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-1</b>, p. 20, ID=0005^<b>Topic(s): </b>population structure; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic - Cenozoic; <b>Geography: </b>^Analyses of age groups in sample populations of rugose, tabulate and recent soleractinian corals.^1";
s[4919] = "WENDT J. (1978).- Skelettbau und Entwicklung der massiven Kalkschwamme vom Jungpalaozoikum bis in die Gegenwart.- Neues Jahrbuch fuer Geologie und Palaeontologie, Abhandlungen 157: 91-98.- <b>FC&#038;P 8-1</b>, p. 50, ID=0217^<b>Topic(s): </b>skeletal formation; Porifera calcarea; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Calcarea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic - Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[4920] = "WENDT J. (1978).- Development of skeletal formation, microstructure, and mineralogy of rigid calcareous sponges from the late Paleozoic to Recent.- International Collaborations CNRS, Biologie des Sponges, Paris, 9 pp.- <b>FC&#038;P 8-1</b>, p. 50, ID=0218^<b>Topic(s): </b>skeletal formation; Porifera calcarea; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Calcarea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic - Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[4921] = "EDINGER E.N., COPPER P., RISK M.J., ATMOJO W. (2002).- Oceanography and reefs of Recent and Paleozoic tropical epeiric seas.- Facies 47, 1: 127-150.- <b>FC&#038;P 31-2</b>, p. 53,
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ID=1418^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs geography; reefs geography;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic - Recent;
<b>Geography: </b>^The second part of this paper is an analysis of the
variations in the reefs of the Onandaga unit of SW Ontario and New York
State and comparison with those of the Java Seas. The distribution of
stromatoporoid shapes are measured in several of the Devonian reefs.
Stromatoporoids are distinguished as tabular or laminar but not
identified taxonomically. The scarcity of tabular stromatoporoids and
the dominance of phacelloid corals and dendritic branching corals in
the Onandaga Formation (Appalachian Basin) are here explained by
localized high productivity conditions driven by quasi-estuarine
circulation. ^1";
s[4922] = "WEBBY B.D., ELIAS R.J., YOUNG G.A., NEUMAN B.E.E., KALJO D.
(2004).- Corals.- The Great Ordovician Biodiversification Event [B.D.
Webby, F. Paris, M.L. Droser &#038; I.G. Percival (eds); Columbia
University Press, New York]: pp 124-146. ISBN 0231-12678-6.-
<b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 107, ID=1378^<b>Topic(s): </b>diversification
event; corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Ordovician; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[4923] = "RIDING R. (2004).- Solenopora is a chaetetid sponge, not an
alga.- Palaeontology 47, 1: 117-122.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-1</b>, p. 78,
ID=7225^<b>Topic(s): </b>not alga; Chaetetida Solenopora;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Chaetetida; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Ordovician; <b>Geography: </b>^For over 100 years the Ordovician
fossil Solenopora (Dybowski) has been widely considered to be a
calcified red alga. The type species Solenopora spongoides consists of
tubes with longitudinally flexuous walls, lobate-petalloid cross
sections 30-175µm across with septal projections and sporadic cross
partitions. This internal morphology is not characteristic of calcified
red algae but is consistent with the original interpretations of
Solenopora as a chaetetid and with subsequent recognition of chaetetids
as sponges. Solenopora is widely misidentified in Silurian and younger
rocks. Removal of Solenopora from the algae underscores the need to
comprehensively reassess the palaeoecological and phylogenetic
significance of numerous disparate Ordovician to Miocene fossils
currently classed as Solenoporaceans. [original abstract]^1";
s[4924] = "DIXON O.A., BOLTON T.E., COPPER P. (1986).- Ellisites, an
Upper Ordovician heliolitid coral intermediate between coccoserids and
proporids.- Palaeontology 29, 2: 391-413.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-2</b>, p.
36, ID=0722^<b>Topic(s): </b>confusing morphology; Heliolitida
Ellisites; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Heliolitida; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Ordovician U; <b>Geography: </b>^The Upper Ordovician heliolitid
corals Ellisites labechioides gen. et sp.nov. and E. astomata (Flower)
combine vesicular skeletal plates with zones of strongly dilated
vertical trabeculae. In these characters they provide the first
evidence of a phylogenetic link between the Coccoseridicae and
Proporicae. They are referred to a new family, the Ellisitidae, and
included in the Coccoseridicae, which necessitates taxonomic
modification of the latter to include genera with vesicular skeletal
plates. They show features most related to Coccoseris Eichwald 1855,
and two of three species considered to have been erroneously referred
to the stromatoporoid Dermatostroma Parks 1910. Their substantially
vesicular skeletal development can lead them to be mistaken for
strongly cystose labechiid stromatoporoids.^1";
s[4925] = "BONDARENKO O.B., MINZHIN C. (1981).- Izmenchivost i
morfogenez pozdneordovikskikh korallov Propora speciosa. [Variability
and morhogeny of Late Ordovician coral Propora speciosa].-
Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal 1981, 1: 10-20.- <b>FC&#038;P 11-1</b>, p.
49, ID=1766^<b>Topic(s): </b>variability; Heliolitida, Propora;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Heliolitida; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Ordovician U; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[4926] = "BONDARENKO O.B. (1977).- Napravleniya razvitiya i
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trends and systematics of Late Ordovician corals Proheliolitidae; in Russian].- Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal 1977, 4: 34-46.- <b>FC&#038;P 7-2</b>, p. 15, ID=5615^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Heliolitida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Heliolitida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician U; <b>Geography: </b>^Die Resultate einer Revision der Familie Proheliolitidae werden dargestellt sowie die Diagnosen der Familie, zweier Subfamilien - Proheliolitinae Kiaer 1899, und Sibiriolitinae subfam.nov., und von sechs Gattungen - Protoheliolites gen.nov., Schmidtella gen.nov., Sibiriolites Sokolov 1955, Mongoliolites Bondarenko &#038; Minzhin 1977 - gegeben. Die Entwicklung der Unterfamilien erfolgt in unterschiedlichem Tempo, jedoch mit einer Morphogenese, die dem Typus nahesteht und zu ahnlichen Endergebnissen fuhrt. Bestatigt wird die Abstammung der Proheliolitidae von der Tabulata-Familie Lichenariidae.^1";
s[4927] = "OSPANOVA N.K. (1999).- Morfologiya i sostav novogo semejstva geliolitid Wormsiporidae fam. nov. (Anthozoa).- Doklady Akademii Nauk Respubliki Tadzhikistan 42, 8: 19-24.- <b>FC&#038;P 31-1</b>, p. 12, ID=7087^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Heliolitida Wormsiporidae; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Heliolitida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician Ashg; <b>Geography: </b>^Genus Wormsipora should be excluded from the family Proporidae because its coenenchyme has tendency to develop tubes. Wormsiporidae fam. nov. includes genera Wormsipora Sokolov 1955, Late Ordovician, Ashgillian and Neowormsipora Lin et Chow 1977, Late Ordovician, Ashgillian.^1";
s[4928] = "YOCHELSON E.L., STANLEY G.D.jr (1981).- An early Ordovician patelliform gastropod, Palaelophacroaea, reinterpreted as a coelenterate.- Lethaia 14: 323-330.- <b>FC&#038;P 11-2</b>, p. 27, ID=1835^<b>Topic(s): </b>Cnidaria vs Mollusca; Hydrozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Hydrozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician L; <b>Geography: </b>^Palaelophacmaea criola is considered a possible chondrophore and several other Cambrian univalve genera may have cnidarian rather than molluscan affinities.^1";
s[4929] = "ELIAS R.J. (1986).- Symbiotic relationships between worms and solitary rugose corals in the late Ordovician.- Journal of Paleontology 12: 32-45.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-2</b>, p. 27, ID=0640^<b>Topic(s): </b>symbiosis, vermes; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician U; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[4930] = "ELIAS R.J., BUTTLER C.J. (1986).- Late Ordovician solitary rugose corals preserved in life position.- Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences 23: 739-742.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-2</b>, p. 27, ID=0641^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician U; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[4931] = "ELIAS R.J. (1986).- New late Ordovician solitary rugose corals with perforate septa.- Journal of Paleontology 60, 1: 14-25.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-1.2</b>, p. 26, ID=0857^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician U; <b>Geography: </b>^Neotryplasma floweri n.sp. is an epizoic solitary rugose coral characterized by two orders of perforate, monacanthine, carinate septa, a complex axial structure of septal lobes and lamellae, and a well developed broad dissepimentarium. It occurs in the Late Ordovician (late Edenian to earliest Maysvillian; late Caradoc) Upham Dolomite Member of the Second Value Dolomite, Montoya Group, at El Paso, Texas, U.S.A. Neotryplasma Kaljo, 1957, also includes two Late Ordovocian species from the Estonian S.S.R. and one from the late Middle and Late Ordovician of the northern and middle Ural region, U.S.S.R. This genus is assigned to the Neotryplasmatidae n. fam., which is placed in the Suborder Monacanthina Neuman, 1984.^1";
s[4932] = "WEBBY B.D. (1971).- The new Ordovician genus Hillophyllum and the early history of rugose corals with acanthine septa.- Lethaia 04: 153-168.- <b>FC&#038;P 1-2</b>, p. 19, ID=4670^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Rugosa, Hillophyllum; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
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s[4933] = "WEYER D. (1973).- Uber Protozaphrentis Yu 1957 (Anthozoa, Rugosa, Mittelordoviz).- Palaeontol. Abh. A, 4, 4: 695-706.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 40, ID=5151^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, Protozaphrentis; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician M; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[4934] = "OSPANOVA N.K. (1980).- Sistematicheskoe polozhenie semeystva Cyrtophyllidae (korally). [systematics of the coral family Cyrtophyllidae; in Russian].- Akademiya Nauk Tadzhikskoy SSR, Doklady 1980, 23, 2: 96-97.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-2</b>, p. 49, ID=0369^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, Cyrtophyllidae; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician; <b>Geography: </b>^[The Upper Ordovician family Cyrtophyllidae belongs neither to the Tabulata nor the Heliolitoidea. Regarding the tabulate corals these representatives are distinguished by the absence of independent walls of corallites, parricidal budding, development of septa of two orders (as in Rugosa), trabecular microstructure of the septa, a high number of septa (49-57) and the development of protosepta. Therefore, Ospanova regards the Cyrtophyllidae as being a particular family of the rugose corals.]^1";
s[4935] = "SCRUTTON C.T. (1996).- The scleractiniamorph coral Kilbuchophyllia clarksoni at Kilbucho.- Scottish Journal of Geology 32, 1: 91.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-2</b>, p. 44, ID=3087^<b>Topic(s): </b>scleractiniamorpha, new material ; Anthozoa Kilbuchophyllidae; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician Car; <b>Geography: </b>^The first well authenticated Palaeozoic examples of a scleractiniamorph coral were described by Scrutton &#038; Clarkson (1991). The material was collected from fossiliferous mid-Ordovician (Caradoc) silt-grade greywackes of the Kirkcolm Formation in Tract 2 (of the accretionary prism model) of the Northern Belt of the Southern Uplands at Kilbucho, near Biggar. Subsequently, further material became available (Scrutton 1993), including a new, small specimen from the greywackes at Kilbucho which demonstrated hexameral cyclic septal insertion with much greater clarity than any of the original material. The range of the type species, Kilbuchophyllia discoidea, was extended to further localities along strike to the southwest and a new species, K. clarksoni, was described. The new material from these additional localities, Wallace&#039;s Cast, Glenkip Burn, Snar Water and Duntercleuch, was all found in a poorly sorted, matrix-supported, quartz pebble conglomerate facies. However, despite extensive collecting no kilbuchophyllids had been found in the fossiliferous conglomerates underlying greywackes at Kilbucho. This note is to record the finding of a single specimen of K. clarksoni from the conglomerate facies at Kilbucho during a visit in August 1995, the first record of this species from any facies at that locality. This find provides further evidence to support the likelihood that throughout Tract 2, the kilbuchophyllids are occurring in fossiliferous conglomerate and greywacke obrution deposits at a single level in the Kirkcolm Formation (Clarkson et al. 1992). One further additional observation since the publication of Scrutton (1993) has been the rediscovery of the fossiliferous conglomerate localities in Glenkip Burn [NS 869174] and Snar Water [NS 859169]. Additional material of both species of Kilbuchophyllia was recovered from these localities, the original material having been collected in the last century during the survey by Peach and Horne (1899). The correlation of this level in the succession has contributed to a reassessment of the structure and history of the Northern Belt of the Southern Uplands shortly to be published (Armstrong et al. 1996).^1";
s[4936] = "WEBBY B.D. (1994).- Evolutionary trends in Ordovician stromatoporoids.- Courier Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg 172 [Oekentorp-Kuester P. (ed.) Proceedings of the VI. International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and Porifera, Vol. 2]: 373-380.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 24, ID=4094^<b>Topic(s): </b>phylogeny; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician; <b>Geography: </b>^An attempt is made
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to assess the early (that is, Ordovician) history of stromatoporoid
genera using both cladistic and stratigraphical data. Only two
relatively independent and homogeneous stromatoporoid groups have been
recorded. The order Labechiida is the most diversified, with elements
first appearing in the Middle Ordovician. The group is divided into
four families based on differing morphological features and growth
form: the rosenellids with their simple (?more primitive), small to
large cysts, denticles, and encrusting, laminar to domical form; the
labechiids with rounded pillars formed by superposition of denticles,
and a trend in some to flatter, lamina-like cysts; the stylostromatids
(fam. nov.) with mamelon columns and development of composite,
blade-like pillars within columns; and the aulacerids with extended,
mamelon-like, cylindrical to branching forms. The massively thickened,
encrusting lophiostromatids may comprise a fifth group. The order
Clathrodictyida has only a few members, and these make then first
appearances in the Upper Ordovician; they differ from representatives
of the Labechiida in showing downwardly inflected pillars and common
astrorhizae. Given the distinctively different morphologies of the two
groups, it may be suggested that they represent separate lines of
descent from uncalcified sponge-like organisms. ^1";
s[4937] = "WEBBY B.D. (1979).- The Ordovician Stromatoporoids
(Presidential Address).- Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New
South Wales 103, 2: 83-121.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 53,
ID=5840^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician; <b>Geography:
</b>^[major review of all the Ordovician genera, profusely illustrated;
in addition their stratigraphic distribution in each continent is
considered, as well as their origins and evolutionary affinities]^1";
s[4938] = "WEBBY B.D. (1980).- Biogeography of Ordovician
Stromatoporoids.- Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology
032: 1-19.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 60, ID=6022^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biogeography; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician; <b>Geography:
</b>^[the distribution of the Ordovician families of stromatoporoids is
reviewed; two faunal provinces are recognized in the Early Caradoc and
a third emerged in Middle Caradoc time; the stromatoporoids are
inferred to be low-latitude, warm water organisms]^1";
s[4939] = "KHROMYKH V.G. (1999).- Drevneishie rody stromatoporoidei.
[?????????? ???? ???????????????; in Russian].- Geologiya i geofizika
40, 2: 221-230.- <b>FC&#038;P 29-1</b>, p. 67, ID=7033^<b>Topic(s):
</b>; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician; <b>Geography: </b>^Some old
(Ordovician) stromatoporoids are revised and their first appearance in
different regions of the globe is shown. A new system for the genera
beginning with Priscastroma is proposed. The oldest stromatoporoids
were found in the Middle Ordovician strata of the Siberian platform
(Moriero River), North America (Champlain Lake), Australia (Tasmania),
and probably the Urals. It is suggested that stromatoporoids in these
regions originated synchronously at the beginning of the Middle
Ordovician when a new major sedimentary cycle in Earth history began.
[original abstract; the paper contains discussions and diagnoses of the
following genera: Priscastroma, Dermatostroma, Pseudostylodictyon,
Cystostroma, Stromatocerium, Labechia, Pachystylostroma; the type
species of Priscastroma is P. gemina Khromykh, 1999; the early genera
are placed in a phylogenetic sequence]^1";
s[4940] = "WEBBY B.D. (2004).- Stromatoporoids.- The Great Ordovician
Bio-diversification Event [B.D. Webby, F. Paris, M.I. Droser &#038;
I.G. Percival (eds)]: 112-118; Columbia Univesity Press, New York. ISBN
978-0-231-12678-6.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-1</b>, p. 42, ID=7199^<b>Topic(s):
</b>; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician; <b>Geography: </b>^The orders
Labechiida (6 familes, 22 genera) and Clathrodictyida (2 familes, 4
genera) represent the class Stromatoporoidea of calcified sponges in
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the Ordovician. One stromatoporoid community is associated with the
reef facies; another is characterized by genera of columnar growth and
is presumed to have lived in deeper water on carbonate ramps. All
Ordovician stromatoporoid communities plot into paleolatitudes between
30 degrees north and thirty degrees south. The pulchrilaminids comprise
a family of doubtful affinity of large framebuilders that occur in the
late Early Ordovician of North and South America. The rest of the
labechiids first diversified in late Middle Ordovician and secondly in
Caradoc time. The initial radiation of the clathrodictyids occurred in
mid to late Caradoc with the appearance of Ecclimadictyon. Ordovician
stromatoporoid diversity peaked in early to mid Ashgill and fell
abruptly with the Hirnantian glaciations. Diversity curves for genera
and species are presented as &#34;normalized&#34; and &#34;range
through&#34; versions. The latter shows a steady increase in generic
diversity from late Middle Ordovician to mid Late Ordovician and a
sharp decline in the Hirnantian. The sensitivity of labechiids to
oceanic cooling is discussed in the light of the hypotheses of Stearn
(1987) and Nestor and Stock (2001). The relationship of the diversity
trends to sea level changes is also considered.^1";
s[4941] = "JULL R.K. (1976).- Septal development during hysteroontogeny
in the Ordovician tabulate coral Foerstephyllum.- Journal of
Paleontology 50, 3: 380-391.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-2</b>, p. 20,
ID=0152^<b>Topic(s): </b>blastogeny; Tabulata, Foerstephyllum;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Ordovician; <b>Geography: </b>^Middle and Upper Ordovician
specimens of Foerstephyllum from a number of localities in eastern
North America were studied to determine the details of hysteroontogeny
and most particularly the nature of sepal development in the genus. The
increase is exclusively lateral in nature, most common in cericoid
rugose corals and in tabulate genera. The dividing wall appears
adjacent to the intercorallite wall or it appears to be formed by
splitting of the intercorallite wall. The holotypes of F. halli
(Nicholson), type species of the genus, and of F. magnificum (Okulitch)
are illustrated and commented upon. Closely spaced serial acetate peels
show that F. halli and forms comparable to F. magnificum lack an
ordered sequence of sepal development such as is characteristic of
rugose and scleractinian corals. Septa emerge in an apparently random
manner around the corallite. Corallites of a specimen of F. vacuum
(Foerste), however, show an early stage of development in which septa
possibly equivalent to the cardinal and alar septa are present.
Subsequent development in this specimen is more typical of other
representatives of the genus.Remarks: The used term
&#034;intercorallite wall&#034; does not coin-cide with the definition
of a corallite. According to Hill (1956: 247; in Moore R.C., Treatise
on Invertebrate Paleontology, Part F) a corallite means
&#034;exoskeleton formed by an individual coral polyp&#034;. Therefore,
it is proposed to use &#034;corallite wall&#034; only.^1";
s[4942] = "ELIAS R.J., LEE D.-J., WOO S.-K. (2008).- Corallite increase
and mural pores in Lichenaria (Tabulata, Ordovician).- Journal of
Paleontology 82, 2: 377-390.- <b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p. 62,
ID=2362^<b>Topic(s): </b>structures; Tabulata, Lichenaria;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Ordovician; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[4943] = "LAFUSTE J. (1979).- Microstructure de type
&#034;desmidoide&#034; chez Lyopora Nicholson &#038; Etheridge 1878
(Tabulata, Ordovicien).- C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris 289: 719-722.-
<b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 15, ID=5766^<b>Topic(s): </b>microstructures;
Tabulata, microstructures; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician; <b>Geography: </b>^Le terme
&#034;desmide&#034; s&#039;applique à des bouquets de fibres à
bosselures, coniques ou pyramidaux. Le type desmidoïde et le type
trabéculaire sont regardés comme les deux stades finaux de
l&#039;évolution de la microstructure des Tabulata.^1";
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s[4944] = "LEE D.-J., ELIAS R.J. (1991).- Mode of growth and
life-history strategies of a late Ordovician halysitid coral.- Journal
of Paleontology 65, 2: 191-199.http:&#47;&#47;
www.jstor.org/pss/1305754.- <b>FC&#038;P 20-2</b>, p. 62,
ID=2956^<b>Topic(s): </b>growth mode, life strategies; Tabulata,
Halysitida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Ordovician U; <b>Geography: </b>^The upper surface of the corallum
of Catenipora rubra was often at or just above the sediment-water
interface during life. The vertical growth rate was barely sufficient
to keep pace with background sedimentation and possible subsidence of
the corallum. Therefore, the colonies were in constant danger of being
covered by influxes of sediment, especially during storms. This was
compensated by the ability of polyps to respond to sedimentation events
and by certain aspects of colony growth. Rapid regeneration following
partial mortality involved budding of uninjured polyps and rejuvenation
of damaged individuals, in some cases accompanied by a type of axial
increase not previously known in tabulate corals. Rapid lateral
expansion was possible because small, &#34;immature&#34; polyps could
bud and grow in a reptant manner. Interconnected ranks of the
cateniform corallum served to dam shifting sediment at the periphery of
the colony. Lacunae within the colony were reservoirs for material that
breached peripheral ranks and for sediment that settled on the ranks
and was rejected by polyps or removed by passive flow. Polyps
comprising the colony were distributed over a large area of the
substrate surface, thereby decreasing the probability of complete
mortality during sedimentation events and increasing the probability
that a sufficient number of individuals would survive to ensure the
optimum regeneration. The corallum, anchored in the substrate and with
sediment filling the lacunae, provided a broad, stable base during
high-energy events. It remains to be established how widespread these
growth patterns and strategies were among other corals with cateniform
colonies, a form that appeared in many unrelated stocks. Most previous
workers emphasized physical strength when considering functional
morphology, following a tacit assumption that the corallum rose high
above the substrate and was therefore susceptible to breakage during
high-energy events. An understanding of the origin of cateniform
patterns and the phylogeny of these corals requires knowledge of their
modes of growth and life-history strategies, which were genetically as
well as environmentally controlled.^1";
s[4945] = "ELIAS R.J., LEE D.-J. (1993).- Microborings and growth in
Late Ordovician halysitids and other corals.- Journal of Paleontology
67, 6: 922-934.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 67, ID=4046^<b>Topic(s):
</b>borings; Tabulata, Halysitida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician U; <b>Geography:
</b>^Microborings in the Late Ordovician tabulate corals Catenipora
rubra (a halysitid) and Manipora amicarum (a cateniform nonhalysitid)
and in an epizoic solitary rugose coral differ from nearly all of those
previously reported in Paleozoic corals. These microborings were formed
within the coralla by endolithic algae and fungi located beneath living
polyps. Comparable structures in the Late Ordovician tabulate Quepora
lagglomeratiformis (a halysitid) represent algal microborings, not
spicules, and halysitids are corals, not sponges as suggested by
Kazmierczak (1989). Endolithic algae in cateniform tabulates relied
primarily on light entering through the outer walls of the ranks rather
than through the polyps; lacunae within coralla permitted appropriate
levels of light to reach many corallites. The direction of boring was
determined by corallum microstructure and possibly also by the
distribution of organic matter within the skeleton. There is an
apparent inverse correlation between boring activity and coral growth
rate. The location and relative abundance of pyritized microborings
within calcareous coralla can be established quantitatively and
objectively from electron microprobe determinations of weight percent
sulfur along appropriate traverse of the coral skeleton. The
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distribution of such microborings in Catenipora rubra and Manipora
amicarum is comparable to algal banding in modern corals; this is the
first report of such banding in the interiors of Paleozoic corals.
Change in the intensity of boring within each corallum was evidently a
response to variation in the linear growth rate of the coral, or to
fluctuation in an environmental factor (perhaps light intensity) that
could control both algal activity and growth rate in these corals.
Change in the algal boring intensity and linear growth rate of the
coral was generally but not always seasonal and usually but not
invariably associated with changes in the density of coral skeleton
deposition. Cyclic bands of boring abundance maxima within fossil
colonial corals provide a measure of annual linear growth comparable to
the widely accepted method based on skeletal density bands. Algal bands
are more sporadically developed than density bands within and among
coralla, thus increasing in difficulty of interpretation. Fluctuations
in the abundance of algal microborings apparently provide a detailed
record of changes in the linear growth rate of colonies and individuals
within colonies. Combined analyses of microboring abundance and
skeletal desity will contribute significantly to our understanding of
the biological and environmental factors involved in endolithic
activity and coral growth.^1";
s[4946] = "DIXON J. (1976).- Corallite increase and a new corallite
type in Upper Ordovician Cateniform corals.- Journal of Paleontology
50, 5: 916-921.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-2</b>, p. 19, ID=0149^<b>Topic(s):
</b>polymorphism; Tabulata, Halysitidae; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician U; <b>Geography:
</b>^Variations of lateral and interstitial corallite increase are
newly recognized in cateniform corals. These variations commonly occur
in Tollina Sokolov 1949 (= Manipora Sinclair 1955) and less commonly in
Catenipora Lamarck 1816. A new, large corallite type (megacorallite)
occurs in specimens of two Upper Ordovician species of Catenipora.
These megacorallites may have housed large polyps specialized for
gamete production.^1";
s[4947] = "MILLER A.I., MAO S. (1995).- Association of orogenic
activity with the Ordovician radiation of marine life.- Geology 23, 4:
305-308.- <b>FC&#038;P 24-2</b>, p. 79, ID=4557^<b>Topic(s):
</b>phylogeny, orogeny; evolutionary radiation; <b>Systematics:
</b>Animalia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician U; <b>Geography: </b>^The
Ordovician radiation of marine life was among the most substantial
pulses of diversification in Earth history and coincided in time with a
major increase in the global level of orogenic activity. To investigate
a possible causal link between these two patterns, the geographic
distributions of 6576 individual appearances of Ordovician genera
around the world were evaluated with respect to their proximity to
probable centers of orogeny (foreland basins). Results indicate that
these genera, which belonged to an array of higher taxa that
diversified in the Middle and Late Ordovician (trilobites, brachiopods,
bivalves, gastropods, monoplacophorans), were far more diverse in, and
adjacent to, foreland basins than they were in areas farther removed
from orogenic activity (carbonate platforms). This suggests an
association of orogeny with diversification at that time.^1";
s[4948] = "CARRERA M.G., RIGBY J.K. (1999).- Biogeography of Ordovician
Sponges.- Journal of Paleontology 73, 1: 26-37.- <b>FC&#038;P 28-1</b>,
p. 48, ID=3983^<b>Topic(s): </b>biogeography; Porifera; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician; <b>Geography:
</b>^Sponges have an unrealized potential importance in biogeographic
analysis. Biogeographic patterns determined from our analysis of all
published data on distribution of Ordovician genera indicate Early
Ordovician sponge faunas have relatively low diversity and are
completely dominated by demosponges. Early Ordovician (Ibexian) faunas
are characterized by the widespread co-occurrence of Archaeoscyphia and
the problematic Calathium. This association is commonly found in
biohermal structures, Middle Ordovician faunas show an increase in
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diversity, and two broad associations are differentiated: Appalachian
faunas (including Southern China and the Argentine Precordillera) and
Great Basin faunas. Late Ordovician faunas show important changes in
diversity and provincialism. Hexactinellid and calcareous sponges
became important and new demosponge families appeared. Four
Mohawkian-Cincinnatian associations are recognized here, including: 1)
Mid-continent faunas; 2) Baltic faunas; 3) New South Wales faunas; and
4) Western North American (California and Alaska) faunas. However, two
separate biogeographic associations are differentiated based on faunal
differences. These are a Pacific association (western North American
and New South Wales) and an Atlantic association (Midcontinent
Laurentia and Baltica). Distribution of sponge genera and migration
patterns are utilized to consider paleogeographic dispositions of the
different continental plates, climatic features, and oceanic currents.
Such an analysis points to close paleogeographic affinities between the
Argentine Precordillera and Laurentian Appalachian faunas. However,
significant endemicity and the occurrence of extra-Laurentian genera
suggest a relative isolation of the Precordillera terrane during the
Late Ibexian-Whiterockian. The study also shows a faunal migration from
the Appalachian region to South China during the Middle Ordovician and
the migration of faunas from Baltica to Laurentia in the Late
Ordovician. The occurrence of Laurentian migrants in New South Wales
during the Late Ordovician could be related to inferred oceanic current
circulation between these two areas, although other paleogeographic
features may be involved.^1";
s[4949] = "WEBBY B.D. (2002).- Patterns of Ordovician reef
development.- SEPM Special Publications 72 (Phanerozoic Reef Patterns):
129-179.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-1</b>, p. 42, ID=7198^<b>Topic(s):
</b>geohistory; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Ordovician; <b>Geography: </b>^A review of factors that may have
influenced the major changes in Ordovician reef development is
presented against an earth-system background of profound global and
biotal change that includes a greenhouse climate, a sluggish, saline
oceanic state, high sea levels, progressive ventilation of surface
waters, intense episodes of volcanicity and orogeny, massive
diversification of biotas, and an apparently short, sharp,
end-Ordovician glaciation with accompanying extinction. Major controls
on reef growth are inferred to include: (1) under the existing high
levels of atmospheric carbon dioxide of the Early Ordovician,
higher-than-normal temperatures promoting microbial reefal communities
and cyanobacterial calcification processes - high temperatures may have
exceeded adaptive ranges of many metazoans (excepting sponges),
delaying their proliferation as reef builders; (2) sea-level
fluctuations and elevated sea-level highstands of the Early Ordovician
caused episodic drowning and influx of anoxic waters from an expanded
oxygen-minimum zone over platforms and archipelagos, limiting reefal
diversification to more rudimentary phases involving mainly microbial
growth; (3) lower sea-level highstands during the Middle Ordovician
restricted flooding to outer shelves, and consequently reef building
occurred only in peripheral parts of platform areas, hence the lower
abundances (only 18% of all preserved Ordovician reefs); (4) apparent
rise in levels of oxygenation of tropical surface waters to a peak near
the Middle-Late Ordovician boundary aided significantly the
colonization of the reef habitat by sessile, respiring metazoans; and
(5) elevated Late Ordovician sea-level highstands again causing
episodic drowning over platforms, but this time influxes of oceanic
waters had a limited, mainly regional, impact on reef development.
Diversification and spread of reefs continued through the Ashgillian
but, in the lead up to the end-Ordovician glaciation, late Ashgillian
(Hirnantian) reefs developed in only a few sites, though they retained
diverse biotas. [end-fragment of extensive summary]^1";
s[4950] = "KALJO D., KALJO D.L., KLAAMANN E., KLAAMANN E.H.P. (1975).-
Ordovician and Silurian Corals.- In A. Hallam (ed.): Atlas
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Palaeobiogeography: 37-45; Elsevier, Amsterdam.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-2</b>, p. 58, ID=5274^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[4951] = "SULTANBEKOVA Zh.S. (1986).- Rugozy i biostratigrafija verkhnego Ordovika i nizhnego Silura. [Rugosa and biostratigraphy of the Upper Ordovician and Lower Silurian; in Russian] .- Nauka (Alma-Ata): 123 pp., 7 figs, 40 pls.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 49, ID=2658^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician U - Silurian L; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[4952] = "WANG HONGZHEN, CHENG JIANQIANG (1991).- Late Ordovician and Early Silurian rugose coral biogeography and world reconstruction of palaeocontinents.- Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology 86: 3-21.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-1.1</b>, p. 41, ID=3212^<b>Topic(s): </b>biogeography, geography; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician U - Silurian L; <b>Geography: </b>global^Two epochs of Early Palaeozoic rugose coral diversification, Caradocian-Ashgillian and Middle Llandoverian-Early Wenlockian, are chosen for biogeographical analysis at the generic level, following an overall revised classification of the Rugosa (Wang et al. 1989). World reconstruction maps are based on palaeomagnetic, palaeotectonic and palaeobiogeographic data, and were constructed through an autograph programme on an IBM PC-AT microcomputer. The Caradocian and Ashgillian rugose corals are in 16 families and 71 genera, including 15% Cystiphyllida, 40% Streptelasmatida and 44% Columnariida, in addition to the zaphrentoidid genus Protozaphrentis. Two biogeographical realms, the West Prototethyan and the East Prototethyan, may be discerned. The West Prototethyan Realm includes three provinces, the Siberian, the North American and the Kazakhstan-Hinganian. The East Prototethyan Realm also includes three provinces, the Southeast Asian (Yangtzean), the East Australian and the North European. The third area, the Gondwanan, is devoid of corals. In Middle and Late Llandoverian and Early Wenlockian, the rugose corals have 27 families and 130 genera, of which 26% are Cystiphyllida, 32% are Streptelasmatida and 41% are Columnariida, in addition to the zaphrentoidid genus Duncanella. The West Prototethyan Realm contains three provinces, the Siberia-Mongolian, the North European and the North American. The East Prototethyan Realm consists of two provinces, the Southeast Asian (Yangtzean) and the Kazakhstan-Sinokorean, both bearing Ceriaster and Amplexoides.^1";
s[4953] = "IVANOVSKIY A.B. (1970).- On systematic position of some Ordovician and Silurian Rugose Corals.- Geologiya i Geofizika 1970, 2: 120-122.- <b>FC&#038;P 2-2</b>, p. 16, ID=4799^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[4954] = "SULTANBEKOVA Zh.S. (1980).- Mikrostruktura skeleta i filogeniya nekotorykh ordovikskikh i silurijskikh rugoz Kazakhstana. [skeletal microstructure and phylogeny of some Ordovician and Silurian rugosans of Kazakhstan; in Russian].- Korally i rify fanerozoya SSSR [B.S. Sokolov (ed.)]: pp ... .- <b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 42, ID=5828^<b>Topic(s): </b>microstructures, phylogeny; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[4955] = "WEYER D. (1975).- Ueber dem Ursprung der Calostylidae Zittel 1879 (Anthozoa Rugosa, Ordoviz-Silur).- Freiberger Forsch. C, 1975, 282: 23-87.- <b>FC&#038;P 3-2</b>, p. 43, ID=4968^<b>Topic(s): </b>origins; Rugosa, Calostylidae; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>^Les Calostylidae ont pour ancêtre les Lambelasmatidae nov. fam. qui se subdivisent en Lambelasmatinae nov. subfàm. et en Coelostylinae nov. subfam.^1";
s[4956] = "NESTOR H., STOCK C.W. (2001).- Recovery of stromatoporoid
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fauna after the Late Ordovician extinction.- Bulletin of the Tohoku
University Museum 1 [Proceedings of the 8th International Symposium on
Fossil Cnidaria and Porifera]: 333-341.- <b>FC&#038;P 30-2</b>, p. 33,
ID=1600^<b>Topic(s): </b>extinctions O/S; stroms; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician &#47;
Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>^The Late Ordovician extinction of
stromatoporids was a gradual rather than an abrupt process of decrease
in diversity throgh the Late Ordovician to Early Silurian transition. A
transformation of a labechiid-dominated Ordovician stromatoporoid fauna
into a clathrodictyid-dominated Early Silurian fauna embraced a wide
time interval, from beginning of the late Caradoc to the end of the
middle Llandovery (Aeronian). It roughly coincided with a supposed
global cooling, ore &#34;ice-house&#34; period in Earth history. During
this period the earliest labechiids with poorly calcified (probably
aragonitic) skeletons were replaced by more advanced labechiids and
clathrodictyids with well-calcified skeletons. The generic diversity of
stromatoporoids reached its lowest value in the early Rhuddanian with
representatives of only four genera, Clathrodictyon, Ecclimadictyon,
Pachystylostroma and Forolina. During the late Rhuddanian and early
Aeronian the earliest representatives of the families Actinostromatidae
(Plectostroma) and Atelodictyidae (Intexodictyon) were added,
respectively. Generic diversity abruptly increased in the late Aeronian
(reaching at least 12 genera) when the first representatives of the
Gerronostromatidae (Petridiostroma), Pseudolabechiidae (Pachystroma),
Stromatoporidae (Lineastroma) and Syringostromellidae
(Syringostromella) appeared. During the Telychain the generic diversity
of actinostromatids and stromatoporids increased further and the first
densastromatids (Densastroma) appeared. A comparatively long duration
of Late Ordovician extinction and Early Silurian recovery of the
stromatoporoid fauna is probably best explained by general global
cooling, including several glacial episodes in addition to the
well-known end-Ordovician (Hirnantian) ice age, unfavourable for
stromatoporoids as thermophilic organisms.^1";
s[4957] = "NESTOR H. (1990).- Biostratigraphy: stromatoporoids.- Kaljo
D. &#038; Nestor H. (eds): Excursion Guidebook, Field Meeting Estonia:
46-51; Subcommission on Ordovician and Silurian Stratigraphy &#038;
Estonian Academy of Sciences.- <b>FC&#038;P 20-1.1</b>, p. 78,
ID=2878^<b>Topic(s): </b>stratigraphy, excursion guide; stroms;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Ordovician Ashg - Silurian Prid; <b>Geography: </b>^[Twenty-three
stromatoporoid communities in the Baltic are distinguished in rocks
ranging in age from Ashgill to Pridoli. The communities are divided
into 4 facies: lagoonal, shoal, open shelf, and slope. A large table
shows the distribution of species in each community. Several species
are useful for worldwide correlation of narrow time zones. Fifteen key
species are illustrated in a plate.]^1";
s[4958] = "YOUNG G.A., KERSHAW S. (2005).- Classification and controls
of internal banding in Palaeozoic stromatoporoids and colonial corals.-
Palaeontology 48, 3: 623-651.- <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 108,
ID=1380^<b>Topic(s): </b>sclerochronology; stroms, Anthozoa, growth
banding; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera Cnidaria; Stromatoporoidea
Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician Silurian; <b>Geography:
</b>^Palaeozoic corals and stromatoporoids exhibit a variety of
internal banding phenomena, many of which have been commonly
interpreted as annual growth bands. We evaluate bands through analysis
of colonial corals and stromatoporoids from three stratigraphic
intervals: Upper Ordovician of Manitoba, Canada, and Llandovery –
Wenlock and Ludlow of Gotland, Sweden. Banding features are divided
into four categories: (1) absence of banding; (2) density banding
formed by variation in density or form of elements; (3)
growth-interruptions banding including growth cessation and
regeneration; and (4) postmortem banding caused by compaction or
diagenesis. For discrimination of band types, it is essential to
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examine internal structures and skeletal margins in thin sections or
acetate peels. Species vary considerably in degree and type of banding;
each has a distinct pattern of variation. We propose criteria to
determine if banding is consistent with seasonally induced growth
variation: (1) consistency in band character and thicknes; (2)
continuity of skeletal growth; (3) marginal features; and (4) evidence
of diagenetic alteration. Density bands in tabulate and rugose corals
probably represent annual variations, but results for stromatoporoids
are more ambiguous; although stromatoporoids commonly show banding,
unequivocal density banding is poorly developed and growth interruption
generated most stromatoporoid banding. Cerioid rugose and tabulate
corals possess the thickest density bands; the thinnest bands are in
stromatoporoids and heliolitid tabulates.^1";
s[4959] = "YOUNG G.A., ELIAS R.J. (1997).- Patterns of variation in
Late Ordovician and Early Silurian tabulate corals.- Boletin de la Real
Sociedad Espanola de Historia Natural, Seccion Geologica 91, 1/4:
193-204.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-2</b>, p. 14, ID=3684^<b>Topic(s):
</b>variation patterns; Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician U &#47; Silurian L;
<b>Geography: </b>^A large data set on latest Ordovician and earliest
Silurian tabulate corals from the East-central United States permits
recognition and explanation of trends in intracolony and intraspecies
variation. All common colonial coral species from this region were
analyzed; these represent the orders Heliolitida, Halysitida, and
Favositida. Comparison of patterns of intraspecific variation indicates
that the inherent variabilities of the orders are different, and that
certain types of variation tend to recur between species and orders.
The variation pattern of each species was produced by the combination
of structural and growth factors, working in concert with the
coral&#039;s response to a particular set of environmental conditions.
The development of external growth form was affected by environmental
factors such as sedimentation rate and substrate stability.
Interlocality variation within some species indicates that internal
morphology was also strongly linked to environment. Correlation of
internal characters with paleoenvironment probably reflects the control
exterted on their development by space constraints determined by
external corallum form. Assessment of the control of variation by
structural factors can permit a more valid definition of coral
species.^1";
s[4960] = "ZAIKA Y. (2010).- Structure of the corallite wall of the
Upper Ordovician and Silurian Favositidae (Tabulata) and its possible
use in stratigraphic correlation.- Palaeoworld 19, 3-4: 256-267.-
<b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 77, ID=6482^<b>Topic(s): </b>wall structure;
Tabulata Favositidae; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician U - Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>^Based
on an analysis of the significant collections of Favositidae (tabulate
corals) from the Upper Ordovician-Lower Devonian of the Taimyr
Peninsula, Western Slope of the North Urals and the Tchernychev Uplift,
this paper focuses on the macro- and micro-structure of the corallite
wall. Seven structural types of the corallite wall have been
recognized; some of them seem to have a definite stratigraphic range.
The results contribute to the long-time discussion on the applicability
of skeletal structure for systematics of the Favositidae, its
evolutionary implications, and stratigraphic correlation. It has been
held that the skeletal structure of the fossilized remains of
Favositidae is inapplicable for such purposes because diagenetically,
it is secondary, being a product of mineral replacement of the primary
structure. In contrast, an assumption is made here that the
&#34;secondary&#34; skeletal macro- and micro-structure may reflect in
some way the &#34;primary&#34; skeleton. As a result, it is proposed
that some evidence of evolution of the Favositidae may be obtained by
evaluating the stratigraphic range of favositid representatives
possessing different types of structure of the corallite wall.
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[original abstract]^1";
s[4961] = "OSPANOVA N.K. (1991).- Order Heliolitida (heliolitids).-
Atlas of fossil fauna and flora of Tajikistan. Ordovician, Silurian,
Devonian: 11-17, 52-59; 171; Donish, Dushanbe. [atlas of fossils] -
<b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 41, ID=4121^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Heliolitida;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Heliolitida; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Ordovician - Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[4962] = "OLIVER W.A.jr (1989).- Intraspecific variation in
pre-Carboniferous rugose corals: a subjective review.- Mem. Ass.
Australas. Palaeontols 8 [Jell P. A. &#038; Pickett J. W. (eds): Fossil
Cnidaria 5 (Proceedings of the Fifth International Symposium on Fossil
Cnidaria including Archaeocyatha and Spongiomorphs)]: 1-6.-
<b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 12, ID=2516^<b>Topic(s): </b>variation
intraspecific; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous-pre; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[4963] = "LELESHUS V.L. (1970).- Position of the Equator during Late
Ordovician, Silurian and Early Devonian times given by Tabulate
Corals.- Doklady A.N. Tadjik. SSR 13, 6: 41-43.- <b>FC&#038;P 2-1</b>,
p. 17, ID=4723^<b>Topic(s): </b>geography; Tabulata; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician - Devonian;
<b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[4964] = "FEDOROWSKI J., GORYANOV V.B. (1973).- Redescription of
Tetracorals described by E. Eichwald in &#034;Palaeontology of
Russia&#034;.- Acta Palaeontologica Polonica 18, 1: 3-70.- <b>FC&#038;P
2-2</b>, p. 16, ID=4794^<b>Topic(s): </b>revision; Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician -
Permian L; <b>Geography: </b>^Fifty-three species of tetracorals from
Eichwald&#039;s collection have here been revised, described and
illustrated. Stratigraphic range: Ordovician through Lower Permian.
Most names given by Eichwald have lost their priority (nomen oblitum),
but the present writers suggest to keep them for the species which were
not described after Eichwald&#039;s publication.^1";
s[4965] = "PICKETT J.W. (1975).- Continental reconstructions and the
distribution of coral faunas during the Silurian.- Jl. Proc. r. Soc.
NSW 108, 3/4: 147-156.- <b>FC&#038;P 5-1</b>, p. 13,
ID=5325^<b>Topic(s): </b>biogeography; coral faunas; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography:
</b>^All published reconstructions have their problems; this study
gives qualified support to an unpublished reconstruction by Rickard and
Belbin, noting that the common mistake is to treat all Asia as a single
unit.^1";
s[4966] = "SCRUTTON C.T. (1989).- Corals and stromatoporoids.- National
Museum of Wales, Geological Series, 9 [Holland C.H. &#038; Bassett M.G.
(eds.): The Global Standard for the Silurian System]: 228-230.-
<b>FC&#038;P 19-2.1</b>, p. 41, ID=2777^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biostratigraphy; corals, stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria
Porifera; Anthozoa Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian;
<b>Geography: </b>^The distribution of stromatoporoids (at the generic
level) in the Llandovery, Wenlock and Ludlow &#47; Pridoli is outlined
and their biostratigraphic potential assessed.^1";
s[4967] = "YOUNG G.A., SCRUTTON C.T. (1991).- Growth form in Silurian
heliolitid corals: the influence of genetics and environment.-
Paleobiology 17, 4: 369-387.http:&#47;&#47; www.jstor.org/pss/2400751.-
<b>FC&#038;P 21-1.1</b>, p. 14, ID=3198^<b>Topic(s): </b>growth forms;
Heliolitida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Heliolitida;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>^Colony growth form in
some Silurian heliolitid corals is analyzed by the measurement of their
shape in profile. Data are presented for seven species, Stelliporella
parvistella, Heliolites interstinctus, H. megastoma, H. daintreei, H.
spongodes, Propora tubulata, and Plasmopora scita from three localities
in Gotland, Sweden, and three localities in England. Intraspecific
growth-form variation is presented on triangle diagrams. These plots
allow variation to be compared between species present at each locality
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and between localities for each species. Results indicate that the
overall potential for growth-form variation is genetically controlled
and that levels of response to environmental stimuli may differ
markedly between species. Stelliporella parvistella is a very plastic
species, the only one developing branching growth in addition to other
growth forms. Heliolites interstinctus is much less variable,
dominantly tabular, domal, and low bulbous in form, but demonstrates a
similar response. Propora tubulata has a tightly constrained bulbous
growth form that shows little variation between localities. The other
species are represented by few specimens, most of which parallel H.
interstinctus. The likely moderating influences of light levels,
substrate type, sedimentation rate, energy levels, and other variables
on growth-form variation and species range are considered. The main
environmental factor including ecophenotypic response is concluded to
be sedimentation rate. A close correlation between this factor and
growth form in S. parvistella indicates that form in this species is a
particularly sensitive indicator of sedimentation rate and substrate
conditions. No simple equations can be made between specific
environments and one particular growth form in these corals. [original
abstract]^1";
s[4968] = "NEWALL G. (1970).- A symbiotic relationship between Lingula
and the coral Heliolites in the Silurian.- Trace fossils [T.P. Crimes
&#038; I.C. Harper (eds)]: 335-343; Liverpool.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-1</b>,
p. 25, ID=5517^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Heliolitida; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Heliolitida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography:
</b>^Many specimens of Heliolites interstinctus from the Aymestry
Limestone (Ludlovian) of the Welsh Borderlands contain borings: the
most commonly associated coral, Favosites gothlandicus, does not. The
only fossil preserved intact in the now sediment filled borings is
Lingula sp., which occurs in life position in some 28 borings. It is
concluded that in some cases the corals were still alive when the
borings were occupied. It is inferred that Lingula was unlikely to have
made the borings and from the morphology of the borings themselves,
annelids, bivalves or cirripeds were the most likely borers. It is
concluded that Lingula occupied preformed sediment filled borings, in
some cases living symbiotically with the live Heliolites. It is
suggested that the structure of Heliolites was less resistant to boring
attack than that of Favosites. [original abstract.]^1";
s[4969] = "BONDARENKO O.B. (1977).- Morfologicheskiye osobennosti i
sistiematika siluriyskikh Heliolitoidiey Proporida i Heliolitida.
[morphological peculiarities and systematics of Silurian heliolitids
Proporida and Heliolitida; in Russian].- Biulleten Moskovskogo
Obshchestva Ispytateley Prirody, Otdel Geologicheskiy ??, 1: 158 [?158
pp].- <b>FC&#038;P 7-2</b>, p. 15, ID=5616^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Heliolitida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Heliolitida;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[4970] = "BONDARENKO O.B., STASINSKA A. (1976).- Astogenez i
morfogenez siluriyskogo roda Laminopora (korally - Heliolitoidei).
[astogeny and morphogeny of Silurian genus Laminopora, corals -
heliolitids; in Russian].- Vestn. Mosk. Univ. 1976, 6: 27-35.-
<b>FC&#038;P 7-2</b>, p. 16, ID=5618^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Heliolitida,
Laminopora; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Heliolitida; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>^A detailed description of the
astogenesis and morphogenesis of the Silurian species Laminopora
calyculata (Lindstrom 1899), L. pseudocalyculata Bondarenko n.sp., and
L. tuberosa Lindstrom 1899) is given. It is stated that L.
pseudocalyculata derives from L. calyculata and is considered to be a
transitorial form to L. tuberosa.^1";
s[4971] = "GRICENKO V.P. (1980).- Iskopaemye kapsuly planul
siluriyskikh geliolitoidei. [fossilized capsules of planulae of
Silurian heliolitids; in Russian].- Korally i rify fanerozoya SSSR
[B.S. Sokolov (ed.)]: pp ... .- <b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 41,
ID=5806^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Heliolitida ?; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
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Heliolitida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[4972] = "ILYINA T.G. (1978).- Reviziya roda Anisophyllum (Rugosa).- Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal 1978, 3: 31-38.- <b>FC&#038;P 8-1</b>, p. 50, ID=0219^<b>Topic(s): </b>revision; Rugosa, Anisophyllum; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>^A description is given on the topotypical material of Anisophyllum agassizi E. &#038; H., 1850, from Upper Silurian deposits (Brownsport formation) of North America. Primary investigations on the inner structure and the trabecular microstructure of the septa, based on thin sections and peels, show that the genus Anisophyllum belongs to the family Plerophyllidae. The genus Anisophyllum is revised. [translated from the Russian by Oekentorp]^1";
s[4973] = "EZAKI Y., YASUHARA Y. (2004).- Regular and flexible modes of division and hystero-ontogenetic growth in the Silurian rugose coral Stauria favosa.- Palaeontology 47, 5: 1075-1091.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-2</b>, p. 15, ID=1113^<b>Topic(s): </b>blastogeny; Rugosa, Stauria; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>^New modules arise in colonial corals as the result of asexual reproduction. The Silurian rugosan Stauria favosa ordinarily exhibits cerioid coralla with a characteristic cross-shaped axial structureand a typical pattern of parricidal increase. Quadripartite increase at the sites of the four protoseptais most common, whereas cases of tripartite increase are rare. Parental protosepta are transformedinto dividing walls, where the four protosepta first appear with a definitive polarity in offsetcorallites. Daughter corallites inherit metasepta as metasepta, and catasepta as catasepta, within thesame quadrants as those of the parents. Metasepta are inserted serially, following Kunth&#39;s rule, as ischaracteristic of rugosan protocallites. As each daughter corallite derived immediately from thesame parent is arranged with identical polarity, it grows equally and evenly both individually and asa group. Daughters thus form protosepta and metasepta under strict phylogenetic and developmentalconstrains. However, individual corallites grow and reproduce autonomously, by using all availableskeleton and space of the parent. Although each module cannot modify essential modes of division,flexibility of the system was via changes in the density and arrangement of corallites, and regulatingmodes of growth, in tandem with adjacent corallites within the corallum. It is probable thatregularity, due to constrains of several origins, as well as flexibility are typical of other rugosan16colonies and played an important role in growth dynamics between corallites and corallum.^1";
s[4974] = "YU CHANGMING, OEKENTORP K. (1983).- Electron microscopic study on the microstructure of the Silurian Ketophyllum djupviki Wedekind, 1927 (Rugosa).- N. Jb. Geol. Palaont. Mh. 1983, 9: 561-575.- <b>FC&#038;P 12-1</b>, p. 37, ID=1910^<b>Topic(s): </b>microstructures, SEM study; Rugosa, Ketophyllum; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>^Based on electron microscopic observations two fundamental types of microstructures can be observed: a fibrous (1) and a lamellar one (2). Both of them - disregarding the original material - consist of minute calcite crystals. They can only be differentiated by the arrangement of these crystals, thus being either perpendicular (1) or parallel (2) to the surface of the skeletal elements.^1";
s[4975] = "SCRUTTON C.T. (1996).- Ecophenotypic variation in the early Silurian rugose coral Palaeocyclus porpita.- Proceedings of the Yorkshire Geological Society 05, 1: 1-8.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-2</b>, p. 45, ID=3088^<b>Topic(s): </b>variation; Rugosa, Palaeocyclus; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian L; <b>Geography: </b>^Palaeocyclus porpita (Linnaeus) is a highly distinctive and biostratigrapbically important early Silurian rugose coral, widespread in north-west Europe and with scattered records in North America. In eastern North America, Palaeocyclus rotuloides (Hall) occupies a similar biostratigraphical position, but differs from P.
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porpita in possessing a thin or imperfectly developed epitheca with
septal ridges or exposed septal plates and a distinct profile to the
undersurface. The calicular surfaces of P. rotuloides and P. porpita
are essentially indistinguishable. The relationship between P. porpita
and P. rotuloides is resolved by material from the Coralliferous Group
of Dyfed, south-west Wales. Collections from siliciclastic horizons
have P. porpita type epitheca, whereas material from thin bioclastic
limestone beds has P. rotuloides type epitheca. P. rotuloides from
eastern North America also appears to be associated with thin
bioclastic limestones. It is suggested that these two forms were
ecomorphs of the same species, P. porpita, in which epithecal
development was influenced by the character of the substrate. The
stratigraphical and palaeoecological distribution of the species is
briefly reviewed.^1";
s[4976] = "JOHANNESSEN W.H. (1993).- Species of the Silurian operculate
coral genus Goniophyllum.- GFF 115, 2: 119-143.- <b>FC&#038;P 24-2</b>,
p. 83, ID=4569^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, Goniophyllum; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography:
</b>^The taxonomic relationship between all operculate genera of rugose
corals is thoroughly discussed. The family Goniophyllidae includes the
subfamilies Araeopomatinae and Goniophyllinae. Araeopomatinae is
characterized by having only one type of opercular septa and includes
Araeopoma and Rhytidophyllum. Calceola, Goniophyllum and Rhizophyllum
with two types of opercular septa are brought to the subfamily
Goniophyllinae. The morphology, ontogeny and taxonomy of the species of
Goniophyllum from Upper Llandovery and Wenlock are described and
illustrated. The ontogeny of this genus is represented by an early
calceoloid and a late pyramidal stage. Goniophyllum pyramidale is
separated into two subspecies, viz. G. pyramidale pyramidale and G.
pyramidale primigena. The septal microstructure in Goniophyllum is
multitrabecular.^1";
s[4977] = "JOHANNESSEN W.H. (1995).- Species of the Silurian operculate
rugose coral genera Araeopoma and Rhytidophyllum.- GFF 117: 31-41.-
<b>FC&#038;P 24-2</b>, p. 83, ID=4570^<b>Topic(s): </b>operculate,
taxonomy; Rugosa, operculate; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>^The operculate rugose
coral genera Araeopoma Lindstroem and Rhytidophyllum Lindstroem,
represented in Silurian sequences on Gotland, are here revised and
redescribed. These genera belong to the subfamily Araeopomatinae which
is characterized by undifferentiated opercular septa. The affinities
between Araeopoma and other operculate genera including Goniophyllum is
discussed. The species treated in this paper are Araeopoma prismaticum
(type species), Araeopoma elongatum and Rhytidophyllum pusillum, all of
which appear to be endemic on Gotland. Araeopoma has a rhabdacanthine
septal microstructure, while that of Rhytidophyllum is unknown.^1";
s[4978] = "IVANOVSKIY A.B. (1976).- Pervaya nakhodka Goniophyllum
(rugozy) v SSSR. [first discovery of Goniophyllum in the USSR; in
Russian].- Geologiya i geofizika 11: 120-121.- <b>FC&#038;P 7-1</b>, p.
26, ID=5575^<b>Topic(s): </b>new records; Rugosa, Goniophyllum;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian;
<b>Geography: </b>USSR^^1";
s[4979] = "IVANOVSKIY A.B. (1978).- Izmenchivost i sistema siluriyskikh
rugoz roda Entelophyllum. [variability and systematics of Silurian
rugose genus Entelophyllum; in Russian].- Fauna i biostratigrafiya
verkhnego ordovika i silura Altaye-Sayanskoy oblasti: 95-103; Nauka,
Moskva.- <b>FC&#038;P 8-2</b>, p. 31, ID=5696^<b>Topic(s):
</b>variability; Rugosa, Entelophyllum; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[4980] = "SCRUTTON C.T. (1989).- Amural arachnophyllid corals from the
Silurian of the North Atlantic area.- Palaeontology 32: 1-53.-
<b>FC&#038;P 18-1</b>, p. 29, ID=2231^<b>Topic(s): </b>monograph;
Rugosa, Arachnophyllidae; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
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s[4981] = "IVANOVSKIY A.B. (1985).- O siluriyskikh odinochnykh triplazmatidakh (Rugozy).- Ezhegodnik vsesoyznogo Paleontologicheskogo Obshchestva 28: 259-263.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-1.2</b>, p. 25, ID=0866^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, Tryplasmatidae; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[4982] = "WATKINS R. (1975).- Silurian brachiopods in a stromatoporoid bioherm.- Lethaia 8, 1: 53-61.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 46, ID=5183^<b>Topic(s): </b>stromatoporoid bioherm dwellers; brachiopods; <b>Systematics: </b>Brachiopoda Cnidaria; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[4983] = "BOGOYAVLENSKAYA O.V. (1981).- Rasprostraneniye Przhidol&#039;skikh Stromatoporat v nekotorykh Rayonakh SSSR [distribution of Pridolian Stromatoporoids in some regions of the USSR].- Akademiya Nauk SSSR, Ural&#039;sk Nauchn. Tsentr. Sverdlovsk &#47; &#47; Biostratigrafiya i fauna srednego Paleozoya Urala, Sapelnikov, V.P. and Chuvashov, B.I. editors. &#47; 27-35.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 47, ID=0515^<b>Topic(s): </b>distribution; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian Prid; <b>Geography: </b>USSR^^1";
s[4984] = "STEL J.H., STOEP E. (1982).- Interspecifieke Relaties en Boringen in einige Silurische Stromatoporen [interspecific relationships and cavities in some Silurian stromatoporoids].- Grondboor en Hamer 1982, 1: 11-23. [in Dutch].- <b>FC&#038;P 11-2</b>, p. 44, ID=0908^<b>Topic(s): </b>borings within; stroms, borings; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>^Interactions between stromatoporoids and syringoporines, rugose corals and trepostomes are described. It is demonstrated that the stromatoporoid-syringoporine intergrowth cannot be interpretated as commensalism. The stromatoporoid-rugose coral intergrowth is interpretated as neutralism, whereas space competition is demonstrated in the stromatoporoid-trepostome intergrowth. Six types of borings were found in Silurian stromatoporoids from Gotland; three could be ascribed to bivalve borings, the other three to worms. [original summary]^1";
s[4985] = "SEGARS M.T., LIDDELL W.D. (1989).- Microhabitat analysis of Silurian stromatoporoids as substrates for epibionts.- Palaios 03: 404-412.- <b>FC&#038;P 18-1</b>, p. 53, ID=2309^<b>Topic(s): </b>epibionts of; stroms, epibionts; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>^Thirty-two species of epibionts lived on the upper or basal surfaces of the Gotland stromatoporoid studied. The two surfaces have similar diversities of fauna and are zoned from inside to out.^1";
s[4986] = "NESTOR H. (1990).- Autecology of Stromatoporoids in Silurian cratonic seas.- Spec. Pap. Palaeont. 32: 265-280.- <b>FC&#038;P 20-2</b>, p. 71, ID=2975^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>^Stromatoporoids are fossils of problematical affinity that were probably colonial, benthic sessile, or liberosessile marine organisms with a basal ectodermal skeleton. They were most common on carbonate shelves bordering peneplaned continents in low palaeolatitudes. They were rare in shelve seas with a high influx of coarse elastics. Stromatoporoids were absent from seas of the Malvinokaffric Realm and late Silurian evaporitic epicontinental basins (Michigan basin, Tunguska basin). High-energy carbonate shoal environments were optimal for Stromatoporoids, and there they often formed parts of organic buildups (bioherms, biostromes, banks). Their role in reef building increased during the Silurian. Near-shore low-energy environments (lagoons, mud flats, restricted shelf) were less favourable for Stromatoporoids, especially when their hydrochemical regime declined from normal marine. Stromatoporoids were typical of low-energy open shelf environment, but their taxonomic diversity and frequency decreased offshore. They lived in normal marine
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conditions in warm water, at depth up to 70 m. They preferred agitated
water and a hard or semi-soft, stable bottom. Ecological
differentiation of Silurian stromatoporoid faunas was quite low.^1";
s[4987] = "STOCK C.W., BURRY-STOCK J.A. (1998).- Two new genera of
Upper Silurian actinostromatid stromatoporoids.- Journal of
Paleontology 72: 190-201.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-1</b>, p. 111,
ID=3869^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; stroms, Actinostromatida;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Silurian U; <b>Geography: </b>^Two new genera of Upper Silurian
stromatoporoids in order Actinostromatida are described. Genus
Bicolumnostratum Stock, with type species, B. micum (Bogoyavlenskaya),
is characterized by two kinds of pillars and nonaligned colliculi, and
is assigned to the family Actinostromatidae. Genus Acosmostroma Stock,
with type species A. ataxium Stock n.sp., contains irregular
micropillars and microcolliculi, and is assigned to the family
Densastromatidae. Two additional new species are Acosmostroma
glascoense Stock and A. ? cobleskillense Stock. A fourth species is A.
tennuissimum (Parks). Bicolumnostroma is known from Ludlow- and
Pridoli-age strata, whereas the occurrences of Acosmostroma are
strictly Pridoli in age.^1";
s[4988] = "NESTOR H. (1994).- Main trends in stromatoporoid evolution
during the Silurian.- Courier Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg 172
[Oekentorp-Kuester P. (ed.) Proceedings of the VI. International
Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and Porifera, Vol. 2]: 329-339.-
<b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 23, ID=4090^<b>Topic(s): </b>phylogeny;
stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>^The Silurian was a
period of the most intensive diversification of the Palaeozoic
stromatoporoid fauna. By the end of this period all the main
phylogenetic branches of the Palaeozoic Stromatoporoids were formed.
Half of the orders (Stromatoporellida, Actinostromatida,
Stromatoporida) and most of the families originated in the Silurian.
The most rapid expansion in diversity took place in Wenlock time.
Progressive folding of the basal surface of the soft body, increasing
the skeleton secreting ability of the basal pinacoderm, was the most
general tendency in stromatoporoid evolution. The role of labechiids
decreased and that of clathrodictyids increased rapidly.
Stromatoporoids with regular continuous laminae (order
Stromatoporellida), with a loose skeleton lattice (order
Actinostromatida) and irregularly amalgamated structure (order
Stromatoporida) appeared in the early Silurian. Parallel evolution of
Stromatoporoids with different kinds of microreticulate microstructure
(ortho-, clino- and akosmoreticulate) was characteristic of the
Silurian.^1";
s[4989] = "STEL J.H. (1980).- Morphology of the Silurian Demosponges
Desmidopora Nicholson and Nodulipora Lindstrom: affinities of
Favositids.- Munster. Forsch. Geol. Palaont. 52 [Kl. Oekentorp (ed.):
A. von Schouppe jubilee commemorative volume]: ... pp.- <b>FC&#038;P
9-2</b>, p. 14, ID=6300^<b>Topic(s): </b>affinities; Porifera,
Favositida; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera Cnidaria; Tabulata;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>^Skeletal morphology
and its variation are described in Desmidopora alveolaris Nicholson and
in Nodulipora acuminata Lindstrom. The features of these Silurian
fossils suggest sclerosponge affinities. Pores are present in both
species and the surface of Nodulipora carries astrorhizae. A comparison
is made between skeletons of sclerosponges and tabulates: favositids
are interpreted as the basal skeletons of demosponges.^1";
s[4990] = "STASINSKA A. (1976).- Structure and blastogeny of
Palaeofavosipora clausa.- Acta Palaeontologica Polonica 21, 4:
365-371.http:&#47;&#47; www.a pp.pan.pl/article/item/app21-365.html.-
<b>FC&#038;P 6-2</b>, p. 24, ID=0168^<b>Topic(s): </b>nomenclature;
Tabulata, Palaeofavosipora; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>^The new generic name
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Palaeofavosipora is proposed for the preoccupied name Favosipora
Stasinska 1967, characterized by corallites loosely arranged or
connected together, rounded or polygonal in cross sections and then
connected by angular pores. The representatiyes of the monotypic family
Palaeofavosiporidae are considered to be the intermediate forms between
the Auloporidae and Favositidae. P. clausa (Lindstroem 1865) multiplies
by budding on the walls.^1";
s[4991] = "YU CHANGMING, OEKENTORP K. (1984).- On the Silurian tabulate
coral genus Somphopora Lindstroem.- Muenstersche Forschungen zur
Geologie und Palaeontologie 61; 42 pp.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 45,
ID=0499^<b>Topic(s): </b>revision; Tabulata, Somphopora;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian;
<b>Geography: </b>^Since Lindstroem established the genus Somphopora in
1883, no further detailed revisional work has been undertaken. Based on
a critical restudy of the available type material and additional
specimens collected afterwards, the authors aim to clarify the main
features of the forms assigned to Somphopora and to discuss the
affinities between this genus and allied genera. Attempts are made to
distinguish the species of Somphopora by biostatistic and biometric
methods using the Videoplan equipment.^1";
s[4992] = "LAFUSTE J., TOURNEUR F. (1988).- Microstructure du genre
Favosites Lamarck 1816 (Tabulata) et de Favositides du Silurien, avec
une revision du neotype de Favosites gothlandicus Lamarck 1816.-
Annales de la Societe geologique de Belgique 110: 189-198.-
<b>FC&#038;P 17-2</b>, p. 31, ID=2191^<b>Topic(s): </b>microstructures;
Tabulata, Favosites; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>^The neotype of
Favosites gothlandicus Lamarck 1816, the type species of the genus
Favosites Lamarck 1816, is redescribed in detail. Its walls are
composed of microlamellae flanking a median plate made of plaquettes.
This typical microstructure also occurs in numerous Silurian species of
Favosites and Paleofavosites Twenhofel 1914. Diagnoses of these two
genera are consequently emendated to include these microstructural
details.^1";
s[4993] = "HUBMANN B. (1991).- Silurian Catenipora Lamarck - a guide to
ancient latitudinal and faunal relationships.- Österreichische Akademie
der Wissenschaften, mathematisch-naturwissenschaftliche Klasse, Anz.
128: 113-120.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-1.1</b>, p. 50, ID=3254^<b>Topic(s):
</b>ecology, biogeography; Tabulata, Catenipora; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography:
</b>^During Silurian times representatives of Catenipora (tabulate
corals) were distributed worldwide. When plotted on a
palaeogeographical map the localities show a significant clustering
between 30° N and 30° S of the palaeoequator. Affinities between
species of Laurussian and Gondwanan assemblages are pointed out.^1";
s[4994] = "JIN C. (1997).- Brief Description of New Tabulatan Genus.-
Tethyan Geol. 21: 177-181.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-1</b>, p. 84,
ID=3826^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata, Chotianopora; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography:
</b>^A new Silurian tabulate genus, Chaotianopora, which resembles
Coenites is briefly described.^1";
s[4995] = "LELESHUS V.L. (1971).- A Revision of representatives of the
Lower Silurian genus Palaeofavosites. Computer application to
biological classification.- Izv. fiziko-matemat. i geologo- Khim. Nauk
4, 42: 64-69.- <b>FC&#038;P 2-1</b>, p. 16, ID=4718^<b>Topic(s):
</b>numerical classification; Tabulata, Favosites; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian L; <b>Geography:
</b>^^1";
s[4996] = "POWELL J.H., SCRUTTON C.T. (1978).- Variation in the
Silurian tabulate coral Paleofavosites, and the status of
Mesofavosites.- Palaeontology 21, 2: 307-319.- <b>FC&#038;P 7-2</b>, p.
18, ID=5622^<b>Topic(s): </b>variation, nomenclature; Tabulata,
Favositida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy:
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</b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>^Paleofavosites asper (d&#039;Orbigny)
is redescribed on the basis of the holotype and additional material
from its type area of the Welsh Borderland. The species shows
considerable variation, particularly in the form and location of
intercorallite pores, from colonies with pores, including a high
proportion of solenia, almost exclusively located in corallite angles
to those with up to 40% of pores within corallite walls. This species,
the type species of Paleofavosites Twenhofel 1914, includes variants
with the structural features considered characteristic of Mesofavosites
Sokolov 1951. We, therefore, regard Mesofavosites as a junior
subjective synonym of Paleofavosites. [original summary]^1";
s[4997] = "POWELL J.H. (1980).- Palaeoecology and taxonomy of some
Wenlock tabulate corals and stromatoporoids.- Leeds Inst. of Geol.
Sciences, unpublished Ph.D. thesis.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 25,
ID=5788^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata, stroms; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria Porifera; Tabulata Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Silurian Wen; <b>Geography: </b>^The stratigraphy of the Wenlock
Series of the Welsh Borderlands is briefly reviewed and the application
of the standard East European coral biozones discussed. * The taxonomy
of some Wenlock tabulate and heliolitid corals from the Welsh
Borderlands and South Wales is revised. The taxa comprise 13 genera and
28 species including new species of Favosites (2), Thamnopora (1), and
Halysites (1), as well as species of Paleofavosites, Thecia, Angopora,
Coenites, Cladopora, Alveolites, Cystihalysites, Heliolites,
Plasmopora, and Propora. Observations are made on the concepts of some
genera particularly Paleofavosites, Angopora and Halysites. Some
Wenlock stromatoporoids are briefly described along with commensal
associations of Diplostroma yayorski and calcareous algae, Cornulites
and heliolitids, and chimney shaped burrows in Thecia. * Periodic zones
of skeletal thickening in favositids are shown to be related to levels
of increase in colonies, and the seasonal nature of periodic thickening
is discussed. Serial sections of Favosites have revealed pits at three
corallite junctions and confirm lateral increase in favositids. Wall
structure and septal spine development in the Halysitidae is revised
and their taxonomic significance outlined. * Poorly defined tabulate -
heliolitid coral associations have been established in the reef and
inter-reef facies of the Much Wenlock Limestone. The associations are
related to phases of reef development and location on or off-reef.
Growth rates and longevity in favositids are comparable with
Scleractinian corals. * Analysis of reefs within the sequentially
developed (inter-reef) facies of the Much Wenlock Limestone of Wenlock
Edge has shown that the reefs of the stratigraphically lower, clay-rich
facies are dominated by heliolitids, whereas the reefs of the uppermost
grainstone facies show a decrease in heliolitids with a marked increase
in favositids and stromatoporoids. This pattern is attributed to a
gradual shallowing through the deposition of the Limestone, but with
only the uppermost facies deposited within wave base. * Regional faunal
- facies variations in the Wenlock of the Welsh Borderlands and South
Wales indicate a high diversity focus in the Wenlock-Dudley area with a
decreasing diversity gradient towards deeper water and non-reef facies.
Local variations are apparent, such as the bryozoa dominated reef at
Usk. Comparison of Wenlock coral faunas between the Welsh Borderlands
and the Baltic province indicates few palaeozoogeographical links
between these areas.^1";
s[4998] = "NIELD E.W. (1984).- The boring of Silurian stromatoporoids -
towards an understanding of larval behaviour of the Trypanites
organism.- Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology 048:
229-243.- <b>FC&#038;P 16-2</b>, p. 35, ID=2086^<b>Topic(s):
</b>Trypanites borings in stroms; stroms; <b>Systematics:
</b>problematica; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography:
</b>^[most boring are found at the top of stromatoporoids due to
progressive burial of their bases, but independent of this tendency,
the boring organism tended to favor prominences for settlement.]^1";
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s[4999] = "COPPER P., BRUNTON F.R. (1991).- A global review of Silurian
reefs.- Special Papers in Palaeontology 44 [Bassett M.G., Lane P.O.
&#038; Edwards D. (eds): The Murchison Symposium: Proceedings of an
International Conference on the Silurian System]: ... pages.-
<b>FC&#038;P 20-1.1</b>, p. 15, ID=2791^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography:
</b>^^1";
s[5000] = "WATKINS R. (1996).- Skeletal composition of Silurian benthic
marine faunas.- Palaios 11: 550-558.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-1</b>, p. 78,
ID=3654^<b>Topic(s): </b>benthos, ecology; benthic faunas;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian; <b>Geography:
</b>^Bulk skeletal composition of 162 samples from Europe and North
America are plotted on triangle diagrams. Apices are 1. Stromatoporoids
+ corals + bryozoans, 2. Echinoderms, 3. Brachiopods + mollusks +
arthropods. Faunal mixes correspond to various environments. Nearshore
clastic environments are of low diversity dominated by 3. Offshore
clastic environments are of higher diversity and contian all three
groups; reefs and subtidal carbonates are of high diversity and
characterized by groups 2 and 1.^1";
s[5001] = "BRUNTON F.R., SMITH L., DIXON O.A., COPPER P., NESTOR H.,
KERSHAW S. (1998).- Silurian reef episodes, changing seascapes and
paleobiogeography.- In: Landing E. and Johnson M. E. (eds): Silurian
Cycles [James Hall Centennial Volume]. New York State Museum Bulletin
491: 265-282.- <b>FC&#038;P 28-2</b>, p. 36, ID=4031^<b>Topic(s):
</b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian;
<b>Geography: </b>^Eight global Silurian reef-building episodes
coincide with climatic and oceanic conditions characterized by inferred
warmer, high-latitude climates; salinity-dense bottom waters; and
accompanying low diversity, planktic and nektic faunas. Periodic
removal of reef and bottom-level community habitats by tectophases and
relative sea-level falls appears to have stimulated reorganization and
evolution of invertebrate communities during subsequent transgressive
intervals. Latest Ordovician and early-middle Llandovery
metazoans-parazoans gradually reestablished shallow- and deeper-water
reef ecosystems. Evolutionary radiations of coral and stromatoporoid
faunas are evident in the upper Llandovery and lower Wenlock. Although
corals and stromatoporoids reached their Silurian acmes in the Wenlock,
stromatoporoids maintained similar diversities in the Ludlow. Numerous
coral species disappeared by the early Ludlow, in part coinciding with
the end-Wenlock extinctions of different planktic and benthic faunas.
Calcimicrobial communities and calcareous algae were important
constructors in many early-middle Llandovery reefs, are less
conspicuous in many late Llandovery-early Wenlock reefs, and were
volumetrically important reef constructors in many Late Silurian reefs.
Morphological innovations of selected Ludlow benthos and associated
lithofacies show a &#034;Devonian carbonate bank archetype&#034;, with
distinguishable forereef, reef, backreef, and lagoonal facies.
Partially reef-rimmed, late Ludlow, distally-steepened, carbonate banks
reflect a change in reef patterns from the patchiness that
characterized most Early Silurian flat-topped carbonate bank seascapes.
Wenlock and late Ludlow reef tracts were larger in areal extent than
modern reef tracts and were concentrated in subtropical and equatorial
climatic belts [See also: Brunton F. R., Copper P. &#038; Dixon O. A.,
1997, Silurian reef-building episodes. Proceedings 8th International
Coral Reef Sumposium 2: 1643-1650].^1";
s[5002] = "OLIVER W.A.jr (1987).- James Hall and Fossil Corals.- Earth
Sci. History 6, 1: 99-105.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 40,
ID=2616^<b>Topic(s): </b>biographical; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian Devonian;
<b>Geography: </b>^During his long career, James Hall named and
described over 250 species and several genera of fossil corals, mostly
of Middle Silurian to Middle Devonian age. Hall&#039;s principal coral
works were published in 1843, 1877, 1882-84, and (with G. B. Simpson)
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1887. Sporadic work on corals continued to 1898, the year of his death.
In spite of shortcomings, his four main contributions provided the
taxonomic base for much of the later work on Helderberg, Onondaga and
Hamilton corals in New York and adjacent areas. Beginning in 1868,
George B. Simpson was one of Hall&#039;s many assistants. He began as
illustrator, became a describer of corals and bryozoans, and ultimately
co-author of the 1887 work. His own study of Paleozoic coral genera,
based on thin section analyses, began the post-Hall era of coral work
in eastern North America.^1";
s[5003] = "WEYER D. (1984).- Das Rugosa-Genus Duncanella Nicholson 1874
(Anthozoa, Silur-Devon).- Abhandlungen und Berichte für Naturkunde und
Vorgeschichte 12, 5: 29-52.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-2</b>, p. 38,
ID=0468^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, Duncanella; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian Devonian;
<b>Geography: </b>^Studies on the morphology of the type species
Duncanella borealis Nicholson 1874, from the Waldron Shale (upper
Wenlockian) of Waldron (Indiana), result in a redefinition of the
genus, which is classified because of its aulos as a member of
Laccophy11inae, with probable synonym Petronella Birenheide 1965.
Distribution of Duncanella reaches from lower Wenlockian to upper
Eifelian throughout Europe, Asia, and North America. Additionally
described species are Duncanella? n.sp. A from the Kitaigorod horizon
(early Wenlockian) of Podolia, and Duncanella n.sp. B from the Haragan
formation (Lochkovian) of Oklahoma. Duncanella borealis occurs in
Wenlock limestones/shales near Dudley (England). * Missing apical wall
structures in Duncanella and some few similar genera (of
Laccophy11idae, Hapsiphy11idae, Plerophyllidae, Po1ycoeliidae) may be
explained by a special mode of asexual reproduction, well known from
several Scleractinian corals as gemmation by transverse fission.
Comparative materials of European Miocene Kionotrochus
(Cylindrophyl1ia) Yabe &#038; Eguchi 1937 are figured, with signs of
transverse fission. There was no proof for the adradosiid growth model
proposed by Plusquellec (1981). Records of a wall-free apex run from
Lower Silurian to Upper Permian (Wen1ockian-Dzhulfian). The curious
feature obviously is of no taxonomic use at the generic level, and some
taxa perhaps might become synonyms of identical parallel genera
provided with normally developed archaeothecate corallum tips (Gymnaxon
Birenheide &#038; Soto 1977 = Laccophyllum Simpson 1900;
Hapsizaphrentis Kong 1981 = Adradosia Birenheide &#038; Soto 1977;
Barbarella Flügel 1972 = Pentaphyllum de Koninck 1872;
Groen1andophyllum Flügel 1973 = Calophyllum Dana 1846). [original
summary]^1";
s[5004] = "WEYER D. (2001).- Muenstraia, ein neues Rugosen-Genus
(Anthozoa) aus dem Obersilur und Unterdevon.- Mitteilungen des Museum
für Naturkunde Berlin, Geowissenschaftliche Reihe, 4: 71-82.-
<b>FC&#038;P 31-1</b>, p. 61, ID=1629^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa;
Rugosa, Muensteraia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian U, Devonian L; <b>Geography: </b>^The new
taxon, one of the most ancient members of the ahermatypic suborder
Cyathaxoniina, includes the type species Muenstraia franconica n.sp.
(Ludlovian, Elbersreuth, Orthoceratites Limestone Formation, Upper
Franconia, Germany) and three further species: Muenstraia squarrosa
(Sutherland 1965) (lower Ludlovian, Henryhouse Formation, Oklahoma,
USA), Muenstraia sp. (upper Lochkovian, Yukon Territories, Canada),
Muenstraia thuringica n.sp. (middle/upper Pragian, Tentaculitid
Limestone Formation, Thuringian Mountains, Germany, and middle Pragian,
Tafilalt, Morocco). The genus descends from the isolated Upper Middle
Ordovician Protozaphrentis Yu 1957, only known from Xinjiang in China;
it is the ancestor of two new phylogenetic lines starting in the
Ludlovian with Laccophyllum Simpson 1900 and Sutherlandia Weyer 1972.^1";
s[5005] = "WEYER D. (1980).- Das silurisch-devonische Rugosa-Genus
Petraia Muenster 1839.- Freiberger Forsch.-Hft C357: 25-42.-
<b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 49, ID=5982^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa,
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Petraia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>^Morphology and systematic position of Petraia Muenster 1839 are unknown, not one of the five genosyntypes being sufficiently studied for generic determination. The revision proposed by Schindewolf in 1931 must be rejected because of serious errors concerning morphological observation and nomenclature. * The type species Petraia decussata Muenster 1839 is probably of Upper Devonian rather than of Upper Silurian age. A series of 14 syntypes (Berlin museum) has been found in Famennian clymeniid limestones at the locality Schubelhammer. Up to a future revision based on a lectotype to be selected and perhaps offering basic taxonomical alterations, the best way will be to retain the traditional idea of Petraia in the sense of Schindewolf, using one of his specimens (1931, text-figs. 5-9) as a provisional standard. * The coral fauna of the Upper Silurian &#34;orthoceratite limestone&#34; at the locality Elbersreuth includes species of several genera: Palaeocoyathus Foerste 1888, Petraia Muenster 1839 (sensu Schindewolf 1931), Sutherlandinia Weyer 1972, Laccophyllum Simpson 1900. The lectotype of Petraia radiata Muenster 1839, used by Schindewolf to define the genus Petraia, is a coral without contratingent minor septa, most probably belonging to Palaeocyathus. [original summary]^1";
s[5006] = "LAFUSTE J. (1983).- Disparite microstructurale entre Calceola Lamarck et Goniophyllum Dybowski (Tetracoralla, Devonien et Silurien).- C. R. Acad. Sci., Paris 96: 1749-1752.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 26, ID=0406^<b>Topic(s): </b>microstructures; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>^Le sclerenchyme de Goniophyllum, est compose de microlamelles cupulaires du type connu chez les Celenteres paleozoiques. Les microlamelles de Calceola sont plus minces, plus larges et presentent parfois une morphologie &#034;en tenaille&#034;. II est propose de considerer Calceola comme un genre incertae sedis, rattache toutefois a la famille des Goniophyllidae.The sclerenchyme of Goniophyllum is made of cupular microlamellae, of the kind encountered in Paleozoic corals. The microlamellae of Calceola are thinner, broader and sometimes exhibit a pincers-shape morphology. It is proposed that Calceola be considered as a genus incertae sedis, which nevertheless bears some resemblance with the Goniophyllidae family.^1";
s[5007] = "BIRENHEIDE R. (1974).- Zur Herkunft der devonischen cystimorphen Rugosa.- Senckenbergiana lethaea 54, 5/6: 453-473.- <b>FC&#038;P 3-1</b>, p. 23, ID=4875^<b>Topic(s): </b>origins; Rugosa, Cystiphyllidae; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>^Examples of the Silurian Cystiphyllinae Araeopoma and Hedstroemophyllum as well as of the Goniophyllinae Goniophyllum and Calceola demonstrate that the minor septa between the counter septum and its neighbouring major septa are absent. This peculiarity probably also occurs in Cystiphyllum and Rhizophyllum. Together with the similar architecture shown in longitudinal sections this character reveals strong relations between all these genera and the Devonian Digonophyllinae (= Plasmophyllinae sensu Birenheide 1964). The systematics of the &#034;Cystimorpha&#034;, outlined in Birenheide 1964, are completed. By subsequent designation (Stumm 1949: 44) the lectotype of Mesophyllum defectum is the colony figured in Goldfuss 1826: pl. 17 fig. 5e, being at the same time the lectotype of Cyathophyllum vesiculosum Goldfuss 1826. The subsequent change of the lectotype by Tsien 1970 is invalid.^1";
s[5008] = "PEDDER A.E.H., OLIVER W.A.jr (1982).- Stauromatidium and Stauromatidiidae, new genus and family of Upper Silurian and Lower Devonian rugose corals.- Bulletin geol. Surv. Can. 352; 43 pp.- <b>FC&#038;P 12-1</b>, p. 39, ID=1917^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Rugosa, Stauromatidiidae; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian U, Devonian L; <b>Geography: </b>^The Stauromatidiidae [fam.nov.] include seven named and at least two unnamed species assigned to two genera, Stauromatidium [gen.nov.] and
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Farabophyllum. In earlier works, species of the family were referred, either firmly or tentatively, to no less than nine genera, representing seven families. Although stauromatidiid species range from upper Ludlow or early Pridolian to late Dalejan or early Eifelian and are found in both the Eastern Americas and Old World Devonian faunal realms, the family, on the whole, is rare and as currently known is confined to just four of twelve Early Devonian coral provinces. The Stauromatidiidae probably evolved from the Tryplasmatidae and possibly gave rise to the Stringophyllidae. New species are S. strigosum from the upper Ludlow or early Pridolian part of the Road River Formation, Yukon Territory; S. sentum from the Pragian part of the same formation and region; and S. montjolicum from the Lochkovian Mont Joli Formation, Quebec.^1";
s[5009] = "PLUSQUELLEC Y., CHUDINOVA I. (1976).- The microstructure of Parastriatopora Sokolov 1949 (Siluro-Devonian Tabulata).- Annales de la Societe geologique du Nord 97: 127-130.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 53, ID=5994^<b>Topic(s): </b>microstructures; Tabulata, Parastriatopora; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>^Thin sections with polished faces were made in specimens of Parastriatopora rhizoides Sokolov from the Llandovery of the Podkamennaya Tunguska river near the type locality showing a microlamellar microstructure of tabulae and wall of this genus. This type of microstructure is encountered in Devonian species too. [original summary]^1";
s[5010] = "BOGOYAVLENSKAYA O.V., ABUSHIK A.F. et al. (1983).- Atlas pozdnesiluriiskoi i rannedevonskoi fauny [Atlas of the Late Silurian and Early Devonian fauna].- Opornye razrezy pogranichnykh otlozhenii silura i devona Propolarnogo Urala.- <b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p. 54, ID=1036^<b>Topic(s): </b>atlas of fossils; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian U, Devonian L; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5011] = "HODGES L.T., ROTH A.A. (1986).- Orientation of corals and stromatoporoids in some Pleistocene, Devonian, and Silurian reef facies.- Journal of Paleontology 60, 6: 1147-1158.- <b>FC&#038;P 16-1</b>, p. 72, ID=2007^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, orientation of bioconstructors; reefs ecology; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria Porifera; Anthozoa Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian Devonian Pleistocene; <b>Geography: </b>^A quantitative study was made of the orientation of corals and stromatoporoids in reef core, flank, and interreef rocks representig three geological periods at eight sites, including the Florida Keys (Pleistocene), Ridgemount, Ontario (Devonian), and Pekin, New York, Maumee and Rockford, Ohio, and Bluffton and Delphi, Indiana (Silurian). Orientation, width, and height were measured for each fossil as seen in outcrop. Fossils in Pleistocene and Silurian reef core facies have pronounced upward orientation, suggesting that most fossils are in growth location, or that the reefs were moved to their present location without appreciable tilting. Silurian distal flank facies have approximately random coral orientations with some upward bias. Coral width is greater than or equal to coral height (on outcrop) for 79% of the corals at all flank sites, and for 80% of the corals at the interreef site, an indicator of transport when taken with orientation data. This study permits reef facies differentiation and illustrates that fossil orientation is a useful technique for studying reefs.^1";
s[5012] = "KULLMANN J. (1997).- Rugose corals in non-reef environments - the case of the &#034;Cyathaxonia fauna&#034;.- Boletin de la Real Sociedad Espanola de Historia Natural, Seccion Geologica 92, 1/4: 187-195.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-2</b>, p. 28, ID=3712^<b>Topic(s): </b>non-reef facies; Rugosa, Cyathaxonia fauna; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian - Permian; <b>Geography: </b>^The &#034;Cyathaxonia faunas&#034; consist in general of small solitary corals without dissepiments; they have a small number of septa and tabulae. They belong mainly to the suborders Metriophyllina, Plerophyllina and Stereolasmatina and are widespread
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from Silurian up to late Permian times. The &#034;Cyathaxonia
faunas&#034; settled exclusively in non-reef environments and are
frequently associated with ammonoids. The ecological range comprises
mainly basinal facies in moderately deep to shallow environments with
poorly circulating waters.^1";
s[5013] = "RIEGRAF W. (1991).- Grosse Palaeontologen. Clemens August
Schlueter (1835-1906).- Fossilien 1991, 6: 374-376. [in German].-
<b>FC&#038;P 20-2</b>, p. 67, ID=2966^<b>Topic(s): </b>biographical;
Anthozoa research; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>^[A short biography.
Schluter is well-known because of his works on cephalopods but on
corals, too.]^1";
s[5014] = "SPASSKIY N.Ya., DUBATOLOV V.N., KRAVTSOV A.G.,
BOGOYAVLENSKAYA O.V., (1975).- Coelenterata and palaeobiogeographical
division of Devonian seas.- Drevniye Cnidaria [B.S. Sokolov (ed.)], 2:
68-78.- <b>FC&#038;P 5-2</b>, p. 7, ID=5415^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biogeography, list of genera; corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>^A general
account of Devonian coral provincialism with generic lists for the
provinces within the USSR.^1";
s[5015] = "BIRENHEIDE R. (1985).- Errata to &#034;Chaetetida und
tabulate Korallen des Devon&#034; (Birenheide 1985).- FC&P 14, 2: 51.-
<b>FC&#038;P 14-2</b>, p. 51, ID=6719^<b>Topic(s): </b>errata;
Chaetetida, Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera Cnidaria; Chaetetida
Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>^[p. 17,
line 1: read Chaetetida for Chetetida; * p. 73, line 18 below: read
Termier &#038; Termier 1948 for Termier &#038; Termier 1848; * p. 90,
line 4 below: read Lecompte (1936b) for Lecompte 1936b; * p. 126, line
4 below: read au&#223;er in Anfangslagen for au&#223;en in
Anfangslagen; * pl. 30, fig. 2: read x 3 for x 6; * pl. 34, fig. 3:
read x 2 (measurements in text = x 1/2) for x 1]^1";
s[5016] = "WRZOLEK T. (1993).- Reconstruction of the distal cone in the
Devonian heterocoral Oligophylloides.- Courier Forschungsinstitut
Senckenberg 164: 179-183. [P. Oekentorp-Kuster (ed.) Proceedings of the
VI. International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and Porifera, Vol. 1].-
<b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>, p. 16, ID=3452^<b>Topic(s): </b>morphometry;
Heterocorallia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Heterocorallia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fam; <b>Geography: </b>^The
reconstruction of the distal cone in the Famennian heterocoral
Oligophylloides pachythecus Rozkowska from the Holy Cross Mts., Poland,
is based on the widely accepted assumption that heterothecae increase
in thickness by successive overgrowth of the conical tabulae. The
calculations based on 50 corallites with 39 thin sections prove apical
angles from 1 to 7, commonly 1.5 to 2.5 degrees; the calculated height
of the distal cone varies from 4 to almost 200mm. Preliminary
calculations for the Carboniferous genera Heterophyllia and Hexaphyllia
prove similar values of apical angles; on the other hand in
Longlinophyllia Lin &#038; Wu this angle attains 40°.^1";
s[5017] = "OLIVER W.A.jr (1983).- Symbioses of Devonian rugose corals.-
Memoirs Association Australasian Palaeontologists 01 [J. Roberts &#038;
P.A. Jell (eds): Dorothy Hill Jubilee Memoir]: 261-274.- <b>FC&#038;P
13-1</b>, p. 22, ID=0399^<b>Topic(s): </b>symbionts; Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian;
<b>Geography: </b>^Calcareous tubes, apparently the dwelling places of
commensal or parasitic animals (&#039;worms&#039;) have been described
from fossil and living corals, where they tend to occur in the wall
separating adjacent corallites or on the outer sides of the coralla.
Here, tubes are reported centrally located within the skeletons and
parallel to the axes of individual corals. These tubes were apparently
deposited by the coral polyps to protect themselves from a parasitic
wormlike animal. The tubes open into the calice of the coral in such a
way as to indicate that the parasite prob-ably projected through the
basal disc and into the polyp&#039;s gastric cavity, where presumably
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it fed upon organic matter taken in or discarded by the polyp.A long
vermiform groove on the theca of a solitary coral is interpreted as the
dwelling place of a tube worm, possibly a polychaete, by analogy with
living examples.Other known examples of metazoan&#47; rugose coral
symbioses are briefly reviewed.^1";
s[5018] = "OLIVER W.A.jr, PEDDER A.E.H. (1984).- Devonian rugose coral
biostratigraphy with special reference to the Lower-Middle Devonian
boundary.- Current Research A, Geological Survey of Canada 84-1A:
449-452.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-2</b>, p. 35, ID=0536^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biostratigraphy; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L/M; <b>Geography: </b>^Although corals
have negligible value in worldwide or intercontinental correlation,
they have been successfully used for correlation within basins or
biogeographic provinces. The factors responsible for their limited
value in correlation make them excellent indices of environment and
provinciality.Analyses of the distribution of over 300 genera of
Devonian rugose corals in 20 regions of the world and in six stages
shows a maximum of endemicity and provinciality in the late Early
Devonian. Because of this, corals are of least value in Devonian
correlations near the Lower-Middle boundary. They are more useful in
the Lochkovian, Givetian and Frasnian than in the intervening Pragian
to Couvinian stages.^1";
s[5019] = "PEDDER A.E.H. (1986).- The Devonian rugose coral genera
Haplothecia, Kuangxiastraea and Scruttonia.- Papers of geological
Survey Canada 86-1A: 649-661.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-1.2</b>, p. 25,
ID=0873^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, Haplothecia; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography:
</b>^^1";
s[5020] = "TSIEN H.-H. (1984).- Analysis of evolutionary changes in
Hexagonaria and Phillipsastrea.- Palaeontographica Americana 54:
476-482 [Oliver W. A. Jr et al. (eds): Recent advances in the
paleobiology and geology of the Cnidaria: Proceedings of the 4th
International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria].- <b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p.
47, ID=0985^<b>Topic(s): </b>phylogeny; Rugosa, Hexagonaria,
Phillipsastrea; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5021] = "FALL L.M. (2005).- Famennian rugose corals live it up;
increased longevity of rugose corals following the end-Frasnian
extinction.- Geological Society of America, Abstracts with Programs 37,
7: 384. [abstract] - <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 32, ID=1230^<b>Topic(s):
</b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian Fam; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5022] = "LIAO Wei-Hua, SOTO F. (2001).- Hebukophyllum Liao and Cai
(Devonian Rugosa) and its related genera.- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica
40, 1: 44-50.- <b>FC&#038;P 30-1</b>, p. 25, ID=1531^<b>Topic(s):
</b>systematics; Rugosa, Hebukophyllum; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fam; <b>Geography: </b>^In this
paper the morphology, ontogenesis and systematic description of the
genus Hebukophyllum Liao and Cai, 1987 are reviewed and compared with
those of its related genera Circellia Ye and Wang, 1983, Conilophyllum
Poty and Boland, 1996 and Siphonophyllia Scouler MS in McCoy, 1844. In
the youngest stages, axial ends of the major septa in the specimens of
Hebukophyllum are united each other to form an aulos, which is never
present in the related genera. For this reason, Hebukophyllum is
certainly assigned to the Family Laccophyllidae Grabau, 1928.
Conilophyllum and Siphonophyllia seem to show typical characters of
caninoid rugose corals; and Circellia, in consequence of their
rudimentary or degenerated septa along the ontogeny, could be assigned
to the family Amplexidae Chapman, 1893.^1";
s[5023] = "WRZOLEK T. (2002).- Devonian history of diversity of the
rugosan Cyathaxonia fauna.- Acta Palaeontologica Polonica 47, 2:
397-404.- <b>FC&#038;P 31-2</b>, p. 42, ID=1682^<b>Topic(s):
</b>Cyathaxonia fauna; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
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<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>^Literature data
indicate above average diversity of the Cyathaxonia fauna in the
Devonian period, both in absolute numbers of (sub)families and genera
per age and also with respect to taxonomic diversities as calculated
per Ma (106 years). The Emsian and Famennian faunas, although
represented by most numerous (sub)families and genera have less than
average diversities, due to their more than average durations, whereas
the shorter intervals of the Pragian and Givetian have the highest
values for diversity per Ma, and the Frasnian faunas the lowest
diversities, for both (sub)families and genera. The post-Givetian
crisis may have been responsible for the Frasnian minimum, although
limited temporal resolution of the analysis does not allow for a more
precise description of the Givetian/Frasnian transition. However,
&#34;silent taxa&#34; are extremely numerous in the Frasnian, i.e. taxa
which are present both prior to and after the Frasnian, but missing
from the Frasnian record itself indicating that the Famennian
Cyathaxonia fauna contains significant numbers of Lazarus and/or Elvis
taxa.^1";
s[5024] = "PLUSQUELLEC Y. (1980).- Microstructure et mode de croissance
de Adradosia Birenheide et Soto 1977 (Tetracoralliaire, Devonien).-
Bulletin Soc. geol. France, 22; 359-368.- <b>FC&#038;P 11-2</b>, p. 26,
ID=1833^<b>Topic(s): </b>microstructures, growth mode; Rugosa,
Adradosia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>^Development in this genus is distinct
from most rugosans (adradosid). During an apical stage, the protosepta
and several metasepta are inserted with typical rugosan pattern whilst
the skeleton is completely enveloped in soft tissue. In a post-apical
stage, septal insertion continues but the edge zone of the polyp
withdraws to the calicular margin to deposit an epitheca.^1";
s[5025] = "SORAUF J.E., PEDDER A.E.H. (1986).- Late Devonian rugose
corals and the Frasnian-Famennian crisis.- Canadian Journal of Earth
Sciences 23: 1265-1287.- <b>FC&#038;P 16-1</b>, p. 57,
ID=1956^<b>Topic(s): </b>extinctions F/F; Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fra/Fam;
<b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5026] = "WRZOLEK T. (2007).- A revision of the Devonian rugosan
phillipsastreid genus Smithicyathus.- Acta Palaeontologica Polonica 52,
3: 609-632.www.a pp.pan.pl/article/item/app52-609.html.- <b>FC&#038;P
35</b>, p. 60, ID=2358^<b>Topic(s): </b>revision; Rugosa,
Smithicyathus; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian Fra; <b>Geography: </b>^The rugose coral genus
Smithicyathus is diagnosed in this paper as massive to phaceloid
phillipsastreid, with common horseshoe dissepiments and major septa
that are very short in the tabularium. Revised taxonomy of this genus
is based on analysis of over 20 numerical characters measured in
sections and/or extracted from the literature data. Species are
distinguished either by morphometric non-overlap in at least one, key
feature or by geographic-stratigraphic isolation. The earliest possible
representatives of the genus are known from the Eifelian of Angara (S.
? emendatus and S. ? russakovi). In the Upper Frasnian Smithicyathus is
represented by seven species; in western Euramerica occur S. cinctus
and S. mcleani sp.nov.; south-eastern Euramerican shelf area is with S.
lacunosus, S. cf. lacunosus, S. smithi, S. cf. smithi, and S.
lubliniensis, one probable species is recorded in Angara: S.?
belkovskiense. The genus did not survive the Frasnian-Famennian crisis.
Smithicyathus lived in tropical and sub-tropical shallow-marine
carbonate environments, with the possible exception of the northern
mid-latitudes species from Siberia. In the Holy Cross Mountains, S.
lacunosus and S. smithi show a preference for restricted-marine facies.
They may make up over 90% of all rugosan colonies collected in such
locations, whereas in the more open-marine settings they are rare both
in numbers and in proportion to other rugosan species.^1";
s[5027] = "SORAUF J.E. (1989).- Rugosa and the Frasnian-Famennian
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extinction event: a progress report.- Mem. Ass. Australas. Palaeontols
8 [Jell P. A. &#038; Pickett J. W. (eds): Fossil Cnidaria 5
(Proceedings of the Fifth International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria
including Archaeocyatha and Spongiomorphs)]: 327-338.- <b>FC&#038;P
19-1.1</b>, p. 14, ID=2551^<b>Topic(s): </b>extinctions F/F; Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian
Fra/Fam; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5028] = "PEDDER A.E.H., OLIVER W.A.jr (1990).- Rugose coral
distribution as a test of Devonian palaeogeographic models.- Geological
Society Memoir 12 [McKerrow W. S. &#038; Scotese C. R. (eds):
Palaeozoic palaeogeography and biogeography]: 267-275.- <b>FC&#038;P
19-1.1</b>, p. 40, ID=2622^<b>Topic(s): </b>distribution database,
biogeography; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>^A data bank, based on
stage by stage distributions of 420 rugose coral genera in 25 regions
of the world is analysed, mostly by means of Otsuka coefficients, to
test an Emsian reconstruction of the world proposed by Scotese.
Devonian rugose corals inhabited a narrower range of facies than some
other benthic groups, and even without regard to facies, provide a tool
for testing geographic reconstructions. Basin dwelling coral genera
typically have longer temporal and broader geographic ranges than
corals living in shallower environments, and are less suitable for
palaeogeographic studies. They are treated separately in this work. For
the most part, conclusions drawn from the analysis are either
consistent with, or positively supportive of, the Scotese
reconstruction. However, large but poorly known rugose coral faunas
from Mongolia and the Amur Basin are at about 60º N in the
reconstruction, and other well known coral faunas, from Altai-Sayan,
are at 45-50º N. In the light of known distributions of both modern
corals and Devonian southern hemisphere corals, in all recently
proposed palaeogeographic reconstructions, it is questionable that the
original latitude of any large northern hemisphere Devonian coral fauna
would have exceeded 45.^1";
s[5029] = "SORAUF J.E. (1988).- The Devonian Rugose Coral Genus
Tabulophyllum Fenton and Fenton 1924.- Dept. of Geol. Sci., S.U.N.Y.,
397-412.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-2.1</b>, p. 32, ID=2749^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Rugosa, Tabulophyllum; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>^The predominantly
Middle Devonian and Frasnian coral genus Tabulophyllum is highly
characteristic of the cosmopolitan faunas of the latter part of the
Devonian System and approximately 99 species have been described from
all major areas of marine Devonian outcrop. At least 20 of these are
wrongly assigned and should be placed in Carboniferous or other
Devonian genera, and in addition the status of some of the remainder
must be regarded as possible synonyms due to the highly variable nature
of those species that are thoroughly known. In this study all
post-Frasnian corals are excluded from the genus, with the questionable
exception of one species from Czechoslovakia. * The genus has a
characteristic diagenetic lamellar wall structure in thin-section; its
septal structure is of very fine monacanthine trabeculae and
fibro-normal flanks in well preserved specimens. Long, complete tabulae
are typically marked by peripheral gutters, gracefully downcurved (as
seen in longitudinal section), while the characteristic lonsdaleoid
dissepimentarium is marked by large presepiments which interrupt the
septa in peripheral areas. Some Frasnian species show the development
of large individuals with a cardinal fossula and marked bilaterality.
This is most marked in species of the latest Frasnian, preceeding the
Frasnian-Famennian extinction event. Adaptation to substrate played an
important role in the success of Tabulophyllum species. Those
inhabiting soft, muddy substrates are commonly characterized by thin,
leaf-like expansions of the corallite through large presepiments, along
with a sharply pointed apex positioned within the substrate. Several
species were apparently adapted for a sandy (shifting?) substrate, with
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the apical part of the skeleton filled by biogenic calcite. Species
living on a firm substrate have well developed talons and normal growth
above, forming a large base.^1";
s[5030] = "OLIVER W.A.jr, PEDDER A.E.H. (1994).- Crises in the Devonian
history of rugose corals.- Paleobiology 20, 2: 178-190.- <b>FC&#038;P
23-2.1</b>, p. 32, ID=4227^<b>Topic(s): </b>biohistory, extinctions;
Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>^Detailed analysis of the stratigraphic
ranges of Devonian rugose coral genera within the Old World and Eastern
Americas Realms gives new information on faunal extinctions and other
bioevents in both realms. Various origination and extinction metrics
are calculated from tabulations of occurrences in each stage. The most
significant faunal changes were near or at the ends of the Lochkovian
and Frasnian stages. The former marks the gradual transition from
dominance by Silurian families and genera to the characteristic
Devonian coral assemblages; the latter marks the virtual extinction of
the Devonian families and genera. Other coral events are related to the
two major changes. The data provide new bases for comparing the
histories of the two realms. Most of the events are recorded in both,
giving support to previous suggestions that the causes were worldwide.
The coral record shows an increase (probably episodic) in environmental
deterioration persisting through the Middle Devonian and culminating in
extinction at the end of the Frasnian. Eustatic sea level fluctuations
may have caused the precursor events and a bolide impact may have
caused the end-Frasnian extinction. ^1";
s[5031] = "JULL R.K. (1973).- Ontogeny and Hystero-Ontogeny in the
Middle Devonian Rugose Coral Hexagonaria anna (Whitfield).- In
Boardman, Cheetham, and Oliver (eds): Animal Colonies (Dowden,
Hutchinson &#038; Ross, Inc., Stroudsburg, Pa.): 59-68.- <b>FC&#038;P
3-2</b>, p. 38, ID=4951^<b>Topic(s): </b>ontogeny offsetting; ontogeny
blastogeny; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian M; <b>Geography: </b>^Protocorallite and hysterocorallite
development in colonies of Hexagonaria anna are described in detail.
The specimens originate from the Givetian Bell Shale and Ferron Point
Formation in Michigan. Comparison of the characters of growth between
the two types of corallites shows that the very early stage of
protocorallite development when it is initially infilled with
sclerenchyme, followed by an aseptate phase, is lacking in the
hysterocorallite. Otherwise details of development in both types of
corallites compare closely, especially with regard to the inobvious
nature of protosepta throughout development and the lack of typical
patterns of rugosan septal insertion.^1";
s[5032] = "ULITINA L.M. (1973).- Ontogenèse des colonies de
Phillipsastraea hennahi.- Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal 1973, 1: 97-101.-
<b>FC&#038;P 3-2</b>, p. 42, ID=4964^<b>Topic(s): </b>blastogeny;
Rugosa astogeny; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5033] = "OLIVER W.A.jr (1975).- A gastropod enclosed in a skeleton of
a Devonian Rugose coral.- Journal of Paleontology 49, 1: 153-159.-
<b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 36, ID=5127^<b>Topic(s): </b>growth mode;
Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>^A bellerophontid gastropod shell was
found completely surrounded by primary skeletal calcite in a Devonian
cystimorph coral. The shell is sediment-filied, and similar sediment
fills the former calice of the coral around the shell. The coral polyp
survived the introduction of shell and sediment, &#034;roofed
over&#034; the shell with its own skeletal deposits, and continued
upward growth. Comparison with a previously described occurrence leads
to the interpretation that the shell entered the coral calice between
the polyp and the side of the calice at a time when the polyp was
injured and occupied only part of its normal space.^1";
s[5034] = "ROZKOWSKA M. (1974).- Gorizdronia soshkinae sp. n., a new
type species of Gorizdronia Rozkowska, 1969.- Acta Palaeontologica
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Polonica 19, 4; 1 p.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 37, ID=5131^<b>Topic(s):
</b>nomenclature; Rugosa, Gorizdronia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fam; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5035] = "TSYGANKO V.S. (1974).- Nadotia, nouveau genre de
Tétracoralliaires coloniaux du Dévonien.- Ezhegodnik Inst. geol., Komi
filiala AN SSSR 1974: 86-89; Syktykvar, 1974.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-2</b>, p.
56, ID=5263^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Rugosa, Nadotia; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography:
</b>^^1";
s[5036] = "ULITINA L.M. (1974).- Growth of massive rugose colonies.-
Drevniye Cnidaria [B.S. Sokolov (ed.)], 1: 172-179.- <b>FC&#038;P
5-2</b>, p. 8, ID=5421^<b>Topic(s): </b>blastogeny; Rugosa astogeny;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian;
<b>Geography: </b>^Observations on the development of colonies of
Hexagonaria spp.^1";
s[5037] = "SPASSKIY N.Ya. (1977).- Devonskiye rugozy SSSR. [Devonian
Rugosa of the USSR; in Russian].- Leningrad University Press; 285 pp.,
29 pls.- <b>FC&#038;P 7-1</b>, p. 27, ID=5585^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>USSR^[rewiew of Devonian Rugose Corals
of the USSR]^1";
s[5038] = "PEDDER A.E.H. (1977).- Systematics and biostratigraphic
importance of the Lower Devonian rugose coral genus Exilifrons.- Papers
of geological Survey Canada 77-1B: 173-180.- <b>FC&#038;P 7-2</b>, p.
21, ID=5635^<b>Topic(s): </b>systematics, biostratigraphy; Rugosa,
Exilifrons; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian L; <b>Geography: </b>^[illustrates the holotype of the
type species and refines the definition of Exilifrons which appears to
be a good index of the Upper but probably not uppermost, Lower Devonian
in western North America]^1";
s[5039] = "OEKENTORP K. (1979).- Book review - R. Birenheide: Rugose
Korallen des Devon.- FC&P 8, 1: 19.- <b>FC&#038;P 8-1</b>, p. 19,
ID=5680^<b>Topic(s): </b>book review; Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography:
</b>^This book is a first modern standard description of the most
important and common European Devonian rugose corals, and the
author&#039;s great experience on European Devonian Rugosa renders this
edition a very useful guide-book. [conclusion of the review]^1";
s[5040] = "OLIVER W.A.jr, PEDDER A.E.H. (1979).- Rugose corals in
Devonian stratigraphical correlation.- Spec. Pap. Palaeont. 23 [M.R.
House, C.T. Scrutton &#038; M.G. Bassett (eds): The Devonian System]:
233-248.- <b>FC&#038;P 8-2</b>, p. 38, ID=5710^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biostratigraphy, biogeography; Rugosa, stratigraphy, biogeography;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian;
<b>Geography: </b>^[contains a tabulation of ranges by stage of all
Devonian rugose corals genera arranged by provinces]^1";
s[5041] = "ROZKOWSKA M. (1981).- Upper Devonian habitats of rugose
corals.- Acta Palaeontologica Polonica 25, 3-4: 597-611.- <b>FC&#038;P
10-1</b>, p. 46, ID=5976^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology; Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian U;
<b>Geography: </b>^[external morphology of corals, their calicular
shape, septal ornament and arrangement of skeletal elements reflect
their habitats; this is illustrated in the Upper Devonian of Poland
where biostromes and bioherms of Frasnian age are succeeded by more
terrigenous facies in the Famennian]^1";
s[5042] = "TSYGANKO V.S. (1980).- The growth forms of Glossophyllum
discoideum (Rugosa).- Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal 1980, 2: 27-31.-
<b>FC&#038;P 10-2</b>, p. 68, ID=6086^<b>Topic(s): </b>growth forms;
Rugosa, Glossophyllum; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>^[describes a new
morphological form of rugose coral as &#034;pulley-shaped&#034;
(trochlear)]^1";
s[5043] = "BIRENHEIDE R. (1974).- Grypophyllum frechi nom. nov., pro
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Grypophyllum mirabile Birenheide 1972.- FC&P 3, 1: 7-8.- <b>FC&#038;P
3-1</b>, p. 7, ID=6248^<b>Topic(s): </b>nomenclature; Rugosa,
Grypophyllum; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>^Dr. G. Cotton kindly informed me that
Grypophyllum mirabile Birenheide 1972 (p. 417) is a junior objective
homonym of Grypophyllum mirabilis Sytova 1968 (p. 65) of the Borshchov
horizon of Podolia (probably Gedinnian-Lower Siegenian). I herewith
rename my species from the Middle Devonian of the Eifel in Grypophyllum
frechi nom. nov., in memoriam of Fritz Frech. [first part of a short
nomenclatorial note]^1";
s[5044] = "WEYER D. (1999).- Revision der Gattung Czarnockia Rozkowska
1969 (Anthozoa, Rugosa; Oberdevon).- Abhandlungen und Berichte für
Naturkunde 21: 75-107.- <b>FC&#038;P 29-1</b>, p. 58,
ID=7047^<b>Topic(s): </b>revision; Rugosa Czarnockia; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fam; <b>Geography:
</b>^Czamockia is known by three specimens from the Upper Famennian
Clymenia and Wocklumeria genozones of the Holy Cross Mountains in
Poland and of the Tafilalt in Morocco. The redescription (based on
additional sectioning of both holotype and paratype) leads to a
classification within the phyletic line Neaxon &#62; Petraia &#62;
Famennelasma &#62; Czarnockia of the ahermatypic family Petraiidae
Koninck, 1872 (synonym Neaxoninae Hill, 1981). The more common ancestor
Famennelasma Weyer, 1973, which is found in the same Upper Famennian
time span from Poland through Germany and France to Morocco, differs in
the lack of dissepiments occurring only in the mature calice of
Czarnockia. * A redefinition (quite different from that proposed by
Schindewolf, 1931) for Petraia Munster, 1839 is included in order to
attain taxonomic stability of its family taxon by selection and
illustration of a lectotype of the true type species Petraia decussata
Munster, 1839 from the Upper Famennian (Clymenia genozone) of Upper
Franconia in Germany (anticipating a future more detailed revision of
that genus). * Another pleonophorous descendant from Neaxon is
Nicholsoniella Soshkina, 1952, with type species Nicholsoniella
baschkirica Soshkina, 1952, from the Upper Frasnian of the western
slope of the southern Ural Mountains in Russia. After reillustration of
its type series, this genus is grouped into a phyletic line Neaxon
&#62; Neosyringaxon &#62; Nicholsoniella. [original summary]^1";
s[5045] = "GUDO M., HUBMANN B. (2001).-&#039;Engineering
morphology&#034; of the rugosan Argutastrea quadrigemina: new views on
the reconstruction of soft body behaviour during parricidal budding.-
Bulletin of the Tohoku University Museum 1 [Proceedings of the 8th
International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and Porifera]: 041-049.-
<b>FC&#038;P 30-1</b>, p. 19, ID=7061^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa
Argutastrea; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>^Two general types of budding can be
distinguished in massive colonies of Rugosa, Tabulata or Scleractinia:
extratentacular and intratentacular budding. A remarkable variation of
intratentacular budding, so called &#34;parricidal increase&#34;, is
studied in the rugose coral Argutastrea quadrigemina. Instead of
creating a new corallite, an existing one is divided into four new ones
by &#34;killing&#34; the mother corallite. * To understand the
character of this special kind of reproduction we reconstruct the
process by which fleshy soft parts divide into four new individuals. On
the basis of considerations of engineering morphology (i.e.,
constructional morphology) we present a model to explain the generation
of structures observable in skeletal tomography of Argutastrea
quadrigemina during the budding process. Our hypothetic soft body is a
polyp with distinct engineering and structural functional constraints:
it is supplied with single mesenteries (in contrast to scleractinian
corals!) which are added symmetrically in four sectors. Due to the
remarkably deep calyces and quite short septa our polyp has rather
short mesenteries. * Arrangements of mesenteries and positions of their
insertion imply that from each growth sector, the body wall of the
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polyp increases until enough body mass is present to divide the
existing polyp into four new ones. Thus the new body walls are arranged
in a definite way as proposed by D&#39;Arcy Thompson for four bubbles
in close contact. [original abstract]^1";
s[5046] = "GUDO M. (1998).- The Soft Body of Calceola sandalina:
Summary of Morphological Reconstruction, Function, Ontogeny, and
Evolutionary History.- FC&P 27, 1: 21-26.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-1</b>, p.
21, ID=3909^<b>Topic(s): </b>soft body; Rugosa, Calceola;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian;
<b>Geography: </b>^This article is a summary of an original manuscript
on the morphological reconstruction of the soft body of Calceola
sandalina on the basis of various structural-functional principles.
This manuscript also deals with particular aspects of the ontogeny and
evolutionary history of the slipper-shaped corals. [introductory part
of a paper]^1";
s[5047] = "WRIGHT A.J. (2010).- Septal architecture and palaeoecology
of Calceola (Cnidaria, Calceolidae), with comments on the phylogeny of
Devonian operculate tetracorals.- Memoirs of the Association of
Australasian Palaeontologists 39: 159-176.ISSN 810-8889.- <b>FC&#038;P
36</b>, p. 71, ID=6472^<b>Topic(s): </b>morphology, ecology, phylogeny;
Rugosa Calceolidae; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>^In Calceola sandalina
the full complement of counter major septa was established very low in
the calyx, extending from the counter septum across to the edge of the
counter face. At about mid-height of the calyx, a counter-lateral major
septum was generated on either side of and from the counter septum.
Serial minor septal insertion was initiated adjacent to the
counter-lateral septa at a slightly later stage and continued
throughout the subsequent ontogeny of the corallite, with minor septa
(schizosepta?) arising on the median side of major septa and
bifurcating from them. Alar fossulae are seen in the calyx of mature
corallites, on the counter side of a low ridge near the lateral
extremity of the inner surface of the counter face. Insertion of major
septa in the alar fossula has been observed rarely on the external
counter face of worn corallites. The median septum in the operculum of
C. sandalina is a compound structure which incorporates adjacent minor
septa. * In an Emsian(?) corallite of ?Chakeola sp. minor septa are
derived from major septa, new-minor septa being generated on the outer
side of major septa. This corallite also exhibits minor septa adjacent
to the K septum, thus casting doubt on Birenheide&#039;s generalisation
that the counter-lateral septa of C. sandalina are not separated from
the counter septum by minor septa. In the Emsian Chakeola whitehousei
minor septa are present adjacent to the counter septum of the
operculum. * The distal, anteriorly facing, projecting peg of the K
septum of the corallite articulated within the large socket in the
opercular K septum, and subsidiary grooves and plates on the socket and
septum further facilitated interlocking. Knobs and/or small lists are
developed along the posterior edge of the operculum, in the shelf
inside the counter edge; septal pegs developed by septa in the
corallite were accommodated within this shelf. The opercular septal
blades interlocked loosely between the anteriorly facing, distal parts
of septa of the corallite. * Rare opercula show one or more (abortive?)
attempts to overcome damage which led to displacement of the operculum
relative to the corallite, and rejuvenescence is exhibited to various
degrees in many opercula. One operculum was apparently broken (bitten?)
in half as a juvenile, but was reconstructed to reach a mature form.
Other specimens show epifauna, borings and bioerosion either on the
external surface of the operculum or on the external cardinal surface
of the corallite. &#039;Galls&#039; on the inner opercular surface are
interpreted as stereome deposited to seal off some type of internal
parasite. In C. sandalina, tubules containing tabulae are located just
inside the counter face, and may have served to house soft parts
associated with the operculum. Changes of opercular septal morphology
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suggest that the phylogeny of Devonian genera of the Calceolidae is
Rhizophyllum &#62; Savageola &#62; Chakeola &#62; Richtereola and
ultimately, &#62; Calceola. [original abstract]^1";
s[5048] = "YU CHANGMING (2007).- Dimorphism in Calceola sandalina
(Linnée 1771).- Science in China Series D: Earth Sciences 50:
1761-1766.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 73, ID=6474^<b>Topic(s):
</b>dimorphism; Rugosa Calceola; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5049] = "GUDO M. (2000).- Die Weichkorperkonstruktion von Calceola
sandalina (Rugosa, Anthozoa) - Konstruktionszusammenhange, Ontogenese,
Evolution und Funktionsweisen.- Paläontologische Zeitschrift 74, 1/2:
37-49.- <b>FC&#038;P 29-1</b>, p. 50, ID=7043^<b>Topic(s): </b>soft
body; Rugosa Calceola; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>^The slipper-like
corallum of Calceola sandalina comprises the calyx and the lid. It was
generated by an anthozoan-like coral. Anthozoan polyps have a
barrel-like shape that is produced and maintained by the activity of
internal tethering elements and muscular structures in the body wall.
All these structures counteract the hydrodynamics of the gastrovascular
cavity* In this reconstruction of the soft parts of Calceola the
functional aspects pointed out by Richter (1929) will be reviewed and
revised and partially corrected. Calceola was reconstructed on the
basis of the model of rugose polyps. Consequently it consisted of
single mesenteries which were added in four sectors in a serial manner.
The lid was formed on the counter side and is explained as a bulge of
the basal parts of the soft body. The lid was connected coherently by
the mesenteries to the whole construction. It could be closed by
contraction of the mesenteries and opened by regeneration of the
hydraulic volume in the gastric cavity. As a mechanical consequence of
moving the lid a straight hinge was developed between the calyx and the
lid.The soft body of Calceola developed by quite simple structural
modifications of a rugose coral. The most important modification was
the bulging of the basal parts of the soft body on the counter side
which formed the lid. This bulge enlarged the surface for adhesion to
the substrate and might have been an advantage in survival as well. The
soft body generated its own substrate giving it the specific slipper
shape. This shape prevented Calceola from sinking into the soft or
muddy substrate by the principle of a snowshoe which enabled Calceola
to conquer new territories. The lid meant protection where enemies and
pollution were concerned.The slipper shape and the lid of Calceola
indicated a complex evolutionary pathway, but they evolved by simple
modifications of an ancestor with a round diameter. The slipper shape
is just a mechanical consequence of a flappable lid. [original English
summary]^1";
s[5050] = "McLEAN R.A. (1993).- The Devonian rugose coral family
Charactophyllidae Pedder.- Courier Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg 164:
109-118. [P. Oekentorp-Kuster (ed.) Proceedings of the VI.
International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and Porifera, Vol. 1].-
<b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>, p. 13, ID=3444^<b>Topic(s): </b>systematics;
Rugosa, Charactophyllidae; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Eif - Fra; <b>Geography: </b>^The rugosan
family Charactophyllidae Pedder is primarily composed of small,
solitary forms and its representatives are common in strata of Eifelian
to Frasnian age. Diagnostic morphological features include coarse,
monacanthine trabeculae, commonly flexed to varying degrees in a
vertical plane, small, globose dissepiments, and a broad, clearly
defined tabularium. The high degree of intraspecific variability
evident in large populations of many North American charactophyllid
species indicates that only the genera Charactophyllum Simpson,
Spinophyllum Wedekind, Temnophyllum Walther, Sinodisphyllum Sun,
Hunanophrentis Sun, Alaiophyllum Goryanov, Piceaphyllum Rozkowska,
Chostophyllum Pedder and Ceciliaphyllum McLean can be recognized within
the family, at least provisionally. It is clearly important for such
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variability to be assessed in species from other regions, especially many relevant type species. Mictophyllum Lang &#038; Smith has commonly been regarded as a member of the Charactophyllidae, but restudy of the type species, M. nobile Lang &#038; Smith, indicates it is unrelated to that family. Its affinities lie with the kyphophyllid genus Tabulophyllum Fenton &#038; Fenton.^1";
s[5051] = "BESPROZVANNYKH N.I., IVANOVSKIY A.B. (1975).- Cystiphyllum Lonsdale 1839, Plasmophyllum Dybowski 1875, Cystiphylloides Chapman 1893, etc.- In Biostratigraphie du Dévonien et Carbonifère de Sibérie. Trudy Inst. Geol. Geofiz. AN SSSR, Sib. Otd. 220: 28-52.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-2</b>, p. 55, ID=5255^<b>Topic(s): </b>classification; Rugosa, Cystiphyllidae; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5052] = "SORAUF J.E. (1997).- Septotheca in the Devonian rugose corals Tabulophyllum, Smithiphyllum and Tarphyphyllum: Biogenic structure and diagenetic modification.- Coral Research Bulletin 05: 229-238.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-1</b>, p. 76, ID=3887^<b>Topic(s): </b>microstructures, diagenesis; skeletal structures, septotheca; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>^The Family Kyphophyllidae Wedekind (McLean &#038; Pedder 1984) contains the widespread Devonian genera Tabulophyllum, Smithiphyllum and Tarphyphyllum. These, and presumably the whole family, have species with an outer wall composed of laterally expanded septal bases coated by epitheca. The biogenic structure of this septotheca is shown in several best preserved individuals of Tabulophyllum traversensis collected from Givetian rocks in Michigan. The structure is fibrous, with calcitic fibers directed towards those of neighboring septa to form septotheca by lateral coalescence, with banding of magnesium providing a geochemical indicator of growth pattern. Diagenetic change of this structure progressively alters in to a septotheca with lamellar structure within septal bases, but with boundaries of remaining distinct. In T. traversensis., the lamellar wall structure thus is demonstrably diagenetic in origin. Similar lamellar structures occur in other species of Tabulophyllum, and in Smithiphyllum and Tarphyphyllum from Frasnian strata of Iowa. As yet, pristine biogenic structure is known in this family only in T. traversensis. A uniform style of diagenetic modification is envisaged for all genera of the Kyphophyllidae, although only the three have been studied to date. Additional data is needed prior to generalizing microstructure in other families and higher taxa of the Rugosa and Tabulata.^1";
s[5053] = "JIA HUIZHEN (1984).- Evolutionary sequence in Grypophyllidae with description two new genera.- Acta Geologica Sinica . 1: 27-34.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-1.2</b>, p. 25, ID=0867^<b>Topic(s): </b>phylogeny, new taxa; Rugosa, Grypophyllidae; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5054] = "WEYER D. (1985).- Zur Kenntnis eurasiatisch-nordafrikanischer Emsium/Eifelium-Hapsiphyllidae (Anthozoa, Rugosa; Devon).- Abhandlungen und Berichte für Naturkunde und Vorgeschichte 06: 15-35.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-1.2</b>, p. 26, ID=0855^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, Hapsiphyllidae; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Ems Eif; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5055] = "WARSHAUER S.M., SMOSNA R.A. (1977).- Biofacies relations in Lower Devonian Stromatoporoid reef Complex. [abstract].- American Association of Petroleum Geologists Bulletin .: .- <b>FC&#038;P 7-1</b>, p. 26, ID=0197^<b>Topic(s): </b>facies, strom reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5056] = "BOGOYAVLENSKAYA O.V. (1982).- Analiz rasprostraneniya stromatoporat v svyazi s obsuzhdeniem garnitsy nizhnego i srednego devona. (Analysis of the distribution of the stromatoporates in connection with the discussion of the boundary of the Lower and Middle
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Devonian.).- Biostratigrafiya pogranichnykh otlozheniy nizhnego i
srednego devona. L. &#034;Nauka&#034; 27-30.- <b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p.
54, ID=1031^<b>Topic(s): </b>stratigraphy; stroms; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L/M;
<b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5057] = "BOGOYAVLENSKAYA O.V., DANSHINA N.V. (1984).- Novyye
devonskiye subtsilindricheskiye Stromatoporaty [new Devonian
subcylindrical stromatoporata].- Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal 1984, 2:
15-15.- <b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p. 54, ID=1034^<b>Topic(s): </b>new
taxa; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>^Six new species of
the genus Stellopora and a new genus, Novitella with the type species
N. tschussovensis (Yavorsky 1955) and 5 of its new species are
described from the Devonian in the Chelyabinsk (W. Urals) and Volgograd
regions.^1";
s[5058] = "STOCK C.W., BURRY-STOCK J.A. (2003).- Originations and
extinctions of stromatoporoid genera and their roles in the
Frasnian-Famennian extinction.- Geological Society of America,
Abstracts with Programs 35, 5: 385.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-2</b>, p. 43,
ID=1199^<b>Topic(s): </b>extinctions F/F; stroms; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fra/Fam;
<b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5059] = "STEARN C.W. (1987).- The effect of the Frasnian &#47;
Famennian biotic crisis on the stromatoporoids.- Geology 15: 677-679.-
<b>FC&#038;P 16-2</b>, p. 35, ID=2088^<b>Topic(s): </b>extinctions F/F;
stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fra/Fam; <b>Geography: </b>^[at least 24
genera of stromatoporoids are found in post-Frasnian rocks; they do not
become extinct suddenly at the F &#47; F crisis; the resurgence of the
labechiids suggests they were better adapted to cool water than other
groups]^1";
s[5060] = "COCKBAIN A.E. (1989).- Distribution of Frasnian and
Famennian stromatoporoids.- Mem. Ass. Australas. Palaeontols 8 [Jell P.
A. &#038; Pickett J. W. (eds): Fossil Cnidaria 5 (Proceedings of the
Fifth International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria including
Archaeocyatha and Spongiomorphs)]: 339-345.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>,
p. 14, ID=2552^<b>Topic(s): </b>distribution; stroms; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fra/Fam;
<b>Geography: </b>^The stratigraphic distribution of stromatoporoids in
western Australia and the decline in diversity over the Frasnian &#47;
Famennian boundary are documented; the most important event in their
history was their extinction at the end of the Devonian and not the F/F
crisis^1";
s[5061] = "MISTIAEN B. (1991).- Nouvelle interpretation
morphofonctionelle du Stromatopore Frasnien Stachyodes australe (Wray
1967).- Geobios M.S. 13: 175-182.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-2</b>, p. 47,
ID=3201^<b>Topic(s): </b>structures; stroms, Stachyodes;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian Fra; <b>Geography: </b>^The phase with convex laminae of
this incruster originally called Keega, is considered the poorly
calcified upper part of the stromatoporoid where the living tissue was
located. The older part represents skeleton progressively deserted by
living tissue. The trabecular structure is described as original. The
upper part of the skeleton was secreted as spherules (cf. Astrosclera)
that were progressively calcified into the &#034;jet d&#039;eau&#034;
microstructure of the base.^1";
s[5062] = "MAKARENKO S.N. (1990).- Podklass Stromatoporata.- Trudy
Akademii Nauk SSSR, Sibirskoye Otdelenie, Institut Geologii i Geofiziki
766 [Tesakov Y.I. (ed.): Stratigrafiya paleozoiskikh otlozheniy
yugo-vostoka Zapadno-Sibirskoy plity]: 47-50.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-1.1</b>,
p. 59, ID=3275^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L M; <b>Geography:
</b>^[Species of Actinostroma, Pseudoactinodictyon and Amphipora are
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described from Lower and Middle Devonian; none of the taxa is new]^1";
s[5063] = "RUSH P.F., CHAFETZ H.S. (1991).- Skeletal mineralogy of
Devonian stromatoporoids.- Journal of Sedimentary Petrology 61:
364-369.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-1.1</b>, p. 59, ID=3276^<b>Topic(s):
</b>skeletal mineralogy; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography:
</b>^Stromatoporoids in the Helderberg strata of New York State were
originally composed of high-magnesium calcite. Structural elements are
represented by a neomorphic fabric of microdolomite-rich zones of
inclusions in low-magnesium calcite. Coexisting fossils originally
composed of low-magnesium calcite show better preservation and no
microdolomite. Fossils of aragonite shells show complete loss of
ultrastructure. Preservation of the stromatoporoids is comparable to
that of associated echinoderms.^1";
s[5064] = "MISTIAEN B., HOU HONGFEI, WU XIANTAO (1997).- Identite des
genres Stylostroma Gorskiy 1938 et Pennastroma Dong De-Yuan 1964,
stromatopores du Famennien superieur (Strunien).- Geobios 20: 407-414.-
<b>FC&#038;P 27-1</b>, p. 108, ID=3862^<b>Topic(s): </b>systematics;
Stroms, Stylostroma; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fam; <b>Geography: </b>^After an
historical review of the genus Pennastroma Dong De-Yuan 1964, the
relationships between this genus and some similar labechiid genera are
studied. The generic features proposed by Dong De-Yuan 1964, for the
establishment of Pennastroma are then investigated; they concern the
shape of primary and secondary pillars arranged penniformly and their
V-shaped aspect in tangential section. These features seem to be
inadequate to validate the genus Pennastroma which is a junior synonym
of Stylostroma Gorskiy 1938.^1";
s[5065] = "STEARN C.W. (1997).- Intraspecific variation, diversity,
revised systematics, and type of the Devonian stromatoporoid
Amphipora.- Palaeontology 40: 833-854.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-1</b>, p. 109,
ID=3866^<b>Topic(s): </b>revision; stroms, Amphipora; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian;
<b>Geography: </b>^Understanding of the morphological variation and
defining characters of the abundant and ubiquitous dendroid
stromatoporoid genus Amphipora has been hindered by the loss of the
holotype specimen of the type species, A. ramosa (Phillips). In the
absence of the type, the boundaries of the genus could only be defined
vaguely, yet 12 genera of Amphipora-like fossils have been named to
constitute the family Amphiporidae Rukhin and about 175 species of
these genera have been described. Assemblages of amphiporids in a
single bed show a wide range of variation but are considered to be the
remains of a monospecific stand because a comparable range of variation
can be demonstrated along the length of single stems. Some highly
variable characters have been used to distinguish genera and species.
In particular, the expression of the axial canal, nature and presence
of peripheral membranes., thickness of skeletal elements, and density
of the skeletal network are shown to be of dubious value as criteria
for characterizing genera or species. A neotype for A. ramosa is
selected from collections made from the Chercombe Bridge Limestone at
Broadridge Wood quarry, Newton Abbot, Devon, and revised diagnoses of
the species and genus are formulated. The presence of distinct pillars
in the neotype and all examined specimens from Devon, shows that the
four genera whose distinctness from Amphipora was based on the presence
of this character, should be regarded as junior synonyms. Four other
genera are also placed in synonymy with Amphipora. The amphiporid
animal is reconstructed as a small cylindrical, branching, calcified
sponge in which the dermal membranes covering the vestibules were
locally calcified to form the peripheral membranes and vesicles.^1";
s[5066] = "RIDING R. (1974).- The Devonian genus Keega (Algae)
reinterpreted as a stromatoporoid basal layer.- Palaeontology 17, 5:
565-577.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-2</b>, p. 64, ID=5305^<b>Topic(s):
</b>systematic position; stroms, Keega; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
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Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>^[le genre Keega attribué aux algues corallinacées est interprété comme étant une forme laminaire de Stromatoporoïdés du genre Stachyodes Bargatzky]^1";
s[5067] = "KHROMYKH V.G. (1976).- Devonian stratigraphy and stromatoporoids of the Ulakhan-Sis range. [in Russian].- Trudy Inst. Geol. Geofiz. AN SSSR, Sib. Otd. 302; 103 pp.- <b>FC&#038;P 7-2</b>, p. 15, ID=5611^<b>Topic(s): </b>stratigraphy; stratigraphy, stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Ulakhan-Sis^[many new species of stromatoporoids distributed among 18 genera are described; a monograph]^1";
s[5068] = "KHROMYKH V.G. (1977).- The Lower Devonian amphiporid paleopopulations from the Omulev Mountains. [in Russian].- Trudy Inst. Geol. Geofiz. AN SSSR, Sib. Otd. 345 [Some new data about the fauna and stratigraphy of the middle and late Paleozoic of the USSR]: 3-12.- <b>FC&#038;P 7-2</b>, p. 15, ID=5612^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stroms, Amphipora; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Omulev Mts^[several new subspecies of Amphipora are described]^1";
s[5069] = "KOBLUK D. (1978).- Reef stromatoporoid morphologies as dynamic populations: applications of field data to a model and the reconstruction of an Upper Devonian reef.- 002 Bulletin Can. soc. Petrol. Geology 26: 218-236.- <b>FC&#038;P 7-2</b>, p. 15, ID=5614^<b>Topic(s): </b>growth forms; stroms, morphologies; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian U; <b>Geography: </b>^[a model of the distribution of shapes on a reef is applied to the interpretation of stromatoporoids in the Miette Reef complex of western Alberta, Canada]^1";
s[5070] = "LESOVAYA A.I. (1978).- Stromatoporoids.- Trudy Inst. geol. i geofiz. Sib. otd. AN SSSR, number unknown [B.S. Sokolov &#038; V.G. Garkovets (eds): Atlas of Paleontological Plates - Supplement to Field Guide of the meeting Int. Commission on Devonian Stratigraphy, Samarkand]: plate numbers unknown.- <b>FC&#038;P 8-2</b>, p. 50, ID=5729^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>^[eleven plates, with numerous illustrations designated by Lesovaya as of new species]^1";
s[5071] = "STEARN C.W. (1979).- Biostratigraphy of Devonian Stromatoporoids.- Palaeont. Assoc. Spec. paper 23 [The Devonian System]: 229-232.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 53, ID=5837^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy; stroms, stratigraphy; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>^[review of biostratigraphic potential of Devonian stromatoporoids with a chart of generic ranges]^1";
s[5072] = "MISTIAEN B. (1982).- Comments on the stratigraphic distribution of stromatoporoids around the Middle-Upper Devonian Boundary.- Papers on the Frasnian-Givetian Boundary, Subcommission on Devonian Stratigraphy &#038; Geological Survey of Belgium: 92-100.- <b>FC&#038;P 12-1</b>, p. 47, ID=6199^<b>Topic(s): </b>stratigraphy; stratigraphy, stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Giv/Fra; <b>Geography: </b>^The correlation of limestones around the Frasnian-Givetian boundary in France, Belgium, Poland, Czechoslovakia and China is examined. The author concludes that in reefal formations stromatoporoids can serve to establish valuable correlations.^1";
s[5073] = "CEJCHAN P., HLADIL J., GALLE A. (2009).- Stromatoporoid skeletal growth as a quasi-periodic process.- 10th Anniversary Conference of the Czech, Polish, and Slovak Paleontologists, October 13-15, 2009, Banská Bystrica, Slovakia. Poster Session Supplementary Paper 2. Banská Bystrica, Slovakia, 2 pp. [poster] - <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 28, ID=6390^<b>Topic(s): </b>growth mode; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy:
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</b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>^A unique specimen of Givetian
stromatoporoid Actinostroma ... registered three accretional regimes:
(1) two zones of the growth deceleration within one-year cycle,
corresponding to Recent rhythms in the monsoonal realms, (2) regime
with the single growth deceleration within the year&#039;s cycle, known
for instance on the west coast of Atlantic, and (3) extremely varying
regime, analogous to that in the realms of frequent storms, as known
for instance from the neighbourhood of today&#039;s Japan. [extracted
from results of research]^1";
s[5074] = "LISY P., CEJCHAN P., GALLE A., FILIP J., SLAVIK L. HLADIL
J., BABEK O. (2010).- Stromatoporoid growth-band series: optical logs
as a scale for magnetic susceptibility sampling.- IGCP 580 Meeting [D.
Chen &#038; A.C. da Silva (eds.): Applications of Magnetic
Susceptibility on Paleozoic Rocks; 28th November-4th December 2010,
Guilin, China]; Meeting Programme and Abstracts: 29-30; Beijing.
[abstract] - <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 34, ID=6399^<b>Topic(s):
</b>growth rates; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>^The
annual increments in skeletons of Devonian stromatoporoids are 1-8
(3-6) mm thick. The primary elements calcified during several days were
thin and/or minute and correspond to immediate CaCO3 accretion rates
0.05-0.12 g/cm2/yr. Such accretion is one order of magnitude less than
for present scleractinians but up to several orders of magnitude more
than for present calcareous sponges. According to thousands of
specimens assessed worldwide, there are no doubts that more than 90% of
backreef Givetian and Frasnian stromatoporoids display a conspicuously
developed seasonal bandings. [fragments of the abstract]^1";
s[5075] = "LUCZYNSKI P. (2008).- Stromatoporoid shape and burial ratio
changes during growth history and their methodological consequences in
morphometrical analyses.- Lethaia 39, 4: 339-358.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>,
p. 34, ID=6400^<b>Topic(s): </b>morphometry; stroms; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian;
<b>Geography: </b>^Eight Devonian stromatoporoids with clearly exposed
arrangements of latilaminae were subjected to detailed morphometrical
analyses. Distinctive sets of latilaminae were marked on photographs
taken from polished specimens, which allowed reconstruction of their
individual growth histories by presenting consecutive stages of their
growth. The growth forms measured above the sediment surface and the
overall shapes of the skeleton at a given time have proved to differ
distinctly between each other throughout the growth history of these
stromatoporoids. The morphometrical features of individual specimens
(both of their growth forms and of their whole skeletons) distinctly
changed throughout their development. Changing environmental factors
directly influenced the growth form above the sea floor, and each
specimen shows its own specific history of growth form changes.
Instead, overall shapes of the skeleton of most of the studied
specimens changed in a similar general manner resulting from growth
during sediment accumulation. Basing the palaeoenvironmental
considerations only on the stromatoporoids&#039; final shapes may thus
be very misleading. It is therefore suggested that the ascription of a
specimen to a particular morphometrical category should be based on the
mode of its growth history represented by a curve recording the V/B
changes (vertical height versus basal length) during consecutive growth
stages. Certain sedimentary processes have their direct reflection in
the mode of stromatoporoid growth, and are recorded by the attributes
of the shape profile (V/B), and burial ratio (BR) curves, which allows
deciphering such features as, for example, periodicity of sediment
supply, substrate consistency and tempo of sediment cementation. This
is particularly valuable when the deposits are recrystallized and the
sedimentary structures are not visible. The paper also tests the
applicability of the new definitions of the parameters describing the
stromatoporoid shape introduced recently by the author. [original
abstract]^1";
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s[5076] = "STOCK C.W. (1990).- Biogeography ot the Devonian
stromatoporoids.- The Geological Society Memoir 12 [W.S. McKerrow
&#038; C.R. Scotese (eds): Palaeozoic Palaeogeography and
Biogeography]: 257-265.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 67,
ID=6820^<b>Topic(s): </b>biogeography; stroms; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian;
<b>Geography: </b>^Stromatoporoids were a common component of shallow
carbonate environments of North America, Eurasia, and Australia during
the Devonian. They were least abundant during the Early Devonian. After
that time abundance increased, and remained high steadily through the
Frasnian. At the Frasnian-Famennian boundary the number of
stromatoporoids was greatly diminished, but they did not become extinct
until the end of the Devonian (at the end of the Strunian). The
geographic extent of stromatoporoids expanded and contracted
concurrently with increases and decreases in total population size.
Provincialism at the genus level prevailed during the Early Devonian,
with stromatoporoids inhabiting the Old World and Eastern Americas
Realms; none are known from the Eastern Americas during the Siegenian.
For the remainder of the Devonian stromatoporoids were cosmopolitan at
the genus level. The abundance of stromatoporoids varied directly with
eustatic sea level during the Devonian. Variations in depositional
conditions apparently controlled the local distribution of genera.
[original abstract]^1";
s[5077] = "TSIEN H.-H. (1984).- Constructeurs de recifs devoniens:
stromatoporoids, coraux tabuleux et rugueux et microorganismes.-
Géologie et paléoécologie des récifs [J. Geister &#038; R. Herb (eds)]:
26.1-26.21.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-2</b>, p. 48, ID=0573^<b>Topic(s):
</b>reefs constructors; paleontology, reef-builders; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera Cnidaria A; Stromatoporoidea Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>^The Stromatoporoids are divided into
10 growth form groups and each is assigned to a particular
paleoenvironment.^1";
s[5078] = "HLADIL J. (1980).- The Givetian tabulate coral Nitkovicepora
gen.n.- Vestnik Ustredniho ustavu geologickeho 55, 2: 101-104.-
<b>FC&#038;P 9-2</b>, p. 46, ID=0354^<b>Topic(s): </b>nomenclature;
Tabulata, Nitkovicepora; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Giv; <b>Geography: </b>^Nitkovicepora
gen.n., a new genus of tabulate corals, family Coenitidae, subfamily
Natalophyllinae, is described and its earlier homonymy discussed. This
coral occurs in Upper Givetian limestones below the Carpathian Foredeep
sediments and shows affinities to the genera Natalophyllum Radugin and
Scoliopora LaSmith &#038; Thomas. The type species is Nitkovicepora
orbicularis sp.n., assigned in an earlier paper (see above) to the new
genus Crassialveolitella which is a nomen nudum and was, moreover,
already occupied for another tabulate coral by Tchi (1966).^1";
s[5079] = "GOODGER K.B. (1985).- The tabulate corals and Devonian world
palaeogeography.- Proceedings of the Ussher Society 2: 268-269.-
<b>FC&#038;P 15-1.2</b>, p. 25, ID=0865^<b>Topic(s): </b>biogeography;
Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5080] = "FERNANDEZ-MARTINEZ E., PLUSQUELLEC Y., MISTIAEN B., TOURNEUR
F. (1999).- Crenulipora Le Maitre, 1956 (Tabulata, Dévonico): Revison
del material original y estado actual de conocimientos.- Temas
Geologico-Mineros ITGE 26: 594-598.- <b>FC&#038;P 31-1</b>, p. 62,
ID=1633^<b>Topic(s): </b>revision; Tabulata, Crenuliopora;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian;
<b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5081] = "LAFUSTE J., TOURNEUR F. (1988).- Precisions sur la structure
et la microstructure du genre Roemeria Milne-Edwards et Haime 1851
(Tabulata, Devonien moyen d&#039;Allemagne et de Belgique).-
Paläontologische Zeitschrift 62, 1-2: 11-48.- <b>FC&#038;P 17-2</b>, p.
31, ID=2192^<b>Topic(s): </b>microstructures; Tabulata, Roemeria;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian
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M; <b>Geography: </b>^Three Middle Devonian tabulate coral species
assigned to the genus Roemeria Milne-Edwards et Haime 1851 are
described. R. infundibulifera (Goldfuss 1829) the type species of the
genus and R. minor Schlueter 1885, both from the Rheinisches
Schiefergebirge and a new species, R. cubiniensis from the Couvin area
of Belgium. Their external and internal characters and microstructures
are described in detail. The dominant morphological features they have
in common are cerioid and locally fasciculate corallites and tabulae
with an infundibuliform profile. The microstructure of the corallite
walls is characterized by an hitherto undescribed association of an
internal fibrous zone and a peripheral lamellar zone flanking a median
plate made of small granules and larger elements of stellate form. The
only microstructural variation between the three species lies in the
proportions of these components.^1";
s[5082] = "TOURNEUR F. (1988).- Mise au point sur le genre Trachypora
Milne-Edwards et Haime 1851 (Tabulata, Devonien).- Annales de la
Societe geologique de Belgique 110: 297-308.- <b>FC&#038;P 17-2</b>, p.
32, ID=2193^<b>Topic(s): </b>nomenclature; Tabulata, Trachypora;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian;
<b>Geography: </b>^The genus Trachypora Milne-Edwards et Haime 1851 was
originally established for the species T. davidsoni Milne-Edwards et
Haime 1851, which is insufficiently known; therefore the use of this
generic name should be avoided. Most of the Devonian species of the Old
World assigned to this genus by subsequent authors belong very probably
to the genus Hillaepora Mironova 1960. The American Devonian species
are either members of the family Dendroporidae de Fromentel 1861, or
species of the genus Thamnoptychia Hall 1877. Consequently, the use of
the family name Trachyporidae Waagen et Wentzel 1886 should be
avoided.^1";
s[5083] = "LAFUSTE J., TOURNEUR F. (1991).- Biocristaux et elements
fonces de la muraille chez Thamnopora Steininger 1831 (Tabulata,
Devonien).- Annales de Paleontologie 77, 1: 3-20.- <b>FC&#038;P
20-2</b>, p. 31, ID=2891^<b>Topic(s): </b>microstructures; Tabulata,
Thamnopora; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>^In the axial part of Thamnopora
corallum, the wall is composed of a median lamina in large vertical
elements flanked by perpendicular fibers; in the middle part of the
corallum, the median lamina broadens out and becomes made of pennate
rods; in the cortical part of the corallum, the skeleton is entirely
fibrous. Biocrystals of the median lamina enclose dark granulae whose
dimensions and location are not hazardous. Interfaces of biocrystals
are strongly underlined (by organic matter ?) between the median lamina
and the fibers, but considerably less pronounced between rods and
fibers themselves. Microstructure of Tabulate corals must be studied in
various parts of the corallum. Thamnopora is a good example of
fibrization, a tendency which is a general feature of Tabulata. In its
axial part, the skeleton of Thamnopora is analogous to that of
Pachyfavosites . Problems of relations between
Pachyporidae-Thamnoporidae (with peripherically thickened skeleton) and
Favostidae (with walls of uniform thickness) are evocated.^1";
s[5084] = "SORAUF J.E., STEIN W.E.jr (1993).- Biological fabric and the
study of growth in the Devonian tabulate coral genera Lecfedites and
Favosites.- Courier Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg 164: 159-168. [P.
Oekentorp-Kuster (ed.) Proceedings of the VI. International Symposium
on Fossil Cnidaria and Porifera, Vol. 1].- <b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>, p.
15, ID=3450^<b>Topic(s): </b>biological fabric, growth study; Tabulata;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian;
<b>Geography: </b>^Study of tabulate corals has been plagued by a lack
of consistently definable anatomical features. Conspicuously absent are
homologous point-for point correspondences between corallites.
Corallite size, growth patterns, colony form and polymorphism comprise
much of the basis for current systematics, but these commonly are only
informally descriptive. This study approaches corallite pattern and
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growth from a numerical standpoint by means of &#34;biological
fabric&#34;. Biological fabric is defined as a morphological pattern in
which there are multiple subunits displaying complex relationships
between individuals and also between neighborhoods. In these patterns,
variability and position of subunits are parameters as important as
overall pattern means, or central tendencies. Measurements of corallite
sizes, shapes, relative locations, and orientations in colonies of the
genera Lecfedites and Favosites have been collected from transverse
sections using a microcomputer based videometric system. Methods have
been developed for consistent characterization of corallite fabric:
these are interpreted as variations in rates of skeletal growth and
budding. Regions of faster and slower growth and a dynamic
hummock-hollow behavior of the colony surface are seen in Lecfedites.
Measurable variability in corallite size and shape are interpreted in
terms of intracolony population structure. In contrast, species of the
genus Favosites studied tend to be homogeneous both at the level of
individuals and in larger regions of colonies. However, some areas of
more patterned budding are present and these are easily distinguished.
Further success in using the morpho-metric characterization of
biological fabric in the study of the Tabulata will lead to more
accurate definition of species and genera. ^1";
s[5085] = "MAY A. (1997).- Statistics on Thamnopora (Tabulata,
Devonian).- Boletin de la Real Sociedad Espanola de Historia Natural,
Seccion Geologica 91, 1/4: 217-230.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-2</b>, p. 15,
ID=3686^<b>Topic(s): </b>statistical analysis; Tabulata, Thamnopora;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian;
<b>Geography: </b>^Thamnopora is a ramose tabulate coral that was
abundant world-wide in the Devonian (Lochkovian to Frasnian). Its
simple morphology allows the testing of statistical methods. 312
descriptions of 148 species and subspecies of Thamnopora and
Gracilopora were assembled from 73 publications. Every description has
been entered into a data bank with the following morphological data:
growth of the corallites in the branches, septal elements, diameter of
branches, diameter of corallites in the central (resp. peripheral) part
of the branch, thickness of the walls in the central (resp. peripheral)
part of the branch, diameter and spacing of mural pores, and distance
between tabulae. Some morphological characters show interdependent
positive correlations, and peripheral corallite diameter is a good
indicator for the size of the polyp, which is at least partly
genetically controlled. It is not possible to discriminate between
Gracilopora and Thamnopora: therefore Gracilopora Tchudinova 1964 is a
junior synonym of Thamnopora Steininger 1831. Thamnopora shows a
phylogenetic increase in size. A cluster analysis performed with the
aim discriminating true species from synonyms failed.^1";
s[5086] = "YU CHANGMING, OEKENTORP K. (1997).- Morphogenesis, taxonomy
and microstructures of Beiliupora Yu &#038; Deng 1974 (Devonian,
Tabulata), with bearing on Devonian stratigraphy in Beiliu, Guangxi
(South China).- Boletin de la Real Sociedad Espanola de Historia
Natural, Seccion Geologica 91, 1/4: 245-260.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-2</b>, p.
16, ID=3688^<b>Topic(s): </b>morphogenesis, taxonomy, microstructures;
Tabulata, Beiliupora; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>^Beiliupora Yu &#038;
Deng is a tabulate coral genus erected in 1974 with the monotypic
species Beiliupora beiliuensis Yu &#038; Deng in Wang, Yu &#038; Wu
1974 from the Lower Devonian, Emsian, Beiliu Formation in Beiliu,
Guangxi, South China. The present restudy based on the topotypic
material collected by Kl. Oekentorp during his visit to the type
locality in 1982 reveals that the coral is mainly characterized by its
peculiar colonial growth form, which is named here the
lattice-framework form. The branches grow to a certain level and extend
horizontally almost in all directions (never downwards). Subsequently,
they grow further in the vertical direction, either isolated or in
combination with another branch extending from the opposite direction.
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The corallites radiate from the axial part of the cylindrical branch
extending upward to the surface of the branch at a sharp to rectangular
angle. All branches show continuous growth. The walls are
recristallized, e.g. the thickening of the walls at the calical
portions with fibrous structures are secondary caused by reorganization
of the crystals. Because of the peculiar colonial form, the genus is
best placed under a distinct family, regarding the well developed
polygonal to subrounded corallite walls, the mural pores, the more or
less complete tabulae and the transition from anormal type of septal
spines to squamulae. It is believed that family and genus are
reasonably placed in the Favositina. Forms of Beiliupora have a wide
distribution not only in Guangxi, South China, but also in Da Hinggan
Ling, Northeast China, and in Gansu province, Northwest China. They
have been assigned to Graciloporella Tchi 1982 and to Gracilopora
Tchudinova 1964; the former is believed to be synonymous with
Beiliupora. They all occur in Lower Devonian Emsian beds; commonly
within the so-called Zdimir-limestone. Some tabulate corals with small
corallites and peculiar colonial form described as species of
Gracilopora in the former Soviet Union Territory may be a form of
Beiliupora. A form occurring in the Zdimir-bearing limestone beds near
Oviedo, Spain, once recognized by Yu during a field-trip, might also be
referred to Beiliupora.^1";
s[5087] = "IVEN C., MISTIAEN B., TOURNEUR F. (1997).- New data on the
morphology and microstructure of the genus Caliapora Schlueter 1889
(Tabulata, Middle Devonian): systematic implications and reflections on
the function of squamulae.- Boletin de la Real Sociedad Espanola de
Historia Natural, Seccion Geologica 91, 1/4: 261-271.- <b>FC&#038;P
26-2</b>, p. 16, ID=3689^<b>Topic(s): </b>morphology, microstructures;
Tabulata, Caliapora; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M; <b>Geography: </b>^The examination of
exposed calices as well as of thin sections of coralla overgrown by
stromatoporoids has revealed that, in addition to the swallow-nest
shaped squamulae, pillars in the corners of the calices rising above
the colony surface and leaving large open gaps between them are
important characters of the genus Caliapora. This character corresponds
with the microstructure and the arrangement of growth bands delineating
former growth stages. The pillars are centres, from which the fibres
constituing the skeleton originate and rise steeply to the middle of
each wall. The function of the squamulae seems to have been to enlarge
the surface of the digestive and resorptive tissue of the polyp and to
improve the stability of the polyp, which is assumed to have been
necessary due to the large gaps between the pillars, which was probably
spanned by soft tissue. The family Caliaporidae Mironova 1984 is
regarded as valid and separate from the Favositidae as well as from the
Alveolitidae because of the peculiar characters described.^1";
s[5088] = "HLADIL J. (1998).- Evolution of intraspecific morphological
variability and its relationship to environment (Caliapora battersbyi,
Devonian).- Vestnik Ces. geol. ustavu 73, 1: 61-74.- <b>FC&#038;P
27-1</b>, p. 82, ID=3823^<b>Topic(s): </b>variability, phylogeny;
Tabulata, Caliapora; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>^Quantitative
evaluation of morphology including parameters of environment provided
these results: Morphological variability of the species decreased
slowly but continuously, beginning from the stage of its initial biotic
radiation. Episodes of increased variability corresponded to agitated
water and strokes of sedimentary clasts. Local maxima of variability
are correlated with the longevity of coral colonies. Surprisingly, the
changes of morphological variability are almost independent of the
changes of diversity of accompanying corallomorph fauna and flora.
Variability displayed negative correlation with direct biological
attack during the initial 3/5 of the Givetian history of the species.
Then a change arose and during the remaining tunes until the end of the
Givetian, the variability displayed a negative correlation with the
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direct biological attack. The weakly positive correlation of
variability with the density of the populations has been documented.
Similar but not identical complexes of morphological features in
conjunction with a specific decrease/increase in variability were found
during several ecological crises during the Middle and Late Givetian (a
primary control by marine regressions on carbonate platforms). To
conclude, the study about C. battersbyi indicates that the
intraspecific morphological variability of tabulate corals is not only
dominantly controlled by energy of waves and quality of the sedimentary
substrate, as it would correspond to state-of-art of the discipline
before this study. The morphological variability reflects distinctively
also the ecological and evolutionary situations.^1";
s[5089] = "WEYER D. (1997).- Actinotheca Frech 1889 (Anthozoa,
Tabulata) im eurasiatischen Famenne (Oberdevon).- Coral Research
Bulletin 05: 247-264.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-1</b>, p. 86,
ID=3830^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Tabulata, Actinotheca;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian
Fam; <b>Geography: </b>^The forgotten genus, with type species
Actinotheca parallela Frech 1889 (Lower Visean of Germany, probable
senior synonym Trachypora siemensi Frech 1885), is classified as a
member of Palaeacidae Roemer 1883 (with synonym Trachypsammiidae Gerth
1921). Some of their genera were treated as doubtful Tabulata, perhaps
being even Porifera or Octocorallia. Two misidentified Rugosa are
transferred to Actinotheca, Petraia tenuicostata Muenster 1839, and
synonym Pseudamplexus granulatus Rozkowska 1969. This second species of
Actinotheca is of Middle-Upper Famennian age; the genus reaches into
Upper Visean beds and should be the ancestor of Middle Permian
Trachypsammia Gerth 1921. Actinotheca tenuicostata (Muenster 1839)
occurs in the Clymenia and Wocklumeria genozones of Mid-European
Variscan Mountains (Rhenohercynian Rhenish and Holy Cross Mountains;
Saxothuringian Upper Franconia, Thuringia, and Lower Silesian Sudetes),
and in Prolobites horizon and Clymenia genozone of the Asian Southern
Urals (Russian Kia section, Kazakhstanian Kara-Dzhar section.^1";
s[5090] = "MAY A. (1998).- Statistische Untersuchungen an der tabulaten
Koralle Thamnopora (Anthozoa; Devon).- Geologica et Palaeont. 32:
141-159.- <b>FC&#038;P 28-1</b>, p. 39, ID=3969^<b>Topic(s):
</b>statistical analysis; Tabulata, Thamnopora; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography:
</b>^The simple morphology of the ramose tabulate coral Thamnopora
allows to test the use of statistical methods. 312 descriptions of 148
species and subspecies of Thamnopora and Gracilopora are collected from
73 publications. Every description has been entered into a data bank
with detailed data concerning provenance and morphology. Some
morphological characters show interdependent positive correlations, and
the peripheral corallite diameter is a good indicator for this at least
partly genetically controlled size of the polyp. It is not possible to
discriminate Gracilopora from Thamnopora, therefore Gracilopora
Tchudinova 1964 is a junior synonym of Thamnopora Steininger 1831.
Thamnopora shows a phylogenetic increase of size. A cluster analysis
with the aim to discriminate true species from synonyms failed.^1";
s[5091] = "OLIVER W.A.jr (1975).- Dimorphism in two new genera of
Devonian tabulate corals.- US Geol. Surv. Prof. Paper 743-D: 1-11.-
<b>FC&#038;P 5-1</b>, p. 33, ID=5387^<b>Topic(s): </b>dimorphism;
Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>^&#34;Dimorphism&#34; in most tabulate
corals consists of a bimodal distribution of corallite diameters; this
can better be termed &#34;dimetrism&#34;. Demonstration of a
morphologic difference, other than size, between forms has been rare.
&#34;Favosites&#34; canadensis (Billings) has two kinds of corallites -
large ones with squamulae and small ones with normal, complete tabulae.
&#34;Favosites&#34; arbor Davis also has two kinds of corallites - one
with a deep calice and possibly two distinct ontogenetic stages and a
second that is smaller, having a shallow calice and possibly only the
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second ontogenetic stage. * Dimorphism, corallite ontogeny, and
microstructure are emphasized in descriptions of the species and two
new genera: Lecfedites (type species F. canadensis) and Bractea (type
species F. arbor). The genera are known only from rocks of Emsian and
Eifelian ages in the Eastern North American Biogeographical Province.^1";
s[5092] = "TOURNEUR F., LAFUSTE J. (1986).- Précisions sur la structure
et la microstructure du genre Roemeria Milne-Edwards &#038; Haime 1851
(Tabulata, Dévonien moyen).- FC&P 15, 2: 16.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-2</b>, p.
16, ID=6745^<b>Topic(s): </b>microstructures; Tabulata Roemeria;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian
M; <b>Geography: </b>^Les murailles chez ces trois espèces [de
Roemeria] se révèlent constituées de manière identique, seule la
proportion des éléments microstructuraux se montrant variable: (1) une
lame médiane à granules ténus et éléments plus larges, de type
&#034;stelloïdes&#034;, (2) deux flancs de sclérenchyme à fibres à
bosselures, (3) deux enveloppes finales en lamelles onduleuses,
présentant une disposition en dièdre ouvert vers le haut, qui est une
des caractéristiques principales de ce genre. * En conclusion, nous
améliorons par ces données la diagnose du genre Roemeria et de la
famille Roemeriidae; par ailleurs, des diagrammes sont fournis pour
illustrer le nouveau mode d&#039;association fibres-lamelles que révèle
l&#039;étude des Roemeria. [final fragment of a short note]^1";
s[5093] = "DUBATOLOV V.N. (2002).- Evolution of tabulate assemblages
and paleobiogeography around the Frasnian-Famennian boundary.- Coral
Research Bulletin 7: 039-046. [Dieter Weyer&#039;s 65th birthday
commemorative volume; S. Schröder, H. Löser &#038; K. Oekentorp
(eds)].- <b>FC&#038;P 31-1</b>, p. 33, ID=7098^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biogeography; Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fra/Fam; <b>Geography: </b>^The evolution
of species assemblages of Tabulata corals in the Salair, Altai and West
Siberian Seas, which were located in Siberia in the Devonian Period, is
discussed. Three species assemblages are established in the Salair and
Altai Seas: Early Frasnian, Late Frasnian and Famennian. In the West
Siberian Sea only one specific assemblage has been found, namely Early
Frasnian. Tabulate assemblages in the Famennian consisted of solitary
species. Evolution of tabulate assemblages is discussed for the entire
Late Devonian. It is recognised that a major reconstitution of tabulate
species assemblages occurred across the Frasnian-Famennian boundary.
This reconstitution is expressed not only in a sharp change of
taxonomic composition, but also in the mass extinction of many groups
of corals and other organisms. Based on the analysis of
temporal-spatial distribution of tabulates it is concluded that seas in
Australia and Eurasia in the Frasnian could be treated as one
Australia-Eurasian paleobiogeographical province. [original summary]^1";
s[5094] = "POTAMOVA M.N. (1992).- Nekotorye aspekty izmenchivosti
Alveolitella (Tabulata) [some aspects of variability in Alveolitella
(Tabulata)].- In Sokolov B.S. &#038; Ivanovskiy A.B. (eds):
Vnutrividovaya izmenchivost korallov i stromatomorfid [intraspecific
variability in corals and stromatoporoids]. Ross. Akad. Nauk, otd.
Geol., Geofiz., Geochim. i Gorn. Nauk; Paleont. Inst.; 101 pp.-
<b>FC&#038;P 22-1</b>, p. 30, ID=3372^<b>Topic(s): </b>variability;
Tabulata, Alveolitella; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5095] = "PLUSQUELLEC Y., TOURNEUR F. (1998).- Persistance de
Favositides microlamellaires (Cnidaria, Tabulata) dans le Devonien.-
C.R. Acad. Sci. Paris 1998, 326: 283-289.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-1</b>, p.
85, ID=3829^<b>Topic(s): </b>microstructures; Tabulata, Favositida;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian
Eif; <b>Geography: </b>^The structural and microstructural study of
some devonian &#034;Favosites&#034; shows the persistence of the
microlamellar species related to Paleofavosites until the lower
Eifelian. The evolution of the wall is characterized by an increase of
the size of the microlamellae and the substitution of the granules of
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the median dark line by fiber-like units.^1";
s[5096] = "WRIGHT A.J., BYRNES J.G. (1980).- Review of occurrences of
Halysitid corals in Devonian strata.- Alcheringa 04: 183-202.-
<b>FC&#038;P 11-1</b>, p. 52, ID=1779^<b>Topic(s): </b>review;
Tabulata, Halysitida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>^A review of reported
and new occurrences of &#039;Devonian&#039; halysitids indicate that
most are older than Devonian. Reports of Emsian halysitids from Chios
are best attributed to errors in the compilation of Bassler (1950). The
occurrences of halysitids in Quebec in strata considered Early Devonian
provide the only plausible examples of the existence of this family in
the Devonian. Thus, only Cystihalysites and Quepora appear to linger
into the Devonian. Five Australian occurrences, yielding seven taxa,
are described and interpreted as Silurian or older halysitids. All are
from allochtonous material in the Early Devonian of New South Wales and
include: Schedohalysites murramirra sp.nov., Halysites suesmilchi
Etheridge and an indeterminate specimen from the Mullamuddy Formation
near Mudgee; Schedohalysites sp. cf. S. ? chillagoensis from the
Sutchers Creek Formation, also near Mudgee; Quepora sp. indet. from the
Jesse Limestone at Limekilns; cf. S. orthopteraides (Etheridge) from
the Nubrigyn Formation near Stuart Town; and ? Halysites sp. indet.
from the Sharpeningstone Conglomerate near Bowning. The type material
of Schedohalysites ? chillagoensis (Etheridge) is redescribed and a
lectotype is selected. ^1";
s[5097] = "PLUSQUELLEC Y. (2007).- Histoire naturelle des
Pleurodictyiformes (Cnidaria, Tabulata, Devonien) du Massif Armoricain
et des regions Maghrebo-Europeennes principalement.- Memoirs de la
Societe Geologique et Mineralogique de Bretagne 32 (2007): 1-138.-
<b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p. 65, ID=2370^<b>Topic(s): </b>natural history;
Tabulata, Pleurodictyiformes; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>^The present memoir
consists of three main chapters distributed as follows: 1- general
considerations about the morphology, structure and microstructure of
the Pleurodictyum-like corals, 2- systematic, stratigraphic and
paleobiogeographic studies of the genera belonging to the Micheliniidae
and the Cleistoporidae, 3- global conclusions dealing with
biostratigraphy and paleobiogeography. [firs part of extensive
summary]^1";
s[5098] = "PLUSQUELLEC Y. (1973).- Précisions sur la systématique de
quelques Tabulé pleurodictyformes.- C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris 277, Sér. D:
153-156.- <b>FC&#038;P 2-2</b>, p. 18, ID=4810^<b>Topic(s): </b>new
taxa; Tabulata, Pleurodictyiformes; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M; <b>Geography:
</b>^Description of three new genera of Pleurodictyform Tabulate from
Lower and Middle Devonian: Paracleistopora nov. gen., Cleistodictyum
nov. gen., Ligulodictyum nov. gen.^1";
s[5099] = "DUBATOLOV V.N. (1978).- Granica nizhnego i srednego devona v
SSSR po tabulatomorfnym korallam. [Lower &#47; Middle Devonian boundary
in the USSR as marked by tabulatomorphic corals; in Russian].- Trudy
Inst. geol. geofiz. AN SSSR, Sib. otd. 401 [O.A. Betekhtina &#038; R.T.
Gratsianova (eds): Fauna i stratigrafiya srednego i verkhnego paleozoya
Sibiri]: 4-14.- <b>FC&#038;P 8-2</b>, p. 45, ID=5703^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
tabulatomorpha; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L/M; <b>Geography: </b>USSR^Analysis of
generic and species complexes of tabulate corals from the late Lower
and early Middle Devonian of the USSR renders feasible a correlation of
coeval Lower and Middle Devonian deposits from different regions. *
Drawing of boundary between the Lower and Middle Devonian is proposed
at the base of the Favosites regularissimus zone of these corresponding
deposits.^1";
s[5100] = "RAKOCINSKI M. (2010).- Sclerobionts on upper Famennian
cephalopods from the Holy Cross Mountains, Poland.- Senckenbergiana
lethaea [Palaeobiodiversity and
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palaeoenvironments]1007/s12549-010-0045-x.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p.
132, ID=6589^<b>Topic(s): </b>epibionts; epibionts; <b>Systematics:
</b>Mollusca; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fam; <b>Geography:
</b>^[recorded are crinoid holdfasts, problematic worms, bryozoans,
microconchids, possible cornulitids and &#034;organisms of uncertain
affinities&#034;; although corals, both Rugosa and Tabulata, are
recorded from the investigated horizon at Kowala quarry, neither group
is mentioned by the author as settling on cephalopods]^1";
s[5101] = "HLADIL J. (1986).- Trends in the Development and Cyclic
Patterns of Middle and Upper Devonian Buildups.- Facies 15: 1-34.-
<b>FC&#038;P 15-2</b>, p. 41, ID=0735^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, global
cyclity trends; reefs microfacies; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M U; <b>Geography: </b>^A comprehensive
review of Middle and Upper Devonian reefs, based on about 350 papers
describing the reef development within 44 areas all over the world,
resulted in the recognition of four reef megacycles (Upper Eifelian;
Givetian; Uppermost Givetian to Frasnian; Upper Frasnian to Lower
Famennian). These megacycles are characterized by the occurrence of
typical reef types and by characteristic microfacies associations.
Twelve microfacies associations can be distinguished using
lithological, paleontological and microfacies criteria; each
microfacies association includes several standard microfacies types.^1";
s[5102] = "ZIEGLER W., WERNER R. (1986).- Devonian Series Boundaries -
Results of worldwide Studies.- Courier Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg
75: 1-415.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-1.2</b>, p. 41, ID=0765^<b>Topic(s):
</b>stratigraphy; stratigraphy; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>^The present volume of the Courier of
the Senckenberg Research Institute is entirely devoted to articles (29)
relevant to Devonian stratigraphy of the world. They particularly
concentrate on scope and bearing of the new intra-Devonian Series
Boundaries. The Subcommission on Devonian Stratigraphy (SDS) of the
International Commission on Stratigraphy had stimulated the Devonian
stratigraphers of the world in 1973 to work toward a revision of series
and stage boundaries. More than a dozen regional field trips and
meetings by SDS and numerous scientific articles and Devonian symposia
have promoted the work since then. [from the foreword]^1";
s[5103] = "EDER F.W., MEISCHNER D., WEDEPOHL K.H. (1986).- Erhaltung
hoher Sr-Werte in mitteldevonischem Riffdetritus.- Kurzfassungen erstes
Treffen deutschsprachiger Sedimentologen.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-1.2</b>, p.
41, ID=0766^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, Sr; reefs, chemistry;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M; <b>Geography:
</b>^^1";
s[5104] = "IKONNIKOVA N.F. (1982).- Ekologicheskiye soobshchestva i
stratigraficheskiye granitsy v devone khrebta Kalkanata [Ecological
assemblages and stratigraphic boundaries in the Devonian of the
Kalkanata Range].- Paleontologiya i detal&#039;naya stratigraficheskaya
korrelyatsiya, Chast&#039; I [Kruchinina N. V. (ed.); AN SSSR;
Vsesouznoye Paleontologicheskoye Obshchestvo]: 94-96.- <b>FC&#038;P
14-1</b>, p. 55, ID=1043^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology, stratigraphy;
ecology, stratigraphy; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Russia?, Kalkanata Range^^1";
s[5105] = "WEDDIGE K. (ed.) (2002).- Devonian Correlation Table.-
Senckenbergiana lethaea [Palaeobiodiversity and Palaeoenvironments] 81,
2: 435-462.- <b>FC&#038;P 31-1</b>, p. 55, ID=1620^<b>Topic(s):
</b>stratigraphy, correlation table; stratigraphy; <b>Systematics:
</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5106] = "COPPER P. (2002).- Reef development at the
Frasnian-Famennian mass extinction boundary.- Palaeogeography,
Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology 181, 1-3: 27-65.- <b>FC&#038;P
32-1</b>, p. 34, ID=1739^<b>Topic(s): </b>extinctions; reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fra/Fam;
<b>Geography: </b>^A newly compiled global reef database indicates that
the 5-6 Myrs long Frasnian (Late Devonian) metazoan reef episode had
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relatively low diversity compared to middle Devonian highs (with over 200 genera of calcitic rugose and tabulate corals). Following an initial early rise after late Givetian coral and stromatoporoid extinctions, reefs expanded for the last time during mid-Frasnian sea-level highstands but declined markedly in the late Frasnian (rhenana-linguiformis conodont zones) below the Frasnian/Famennian (F/F) boundary. Globally metazoan reefs were wiped out by the end Frasnian: some Famennian reefs while partly retaining the structure of the underlying carbonate platform, were built by cyanobacterial consortia such as Rothpletzella, Girvanella and Epiphyton.During the Famennian, foraminifera with calcite walls became abundant for the first time in the Phanerozoic adding a new dimension to carbonate platforms. Colonial rugose corals (phacelloid, cerioid and thamnastraeoid modules) were absent in the early post-extinction phases up into the mid-Famennian and very rare and non-reefbuilding later, but solitary deep-water Lazarus corals survived locally. Coral-sponge reefs are unknown from the 21 Myr long Famennian, also a time of very low platform carbonate production. Rare small isolated stromatoporoid sponge and lithistid sponge patch reefs returned episodically during the Famennian in North America, western Europe, Australia, and China. The aragonitic stromatoporoids became extinct at the end of the Famennian. During a late Devonian tectonically very active collisional Caledonian mountain-building phase, oceanic and atmospheric cooling accompanied by sea-level lowstand systems, exposed most carbonate platforms accelerating coastal erosion and karsting. This increased the amount of clastics in the shelf-slope setting, in the last 1-3 Myrs prior to the F/F boundary often buring reefs. Immediately following there were protracted losses in practically all major tropical shelf marine invertebrates exceeded only by the end-Permian extinctions in severity. There is no apparent link between black organic-rich horizons and reef demise at, or close to, the F/F boundary. The F/F boundary not also (sic) marks the largest change from widespread flooded Early and mid-Paleozoic continental cratons to narrow distal shelves but also spikes the largest known global Paleozoic shift in atmospheric O2 enrichment and CO2 draw down. This threshold matched the rise of the first tropical rainforests and expansion of terrestrial biomes on the tropical central lowlands formerly occupied by carbonate platforms.^1";
s[5107] = "BOGOYAVLENSKAYA O.V., PANCHENKO E.V. (1986).- K stratigraphii sredniedevonskikh i franskikh otlozheniy Aiskoi struktury [on stratigraphy of the Middle Devonian and Frasnian deposits of the Ai structure].- Sredniy devon SSSR ego granitsy i jarusnoe raschleneniye; Nauka, Moskva.- <b>FC&#038;P 17-1</b>, p. 39, ID=2152^<b>Topic(s): </b>geology; geology, stratigraphy, fossils; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Eif - Fra; <b>Geography: </b>Russia?^^1";
s[5108] = "COPPER P., SCOTESE C. (2003).- Megareefs in Mid-Devonian supergreenhouse climates.- Geological Society of America Special Paper 370 [Extreme depositional environments: mega end members in geologic time]: 209-230.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-1</b>, p. 84, ID=2417^<b>Topic(s): </b>greenhouse climate; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>^A newly refined reef database, modified to calculate reef tracts in relation to major tectonic plates, and with new paleogeographic maps, indicates that the largest known, and latitudinally most widespread Phanerozoic reefs developed during the Middle Paleozoic (Siluro-Devonian), with an acme in the Middle Devonian. Expanding during times of exceptional sea-level highstands and widespread epicontinental shallow seas, this 26 m.y. long acme of coral-sponge reef growth coincided with the warmest global temperatures known for the Phanerozoic, i.e. with a &#34;supergreenhouse&#34; climate mode well above Holocene interglacial norms. During the Middle Paleozoic, reefs were particularly abundant, occupying large, continental seaboard, carbonate platforms, and vast inland epicontinental seas. Examples of such &#34;extremes&#34; occurred mostly on passive margin settings, and extensively flooded continental
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interiors, e.g. the 1700-3000km long tracts of the Western Canada
Sedimentary Basin, Canadian arctic (Innuitian platform), eastern
Laurentia &#034;Old Red Continent&#034; (linked United Kingdom to
Poland), eastern Russian Platform (northeast Laurussia), Ural &#34;Fold
Belt&#34; (eastern slopes of Urals), Siberia, northwest Africa, and
South China. Smaller scale reef belts between 700 and 1300km long were
constructed on isolated tectonic terranes facing Gondwana on the north
(Pyrenees, Afghanistan-Pakistan), Mongolia, Kolyma-Chukotka, and North
China. Large basins and flooded shelf areas, and the reefs featured
within them, were not persistently developed throughout the Middle
Paleozoic. They especially characterized the middle Emsian through
Givetian (late Early Devonian - Middle Devonian). The following
Frasnian (Late Devonian) showed more restricted and confined
distribution of coral - stromatoporoid reefs, and during the Famennian,
coral-stromatoporoid reefs &#34;crashed&#34; and were replaced by
calcimicrobial reefs and platforms. During the latter phases of the
Frasnian &#47; Famennian mass extinctions, such microbial reefs were
confined to relatively small areas, and metazoan reefs were nearly
entirely obliterated, being confined to rare stromatoporoid patch reefs
or lithistid mounds. Coral reefs were completely absent during the 21
m.y. long Famennian interval, and no real recovery of
&#34;keystone&#34; frame-building, colonial corals took place in reef
settings. The Famennian coincided with repeated glaciations, sharp
sea-surface cooling events, sea-level drawdowns, and concurrent,
matching stable isotope excursions. [original abstract]^1";
s[5109] = "JOACHIMSKI M.M., BUGGISCH W. (1996).- The Upper Devonian
Reef Crisis: Insights from the Carbon Isotope Record.- Goettinger
Arbeiten zur Geologie und Palaeontologie, Special Volume 2 [Reitner J.,
Neuewiller F. &#038; Gunkel F. (eds): Global and Regional Controls on
Biogenic Sedimentation I. Reef Evolution]: pp ... .- <b>FC&#038;P
26-1</b>, p. 45, ID=3618^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs extinctions, stable
isotopes C; reefs extinctions; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian Fra/Fam; <b>Geography: </b>^Perturbations in the Upper
Devonian carbon cycle are evidenced by prominent variations in the
inorganic carbon isotope record. The decline of the Devonian
stromatoporoid - coral reef ecosystem is interpreted to be caused by
the ultimate consequences of these perturbations. The Frasnian is
characterized by a second order sealevel rise culminating in a maximum
sealevel highstand and maximum greenhouse conditions near the Frasnian
&#47; Famennian boundary. High sea-surface temperatures, a sluggish
oceanic circulation and low fertility may have stressed low latitude
shallow-water habitats. Superimposed transgressive - regressrve cycles
resulted in a maximum flooding of the epicontinental shelves, maximum
formation of warm saline deep waters and the spread of sub-pycnocline
anoxic waters onto the shallow water platforms. The latter resulted in
the deposition of organic rich sediments (Kellwasser Horizons) inducing
climatic cooling especially in high latitudes. Reduction of benthic
habitats, upwelling of sulfidic waters or toxic algal blooms represent
possible consequences of the transgressive pulses. The Devonian
stromatoporoid - coral ecosystem may have been highly stressed during
the Late Frasnian and superimposed transgressive pulses resulted in an
increase of ecological stress that may have been lethal especially for
low latitude shallow water ecosystems.^1";
s[5110] = "WILDER H. (1994).- Death of Devonian reefs - implications
and further investigations.- Courier Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg 172
[Oekentorp-Kuester P. (ed.) Proceedings of the VI. International
Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and Porifera, Vol. 2]: 241-247.-
<b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 20, ID=4080^<b>Topic(s): </b>extinctions;
reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fra/Fam;
<b>Geography: </b>^The microfacial and geochemical investigation of
seven profiles comprising the transition of reef to non-reef facies
showed that especially the Devonian biostromal reefs were highly
susceptible to any kind of change in the continental hinterland which
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might have influenced the equilibrum of the reef habitat. As regards
the Devonian stromatoporoidal reefs, living conditions disimproved
during the Frasnian stage (doI&#946;/&#947;) leading to cyclic reef
growth mainly on the unprotected shelf platform of the Eifel/Ardennes.
One of the main factors controlling stromatoporoidal reef-growth turned
out to be the periodical blooming of microorganisms (e.g.
phytoplankton) which was triggered off by the periodical infux of
nutrients from the Old Red Continent. This led to a widespread
depletion of oxygen and light plus to an increased sedimentation of
organic matter in the reef habitat, thus inhibiting growth of reef
dwellers, causing latilaminae in stromatoporoids and also leading to
cyclic reef growth. A prolonged and more widespread event of this kind
finally terminated stromatoporoidal reef growth at the southern rim of
the Old Red Continent and resulted in widespread deposition of euxinic
sediments in Europe (Matagne-shales, doI&#948;). In further works light
should also be shed on the concurrent effects on associated platform
dwellers like corals, brachiopods and possibly conodonts. Investigation
of further Devonian profiles should render more spatial conclusions if
the obtained results were also valid at a larger scale.^1";
s[5111] = "MACHEL H.G., HUNTER I.G. (1994).- Facies Models for Middle
to Late Devonian Shallow-marine Carbonates, with Comparisons to Modern
Reefs: a Guide for Facies Analysis.- Facies 30: 155-176.- <b>FC&#038;P
23-1.1</b>, p. 89, ID=4205^<b>Topic(s): </b>facies, analysis; reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography:
</b>^Shallow marine tropical Devonian carbonates commonly were
deposited in two major geologic settings, i.e., shallow shelf with
shelf margin reef, and gently sloping ramp that grades into peritidal
to supratidal, in places evaporitic facies. The facies types within
these two settings can be grouped into a few distinct zones on the
basis of water energy, texture, amount of micrite, porosity, fossil
assemblages, and indicator fossils. These zones have been integrated
into a composite facies model for shallow marine, tropical Devonian
carbonates. The facies zones are easily recognizable in hand specimen
and core, and can be used for fast and accurate facies analysis. Some
facies recognizable in hand specimen or core do not easily fit into the
integrated model and represent facies of short-lived depositional
events, such as hurricanes or slump deposits, or spatially restricted
areas, such as channel fills. Such facies have to be interpreted on a
case-by-case basis by comparison to the surrounding facies and
depositional framework through time. Comparisons with Cenozoic reefs
reveal a number of similarities. In particular, large metazoans in both
Devonian and Cenozoic reefs display a range of growth forms that is not
species-specific. Furthermore, several metazoans display comparable
growth forms in equivalent facies zones. For exampie, dendroid
stromatoporoids, such as Stachyodes, and branching corals, such as
Porites porites, occur in equivalent facies zones.^1";
s[5112] = "WEBB G.E. (1994).- The Frasnian-Fammenian extinction event:
dominance of extrinsic over intrinsic factors in the recovery of reef
communities.- New Developments regarding the KT event and other
catastrophes in earth history. Lunar and Planetary Institute,
University of Houston, Clear Lake, Contribution 825: 132-133.-
<b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>, p. 56, ID=4404^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef
communities, extinctions, recoveries; reef communities; <b>Systematics:
</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fra/Fam; <b>Geography: </b>^The
causes of the late Devonian demise of stromatoporoid reefs and the lack
of similar reefs in late Paleozoic rocks is considered. It is concluded
that the Devonian &#47; Carboniferous boudnary may have been a more
important one for reefs than the F &#47; F one, and that the length of
the recovery of the late Paleozoic was caused by a variety of
environmental causes and events, rather than the severity of the late
Devonian event.^1";
s[5113] = "THAYER C.W. (1974).- Substrate specificity of Devonian
epizoa.- Journal of Paleontology 48, 5: 881-894.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-2</b>,
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p. 62, ID=5297^<b>Topic(s): </b>epibionts, substrate specific;
epizoans; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian;
<b>Geography: </b>^Un Tabulé tel que le Cladochonus vit fixé sur le
sédiment.^1";
s[5114] = "SMOSNA R.A., WARSCHAUER S.M. (1979).- A very Early Devonian
patch reef and its ecological setting.- Journal of Paleontology 53:
142-152.- <b>FC&#038;P 8-2</b>, p. 50, ID=5731^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs,
patch reefs; reefs stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian L; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5115] = "SPASSKIY N.Ya. (1981).- Paleobiogeograficheskiye poyasa
devona. [paleobiogeographic belts of the Devonian; in Russian].-
Paleontologiya, paleobiogeografiya i mobilizm: 75-82; Magadan.-
<b>FC&#038;P 12-1</b>, p. 17, ID=6310^<b>Topic(s): </b>biogeography;
biogeography; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian;
<b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5116] = "GALLE A., HLADIL J. (1995).- 70th birthday of Vlasta
Zukalova.- FC&P 24, 2: 19-21.- <b>FC&#038;P 24-2</b>, p. 19,
ID=6864^<b>Topic(s): </b>biography, bibliography; stroms;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography:
</b>^[Vlasta Zukalova] added to the knowledge of the stratigraphic
significance of Devonian stromatoporoids, particularly the branching
forms, which are now handled with greater esteem. Furthermore, she
followed developing fields of investigation, such as complex
biostratigraphy, employing several fossil groups simultaneously. She
also always stressed close relations between sedimentology and fauna.
In Moravia, the paleontological studies in slightly metamorphosed
limestones, studies about the cyclicity and rhythms, and investigations
of the Devonian bioevents have been also initiated by her. [excerpt
from the biographic note; attached is a list of publications of V.
Zukalova, from the years 1958-1988]^1";
s[5117] = "MURPHY A.E., SAGEMAN B.B., HOLLANDER D.J. (2000).-
Eutrophication by decoupling of the marine biogeochemical cycles of C,
N, and P: A mechanism for Late Devonian mass extinction.- Geology 28,
5: 427-430.- <b>FC&#038;P 30-1</b>, p. 34, ID=7079^<b>Topic(s):
</b>extinctions; mass extinction; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fra/Fam; <b>Geography: </b>^The Late
Devonian mass extinction was unusually protracted and ecologically
selective, with preferential diversity losses among reef-building
organisms and tropical, shallow-water faunas in general. We have
investigated the link between the extinction&#039;s unique
characteristics and changes in biogeochemical cycling through analyses
of the &#948;13C and C:N:P atomic ratios of organic matter buried
across the Kellwasser Horizons in western New York State. Each horizon
is characterized by (1) a long-term, +4‰-5‰ excursion in &#948;13C, ~3‰
of which occurs within the horizon, and (2) a dramatic increase in the
burial ratios of C:N:P, from values of ~100:15:1 to an average of
~5000:170:1. On the basis of these results, we propose that (1)
increased efficiency of biolimiting nutrient recycling, resulting from
cyclic water column stratification and mixing, promoted eutrophication
during Kellwasser deposition in New York, and (2) the isotope
excursions represent the composite effect of long-term, global organic
C burial, and local changes in photosynthetic C isotope fractionation
related to nutrient availability. This eutrophication model forges a
mechanistic link between proposed Late Devonian climatic cooling and
the selective demise of taxa likely to have been narrowly adapted to
oligotrophic conditions. [original abstract]^1";
s[5118] = "McGHEE G.R.jr (2001).- The&#039;multiple impacts
hypothesis&#039; for mass extinction: a comparison of the Late Devonian
and the late Eocene.- Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology
176, 1-4: 47-58.- <b>FC&#038;P 31-1</b>, p. 72, ID=7110^<b>Topic(s):
</b>extinctions, multiple impacts; mass extinctions; <b>Systematics:
</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fra/Fam; <b>Geography:
</b>^Application of the lag-time multiple impacts hypothesis [Poag
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1997b: Palaios 12: 582-590; Poag et al. 2001: Columbia Univ. Press] to
the Late Devonian leads to the prediction that the Frasnian-Famennian
pulsed extinctions were triggered by a rapid drop in global temperature
that followed an impact-produced anomalous warm interval, which
interrupted the global cooling trend from the Middle Devonian
greenhouse to the Early Carboniferous icehouse. In actualistic
comparison with the late Eocene, the lag-time multiple impacts
hypothesis would predict that a Frasnian interval of multiple impacts
should have occurred between 367.7 and 366.7 Ma. The fact that three
impacts (the Alamo, Siljan and Flynn Creek) do occur either within this
predicted interval, or close to it in time, is corroborative evidence
that the lag-time multiple impacts hypothesis may indeed provide the
causal mechanism for the Frasnian-Famennian mass extinction. Based on
the application of the lag-time multiple impacts hypothesis to the
Frasnian-Famennian mass extinction, it is here suggested that future
searches for evidence of impact events in the Late Devonian be
concentrated in strata that occur in the Frasnian transitans to Early
hassi zonal interval, and not in strata immediately below or above the
Frasnian-Famennian boundary. [original abstract]^1";
s[5119] = "JOACHIMSKI M.M., BUGGISCH W. (2002).- Conodont apatite
&#948;18O signatures indicate climatic cooling as a trigger of the Late
Devonian mass extinction.- Geology 30, 8: 711-714.- <b>FC&#038;P
31-2</b>, p. 56, ID=7135^<b>Topic(s): </b>mass extinctions;
paleotemperatures; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian
Fra/Fam; <b>Geography: </b>^The oxygen isotope composition of conodont
apatite from two Frasnian-Famennian boundary sections was measured in
order to reconstruct variations in marine paleotemperatures during the
late Frasnian extinction event. The measured conodont &#948;18O values
reveal two positive excursions with maximum amplitudes of +1‰ to +1.5‰
that parallel positive excursions in the carbonate carbon isotopic
composition. The +3‰ excursions in carbonate &#948;13C have been
interpreted as consequences of enhanced organic carbon burial rate
resulting in a decrease in atmospheric CO2 concentrations. Climatic
cooling as a potential consequence of lower atmospheric CO2
concentration is confirmed by the conodont &#948;18O records, which
translate into cooling of low latitude surface waters by 5-7°C.
Repeated cooling of the low latitudes during the late Frasnian had a
severe impact on the tropical shallow-water faunas that were probably
adapted to warm surface-water temperatures and severely affected during
the late Frasnian crisis. These prominent variations in ocean-water
temperatures were stressful to the tropical shallow-water fauna and
potentially culminated in low origination rates of new species, one of
the major factors of the decline in diversity during latest Frasnian.
[original abstract]^1";
s[5120] = "HOUSE M.R. (2002).- Strength, timing, setting, and cause of
mid-Palaeozoic extinctions.- Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology,
Palaeoecology 181, 1-3: 5-25.- <b>FC&#038;P 32-1</b>, p. 35,
ID=7148^<b>Topic(s): </b>extinctions; mass extinctions; <b>Systematics:
</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>^Much has been
written over the last 20 yr on the Upper Kellwasser Event
(Frasnian/Famennian or F/F boundary) as the major extinction event of
the Middle Palaeozoic (Devonian) and as the fifth largest extinction
event in the Phanerozoic; this opinion was based on analysis of family
range data. These views are misleading. A current analysis of family
extinction data, largely based on The Fossil Record 2, but updated in
some respects, supersedes the data base of Raup and Sepkoski (1982) and
shows that the Famennian has the highest total family extinction of
marine taxa, with the Givetian in second and Frasnian in third place.
If these new data are related to current (unreliable) estimated length
of stages, then the severest extinction rates are: first, the Givetian
at 14.2 family extinctions per Ma, secondly the Frasnian at 11.2 and
thirdly the Eifelian at 6.8. Many short-term &#039;events&#039; have
been named for the Devonian based on short-term distinctive sedimentary
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and/or faunal perturbations. A review of these shows how they are often
transgression/regression couplets, many with an association of anoxia
and poor in benthos, or spreads of pelagic faunas, and some are phased
and complex. Evidence is presented to suggest that the transgressive
pulses correspond to warm temperatures which are terminated by cooling.
Possible links with orbitally forced patterns are considered. A common
explanation seems required, not just for the Kellwasser Event, but for
all these events. The relation of the family stage extinctions,
especially the Kacak, Taghanic, Kellwasser and Hangenberg Events, which
are of much more limited duration, is discussed particularly in
relation to new and more precise data of the extinction events known
within these stages. In the absence of detailed studies for many
groups, those that have been well documented may serve as a temporary
proxy for others. [original abstract]^1";
s[5121] = "RACKI G., HOUSE M.R. (eds) (2002).- Late Devonian Biotic
Crises: ecological, depositionaL and geochemical records.-
Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology 181, 1-3; 374 pp.-
<b>FC&#038;P 32-1</b>, p. 35, ID=7149^<b>Topic(s): </b>extinctions;
mass extinctions; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian
U; <b>Geography: </b>^[thematical volume of 3xPalaeo]^1";
s[5122] = "SANDBERG C.A., MORROW J.E., ZIEGLER W. (2002).- Late
Devonian sea-level changes, catastrophic events and mass extinctions.-
Geological Society of America, Special Paper 356 [C. Koeberl &#038;
K.G. MacLeod (eds): Catastrophic Events and Mass Extinctions; Impacts
and Beyond]: 473-487.- <b>FC&#038;P 32-1</b>, p. 36,
ID=7150^<b>Topic(s): </b>extinctions; mass extinctions; <b>Systematics:
</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian U; <b>Geography: </b>^Late Devonian
history is explained through event stratigraphy comprising a sequence
of 18 sea-level changes, catastrophic events and mass extinctions.
Generally rising sea level during the initial Frasnian Stage, beginning
with the Taghanic onlap and ending with a sea-level fall and major mass
extinction, was interrupted by several exceptionally rapid, very high
rises of sea level. These rises may be related to a series of comet
showers, as suggested by the coincidence of the Alamo Impact in Nevada
and the older Amonau Event in Germanv with two of the sea-level rises.
The sub-critical, off-platform marine Alamo Impact is demonstrated to
have produced greatly different effects in deep water from those
previously recorded on the carbonate platform. * The series of comet
showers, most notably those around the Frasnian-Famennian boundary,
evidenced by microtektites in widely separated regions, not only
produced the late Frasnian mass extinction, but also induced global
cooling. This cooling resulted in Southern Hemisphere glaciation.
Generally falling sea level during the later Famennian Stage was
interrupted by several warmer, interglacial episodes, evidenced by
glacio-eustatic rises. Another, less severe mass extinction occurred
during an abrupt sea-level fall near the end of the Famennian. This
glacio-eustatic fall is interpreted to have resulted from a severe,
terminal glacial episode. * Interpretation of Late Devonian history
suggests that impacts and comet showers coincided with sea-level rises,
whereas mass extinctions occurred during, not at the start of,
sea-level falls. [original abstract]^1";
s[5123] = "STOLBOVA V.P., KRAVTSOV A.G. (2003).- Spasskiy, Nikolay
Yaroslavovich (1927-1986).- FC&P 32, 2: 41-50.- <b>FC&#038;P 32-2</b>,
p. 41, ID=7157^<b>Topic(s): </b>biographical, bibliography; Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography:
</b>^Working on the generalization of stratigraphical and geographical
distributions among Devonian Rugosa, NikolayYaroslavovich found the
main stages in their development and elaborated the palaeogeographical
zoning based on corals. He distinguished the generic index-assemblages
for every Devonian age and province as a base for inter-correlation of
coeval deposits. He outlined the palaeogeographical connection between
12 provinces. [fragment of a biographical note on N.Ya. Spasskiy;
attached is his bibliography, compiled by V.P. Stolbova &#038; D.
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Weyer]^1";
s[5124] = "XU SHOUYONG, WANG HONGDI, CHEN HACHENG, SHI YAN (1986).- A
discussion of the Carboniferous-Permian boundary in light of study on
corals.- Bulletin of Yichang Institute of Geology and Mineral
Resources, Chinese Academy of Geological Sciences 11: 159-190.-
<b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 44, ID=2643^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biostratigraphy; corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian &#47; Carboniferous; <b>Geography:
</b>^^1";
s[5125] = "POTY E. (1986).- Late Devonian to early Tournaisian rugose
corals.- Annales de la Societe geologique de Belgique 109: 65-74.-
<b>FC&#038;P 15-2</b>, p. 32, ID=0690^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian U
&#47; Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5126] = "POTY E. (1984).- Rugose corals at the Devonian-Carboniferous
boundary.- Courier Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg ... 29-31: .-
<b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p. 50, ID=1000^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian
&#47; Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5127] = "ONOPRIENKO Yu.I. (1984).- Rates and forms of Rugosa
evolution at the Devonian - Carboniferous boundary.- Systematics and
Evolution of Invertebrates of the Far East; Akademiya Nauk SSSR,
Dalnevostochnyi Nauchnyi Tsentr, Biologo-Pochvennyi Institut,
Vladivostok: 3-8 [in Russian].- <b>FC&#038;P 18-1</b>, p. 38,
ID=2258^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian &#47; Carboniferous;
<b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5128] = "ONOPRIENKO Yu.I. (1986).- Evolution of tetracorals at the
Devonian - Carboniferous boundary.- Phanerozoic reefs and corals of the
USSR [Sokolov B. S. (ed.), Trudy V Vsesoyuznogo Simpoziuma po Korallam
i Rifam, Dushanbe 1983]: 71-73 [in Russian].- <b>FC&#038;P 18-1</b>, p.
38, ID=2259^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian &#47; Carboniferous;
<b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5129] = "VASILYUK N.P. (1988).- Evolyutsiya i biokhronologiya rugoz
na rubyezhe Devona i Karbona.- In Gorutsov V. K. (ed.): Granitsa Devona
i Karbona na territorii SSSR. Mezhvedomstvennyy Stratigraficheskiy
Komitet SSSR, Institut Geokhimii i Geofiziki AN BSSR, Belorusskiy
Nauchno-Issledovatel&#039;skiy Geologorazvedochnyy Institut
Belorusskaya Regionalnaya Mezhvedomstvennaya Stratigraficheskaya
Komissaya, Minsk: 296-300.- <b>FC&#038;P 20-2</b>, p. 59,
ID=2941^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian &#47; Carboniferous;
<b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5130] = "POTY E., XU S.-Ch. (1997).- Systematic position of some
Strunian and Lower Carboniferous Heterocoral-like colonial corals.-
Boletin de la Real Sociedad Espanola de Historia Natural, Seccion
Geologica 91, 1/4: 99-106.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-2</b>, p. 11,
ID=3676^<b>Topic(s): </b>systematics; Rugosa, Stylostrotion;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian Fam
&#47; Carboniferous Tour; <b>Geography: </b>^Colonial species showing a
Heterocorallia-like septal pattern have been considered by Fedorowski
(1991) to belong not to the Rugosa, but to the Dividocorallia, a
subclass also including the Heterocorallia. Chinese and French colonial
species characterized by a Heterocorallia-like pattern of the major
septa, such as those assigned to Stylostrotion Chi by Fedorowski
(1991), are reassigned to the Rugosa under the name Heterostrotion Poty
&#038; Xu. The heterocorallian shape of the septa is considered to be
the result of a pinnate connection and not of a Heterocorallian septal
genesis. The corallites of Heterostrotion sometimes develop an aulos
and become identical to those of the genus Solenodendron. The two
genera also share increase patterns and septal carinae, suggesting a
close relationship, with Solenodendron evolving from Heterostrotion.^1";
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s[5131] = "FLUGEL H.W. (1974).- Die Entwicklung der rugosen Korallen im Bereich der Devon-Karbon Grenze.- Proceedings of VIIe Congr. Internat. Stratigr. Geol. Carbonifère, Krefeld 1971; vol. 3: 81-87.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 31, ID=5101^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian &#47; Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5132] = "FEDOROWSKI J. (1991).- Dividocorallia a new subclass of Palaeozoic Anthozoa.- Bulletin de l&#039;Institut royal des sciences naturelles de Belgique, Sciences de la Terre 61: 21-105.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-1.1</b>, p. 49, ID=3252^<b>Topic(s): </b>systematics; Rugosa, Dividocorallia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian, Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>^The new concept of taxonomy and phylogeny of some extinct Devonian and Carboniferous Anthozoa is supported by an increase in septa distinct from other Anthozoa and common for all members of the Dividocorallia n. subclass. Presence or absence of calices permits to divide the subclass into the orders Calyxcorallia and Heterocorallia respectively. Presence or absence of the dissepimentarium is a family level feature in the Calyxcorallia, whereas the microstructure of an external wall plays that role in the Heterocorallia. Primitive, caliculate Lower Devonian Rugosa were most probably ancestral to the Dividocorallia. This idea is supported by insertion of a single septum at the beginning of septogenesis in both subclasses. Deviation towards the Heterocorallia took place already during the Lower Devonian time, perhaps through neoteny.^1";
s[5133] = "BOGOYAVLENSKAYA O.V. (1982).- Stromatoporaty pozdnego devona - rannego karbona [Late Devonian to Early Carboniferous Stromatoporata].- Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal 1982, 1 33-38.- <b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p. 54, ID=1029^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian U &#47; Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>^Two communities at the Devonian Carboniferous boundary are distinguished, one dominated by labechiids and the other not. The new genera Parastylostroma (type species P. tribularum) and Kyklopora (type species K. kalmiusensis) and the species Stylostroma bonum are described.^1";
s[5134] = "BOGOYAVLENSKAYA O.V. (1986).- Stromatoporata pozdnego devona - rannego karbona [Stromatoporoids of the late Devonian - early Carboniferous].- Granitsa Devona i Karbona na territorii SSSR, Minsk.- <b>FC&#038;P 17-1</b>, p. 39, ID=2154^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian U &#47; Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5135] = "LAFUSTE J., PLUSQUELLEC Y. (1988).- Revision des Beaumontia decrits par Milne-Edwards &#038; Haime (Tabulata; Devonien, Carbonifere.- Bulletin du Museum national d&#039;histoire naturelle Paris 4, 10, C, 3: 179-197.- <b>FC&#038;P 18-2</b>, p. 37, ID=2486^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Tabulata, Beaumontia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian, Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>^A microstructural and structural analysis of the four species assigned in 1851 by Milne-Edwards &#038; Haime to the new genus Beaumontia, shows that only the species laxa belongs to this genus. The species venelorum and guerangeri are to be included in the genus Praemichelinia, whereas egertoni is a Michelinia s. str.^1";
s[5136] = "VASILYUK N.P. (1978).- Razvitie tselenterat na rubezhe Devona i Karbona [development of coelenterates at the Devonian-Carboniferous boundary].- Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal 1978, 4: 3-12.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-2</b>, p. 42, ID=0334^<b>Topic(s): </b>faunal turnover; Coelenterata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian &#47; Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5137] = "JI QIANG (1987).- The boundary between the Devonian and Carboniferous Systems of shallow-water facies as viewed in the light of conodont studies.- Acta Geologica Sinica 1987, 1: 10-20.- <b>FC&#038;P
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18-1</b>, p. 37, ID=2252^<b>Topic(s): </b>stratigraphy; stratigraphy;
<b>Systematics: </b>Chordata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian &#47;
Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5138] = "FAGERSTROM J.M. (1994).- The History of
Devonian-Carboniferous reef communities: Extinctions, Effects,
Recovery.- Facies 30: 177-192.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 86,
ID=4199^<b>Topic(s): </b>history; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian, Carboniferous; <b>Geography:
</b>^Analysis of the taxonomic composition, diversity and guild
structure of five &#34;typical&#34; reef and mud mound communities
ranging in age from Late Devonian to Early Carboniferous indicates that
each of these aspects of community organization changed dramatically in
relation to three extinction events. These events include a major or
mass extinction at the end of the Frasnian; reef communities were also
effected by less drastic end-Givetian and mid-late Famennian
extinctions of reef-building higher taxa. Peak Paleozoic generic
diversities for reef-building stromatoporoids and rugose corals
occurred in the Eifelian-Givetian; reef-building calcareous algal taxa
were long-ranging with peak diversity in the Devonian. These three
higher taxa dominated all reef-building guilds (Constructor, Binder,
Baffler) in the Frasnian and formed fossil reef communities with
balanced guild structures. The extinction of nearly all reef-building
stromatoporoids and rugose corals at the end of the Frasnian and the
survival of nearly all calcareous algae produced mid-late Famennian
reef communities dominated by the Binder Guild. Despite the survival of
most calcareous algae and tabulate corals, the mid-late Famennian
extinction of all remaining Paleozoic stromatoporoids and nearly all
shelf-dwelling Rugosa brought the already diminished Devonian
reef-building to a halt. These Devonian extinctions differ from mass
extinctions by the absence of a statistically significant drop in
taxonomic diversity and by their successional and cumulative effects on
reef communities. Tournaisian mud mounds contain communities markedly
different from the frame-building communities in Late Devonian and
Visean reefs. Mound-building biotas consist of an unusual association
dominated by erect, weakly skeletonized members of the Baffler Guild
(chiefly fenestrate Bryozoa; Pelmatozoa) and laterally expanded, mud
binding algae &#47; stromatolites and reptant Bryozoa. The initial
recovery to reefs with skeletal frameworks in the Visean was largely
due to the re-appearance of new species of abundant colonial rugose
corals (Constructor Guild) and fenestrate Bryozoa. This Frasnian-Visean
evolution in the taxonomic composition and structure of the
reef-building guilds is also expressed by abrupt changes in biofacies
and petrology of the reef limestones they produced. Thus
&#034;typical&#034; Frasnian reef limestones with balanced guild
structures are framestones-boundstones-bafflestones, Famennian reefs
are predominantly boundstones, Tournaisian mud mounds are bafflestones
and Visean reefs are bafflestones-framestones.^1";
s[5139] = "FEDOROWSKI J. (2001).- Upper Palaeozoic coral studies: where
we are and where we should be.- Bulletin of the Tohoku University
Museum 1 [Proceedings of the 8th International Symposium on Fossil
Cnidaria and Porifera]: 001-006.- <b>FC&#038;P 31-1</b>, p. 61,
ID=1630^<b>Topic(s): </b>research principles; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic U; <b>Geography:
</b>^The utility of the Upper Palaeozoic rugose coral studies depends
on their accuracy. The status and achievement level in various aspects
of these studies are critically reviewed from the historical viewpoint.
Ontogeny, blastogeny and astogeny, calice morphology, microstructure
and diagenesis and applied methods are analysed. Only precise and
generally accepted criteria can form the basis for proper taxonomy and
only well founded taxonomy is useful for further, more specific or
general studies. Thus, standards for description of new species and the
revision of existing taxa are proposed. Application of Upper Palaeozoic
rugose coral studies to stratigraphy, palaeogeography, palaeoecology,
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and investigations of evolutionary relationships and mass extinction
are briefly discussed.^1";
s[5140] = "OEKENTORP K. (1980).- Aragonit and Diagenese bei
jungpalaeozoischen Korallen.- Munster. Forsch. Geol. Palaont. 52 [Kl.
Oekentorp (ed.): A. von Schouppe jubilee commemorative volume]:
119-239.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-2</b>, p. 14, ID=1790^<b>Topic(s):
</b>diagenesis, aragonite; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic U; <b>Geography:
</b>^Microstructures of Permian corals were investigated concerning
their primary structure. It could be shown that the microstructures of
the skeleton were affected by diagenetic processes causing secondary
textures and thickenings by cement precipitation veiling the original
septal structure. Signs indicating such structural changes are:
irregularity of the microtextural pattern, diversity of so-called
primary structures, unusual reduction or growth of grain size,
formation of frontal zones (&#34;Stirnzonen&#34;) as well as a
pseudolamellar and a zigzag-pattern. The diagenetic history of the
coral skeletons as well as the primary composition of the skeletal
carbonates are discussed: aragonit versus calcite. The nature of
present secondary textures, as formation of diagenetic processes and
corresponding recrystallizations in Triassic Scleractinia inevitably
lead to the conclusion that the primary skeleton in Permian Rugosa was
composed by aragonite.^1";
s[5141] = "BOLL F.-C. (1982).- Die variszische Orogenese schafft neue
Biotope fur Korallen.- Neues Jahrbuch fuer Geologie und Palaeontologie
163, 2: 272-275.- <b>FC&#038;P 11-2</b>, p. 28, ID=1836^<b>Topic(s):
</b>ecology; Anthozoa, geography; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Variscan orogeny; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5142] = "MAS J.R., RODRIGUEZ S. (1990).- Cathodoluminescence as a
tool in fossil diagenetic analyses of late Palaeozoic corals.- Com.
Reunion de Tafonomia y Fosilizacion: 211-219; Madrid. [in English, with
summary only in Spanish].- <b>FC&#038;P 20-1.1</b>, p. 57,
ID=2828^<b>Topic(s): </b>research techniques, cathodoluminescence;
corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Paleozoic U; <b>Geography: </b>^La aplicacion de la microscopia de
catodoluminiscencia (CL) al estudio de la evolucion de los procesos
diageneticos que han afectado a diversos corales fosiles del
Palaeozoico superior (Viseense y Kasimoviense) ha puesto de manifiesto
su utilidad fundamentalmente en tres aspectos: - Identification de las
microestructuras originales de los corales. Microestructuras que son
irreconocibles con la microscopia conventional, son visibles con CL. Se
han podido reconocer como primarias las tres microestructuras
caracteristicas de los corales paleozoicos: fibronormal, trabecular y
microlamelar. - Diferenciacion de los procesos diageneticos
destructivos que han afectado a sus estructuras esqueleticas. La
microscopia CL permite reconocer claramente pel i culas de
micritizacion que con luz normal son dificilmente visibles. Asicomo
zonas recristalizadas de las estructuras esqueleticas que presentan una
luminiscencia caracteristica. - Reconocimiento de las generaciones de
cementos relacionadas con los corales. Se han diferenciado dos tipos de
secuencias de cementos, una rellenando cavidades internas y la otra
localizada en el caliz. Ambas reflejan el progresivo enterramiento de
los corales, desde ambientes de cementacion submarina hasta condiciones
de enterramiento relativamente profundo.^1";
s[5143] = "SANDO W.J., SANGREE A.C. (1990).- List of names proposed for
genera and subgenera of late Paleozoic corals, 1828-1989.- FC&P 19,
2.2: 1-21.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-2.2</b>, p. 1, ID=6792^<b>Topic(s):
</b>list of taxa, genera; corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic U; <b>Geography: </b>^The
following list presents some basic information on names that have been
proposed for Carboniferous and Permian coral genera and subgenera. Taxa
represented belong to Subclasses Rugosa and Tabulata as defined by Hill
(1981). * Rugosa (R), Tabulata exclusive of chaetetids (T), chaetetids
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(C), and taxa of uncertain classification (U) are indicated by letters
in parentheses at the end of each citation. * Names that do not appear
in Hill (1981) are preceded by asterisks. * Taxa that have ... -
Carboniferous type species are indicated by # after the nam?; some
names in this category have been omitted from the list because of
insufficient evidence of their applicability to late Paleozoic corals.
[excerpt from introduction to the list]^1";
s[5144] = "SORAUF J.E., WEBB G. (2003).- The origin and significance of
zigzag microstructure in late Paleozoic Lophophyllidium (Anthozoa,
Rugosa).- Journal of Paleontology 77, 19: 16-30. [19 ...].-
<b>FC&#038;P 32-2</b>, p. 61, ID=1394^<b>Topic(s): </b>zigzag
microstructure; Rugosa, microstructures; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic U; <b>Geography: </b>^In late
Paleozoic solitary Rugosa, the zigzag microstructure as defined by
Schindewolf (1942) is related to presence of an elevated magnesium
content within biogenic calcite (internediate magnesian calcite, IMC)
and its subsequent loss during diagenesis by microdissolution and
neomorphism. This particular microstructure has been recognized with
certainty only in some Carboniferous and Permian rugose corals (e.g.
Lophophyllidium spp.). Septal and other skeletal microstructures in
those corals are dominantly (oblique) sloping-lamellar, which is also
interpreted as diagenetic in origin. Two directions of oblique lamellae
commonly occur in thickened skeletal elements, forming chevrons that
make up zigzag microstructure with its orientation determined by
presence of microdolomite blebs within skeletal calcite. Geochemical
studies of corals from the Mississippian Imo Formation of Arkansas, the
Pennsylvanian Buckhorn asphalt of Oklahoma and Pensylvanian Kendrick
Shale of Kentucky all indicate that magnesium content in skeletal
calcite of the corals was elevated, with a maximum in the neighbourhood
of six to eight percent CaCO3, thereby forming intermediate magnesium
calcite. Corals with this zigzag microstructure apparently only
occurred during the late Paleozoic interval of &#034;aragonite
seas&#034;; as a result, this diagenetic behaviour of rugose corals can
serve as a proxy for secular change in marine chemistry and/or
climate.^1";
s[5145] = "FEDOROWSKI J. (1974).- The Upper Palaeozoic tetracoral
genera Lophophyllidium and Timorphyllum.- Palaeontology 17, 3:
441-473.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 31, ID=5100^<b>Topic(s):
</b>taxonomy; Rugosa, Lophophyllidium; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic U; <b>Geography: </b>^The
morphology of Lophophyllidium-like genera and their relationships are
described and discussed. In early growth stages, Lophophyllidium has a
zaphrentoid arrangement of septa with an elongate counter septum; the
genus is characterized by a pseudo-columella that is extremely variable
in morphology, both ontogenetically and between individuals; septal
microstructure is trabecular. The synonymy of Lophophyllidium includes
Sinophyllum Grabau, Malonophyllum Okulitch and Albritton, Stereostylus
Jeffords, Agarikophyllum Fomitshev, and Khmerophyllum Fontaine; each
was originally distinguished on the basis of pseudocolumella
morphology. * Timorphyllum differs from Lophophyllidium in ontogeny and
microstructure; macrostructural similarities reflect homeomorphy.^1";
s[5146] = "TERMIER H., TERMIER G. (1977).- Structure et Evolution des
Spongiaires Hypercalcifies du Paleozoique Superieur.- Mem. Inst. geol.
Univ. Louvain 29: 57-109.- <b>FC&#038;P 8-2</b>, p. 50,
ID=5732^<b>Topic(s): </b>hypercalcified; sponges hypercalcified;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic U;
<b>Geography: </b>^[with considerable discussion of the systematic
composition of the stromatoporoids and their microstructure]^1";
s[5147] = "BAMBACH R.K. (1990).- Late Palaeozoic provinciality in the
marine realm.- Geological Society, Memoir 12 [McKerrow W.S. &#038;
Scotese C.R. (eds): Palaeozoic palaeogeography and biogeography]:
307-323.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-1.1</b>, p. 45, ID=3221^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biogeography; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic
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U; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5148] = "STANLEY G.D.jr (1994).- Late Paleozoic and early Mesozoic
reef-building organisms and paleogeography: the Tethyan-North American
connection.- Courier Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg 172
[Oekentorp-Kuester P. (ed.) Proceedings of the VI. International
Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and Porifera, Vol. 2]: 69-75.-
<b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 14, ID=4064^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef builders,
biogeography; reef builders; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Paleozoic U - Mesozoic L; <b>Geography: </b>^Late Paleozoic and
early Mesozoic fusulinids, sponges, corals, spongiomorphs, brachiopods,
bryozoans and other tropical reef organisms of western North America
and the former Tethys region share remarkably close similarities over a
vast ocean that once separated the two regions. These relationships
were an anomaly to earlier workers, who assessed these faunas within
the paleogeographic context of Tethys and Pangaea. The nearly exclusive
occurrences of these faunas in exotic and displaced terranes of the
North America Cordillera, have fueled even greater discussions about
paleogeography. Several ideas explain the North American Tethyan
connection: 1) Long-range trans-Pacific dispersal of larvae, 2)
stepping stones, 3) beached funeral Viking ships, 4) staging posts and
Noah&#039;s arks, and 5) the Hispanic Corridor. Viable ideas need not
be mutually exclusive but must be tested against endemism, diversity
trends, and commonality of reef organisms in the former Tethys region
and in displaced terranes of western North America. Results must be
integrated with data on ecology, climate, sea level change, ocean
circulation, terrane movement and global circum-Pacific events in and
around the Pacific rim.^1";
s[5149] = "VASILYUK N.P. (1978).- Razvitie korallov i granitsa rannego
i srednego Karbona [evolution of corals and the boundary between the
Lower and Middle Carboniferous].- Mezhvedomstvennyi Stratigraficheskiy
Komitet SSSR, Trudy 6 [Voprosy stratigrafii Paleozoya (Devon, Karbon)]:
176-177. [AN SSSR, Ministerstvo Geologii SSSR].- <b>FC&#038;P 9-2</b>,
p. 42, ID=335^<b>Topic(s): </b>faunal change; corals; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L/M;
<b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5150] = "NUDDS J.R., JOHNSON G.A.L. (1985).- Carboniferous coral
provinces and the geography of the period.- Tenth International
Congress of Carboniferous Stratigraphy and Geology, Compte Rendu 4:
83-88.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-2</b>, p. 31, ID=0684^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biogeography, geography; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5151] = "VASILYUK N.P. (1984).- Korally Pozdnego Karbona. [corals of
the Upper Carboniferous; in Russian].- Akademiya Nauk SSSR,
Ministerstvo Geologii SSSR, Mezhvedomstvenniy Stratigraficheskiy
Komitet, Trudy &#47;&#47; Menner, V. D., and Grigoreva, A. D., eds.,
Verkhniy Karbon SSSR [The Upper Carboniferous of the USSR]. (2):
78-84.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-2</b>, p. 33, ID=0700^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous U; <b>Geography: </b>USSR^^1";
s[5152] = "FEDOROWSKI J. (1981).- Carboniferous corals: distribution
and sequence.- Acta Palaeontologica Polonica 26, 2: 87-160.-
<b>FC&#038;P 11-2</b>, p. 28, ID=1837^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy;
Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5153] = "SANDO W.J. (1991).- Global Mississippian coral zonation.-
Courier Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg 130: 173-187.- <b>FC&#038;P
21-1.1</b>, p. 48, ID=3237^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy; corals;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>global^^1";
s[5154] = "MITCHELL M. (1992).- A lateral key for identification of the
commoner Lower Carboniferous coral genera.- North-west Geologist 2: 10
pp.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>, p. 46, ID=4273^<b>Topic(s):
</b>identification key; Anthozoa genera; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
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Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5155] = "SIME I.F. (1972).- A catalogue of Carboniferous Corals in the Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh.- Roy. Scot. Mus., Information Series, Geology 4; 72 pp.- <b>FC&#038;P 2-1</b>, p. 18, ID=4728^<b>Topic(s): </b>collections of fossils; catalogue of corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>^A catalogue of the Carboniferous corals held within the Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh, is given. This cites verified type and figured specimens and also incorporates the reserve collection material, making a total of 2117 specimens with a distribution of 68% from Scotland, 13% from England, 4% from Wales, 1% from Ireland, 1% from the Isle of Man and 13% from the rest of the World. The numerical distribution of species is shown while systematic and locality lists provide two directions of reference. The provenance and identity of each specimen has been authenticated as far as possible in order to establish a comprehensive record. Full references are given according to the World List of Scientific Periodicals 4th Edition and the work represents the first phase of a complete review of the entire collection.^1";
s[5156] = "VASILYUK N.P. (1974).- Evolution des coraux à la limite du Carbonifère inférieur et moyen. [en russe].- Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal 1974, 4: 3-10.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 40, ID=5146^<b>Topic(s): </b>faunal change; corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Vise &#47; Bashk; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5157] = "VASILYUK N.P. (1974).- Evolution of corals between the early and middle Carboniferous.- Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal 8, 4: 441-446.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-2</b>, p. 62, ID=5298^<b>Topic(s): </b>faunal change; corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Vise &#47; Bashk; <b>Geography: </b>^Consideration is given to changes that took place in the various morphological groups of corals during the Late Visean - Early Bashkirian. It is noted that the Early Carboniferous stage in coral development was replaced by the Late Paleozoic stage between Namurian A and Namurian B.^1";
s[5158] = "VASILYUK N.P. (1975).- Korallovaya fauna Bashkirskogo Yarusa. [Bashkirian stage coral fauna].- Drevniye Cnidaria [B.S. Sokolov (ed.)], 2: 186-195.- <b>FC&#038;P 5-1</b>, p. 31, ID=5373^<b>Topic(s): </b>biogeography; corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Bashk; <b>Geography: </b>^[world distribution and paleozoogeography of Bashkirian coral faunas]^1";
s[5159] = "FEDOROWSKI J. (1977).- Development and distribution of Carboniferous corals.- Memoires du BRGM 89 [J.P. Chevalier (ed.): Second Symposium international sur les coraux et recifs coralliens fossiles; Paris, 1975]: 234-248.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-1</b>, p. 25, ID=5520^<b>Topic(s): </b>phylogeny; corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>^[phylogeny distribution]^1";
s[5160] = "KOZYREVA T.A. (1980).- Ob evolucyi kolonialnykh srednekamennougolnykh korallov. [evolution of Middle Carboniferous colonial corals; in Russian].- Korally i rify fanerozoya SSSR [B.S. Sokolov (ed.)]: 130-136.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-2</b>, p. 71, ID=5812^<b>Topic(s): </b>; corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous M; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5161] = "VASILYUK N.P., KOZYREVA T.A. (1980).- Korally moskovskogo veka srednego karbona. [Middle Carboniferous corals of Moscovian age; in Russian].- Korally i rify fanerozoya SSSR [B.S. Sokolov (ed.)]: 136-141.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-2</b>, p. 72, ID=5831^<b>Topic(s): </b>; corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Mos; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5162] = "SUCHY D.R., WEST R.R. (1989).- A Pennsylvanian cryptic community associated with laminar chaetetid colonies.- Palaios 03: 404-412.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>, p. 62, ID=2311^<b>Topic(s):
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</b>reefs; cryptic communities; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Chaetetida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous U; <b>Geography:
</b>^Chaetetids, extinct demosponges, were common frame-builders in
small reef mounds during the Middle Carboniferous. Chaetetids from the
Coal City Limestone Member (Pawnee Limestone, Middle Pennsylvanian) in
Appanoose County, Iowa, contain the remains of a cryptic community
attached to the undersurfaces of the colonies. Identified coelobites
include the attached brachiopods Cooperina sp., Teguliferina sp.,
Heteralosia sp., and Composita sp.; the encrusting bryozoans
Fistulipora sp. and Metelipora sp.; the holdfasts of fenestrate/ramose
bryozoans; the worm Spirorbis sp.; the rugose coral Lophophyllidium
sp.; the foraminiferid Tetrataxis; and the boring traces Caulostrepsis
and Rogerella l Zapfella. Small echinoid plates and spines are
associated with some of these cavities suggesting that they may have
also lived there. Cross-cutting relationships reveal no clear pattern
of encrustation by these cryptic dwellers.^1";
s[5163] = "STANTON R.J.jr, CONNOLLY W.M., LAMBERT L.L. (1994).-
Paleoecology of Upper Carboniferous Chaetetes - morphology, growth
style, and spatial distribution.- Courier Forschungsinstitut
Senckenberg 172 [Oekentorp-Kuester P. (ed.) Proceedings of the VI.
International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and Porifera, Vol. 2]:
365-372.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 24, ID=4093^<b>Topic(s):
</b>ecology; Chaetetida; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Chaetetida;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous U; <b>Geography: </b>^Chaetetes
growth styles correspond to the two most common species. Colonies
having a planar growth style and tabular or stacked-tabular columnar
morphology correspond to C. milleporaceus. Colonies having an axial
growth style and tabular, hemispherical, columnar, or massive to
branching compound columnar morphology correspond to C.favosus.
Colonies of different growth style do not co-occur; colonies of
different morphology do, to a limited extent. Both morphology and
growth style are poorly correlated with the major environmental
parameters of water depth, water energy, and sedimentation rate.
Chaetetes is infrequent in stratigraphic sections, but is commonly
abundant where present, dominating a low-diversity community and
forming biostromes. Four spatial distribution patterns can be
recognized: scattered small colonies, widely spaced (several m) large
compound columnar colonies, patches of colonies in living position, and
patches to continuous beds of colonies out of living position except
for the last generation. Chaetetes did not play a binding or encrusting
role, nor form reefs. It used a range of other organisms as substrate,
but with a generally weak attachment so that concurrent sedimentation
was necessary for the colony to remain in living position.^1";
s[5164] = "SUGIYAMA T. (1997).- New observations on some Carboniferous
Heterocorallia.- Boletin de la Real Sociedad Espanola de Historia
Natural, Seccion Geologica 91, 1/4: 163-176.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-2</b>, p.
13, ID=3682^<b>Topic(s): </b>septal increase; Heterocorallia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Heterocorallia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>^Fedorowski (1991) proposed the
new Subclass Dividocorallia, divided into two orders, the Calyxcorallia
and Heterocorallia. Justification for the new subclass is based on a
unique method of septogenesis, observed in specimens from the Devonian
but not in Heterophyllia and Hexaphyllia, which have simple skeletal
elements. New observations on the septogenesis of Carboniferous
Heterocorallia by serial transverse sections have revealed that: 1)
both the corallite diameter and the number of septa ontogenetically
increased stage by stage; 2) all septa had equal potential for
bifurcation; 3) septal shifting and detachment frequently occurred
during corallite growth; 4) bifurcation began in the external wall.
This study casts doubt on the criteria used by some specialists for
establishing new taxa in the Heterocorallia.^1";
s[5165] = "SANDO W.J. (1977).- Significance of coiled protocoralla in
some Mississippian horn corals.- Palaeontology 20, 1: 47-58.-
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<b>FC&#038;P 6-1</b>, p. 26, ID=0065^<b>Topic(s): </b>coiled protocoralla; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>^Coiling interpreted as mode of attachment of young coralla to planktonic algae. Describes and illustrates one extant species and reviews genus Cyathaxonia.^1";
s[5166] = "SUTHERLAND P.K. (1977).- Analysis of the Middle Carboniferous rugose coral genus Petalaxis and its stratigraphic significance.- Memoires du BRGM 89 [J.P. Chevalier (ed.): Second Symposium international sur les coraux et recifs coralliens fossiles; Paris, 1975]: 185-189.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-1</b>, p. 27, ID=0069^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy; Rugosa, Petalaxis; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous M; <b>Geography: </b>^Review of type species, taxonomic affinities, and stratigraphic and geographic distribution of Petalaxis^1";
s[5167] = "KOZYREVA T.A. (1978).- Novye vidy Srednekamennougol&#039;nykh korallov i filogeniya roda Lonsdaleia (Rugosa) [new species of Middle Carboniferous corals and phylogeny of the genus Lonsdaleia (Rugosa)].- Biulleten Moskovskogo Obshchestva Ispytateley Prirody, Otdel Geologicheskiy 53, 4: 73-81.- <b>FC&#038;P 8-2</b>, p. 32, ID=0322^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous M; <b>Geography: </b>^[Lonsdaleia, Thysanophyllum, Cystolonsdaleia]^1";
s[5168] = "SCRUTTON C.T. (1983).- New offset-associated structures in some Carboniferous rugose corals.- Lethaia 16, 2: 129-144.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 35, ID=0450^<b>Topic(s): </b>astogeny; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>^Tubular structures termed ducts, which extend from the base of offsets axially and upwards through the dissepimental tissue of the parent corallite, are described from some Carboniferous rugose corals. Two ducts are usually associated with each offset, one from each extremity where the offset wall meets that of the parent. The ducts may merge to form a tangentially elongate slit at higher levels in the dissepimentarium of the parent. The structures served to prolong gastric and nervous communication between parent and daughter polyp following budding. Ducts and slits are well developed in cerioid Lonsdaleia but are absent in fasciculate Lcnsdaleia, a distinction lending credence to the recognition of the former group of species as a distinct genus, Actinocaythus, within the Axophyllidae. In addition, less well developed ducts are present in at least some cerioid species of Lithostrotion, whereas they are absent from fasciculate species, supporting separation of the latter from Lithostrotion sensu stricto and their assignment to the genus Siphonodendron. The form and distribution of ducts also confirms polyphyly in Thysanophyllum. The separation of T. pseudovermiculare (as Dorlodotia}, without ducts, from Thysanophyllum sensu stricto, with weak ducts similar to those in some Lithostrotion. spp., is supported. Both are assigned to the Lithostrotionidae. T. praedictum has well developed ducts, however, which reinforce other evidence suggesting its removal from Thysanophyllum and classification in the Axophyllidae in close affinity with Actinocyathus.^1";
s[5169] = "HECKER M.R. (1985).- O razvitii kolonij nekotorykh kamennougol&#039;nykh rugoz.- Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal 1985, 4: 12-20.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-1.2</b>, p. 30, ID=0807^<b>Topic(s): </b>astogeny; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>^Betrachtet wird die Variabilitat und Knospung der unterkarbonischen Rugosa Lonsdaleia McCoy, Corwenia Smith &#038; Rider und Lithostrotion Fleming. Die Beziehungen zwischen diesen Gattungen werden unter dem Aspekt der Entwicklung der Kolonie sowie der taxonomischen Bedeutung speziell der ungeschlechtlichen Vermehrung kolonialer Rugosa
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diskutiert.^1";
s[5170] = "WEYER D. (2005).- Uber Tetralasma Schindewolf 1942 (Anthozoa, Rugosa; Unterkarbon).- Abhandlungen und Berichte für Naturkunde 28: 23-35.- <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 42, ID=1246^<b>Topic(s): </b>nomenclature; Rugosa, Tetralasma; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>^The taxon Tetralasma Schindewolf 1942 (proposed as a subgenus of Polycoelia King 1849) is evaluated as a clear subjective synonym of Calophyllum Dana 1846. There exists only the not well preserved holotype of its type species Calophyllum quadriseptatum (Schindewolf 1942) from the late Upper Tournaisian Erdbach Limestone of the Rhenish Mountains. Two further records from the same formation in the Harz Mountains (Germany) and from the upper Moscovian of the Buekk Mountains (Hungary) are misidentifications. The original subgeneric diagnosis violated the principles of homology when comparing an unfinished phase of the primary calyx ontogenesis in Tetralasma with final phases of the secondary postcalyx ontogenesis in Calophyllum. Both structures are nothing but successive growth stages within one coral specimen.^1";
s[5171] = "POTY E. (1981).- Some morphological variations in Siphonodendron and Diphyphyllum as a response to ecological stimuli.- Acta Palaeontologica Polonica 25, 3-4: 467-471.- <b>FC&#038;P 11-1</b>, p. 46, ID=1760^<b>Topic(s): </b>variability; Rugosa, Siphonodendron; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>^In some species of the fasciculate rugosan, Siphonodendron, the morphology of the fossula, columnella and connecting processes is controlled by ecological conditions. A colony in a turbulent environment would have numerous connecting processes, a strong columnella and a well-marked fossula, with a preferential orientation of the corallites if the water movement was in the form of a persistent current. In a quiet environment, the connecting processes are generally absent, the cardinal fossula is indistinct and the columnella is weak or absent. In some species of Diphyphyllum, the morphology of the fossula and the disposition of the corallites are also controlled by ecological conditions.^1";
s[5172] = "WANG ZHIGEN (1989).- On lithostrotionelloid corals.- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica 28, 4: 522-545.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 49, ID=2659^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, lithostrotionelloid; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>^The lithostrotionelloid colonial corals were put forward representing Stelechophyllum, Aulostylus, Acrocyathus, Petalaxis, Huanglongophyllum, Thysanophyllum, Actinocyathus, Lonsdaleia and Kleopatrina (Porfirievella), which had very similar internal features in corallites and flourished in the Carboniferous, mainly based on Sando&#039;s studies (Sando 1982, 1983). Their coloniality has been discussed, with the conclusion that the fasciculate corals basically acted on lateral increase and the cerioid on peripheral increase, and that although both of the polyps were similar to solitary corals and with no common tissue between each other in adults, the latter was obviously superior in connection between corallites, intensity of skeleton structure, utilization of all the available space and reduction in the surface area of the exposed skeleton. Also discussed are their axial features, by which most of the lithostrotionelloid genera are distinguished, such as the developed or undeveloped axial tabellae, the axial aulos, septal lamellae or radial carinae, the concentric trace of tabulae, the continuous or discontinuous axial structure, etc. The lithostrotionelloid corals described in the present paper were collected from the Lower Profusionella zone in Nandan, Northern Guangxi, containing 24 species and subspecies (including 7 new species and subspecies) within 5 genera, namely: Acrocyathus: A. pennsylvanicus (Shimer), A. hsujiulingi (Yoh), A. tingi (Chi), A. tingi proliferus subsp.nov., A. grechovkae (Degtyarev), A. yohi sp.nov.; Actinocyathus: A. lutugini (Fomichev), A. densiconus (de Groot); Lonsdaleia: L. cf. chutsingensis (Chi), L. huangi Chi; Petalaxis: P.
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nandanensis sp.nov., P. simplex (Hayasaka), P. monocyclicus (de Groot), P. rosicum Zjeng, P. confertus Kozyreva, P. sexangulus (de Groot), P. major (de Groot), P. grootae breviseptatus subsp.nov., P. sinensis sp.nov.; Huanglongophyllum: H. longhuoense (X. Yu), H. elegantum sp.nov., H. cf. parasimplex X. Yu., H. distans sp.nov., H. minor (Wu et Zhao).^1";
s[5173] = "GUILLAUME M., SEMENOFF-TIAN-CHANSKY P. (1991).- Stries semi-journalieres chez un Tetracoralliaire (Bothrophyllum proteum) du Carbonifere superieur. Implication dans la determination des rythmes de croissance.- C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris, ser. II, 312: 1401-1407.- <b>FC&#038;P 20-1.1</b>, p. 21, ID=2802^<b>Topic(s): </b>growth bands; Rugosa, Bothrophyllum; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous U; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5174] = "NUDDS J.R. (1993).- Siphonodendron and Dorlodotia: paedomorphic evolution in Carboniferous rugose corals? .- Courier Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg 164: 127-130. [P. Oekentorp-Kuster (ed.) Proceedings of the VI. International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and Porifera, Vol. 1].- <b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>, p. 14, ID=3446^<b>Topic(s): </b>paedomorphosis?; Rugosa, Siphonodendron; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>^The relationship of early species of Siphonodendron and the recently discovered Dorlodotia in Arundian (Lower Visean) limestones of northern England is examined. The discovery of coralla which possess the morphological characteristics of both genera suggests a closer relationship than has sometimes been supposed. The early ontogenetic stages of Dorlodotia are morphologically similar to adult Siphonodendron which suggests a possible phylogenetic relationship between these genera based on the theory of recapitulation. The stratigraphic distribution of Dorlodotia through the Chadian with Siphonodendron ranging from Arundian to Brigantian, suggests that reverse recapitulation has occurred as a result of the evolutionary process of paedomorphosis. Only a small change in the ontogeny of Dorlodotia is necessary to produce all of the morphological differences between it and Siphonodendron. A complete phylogeny of lithostrotionids from Chadian through to Brigantian can now be proposed.^1";
s[5175] = "POTY E. (1993).- Heterochronic processes in some Lower Carboniferous rugose corals.- Courier Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg 164: 141-152. [P. Oekentorp-Kuster (ed.) Proceedings of the VI. International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and Porifera, Vol. 1].- <b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>, p. 14, ID=3448^<b>Topic(s): </b>heterochrony; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>^Some evolutionary trends in Lower Carboniferous rugose corals, such as changes in corallite diameter or number of septa, and loss or change of colonial increase, correspond to heterochronic processes. This is particularly suggested by lineages in four Visean genera: Siphonodendron, Lithostrotion, Diphyphyllum and Dorlodotia. The evolution giving rise to the genus Lithostrotion is the result of a neotenic process affecting fasciculate colonies of a species of Siphonodendron, probably for better adaptation to turbulent environments. The trends characterized by a decrease in corallite diameter and number of septa and dissepiments in Siphonodendron, Lithostrotion and Diphyphyllum correspond to progenetic processes. The trend characterized by an increase of these characters in Diphyphyllum is due to a hypermorphosis. The rise of Corphalia mosae from Dorlodotia briarti, mainly characterized by a decrease in size and number of septa and the loss of coloniality, corresponds to a progenetic process during a change in the environment.^1";
s[5176] = "NIIKAWA I. (1994).- The palaeobiogeography of Kueichouphyllum.- Courier Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg 172 [Oekentorp-Kuester P. (ed.) Proceedings of the VI. International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and Porifera, Vol. 2]: 43-50.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 14, ID=4062^<b>Topic(s): </b>biogeography; Rugosa, Kueichouphyllum; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
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<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography:
</b>^Kueichouphyllum, a large and distinctive rugose coral, has
generally been treated as late Visean in age, but is now known to range
from Late Tournaisian to Early Namurian. In the Tethyan Realm,
Kueichouphyllum characterised a distinct palaeobiogeographic province
in each of the Late Tournaisian, Early and Late Visean, and Early
Namurian. The Late Visean province is also known as the Kueichouphyllum
Sea.^1";
s[5177] = "SEMENOFF-TIAN-CHANSKY P., GUILLAUME M. (1994).- Semi-daily
growth bands in Bothrophyllum (?) proteum (Rugosa, Upper
Carboniferous).- Courier Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg 172
[Oekentorp-Kuester P. (ed.) Proceedings of the VI. International
Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and Porifera, Vol. 2]: 215-222.-
<b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 19, ID=4077^<b>Topic(s): </b>growth bands,
semi-daily?; Rugosa, growth bands; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous U; <b>Geography: </b>^An
elementary banding is described along the fibrous wall of Bothrophyllum
(?) proteum, a rugose coral from the Upper Carboniferous of the Bechar
Basin (Algeria). Observations in polarizing microscopy and with SEM
show a succession of alternate zones composed of fibre bundles, the
direction of which is perpendicular to the wall (the narrower F.P.
stria) and oblique (the wider P.O. stria). A couple of striae is about
60 µm wide and corresponds to one external minor banding. In analogy
with fine ridges described in living and fossil corals, minor bands are
supposed to be daily and elementary bands to be semi-daily (P.O.
diurnal and P.P. nocturnal). The mean annual growth rate is estimated
to be 23 mm.y-1. This rhythm is macroscopically found in a well marked
major banding. Elementary striae show a regular and sharp alternation
through the coral length. These growth increments represent the lowest
time units defined up to now in fossil corals. They will provide, in
relation with other growth markings in the same corals, a finer
definition of palaeoastronomical cycles and thereby new data on their
palaeogeophysical implications.^1";
s[5178] = "BAMBER E.W., SANDO W.J. (1993).- New information on the
skeletal structure and systematics of the Visean rugose coral
Ankhelasma.- Contributions to Canadian Paleontology, Geological Survey
of Canada Bulletin 444: 37-49.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>, p. 44,
ID=4244^<b>Topic(s): </b>structures; Rugosa, Ankhelasma;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous Vise; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5179] = "EASTON W.H. (1973).- On the Tetracorals Acrocyathus and
Lithostrotionella and their septal morphology.- Journal of Paleontology
47, 1: 121-135.- <b>FC&#038;P 2-2</b>, p. 15, ID=4791^<b>Topic(s):
</b>structures septa; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>^The name
Acrocyathus d&#039;Orbigny 1849 is a senior synonym of
Lithostrotionella Yabe and Hayasaka 1915. The name A. floriformis
d&#039;Orbigny 1849 is a senior synonym of L. castelnaui Hayasaka 1936.
The genotype of Acrocyathus is redescribed. Omaliusoid retreat is
defined as progressive shortening of absolute lengths of septa. It is
suggested that amplexoid retreat be restricted to its original meaning
of describing apparent shortening of septa lying only on upper portions
of tabulae. The new septal terms, inner region and outer region, are
defined to differentiate these amplexoid portions from the persistent
medial region. Functional septal morphology of lonsdaleioid and
lithostrotionoid corals is discussed.^1";
s[5180] = "WEYER D. (1973).- Ueber Rhopalolasma Hudson, 1936 (Anthozoa,
Rugosa, Karbon).- Palaeontol. Abh. A, 4, 4: 675-681.- <b>FC&#038;P
4-1</b>, p. 40, ID=5149^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, Rhopalolasma;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5181] = "ONOPRIENKO Yu.I. (1974).- Nouveau genre Kolymophyllum du
Tournaisien. [en ukrainien] .- Dop. Akad. Nauk. URSR 1974, 5: 412-415.-
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<b>FC&#038;P 4-2</b>, p. 60, ID=5286^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Rugosa, Kolymophyllum; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Tour; <b>Geography: </b>^[description de Kolymophyllum columen sp.nov.]^1";
s[5182] = "JOHNSON G.A.L., NUDDS J.R. (1974).- Carboniferous coral geochronometers.- In G.D. Rosenberg &#038; S.K. Runcorn (eds): Growth rhythms and the history of the Earth&#039;s rotation: 27-41.- <b>FC&#038;P 5-2</b>, p. 9, ID=5428^<b>Topic(s): </b>sclerochronology; sclerochronology; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>^Derives growth rate, number of days in month, and number of days in year from monthly growth bands in British specimens of Lithostrotion martini. Suggests use of tabulae to measure growth rate.^1";
s[5183] = "SANDO W.J. (1976).- Revision of the Carboniferous genus Aulina Smith (Coelenterata, Anthozoa).- US Geol. Survey Jour. Research 4, 4: 421-435.- <b>FC&#038;P 5-2</b>, p. 9, ID=5433^<b>Topic(s): </b>revision; Rugosa, Aulina; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>^Recognizes 6 different lineages in corals previously assigned to Aulina. Proposes 4 new genera and 3 new species, of which one is described and illustrated.^1";
s[5184] = "ONOPRIENKO Yu.I. (1976).- Novyi Vizeyskiy rod korallov Neokolymophyllum (Rugosa). [new Visean genus Neokolymophyllum (Rugosa); in Russian].- Trudy Dalnevost. Nauch. centra, Biol.-pochv. inst. 42, 145 [V. Petrashevskaya (ed.): Morfologiya i sistiematika iskopaemykh bespozvonochnykh Dalnego Vostoka]: 35-38.- <b>FC&#038;P 7-2</b>, p. 23, ID=5648^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Rugosa, Neokolymophyllum; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Vise; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5185] = "SHCHUKINA V.Ya. (1980?).- Znachenye rugoz dlya korrelyatsyi nizhnekamennougolnykh otlozheniy. [significance of the Rugosa for the correlation of Lower Carboniferous deposits; in Russian].- Sovetskaya Geologiya 8: 101-110.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-2</b>, p. 72, ID=6093^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5186] = "FEDOROWSKI J. (2009).- Revision of Pentaphyllum De Koninck, 1872 (Anthozoa, Rugosa).- Palaeontology 52, 3: 569-591.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 57, ID=6443^<b>Topic(s): </b>revision; Rugosa Pentaphyllum; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>^Lectotypes of Pentaphyllum armatum and P. caryophyllatum, both of De Koninck (1872) have been sectioned for the first time and are completely illustrated; both are preserved as silicified outer shells with inner structures dissolved. The morphology of the calices strongly suggests that they have different taxonomic positions. Thus, their synonymy, suggested by Schindewolf (1942), is rejected. P. armatum, selected as type species for the genus by Hinde (1890) possesses six, not five leading major septa. Consequently, all taxa except Hexalasma Soshkina, 1928, and perhaps Pseudocryptophyllum Easton, 1944, are unrelated to Pentaphyllum. It is proposed to restrict the name Pentaphyllum to the lectotype. The well established Cryptophyllum Carruthers, 1919, which includes P. caryophyllatum is considered valid. In addition to a brief analysis of Lower Carboniferous corals included here in Cryptophyllum, a few specimens from the British Tournaisian are described and illustrated to show morphological variability of specimens from the same bed. Review of earlier studies on these types of corals, discussion on the difference between zaphrentoid and cryptophylloid early ontogeny and its bearing on taxonomy, and description of taxa, are also included.^1";
s[5187] = "RODRIGUEZ S., SOMERVILLE I.D. (2010).- Appearance of fasciculate rugose corals in the Visean and Serpukhovian: A review.- Palaeoworld 19, 3-4: 306-315.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 64,
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ID=6457^<b>Topic(s): </b>colonial, ecology, phylogeny; Rugosa,
colonial; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous Vise - Serp; <b>Geography: </b>^Appearances of new
fasciculate rugose corals are especially abundant in the
Visean-Serpukhovian interval. Fasciculate corals may have two different
origins. (1) Development of colonialism from solitary corals (e.g.,
Corwenia from Dibunophyllum); (2) morphological changes of the
established fasciculate taxa that produce new species or genera. Most
new fasciculates occur in shallow-water carbonate shelf environments,
but the first occurrence is not always easy to identify from published
data. One of the typical environments for their first occurrence during
the Visean was the top of microbial mud-mounds. The microbial mounds
perhaps have provided isolated areas of shallower water above the sea
bottom. These isolated elevated areas could have provided more
favourable environments where pioneer coral colonies may have evolved.
All Visean and Serpukhovian coral assemblages with new colonial corals
are dominated by phaceloid species. Consequently, the explanation
should be rejected that new colonial corals occur only in empty
ecological &#034;niches&#034;. Most of these assemblages also contain
solitary corals, including the ancestral &#034;parent species&#034;. *
All these observations pose new questions concerning the origin of the
fasciculate colonial forms in rugosans. There are evidences that single
specimens develop colonial forms as a response to environmental
factors. Development of colonialism is possible for single specimens of
some solitary genera. However, the capacity for developing persistent
colonial growth forms depends on multiple factors, including genetic
and environmental ones. [original abstract]^1";
s[5188] = "WEYER D. (1975).- Zur Taxonomie der Antiphyllinae Iljina,
1970.- Zeitschrift der geologischen Wissenschaften 3 (1975): 755-775.-
<b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 37, ID=0270^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Rugosa,
Antiphyllinae; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>^The Carboniferous genera
Sotiphyllum Hudson 1942, Claviphyllum Hudson 1942, Drewerelasma Weyer
1973, Saleelasma Weyer 1970, and Bradyphyllum Grabau 1928, are
classified as subfamily Antiphyllinae Ilyina 1970, within the family
Hapsiphyllidae Grabau 1928. Discussion on junior and possible senior
synonyms includes Fasciculophyllum Thomson 1883, and Zaphrentoides
Stuckenberg 1895. A new genus Clavilasma is proposed with type species
Clavilasma carinatum nov. sp. from the top Visean of Scotland.^1";
s[5189] = "RODRIGUEZ S. (1985).- The taxonomic status of the
geyerophyllid corals.- Acta Geologica Polonica 35, 3-4: 277-288.-
<b>FC&#038;P 15-1.2</b>, p. 31, ID=0812^<b>Topic(s): </b>systematics;
Rugosa, Geyerophyllidae; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>^The
geyerophyllid rugose corals comprise several genera broadly distributed
during the Middle and Upper Carboniferous. Their specific and generic
variability is so great that some authors have recently considered most
of the geyerophyllids as synonyms of the genera Geyerophyllum and
Kionophyllum. The present paper analyses the relationships between the
solitary geyerophyllid genera in order to prove whether they constitute
a simple genus or a true family. In the author&#039;s opinion, fully
justified is their family status, viz. the Geyerophyllidae Minato
1955.^1";
s[5190] = "ONOPRIENKO Yu.I. (1976).- Nekotorye voprosy morfologii,
sistiematiki i evolutsyi uralinid. [some aspects of morphology,
systematics and evolution of Uraliniidae; in Russian].-
Paleozoologicheskiy sbornik NS 38, 141: 5-10.- <b>FC&#038;P 7-2</b>, p.
22, ID=5646^<b>Topic(s): </b>systematics; Rugosa, Uraliniidae;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5191] = "WOOD R.A., REITNER J., WEST R.R. (1989).- Systematics and
phylogenetic implications of the haplosclerid stromatoporoid Newellia
mira.- Lethaia 22: 85-93.- <b>FC&#038;P 18-1</b>, p. 53,
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ID=2312^<b>Topic(s): </b>revision; stroms, Newellia; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>^The Carboniferous sponge originally ascribed to the genus Parallelopora by Newell is redescribed. It is thought to have had an original aragonite skeletal mineralogy. The development of a calcareous skeleton in various sponge lineages is described. It is proposed that Newellia is a member of a clade crossing the gap between Paleozoic and Mesozoic stromatoporoids.^1";
s[5192] = "OLIVER W.A.jr, SANDO W.J. (1977).- Tabellaephyllum Stumm is a Michelinia (Carboniferous, Tabulata).- Journal of Paleontology 51, 2: 422-423.- <b>FC&#038;P 7-1</b>, p. 24, ID=0185^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata, Michelinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>^Detailed studies on the type of Tabellaephyllum, T. peculiaris Stumm 1948, and comparison of thin sections and hand specimens of Michelinia expansa White showed that in all respects of morphology and preservation the bolotype of Tabellaephyllum is essentially identical with silicified specimens of Michelinia.The age of the T. peculiaris holotype is not Devonian as mentioned by Stumm by mistake but Mississippian. This corresponds with the occurrence of Michelinia expansa.^1";
s[5193] = "LAFUSTE J., PLUSQUELLEC Y. (1985).- Attribution de &#034;Michelinia&#034; compressa au genre Yavorskia Fomitchev (Tabule, Tournaisien).- Geobios 18, 3: 381-384.- <b>FC&#038;P 14-2</b>, p. 39, ID=0922^<b>Topic(s): </b>nomenclature; Tabulata, Yavorskia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Tour; <b>Geography: </b>^A longitudinal section cut in the holotype of Michelinia compressa Michelin shows that this species belongs to the genus Yavorskia Fomitchev.^1";
s[5194] = "LAFUSTE J., SEMENOFF-TIAN-CHANSKY P., TOURNEUR F. (1992).- Succession microlamelles-lamelles dans le sclerenchyme parietal de Syringopora Goldfuss 1826 (Tabulata, Carbonifere).- Bulletin du Museum national d&#039;histoire naturelle 14: 249-265.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 70, ID=4148^<b>Topic(s): </b>microstructures; Tabulata, Syringopora; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>^The wall microstructural composition of the genus Syringopora Goldfuss 1826 has been investigated by polished ultra-thin sections from Lower Carboniferous specimens from France and Belgium. The following succession has been recognized from the outer part to the inner part of the wall: a thin cortical layer of fibres and fibroids followed by a slightly thicker layer composed of cupular microlamellae and, finally, by a well-developed periluminar layer of undulating lamellae. The tabulae are lamellar and the septal spines fibrous. These microstructural data should be incorporated in the generic diagnosis of Syringopora.^1";
s[5195] = "VASILYUK N.P. (1982).- Etapy razvitiya tselenterat i stratigrafiya karbona. [evolutionary stages of the coelenterates and stratigraphy of the Carboniferous; in Russian].- Novye dannye po stratigrafii i faune fanerozoya Ukrainy: 31-34; Kiev.- <b>FC&#038;P 12-2</b>, p. 35, ID=6217^<b>Topic(s): </b>stratigraphy; Coelenterata, phylogeny; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5196] = "WARNKE, K. (1996).- Sponge Diagenesis and Micrite Formation in Lower Carboniferous Carbonates.- Goettinger Arbeiten zur Geologie und Palaeontologie, Special Volume 2 [Reitner J., Neuewiller F. &#038; Gunkel F. (eds): Global and Regional Controls on Biogenic Sedimentation I. Reef Evolution]: pp ... .- <b>FC&#038;P 26-1</b>, p. 44, ID=3613^<b>Topic(s): </b>diagenesis, micrite formation; Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>^The mechanisms of carbonate formation and the possible significance of the decomposition of soft sponge tissue have been investigated in pleoidal and micritic Lower Carboniferous sediments of different depositional environments. Evidence can be found in the calcareous nodules formed around siliceous sponges in the
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Glencar Formation of northwestern Ireland comprising peloidal and
micritic fabrics. Sponge relics found within minipeloidal and micritic
fabrics in the basinal crenistria-Limestone of the eastern Rheinische
Schiefergebirge suggest their important contribution to the formation
of these beds. Sponges are virtually absent from the shallow subtidal
and peritidal sediments of England and South wales. Peloidal and
micritic carbonate forming stromatolitic bioherms and biostromes and
microbial spars was derived from microbial calcite precipitation
consuming organic matter located between the filaments of
cyanobacteria.^1";
s[5197] = "BRAND U. (1989).- Aragonite-calcite transformation based on
Pennsylyanian molluscs.- Bulletin geological Society of America 101:
377-390.- <b>FC&#038;P 18-1</b>, p. 47, ID=2288^<b>Topic(s):
</b>aragonite - calcite transition; fossils mineralogy; <b>Systematics:
</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous U; <b>Geography:
</b>^Geochemical data of the most-altered samples suggest that the
diagenetic fluids which affected Boggy sediments and fossils were
similar in composition to meteoric water. Moreover, the dissolving
aragonite. through diffusion-controlled dissolution, determined the
elemental as well as isotopic chemistry of the diagenetic calcite in
the altered shells. It is postulated that similar diagenetic waters and
processes affected sedimentary units of the Breathitt (Pennsylvanian,
Kentucky), Brush Creek (Pennsylvanian, Pennsylvania-Ohio), Lukow
(Jurassic, Poland), Bear Paw-Lea Park (Cretaceous, western Canada), and
Nugssuaq (Cretaceous, Greenland) Formations which contain
well-preserved aragonitic molluscan faunas. [abridged summary]^1";
s[5198] = "WEST R.R. (1988).- Temporal Changes in Carboniferous Reef
Mound Communities.- Palaios 1988, 3 [reefs issue]: 152-169.-
<b>FC&#038;P 18-1</b>, p. 50, ID=2300^<b>Topic(s): </b>mound
communities; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5199] = "IVANOVSKIY A.B., YUFEREV O.V. (1974).- Zonation
biogéographique de la Terre au Carbonifère supérieur et la dérive des
continents.- Etjudy po stratigrafii ; Nauka, Moskva: 205-207.-
<b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 33, ID=5110^<b>Topic(s): </b>biogeography;
biogeography; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous;
<b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5200] = "WEST R.R., FELDMANN H.R., MAPLES C.G. (1997).- Some Upper
Carboniferous (Pennsylvanian) event beds (epiboles).- Paleontological
Events: Stratigraphic, Ecological and Evolutionary Implications [C.
Brett &#038; G.C. Baird (eds)]: 425-450; Columbia University Press.-
<b>FC&#038;P 29-1</b>, p. 46, ID=7038^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy,
ecology; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous U;
<b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5201] = "AMLER M.R.W., GEREKE M. (eds) (2003).-
Karbon-Korrelationstabelle (KKT).- Senckenbergiana lethaea 83, 1-2:
235-247.- <b>FC&#038;P 32-1</b>, p. 16, ID=7136^<b>Topic(s):
</b>stratigraphy, correlation table; stratigraphy; <b>Systematics:
</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography:
</b>^[Carboniferous Correlation Table (CCT)]^1";
s[5202] = "YU Jian-Zhang, LIN Ying-Dang, SHI Yen, HUANG Zhu-Xi, YU
Xue-Guang (1983).- Carboniferous and Permian corals.- Jilin
People&#39;s Publishing House, Jilin, 357 pp. (in Chinese).-
<b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 41, ID=0489^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Anthozoa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous, Permian; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5203] = "SANDO W.J. (1993).- Late Paleozoic coral research: past,
present, and future.- Courier Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg 164:
021-036. [P. Oekentorp-Kuster (ed.) Proceedings of the VI.
International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and Porifera, Vol. 1].-
<b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>, p. 10, ID=3434^<b>Topic(s): </b>research
history; corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous, Permian; <b>Geography: </b>^The
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history of research on Carboniferous and Permian corals, which began
with the first published record in 1683, may be divided arbitrarily
into three periods: 1) discovery in the 17th and 18th centuries, 2)
organization and definition in the 19th c., and 3) development and
application in the 20th c. Statistics on the volume of published
research, analyzed by decades since 1680, record a progressive increase
from decade 23 (1900-09) to decade 30 (1970-79), interrupted by two
major declines related to the two world wars. Research production
declined in the last two decades (1970-89) and will continue to decline
into the 21st c. Data on the geologic age, geography, and demography of
the research, and on the development of the main topics of research are
also presented.^1";
s[5204] = "SANDO W.J. (1997).- Late Paleozoic coral genera and
subgenera. State of the art, 1814-1994.- Boletin de la Real Sociedad
Espanola de Historia Natural, Seccion Geologica 91, 1/4: 061-071.-
<b>FC&#038;P 26-2</b>, p. 9, ID=3672^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy genera;
corals genera; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous, Permian; <b>Geography: </b>^The production history
of 803 valid generic (including subgeneric) names for Carboniferous and
Permian corals published from 1814 to the end of 1994 is analyzed by
means of a computerized data base (GLIST) that includes 1.021 generic
names. Production of valid generic names was concentrated in western
Europe in the 19th century but shifted mainly to China, USSR/CIS, and
USA in the 20th century, where it increased significantly as a result
of government-funded paleontologic research in support of expanded
exploration for mineral and energy resources after World War II. More
than a fifth of the names were produced in China during the decade that
began in 1980. Production declined dramatically worldwide after 1989
during downsizing of the paleontologic workforce and a decline in
funding for coral research. Assessment of the number of currently
acceptable genera is practically impossible because of the subjective
nature of genera. Application of quality tests, based on knowledge of
the type material of type species and on opinions of generic synonymy,
reduces the number of valid names to approximately 300 to 450 that are
currently acceptable. More attention must be given to upgrading
knowledge of type material in order to provide a firmer foundation for
concepts of late Paleozoic biostratigraphy, phylogeny, and
biogeography. Chinese generic names pose a serious problem because they
constitute such a lage proportion of the total valid names and because
many Chinese names are of poor quality. The best solution to this
problem is upgrading of these names by the next generation of Chinese
specialists.^1";
s[5205] = "SANDO W.J., CHAPMAN R.E., EDWARDS L.E. (1992).- A
computerized reference file on late Paleozoic coral research,
1683-1989.- FC&P 20, 2: 44-46.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>, p. 47,
ID=4275^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral research, database; corals;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous, Permian; <b>Geography: </b>^The senior author has
been accumulating references on Carboniferous and Permian corals in a
card file since the early 1960s. This card file was updated by
searching various bibliographic sources in 1989-1991 to provide data
for a paper on the history of late Paleozoic coral research (Sando, in
preparation). As the work proceeded, it became necessary to identify
various aspects of research in the published papers examined and to
devise a system for collating data used to analyze historical trends.
This paper describes the computer programs developed by the junior
authors and used by the senior author to compile and access the
reference file. [introductory part of a short note]^1";
s[5206] = "SANDO W.J. (1994).- Revision of &#034;List of names proposed
for genera and subgenera of Late Paleozoic corals, 1828-1989&#034; by
Sando &#038; Sangree (1990).- FC&P 23, 1.1: 53-57.- <b>FC&#038;P
23-1.1</b>, p. 53, ID=6838^<b>Topic(s): </b>list of taxa, genera;
corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
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</b>Carboniferous Permian; <b>Geography: </b>^[contains additions,
deletions and corrections to list of genera and subgenera by Sando
&#038; Sangree (1990)]^1";
s[5207] = "SANDO W.J. (1994).- Corrections and additions to &#034;List
of names proposed for genera and subgenera of Late Paleozoic corals,
1828-1989&#034;.- FC&P 23, 2.1: 30.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>, p. 30,
ID=6855^<b>Topic(s): </b>list of taxa, genera; corals; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous, Permian;
<b>Geography: </b>^This brief communication is an update of Sando and
Sangree (1990) and follows the format of that paper. The update
includes correction of the author of one name and ten names [of genera
of corals] not found during compilation of Sando and Sangree (1990).^1";
s[5208] = "WU WANGSHI, ZHAO JIAMING (1984).- On the biological
characteristics and the stratigraphical significance of the Family
Kepingophyllidae.- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica 23, 4: 411-419.-
<b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p. 51, ID=1019^<b>Topic(s): </b>biology,
stratigraphy; Rugosa, Kepingophyllidae; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous, Permian; <b>Geography:
</b>^^1";
s[5209] = "FEDOROWSKI J. (1987).- The rugose coral faunas of the
Carboniferous &#47; Permian boundary interval.- Acta Palaeontologica
Polonica 31, 3-4: 253-275. [imprint 1985].- <b>FC&#038;P 16-2</b>, p.
17, ID=1936^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous &#47; Permian; <b>Geography:
</b>^Analysis of the rugose coral fauna of the Carboniferous &#47;
Permian transition strata is discussed, with special emphasis on corals
from the Pseudoschwagerina Zone. Two distinct realms: the Tethys Realm
and the Cordillera-Arctic-Uralian Realm were developed in the
Carboniferous-Permian time. Recently Introduced taxonomic,
biostratigraphic and paleogeographic data and interpretations are
evaluated in terms of their global and regional value. It is postulated
that corals have some importance as a supplementary group for
establishing the lower limit of the Permian System.^1";
s[5210] = "FEDOROWSKI J. (1989).- Intraspecific variation in
Carboniferous and Permian Rugosa.- Mem. Ass. Australas. Palaeontols 8
[Jell P. A. &#038; Pickett J. W. (eds): Fossil Cnidaria 5 (Proceedings
of the Fifth International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria including
Archaeocyatha and Spongiomorphs)]: 7-12.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p.
12, ID=2517^<b>Topic(s): </b>variability; Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous, Permian;
<b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5211] = "KOSSOVAYA O.L. (1989).- New data on the morphogenesis and
phylogeny of some Late Carboniferous and Early Permian rugose corals.-
Mem. Ass. Australas. Palaeontols 8 [Jell P. A. &#038; Pickett J. W.
(eds): Fossil Cnidaria 5 (Proceedings of the Fifth International
Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria including Archaeocyatha and
Spongiomorphs)]: 109-113.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 13,
ID=2528^<b>Topic(s): </b>morphogenesis, phylogeny; Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous U &#47; Permian L; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5212] = "ZHANG XIONGHUA (1992).- Microskeletal structures of some
compound rugose corals and their systematic significance in the Late
Carboniferous and Early Permian.- J. China Univ. Geosci., Earth Sci.
17, 1: 1-6.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-1.1</b>, p. 44, ID=3217^<b>Topic(s):
</b>microstructures; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous U - Permian L; <b>Geography: </b>^By
using SEM and optical microscope, the microskeletal structures of some
compound rugose corals in the Late Carboniferous and Early Permian
(including Protoivanovia, Antheria, Nephelophyllum, Szechuanophyllum,
Wentzellophyllum, Parawentzellela) from South Guizhou and Central Hunan
are studied, and four types of septa are divided: non-trabeculae septa,
trabeculate septa (including typical trabeculae and unclear
trabeculae), the septa with a trabecula in its axis, and normal fibrous
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septa. Then the stratigraphic distribution and systematic significance
of the microskeletal structures are discussed on the basis of the SEM
and optical microscope analysis.^1";
s[5213] = "ZHU ZHENGGANG (1992).- Late Late Carboniferous and Earliest
Permian rugose corals from Jiangxi.- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica 31, 6:
657-677.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>, p. 83, ID=3514^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous U &#47; Permian L; <b>Geography: </b>^This paper
deals with the rugose corals obtained from Upper Carboniferous
Chuanshan Formation and the Lower Permian Chihsia Formation (Member I)
in Pengze of Leping County, Yudou of Shanggao County, Yushan and
Chongyi counties, Jiangxi Province, which contain 14 genera and 16
species (including 11 new species). I.
Protoivanovia-Fomichevella-Arctophyllum-Pseudocarniaphyllum Assemblage,
including Protoivanovia penzeensis Zhu, P. dupliformis X. Yu,
Fomichevella hoeli (Holtedahl), F. longiseptata sp.nov., Arctophyllum
jiangxiense sp.nov., Pseudocarniaphyllum jiangxiense sp.nov.,
Amygdalophylloides multiseptatus X. Yu, Carniaphyllum gortanii
Heritsch, Timania sp. and Chuanshanophyllum sp. II.
Parawentzellophyllum-Lytvophyllum-Koninckophyllum-Stereostylus
Assemblage, including Parawentzellophyllum lepingense sp.nov.,
Eokepingophyllum acolumellum sp.nov., Nephelophyllum mixocolumellum
sp.nov., Peiraphyllum anguipore sp.nov., Lytvophyllum flexuosum sp.nov,
L. sp., Koninckophyllum caninophylloidea X Yu, Koninckocarina
wenhuashanensis X. Yu and Stereostylus annae Jeffords.^1";
s[5214] = "WILSON E.C. (1998).- Not Heritschioides in Europe Yet.-
Permophiles 31: 15.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-1</b>, p. 78, ID=3816^<b>Topic(s):
</b>dubious records; Rugosa, Heritschioides; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous U - Permian L;
<b>Geography: </b>Europe?^The colonial rugose coral Heritschioides Yabe
1950 is an index fossil for uppermost Pennsylvanian and Lower Permian
marine rocks of western USA plus western and Arctic Canada (Wilson 1980
and later reports by several authors). Kossovaya (1996, 1997) referred
to a Late Carboniferous coral from North Timan (NE European Arctic
Russia) as Heritschioides aff. H. carneyi Wilson 1982, but did not
describe or figure it. H. carneyi originally was described from the
Upper Pennsylvanian-Lower Permian McCloud Limestone of northern
California. This apparent intercontinental geographic range extension
of the genus may not be justified. I have corresponded with Kossovaya
(1995) and reviewed photographs of her thin sections of the North Timan
coral. The corallites are poorly preserved and somewhat crushed and the
short cardinal septum, an obligatory character for the Family
Heritschioidae Sando 1985, is not observable. The coral, therefore,
cannot be firmly referred to Heritschioides. Furthermore,
Kossovaya&#039;s coral is so unlike H. carneyi in numbers of septa and
lengths of minor septa that it cannot be placed in the same species
group (Wilson 1982: fig. 17) even if it did belong to the genus. Firm
identification of the North Timan coral awaits examination of better
preserved specimens. Until then, this range extension of such an
important index coral genus should be regarded with caution.^1";
s[5215] = "KOSSOVAYA O.L. (1992).- Rugozy Verkhnego Karbona i Nizhney
Permi khr. Karachatyr.- Voprosy Paleontologii 10: 13-27. [in Russian].-
<b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>, p. 46, ID=4269^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous U &#47; Permian L; <b>Geography: </b>Russia,
Karachatyr Range^^1";
s[5216] = "MINATO M., KATO M. (1970).- The distribution of
Waagenophyllidae and Durhaminidae in the Upper Paleozoic.- Jap. Journ.
Geol. and Geog. 41, 1: 1-14.- <b>FC&#038;P 1-2</b>, p. 16,
ID=4653^<b>Topic(s): </b>biogeography; Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous, Permian;
<b>Geography: </b>^In terms of coral distribution in the Upper
Paleozoic, two major biogeographic provinces may be recognized:
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Waagenophyllidae and Durhaminidae Provinces. The Waagenophyllidae
Province corresponds to the so-called Tethys, and is conceivable to
have been a tropical sea region stretching from east to west. On the
other hand, the Durhaminidae Province was situated further north, and
may have been probably subtropical. In contrast there was an Eurydesma
Province in the southern hemisphere, which was characterized by a
colder fauna almost lacking corals. Synopsis of the classification of
Waagenophyllidae and Durhaminidae, together with their phylogenetic
relations, are briefly presented.^1";
s[5217] = "SANDO W.J. (1983).- Revision of Lithostrotionella
(Coelenterata, Rugosa) from the Carboniferous and Permian.- US Geol.
Survey Prof. Pap. 1247: 1-52.- <b>FC&#038;P 12-2</b>, p. 29,
ID=6209^<b>Topic(s): </b>revision; Rugosa, Lithostrotionella;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous Permian; <b>Geography: </b>^Species of predominantly
massive colonial rugose corals from the Carboniferous and Permian that
were referred previously to Lithostrotionella Yabe &#038; Hayasaka are
reassigned to the following genera: Acrocyathus d&#039;Orbigny
(including probable junior synonym Lithostrotionella Yabe &#038;
Hayasaka), Stelechophyllum Tolmachev (including junior synonym
Eolithostrotionella Zhizhina), Petalaxis Milne-Edwards &#038; Haime
(including junior synonym Hillia de Groot and Eastonoides Wilson &#038;
Langenheim), Aulostylus Sando, Kleopatvina McCutcheon &#038; Wilson,
Lonsdaleia McCoy (subgenus Actinocyathus d&#039;Orbigny), and
Thysanophyllum Nicholson &#038; Thomson. One of the species referred to
Cystolonsdaleia Fomichev is reassigned to Petalaxis. * Stelechophyllum
and Aulostylus are referred to the Family Lithostrotionidae
d&#039;Orbigny. A new Family, the Acrocyathidae, is created for the
genus Acrocyathus. Petalaxis is placed in the Family Petalaxidae
Fomichev, Thysanophyllum and Lonsdaleia are referred to the Family
Lonsdaleiidae Chapman, and Kleopatrina is assigned to the Family
Durhaminidae Minato &#038; Kato. * The principal 1ithostrotionelloid
genera are Stelechophyllum, Aulostylus, Acrocyathus, and Petalaxis.
Stelechophyllum ranges in age from Late Devonian(?) into the late
Visean and is represented in the Carboniferous by 15 nominal species
allocated to five species groups; the genus occurs in the USSR, USA,
Canada and Mexico. Aulostylus is represented by two middle Tournaisian
species in the USA and Canada and a possible species from the Visean of
China. Acrocyathus is represented by 14 nominal species (one new) from
the lower to upper Visean of the USSR, USA, Canada and China. Petalaxis
is represented by 41 nominal species (six new) allocated to five
species groups that range from the upper Visean into the Permian; the
genus occurs in the USSR, USA, Canada, Spain, Japan, and possibly China
and Spitzbergen. * Stelechophyllum may have been derived from
Endophyllum in the Devonian. Aulostylus, Acrocyathus and Petalaxis are
regarded as offshoots from the Stelechophyllum stock in the
Carboniferous. Lonsdaleia, Thysanophyllum and Kleopatrina do not seem
to be closely related to Stelechophyllum and its derivatives.
Hayasaka&#039;s type specimen of Lithostrotionella species from North
America are reassigned to Acrocyathus, Stelechophyllum, Petalaxis and
Aulostylus and are revised specifically. Three new species and two new
subspecies are based on specimens studied by Hayasaka. [original
summary]^1";
s[5218] = "FEDOROWSKI J. (2009).- On Pentamplexus Schindewolf, 1940
(Anthozoa, Rugosa) and its possible relatives and analogues.-
Palaeontology 52, 2: 297-322.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 56,
ID=6442^<b>Topic(s): </b>systematics; Rugosa Pentamplexus;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous, Permian; <b>Geography: </b>^Three ampleximorphic
taxa are revised and their most important characters are discussed in
terms of possible or apparent relationships. Re-interpretation of its
early ontogeny allows the assignment of Pentamplexus Schindewolf, 1940
to the family Polycoeliidae de Fromentel, 1861. Stereolasma variabilis
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Vojnovsky-Krieger, 1934 is established as the type species of
Vojnovskytes gen. nov. It resembles the family Polycoeliidae in some
characters and the Antiphyllidae Ilina, 1970 or the Laccophyllidae
Grabau, 1928 in others. Thus, its family status is not established.
Revision of the type material of Fasciculophyllum tripus Schindewolf,
1952 allows its inclusion within the new genus Silesamplus, probably
related to the family Laccophyllidae Grabau, 1928. Amplexoid morphology
is further shown to be inadequate for the establishment of
relationships on the family or subfamily level. Early ontogeny is most
important in that respect, but biform vs normal morphology in the
tabularium and free vs contratingent development of minor septa must
also be considered, where appropriate.^1";
s[5219] = "FORSYTHE G.T.W. (2003).- A new synthesis of
Permo-Carboniferous phylloid algal reef ecology.- SEPM Special
Publications 78 &#47; AAPG Memoir 83 (Permo-Carboniferous carbonate
platforms and reefs): 171 -188.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-1</b>, p. 85,
ID=7232^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs ecology; algae phylloid; <b>Systematics:
</b>algae; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous Permian; <b>Geography:
</b>^The phylloid algal genera Eugonophyllum and Archaeolithophyllum
are common constituents of Virgilian and Wolfcampian reef limestones in
the Hueco Mountains of Texas. These algae form bioherms and biostromes
and are volumetrically important contributors to both the reef and
offreef sediment budget. Reefs constructed by phylloid algae have long
been considered as ecologically simple communities that lack dominant
framebuilding organisms. The previously accepted constructional
mechanism for reef formation has been inferred to be sediment baffling
and trapping, mainly by erect phylloid algae. This new, detailed
analysis of phylloid algal growth framework, however, clearly shows
that these algae were in fact capable of forming a rigid framework.
Phylloid algae, mostly Eugonophyllum, together with the problematicum
Tubiphytes and the red alga (?) Archaeolithoporella, formed complex,
multiple encrustations (both in vivo and post mortem) and were a
fundamental element of reef construction. Much of the micrite in these
reefs, often regarded as a sediment, has been identified as
microbialite; this microbialite is important in binding and stabilizing
the initial reef framework created by the phylloid algae. A dominant
ecological succession was identified from the Eugonophyllum
communities: (1) a pioneer community of phylloid algae would initially
stabilize the substrate; (2) this would enable an encrusting community
of mostly Tubiphytes, Archaeolithoporella, and microbialite to develop,
followed by (3) a climax community of larger calcisponges. In the
Archaeolithophyllum communities, the thalli were largely constratal
(organisms not substantially elevated above the substrate) and lacked
any obvious microbialite association. The resultant Archaeolithophyllum
communities therefore did not develop any significant depositional
relief and thus formed biostromes. [original abstract]^1";
s[5220] = "ROSS C.A., ROSS J.R.P. (1985).- Carboniferous and Early
Permian biogeography.- Geology 13: 27-30.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-1.2</b>, p.
40, ID=0761^<b>Topic(s): </b>benthos, biogeography; benthic
invertebrates; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous, Permian; <b>Geography: </b>^During the
Carboniferous, changes in the biogeographical distribution of
shelf-dwelling, benthic marine invertebrates were made in response to
changes in physical paleogeography and climatic variations. Calcareous
foraminifers and bryozoans are principal examples of the general trends
during the Early Carboniferous, which show that Tournaisian and early
and middle Visean faunas were broadly cosmopolitan in a
circum-equatorial belt and that latitudinal diversity gradients were
relatively minor. During the later part of the Visean and early part of
the Namurian, the Hercynian orogeny, caused by the collision of
Euramerica with Gondwana, disrupted these cosmopolitan equatorial
faunal patterns. This was also a time of progressively cooler
temperatures throughout the world, of dramatic reduction in faunal
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diversity, and of high rates of extinction of both species and
genera.^1";
s[5221] = "STEARN C.W., STOCK C.W. (2010).- A list of upper
Paleozoic-Mesozoic stromatoporoid-like genera; and excluded taxa.-
Treatise Online 02, Part E, Revised, Vol. 4, Chap. 5: 8
pp.paleo.ku.edu/treatiseonline. [book chapter] - <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>,
p. 44, ID=6419^<b>Topic(s): </b>dubious genera; dubious stroms;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous - Cretaceous; <b>Geography: </b>^[Sixty-four genera
of stromatoporoid-like forms ranging in age from Early Carboniferous to
Late Cretaceous are listed. An additional 16 genera that have been
excluded are also listed.]^1";
s[5222] = "STOCK C.W., St JEAN J., WOOD R.A., OTTE L.J. (1992).-
Annotated checklist of post-Devonian &#034;stromatoporoid&#034; genera
and their type species.- FC&P 21, 1.2: 1-22. [checklist] - <b>FC&#038;P
21-1.2</b>, p. 1, ID=6821^<b>Topic(s): </b>parastromatoporoids; stroms
?; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian-post; <b>Geography: </b>^We do not regard the
post-Devonian &#034;stromatoporoids&#034; covered in the present paper
as monophyletic. Indeed, spicule findings clearly indicate that even
calcified demosponges are a polyphyletic group (eg. Wood, Reitner
&#038; West 1989). The following checklist includes all calcareous
fossils from Carboniferous through Cretaceous-age rocks that have been
referred to as stromatoporoids, sphaeractinoids, hydrozoans,
spongiomorphids, or hydractinids, and Tertiary-age fossils referred to
specifically as stromatoporoids. Chaetetids, certain tabulatomorph
hydrozoans, and genera designated as sclerosponges are not included in
the checklist. [fragment of introductory part; the checklist is
accompanied by 73 annotations and by 152 literature references]^1";
s[5223] = "OEKENTORP K. (1984).- Aragonite and diagenesis in Permian
corals.- Palaeontographica Americana 54: 282-293 [Oliver W. A. Jr et
al. (eds): Recent advances in the paleobiology and geology of the
Cnidaria: Proceedings of the 4th International Symposium on Fossil
Cnidaria].- <b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p. 50, ID=0999^<b>Topic(s):
</b>diagenesis, aragonite; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5224] = "FEDOROWSKI J. (1979).- On some aspects of coloniality in
Permian corals. [in Larwood G. and Rosen B. R. (eds): Biology and
systematics of colonial organisms] .- Systematics Association Special
Volume 11: 155-171.- <b>FC&#038;P 11-1</b>, p. 53, ID=1784^<b>Topic(s):
</b>coloniality; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5225] = "EZAKI Y., KATO M. (1989).- Growth bands in a Permian coral.-
Mem. Ass. Australas. Palaeontols 8 [Jell P. A. &#038; Pickett J. W.
(eds): Fossil Cnidaria 5 (Proceedings of the Fifth International
Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria including Archaeocyatha and
Spongiomorphs)]: 83-90.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 13,
ID=2525^<b>Topic(s): </b>sclerochronology; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian; <b>Geography:
</b>^^1";
s[5226] = "TOURNEUR F., LAFUSTE J., PLUSQUELLEC Y. (1993).-
Trachypsammia Gerth 1921 (Cnidaria, Permian): new data on the structure
and microstructure.- Courier Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg 164:
347-358. [P. Oekentorp-Kuster (ed.) Proceedings of the VI.
International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and Porifera, Vol. 1].-
<b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>, p. 22, ID=3470^<b>Topic(s): </b>microstructures,
systematic position; Octocorallia (?), Trachypsammia; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian; <b>Geography:
</b>^The four Permian species hitherto assigned to the genus
Trachypsammia Gerth 1921 have been revised; they are from Timor, Xizang
(Tibet), and Sicily. They share the same morphological and
microstructural characters. Trachypsammia shows, from the center
towards the periphery, the following zones: 1) the lumen of the central
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corallite; 2) a medullar zone, composed of radial fibres, with
trabeculae and centripetal growth; 3) an annular zone, composed of
trabeculae showing distal growth direction; 4) a canalicular zone, with
a network of vertical canals connected by horizontal tubules; 5) a
large cortical zone of numerous trabeculae with a serrate longitudinal
outline and a square cross-section, showing centrifugal growth,
arranged in vertical plates and surrounded by a fibrous stereoplasm
disposed into two layers. These trabeculae correspond to the
longitudinal flexuous files of granulae observed between the scattered
calices on the surface of the branches. These peculiarities emphasize
the affinities of Trachypsammia to the genus Palaeacis Haime in
Milne-Edwards 1857 and assignment to the family Palaeacidae Roemer
1883, in a somewhat indefinite position within the evolution of the
Cnidaria. The previously supposed affinities with Hexacorallia can be
rejected, those with Octocorallia are worked out.^1";
s[5227] = "PLUSQUELLEC Y., TOURNEUR F. (1994).- Le bourgeonnement chez
Trachypsammia dendroides, Cnidaria du Permien [Increase in
Trachypsammia dendroides, Permian Cnidaria].- Geobios 27, 4: 421-432.-
<b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>, p. 16, ID=4216^<b>Topic(s): </b>budding;
Tabulata, Trachypsammia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian; <b>Geography: </b>^The increase in
Trachypsammia dendroides Gerth 1921 from the Permian of Timor is
studied by serial acetate peels. Its main features are as follow: the
lumen of the bud originates from one or two units of the canalicular
zone of the parent-corallite, the canal system of the bud proceeds from
those of the parent-corallite, during the early stage of increase the
new corallite is connected with the parent-corallite, the bud is always
located on the back of the parent-corallite. The increase is described
as &#034;intracanalicular&#034;, it is quite different from the lateral
increase dominant in the Tabulata sensu stricto but it looks like that
of the Octocorallia.^1";
s[5228] = "BOGOYAVLENSKAYA O.V. (1984).- O problematichnom rode
tselenterat [problematical coelenterate genus].- Paleontologicheskiy
Zhurnal 1984, 4: 48-52 .- <b>FC&#038;P 17-1</b>, p. 39,
ID=0652^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Hydrozoa, Permolioclema; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Hydrozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian; <b>Geography:
</b>^[Permian genus Permolioclema is assigned to the hydrozoa and its
similarity to stromatoporoids is noted]^1";
s[5229] = "WEYER D., ILYINA T.G. (1979).- Die permischen Rugosa-Genera
Pleramplexus und Pentamplexus.- Zeitschrift der geologischen
Wissenschaften 7, 11: 1315-1341.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-2</b>, p. 45,
ID=0351^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, Pleramplexus; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian; <b>Geography:
</b>^Ampleximorphous Plerophyllidae are revised both morphologically
and taxonomically. Using the length of the cardinal septum as
diagnostic feature, two separate genera may be accepted: Paracaninia
Chi 1973 (Kasimovian - Dzhulfian), and Pentamplexus Schindewolf 1940
(Leonardian - Dorashamian). The former includes the subjective junior
synonyms Pleramplexus Schindewolf 1940, and Pseudobradyphyllum
Dobrolyubova 1940; its ancestor is Ufimia Stuckenberg 1895 (with
synonym Tachylasma Grabau 1922). The latter descends from Pentaphyllum
de Koninck 1872 (with synonyms Plerophyllum Hinde 1890, and
Cryptophyllum Carruthers 1919). The much enlarged record of assigned
species (24 valid names, nine species named in open nomenclature) is an
uncritical compilation without attempts to improve the present
unsatisfactory state of taxonomy at the specific level. The holotype of
Pentamplexus simulator Schindewolf 1940 (Leonardian of Timor Island) is
described. New topotypes of Paracaninia nikitini (Stuckenberg 1888),
Paracaninia variabilis (Soshkina 1941), and Pentamplexus leptoconicus
(Abich 1878) are figured (Gzhelian and Kazanian of Russian platform,
Baisalian of Armenia). Holotype illustrations of three probably middle
Permian Chinese species of Paracaninia (sinensis, kaoi, grabaui) are
reproduced from the generally inaccessible paper of Chi (1937), using
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emendated identifications of protosepta. Paracaninia and Pentamplexus
are common members of Permian Rugosa communities of Cyathaxonia facies
type, with a wide regional distribution throughout the palaeotethys and
the boreal realm of Eurasia. These corals are typical Rugosa (four
points of septal insertion according to the law of Kunth, origin of new
septa from bipartition of old major septa). Orientation of septal
apparatus is indicated by biformous tabulae. Though originating each in
but one genus, both Paracaninia and Pentamplexus are polyphyletic taxa.
(original summary)^1";
s[5230] = "STEVENS C.H. (1982).- The Early Permian Thysanophyllum coral
belt: Another clue to Permian plate-tectonic reconstructions.-
Geological Society of America Bulletin 93: 798-803.- <b>FC&#038;P
11-2</b>, p. 28, ID=1840^<b>Topic(s): </b>biogeography; Rugosa,
Thysanophyllum; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Permian L; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5231] = "WENDT J. (1990).- The First Aragonitic Rugose Coral.-
Journal of Paleontology 64, 3: 335-340.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-2.1</b>, p.
25, ID=2739^<b>Topic(s): </b>mineralogy, aragonite; Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian U;
<b>Geography: </b>^Microstructural and compositional data support the
view that the skeletons of rugose corals consisted of (probably
high-Mg) calcite, unlike the skeletons of scleractinian corals which
are predominantly aragonitic. Total transformation of a late Permian
rugose coral skeleton into neomorphic calcite and a significant trace
element composition, however, show that aragonite was present in some
Rugosa shortly prior to the extinction of this order. This finding
sheds new light on the possible phylogenetic relationship between
Rugosa and Scleractinia, which still possess a different mode of septal
insertion and remain separated by an as yet coralfree interval in the
Lower Triassic.^1";
s[5232] = "FEDOROWSKI J. (1997).- Diachronism in the development and
extinction of Permian Rugosa.- Geologos 2: 59-164.- <b>FC&#038;P
27-2</b>, p. 13, ID=3891^<b>Topic(s): </b>extinctions P/T; Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian;
<b>Geography: </b>^The formation of Pangea resulted in an unique global
geography which in turn influenced the distribution, development and
exctinction pattern of the Rugosa. Free connection beteween the main
oceans existing up to the Gshelian allowed common roots to develop for
several Permian rugosa coral lineages. Two of those lineages,
represented by four large families (Kepingophyllidae - Waagenophyllidae
in the East and Durhaminidae - Hetitschioididae in the West) appeared
as early as the Bashkirian-Moskovian but were permanently restricted
geographically to become characteristic of two distinct faunal realms
which appeared near the end of the Carboniferous as a result of the
formation of Pangea. These realms were: (l)The
Cordilleran-Arctic-Uralian Realm, extending from the Ural Mountains
along the northern and western shelves of Pangea and including
carbonate oceanic platforms (future American accreted terranes),
located not far off shore in the Palaeopacific Ocean, (2) The Thetys
Realm, extending westward from China and Indochina to Tunisia. The
history of development and extinction of rugosa coral faunas in the two
realms was almost totally different in timing and faunal content.
[first part of extensive summary].^1";
s[5233] = "EZAKI Y. (1999).- The Permian rugosan Huayunophyllum: ist
phylogenetic relationship and implications for extinction patterns of
Rugosa.- Biotic and Geol. Develop. Paleo-Tethys in China 63-71.-
<b>FC&#038;P 28-2</b>, p. 21, ID=4018^<b>Topic(s): </b>extinction
patterns, extinctions P/T; Rugosa, Huayunophyllum; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian U; <b>Geography:
</b>^The Late Permian Rugosa were characterized by the presence of
Middle Permian holdovers, and some of them survived into the latest
Permian. The colonial waagenophyllid Waagenophyllum (Huayunophyllum,
with its simple axial structure and wide transverse tabulae, occurs as
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high as the uppermost Permian. Huayunophyllum is treated as a cohesive
group at the supraspecific level, and its ancestor should be
Waagenophyllum (Liangshanophyllum). The morphological simplicity,
stress-resistant forms, would have enabled that group to survive the
end-Maokouan crisis into the latest Permian. Provisional strategies
might have been adopted by each Late Permian representative but only
within restricted phylogenetic constraints characteristic of the
Rugosa. However, the Rugosa became extinct just prior to the end of the
Permian, since extremely large-scale environmental deterioration far
exceeded their adaptive abilities. A new species of Huayunophyllum from
the upper part of the Middle Permian of Guangxi, China, is described
herein as Waagenophyllum (Huayunophyllum) taipingense.^1";
s[5234] = "FLUGEL H.W. (1970).- Die Entwicklung der rugosen Korallen im
hohen Perm.- Verh. Geol. B.-A. 1: 146-161.- <b>FC&#038;P 1-2</b>, p.
13, ID=4637^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian U; <b>Geography: </b>^During the
Upper Permian the evolution of the Rugosa shows a gradually
disappearance of the genera (tab 2) after a kind of evolution
characterized by the survival of the primitive forms. Firstly the
genera with the most complicate morphology die out, as for instance the
cerioid form with dissepiments (Wentzelella, Maoriphyllum e.g.) or with
dissepiments and presepiments (Polythecalis). The next step is the
extinction of the fasciculoid genera with dissepiments (Waagenophyllum,
Liangshanophyllum e.g.) and the forms with a septal columella
(Lophophyllidium). Therefore the highest faunas of the Permian
(Plerophyllum-fauna) comprise only solitary corals with a primitive
sceletal morphology (Ufimia, Plerophyllum, Pleramplexus, Cryptophyllum
e.g.) (tab 3). It is interesting that elements of this primitive
Plerophyllum-fauna occur firstly in the Lower- and Middle Devonian. But
in this time and also in the Carboniferous we find these genera only
locally in ecologic nishes, especially in sediments of deeper water.
Firstly in the Lower and Middle Permian forms of the Plerophyllum-fauna
appear worldwide besides the other rugose corals. The last named corals
disappear during the Upper Permian: In the Yabeina-zone we still know
some Rugosa from Greenland, China, Japan, Cambodga, New Zealand, Near
East and other localities however in the following Codonofusiella-zone
they appear only in Hungaria, Jugoslavia, Near East, China and
NE-Siberia. In the uppermost Permian time, the Palaeofusulina-zone, we
find only genera of the Plerophyllum-fauna and these forms only in the
central region of the Tethys between Iran and Nepal. The last 2 species
of Plerophyllum and Pleramplexus, die out in the lower part of Triassic
of Djulfa.^1";
s[5235] = "ROWETT C.L. (1975).- Palaeogeography of Early Permian
waagenophyllid and durhaminid corals.- Drevniye Cnidaria [B.S. Sokolov
(ed.)], 2: 205-211.- <b>FC&#038;P 5-1</b>, p. 30, ID=5363^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biogeography; Rugosa, Waagenophyllidae; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian L; <b>Geography:
</b>^^1";
s[5236] = "EZAKI Y. (2004).- Paleoecological and phylogenetic
implications of asexual reproduction in the Permian scleractiniamorph
Numidiaphyllum.- Journal of Paleontology 78, 1: 84-97.- <b>FC&#038;P
34</b>, p. 56, ID=1277^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology, phylogeny;
Scleractiniamorpha; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian; <b>Geography: </b>^Numidiaphyllum is one
of the Paleozoic scleractiniamorphs. The genusis characterized by a
poorly integrated, uniserial fasciculate form withan epithecate wall
and simple morphological traits. Parent corallites aredivided into
several daughter corallites using one mode of divisionamong several
theoretically possible alternatives. Bipartite increase ismost common,
followed by hexapartite and then tripartite increase.Daughter
corallites possess relatively large diameters from thebeginning, along
with a robust colonial pattern. This parricidal increasecaused the
morphologies of both parent and daughter corallites to begreatly
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altered and to show high morphological variability. Forecological and
structural reasons, co-occurring daughter corallitesgenerally are equal
or subequal in size. Daughter corallites initiallyshow a bilateral
symmetry in both outline and septal arrangement duringthe course of
hystero-ontogeny. However, this symmetry results onlyfrom structural
necessity and is transitory. It is not homologous with thebilaterality
of body plans characteristic of anthozoan groups. Themorphological
simplicity, related parricidal reproduction, and resultingpoorly
integrated growth form as seen in Numidiaphyllum, all
suggestconservative features that could have resulted from
phylogeneticantiquity within the scleractiniamorph body plan. Those
generalizedfeatures are not themselves related to immediate
phylogeneticrelationships with any simply constructed rugosan group,
nor would they have been due to surrounding, stressful ecologic
conditions. They may have been phylogenetic-specific.^1";
s[5237] = "CHUDINOVA I.I. (2000).- Novye dannye o nizhnepermskikh
Tabulyatakh. [new data on Lower Permian corals; in Russian, with
English summary].- Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal 2000, 3: 36-30.-
<b>FC&#038;P 29-1</b>, p. 61, ID=1467^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian L;
<b>Geography: </b>^This paper deals with results of monographical
studies on Lower Permian Tabulate corals of the order Favositida and
Mirandellida coming from different regions in Russia, Tadzhikistan and
Mongolia. The following new taxa are described: Thamnoporella armata,
T. rara, Mirandella formosa, and M. bona. [original summary]^1";
s[5238] = "CHUDINOVA I.I. (1986).- On the systematic position of new
Permian tabulates.- Phanerozoic reefs and corals of the USSR [Sokolov
B. S. (ed.), Trudy V Vsesoyuznogo Simpoziuma po Korallam i Rifam,
Dushanbe 1983]: 36-38 [in Russian].- <b>FC&#038;P 18-1</b>, p. 36,
ID=2239^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Tabulata; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian; <b>Geography:
</b>^^1";
s[5239] = "LAUB R.S. (1987).- Observations [of worm-tube colonies from
the Permian of Texas].- FC&P 16, 1: 48. [short note] - <b>FC&#038;P
16-1</b>, p. 48, ID=6763^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Annelida vs Tabulata;
<b>Systematics: </b>Annelida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian;
<b>Geography: </b>^While this specimen [stdied by the author]
represents only a single &#034;sample&#034;, nevertheless, we can say
that tabulae do not confirm cnidarian affinity, and that lack of fusion
of the walls despite extensive lateral contact are cause to question
that a specimen is a coral. The wrapping of tubes around other tubes
also appears to be a feature found among worm-tubes, but not generally
expected among cnidarians. [concludes Laub his short note on dubious
colonial annelids or tabulate corals]^1";
s[5240] = "RIGBY J.K., SENOWBARI-DARYAN B. (1995).- Permian sponge
biogeography and biostratigraphy.- In: Scholle P.A. (ed.): The Permian
of the Northern Continents: Facies, Faunas, and Paleogeography.; Vol.
1: 153-166; Springer-Verlag, Berlin.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-1</b>, p. 45,
ID=3044^<b>Topic(s): </b>biogeography, biostratigraphy; Porifera;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian;
<b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5241] = "WEIDLICH O. (2002).- Middle and Late Permian Reefs -
Distributional patterns and reservoir potential.- SEPM Special
Publications 72: 339-390.- <b>FC&#038;P 32-2</b>, p. 72,
ID=1434^<b>Topic(s): </b>distribution, reservoir potential; reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian M U; <b>Geography:
</b>^Important Permian reefbuilders are microbes, Archacolithoporella,
Shamovella (formerly Tubiphytes), coralline sponges, rugose corals,
calcareous algae, bryozoans, and brachiopods Algal-cement reefs with
various percentages of microbial precipitates are a common reef type,
lacking only in the high latitudes, and have a cosmopolitan character;
Shamovella, Archaeolithoporella, and sponges are common and widespread
reefbuilders. * Permian reef evolution is discontinuous and
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characterized by pulses of growth as well as the final demise of late
Paleozoic communities followed by the severe gap without true metazoan
reefs during the Scythian. The end-Permian mass extinction is twofold,
comprising a pre-Lopingian and a Changhsingian event. The latest
Permian reefs are restricted to the equator and are characterized by
high diversities Intercalated sediments enriched in calcareous algae
indicate global warming. [fragments of extensive summary]^1";
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palaeoecology.- Géologie et paléoécologie des récifs [J. Geister &#038;
R. Herb (eds)]: 10.1-10.20.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 11,
ID=6323^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian; <b>Geography: </b>^Based on the biotic
composition, seven major types of organic buildups can be
differentiated in the Permian, according to the most important
framebuilding, binding or baffling organisms involved in the formation
of the reefs: (1) calcisponge/algal reefs; (2) Tubiphytes/algal crust
reefs; (3) stromatolite reefs; (4) bryozoan/algal reefs; (5)
Palaeoaplysina reefs; (6) phylloid algal reefs; (7) rugose coral reefs?
* Calcisponge/algal reefs and Tubiphytes/algal crust reefs are
characterized by spectacular amounts of synsedimentary carbonate
cements occurring together with low-lying calcisponges and various
algal crusts. These reefs, therefore, may also be called
&#034;Algal/cement reefs&#034;. [introductory chapter]^1";
s[5243] = "FEDOROWSKI J. (1989).- Extinction of Rugosa and Tabulata
near the Permian Triassic boundary.- Mem. Ass. Australas. Palaeontols 8
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of the Fifth International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria including
Archaeocyatha and Spongiomorphs)]: 346.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p.
14, ID=2553^<b>Topic(s): </b>extinctions; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian &#47; Triassic;
<b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5244] = "FEDOROWSKI J. (1989).- Extinction of Rugosa and Tabulata
near the Permian &#47; Triassic boundary.- Acta Palaeontologica
Polonica 34, 1: 47-70.- <b>FC&#038;P 20-1.1</b>, p. 52,
ID=2605^<b>Topic(s): </b>extinctions; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian &#47; Triassic;
<b>Geography: </b>^The Permian stage of evolution within Rugosa and
Tabulata took place in two distinct realms, isolated by the
Palaeo-Pacific Ocean and the Pangea: the Palaeo-Tethys Realm and the
Cordillera-Arctic-Uralian Realm. The corals discussed disappeared from
the first Realm in the upper part of the Changxingian Palaeofusulina
sinensis Subzone and from the second one in lower Djulfian. The fairly
long time span between these events excluded acting of any rapid and
common factor. The combined effect of global factors such as lowering
of sea level and warming of climate and local factors such as
tectonics, currents, absence of carbonate banks, etc. led to the
successive disappearance of corals from individual areas of realms. The
Chinese microcontinent was the last area colonized by corals.^1";
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Permian rugose and Triassic scleractinian corals.- Palaeontology 19, 2:
321-329.- <b>FC&#038;P 8-1</b>, p. 53, ID=0229^<b>Topic(s):
</b>swtructures, mineralogy; Rugosa, Scleractinia; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian
Triassic; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5246] = "STEARN C.W. (2010).- Systematic descriptions of the class
and order uncertain: Family Disjectoporidae.- Treatise Online 03, Part
E, Revised, Vol. 4, Chap. 6, 11 pp.paleo.ku.edu/treatiseonline. [book
chapter] - <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 41, ID=6410^<b>Topic(s):
</b>taxonomy; Disjectoporidae; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian Triassic; <b>Geography: </b>^[eleven
genera in the Permian-Triassic family Disjectoporidae are described]^1";
s[5247] = "EZAKI Y. (1995).- The development of reefs across the
end-Permian extinction.- Jour. Geol. Japan 101, 11: 857-865.-
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<b>FC&#038;P 25-1</b>, p. 51, ID=3062^<b>Topic(s): </b>extinction,
recovery; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian U
&#47; Triassic L; <b>Geography: </b>^Late Permian stratigraphic reefs,
constructed by calcisponges and algae, survived into the latest Permian
in a few tropical refuges, indicating the continuation of favourable
conditions for reef formation. However, all kinds of reefs collapsed
prior to the large-scale biotic crisis of reef-dwelling and
level-bottom communities at the Permian-Triassic boundary. This
affected even the tropical refuges. Different elements of the
reef-forming biota showed distinct patterns of extinction. Whatever the
main causes of biotic decline, the reefs did not disappear at the very
end of the Permian catastrophically, but had already been strongly
affected by the extinction in the Midian (late Guadalupian). Reefs were
not developed until Anisian (Middle Triassic), and at that time
radiolarian bedded chert also began to be formed commonly in pelagic
environments, indicating global removal of the protracted inhibiting
conditions in the ocean. The main reef-builders and their role in reef
communities are similar in both Late Permian and Middle Triassic reefs.
However, the community structure was later modified by a change in
domination among components, such as Scleractinia which acquired algal
symbiosis and more efficient skeletal growth. Long-lasting unfavourable
marine environment on a global scale, rather than the severity of the
end-Permian extinction itself, hindered biotic recovery everywhere
during Early Triassic time despite the presence of Permian holdover
groups as potential organisms for reef-building. Both external
environmental and biological factors acted together in delaying
Triassic reef development. The end-Permian extinction resulted in the
restructuring of reef-forming biota in the Middle Triassic from Permian
survivors rather than the introduction of a new community.^1";
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ecosystem collapse by long-term atmospheric oxygen drop.- Geology 31,
11: 961-964.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-1</b>, p. 100, ID=7243^<b>Topic(s):
</b>extinctions; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian
&#47; Triassic; <b>Geography: </b>^Ecological traits of reefs across
the Permian-Triassic boundary interval coincide with a modeled decline
of atmospheric oxygen throughout the Permian Period. Selective
extinction and recovery patterns within the reef system are observed
both at the end of the middle Permian (end-Guadalupian) and at the
Permian-Triassic boundary. The end-Guadalupian event selectively
affected corals and broke down the cool-water carbonate factory.
Sponges, however, were largely unaffected and bloomed in reefs toward
the end of the Permian. The end-Permian total destruction of the
metazoan reef system only left behind poorly diverse microbial
communities. The temporal reef patterns are thus similar to spatial
patterns of modern benthic communities approaching oxygen minimum
zones. This observation suggests that a decline in oxygen
concentrations was at least partly involved in the destruction of
reefs, even where there is no direct evidence of oceanic anoxia.
[original abstract]^1";
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principaux types de demosponges calcifiees depuis le Permien. Hypothese
d&#039;une incidence des conditions oceanologiques sur la
biomineralisation carbonatee des spongiaires.- Bulletin de la Societe
geologique de France 162, 5: 875-886.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-2</b>, p. 10,
ID=3295^<b>Topic(s): </b>biomineralization history; Porifera
Demospongiae; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Demospongiae;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian - Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5250] = "MELNIKOVA G.K. (1994).- Triassic corals, their stratigraphic
significance and geographic distribution.- Courier Forschungsinstitut
Senckenberg 172 [Oekentorp-Kuester P. (ed.) Proceedings of the VI.
International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and Porifera, Vol. 2]:
35-41.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 13, ID=4061^<b>Topic(s):
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</b>phylogeny, biostratigraphy; Anthozoa Scleractinia; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic; <b>Geography:
</b>^All worldwide known Triassic coral localities are first summarized
and their biostratigraphic relation to the world scale is specified.
Two family complexes of Triassic corals distributed worldwide are
established, reflecting the great stages in Triassic history of their
development and corresponding to certain intervals in the stratigraphic
section; as well as five specific associations having a regional or
world distribution and corresponding to coral levels in the section.
Intervals - Middle Anisian-Lower Carnian and Upper Carnian-Upper Norian
(= Rhaetian). Coral levels -Middle Anisian-Lower Ladinian, Upper
Ladinian-Lower Carnian, Upper Carnian-Lower Norian, Middle Norian and
Upper Norian (Rhaetian).^1";
s[5251] = "MELNIKOVA G.K. (1991).- Stages in the development of Early
Mesozoic corals.- New material and geology of Tajikistan: 27-30;
Donish, Dushanbe.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 41, ID=4116^<b>Topic(s):
</b>phylogeny; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5252] = "MONTANARO-GALLITELLI E., MORANDI N., PIRANI R. (1973).-
Corallofauna triassica aragonitica ad alto contenuto in stronzio:
studio analitico e considerazioni.- Bolletino della Societa
Paleontologica Italiana 12, 2: 130-144.- <b>FC&#038;P 3-2</b>, p. 45,
ID=4977^<b>Topic(s): </b>aragonite high-Sr; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic; <b>Geography:
</b>^A series of samples, mostly of compound and solitary coral
skeletons from Middle-Upper Triassic strata (San Cassiano strata) near
Cortina d&#039;Ampezzo (Dolomites, Italy) have been analyzed by X-ray
diffractometric and spectrophotometric method. * All the Triassic
samples appear entirely composed of aragonite, with a high strontium
content (7000-8000ppm) and absence of magnesium. The matrix is a
compact pelmicrite, entirely calcitic, with 2.04% of magnesium. * The
amount of strontium is roughly correspondent to the strontium
concentration in living corals. * Strontium concentration of
7000-8000ppm cannot be responsible for aragonite preservation under
subaerial conditions, at normal temperature and pressure, for more than
200 million years. The pelmicritic matrix cannot be interpreted as a
cause of inhibition of aragonite inversion to calcite. * Only the
highly developed fabric and texture of the skeleton and probable
occurrence of organic material can explain the long preservation of
both original skeletal tissue and mineralogical and chemical
composition. * A paleoclimatologic inference on the base of
aragonite/strontium ratio correspondent to warm water corals cannot be
attempted since cold and/or deep water corals analyzed in the present
study appear to have the same strontium content. Only the bahamitic
character of the matrix and the luxuriant fossil community of the
outcrops near Cortina may justify the supposition of a tropical
environment and certainly a warm and shallow water deposit.^1";
s[5253] = "MONTANARO-GALLITELLI E., MORANDI N., PIRANI R. (1974).- Some
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Second International Symposium on Coral Reefs (22nd June to 2nd July
1973, Brisbane); Published by The Great Barrier Reef Committee; vol. 2:
457-459.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 19, ID=5039^<b>Topic(s):
</b>geochemistry; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5254] = "STANLEY G.D.jr, HELMLE K.B. (2010).- Middle Triassic coral
growth bands and their implication for photosymbiosis.- Palaios 25, 12:
754-763.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 133, ID=6594^<b>Topic(s):
</b>photosymbiosis; corals, photosymbiosis; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic M; <b>Geography:
</b>^In living zooxanthellate corals, photosymbiosis explains increased
metabolism and accelerated skeletal growth, accounting for the success
of these corals in shallow-water tropical reefs. Mesozoic corals of the
order Scleractinia appeared in the geologic record during the Middle
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Triassic, but it was not until the Late Triassic that these corals
became prominent reef builders - a change hypothesized to coincide with
the advent of photosymbiosis. There is considerable discussion,
however, concerning algal symbiosis and the timing of their
co-evolution with corals. Thus, the beginning of photosymbiosis in the
earliest corals of the Middle Triassic has not been established, nor
whether their paleoecology was similar to that of modern corals. Many
massive colonial reef-building corals lay down thick, discrete bands in
their skeletons that record annual growth. We discovered and illustrate
here growth bands in Middle Triassic corals from central Nevada, in
particular Ceriostella variabilis, whose skeletal structure and bands
are well-preserved in Middle Triassic biostromes of central Nevada. To
test the photosymbiosis hypothesis we studied colony growth forms in
these fossil corals and performed a quantitative analysis of the bands,
both in C. variabilis and in a morphologically similar living
zooxanthellate reef coral, Montastraea faveolata. Results of these
analyses revealed growth bands and colony shapes almost identical in
both living and fossil corals. These findings suggest that
photosymbiosis was present in Middle Triassic corals at a very early
stage in their Mesozoic history. Scleractinians were also likely
zooxanthellate from the onset of their Middle Triassic occurrence but
for unexplained reasons were not as efficient as modern corals in
building reefs. [original abstract]^1";
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approach.- Paleobiology 21, 2: 179-199.- <b>FC&#038;P 24-2</b>, p. 90,
ID=4590^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral-zooxanthellae symbiosis, geochemical
approach; coral-zooxanthellae symbiosis; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria
algae; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic; <b>Geography:
</b>^Scleractinian corals first appeared during Triassic time in
tropical shallow water environments. Controversy surrounds the
paleoecology of scleractinian corals of the Late Triassic. Were they
like their living counterparts, capable of supporting reefs, or had
they not yet coevolved the important association with zooxanthellae
that facilitated reef growth and construction? Indirect evidence
suggests that some Upper Triassic corals from the Tethys played
important constructional roles as reef builders within tropical
carbonate complexes of the Tethys. To evaluate this idea, we have
employed a geochemical approach based on isotope fractionation to
ascertain if Late Triassic corals once possessed zooxanlhellae. We have
determined evidence for the ancient presence of algal symbiosis in 13
species of Triassic scleractinians from reef complexes in Turkey and
northern Italy. In contrast, two higher latitude Jurassic species used
as a control group for isotope analysis, lacked isotopic indications of
symbiosis. These findings, together with stratigraphic and
paleoecologic criteria, support the contention that Late Triassic
scleractinian corals inhabiting shallow-water carbonate complexes of
the Tethys were predominantly zooxanthellate, like their living
counterparts from present day reefs. We view the zooxanthellate
condition in calcifying reef organisms as a necessary prerequisite for
constructional reef development. Our results emphasize the power of
stable isotope studies in helping to answer paleobiological
questions.^1";
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RUSSO F. (1990).- Recherche sur la fluorescence UV du squelette
aspiculaire chez les Demosponges calcitiques triassiques.- Geobios 23,
1: 21-31. [in French, with English summary].- <b>FC&#038;P 19-2.1</b>,
p. 39, ID=2761^<b>Topic(s): </b>UV fluorescence; Porifera Demospongiae;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Demospongiae; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Triassic; <b>Geography: </b>^The calcitic skeleton of Triassic
Demospongiae produces intense fluorescent radiations when they are
exposed to UV (365 nm) under the microscope. This fluorescent light has
been analysed by spectrophotometry, and the skeletal response is also
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correlated with data obtained by X-rays mapping. These results suggest
that UV epifluorescence can be used for in situ characterization of the
skeletal carbonate materials in fossils, and also, after further
analysis of the emission parameters, for research dealing with their
diagenetic evolution. ^1";
s[5257] = "STANLEY G.D.jr (2004).- Early Mesozoic reefs and the rise of
scleractinians.- Geological Society of America, Abstracts with Programs
36, 3: 51. [abstract] - <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 92,
ID=1342^<b>Topic(s): </b>Scleractinia origins; reefs; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic;
<b>Geography: </b>^^1";
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Palaeontologica Polonica 35, 1-2: 85-90.http:&#47;&#47; a
pp.pan.pl/article/item/app35-085.html.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-1.1</b>, p. 20,
ID=3206^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Scleractinia, Pamirophyllum;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Triassic U; <b>Geography: </b>^Genus Pamirophyllum nov. is known in
the upper Norian of the Pamirs and Central Iran, while in the Rhaetian
of the Tatra Mountains. Perfectly cerioid colonies with simple
intercorallite walls of a septal origin additionally completed by
auxilliary septal spines are characteristic of these corals. A new
species, P. tatricum Roniewicz, has been described from the Tatra Mts.
[original abstract]^1";
s[5259] = "RITTEL J.F., STANLEY G.D.jr (1993).- Enhanced skeletal
details and diagenetic processes of Triassic corals revealed by
cathodoluminescence.- Courier Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg 164:
339-346. [P. Oekentorp-Kuster (ed.) Proceedings of the VI.
International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and Porifera, Vol. 1].-
<b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>, p. 21, ID=3469^<b>Topic(s): </b>skeletal
research, cathodoluminescence; structures diagenesis; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic;
<b>Geography: </b>^Triassic scleractinian corals from the Zlambach
Marls of Austria and the Cassian Formation of northern Italy, display
various diagenetic transitions, from unaltered orginal skeletal
aragonite to neomorphic calcite. Many neomorphosed specimens contain
calcitized aragonite needle &#34;ghost&#34; structures, whereas others
are either totally recrystallized or are in transition to coarse
neomorphic spar. In most samples, the relic microstructure is so
obliterated as to preclude taxonomic study. We applied
cathodoluminescence (CL) to thin sections of these diagenetically
altered corals. CL not only aided in understanding the process of
diagenetic replacement but also allowed original details of skeletal
structures to be distinguished even in some of the most recrystallized
specimens. The application was also successful with severely
recrystallized Triassic corals from Nevada. Diagenetic alteration
appears to have taken place by selective, preferential solubility of
aragonite (and later neomorphic calcite skeletal elements) over calcite
of the void cements. In carbonate material, Mn is the trace element
responsible for producing the characteristic red-orange luminosity on
CL where Fe may be a &#34;quencher&#34; affecting intensity. Mn and Fe
concentration gradients remain distinct in the void and pore-filling
cements of these corals and significant amounts are not incorporated
into the skeletal elements during neomorphic alteration. Our research
has direct application in taxonomy and systematic study of fossil
corals. It shows the utility of CL techniques in distinguishing lost
microstructure in a variety of scleractinians. CL is an important but
neglected tool in systematic study of diagenetically altered fossil
corals.^1";
s[5260] = "CUIF J.-P., GAUTRET P. (1993).- Evolution des
Scleractiniaires: Diversite des architectures poreuses au Trias
superieur.- Geobios 26, 4: 405-412.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>, p. 88,
ID=3525^<b>Topic(s): </b>phylogeny, diversity; Scleractinia;
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<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Triassic U; <b>Geography: </b>^Among Triassic Scleractinia, three
distinct architectural types of porous skeletons can be recognized:
discontinuity between adjacent trabeculae in Araiophyllum; contraction
of the septal plane in the Spongiomorphid family; occurrence of lacunae
in the vertical growth of septa in representatives of the genus
Seriastraea. The comparison of structural and microstructural features
between these three architectural organizations provides evidences for
their very inequal values from taxonomic point of view. However, the
presence of these various trends to realize porous architectures among
Triassic corals, demonstrates the importance of the evolutionary
process at this period, before the strong taxonomic collapse of the
Trias &#47; Lias boundary.^1";
s[5261] = "BEAUVAIS L. (1973).- Deux nouveaux genres de Madréporaires
triasiques.- Bulletin de la Societe geologique de France, 7e sér., 14,
1-5: 310-314; Rectification: C. R. somm. S.G.F. 1974, 3: 71.-
<b>FC&#038;P 3-2</b>, p. 43, ID=4969^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa;
Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic U; <b>Geography: </b>^Cette note renferme
la description de deux nouveaux genres de polypiers du Trias supérieur;
l&#039;un de ces genres appartient à la famille des Meandriidae
Alloiteau, l&#039;autre à celle des Conophylliidae Alloiteau.^1";
s[5262] = "CUIF J.-P. (1974).- Indices d&#039;affinités paléozoïques
chez les Madréporaires du Trias supérieur.- C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris 279,
23, sér. D: 1753-1756.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 42,
ID=5161^<b>Topic(s): </b>rugosan affinities; Scleractinia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Triassic U; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5263] = "CUIF J.-P. (1975).- Recherches sur les Madréporaires du
Trias III. Etude des structures pennulaires chez les Madréporaires
triasiques.- Bulletin du Museum national d&#039;histoire naturelle
Paris, 3e sér., 310, Sci. de la Terre 44: 45-127.- <b>FC&#038;P
4-2</b>, p. 52, ID=5236^<b>Topic(s): </b>microstructures; Scleractinia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Triassic; <b>Geography: </b>^L&#039;analyse microstructurale de
Madréporaires triasiques à ornementation latérale pennulaire permet
d&#039;établir que ce type d&#039;ornementation peut se présenter chez
des formes très variées du point de vue de l&#039;architecture septale.
Les structures pennulaires elles-mêmes s&#039;avèrent d&#039;ailleurs
très diverses. Du point de vue taxinomique, la valeur de
l&#039;analogie résultant de la présence de différenciation pennulaire
demeure donc subordonnée à une analyse microstructurale complète.^1";
s[5264] = "CUIF J.-P. (1973).- Madreporaire triassique a cloisons
entierement perforees.- FC&P 2, 2: 7-9 + 2 figs.- <b>FC&#038;P 2-2</b>,
p. 7, ID=6273^<b>Topic(s): </b>perforated septa; Scleractinia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Triassic; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5265] = "RONIEWICZ E., STOLARSKI J. (2001).- Triassic roots of the
Amphiastraeid Scleractinian corals.- Journal of Paleontology 75, 1:
34-45.- <b>FC&#038;P 30-2</b>, p. 29, ID=1703^<b>Topic(s):
</b>phylogeny; Scleractinia, Amphiastraeidae; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic;
<b>Geography: </b>^The early Carnian (Upper Triassic) phaceloid coral
originally described by Volz (1896) as Hexastraea fritschi, type
species of Quenstedtiphyllia Melnikova, 1975, reproduced asexually by
&#34;Taschenknospung&#34; (Pocket-budding), a process documented herein
for the first time. This type of budding is recognized only in the
Amphiastraeidae, a family thus far recorded only from
Jurassic-Cretaceous strata. Similar to amphiastraeids,
Quenstedtiphyllia fritschi (Volz, 1896) has separate calcification
centers and a mid-septal zone built of serially arranged trabeculae.
The most important discriminating characters of the new amphiastraeid
subfamily Quenstedtiphyllinae are one-zonalendotheca and radial
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symmetry of the corallite in the adult stage (in contrast to two-zonal and bilateral symmetry in the adult stage in Amphiastraeinae). Quenstedtiphyllia fritschi shares several primitive skeletal characters (plesiomorphies) with representatives of Triassic Zardinophyllidae and, possibly, Paleozoic plerophylline rugosans: e.g. thick epithecal wall and strongly bilateral earlcy blastogenetic stages with the earliest corallite having on axial initial septum. To interpret the phylogenetic status of amphiastraeid corals, we performed two analyses using plerophylline rugosans and the solitary scleractinian Protoheterastraea, respectively, as the outgroups. The resulting phylogenetic hypotheses support grouping the Zardinophyllidae with the Amphiastraeidae in the clade Pachythecaliina (synapomorphy: presence of pachytheca). Taschenknopsung is considered an autapomorhy for the Amphiastraeidaw. This study is the first attempt to analyse the relationships of the Triassic corals cladistically.^1";
s[5266] = "MONTANARO-GALLITELLI E. (1975).- Hexanthiniaria, a new ordo of Zoantharia (Anthozoa, Coelenterata).- Bolletino della Societa Paleontologica Italiana 14, 1: 55-59.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-2</b>, p. 53, ID=5244^<b>Topic(s): </b>systematics; Scleractinia, Hexanthinaria; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic; <b>Geography: </b>^Following previous communications (1970, 1971, 1975) and publications (1974) the writer, as discussed in the cited papers, states that &#034;Protoheterastraea leonhardi (Volz) (pars)&#034; is not a Protoheterastraea but pertaines to a new Triassic systematic unit, Zardinophyllum zardinii n.gen., n.sp. of the fam. Zardinophylliidae n. fam. The family cannot be included among the Scleractinia, but must be placed in a new order - Hexanthiniaria - intermediate between Rugosa and Scleractinia. It cannot even be placed among Heterocorallia.^1";
s[5267] = "CUIF J.-P. (1975).- Caractères morphologiques microstructuraux et systématiques des Pachythecalidae.- Geobios 3, 8: 157-180.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-2</b>, p. 51, ID=5235^<b>Topic(s): </b>microstructures; Scleractinia, Pachythecalidae; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic; <b>Geography: </b>^Trois madréporaires triasiques nouveaux sont décrits: Pachysolenia cylindrica n.gen., n.sp. Pachydendron microthallos n.gen., n.sp. et Pachythecalis major n.gen., n.sp., très différenciés du point de vue morphologique, ils montrent des caractéristiques microstructurales identiques; thèque formée de faisceaux fibreux centrés à direction radiaire; cloisons à sclérenchyme fibreux indifférencié et plan médio-septal continu. Cette communauté microstructurale conduit à la création d&#039;une famille nouvelle qui regroupe également des genres précédemment définis: Volzeia Cuif 1966 et Protoheterastraea Wells 1937.^1";
s[5268] = "CUIF J.-P. (1972).- Recherches sur les Madréporaires du Trias I. Famille des Stylophyllidae.- Bulletin du Museum national d&#039;histoire naturelle, 3e Sér., 97, Sc. de la Terre 17: 211-291.- <b>FC&#038;P 2-2</b>, p. 22, ID=4821^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia, Stylophyllidae; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic; <b>Geography: </b>^La confrontation des diagnoses des genres utilisés pour classer les Madréporaires du Trias avec les caractères microstructuraux des espèces qu&#039;ils réunissent révèle l&#039;hétérogénéité de groupements proposés sur des bases principalement morphologiques. Les différences structurales irréductibles ainsi mises en évidence, entre les taxons composant la famille des Stylophyllidae telle qu&#039;elle est actuellement admise, sont confirmées, sur le plan histologique, par la variété des caractéristiques du tissu squelettique de ces polypiers.^1";
s[5269] = "MELNIKOVA G.K. (1971).- New data on the morphology, microstructure and systematic position of Upper Triassic Thamnasterioida.- Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal 1971, 2: 21-35.- <b>FC&#038;P 2-1</b>, p. 17, ID=4725^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy, systematics; Scleractinia, Thamnasterioida; <b>Systematics:
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</b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic U;
<b>Geography: </b>^An exposure of skeletal structural details and
microstructure in the genus Astraeomorpha is given for the first time.
A revision of morphological features and the microstructure of the
skeleton of the Upper Triassic genus Thamnasteria has permitted the
distinction of two independent genera: Thamnasteriomorpha gen. nov.
(type-species Thamnastraea frechi) and Pamiroseris gen. nov.
(type-species Thamnastraea meriani). The genus Thamnasteriomorpha is
close to Astraeomorpha and both belong to the family Astraeomorphidae;
a diagnosis of this family and the distribution of its genera is given.
The generic type species of Astraeomorpha is described in detail as
well as the new species A. multisepta and Th. dranovi. Skeletal
features and septal microstructure place Pamiroseris in the family of
Thamnasteriidae. The type-species of this genus is described in
detail.^1";
s[5270] = "CUIF J.-P. (1979).- Caracteres structuraux de trois
Sclerosponges triasiques.- Coll. Int. C. N. R. S. Biol. Spong.:
475-481.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 17, ID=5776^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Porifera Sclerospongiae; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Sclerospongiae;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5271] = "CUIF J.-P. (1973).- Histologie de quelques Sphinctozoaires
(Poriferes) triasiques.- Geobios 6, 2: 115-125.- <b>FC&#038;P 2-2</b>,
p. 25, ID=4833^<b>Topic(s): </b>microstructures; Porifera, Sphinctozoa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Sphinctozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Triassic; <b>Geography: </b>^The microscopic study and mineralogic
determination of two triassic Sphinctozoa show that the spherolitic
sclerodermites are exclusively built by fibro-cristalline aragonite. It
is suggested that these structures have a significant systematic
character. It is also shown, in the second part of the paper, that
other organisms present precise analogies with typical Sphinctozoa
regarding histology and mineralogy.^1";
s[5272] = "RUSSO F., MASTANDREA A., BARACCA A. (1994).- Microstructure,
biomineralization and diagenesis of the halichondrid stromatoporoid
Stromatowendtia triassica n.gen. n.sp.- Memorie di Scienze Geologiche
46: 245-253.- <b>FC&#038;P 24-2</b>, p. 97, ID=4603^<b>Topic(s):
</b>microstructures, systematics, new taxa; stroms, Stromatowendtia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Triassic; <b>Geography: </b>^The finding of ferroan calcite
pseudomorphs of spicules within the aragonitic basal stromatoporoid
skeleton of Stromatowendtia triassica n.gen. n.sp. indicate the
poriferan affinity of this Triassic form. A new Family, the
Stromatowendtidae, is erected for the unique combination of the
spicular skeleton and irregular aragonitic microstructure of the
secondary calcareous skeleton. On the basis of spicule type and
organization, together with the apparent absence of microscleres, the
new family is tentatively assigned to the Order Halichondrida. The
secondary calcareous skeleton is preserved in its original mineralogy
with a relatively high Sr content (7,000 - 8,000 ppm). The
microstructure is of irregular type like that of the living
sphinctozoan Vaceletia crypta (Vacelet). The biomineralization process
of the vertical elements, the pillars, occurred in sealed off spaces
delineated by phragmas, now observable as discontinuities or remains of
insoluble organic matrix. The incipient diagenesis of aragonitic
skeleton is minimal and of aggrading type. We recognized two cements
filling intraskeletal cavities: a primary marine isopachous cement
consisting of aragonite crystallites that grow on the skeletal tissue,
and a late cement of blocky anhedral ferroan calcite engulfing the
primary and/or the calcareous skeleton.^1";
s[5273] = "FLUGEL E. (1982).- Evolution of Triassic reefs: current
concepts and problems.- Facies 06: 297-328.- <b>FC&#038;P 11-2</b>, p.
39, ID=0620^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic; <b>Geography: </b>^The paper is
concerned with some key questions resulting from current studies of
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Triassic reefs and reef biota. A survey of the distribution of the
reefs in time and space indicates the existence of Anisian buildups
(starting in the Pelsonian), and significantly restricted to the
southern part of Europe. Ladinian and Carnian reefs exhibit a larger
distribution pattern, including Europe, Asia and western North America
as well as Peru. Even broader is the distribution of Norian and
Rhaetian reefs, which are known from many parts of the Tethys but have
been studied in detail only in Europe, Central Asia and in western
North America. The exact age of many Triassic reefs is controversial
because of the strong facies control of reef biota. The composition of
the frame building fauna (especially calcisponges and corals) can only
differentiate an Anisian to Carnian time interval from a Late Upper
Triassic interval. The current state of research is characterized
geographically by strongly biased information (more than 75% of the
Triassic reefs studied in more detail are situated in the
Alpine-Mediterranean region and in the Cordilleran of western North
America). Information about the composition of the frame building and
binding communities as well as about facies types is generally good,
but there is a strong need for more study of the reef-dwelling
organisms and especially of the diagenetic history of reef carbonates.
[first part of extensive summary]^1";
s[5274] = "STANLEY G.D.jr (2005).- Late Triassic events among reef
ecosystems during the latest Triassic interval.- 5th Field Workshop
IGCP Project 458, Triassic-Jurassic Boundary Events; Tata, Hungary:
22-23. [abstract] - <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 104, ID=1369^<b>Topic(s):
</b>reef complexes, events; reef complexes; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic U; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5275] = "FLUGEL E., SENOWBARI-DARYAN B. (1996).- Evolution of
Triassic Reef Biota: State of the Art.- Goettinger Arbeiten zur
Geologie und Palaeontologie, Special Volume 2 [Reitner J., Neuewiller
F. &#038; Gunkel F. (eds): Global and Regional Controls on Biogenic
Sedimentation I. Reef Evolution]: pp ... .- <b>FC&#038;P 26-1</b>, p.
40, ID=3603^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef biota; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic; <b>Geography: </b>^The study of the
taxonomic composition of Triassic reef-building and reef-dwelling biota
reveals the existence of four major time-dependent biotic units
occurring in the Upper Anisian, Ladinian-Cordevolian, Tuvalian-Julian
(and Lower Norian?) and Norian-Rhaetian time intervals. Lower Triassic
reef organisms as well as undisputed Permian holdovers are missing. The
change in the biotic composition of Anisian to Ladinian-Cordevolian
reefs represents a gradual transition characterized by the replacement
of taxa whereas the change near the Carnian &#47; Norian boundary
corresponds to an extinction event of reef organisms. Anisian reefs are
characterized by Olangocoelia and sponges; corals and microbial crusts
are of no major importance. Ladinian and early Carnian (Cordevolian)
reefs are characterized by the abundance of sponges, significant
microbial contributions, occurrence of corals and frequency of
carbonate cement. The biotic composition of Middle and Late Camian
reefs is similar to that of Ladinian-Cordevolian but diversity is
higher. Norian and Rhaetian reef biota differ distinctly from Middle
Triassic and Carnian reef organisms in taxonomic composition, diversity
and importance of microproblematica different from Middle Triassic and
Carnian biota. Some Norian taxa show morphological similarities with
Upper Permian taxa indicating homologies or a survival of Late
Paleozoic taxa until late Triassic time.^1";
s[5276] = "CUIF J.-P. (1979).- Caracterization mineralogique directe
par microsonde laser a effet Raman des alterances calcite-aragonite
mises en evidence chimiquement par microanalyse ionique dans une Algue
Solenopore triasique.- C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris 288, D: 19-22.-
<b>FC&#038;P 8-1</b>, p. 14, ID=5689^<b>Topic(s): </b>aragonite -
calcite transition; mineralogy; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Triassic; <b>Geography: </b>^Recherche des possibilités et limites
de la sonde Raman pour l&#039;analyse des biominéralisations
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carbonatées. Possibilité de reconnaissance directe des réseaux
cristallins des deux carbonates majeurs, mais limitations dues à la
faible résolution spatiale de la méthode.^1";
s[5277] = "BARBILLAT P., CUIF J.P., DHAMELINCOURT P., LAUREYNS J.,
LEFEVRE R. (1979).- Caractersation mineralogique directe par microsonde
laser a effet Raman des alternances calcite-aragonite mises en evidence
chimiquement par microanalyse ionique dans une algue Solenopore
triasique.- C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris 288, D: 19-22.- <b>FC&#038;P
9-1</b>, p. 17, ID=5775^<b>Topic(s): </b>aragonite - calcite
transition; carbonates aragonite>calcite; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5278] = "GEISTER J. (1981).- Report on the International Symposium on
Triassic Reefs (Erlangen 1981).- FC&P 10, 2: 6-9.- <b>FC&#038;P
10-2</b>, p. 6, ID=6305^<b>Topic(s): </b>symposium; reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic; <b>Geography:
</b>^[short account of the symposium, of presented contributions and of
the post-symposium trip to the Alpine reefs]^1";
s[5279] = "FLUGEL E., WURM D. (1984).- Triassic reefs: Facts and
problems.- Géologie et paléoécologie des récifs [J. Geister &#038; R.
Herb (eds)]: 11.1-11.2.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 11,
ID=6324^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic; <b>Geography: </b>^The current state of
Triassic reef research is characterized geographically by strongly
biased information: more than 75% of the Triassic reefs studied in more
detail are situated in the Alpine-Mediterranean region (Alps, Sicily,
Slovenia, Greece, Anatolia) and in the Cordillera of western North
America. Information regarding the composition of the framebuilding and
binding communities as well as about facies types is generally good.
However, there is a strong need for more investigations on the
reef-dwelling organisms. [first part of an introduction]^1";
s[5280] = "MELNIKOVA G.K. (1994).- The crisis and mass extinction of
corals and other inverterbrates at the Triassic &#47; Jurassic
boundary.- Izvestiya AN Respubliki Tajikistan, otd. nauk o Zemle 2, 5:
4-7. [in Russian].- <b>FC&#038;P 24-1</b>, p. 48, ID=4456^<b>Topic(s):
</b>extinctions; extinctions; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic &#47; Jurassic; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5281] = "LATHUILIERE B., MARCHAL D. (2005).- Crises de diversité des
coraux du Trias au Dogger.- Colloque l&#039;Hettangien a Hettange, de
la science au patrimoine, Hettange, 1-3 avril 2005, univ. H. Poincaré,
Nancy 1, pp27-32.- <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 62, ID=1285^<b>Topic(s):
</b>extinctions T/J; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic - Jurassic M; <b>Geography:
</b>^^1";
s[5282] = "LATHUILIERE B., MARCHAL D. (2005).- Diversity crises of
corals from Triassic to Dogger.- 5th Field Workshop IGCP Project 458,
Triassic-Jurassic Boundary Events, Tata, Hungary: 18-19. [abstract] -
<b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 62, ID=1286^<b>Topic(s): </b>extinctions T/J;
Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic - Jurassic M; <b>Geography:
</b>^http:&#47;&#47;
paleo.cortland.edu/IGCP458/final/Abstracts_IGCP458_2005.pdf^1";
s[5283] = "RONIEWICZ E., MORYCOWA E. (1989).- Triassic Scleractinia and
the Triassic &#47; Liassic boundary.- Mem. Ass. Australas. Palaeontols
8 [Jell P. A. &#038; Pickett J. W. (eds): Fossil Cnidaria 5
(Proceedings of the Fifth International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria
including Archaeocyatha and Spongiomorphs)]: 347-354.- <b>FC&#038;P
19-1.1</b>, p. 14, ID=2554^<b>Topic(s): </b>extinctions T/J;
Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic &#47; Jurassic; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5284] = "LATHUILIERE B., MARCHAL D. (2009).- Extinction, survival and
recovery of corals from the Triassic to Middle Jurassic time.- Terra
Nova 21, 1: 57-66.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 92, ID=6506^<b>Topic(s):
</b>distribution patterns; corals, extinctions; <b>Systematics:
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</b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic - Jurassic M;
<b>Geography: </b>^Recognizing extinction events and determining their
cause at the Triassic/Jurassic (T/J) transition and near the
Pliensbachian-Toarcian (Lower Jurassic) boundary is a field of growing
interest. We provide arguments for these events through a literature
based new evaluation of coral diversity from Triassic to Dogger and a
new palaeobiogeographical map. The T/J extinction of corals is clearly
related to the breakdown of reef environments. Origination curves show
that Hettangian (the lowest Jurassic stage) was not only a survival
phase but already rather a recovery phase. Post-extinction evolution of
reefs and their survival only in the northernmost margin of the Tethys
support the hothouse hypothesis for the T/J extinction event. During
Pliensbachian, many new taxa appear, but mostly solitary corals, not
really framebuilders. Many of these taxa do not occur anymore during
the following stages. The new increase in diversity is related to the
development of Bajocian (Middle Jurassic) reefs. [original abstract]^1";
s[5285] = "LOSER H., SUGIYAMA T., MORI K. (2002).- Catalogue of the
Mesozoic corals at the Tohoku University Museum.- Bulletin of the
Tohoku University Museum 2: 47-76.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-2</b>, p. 34,
ID=1168^<b>Topic(s): </b>collection of fossils, catalogue; Anthozoa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Mesozoic;
<b>Geography: </b>^The Mesozoic corals held at the Tohoku University
Museum were recorded in a computer database. The collection encompasses
Mesozoic corals described by Beauvais &#038; Mori (1988), Eguchi (1934,
1936, 1942ab, 1944, 1948, 1951), Mori (1963), Murata (1962), Yabe
&#038; Eguchi (1933, 1936) and Yabe &#038; Sugiyama (1933, 1939). All
specimens and thin sections were compared to the illustrations in the
literature. The numbers of the specimens given in the literature were
compared to the specimens in the collection as well. As a result, type
specimens and figured specimens were isolated. The collection is not
complete. A certain number of specimens were not to be found in the
collections.^1";
s[5286] = "LOSER H. (1997).- The Mesozoic Corals. Bibliography
1758-1993. Supplement 2.- Coral Research Bulletin 05: 375-380.-
<b>FC&#038;P 27-1</b>, p. 93, ID=3839^<b>Topic(s): </b>bibliography;
Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Mesozoic; <b>Geography: </b>^The supplement to the bibliography
(Coral Research Bulletin 1, 1994) contains almost 100 further
references up to 1995.^1";
s[5287] = "LOSER H. (1997).- The Mesozoic Corals. Bibliography
1758-1993. Supplement 3.- Coral Research Bulletin 05: 381-389.-
<b>FC&#038;P 27-1</b>, p. 93, ID=3840^<b>Topic(s): </b>bibliography;
Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Mesozoic; <b>Geography: </b>^The supplement to the bibliography
(Coral Research Bulletin 1, 1994) contains almost 200 further
references up to 1996.^1";
s[5288] = "LOSER H. (1998).- The Mesozoic Corals. Bibliography
1758-1993. Supplement 4 (-1997).- Coral Research Bulletin 06: 141-145.-
<b>FC&#038;P 28-1</b>, p. 43, ID=3976^<b>Topic(s): </b>bibliography;
Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Mesozoic; <b>Geography: </b>^This (fourth) supplement to the
bibliography (published in the Coral Research Bulletin 1, 1994)
contains almost 100 additional references to literary material on the
taxonomy, palaeoecology and palaeogeography of Mesozoic corals
(Triassic - Cretaceous; Scleractinia, Octocorallia). The bibliography
is available in the form of a data bank with a menu-driven search
program for IBM-compatible computers through an optional service,
including updating.^1";
s[5289] = "GILL G.A., RONIEWICZ E. (1982).- A project for an
illustrated catalogue of Mesozoic coral genera.- FC&P 11, 2: 8.-
<b>FC&#038;P 11-2</b>, p. 8, ID=6141^<b>Topic(s): </b>collections of
fossils; catalogue of fossils; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Mesozoic; <b>Geography: </b>^The need for an
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up-to-date illustrated catalogue of coral genera is strongly felt among all those who are concerned with coral identification and classification. After much hesitation, we have decided to undertake this work with the hope of creating a useful standard reference in the relatively near future. To do so we intend to accumulate precise descriptions of each genus which will be condensed into a maximum of one or two pages. Diagnoses and illustrations will be followed by details of geographic distribution, age and related bibliographic references. The volume will present the generic descriptions in alphabetical order. When possible, a proposed systematic position for each genus will be indicated separately in an adjoining paragraph. * We count on the collaboration of all those who feel able and willing to propose a good overall summary of one or more genera, and as of now would appreciate suggestions for the treatment of individual genera. Each contribution will be signed by its author(s). Final editing is reserved for the organizers. English has been chosen as the language of publication. * Individual Technical Draft for Generic Treatment: (1) name (2) type species - locality, age and collection number(s) of the specimen(s) concerned in the description (3) diagnosis - detailed, including characteristic dimensions and septal layout (4) illustration(s) - preferably 3 oriented sections (transverse, radial &#038; tangential) in thin sections, peels or polished surfaces under adequate magnification; general form; highly magnified diagnostic details (5) distribution - I geographic (eventually map) and stratigraphic; main references (6) species - major forms and overall commentary (7) bibliography - main sources (8) systematics - supposed position with argumentation [original note, with minor layout changes]^1";
s[5290] = "LOSER H. (ed,) (1994).- The Mesozoic Corals. Bibliography 1758-1993.- Coral Research Bulletin 01: 100 pp., diskette.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 95, ID=6849^<b>Topic(s): </b>bibliography; corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Mesozoic; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5291] = "LOSER H. (2002).- The Mesozoic corals of the Tohoku University Museum (Sendai, Japan) - an overview.- Coral Research Bulletin 7: 109-114. [Dieter Weyer&#039;s 65th birthday commemorative volume; S. Schröder, H. Löser &#038; K. Oekentorp (eds)].- <b>FC&#038;P 31-1</b>, p. 33, ID=7102^<b>Topic(s): </b>collections of fossils; corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Mesozoic; <b>Geography: </b>^Specimens and thin sections of Mesozoic corals presently conserved at the Tohoku University Museum (Sendai, Japan) are briefly reported. Types and illustrated specimens have been verified. For many species, another genus than the original listed is here tentatively proposed. [original summary]^1";
s[5292] = "CUIF J.-P., FEUILLEE P., FISCHER J.C., PASCAL A. (1973).- Présence d&#039;astrorhizes chez les Chaetetida mésozoïques.- C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris 277, 22, sér. D: 2473-2476.- <b>FC&#038;P 3-1</b>, p. 32, ID=4903^<b>Topic(s): </b>astrorhizae; Chaetetida; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Chaetetida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Mesozoic; <b>Geography: </b>^Pour la première fois se trouvent signalées et décrites des structures de type astrorhize chez des Chaetetida, ce qui tend à renforcer les liens phylogéniques déjà pressentis entre ces organismes et les Stromatoporoidea. * L&#039;étude comparative, en mettant en évidence une pluralité d&#039;aspects morphologiques, pose la question de la valeur systématique du processus astrorhizal. * Description de Blastochaetetes karashensis Cuif et Fischer, Ptychochaetetes peroni Fischer, Acanthochaetetes ramulosus (Mich.) et Acanthochaetetes seunesi (All. M.S.) Fischer. * Comparaisons avec les Sclérosponges actuels.^1";
s[5293] = "SOLOVYEVA V.V. (1980).- Mezozoyskiye khetetidy. [Mesozoic chaetetids; in Russian].- Korally i rify fanerozoya SSSR [B.S. Sokolov (ed.)]: . pp ... .- <b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 41, ID=5827^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Chaetetida; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Chaetetida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Mesozoic; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
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s[5294] = "SOLOVYEVA V.V. (1980).- Nekotorye novye mezozoyskie
khetetidy i ikh mikrostruktura. [some new Mesozoic chaetetids and their
microstructure; in Russian].- Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal 1980, 4:
29-38.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 56, ID=6001^<b>Topic(s):
</b>microstructures; Chaetetida; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Chaetetida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Mesozoic; <b>Geography: </b>^Presented
are the new results of studies of microstructures and vegetative
increase of Mesozoic chaetetids. Microstructural details allow for
revision of species and genera. Described is the new genus
Planochaetetes with two new species - P. fischeri (= type species of
the genus) and P tauricus from the Lower Cretaceous of Crimea, and two
species of Bauneia - B. cyclica and B. goreaui from the Upper Jurassic
of Caucasus - with fibrous wall structure [translated abstract]^1";
s[5295] = "BEAUVAIS L. (1981).- Donnes actuelles sur la
paleobiogeographie des Madreporaires mezozoiques.- C.R. Soc.
Biogeographie 51-64.- <b>FC&#038;P 11-1</b>, p. 27,
ID=1745^<b>Topic(s): </b>biogeography; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Mesozoic;
<b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5296] = "BEAUVAIS L. (1982).- Quelles coupures les Madréporaires
permettent-ils d&#039;établir au sein du Mésozoïque ?.- RAST 9: 37.-
<b>FC&#038;P 11-1</b>, p. 27, ID=1748^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Mesozoic; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5297] = "BEAUVAIS L. (1994).- Sur le genre Heliocoenia Etallon,
Scleractiniaire mesozoique.- Eclogae Geologicae Helvetiae 87, 3:
869-893. [in French, with English summary].- <b>FC&#038;P 24-1</b>, p.
67, ID=4488^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia, Heliocenia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Mesozoic; <b>Geography: </b>^The holotype of the type species of
the genus Heliocoenia has not been found. Specimens from the
type-locality (Valfin, Jura) have been investigated. Wall and peritheca
structures, septal microstructure and development of the septal apparat
are specified. The systematic position is more accurately defined:
Heliocoenia Etallon is placed in the family Agatheliidae, between the
suborders Stylinida and Heterocoeniida. Variability and correlation of
the calicinal diameter and the number of septa of the 35 species
described by the authors show that only 10 species and 2 subspecies may
be valid. The possibility of a monospecific genus is taken under
consideration.^1";
s[5298] = "ZLATARSKI V.N. (1988).- List of Original Publications
Including Types of Mesozoic Scleractinia at the U. S. National Museum
of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution.- FC&P 17, 2: 40-42.-
<b>FC&#038;P 17-2</b>, p. 40, ID=6772^<b>Topic(s): </b>bibliography,
collections, types; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Mesozoic; <b>Geography: </b>^This is
a continuation of Stephen D. Cairns&#039;s &#034;Types and Figured
Specimens of Stylasterina and Scleractinia at the NMNH, Smithsonian.
Part 1. Recent and Cenozoic&#034; (FC&P 7, 2: 9-14). * All or some of
the type-specimens of Mesozoic Scleractinia included in the following
list of original publications are present in the Department of
Invertebrate Zoology of the U. S. National Museum of Natural History,
Smithsonian Institution, except the type-specimens mentioned by J. W.
Wells (1944a) and E. L. Hamilton (1956), which are lost. [introductory
part of a note]^1";
s[5299] = "LOSER H. (1991).- Bibliography of Mesozoic corals
(Scleractinia) 1940-1990.- FC&P 20, 1.2: 1-35.- <b>FC&#038;P
20-1.2</b>, p. 1, ID=6801^<b>Topic(s): </b>bibliography; Scleractinia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Mesozoic; <b>Geography: </b>^The bibliography has been compiled
from data banks made available by Dragica Turnsek (Ljubljana,
Yugoslavia) - Triassic and Additions, Bernard Lathuiliere (Nancy,
France) - Jurassic, and Hannes Loser (Dresden, Germany) - Cretaceous
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and General Topics. * The bibliography quotes papers published between
1940 and 1990 on subjects related to the taxonomy, systematics,
morphology, palaeoecology and palaeogeography of post-Palaeozoic
Scleractinia as well as the geology of coral-bearing deposits. * The
list (as complete as possible) is a partial printout of a computer data
bank with more than 1600 entries based on the data banks of the
above-named colleagues. Within the project presented by Loser &#038;
Lathuiliere (Data Banks In Palaeontology and the Need for
Standardization) the data bank is available for IBM-PC XT/AT compatible
computers in all usual data formats. The object in publishing this
bibliography is not only to document coral research in the past fifty
years but also to demonstrate the efficacy of transnational cooperation
in building up data banks. [original introduction]^1";
s[5300] = "WOOD R.A. (1986).- New taxonomic framework for Mesozoic
stromatoporoids.- 4th North American Paleontological Convention.-
<b>FC&#038;P 15-2</b>, p. 46, ID=0760^<b>Topic(s): </b>convergence;
stroms, taxonomy; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Mesozoic; <b>Geography: </b>^Mesozoic
stromatoporoids have spicules and can be classified as demosponges.
Calcareous skeletons are convergent features.^1";
s[5301] = "WOOD R.A., REITNER J. (1986).- Poriferan affinities of
Mesozoic stromatoporoids.- Palaeontology 29, 3: 469-473.- <b>FC&#038;P
15-2</b>, p. 12, ID=1923^<b>Topic(s): </b>poriferan affiliations;
stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Mesozoic; <b>Geography: </b>^The finding of
calcite and pyrite spicule pseudomorphs of monaxon spicules in six
genera of Mesozoic stromatoporoids confirms poriferan affinities for at
least some representatives of this group. Previously, the systematic
position has been speculated upon solely from the internal organization
of the skeleton [original abstract]^1";
s[5302] = "STANLEY G.D.jr (1997).- Evolution of reefs of the Mesozoic.-
Proceedings of the 8th International Coral Reef Symposium Panama City
2: 1657-1662.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-2</b>, p. 61, ID=3928^<b>Topic(s):
</b>history; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Mesozoic; <b>Geography: </b>^The history of Early Mesozoic reefs is
recorded in the Tethys after the Permo-Triassic mass extinction. From
this time through the Paleogene, at least four stable reef ecosystems
are recognized. Each is preceded by mass extinctions of either first or
second-order importance and a perturbation phase characterized by an
eclipse of reefs. A recovery interval after the eclipse leads to a new
stable reef ecosystem. Following an early Triassic reef eclipse and a
middle to early Late Triassic recovery phase, a new ecosystem developed
toward the end of the Triassic. Following a small-scale Late Triassic
extinction zooxanthellate corals became dominant reef-builders. The
end-Triassic extinction abruptly terminated reefs and there followed an
early Jurassic eclipse interval and a Middle Jurassic recovery. This
led to coral-algal dominated ecosystems of the Jurassic. Following a
second-order mass extinction at the end of the Jurassic, a
coral-dominated ecosystem resumed. This was interrupted by a rudist
takeover later in the Cretaceous. The rudist-dominated ecosystem lasted
until near the end of the Cretaceous when a first-order mass extinction
disrupted reef ecosystems. This allowed surviving scleractinians to
reclaim reef ecosystems of the Genozoic. Important physical, chemical
and biological themes seem relevant throughout the Mesozoic history of
reefs.^1";
s[5303] = "ROSEN B.R., AILLUD G.S., BOSELLINI F., CLACK N.J., INSALACO
E., VALLDEPERAS F.X., WILSON M.E.J. (2002).- Platy coral assemblages:
200 million years of functional stability in response to the limiting
effects of light and turbidity.- Proceedings of the 9th International
Coral Reef Symposium, Bali, Indonesia, pp 255-265.- <b>FC&#038;P
34</b>, p. 100, ID=1106^<b>Topic(s): </b>platy, ecology; platy coral
assemblages; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Mesozoic Cenozoic; <b>Geography: </b>^Ecological assemblages of
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platy corals occur through most of the geological record of the
Scleractinia (late Triassic to Recent) but they have received almost no
detailed attention. Recent studies have suggested that they represent a
photoadaptive response by photosymbiotic corals to reduced illumination
in deeper and/or more turbid waters. As an informal working group, we
have aimed to establish (1) if this model applies more generally to the
geological record, and (2) if so, what implications this may have for
long-term stability of tropical marine ecosystems (e.g. role of
photosymbiosis). Here we discuss preliminary results compiled from our
own independent projects in 32 study areas ranging from late Jurassic
to mid Miocene age. We set out simple descriptive concepts of platy
corals and platy coral assemblages and provide other palaeoecological
and geological information that characterises these assemblages.
Sedimentological and palaeoecological evidence supports the
photoadaptive nature of platy coral assemblages (&#039;euphotic floor
model&#039;), and indicates their ecological functional stability since
the late Triassic. We recognise seven variants of such assemblages
according to the role of turbidity in different spatiotemporal
settings. Preliminary work so far has failed to reveal closely
comparable modern analogues.^1";
s[5304] = "LOSER H. (2002).- Verfahren einer von der Taxonomie
unabhängigen paläobiogeographischen Analyse post-paläozoischer
Korallen.- Mathematische Geologie 6: 15-43.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-2</b>, p.
32, ID=1162^<b>Topic(s): </b>biogeography, numerical approach;
Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Mesozoic Cenozoic; <b>Geography: </b>^Various unconventional
methods which are described in detail were used to analyse the
palaeobiogeography of post-palaeozoic corals. In view of the
complicated species concept in the group of organisms investigated,
traditional taxonomy was abandoned and operational taxonomical units
(OTUs) were derived exclusively from samples, using methods of
numerical taxonomy. The homogeneous units thus obtained are much more
likely representatives of species than the taxa were in the literature.
This method is practically a new approach not only to corals since
large scale palaeobiogeographical analyses covering a long time span
were up to now mainly based on data from the literature. The
distribution data thus obtained were tested by various methods to
discover invariant factors and patterns in the distribution of the
organisms. This mainly involves calculating the correlation of the
distribution of the OTUs with operational geographical units (OGUs),
stratigraphy, palaeo-latitude as well as palaeo-longitude. The
specificity of various correlation coefficients is discussed. Other
methods not used in this study are explained and their applicability
and reliability are discussed. The structures of the data and the
software used to record, process and estimate the data are briefly
described. The need for transparent data structures and evaluation
methods is pointed out.^1";
s[5305] = "LOSER H., BACH F., MULLER A. (2002).- Die Sammlung
Mesozoischer und Känozoischer Korallen von Johannes Felix am
Geologisch-Paläontologischen Institut der Universität Leipzig.-
Leipziger Geowissenschaften 14, pp 1-70.- <b>FC&#038;P 31-2</b>, p. 38,
ID=1164^<b>Topic(s): </b>collections of fossils; Anthozoa collections;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Mesozoic
Cenozoic; <b>Geography: </b>^One of the richest collections of Mesozoic
and Cenozoic corals worldwide, that at the Geological-Palaeontological
Institute of the Leipzig University collected by the scientist and
university teacher Johannes Felix (1859-1941), has now been catalogued
and recorded in a computer database. Figured specimens and types have
been checked. This paper gives an overview of Felix&#039;s life
andwork, of the genesis and troubled history of the collection and a
condensed catalogue in the appendix.^1";
s[5306] = "BEAUVAIS M., BEAUVAIS L. (1973).- Influence de la diagénèse
sur la microstructure des Madréporaires fossiles.- C. R. Séances Ac.
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Sc., Sér. D, 277: 1629-1632.- <b>FC&#038;P 2-2</b>, p. 21,
ID=4818^<b>Topic(s): </b>diagenesis, microstructures; Anthozoa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Mesozoic
Cenozoic; <b>Geography: </b>^In this note we try to prove with some
examples taken from the post-paleozoic corals, that the mineralogic
transformations of the fossil madreporarian skeleton, consequently of
the diagenesis, plays a primordial role in the microstructures observed
under the light microscope. In fact, mineralogic analysis made upon
some triassic and cretaceous specimens have showed that, in certain
conditions, the skeletal elements of the Madreporaria can be entirely
or partially kept in aragonite. In the case where they are kept in
aragonite, the Corals we have studied, have the same fibrous structure
than the one of the living Madreporaria. But all the Madreporaria which
showed under the light microscope a fibro-lamellar or a
granulo-lamellar structure, are entirely or in part changed into
calcite. So, we can think that the microstructure of the fossil Corals
is subordinate to their state of preservation and that only the
mineralogic analysis of their skeleton allows to prove that the
microstructure observed is a primitive one.^1";
s[5307] = "STANLEY G.D.jr (2010).- Recovery of corals and reefs after
the end-Permian and the &#034;Naked Coral&#034; Lazarus effect.-
Journal of Earth Science (China) 21: 161-164.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p.
133, ID=6593^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral reefs; corals, reefs, recovery;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Permian-post; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5308] = "WENDT J. (1976).- Der Skelettbau mesozoischer und rezenter
Kalkschwaemme.- Zentralblatt für Geologie und Paläontologie II, 5/6:
558-573.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-2</b>, p. 18, ID=5549^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Porifera calcarea; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Calcarea;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Mesozoic - Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^[contains
some discussion of the original mineralogy of Paleozoic and Mesozoic
stromatoporoids (aragonite) and the lack of siliceous spicules in
fossil calcareous sponges and stromatoporoids]^1";
s[5309] = "FISCHER J.C. (1977).- Biogeographie des Chaetetida et des
Tabulospongida post-paleozoiques.- Bureau Recherches Geologiques et
Minieres Memoir 89: 530-534 [Proceedings of Second International
Symposium on Corals and Fossil Coral Reefs, Paris 1975].- <b>FC&#038;P
6-1</b>, p. 29, ID=092^<b>Topic(s): </b>biogeography; Chaetetida;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Chaetetida; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Paleozoic-post; <b>Geography: </b>^biogeography^1";
s[5310] = "FISCHER J.C. (1970).- Révision et essai de classification
des Chaetetida (Cnidaria) post-paléozoïques.- Annales de Paléontologie,
Invertébrés 56; 72 pp.- <b>FC&#038;P 1-2</b>, p. 24,
ID=4700^<b>Topic(s): </b>classification; Chaetetida; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Chaetetida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic-post;
<b>Geography: </b>^Habitually considered as exclusively Paleozoic, the
Chaetetida group is particularly ignored, probably because the
difficulties posed by the study of its systematics. In none of the
treatises of paleontology are found the few representatives of this
group that have been described in post-Paleozoic beds. The present
work, which treats these Mesozoic and Cenozoic organisms successively
placed near the Alcyonaria, Tabulata and Bryozoa, shows that a good
number of them belong to the order Chaetetida, whose phylogenetic
duration, in consequence, is considerably extended. The author, first
of all, strives to specify the general characteristics, the methods of
study and the terminology concerning these organisms. He proposes next
a new definition of the Chaetetida and confirms their position
(Cnidaria, Hydrozoa). Then, after having searched to determine in what
should consist the diverse criteria of familial, generic and specific
rank, he proposes a new classification which recognizes nearly 40
post-paleozoic species, distributed in 3 families and 11 genera or
subgenera. A last chapter is devoted to doubtful organisms,
insufficiently characterized or which are preferably excluded from the
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Chaetetida.^1";
s[5311] = "GRUBER G. (1993).- Mesozoische und rezente desmentragende
Demospongiae (Porifera, &#034;Lithistida&#034;) (Paläobiologie,
Phylogenie und Taxonomie).- Berliner geowissenschaftliche Abhandlungen
E10: 73 pp., 21 figs, 27 pls.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>, p. 75,
ID=6828^<b>Topic(s): </b>biology, phylogeny, taxonomy; Porifera
Demospongiae; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Demospongiae;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Mesozoic - Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^Within the
demosponges in all main taxa, irregular spicules, the desmas are
observed. Therefore, the polyphyletic &#34;Lithistida&#34; Schmidt 1870
is eliminated. Desma-bearing demosponges are known since the Middle
Cambrian. The desma-types are differenciated by their axial symmetry.
In the present theory, the character desma probably evolved from a
regular tetraxonid calthrops through &#34;secondary&#34;
(intracellulary) silification within the scleroblast. This is indicated
by the ornamentation and zygomes (ends of these spicules) of this
special type of spicules. First the tetraxonid desmas (tetraclones)
evolved. Then a possible reduction of two calthrops rays to diactine
forms, like oxeas, and the reduction of three rays to monactine
spicules, like styles, took place. The monaxonid desmas (rhizoclones,
dicranoclones, dendroclones) are derived from &#34;normal&#34;
spicules, such as styles. The hypothesis is that the reduction of rays
of the calthrops first lead to normal monaxonid spicules, and monaxonid
desmas evolved by &#34;secondary&#34; silification. [initial part of
extensive summary]^1";
s[5312] = "MEHL D. (1992).- The Hexactinellida from the Mesozoic until
today: paleobiology, phylogeny, evolutionary ecology.- FC&P 21, 1.1:
38-39. [short note] - <b>FC&#038;P 21-1.1</b>, p. 38,
ID=6806^<b>Topic(s): </b>systematics; Porifera Hexactinellida;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Hexactinellida; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Mesozoic - Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^The Hexactinellida (earliest
Cambrian - Recent) may be the best established monophylum within the
Porifera. They are the adelphotaxon (&#34;sister group&#34;) of the
Pinacophora (Demospongiae/Calcarea-taxon), from which they have evolved
separately at least since the earliest Cambrian. Because of the
syncytial organization of their soft tissues, Hexactinellida
fundamentally differ from all other sponges. Contrary to other current
phylogenetic assumptions, the closest relatives of the Demospongiae
within the Porifera probably are not the Hexactinellida but the
Calcarea. The siliceous spicules of Hexactinellida appear to have
evolved convergently to those of Demospongiae as a true functional and
constructive morphological homoplasy. Thus follows consequently the
conclusion that spicules do not belong to the poriferan basic pattern.
Spicules of rectilinear triaxial symmetry (basic type is the regular
hexactin), with an axial filament that is square in cross section,
represent a unique character within the Porifera. [initial fragment of
Thesis]^1";
s[5313] = "MEHL D. (1993).- Die Entwicklung der Hexactinellida seit dem
Mesozoikum. Palaobiologie, Phylogenie und Evolutionsokologie.- Berliner
geowissenschaftliche Abhandlungen E02: 164 pp., 35 figs, 22 pls.-
<b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>, p. 76, ID=6829^<b>Topic(s): </b>biology,
phylogeny, ecology; Porifera Hexactinellida; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Hexactinellida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Mesozoic - Recent;
<b>Geography: </b>^The Hexactinellida (earliest Cambrian - Recent) may
be the best established monophylum within the Porifera. They are the
adelphotaxon (&#34;sister group&#34;) of the Pinacophora
(Demospongiae/Calcarea-taxon), from which they have evolved separately
at least since the earliest Cambrian. Because of the syncytial
organization of their soft tissues, Hexactinellida fundamentally differ
from all other sponges. Contrary to other current phylogenetic
assumptions, the closest relatives of the Demospongiae within the
Porifera probably are not the Hexactinellida but the Calcarea. The
siliceous spicules of Hexactinellida appear to have evolved
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convergently to those of Demospongiae as a true functional and
constructive morphological homoplasy. Thus follows consequently the
conclusion that spicules do not belong to the poriferan basic pattern.
Spicules of rectilinear triaxial symmetry (basic type is the regular
hexactin), with an axial filament that is square in cross section,
represent a unique character within the Porifera. [initial part of
extensive summary; publication derived from (and summary identical
with) Mehl&#39;s Thesis (Mehl 1992)]^1";
s[5314] = "RIDING R. (2002).- Structure and composition of organic
reefs and carbonate reef mounds: concepts and categories.-
Earth-Science Reviews 58, 1-2: 163-231.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-1</b>, p. 41,
ID=7197^<b>Topic(s): </b>structures, composition; reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Defined
here as &#039;essentially in place calcareous deposits created by
sessile organisms&#039;, Organic Reefs are diverse and complex
structures with a long geological history. Their classification has
been the subject of fierce debate, often characterized by reliance on
subjective features such as wave-resistance and qualitative attempts to
discriminate between &#039;first&#039; and &#039;second class&#039;
reefs. In contrast, emphasis is here placed on the objective
characteristic of the type of sedimentary support, which largely
determines the sedimentary composition of the deposit. * Constructional
and depositional processes result in three principal sedimentary
components: matrix (M), essentially in place skeletons (S) and
cavity/cement (C), whose proportions can be represented on MSC
triangular plots. Separately or together, these components also provide
the structural support for the reef. On these compositional and
structural bases, three main categories of Organic Reef are recognized:
(1) Matrix-supported reefs (Agglutinated Microbial Reefs, Cluster
Reefs, Segment Reefs), (2) Skeleton-supported reefs (Frame Reefs), (3)
Cement-supported reefs (Cement Reefs). [initial part of extensive
summary]^1";
s[5315] = "CUIF J.-P., DENIS A., GAUTRET P., MARIN F., MASTANDREA A.,
RUSSO F. (1992).- Recherches sur l&#039;alteration diagenetique des
biomineralisations carbonatees: evolution de la phase organique
intrasquelettique dans des polypiers aragonitiques de Madreporaires du
Cenozoique (Basin de Paris) et du Trias superieur (Dolomites et
Turquie).- C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris 314, II: 1097-1102.- <b>FC&#038;P
21-2</b>, p. 15, ID=3301^<b>Topic(s): </b>diagenetic alterations;
Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic - Cenozoic; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5316] = "MORYCOWA E., RONIEWICZ E. (1995).- Microstructural disparity
between Recent fungiine and Mesozoic microsolenine corals.- Acta
Palaeontologica Polonica 40, 4: 361-385.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-1</b>, p. 42,
ID=2994^<b>Topic(s): </b>microstructures, disparity; Scleractinia,
microstructures; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Mesozoic - Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^The Mesozoic
families Microsolenidae, Latomeandridae, Synastraeidae and Cunnolitidae
were separated from the suborder Fungiina and and new suborder
Microsolenina is proposed. The suborder is characterized by possessing
collar-like structures (pennulae sensu Gill 1967), spaced along the
trabeculae, tending to merge into more or less continuous falnges
parallel to the septal distal margin, distributed on each face of the
septa. The suborder Fungiina show trabeculae with granulations set off
the the trabecular axis towards interseptal space (vepreculae according
to Jell 1974). The fungiids are considered to be more close to the
faviids.^1";
s[5317] = "FAGERSTROM J.A. (1984).- The ecology and paleoecology of the
Sclerospongiae and Sphinctozoa (sensu stricto).- Palaeontographica
Americana 54: 370-381 [Oliver W. A. Jr et al. (eds): Recent advances in
the paleobiology and geology of the Cnidaria: Proceedings of the 4th
International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria].- <b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p.
55, ID=1039^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology; Porifera ecology; <b>Systematics:
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</b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic - Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>^The occurrence of these organisms in modern seas is reviewed.
Their roles as encrusters, binders, or baffles in modern Jamaican
reefs, middle Permian sphinctozoan reefs. Middle and Late Triassic
reefs is described.^1";
s[5318] = "MEHL D., WIEDENMAYER F. (1996).- Book review:
&#034;Contributions to the knowledge of post-Palaeozoic neritic and
archibenthal sponges (Porifera). - Schweiz. Pal. Abh. 116
(1994)&#034;.- Historical Biology 12, 1: 77-78.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-1</b>,
p. 73, ID=3646^<b>Topic(s): </b>book review; Porifera; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Mesozoic Cenozoic; <b>Geography:
</b>^^1";
s[5319] = "WIEDENMAYER F. (1994).- Contributions to the knowledge of
post-Palaeozoic neritic and archibenthal sponges (Porifera).-
Schweizerische Palaeontologische Abhandlungen 116: 147 pp., 36 figs., 5
tbls., 2 pls.- <b>FC&#038;P 24-1</b>, p. 76, ID=4509^<b>Topic(s):
</b>neritic, archibenthal; Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Mesozoic Cenozoic; <b>Geography: </b>^The review
of the stratigraphic record, including excursions into Palaeozoic
lineages, concentrates on recognizable genera and families of
demosponges, relying chiefly on isolated spicules. Lithistid suborders
are reviewed with reference to de Laubenfels&#039; (1955) erroneous
treatment and to newer systematic accounts. 715 individual spicules,
including examples from living species for comparison, are illustrated
in 35 figures in systematic order. They are redrawn from various fully
quoted articles, including those in the Initial Reports of the Deep Sea
Drilling Project. The notes on fossil faunas, palaeoecology, and
palaeobiogeography elaborate on several aspects previously neglected or
widely scattered in the literature.^1";
s[5320] = "PISERA A. (1999).- Post-Paleozoic history of the siliceous
sponges with rigid skeleton.- Memoirs of the Queensland Museum 44
[J.N.A. Hooper (ed.): Proceedings of the 5th International Sponge
Symposium]: 463-473.- <b>FC&#038;P 28-2</b>, p. 9, ID=6976^<b>Topic(s):
</b>history; Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Mesozoic Cenozoic; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5321] = "KRAUTTER M. (1997).- Aspekte zur Palaeoekologie
postpalaeozoischer Kieselschwaemme.- Profil 11: 199-324.- <b>FC&#038;P
27-1</b>, p. 101, ID=3853^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology; Porifera siliceous;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Mesozoic Cenozoic;
<b>Geography: </b>^Sedimentary rocks characterized by siliceous sponges
occur during several time episodes in Earth history. The spongiolithic
facies culminates in the Late Jurassic. On the northern shelf of the
Tethys and in the adjacent North Atlantic basins, siliceous sponges
formed a discontinuous reef belt extending over more than 7000 km. The
scope of this study is the palaeoecological analysis of post-Palaeozoic
siliceous sponges in order to obtain a valuable tool for the
environmental and genetic interpretation of siliceous sponge-bearing
rocks. Methodically, the actualistic or uniformitarianistic concept was
applied to the group of siliceous sponges for the first time. The
knowledge of the biology and the ecology of recent siliceous sponges is
an improtant fundamental prerequisite for transforming the results to
the fossil record. The heterogeneous group of siliceous sponges belong
either to the desma-bearing demosponges (&#34;Lithistida&#34;) or to
the Hexactinellida. Both siliceous sponge groups differ fundamentally
in their biology (e.g., anatomy, reproduction, nutrition).
Consequently, they also differ remarkably in their ecologicals demands.
Ecologically important factors are bathymetry, substrate, water energy,
temperature, quantity and quality of food, sedimentation rate, settling
density, available space, space competition, water chemistry, and
reproduction rate. Usually, these factors do not work independently.
Their interaction determines the occurrence, spatial distribution and
the dominance of siliceous sponge groups. Most demosponges are active
filter feeders. Owing to the minute size of their ostia, bacteria are
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their main food source. Demosponges are able to host bacteria to a great amount in their mesohyl. Most of these sponges can live either on the hosted bacteria itself or on the metabolic products of the bacteria. [part of very extensive summary]^1";
s[5322] = "ALI O.E. (1984).- Sclerochronology and carbonate production in some Upper Jurassic reef corals.- Palaeontology 27, 3: 537-538.- <b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p. 60, ID=1067^<b>Topic(s): </b>hermatypic, sclerochronology; reef corals, carbonate production; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic Oxf; <b>Geography: </b>^Annual banding evident from epithecal increments and associated internal structural changes in phaceloid and massive Oxfordian corals show a range in growth rate from 5 to 10 mm yr-1 in branching colonies (Thecosmilia) and 1.5 to 3 mm yr-1 for massive colonies (Thamnasteria, Fungiastraea, Isastraea). High- and low-density growth bands are identified in massive colonies. The denser part of each couplet is consistently the broader, in contrast with that of most shallow-water modern corals. This is interpreted as due to high local turbidity. The formation time for two sections is estimated with gross carbonate production of 2000 to 3300 g CaC03 m2 yr-1.^1";
s[5323] = "GEISTER J. (1989).- Qualitative aspects of coral growth and carbonate production in a Middle Jurassic reef.- Mem. Ass. Australas. Palaeontols 8 [Jell P. A. &#038; Pickett J. W. (eds): Fossil Cnidaria 5 (Proceedings of the Fifth International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria including Archaeocyatha and Spongiomorphs)]: 425-432.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 14, ID=2560^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral growth, carbonate production; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic M; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5324] = "BERTLING M. (1998).- Bioerosion of Late Jurassic reef corals - implications for reef evolution.- Proceedings of the 8th International Coral Reef Symposium Panama City, 2: 1663-1669.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-1</b>, p. 91, ID=3834^<b>Topic(s): </b>hermatypic, bioerosion; reef corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic U; <b>Geography: </b>^European Late Jurassic reef coral occurrences from comparable environments (subtropical climate, shallow agitated water, raised nutrient levels) were evaluated with respect to variations in bioerosion. Net-sedimentation rate obviously was the most important ecofactor regarding intensity of bioerosion as well as the organisms involved. Lower sedimentation rates favour dead-coral borers (Lithophaginae and Sipunculida &#47; Polychaeta) and strong bioerosion; increased sedimentation leads to dominance of live-coral borers (Gastrochaenidae) with relatively much reduced boring activity. Boring sponges (Clionidae) are the prominent macroborers in Neogene reefs; however, with grazing reef fish not yet evolved, they could become important only under special circumstances: in microbial-coral reefs, bacterial mats provided their nutrition and excluded competitors such as encrusters and dead-coral borers.^1";
s[5325] = "BEAUVAIS L. (1979).- Palaeobiogeography of the Middle Jurassic Corals.- Historical Biogeography, Plate Tectonics and the changing environment [J. Gray &#038; A.J. Boucot (eds); Oregon State Univ. Press]: 289-303.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 16, ID=5770^<b>Topic(s): </b>biogeography; corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic M; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5326] = "KLEEMANN K.H. (1980).- Korallenbohrende Muschel seit dem Mittleren Lias unverändert.- Beiträge zur Paläontologie Österreichs 7: 239-249.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-2</b>, p. 6, ID=06734^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral-borers; coral-borers; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic L; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5327] = "LATHUILIERE B., WEIS R. (2008).- Jurassic coral reefs and coleoids at the Ottange-rumelange quarry.- Coleoid cephalopods through time, 3rd international symposium, Luxembourg: 127-133.www.g2r.uhp-nancy.fr/annuaire/lathuiliere3.html.- <b>FC&#038;P
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36</b>, p. 116, ID=6555^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs Cephalopoda;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria Mollusca; Anthozoa Cephalopoda;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5328] = "BABAYEV R.G. (1973).- On the discovery of a rare Tithonian
hydroid in the USSR.- Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal 1973, 2: 122-123.-
<b>FC&#038;P 2-2</b>, p. 21, ID=4816^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Hydrozoa,
Sphaeractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Hydrozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Jurassic Tith; <b>Geography: </b>Russia?^[description of
Sphaeractinia diceratina Steinmann 1878]^1";
s[5329] = "BEAUVAIS L. (1977).- Problems d&#039;homeomorphie et
d&#039;homomorphie lies aux conditions ecologiques chez les
Madreporaires du Jurassique.- Bureau Recherches Geologiques et Minieres
Memoir 89: 264-270 [Proceedings of Second International Symposium on
Corals and Fossil Coral Reefs, Paris 1975].- <b>FC&#038;P 6-1</b>, p.
28, ID=0079^<b>Topic(s): </b>homeomorphy; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic;
<b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5330] = "BEAUVAIS L. (1985).- Les Madreporaires Jurassiques,
indicateurs de paleoenvironnements (quelques exemples).-
Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology ... : 207-215.-
<b>FC&#038;P 15-1.2</b>, p. 14, ID=0895^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology;
Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5331] = "BEAUVAIS L. (1985).- Evolution and diversification of
Jurassic Scleractinia.- Palaeontographica Americana 54: 219-224 [Oliver
W. A. Jr et al. (eds): Recent advances in the paleobiology and geology
of the Cnidaria: Proceedings of the 4th International Symposium on
Fossil Cnidaria].- <b>FC&#038;P 15-1.2</b>, p. 14, ID=0896^<b>Topic(s):
</b>phylogeny; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5332] = "RONIEWICZ E. (1982).- Pennular and non-pennular Jurassic
scleractinians - some examples.- Acta Palaeontologica Polonica 27, 1-4:
157-193.- <b>FC&#038;P 12-1</b>, p. 22, ID=1886^<b>Topic(s):
</b>structures, pennulae; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic; <b>Geography: </b>^Four
Malmian corals of different microstructures have been described:
Thamnasteria concinna, Dimorphastraea sp., Actinaraeopsis exilis and
Isastraea cf. bernensis. Aragonite coral tissue being preserved,
histological observations have been initiated. Taxonomical value of
microstructure and histology, as decisive for suprageneric division, is
confirmed. In four discussed species, trabeculae are of a branched
morphology and non-sclerodermitic structure. Each species represents a
different variety of trabecular histology. A restricted significance of
synapticulae for taxonomical purposes is confirmed. Vertical
adtrabecular bars are described, a new skeletal element in Th.
concinna.^1";
s[5333] = "HERBIG H.-G. (1989).- Ein besonderes Fossil.-
Paläontologische Zeitschrift 63, 1-2: 1-2.- <b>FC&#038;P 18-2</b>, p.
39, ID=2491^<b>Topic(s): </b>litofagous borings within; litofagous
borings; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Jurassic M; <b>Geography: </b>^Borings of lithophageous bivalves
within the Middle Jurassic solitary cupolate scleractinian
Ellipsoidastraea hemisphaerica Brede, Hauptmann &#038; Herbig 1989 are
figured. They are unusual, because the coral lived in oolite shoals
which posed strongest restrictions to endolithic organisms.^1";
s[5334] = "LATHUILIERE B., GILL G.A. (1998).- Dendraraea corail
scleractiniaire branchu jurassique: structure, systematique, ecologie.
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systematics and ecology.- Palaeontographica A248: 145-162.-
<b>FC&#038;P 27-2</b>, p. 62, ID=3929^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy,
ecology; Scleractinia, Dendraraea; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic; <b>Geography:
</b>^Dendraraea d&#039;Orb. 1849 is a branching ramose Jurassic coral
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having a fundamentally pennular perforate septal structure. This long
ignored pennular character is more or less obliterated in the slow
growth directions where predominance of horizontal tabuloid
dissepiments gives rise to a layered pattern. The way in which the
obliteration of pennular structure occurs introduces a new feature to
be taken into account in the classification of Mesozoic perforate
corals. The revision of Jurassic species using discriminant analysis
sketches evolutionary patterns through four stages: Bajocian (D.
dendroided), Bathonian (D. excelsa, D. pauciradiata and D. sp.),
Callovian (D. sp. 2 and sp. 3) and Oxfordian (D. racemosa). The
analysis of the colonial ontogeny (astogeny) permits a better
understanding of some ecological aspects particularly the role of two
factors: the bioerosion and the distance between the top of the colony
and the sea floor.^1";
s[5335] = "MORSCH S.M. (1994).- Mise au point sur les genres
Confusastrea d&#039;Orbigny et Complexastrea d&#039;Orbigny
(Scleractinia - Jurassique).- Annales de Paleontologie (Vert.-Invert.)
80, 4.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>, p. 51, ID=4391^<b>Topic(s):
</b>revision; Scleractinia, Confusastrea; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic; <b>Geography: </b>^The
revision of the specimen figured by Leymerie (1846) and appointed by
d&#039;Orbigny (1849) as the example of Complexastrea, as well as the
study of additional material belonging to the same species, permits to
give the diagnosis emended of this genus: Corallum plocoid appearing
subcerioid; septocostae compact, non confluent (sometimes subconfluent)
and composed of thick trabeculae probably with triangular teeth on
upper edge. Lateral surface with few opposite carinae; axial edge
entire. Vesiculoid endotheca. Budding is intracalicinal but
extracalicinal budding can be present too. The nomenclatural problem
concerning the type species of Complexastrea is resolved. The type
species is: Complexastrea subburgundiae d&#039;Orbigny (1850) and the
holotype is the specimen figured by Leymerie (1846, p. 252, pl. 10,
fig. 13) and named by him Astrea burgundiae. The following species are
not synonymous of Confusastrea subburgundiae: 1803 - &#034;Madrepore
petrifie&#8230;&#034; Faujas de St. Fond, p. 99, pl. 4 1830 - Astrea
burgundiae Blainville, p. 339 1834 - Astrea burgundiae Blainville, p.
373. The name Astrea burgundiae should be reserved to the specimen
figured by Faujas de St. Fond (1803). The study of thin sections of the
holotype of Agarida crassa, figured by Goldfuss and appointed by
d&#039;Orbigny as the exemple of Confusatrea, shows that this specimen
belongs to the genus Isastrea. Consequently Confusastrea is a senior
synonym of Isastrea. Astrea rustica Defrance would not be considered a
valid species because it was described from a not figured specimen and
of unknown age and origin, and on top of that is lost. Thus, Astrea
rustica could not be mentioned as type species of Complexastrea as it
was made by some authors.^1";
s[5336] = "BEAUVAIS L. (1970).- Madréporaires du Dogger: étude des
types de Milne-Edwards et Haime.- Annales de Paléontologie, Invertébrés
56, 1: 39-74.- <b>FC&#038;P 1-2</b>, p. 20, ID=4673^<b>Topic(s):
</b>types of Milne-Edwards &#038; Haime; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic M;
<b>Geography: </b>^This paper contains a systematic revision of the
middle Jurassic Madreporaria types from the Milne-Edwards collection.
The stratigraphical position of the Dogger coral-formations from
England and Calvados is stated.^1";
s[5337] = "BEAUVAIS L. (1971).- Essai de répartition stratigraphique
des Madréporaires du Dogger.- C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris 272, sér. D:
3256-3259.- <b>FC&#038;P 1-2</b>, p. 20, ID=4675^<b>Topic(s):
</b>stratigraphy; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic M; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5338] = "GILL G.A. (1972).- Croissance vers le bas et possibilité
d&#039;un déplacement autonome chez Genabacia, Madréporaire en petite
colonie libre du Dogger.- C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris, sér. D, 274:
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2459-2462.- <b>FC&#038;P 2-1</b>, p. 20, ID=4681^<b>Topic(s):
</b>automobility; Scleractinia, Genabacia; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic M;
<b>Geography: </b>^A downward growth of the skeleton analogous to the
one observed in Chomatoseris is now recorded in Genabacia, a small
microsolenid colonial genus genus from the Bathonian of Western Europe.
As in Chomatoseris the author suggests for this genus the ability to
move independently; such an ability in the case of a colony, requires a
close coordination of polyps. Similar structural features were already
mentioned by the author within diverse taxonomic groups of solitary
corals, notably Chomatoseris (Dogger), Combophyllum (Devonian),
Micrabacia (Cretaceous-Recent). It is also the case with Fungia and
Cycloseris (Diaseris). This autonomous mobility enables these corals to
prosper in both very soft substrates and on mobile, high energy,
coarse, sandy bottoms - environments where sessile forms do not
thrive.^1";
s[5339] = "BEAUVAIS L. (1974).- Quelques exemples pris dans le Malm
montrant le rôle des Madréporaires dans la théorie de la mobilité
continentale.- Bulletin de la Societe Geologique de France, 7e sér.,
16, 4: 465-469.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 41, ID=5158^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biogeography; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic U; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5340] = "BEAUVAIS L. (1976).- Madreporaires du Jurassique.- Mem. Soc.
geol. Fr., NS 55: 81 pp., 14 pls.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-1</b>, p. 5,
ID=5474^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic; <b>Geography: </b>^Etude
sur la morphologie, la taxonomie et la phylogénie des Amphiastraeida
All. * Révision des Madréporaires liasiques décrits par Duncan
(1867).^1";
s[5341] = "RONIEWICZ E. (1979).- Jurassic scleractinian coral
Thamnoseris Etallon 1864 and its homeomorphs.- Acta Palaeontologica
Polonica 24, 1: 51-64.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 57,
ID=6006^<b>Topic(s): </b>homeomorphy; Scleractinia, Thamnoseris;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Jurassic; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5342] = "BEAUVAIS L. (1974).- Revision des types de Montlivaltia
gregaria McCoy.- FC&P 3, 2: 20-22.- <b>FC&#038;P 3-2</b>, p. 20,
ID=6276^<b>Topic(s): </b>lectotype selection; Scleractinia,
Montlivaltia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic; <b>Geography: </b>^[Montlivaltia
gregaria McCoy est une espece valable appartenant au genre
Confusastraea d&#039;Orbigny. Elle est definie par trois syntypes
conserves au Sedgwick Museum de Cambridge. Le lectotype choisi [ici]
est Confusastraea gregaria (McCoy) de l&#039;Inferior Oolite de Dundry,
collection McCoy, nr J 34976; taken from conclusions of the paper]^1";
s[5343] = "LATHUILIERE B. (1987).- Mise au point nomenclaturale sur
Edwardsoseris Alloiteau et Kobymeandra Alloiteau, scléractiniaires
jurassiques.- FC&P 16, 1: 53-55.- <b>FC&#038;P 16-1</b>, p. 53,
ID=6765^<b>Topic(s): </b>nomenclature; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic;
<b>Geography: </b>^Depuis le siècle dernier las auteurs ont interprété
diversement l&#039;espèce Meandrina corrutata Michelin Cette
multiplicité des conceptions a motivé la création des deux genres
Edwardsoseris Aloiteau et Kobymeandra Alloiteau. Au cours de cette
histoire les erreurs nomenclaturales se sont multipliées a tel point
qu&#039;une clarification est devenue nécessaire. [introduction to
short nomenclatorial note]^1";
s[5344] = "LATHUILIERE B. (1989).- Book presentation: Repertoir
objectif des coraux jurassiques.- FC&P 18, 1: 56-57. ISBN
2-86480-377-1. [book presentation] - <b>FC&#038;P 18-1</b>, p. 56,
ID=6776^<b>Topic(s): </b>book review; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic;
<b>Geography: </b>^This work contains an up to date list of all the
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Jurassic species of Scleractinia in the world. It is an objective
(unrevised) catalogue where every species is located in alphabetical
order, in the different genera in which they have been placed by
various authors. For each species, symbols allow the recognition of the
successive generic positions (original, transitory, present) and if
need be, a junior synonymy. The age and the name of the type locality
are indicated. * The check-list is followed by a substantial and useful
bibliography. [book presentation]^1";
s[5345] = "LATHUILIERE B., COIFFAIT P. (1990).- Utilisation d&#039;un
système de gestion de base de données dans la détermination générique
approchée des coraux jurassiques. [using a database management system
in non exhaustive generic identification of Jurassic corals].- ... .-
<b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 30, ID=6784^<b>Topic(s): </b>computer-aided
classification; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic; <b>Geography: </b>^The
database is a set of 405 cards. Each card corresponds to a genus with
17 characters, the present program allows a subset corresponding to the
characters selected by the user to be extracted from this database. *
It runs on an IBM PC compatible micro-computer with a dBase III+
compatible program. Each card comprises 18 fields. The first one for
the genus name, the 17 others for descriptive characters. Every
character-state is coded in the following way: A for an absent
character, P for a present one and AP for an ambiguous case. On
running, with the same codes A, P, and AP, the operator submits a
combination of 17 character-states corresponding to the specimens he
wants to identify. Then, the computer quickly displays or prints a list
of genera. A card (or a genus) is chosen if and only if all its fields
at the state A correspond to an A or an AP of the request and if all
its fields at the state P correspond to a P or an AP of the request.
The check-list obtained shows junior synonyms genera and old
comprehensive genera. This allows the omission of non reclassed species
to be avoided and this is a major advantage for a zoological group in
which generic assignments fluctuate so much. The program can be
optimized by adding cards and characters. It runs as a generator of
artificial classifications. The hierarchy of characters, inherent to
the so called natural classifications is avoided and for a group in
which fundamental characters are least conspicuous, the quality of
identification may only be improved.^1";
s[5346] = "TERMIER H., TERMIER G. (1985).- Problemes poses par
Burgundia trinorchii Munier-Chalmas (Kimmeridgian), stromatopore a
structure stromatolithique et anatomie spongiaire.- Comptes Rendu,
Academie des Sciences, ser. 2, 300: 33-38.- <b>FC&#038;P 16-2</b>, p.
35, ID=2089^<b>Topic(s): </b>morphology, sytematic psition; stroms,
Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic Kimm; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5347] = "BROGLIO LORIGA C. (1984).- Paléoécologie des
bioconstructions du faciès à Lithiotis du Lias.- Géologie et
paléoécologie des récifs [J. Geister &#038; R. Herb (eds)]:
20.1-20.11.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 11, ID=6333^<b>Topic(s):
</b>reefs; Lithiotis buildups; <b>Systematics: </b>Mollusca;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic L; <b>Geography: </b>^En 1971, Berti,
Bosellini et Broglio Loriga proposèrent l&#039;emploi des termes
&#034;Calcari a Lithiotis&#034;, &#034;Banchi a Lithiotis&#034;,
&#034;Faciès a Lithiotis&#034; pour désigner les couches riches en
grands bivalves appartenant à différents genres, caractéristiques de la
formation liasique de plate-forme, Calcari grigi affleurant sur une
vaste zone des Préalpes Vénitiennes (Vérone, Vicence, Trente).
Lithiotis est le nom d&#039;un genre de bivalve présentant une
morphologie particulière. Créé par Gumbel en 1871, il est représenté
par l&#039;espèce L. problematica Gumbel: il s&#039;agit du taxon le
plus connu des &#034;Calcari Grigi&#034; et c&#039;est sans aucun doute
à ce fossile que l&#039;on doit la notoriété de la Formation. [initial
part of an introduction]^1";
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s[5348] = "BROGLIO LORIGA C., MASETTI D., FORASTIERI S., TREVISANI E.
(1991).- Comunita a Poriferi nei Calcari Grigi delle Vette Feltrine
(Giurassico inferiore, Prealpi Bellunesi).- Annali dell&#039;Universita
di Ferrara, n.s., ser. Scienze della Terra 3, 4: 51-81.- <b>FC&#038;P
22-1</b>, p. 46, ID=3300^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology; Porifera;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic L;
<b>Geography: </b>^[...] From this approach to the Porifer facies of
the Lower Jurassic, the occurence of the following taxa have been
suggested: 1) Demospongea, subcl. Ceractinomorpha and Tetractinomorpha;
2) Hexactinellida, ord. Lychniscosida; 3) Sclerospongea, ord.
Stromatoporida and Ceratoporellida; The taxa associations appear to
establish three kinds of Porifer communities: 1. Demospongea and
Exactinellida comm. (Calcaredel Misone, Calcari Selciferi a Poriferi
and Malga Agnerola facies); 2. Demospongea and Sclerospongea comm.
(Calcari Grigi of Grappa Mt.); 3. Inozoa comm. (Giallo Reale and
Calcari Gialli). The Demospongea and Exactinellida community from the
Cherty Limestone of the Vette Feltrine could represent a Porifer
meadow, while all the others have been referred to Porifer mud mounds.
Meadows and mounds should be placed on the external platform, belowe
the wave base. The setting depth has not been defined. On a
sedimentological basis, the Porifer Cherty Limestones bearing the
Demospongea-Hexactinellida community (Vette Feltrine) should correspond
a hundred meter-deeps. [fragment of extensive (!) summary]^1";
s[5349] = "HELM C. (2002).- 50 Jahre im Leben eines Korallenriffs des
Oberjura.- Fossilien 19, 2: 102-109.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-2</b>, p. 29,
ID=1149^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic U; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5350] = "LATHUILIERE B., CARPENTIER C., HUAULT V., MARTIN-GARIN B.
(2006).- Biological zonation of Oxfordian reefs.- Volumina Jurassica 4:
120. [abstract] - <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 85, ID=1328^<b>Topic(s):
</b>reefs, biological zonation; reefs ecology; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic Oxf; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5351] = "LEINFELDER R.R., WERNER W., NOSE M., SCHMID D.U., KRAUTTER
M., LATERNSER R., TAKACS M., HARTMANN D., (1996).- Paleoecology, Growth
Parameters and Dynamics of Coral, Sponge and Microbolite Reefs from the
Late Jurassic.- Goettinger Arbeiten zur Geologie und Palaeontologie,
Special Volume 2 [Reitner J., Neuewiller F. &#038; Gunkel F. (eds):
Global and Regional Controls on Biogenic Sedimentation I. Reef
Evolution]: pp ... .- <b>FC&#038;P 26-1</b>, p. 37,
ID=3597^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology, growth; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic U; <b>Geography: </b>^Reefs from the Late
Jurassic comprise various types of coral reefs, siliceous sponge reefs
and microbolite reefs. Upper Jurassic corals had a higher ratio of
heterotrophic versus autotrophic energy uptake than modern ones, which
explains their frequent occurrence in terrigenous settings. Coral
communities changed along a bathymetric gradient but sedimentation
exerted a stronger control on diversities than bathymetry. One coral
community was adapted to brackish waters. Reefal siliceous sponge
biostromes and sponge microbolite mud mounds generally occur below the
coral facies, and hexactinellid-dominated sponge communities generally
occur below a zone of mixed &#34;lithistid&#34;-hexactinellid growth.
This distribution mirrors differences in nutrient conditions, with
coral facies related to stable, moderately oligotrophic to mesotrophic
conditions whereas siliceous sponges could tolerate fluctuating levels
and hence may range from extremely oligotrophic to strongly mesotrophic
settings. This is due to the fact that hexactinellid sponges can
largely live on osmotrophy and &#34;lithistid&#34; sponges develop
deposits of living organic matter by hosting a huge mass of bacteria.
Microbolite crusts demand strongly reduced sedimentation and are
important framework contributors in many coral and sponge reefs.
Eutrophication or oxygen depletion may exclude reef fauna, giving rise
to pure microbolite reefs. Most Upper Jurassic reefs developed in ramp
settings. High-energy reefs contain little preserved framework, whereas
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low-energy reefs may have excellently preserved framework and
pronounced relief whenever microbolite crusts provided stabilization.
Reefs in steepened slope settings are generally rich in microbolites
because of bypass possibilities for allochthonous sediment. Reef rimmed
shallow-water platforms did occur but only developed on preexisting
uplifts. Upper Jurassic sponge-microbolite mud mounds grew in
subhorizontal mid to outer ramp settings and reflect a delicate
equilibrium of massive and peloidal microbolite precipitation and
accumulation of allochthonous mud and fine allochems, determined by the
distance to shallow-water carbonate factories. Disturbances in this
equilibrium lead to the development of sponge biostromes or the
disappearance of sponge facies &#8230; [fragment of extensive summary]
^1";
s[5352] = "HELM C., SCHULKE I. (1998).- A Coral-microbialite Patch Reef
Jurassic (florigemma-Bank, Oxfordian) of NW Germany (Suentel
Mountains).- Facies 39, 1: 75-104.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-2</b>, p. 74,
ID=3942^<b>Topic(s): </b>patch reef; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic Oxf; <b>Geography: </b>^An in situ
Oxfordian patch reef from the Suntel hills (florigemma-Bank,
Korallenoolith, NW-Germany) is described. It is composed of an
autochthonous reef core overlain by a&#039;parautochthonous&#039;
biostrome. The exposed reefal area amounts to about 20 m in lateral and
up to 4 m in vertical direction. Nearly all major marine reefal fossil
associations from the Tethyal realm are present. In the reef core two
facies can be distinguished: (1) Thamnasteria dendroidea thicket facies
and (2) thrombolite facies. [first fragment of extensive summary]^1";
s[5353] = "LEINFELDER R.R. (1993).- Upper Jurassic reef types and
controlling factors.- Profil 5: 1-45.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 88,
ID=4204^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic U; <b>Geography: </b>^Reefs occurred
widespread during the Late Jurassic, particularly along the northern
Tethyan shelf and the marginal basins of the young North Atlantic
Ocean. They thrived in a variety of settings such as on intrabasinal
tectonic and halokinetic uplifts, within lagoons or within
siliciclastic fan deltas. Most frequently they grew in homoclinal to
steepened ramp settings, where they occupied a wide bathymetric field
from the innermost, partly even hypohaline, part down to outer ramp
settings. Compositionally they comprise the end members &#039;coral
facies&#039;, &#039;siliceous sponges facies&#039; and &#039;microbial
facies&#039;, but transitions and successions are frequent. Microbial
crusts are important not only in the microbial facies where they build
thrombolitic reefs up to 30 meters thick but also within the siliceous
sponge and coral facies where they occur at variable quantities and are
largely responsible for constructing a positive relief. [part of
extensive summary]^1";
s[5354] = "LEINFELDER R.R., KRAUTTER M., LATERNSER R., NOSE M., SCHMID
D.U., SCHWEIGERT G., KEUPP H., BRUGGER H., HERRMANN R., REHFELD-KIEFER
U., SCHROEDER J.H., REINHOLD C., KOCH R., ZEISS A., SCHWEIZER V.,
CHRISTMANN H., MENGELS G., LUTERBACHER H., (1994).- The origin of
Jurassic reefs: Current research developments and results.- Facies 31:
1-56.- <b>FC&#038;P 24-1</b>, p. 88, ID=4523^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs;
reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic;
<b>Geography: </b>^In order to elucidate the control of local, regional
and global factors on occurrence, distribution and character of
Jurassic reefs, reefal settings of Mid and Late Jurassic age from
southwestern Germany, Iberia and Romania were compared in terms of
their sedimentological (including diagenetic), palaeoecological,
architectural, stratigraphic and sequential aspects. Upper Jurassic
reefs of southern Germany are dominated by siliceous sponge - microbial
cnist [...] automicritic to allomicritic mounds. During the Oxfordian
these form small to large buildups, whereas during the Kimmeridgian
they more frequently are but marginal parts of large grain-dominated
massive buildups. Diagenesis of sponge facies is largely governed by
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the original composition and fabric of sediments. The latest
Kimmeridgian and Tithonian spongiolite development is locally
accompanied by coral facies, forming large reefs on spongiolitic
topographic elevations or, more frequently, small meadows and patch
reefs within bioclastic to oolitic shoal and apron sediments. New
biostratigraphic results indicate a narrower time gap between Swabian
and Franconian coral development than previously thought.
Palynostratigraphy and mineralostratigraphy partly allow good
stratigraphic resolution also in spongiolitic buildups, and even in
dolomitised massive limestones.[part of extensive summary]^1";
s[5355] = "BEAUVAIS L. (1980).- Evolution des récifs au cours du
Jurassique.- Bulletin de la Societe geologique de France 7, 22, 4:
595-598.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 22, ID=5890^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs;
reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic;
<b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5356] = "LEINFELDER R.R., NOSE M., SCHMID D.U., WERNER W. (1993).-
Microbial Crusts of the Late Jurassic: Composition, Palaeoecological
Significance and Importance in Reef Construction.- Facies 29, 1-2:
195-230.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 87, ID=6845^<b>Topic(s):
</b>carbonates microbial; microbial crusts; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic U; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5357] = "LOSER H. (2009).- Fossile Korallen aus Jura und Kreide.
Aufbau, Klassifikation, Bestimmung und Fundmöglichkeiten.- CPress
Verlag, Dresden, VI, 206 pp., 279 (15 colour) figures (440 single
figures). ISBN 978-3-931689-12-4. [encyclopedia] - <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>,
p. 96, ID=6513^<b>Topic(s): </b>; corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic Cretaceous; <b>Geography:
</b>^Coral reefs are complex ecosystems. Their main producers - the
corals - are more primitive organisms. Nevertheless they create
complicated constructed skeletons presenting a wide range of shapes.
For half a billion years exist corals, for about 250 million years the
stony corals (Scleractinia) which colonize also today oceans. Changing
environmental conditions forced the sensible organisms to create again
and again new constructions resulting in a almost unlimited richness of
forms through time. Not much is known about the relationship between
the construction of the skeleton made of calcium carbonate and the
biology of the living animal, mainly for groups which lived in periods
long ago making classification and taxonomy difficult. This book will
be help to work with Mesozoic corals (without Triassic) and gives in
five large chapters (morphology; palaeoecology, diversity and
evolution; sampling and examination; systematics and list of common
genera; coral localities) insight in the most important aspects of a
difficult organism group. The book is based on lecture material and is
written for geology and biology students, as well for interested
amateurs and biologists or geologists who want to gain insight in this
invertebrate group. Much yet unpublished data on systematics, diversity
and taxonomy makes the book up to date and might be interesting also
for specialists. All drawn figures of the book are new; the majority of
fossil thin sections has been not published before. The numerous
illustrations of fossil corals have been selected from a pool of more
than 4000 scanned thin sections and peels - material from the whole
world, among them samples from countries as exotic as Iran, Jamaica,
Japan or Tanzania. [summary]^1";
s[5358] = "MORYCOWA E., RONIEWICZ E. (1991).- Revision of the genus
Cladophyllia and description of Apocladophyllia gen. n.
(Cladophylliidae fam. n., Scleractinia).- Acta Palaeontologica Polonica
35, 3-4: 165-190.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-1.1</b>, p. 20, ID=3202^<b>Topic(s):
</b>revision; Scleractinia, Cladophyllia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic U, Cretaceous L;
<b>Geography: </b>^Authors redescribe Lithodendron dichotomum Goldfuss,
Cladophyllia minor Beauvais and C. conybearei Milne-Edwards &#038;
Haime. They regard the genus Schizosmilia as a synonym of Cladophyllia.
The genus Apocladophyllia is known from the uppermost Jurassic and
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lowermost Cretaceous of the Tethyan realm.^1";
s[5359] = "LOSER H. (1993).- Morphologie und Taxonomie der Gattung
Mixastraea Roniewicz 1976 (Scleractinia; Jura-Kreide).- Berliner
geowissenschaftliche Abhandlungen E09: 103-109.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>,
p. 89, ID=3527^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Scleractinia, Mixastraea;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Jurassic Cretaceous; <b>Geography: </b>^The genus Mixastraea
Roniewicz 1976 (Scleractinia), up to now only known from the Upper
Jurassic of Romania, has been morphologically examined in detail and
taxonomically revised on the base of the type species and additional
specimens from the Cenomanian (Cretaceous) of Westfalen (Germany). The
material from the Cretaceous is described as a new species.^1";
s[5360] = "MELNIKOVA G.K., RONIEWICZ E., LOSER H. (1993).- New
microsolenid coral genus Eocomoseris (Scleractinia, Early
Lias-Cenomanian).- Annales Societatis Geologorum Poloniae 63: 3-12.-
<b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 76, ID=4169^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy;
Scleractinia, Eocomoseris; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic L - Cretaceous Ceno; <b>Geography:
</b>^The new microsolenid coral genus Eocomoseris, related to
Comoseris, is characterized by a thamnasterioid-subcerioid calice
arrangement. Five species from the early Lias to the Cenomanian from
Europa and Asia are attributed to the new genus, three of them are
described as new: E. ramosa and E. lamellata from the Lias of SE Pamirs
(Tadzhikistan) and E. raueni from the Lower Cenomanian of Westphalia
(Germany).^1";
s[5361] = "WOOD R.A. (1987).- Biology and revised systematics of some
late Mesozoic stromatoporoids.- Palaeontological Association, Special
Papers in Palaeontology 37, 89 pp. ISBN 13: 9780901702340.-
<b>FC&#038;P 17-1</b>, p. 15, ID=2109^<b>Topic(s): </b>biology,
systematics; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Mesozoic U; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5362] = "TOLAND C. (1994).- Late Mesozoic stromatoporoids: their use
as stratigraphic tools and paleoenvironmental indicators.-
Micropaleontology and Hydrocarbon Exploration in the Middle East
[Simons M.D. (ed.); British Micropalaeontological Society Publication
series]: 113-125.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-1</b>, p. 112, ID=3870^<b>Topic(s):
</b>stratigraphy, ecology; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Mesozoic U; <b>Geography:
</b>^^1";
s[5363] = "REHFELD U. (1996).- Mediating and Limitating Processes
During the Development of Spongiolitic Bioconstructions in Jurassic and
Cretaceous Strata - A Paleontological, Facial and Geochemical
Analysis.- Goettinger Arbeiten zur Geologie und Palaeontologie, Special
Volume 2 [Reitner J., Neuewiller F. &#038; Gunkel F. (eds): Global and
Regional Controls on Biogenic Sedimentation I. Reef Evolution]: pp ...
.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-1</b>, p. 38, ID=3598^<b>Topic(s): </b>spongiolites;
sponge reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Jurassic Cretaceous; <b>Geography: </b>^Investigations are based on
three different depositional areas in which siliceous sponges, mainly
with a rigid skeleton (hexactinellids and &#34;lithistids&#34;)
represent the prevailing faunal elements. Within these sedimentary
environments different forms of sponge bioconstructions developed,
which comprise bioherms, biostromes and sponge meadows. The mainly
flat-shaped &#34;lithistid&#34; biohermal assemblage of the
Kimmeridgian developed in a deeper lagoonal environment, poor in
water-derived nutrients. They gained bottom-derived nutrients and &#47;
or harbored autotrophic cyanobacteria. The dominating erect
hexactinellids of the other two depositional areas reflect sufficient
nutrient supply in the water body. They developed in a partly
restricted (Bajocian sponge biostromes) to open-marine (Lower Campanian
sponge meadows) environment. Densely populated bioherms, associated
with organic crusts developed under oligotrophic conditions to
guarantee appropriate nutrients and substrate for attachment. A
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self-regulating biotic system developed, independent of the surrounding
environment. This state of self-organization was not reached by sponges
of biostromes and meadows. Sponge bioconstructions developed during
transgressions since nutrients are better available and provided in a
fine fraction, that can be metabolized by the organisms. Furthermore,
low energies were necessary for transferring sponge tissue to
automicrite. Different types of automicrite, aphanitic and peloidal
cements reflect differences in water energy and chemistry. Higher
energies and higher pH-values correspond to peloidal automicrites, low
energy and more alkaline water to aphanitic ones. This is reflected in
the state of preservation of sponges and the time of dissociation of
their skeletons. Geochemical analyses hint at an original
low-Mg-composition of those automicrites. Sulfur, organic carbon and
the DOP (degree of pyritization)-values show different
paleoredoxconditions during early diagenesis in the three environments
which correlate with the density of population in the
bioconstructions.^1";
s[5364] = "STOLARSKI J., RUSSO A. (2001).- Evolution of the
post-Triassic pachythecaliine corals.- Bulletin Biological Society of
Washington 10: 242-256.- <b>FC&#038;P 30-2</b>, p. 30,
ID=1705^<b>Topic(s): </b>phylogeny; Scleractinia, Pachythecaliinae;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Jurassic or younger; <b>Geography: </b>^Triassic pachythecaliines,
i.e., Zardinophyllids, and primitive amphiastreids, differ from the
coeval scleractinians in having pachythecal wall, septa developed
deeply in the calice, smooth septal faces, and two-by-two manners of
the protoseptal insertion. Among Jurassic and Cretaceous corals, only
amphiastreids have a thick, pachythecal wall (pachythecaliine
apomorphy)., whereas other supposed post-Triassic pachythecaliines,
i.e., carolastraeids, donacosmiliids, intersmiliids, and
heterocoeniids, share either only some morphological characters with
pachythecaliines, or their coralla are too badly preserved and no
diagnostic microstructural characters are recognizable. Review of
various Mesozoic taxa that previously have been linked with the
pachythecaliines, i.e., agatheliids (Agathelia, Stylohelia,
Bracthelia), Amphimeandra, Bodeurina, and Palaeohelia suggests that
their alleged &#34;pachythecaliine&#34; characters are either shared
with other scleractinians (trabecular peritheca of agathellids) or not
homologous with those in pachythecaliines (thick wall of Paleohelia).
Pseudoastraeopora, the only Cenozoic (Eocene) coral that originally was
classified as pachythecaliid, represents, most likely some distinct
acroporoid taxon. It is generally assumed that pachythecaliines become
extinct at the end of the Mesozoic era, and our review based on
presence/absence of apomoprhic characters corroborate this hypthesis.
However, we still need more arguments to falsify an alternative
hypothesis that some, and a few apomorhic pachythecaliine characters
could been lost in some lianeages that members are thus no longer
recognizable as pachythecaliine descendants.^1";
s[5365] = "GEISTER J. (1986).- Reef formation during eustatic cycles -
Bajocian and Quaternary reefs compared.- Biology and Geology of Coral
Reefs (Int. Soc. Reef Studies, annual Meeting 1986, Marburg): 18-20.-
<b>FC&#038;P 16-1</b>, p. 69, ID=1987^<b>Topic(s): </b>eustatic,
cycles; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic -
Quaternary; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5366] = "LOSER H., BARATTOLO F., BADIA S.C., CHIKHI-AOIMEUR F.,
DHONDT A., ERLICH R.N., FOEZY I., GEISTER J., HISS M., KOLODZIEJ B.,
LELOUX J., LEWY Z., MINOR K.P., MITCHELL S., MOOSLEITNER G., PEZA L.,
REMANE J., ROMANA R., SIKHARULIDZE G.Y., SINNYOVSKI D., STEUBER T.,
TROEGER K.-A., TURNSEK D., VECCHIO E., VILELLA i PUIG J., ZITT J.
(2002).- List of citations.- Catalogue of Cretaceous Corals 2, in 2
vols., 784 pp; Dresden (CPress Verlag).- <b>FC&#038;P 33-2</b>, p. 33,
ID=1165^<b>Topic(s): </b>list of citations; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous; <b>Geography:
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</b>^[The second volume contains practically the revision of the
Fossilium Catalogus, partes 5-7, first edited in 1914 by J. Felix. This
catalogue is a list of all Cretaceous coral taxa ever cited in the
literature published between 1758 and 2001. The new edition encompasses
22,500 (= seven times more than in Felix) citations. The catalogue
gives the type species of each genus and its stratigraphical range.
Each species is provided with data on the type material and type
locality, its stratigraphical range, all citations in the literature
and all localities where it is indicated. The edition is fully indexed
and supplemented with a reference list; Loeser]^1";
s[5367] = "LOSER H., BARATTOLO F., BADIA S.C., CHIKHI-AOIMEUR F.,
DHONDT A., ERLICH R.N., FOEZY I., GEISTER J., HISS M., KOLODZIEJ B.,
LELOUX J., LEWY Z., MINOR K.P., MITCHELL S., MOOSLEITNER G., NIEBUHR
B., PEZA L., REMANE J., ROMANA R., SIKHARULIDZE G.Y., SINNYOVSKI D.,
STEUBER T., TROEGER K.-A., TURNSEK D., VECCHIO E., VILELLA i PUIG J.,
ZITT J. (2005).- List of localities. Catalogue of Cretaceous Corals 3.-
Catalogue of Cretaceous Corals 3, 366 pp; Dresden (CPress Verlag). ISBN
3-931689-11-5.- <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 111, ID=1213^<b>Topic(s):
</b>sampling sites; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous; <b>Geography: </b>^The volume contains
a list of all 2,735 localities from which Cretaceous corals were
reported. Each locality is provided with data on the stratigraphy,
lithostratigraphy, additional literature, and often additionalnotes
(exact positions are ommitted on request by the majority of
coauthors).Each locality is complemented by a list of indicated
coralspecies. Many countries and regions are profoundly checked by 29
localspecialists from all over the world. The Catalogue of Localities
may bean interesting handbook for everybody who is working on
theCretaceous, because numerous localities are not only known to have
yielded corals but also other fossil organism groups.^1";
s[5368] = "BEAUVAIS L., FONTAINE H., GAFOER S., GEYSSANT J.R. (1989).-
The Cretaceous Corals.- CCOP Techn. Publication 19 [Fontaine H. &#038;
Gafoer S. (eds): The Pre-Tertiary fossils of Sumatra and their
environment]: 313-314.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 28,
ID=2595^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5369] = "BUGROVA I.Yu. (1997).- The preservation of fossil corals and
the palaeoenvironment.- Vestnik Sankt-Peterburgskogo universiteta 7, 2,
14: 85-89.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-2</b>, p. 57, ID=3918^<b>Topic(s):
</b>preservation, ecology; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous L; <b>Geography: </b>^The
lower Cretaceous corals show great variations in the style of
preservation. The preservation was influenced by the arrangement of
corals in palaeobasin, by the structure of matrix and the activity of
boring organisms.^1";
s[5370] = "LOSER H. (1998).- Cretaceous corals - state of knowledge and
current research.- Zentralblatt für Geologie und Paläontologie 1 (for
1996) 11/12: 1475-1485.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-2</b>, p. 59,
ID=3923^<b>Topic(s): </b>state of research, distribution; corals;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cretaceous; <b>Geography: </b>^A brief overview of the current
state of research on Cretaceous corals is presented, including a
discussion of major problems. Preliminary results on the
stratigraphical and palaeobiogeographical distribution, and development
of the Scleractinia during the Cretaceous are presented. This short
study is supplemented by a comprehensive list of all Cretaceous coral
families with their stratigraphical ranges and genera, together with a
list of all regions from which more than five coral species are
known.^1";
s[5371] = "BEAUVAIS L., BEAUVAIS M. (1974).- Studies on the world
distribution of Upper Cretaceous corals.- In Proceedings of the Second
International Symposium on Coral Reefs (22nd June to 2nd July 1973,
Brisbane); Published by The Great Barrier Reef Committee; vol. 1:
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475-494.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 17, ID=5006^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biogeography; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous U; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5372] = "ZLATARSKI V., BEAUVAIS L. (1980).- Bibliographie des
Madreporaires du Creatace moyen.- FC&P 9, 1: 29-31.- <b>FC&#038;P
9-1</b>, p. 29, ID=5789^<b>Topic(s): </b>bibliography; corals;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous
M; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5373] = "LOSER H. (2002).- Biostratigraphical dating of Cretaceous
coral communities using large data sets.- Paläontologische Zeitschrift
76, 1: 75-81.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-2</b>, p. 32, ID=1161^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biostratigraphy, databases; stratigraphy, Anthozoa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous; <b>Geography:
</b>^Habitats of hermatypic corals are shallow and turbulent marine
environments that often lack biostratigraphic index fossils. For that
reason many Cretaceous coral faunas are imprecisely dated or dated only
on the basis of comparisons with other coral faunas. Using a large
database on the taxonomy, stratigraphical and geographical distribution
of corals in the Cretaceous, a method is proposed that will make it
possible to specify the stratigraphical age of coral associations on
the basis of their specific composition. In this process the
stratigraphical range of the species (calculated before from well-dated
faunas) is summarized and a probable age of the association proposed.
The method does not only help to assess the biostratigraphical age of a
fauna, but may also indicate whether a fauna represents an original
composition or is a mixed association derived from reworked horizons or
olistoliths. The method can be applied to any other organism group,
provided that the essential data for a comparison are available.^1";
s[5374] = "SKELTON P.W., GILI E., ROSEN B.R., VALLDEPERAS F.X. (1997).-
Corals and rudists in the late Cretaceous: a critique of the hypothesis
of competitive displacement.- Boletin de la Real Sociedad Espanola de
Historia Natural, Seccion Geologica 92, 1/4: 225-239.- <b>FC&#038;P
26-2</b>, p. 29, ID=3715^<b>Topic(s): </b>; corals, rudists;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria Mollusca; Anthozoa Bivalvia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous U; <b>Geography: </b>^The late
Cretaceous saw the sessile rudist bivalves reach maxima of adaptive
diversity and abundance on Tethyan carbonate platforms, yielding
extensive &#039;rudist formations&#039;. Meanwhile, reef frameworks
built by corals were of notably limited development, although diverse
associations of corals in tabular bedded units may accompany the rudist
formations. * The hypothesis of competitive displacement of
reef-building corals by rudists has sometimes been invoked to explain
these patterns. An alternative view is that they reflect passive faunal
replacement mediated by environmentally triggered extinctions, perhaps
together with changes in carbonate platform ecosystems. The hypothesis
of competition between contemporaneous organisms cannot be tested by
looking at patterns of biotic turnover alone, as such patterns are the
effects of many factors. What is needed is detailed palaeoecological
analysis of co-occurrences of the postulated competitors. * The
Santonian carbonate platform deposits of Sant Corneli in the southern
Central Pyrenees contain abundant and diverse corals, as well as
rudists. A spectrum of biotic assemblages, from coral-dominated to
rudist-dominated, is found to correspond with a sedimentary facies
gradient expressed both in vertical successions and in a lateral
zonation. The corals and rudists largely occupied different biotopes,
and even in mixed assemblages no evidence for competitive interference
between neighbors (e.g. overgrowth relationships) has been detected.
These observations imply little, if any, mutual interference between
members of the two groups, in the occupation of space, while inferred
nutritional differences between them allow us to reject trophic
overlap. * Similar distributional patterns reported for other
Cretaceous assemblages lead us to conclude that there was probably
little or no competition between rudists and corals, so undermining the
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competitive displacement hypothesis. We further dispute the underlying
assumption that the rudists were occupying broadly the same kinds of
haitats that hosted coral reefs at other times; the rudists usually
thrived on flat to gently inclined mobile sediment surfaces, which we
argue would have been unfavourable sites for reef development.^1";
s[5375] = "KLEEMANN K. (1994).- Associations of corals and boring
bivalves since the Late Cretaceous.- Facies 31: 131-140.- <b>FC&#038;P
23-2.1</b>, p. 32, ID=4225^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral boring bivalves;
Bivalvia boring Mytylids; <b>Systematics: </b>Mollusca Cnidaria;
Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous U; <b>Geography: </b>^The
fossil record of in corals boring mytilid bivalves is reported from the
Upper Cretaceous to the Middle Miocene. The boring bivalves were found
in massive and branching corals, near the colony surface and deep in
the colonies and represent successive generations in the same host
coral.^1";
s[5376] = "WOOD R.A., REITNER J. (1988).- The Upper Cretaceous
&#034;Chaetetid&#034; demosponge Stromatoaxinella irregularis n.gen.
(Michelin) and its systematic implications.- Neues Jahrbuch Geol.
Palaeont. Abh. 177, 2: 213-224.- <b>FC&#038;P 18-1</b>, p. 51,
ID=2303^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Chaetetida; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Chaetetida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous U; <b>Geography: </b>^The
&#034;chaetetid&#034; Blastochaetetes irregularis (Michelin) is
redescribed. The presence of calcite pseudomorphs of long, thin style
spicules indicates poriferan affinities. Their type and arrangement is
characteristic of the Order Axinellida (Class Demospongia), but the
unique combination of spicule type and arrangement requires a new
genus, Stromatoaxinella, and family, Stromatoaxinellidae. The
distinction previously drawn between &#034;stromatoporoids&#034; and
&#034;chaetetids&#034; is artificial.^1";
s[5377] = "WILMSEN M. (2003).- Taxonomy, autecology and
palaeobiogeography of the middle Cretaceous genus Parkeria Carpenter,
1870 (spherical hydrozoan).- Journal of Systematic Palaeontology 1, 3:
161-186.- <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 107, ID=1379^<b>Topic(s):
</b>revision; Hydrozoa, Parkeria; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Hydrozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Alb - Cen; <b>Geography:
</b>^A revision of the poorly known, colonial, spherical hydrozoan
genus Parkeria Carpenter 1870 and its included species is presented.
Corresponding skeletal architecture and mode of accretion confirm the
suggestion that the genus belongs to the family Hydractiniidae Agassiz
1862. A previous classification of Parkeria and the Late Triassic
spherical hydrozoan genus Heterastridium Reuss 1865 within the family
Heterastridiidae Frech 1890 was based on external morphology only.
Considering the similarities of Heterastridium with representatives of
the family Milleporidae Fleming 1828, the Heterastridiidae may well be
redundant. Parkeria sphaerica Carter 1877, from the Late Albian &#47;
Early Cenomanian mainly of Europe, is characterised by an originally
aragonitic, spherical skeleton up to 70 mm in diameter formed by
concentric laminae and radiating pillars interlaced by stolonal tubes.
P. cf. sphaerica from Oman lacks the concentric internal fabric and
shows irregularly-formed skeletons; therefore, it is placed in the
species with reservation. P. provalei Parona 1909, from the Aptian of
Italy, is smaller (~20 mm), has larger skeletal interspaces and lacks
the strict incremental growth of P. sphaerica. The absence of external
attachment areas in Parkeria suggests a free-living mode of life. The
skeletons of P. sphaerica and P. provalei testify long-term uniform
centrifugal skeletal accretion. Contrary to previous assumptions, they
are not interpreted as floating (i.e. planktonic) colonies but as
&#039;benthic drifters&#039; that were constantly carried and drifted
across the sea-bottom by currents and/or waves. This mode of life,
where the zooids fed on benthic microorganisms, was aided by the
light-weight design of the skeletons, the cavities of which were
presumably filled with gas. Estimates of skeletaI-interskeletal ratios
and density calculations support the existence of weak buoyancy. The
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genus shows a rather disjunct palaeobiogeographical distribution in
shallow seas of low to warm-temperate palaeolatitudes during the Aptian
and Late Albian &#47; Early Cenomanian.^1";
s[5378] = "JARMS G., VOIGT E. (1994).- Filelloides cretacea n.g. n.sp.,
ein durch Bioimmuration Ueberlieferter Vertreter der Ordnung Hydroida
(Hydrozoa) aus der Maastricher Tuffkreide (Obermaastrichtium).-
Paläontologische Zeitschrift 68: 211-221.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p.
75, ID=4166^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Hydrozoa, Filelloides;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Hydrozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous
Maas; <b>Geography: </b>^A new thecate hydroid from the Maastrichtian
Chalk (Upper Maastrichtian) preserved by bioimmuration is described as
Filelloides cretacea n.g. n.sp. It comprises five hydrothecae of a
hydrozoan colony settling upon an algae sheet, which were overgrown by
a disc-shaped cyclostome bryozoan colony of the genus Actinopora. Its
basal face shows the negative relief of the throughout annulated
hydrothecae which are extremely well molded in all details. Among
Recent colonial Hydroida the genus Filellum Hincks of the family
Lafoeidae is the nearest relative, our specimen differs from the latter
in that the hydrothecae are not connated with the hydrocaulus or the
hydrorhiza. Filelloides n.g. is one of the few non-mineralized
Cretaceous hydrozoan genera. Their rare record in the Mesozoic
contrasts with their fairly common occurrence in the Palaeozoic.^1";
s[5379] = "LOSER H. (1993).- Morphologic und Taxonomie der Gattung
Pseudopolytremacis Morycowa 1971 (Octocorallia; Kreide).- Courier
Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg 164: 211-220. [P. Oekentorp-Kuster (ed.)
Proceedings of the VI. International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and
Porifera, Vol. 1].- <b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>, p. 17, ID=3456^<b>Topic(s):
</b>revision; Octocorallia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Octocorallia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous; <b>Geography: </b>^The genus
Pseudopolytremacis Morycowa, 1971 (Octocorallia) has been
morphologically examined in greater detail and taxonomically revised on
the basis of abundant samples from the Cenomanian layers of the Saxon
Upper Cretaceous and reference material from Westphalia (Germany). It
differs from the otherwise very similar Polytremacis in that there are
spiniforrn accretions on the inner edges of the septa. The genus
Proheliopora Kuzmicheva 1975 is considered to be synonymous with
Pseudopolytremacis. Four species occurring in the Cretaceous (Barremian
- Cenomanian of Eurasia) are assigned to this genus, one of them being
described as a new species.^1";
s[5380] = "LOSER H. (2005).- Stratigraphy of Cretaceous coral genera.-
Neues Jahrbuch für Geologie und Paläontologie, Abhandlungen 238:
231-277.- <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 62, ID=1288^<b>Topic(s):
</b>stratigraphy; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous; <b>Geography:
</b>^Post-Palaeozoic coral genera are known to be long-lived.
Systematicmonographs define the stratigraphic distribution of the
genera in generalterms such as &#34;Jurassic&#34; or &#34;Early
Cretaceous&#34;. The usefulness of thecoral genera as dating aids is
restricted by imprecise data concerning their stratigraphic
distribution. More precise data could make it easier todate sediments
that contain only corals or other organisms not reallysuited as index
fossils.To assess the stratigraphic distribution of Cretaceous coral
genera, acomputer database containing records of species taken from
theliterature was analysed and compared with available type material
inmuseums and university collections worldwide. Cases where thespecimen
data did not agree with the stratigraphic distribution of agenus
reported in the literature were examined in detail and arediscussed
here.According to the literature a total of 705 coral genera
(subclassHexacorallia with the order Scleractinia; subclass
Octocorallia with theorders Alcyonacea, Coenothecalia, and Gorgonacae)
are known fromthe Cretaceous. Range data were determined for 394 of
them. Theremaining 311 genera were found to be synonyms, poorly
defined,invalid, or they simply did not occur in the Cretaceous. The
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results ofthis study are restricted by the poor definition of many
genera so that itwas not possible to indicate their distribution
because theirmorphological characteristics were unknown and it was not
clear whatspecies had to be assigned to them.^1";
s[5381] = "LOSER H. (2006).- Morphology, taxonomy and distribution of
the Cretaceous coral genus Paronastraea (Barremian-Cenomanian;
Scleractinia).- Rivista Italiana di Paleontologia e Stratigrafia 112,
1: 131-121.- <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 64, ID=1289^<b>Topic(s):
</b>revision; Scleractinia, Paronastraea; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Barr - Cen; <b>Geography:
</b>^The middle Cretaceous genus Paronastraea Beauvais 1977 is being
revised on the basis of sample material available from Italy, France,
Germany, and Greece. Paronastraea, a plocoid and cerioid coral similar
to Pachycoenia, is characterised by regular secondary septal apophyses
arranged in pairs. Six species are distinguished by their respective
numbers of septal cycles and systems, two of them in open nomenclature
and one, Paronastraea occulta from the Early Aptian of Greece, is newly
described. The genus occurred from the Barremian to the basal
Cenomanian in the central and eastern Tethys.^1";
s[5382] = "LOSER H. (2000).- Additional remarks on &#034;Astrea
ramosa&#034; (Scleractinia; Cretaceous).- Abhandlungen und Berichte für
Naturkunde und Vorgeschichte 21: 73-74.- <b>FC&#038;P 29-1</b>, p. ...,
ID=1485^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous; <b>Geography: </b>^The
nomenclatoral uncertainty of the taxon &#034;Astrea ramosa&#034;
(Actinastraeidae; Scleractinia) is discussed and the creation of a new
species name for Astrea ramosa Sowerby 1832 sensu Michelin 1846
proposed.^1";
s[5383] = "LOSER H. (2000).- Korallen der Kreide - jede Menge Daten,
aber keine Ergebnisse. Geschichte, Methodik und gegenwärtiger Stand der
Forschung.- Zentralblatt für Geologie und Paläontologie II, 2000, 3/4:
251-290.- <b>FC&#038;P 29-1</b>, p. ..., ID=1486^<b>Topic(s):
</b>research problems; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5384] = "LOSER H. (2000).- Catalogue of Cretaceous Corals I.
Repertoire of Species.- Catalogue of Cretaceous Corals 1, 137 pp;
Dresden (CPress Verlag).- <b>FC&#038;P 32-2</b>, p. 56,
ID=1487^<b>Topic(s): </b>species index; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous;
<b>Geography: </b>^The Repertoire lists a total of 3,030 coral species
whose type localities are - as far as is known - of a Cretaceous age
and were established in the period between 1758 and 1999. The
Repertoire of Species is designed on the basis of the valuable work
published by Bernard Lathuiliere on the Jurassic corals (1989), but
some details have been modified (thus, the authors of genera are
indicated, papers published by one and the same author in the same year
are more clearly distinguished). The Repertoire lists all species under
the current genus and under the genus under which the species was
originally established (according to the literature published before
January, 1, 2000). Synonyms, both objective and subjective ones, are
generally not taken into account. All species are cited, whether they
are synonymous or not. Species which are described in the sense of a
subsequent author and used over a long time period are indicated.
Invalid species are cited according to their low number but are
indicated and invalid species names are cited without correction. Also
homonyms (genera and species) are cited as they are. The type locality
(or region, if no exact type locality is known), lithostratigraphy and
chronostratigraphy are indicated under the original genus. It is
indicated as correctly as possible. In some rare cases in which several
localities in various countries are indicated, no locality is cited.
Where the name of the locality (or of the formation) has changed since
it was first used in the literature, the old name is indicated in
brackets. An index is provided which cites the generic and specific
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names; the specific name points to two entries when the original and
current genus differ. The reference list indicates all authors of taxa
cited; in a few cases where the exact source was not found, it has been
omitted. ^1";
s[5385] = "BARON-SZABO R.C. (2002).- Scleractinian corals of the
Cretaceous. A compilation of Cretaceous forms with descriptions,
illustrations and remarks on their taxonomic position.- published by
the author: 539 pp., 142 pls., 86 text-figs; Knoxville, Tennessee.
[review] - <b>FC&#038;P 32-1</b>, p. 28, ID=1730^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous; <b>Geography: </b>^This study is a
taxonomic review of the scleractinian coral genera of the Cretaceous
period. It deals with over 600 taxa, of which nearly 300 are discussed
in detail. It is the first extensive compilation of Cretaceous coral
genera since the Treatise works of Alloiteau (1952a, 1957) and Wells
(1956). A diagnosis is provided for each genus, as well as for each
higher levels taxonomic category, and issues concerning taxonomic
assignments are discussed in detail. The descriptions are accompanied
by illustrations (142 pls. And 86 text-figs.) of representatives of
each genus and, in many cases, include illustrations of the holotype or
a paratype of the type species. Also included is the first
comprehensive overview of the stratigraphical and geographical ranges
of each genus from Triassic to recent. A glossary and index to the
genera and approximately 2200 species are provided, and the following
new taxa are described: Columnocoenia elachia nom. nov.,
Turnsekophyllia cantabrica gen. nov., sp.nov., Rhipidastraea eliasovae
sp.nov., Cycloseris (?) wellsi sp.nov., and Comoseris aptiensis sp.nov.
A neotype is established for the type species of the genus Thecosmilia,
Thecosmilia trichotoma (Goldfuss, 1826).^1";
s[5386] = "BEAUVAIS L. (1981).- Microstructure, systematics and
phylogeny of the genus Palaeohelia Alloiteau (Mid Cretaceous
Scleractinia).- 4th Internat. Coral Reefs Symp., Abstract volume: 5.-
<b>FC&#038;P 11-1</b>, p. 27, ID=1744^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy;
Scleractinia, Palaeohelia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous M; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5387] = "LOSER H. (2007).- Morphology, taxonomy and distribution of
the Cretaceous coral genus Preverastraea (Late Barremian-Cenomanian;
Scleractinia).- Rivista Italiana di Paleontologia e Stratigrafia 113,
1: 3-19.- <b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p. 77, ID=2389^<b>Topic(s):
</b>revision; Scleractinia, Preverastraea; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Barr - Cen;
<b>Geography: </b>^The Cretaceous coral genus Preverastraea is being
revised, mainly on the basis of sample material. This cerioid,
occasionally astreoid or phaceloid, genus is characterised by round or
polygonal calices, compact septa in a regular hexameral symmetry and
lonsdaleoid septa. The wall is of the same structure as the septa. The
genera Bogdanovicoenia, Paraacanthogyra, and Saxuligyra are considered
synonyms of Preverastraea. Related genera are Aulastraeopora and
Apoplacophyllia, which only differ by their solitary or dendroid growth
forms. There are altogether 13 species of Preverastraea. The genus,
which occurred worldwide, is restricted to the period from the Late
Barremian to the Late Cenomanian, being most common in the Aptian to
Early Albian. Eighty-three samples are either known from the literature
or have been to hand. This makes Preverastraea a rather rare genus.^1";
s[5388] = "LOSER H. (2008).- Morphology, taxonomy and distribution of
the Cretaceous coral genus Aulastraeopora (Late Barremian-Early
Cenomanian; Scleractinia).- Rivista Italiana di Paleontologia e
Stratigrafia 114, 1: 19-27.- <b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p. 77,
ID=2391^<b>Topic(s): </b>revision; Scleractinia, Aulastraeopora;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cretaceous Barr - Cen; <b>Geography: </b>^The Cretaceous coral
genus Aulastraeopora is being revised, mainly on the basis of sampled
material. This genus of solitary growth form is characterised by
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medium-sized to large specimens, compact septa in a regular hexameral
or tetrameral symmetry and lonsdaleoid septa. Related genera are
Preverastraea and Apoplacophyllia, which only differ by their
cerioid-astreoid and phaceloid growth forms. There are four species of
Aulastraeopora. The genus, which occurred world-wide, is restricted to
the period from the Late Barremian to the Late Cenomanian, being most
common in the Aptian to Early Albian. Forty-one samples are either
known from the literature or have been to hand. This makes
Aulastraeopora a rare genus.^1";
s[5389] = "STOLARSKI J., MEIBOM A., PRZENIOSLO R., MAZUR M. (2007).- A
Cretaceous scleractinian coral with a calcitic skeleton.- Science 318,
5847: 92-94.- <b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p. 115, ID=2452^<b>Topic(s):
</b>calcitic skeleton; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous U; <b>Geography: </b>^It
has been generally thought that scleractinian corals form purely
aragonitic skeletons. We show that a well-preserved fossil coral,
Coelosmilia sp. from the Upper Cretaceous (about 70 million years ago),
has preserved skeletal structural features identical to those observed
in present-day scleractinians. However, the skeleton of Coelosmilia sp.
is entirely calcitic. Its fine-scale structure and chemistry indicate
that the calcite is primary and did not form from the diagenetic
alteration of aragonite. This result implies that corals, like other
groups of marine, calcium carbonate-producing organisms, can form
skeletons of different carbonate polymorphs.^1";
s[5390] = "REIG J.M. (1988).- Sobre la posicion sistematica del genero
Placogyropsis Alloiteau 1957. (Scleractinia cretacica). [on systematic
position of the genus Placogyropsis; in Spanish, with English summary]
.- Acta geologica Hispanica 23: 299-302.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p.
54, ID=2670^<b>Topic(s): </b>systematics; Scleractinia, Placogyropsis;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cretaceous; <b>Geography: </b>^The genus Placogyropsis Alloiteau
1957 was included by Alloiteau in the family Dendrogyriidae. After
several topotypes of P. corbariensis (type-species) this genus is
studied. A diagnosis is proposed: Colonial, pedunculate, plocoid with
emerged poliperites, arranged in short series. Deep and narrow
ambulacra. Laminar columella. Some septa and costae perforate.
Synapticula between septa and very abundant in peritheca. The genus is
suggested to be placed in the family Latomeandriidae.^1";
s[5391] = "REIG ORIOL J.M. (1987).- Revision y validez del genero
Anisoria (Escleractinia cretacica).- Trab. Mus. geol. Seminario
Barcelona 222: 3-9. [in Spanish, with English summary].- <b>FC&#038;P
20-1.1</b>, p. 63, ID=2834^<b>Topic(s): </b>revision; Scleractinia,
Anisoria; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cretaceous; <b>Geography: </b>^The genus Anisoria, endemic from
Catalonian Maastrichtian is revised. Its validity is proved and a new
species, named Anisoria batalleri is erected. On the other hand the
species Anisoria linarii having a columella, must be placed in
Dictyophyllia.^1";
s[5392] = "REIG ORIOL J.M. (1988).- Sobre la posicion sistematica del
genero Placogyropsis Alloiteau 1957. (Scleractinia cretacica).- Acta
Geologica Hispanica 23: 299-302.- <b>FC&#038;P 20-1.1</b>, p. 63,
ID=2836^<b>Topic(s): </b>revision; Scleractinia, Placogyropsis;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cretaceous; <b>Geography: </b>^The genus Placogyropsis Alloiteau
1957 was included by Alloiteau in the family Dendrogyriidae. After
several topotypes of P. corbariensis (type-species) this genus is
studied. A diagnosis is proposed: colonial, pedunculate, placoid with
emerged poliperites, arranged in short series. Deep and narrow
ambulacra. Laminar columella. Some septa and costae perforate.
Synapticula between septa and very abundant in peritheca. The genus is
suggested to be placed in the family Latomeandriidae.^1";
s[5393] = "MORYCOWA E. (1997).- Some remarks on Eugyra de Fromentel
1857 (Scleractinia, Cretaceous).- Boletin de la Real Sociedad Espanola
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de Historia Natural, Seccion Geologica 91, 1/4: 287-295.- <b>FC&#038;P
26-2</b>, p. 17, ID=3691^<b>Topic(s): </b>revision; Scleractinia,
Eugyra; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cretaceous; <b>Geography: </b>^The morphological and
microstructural characteristics of the type species of the genus Eugyra
de Fromentel 1857, Eugyra cotteaui de Fromentel 1857 have been
examined. On the basis of these features it has been shown that this
genus should be placed in the suborder Astraeoina and in the family
Faviidae.^1";
s[5394] = "REIG J.M. (1997).- Sobre el genero Meandrastrea y su especie
Meandrastrea crassisepta (Madreporario cretacico).- Batalleria 7:
53-56.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-2</b>, p. 73, ID=3757^<b>Topic(s):
</b>revision; Scleractinia, Meandrastrea; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous Apt - Maas; <b>Geography:
</b>^An emended diagnosis of the genus Meandrastrea is given after the
study of one species of this genus. A list of the included species in
this genus is offered. The genus ranges from Upper Aptian until
Maastrichtian.^1";
s[5395] = "LOSER H. (2009).- Revision of the Scleractinian coral genus
Diplocoenia and re-description of the Cretaceous species.- Rivista
Italiana di Paleontologia e Stratigrafia 115, 1: 49-58. [revision] -
<b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 95, ID=6511^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia
Diplocoenia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous; <b>Geography: </b>^The Cretaceous
species of the coral genus Diplocoenia are revised, mainly on the basis
of sample material. This genus is characterised by polygonal calices in
a cerioid arrangement, compact septa in a regular symmetry and a
dissepimental ring with the appearance of a second inner wall. Of the
18 Cretaceous species reported in the literature, five are confirmed,
four are synonyms and nine do not belong to this genus. The species
with the widest geographic and stratigraphic distribution is
Diplocoenia dollfusi Prever, 1909, originally described from the Monti
d&#039;Ocre complex in the Abruzzen province. The genus occurs in the
Cretaceous only in the central Tethys and in the Boreal, and ranges
from the Middle Jurassic to the Aptian (?Early Albian). Only about 50
samples from the Cretaceous exist or are known from the literature,
making Diplocoenia rather rare in the Cretaceous. [original abstract]^1";
s[5396] = "LOSER H. (2010).- Revision of the Early Cretaceous coral
genus Felixigyra and general remarks on the faviid hydnophoroid coral
genera.- Rivista Italiana di Paleontologia e Stratigrafia 116, 2:
177-188. [revision] - <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 97, ID=6515^<b>Topic(s):
</b>; Scleractinia Felixigyra; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous L; <b>Geography: </b>^The
Early Cretaceous coral genus Felixigyra Prever 1909 is revised on the
basis of type material from Italy. Felixigyra has a
hydnophoroid-meandroid colony organisation with conical monticules
attached to each other. The very thick monticules are arranged in a way
that calicular centres become apparent. The septa are compact and
rhopaloid. The genus can be related to other genera of the Eugyridae
family, but differs from them by its particularly developed monticules.
It also shows certain resemblance to meandroid genera of the family
Trochoidomeandridae. Of the six species originally assigned to
Felixigyra only five are recognized, since the type of Felixigyra
crassa is too poorly preserved to give a diagnosis. The remaining five
species have almost no significant difference in calicular dimensions.
In addition to the Italian material, one sample from the Early
Cenomanian of Greece and one sample from the Early Albian of Mexico are
also assigned to the genus. Material assigned to Felixigyra after
Prever (1909) needs to be entirely reclassified to the genus
Eohydnophora. [original abstract]^1";
s[5397] = "LOSER H. (2010).- Revision of the Cretaceous coral genus
Tiarasmilia Wells, 1932 (Scleractinia).- Neues Jahrbuch für Geologie
und Paläontologie, Abhandlungen 258, 2: 157-165. [revision] -
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<b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 97, ID=6516^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia
Tiarasmilia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous; <b>Geography: </b>^The Early to early
Late Cretaceous coral genus Tiarasmilia Wells, 1932 is revised on the
basis of the type species. The solitary coral is characterised by
regular septal symmetry and the abundant apophysal septa that ornament
the septa pairwise. The genus is re-assigned to the family
Heterocoeniidae. The genus Budaia Wells, 1933 is considered to be a
junior synonym of Tiarasmilia. Four Tiarasmilia species are recognised,
the respective type species of Tiarsmilia and Budaia, and two as yet
unnamed species for which not enough specimens were available to erect
new taxa. [original abstract]^1";
s[5398] = "HELM C., RICHTER H. (1999).- Onchotrochus minimus (Bölsche)
- eine scolecoide, an Weichböden angepa&#223;te Koralle (boreale
Oberkreide).- Mitteilungen aus dem Geologischen-Paläontologischen
Institut der Universität Hamburg 83: 191-202.- <b>FC&#038;P 29-1</b>,
p. 39, ID=7020^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Scleractinia Onchotrochus;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cretaceous U; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5399] = "LOSER H. (1998).- Remarks on the Aulastraeoporidae and the
genus Aulastraeopon (Scleractinia; Cretaceous) with the description of
a new species.- Abhandlungen und Berichte fur Naturkunde und
Vorgeschichte 20: 59-75.- <b>FC&#038;P 28-1</b>, p. 42,
ID=3974^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Scleractinia, Aulastraeoporidae;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cretaceous; <b>Geography: </b>^On the base of type material and
depicted specimens, features and genera of the family Aulastraeoporidae
(Order Scleractinia, suborder Heterocoeniina) are discussed. The genus
Aulastraeopora Prever 1909 is described in detail and is considered to
be a senior synonym of Blothrocyathus Wells 1932. The known species of
Aulastraeopora are briefly described. One species - A. schnauzeae from
the Cenomanian of Greece - is newly described.^1";
s[5400] = "FILKORN H.F., PANTOJA-ALOR J. (2004).- A new Early
Cretaceous coral (Anthozoa; Scleractinia; Dendrophylliina) and its
evolutionary significance.- Journal of Paleontology 78, 3: 501-512.-
<b>FC&#038;P 33-1</b>, p. 70, ID=1146^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy,
phylogeny; Scleractinia, Dendrophylliina; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous L; <b>Geography: </b>^A
new coral, Blastozopsammia guerreroterion, from the Mid-Cretaceous
(upper Albian-lower Cenomanian) Mal Paso Formation of southwestern
Mexico is the earliest known and the first Mesozoic colonial member of
the Dendrophylliidae, an extant worldwide group. Blastozopsammia is
characterized by a ramose corallum produced by extratentacular budding,
dimorphic corallites, and branches with a continuous axial corallite
sheathed in an orderly arrangement of radially arrayed secondary
corallites and a robust layer of reticulate coenosteum. This growth
form is similar to that of many modern reef-building species of
Acropora Oken, 1815 and species of a nonreefal Petrophyllia Conrad,
1855 (=Archohelia Vaughan, 1919). Based on corallite configuration,
growth form and analogy with Acropora, Blastozopsammia had a relatively
high degree of colony integration and may have been zooxanthellate. The
combination of an axial corallite with radially arrayed secondary
corallites has been regarded as one of the morphological and ecological
pinnacles of coral evolution, yet it is rare among the Scleractinia.
This growth form has not been recognized in any Cenozoic
dendrophylliids. Blastozopsammia is an evolutionary enigma because no
ancestral lineage or closely related taxon has been identified.
However, the most likely origin of colonial Dendrophylliidae is
Jurassic or Early Cretaceous Actinacididae. [original abstract]^1";
s[5401] = "STEUBER T. (1996).- Stable Isotope Sclerochronology of Late
Cretaceous Rudist Bivalves.- Goettinger Arbeiten zur Geologie und
Palaeontologie, Special Volume 2 [Reitner J., Neuewiller F. &#038;
Gunkel F. (eds): Global and Regional Controls on Biogenic Sedimentation
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I. Reef Evolution]: pp ... .- <b>FC&#038;P 26-1</b>, p. 34, ID=3591^<b>Topic(s): </b>stable isotopes; rudista; <b>Systematics: </b>Mollusca; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous U; <b>Geography: </b>^Late Cretaceous hippuritid and radiolitid rudists have been analyzed in sclerochronological profiles for isotopic (&#948;13C, &#948;18O) and chemical (Ca, Mg, Sr, Mn, Fe) compositions of calcitic outer shell layers. Seasonal temperature gradients of 9-12°C are recorded in shells from paleolatitudes of 20-30° N (Greece, Turkey), and no distinct annual temperature variations existed in the probably more saline surface waters of the equatorial Tethys (Oman). Annular growth rates are delineated by a distinct cyclicity in &#948;18O and Mg concentrations, and range from &#60;10 mm in calm lagoonal settings to 40mm in habitats with rapidly accumulating or unstable substrata. Potential community CaCO3 productions approach the upper limit of modern coral reefs, and occurred at similar levels in calcareous and siliciclastic environments. Sedimentation rates and rudist growth fabrics are constrained by different growth rates of coexisting species.^1";
s[5402] = "JAHNKE H., GASSE W. (1993).- Bestandskatalog der Kreideschwamme. Orginale im Institut und Museum fuer Geologie und Palaeontologie, Goettingen, und im Roemer-Museum, Hildesheim.- Mitteilungen aus dem Roemer-Museum Hildesheim NF4: XIV + 1-119.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>, p. 91, ID=3538^<b>Topic(s): </b>collections of fossils; Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous; <b>Geography: </b>^An extensive catalogue of Cretaceous sponges within the collections of the two museums in Goettingen and Hildesheim. It starts with a general introduction and provides examples of the handwritings of Schrammen, Zittel and Roemer, which has proven very useful for the identification of non-figured types. It also contains a biographical chapter of life and work of Anton Schrammen who wrote the main well-known monograph on Jurassic and Cretaceous siliceous sponges. The catalogue itself is very detailed. It is organized according to the lowermost taxonomic species or subspecies level and contains all data, when and where published, nomenclatorical status, as well as (according to the labels) locality source and stratigraphic position. On the plates a representative choice of the types are figured, and the main skeletal architectures are shown in very nice and instructive SEM-photos. A great help for everybody interested in Cretaceous siliceous sponges!^1";
s[5403] = "HOFLING R., SCOTT R.W. (2002).- Early and mid-Cretaceous buildups.- SEPM Special Publications 72 [W. Kiessling, E. Flügel &#038; J. Golonka(eds): Phanerozoic Reef Patterns; ISBN: 1-56576-081-6]: 521-548.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-2</b>, p. 29, ID=1153^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous L &#47; M; <b>Geography: </b>^Early and mid-Cretaceous buildups.^1";
s[5404] = "KIESSLING W., BARON-SZABO R.C. (2004).- Extinction and recovery patterns of scleractinian corals at the Cretaceous-Tertiary boundary.- Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology 214, 3: 195-223.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-2</b>, p. 30, ID=1155^<b>Topic(s): </b>extinctions K/Pg; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous &#47; Paleocene; <b>Geography: </b>^The extinction and recovery of scleractinian corals at the Cretaceous-Tertiary (K-T) boundary was analyzed based on a global database of taxonomically revised late Campanian to Paleocene coral collections. In contrast to earlier statements, our results indicate that extinction rates of corals were only moderate in comparison to other marine invertebrates. We have calculated a 30% extinction rate for Maastrichtian coral genera occurring in more than one stratigraphic stage and more than one geographic region. Reverse rarefaction suggests that some 45% of all coral species became extinct. Photosymbiotic (zooxanthellate) corals were significantly more affected by the extinction than azooxanthellate corals; colonial forms were hit harder than solitary forms, and among colonial forms an elevated
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integration of corallites raised extinction risk. Abundance, as
measured by the number of taxonomic occurrences, had apparently no
influence on survivorship, but a wide geographic distribution
significantly reduced extinction risk. As in bivalves and echinoids
neither species richness within genera nor larval type had an effect on
survivorship. An indistinct latitudinal gradient is visible in the
extinction, but this is exclusively due to a higher proportion of
extinction resistant azooxanthellate corals in higher-latitude
assemblages. No significant geographic hotspot could be recognized,
neither in overall extinction rates nor in the extinction of endemic
clades. More clades than previously recognized passed through the K–T
boundary only to become extinct within the Danian. These failed
survivors were apparently limited to regions outside the Americas.
Recovery as defined by the proportional increase of newly evolved
genera, was more rapid for 31 zooxanthellate corals than previously
assumed and less uniform geographically than the extinction. Although
newly evolved Danian azooxanthellate genera were significantly more
common than new zooxanthellate genera, the difference nearly
disappeared by the late Paleocene suggesting a more rapid recovery of
zooxanthellate corals in comparison to previous analyses. New Paleocene
genera were apparently concentrated in low latitudes, suggesting that
the tropics formed a source of evolutionary novelty in the recovery
phase.^1";
s[5405] = "BARON-SZABO R.C. (2006).- Corals of the K/T-boundary:
Scleractinian corals of the Suborders Astrocoeniina, Faviina,
Rhipidogyrina, and Amphiastraeina.- Journal of Systematic Palaeontology
2006, 4: 1-108.- <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 51, ID=1270^<b>Topic(s):
</b>extinctions K/Pg; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous &#47; Paleocene;
<b>Geography: </b>^This taxonomic review of the scleractinian corals of
the Maastrichtianand Paleocene period focuses on the scleractinian
suborders Astrocoeniina, Faviina, Rhipidogyrina and Amphiastraeina.
This, the first extensive compilation of coral species of the K/T
(Cretaceous/Tertiary) boundary, deals with more than 2500 records of
550 nominal taxa. In addition to the re-examination and re-evaluation
of described forms, this study also includes the first description of
the largest Maastrichtian coral assemblage known (consisting of about
4000 specimens from Jamaica), as well as new material from the
Campanian–Maastrichtian of Argentina, Lower Maastrichtian of Mexico
(Cerralvo), and the Paleocene of Austria (Kambühel–Kalke). A diagnosis
is provided for each species, as well as for each higher-level
taxonomic category and issues concerning taxonomic assignment are
discussed in detail. The descriptions are accompanied by illustrations
of representatives of each species and, in many cases, include
illustrations of type or original material. Also included is the first
comprehensive overview of the stratigraphical and geographical ranges
of each taxon. In the four suborders evaluated in this paper, 123 valid
species can be reliably documented as occurring in the Maastrichtian
and/or the Paleocene. The largest number of species is in the suborders
Faviina and Astrocoeniina. In the Faviina 62 valid species are known
from the Maastrichtian, of which 35 (56.5%) crossed the K/T-boundary,
while in the Paleocene 14 new species appeared. In the Astrocoeniina 18
valid species occurred in the Maastrichtian, eight of which (44.4%)
crossed the K/T-boundary and 16 new species appeared in the Paleocene.
Only eight species of Rhipidogyrina and five species of Amphiastraeina
occurred in the Maastrichtian and although two amphiastraeinid made it
into the Paleocene, only one of the rhipidogyrinids crossed the K/T
boundary. No new species of Amphiastraeina appeared in the Paleocene.
According to this revision on the genus level 44 out of the 65 genera
crossed the K/T-boundary, which is 67.7% (12 genera went extinct, 9
genera have their first occurrence in the Paleocene). In comparison to
previous estimates this result (generic extinction of around 32%)
represents the best estimation for scleractinian corals at present and
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corresponds to recently reported results of other macroinvertebrate
groups after taxonomic revision (e.g. echinoids). ^1";
s[5406] = "ROSEN B.R., TURNSEK D. (1989).- Extinction patterns and
biogeography of scleractinian corals across the Cretaceous &#47;
Tertiary boundary.- Mem. Ass. Australas. Palaeontols 8 [Jell P. A.
&#038; Pickett J. W. (eds): Fossil Cnidaria 5 (Proceedings of the Fifth
International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria including Archaeocyatha and
Spongiomorphs)]: 355-370.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 14,
ID=2555^<b>Topic(s): </b>extinctions K/Pg; Scleractinia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cretaceous &#47; Paleocene; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5407] = "BARTA-CALMUS S. (1984).- Le passage Crétacé-Tertiaire chez
les Scléractiniaires.- Comité des Travaux Hist. et Scientif., Bulletin
de la Section des Sciences 6, Paléontologie [Le passage
Mésozoïque-Cénozoïque. Point de vue paléontologique.]: 11-19, 3 pls.-
<b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p. 17, ID=6604^<b>Topic(s): </b>extinctions
K/Pg; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous &#47; Paleogene; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5408] = "REITNER J., ENGESER T. (1987).- Skeletal structures and
habitats of Recent and fossil Acanthochaetetes (subclass
Tetractinomorpha, Demospongiae, Porifera).- Coral Reefs 06: 13-18.-
<b>FC&#038;P 16-2</b>, p. 35, ID=1922^<b>Topic(s): </b>structures,
ecology; Porifera, Demospongiae, Acanthochaetetes; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Chaetetida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous - Recent;
<b>Geography: </b>^[a late Albian specimen of the genus is remarkably
similar to modern examples; the microstructrue of the high-Mg calcite
skeleton is irregular or microlaminar; the only difference between the
fossil and recent species is the greater variability of microscleres in
the living one]^1";
s[5409] = "REITNER J. (1989).- Lower and Mid-Cretaceous Coralline
Sponge Communities of the Boreal and Tethyan Realms in Comparison with
the Modern Ones - Palaeoecological and Palaeogeographical
Implications.- Proc. 3rd International Cretaceous Symposium Tuebingen
1987 [Wiedmann J. (ed.): Cretaceous of the Western Tethys]: 851-878;
Schweizerbart, Stuttgart.- <b>FC&#038;P 20-1.1</b>, p. 73,
ID=2860^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecological &#038; geographical comparison;
Porifera corallina; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Corallina;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous - Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^The
coralline sponges (chaetetids, stromatoporoids, sphinctozoans,
pharetronids) are sponges with a rigid calcareous basal skeleton.
Within modern oceans 3 communities are observed: 1. An Indopacific reef
community characterized by calcified demosponges like Acanthochaetetes,
Astrosclera, Stromatospongia, Merlia, and pharetronid calcarean sponges
(Murrayonida, Minchinellia). 2. A Mediterranean non-reefal community
characterized by pharetronids (e.g. Petrobiona) and the calcified
demosponge Merlia normani. 3. A Caribbean reef community characterized
by ceratoporellid &#47; agelasid calcified demosponges. From the
mid-Cretaceous comparable communities are known. Non-reefal subtropical
pharetronid communities are known from the Aptian of Faringdon
(England) and the Cenomanian of the Essener Gruensand (West Germany).
These sponge communities are characterized by sycettid sphinctozoans
(Barroisia, Thalamnopora), minchinellid pharetronids (Lymnorella), and
rarely by the calcified demosponge Neuropora. The Barremian &#47; Lower
Aptian coralline sponge communities from the Tethyan Realm (e.g.
Helvetic &#034;Schrattenkalk&#034;) are not comparable with the modem
ones. After the Middle Aptian (Gargasian) events new coralline sponge
communities occurred within the North Spanish Urgonian reef platforms,
e.g. the Acanthochaetetes community which has close taxonomic and
ecological relationship with the modern Pacific Acanthochaetetes
community. The genus Acanthochaetetes is first reported from the Albian
Mural Limestone in Arizona (USA). From a late Cenomanian hardground
(Liencres, Northern Spain) a deeper water sphinctozoan demosponge
community is described (Vaceletia &#47; Acanthochaetetes community)
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which has also a close correspondence to some modern occurrences of
coralline sponges within deeper water environments of Indopacific
reefs. The extant Indopacific Acanthochaetetes &#47; Vaceletia
community and the Mediterranean coralline Calcarea community are relict
faunas (&#034;living fossil communities&#034;) from the mid-Cretaceous
Tethyan Ocean.^1";
s[5410] = "PFISTER T. (1977).- Das Problem der Variationsbreite von
Korallen am Beispiel der oligozanen Antiguastrea lucasiana (Defrance).-
Eclogae Geologicae Helvetiae 70, 3: 825-843.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-1</b>, p.
30, ID=0103^<b>Topic(s): </b>variability; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Oligocene; <b>Geography:
</b>^^1";
s[5411] = "KUZMICHEVA E.I. (1975).- Early and Middle Paleogene corals
of some districts.- In Evolution and change of organic kingdom at the
Mesozoic-Cenozoic Boundary: 15-51; Nauka, Moskva.- <b>FC&#038;P
4-2</b>, p. 52, ID=5242^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleogene; <b>Geography:
</b>^^1";
s[5412] = "BOSSELINI F.R., RUSSO A. (1995).- The scleractinian genus
Actinacis. Systematic revision and stratigraphic record of the Tertiary
species with special regard to Italian occurrences.- Rivista Italiana
di Paleontologia e Stratigrafia 101, 2: 215-230.- <b>FC&#038;P
25-1</b>, p. 44, ID=3041^<b>Topic(s): </b>revision; Scleractinia,
Actinacis; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Paleogene; <b>Geography: </b>^Twenty-seven Tertiary species
belonging to the cosmopolitan reef-building scleractinian genus
Actinacis, have been described in the literature. A detailed systematic
revision has been caried out for Italian and European species by thin
section measurements of material mostly sampled from several Italian
localities, by observation of some holotypes and topotypes and accurate
examination of the available literature. A combination of several
measured corallite morphologic characters and diagnostic features is
proposed as a reliable tool for species recognition. Results indicate
that only three species, of the twelve described for the Italian
Tertiary sites, actually belong to the genus Actinacis. Moreover, a
list of synonyms and a stratigraphic range chart of the established
species are proposed. An approximate taxonomic identification and
stratigraphic distribution are given for those species not included in
the systematic revision. Preliminary examination of the stratigraphic
and geographic distribution of Actinacis species suggests that: 1) the
Tertiary distribution of the genus ranges from the Late Paleocene to
the Late Oligocene (from Late Cuisian to Middle Chatian as concerns
Italy); 2) the highest species diversity occurred during the Middle
Eocene, when the genus consisted of a relatively large number of
geographically restricted species; 3) only two widespread species
survived the Eocene/Oligocene turnover and reached the Late Oligocene,
when the genus became globally extinct.^1";
s[5413] = "GILL G.A., RUSSO A. (1973).- Présence d&#039;une structure
septale de type &#034;Montlivaltide&#034; chez Trochosmilia,
Madréporaire Eocene.- Annales de Paléontologie 1973: 35-80.-
<b>FC&#038;P 2-1</b>, p. 20, ID=4733^<b>Topic(s): </b>septal
structures; Scleractinia, Trochosmilia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Eocene; <b>Geography: </b>^In the
Jurassic genera Montlivaltia, Stereophyllia and Thecosmilia and in
Cyclastraea spinosa of Cenomanian age, Gill (1970) and Gill and Lafuste
(1971) have recognized a common structure to the septa. This structural
pattern is characterized by trabeculae, rhombic in transverse section,
which compose a median part often thickened by laminar layers.
Described in the two above-mentioned works, this type of septa was
proposed as a basis for the superfamily Montlivaltioidae All. 1952
emend. Gill and Lafuste, 1971. The authors suggested as well that such
a septal scheme existed also from the Upper Cretaceous and onwards. A
collection of Eocene corals from Northern Italy permits the time upper
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limit of this structure to be extended into the Tertiary due to its
discovery in Trochosmilia corniculum (Mich.) and other genera still
under study. The inventory of corals having a Montlivaltid septal type
is for the time being rather small and an elaboration of a detailed
classification within the superfamily is therefore premature.
Nevertheless, a comparison of characters of the aforementioned genera
emphasizes the distinction of two groups, one containing Montlivaltia,
Stereophyllia and Thecosmilia, the other Cyclastraea and Trochosmilia.
In the present work Trochosmilia corniculum (Mich.) from the Eocene of
Capo Mortola, province of Imperia (Northern Italy) is described. The
neotype, chosen by Alloiteau for the genus Trochosmilia is lost but a
thin section of it still exists permitting the identity of T.
corniculum from Italy to be confirmed. A complementary description of
the genotype Cyclastraea spinosa is given in order to demonstrate its
relationship with Trochosmilia.^1";
s[5414] = "RUSSO A. (1974).- Il génère Cyclolitopsis Reuss (corallo
eocenico): struttura settale e sua posizione sistematica [Le genre
Cyclolitopsis Reuss (Madréporaire éocène): structure septale et sa
position systématique].- Bolletino della Societa Paleontologica
Italiana 13, 1-2: 3-16.- <b>FC&#038;P 3-1</b>, p. 33,
ID=4905^<b>Topic(s): </b>microstructures, systematics; Scleractinia,
Cyclolitopsis; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Eocene; <b>Geography: </b>^Cette étude
morphologique de Cyclolitopsis patera (d&#039;Ach.), polypier solitaire
de Cap Mortola, Imperia (Lutétien supérieur) et de Possagno, Treviso
(Priabonien), conduit aux conclusions suivantes: la structure septale
de type &#034;montlivaltidé&#034; place Cyclolitopsis dans la
superfamille Montlivaltioidea All. emend. Gill &#038; Lafuste 1971 et
exclue son appartenance aux Cyclolitidae d&#039;Orb. (Cunnolitidae
All.), qui ont une structure septale pennulaire telle qu&#039;elle a
été définie par les auteurs précédents. * Après Trochosmilia corniculum
(Mich.), étudié précédemment, Cyclolitopsis représente le second
polypier éocène à structure septale &#034;montlivaltidé&#034;, trouvé
en Italie du Nord.^1";
s[5415] = "RUSSO A. (1976).- Microstructure septale de quelques genres
de Madrèporaires eocenes.- Bolletino della Societa Paleontologica
Italiana 15, 1: 73-84.- <b>FC&#038;P 5-2</b>, p. 15,
ID=5461^<b>Topic(s): </b>microstructures; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Eocene; <b>Geography:
</b>^The comparative study of the Eocene Scleractinia with primary
aragonitic structure and of some other specimens of the same species
recrystallized in calcite is carried out. * The species are:
Pattalophyllia subinflata (Catullo), with dentate septal margins,
&#34;Placosmilia&#34; bilobata d&#39;Achiardi, with smooth septal
margins and &#34;Parasmilia&#34; exarata (Michelin), the septal margin
of which is always broken. * Pattalophyllia subinflata (Catullo) show
large trabeculae with elliptical sections, which remember the
&#34;montlivaltide&#34; type illustred by Gill (1970) and Gill &#38;
Lafuste (1971). * &#34;Placosmilia&#34; bilobata d&#39;Achiardi show a
trabecular zone not much developed, perhaps dubious, and assial
structures are little and close each-other, while the septum almost
entirety is developed by concentric fibro-lamellae. *
&#34;Parasmilia&#34; exarata (Michelin) show little trabeculae close
each-other. * The same microstructure is preserved in the calcite
recrystallized specimens also.^1";
s[5416] = "WALLACE C., ROSEN B.R. (2006).- Diverse staghorn corals
(Acropora) in high-latitude Eocene assemblages: implications for the
evolution of modern diversity patterns of reef corals.- Proceedings of
the Royal Society of London (B) 273, 1589: 975-982.- <b>FC&#038;P
36</b>, p. 108, ID=6540^<b>Topic(s): </b>history; Scleractinia
Acropora; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Eocene; <b>Geography: </b>^Acropora is the most diverse genus of
reef-building corals in the world today. It occurs in all three major
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oceans; it is restricted to latitudes 31°N–31°S, where most coral reefs
occur, and reaches greatest diversity in the central Indo-Pacific. As
an exemplary genus, the long-term history of Acropora has implications
for the evolution and origins of present day biodiversity patterns of
reef corals and for predicting their response to future climate change.
Diversification of Acropora was thought to have occurred in the central
Indo-Pacific within the previous two million years. We examined Eocene
fossils from southern England and northern France and found evidence
that precursors of up to nine of 20 currently recognized Acropora
species groups existed 49–34 Myr, at palaeolatitudes far higher than
current limits, to 51°N. We propose that pre-existing diversity
contributed to later rapid speciation in this important functional
group of corals. [original abstract]^1";
s[5417] = "THOMSON E. (1983).- Relation between currents and the growth
of Palaeocene reef-mounds.- Lethaia 16, 3: 165-184.- <b>FC&#038;P
13-1</b>, p. 24, ID=0402^<b>Topic(s): </b>currents; reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleocene; <b>Geography:
</b>^^1";
s[5418] = "IVANOV Ch.P., STOYANOVA R.Zh., KRYSTEVA M.A. (1972).- On the
amino acid content and composition in fossils of Tertiary corals.- C.
R. Acad. bulgare des Sciences 25, 3: 341-344.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p.
23, ID=5076^<b>Topic(s): </b>fossils, amino acids; Anthozoa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cenozoic;
<b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5419] = "anonymous (D.Hill ?) (1981).- A list of the Tertiary coral
types in the National Museum of Victoria.- FC&P 10, 1: 9-11.-
<b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 9, ID=5465^<b>Topic(s): </b>collections of
fossils; corals collections; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cenozoic; <b>Geography: </b>^[types of the
National Museum of Victoria, listed by genera in order as in the
Treatise Pt F of 1956, then by species in alphabetic order]^1";
s[5420] = "ROSEN B.R. (1984).- Formation of a Working Group on
Cainozoic Coral Taxonomy.- FC&P 13, 2: 31-34.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-2</b>,
p. 31, ID=6372^<b>Topic(s): </b>systematics, working group; corals;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cainozoic;
<b>Geography: </b>^At the fourth International Symposium on Fossil
Cnidaria, held in Washington in August 1983, a small group of
attendants met informally to discuss ways of encouraging and
co-ordinating studies of Cainozoic (i.e. inclsing Recent) corals. * At
the moment, most Cainozoic coral work is concentrated on faunas of a
particular region and/or age, but it is also neccessary to balance this
with more work on the taxonomy of whole systematic groups like genera
and families, throughout their geographical and stratigraphical ranges.
* It was agreed that the group would especially try to encourage and
co-ordinate systematic work and that it should remain very informal.
Initially at least, Fossil Cnidaria [FC&P] (and possibly other existing
newsletters) will be used as means of circulating information to
participiants. * In due course it is aimed to devise and announce
projects for participation by post, and perhaps, eventually, to hold
workshops, e.g. in conjunction with the four-yearly Fossil Cnidarian
Meetings. [first fragment of a note; presented is also a circular for
gathering info on researchers and their study areas]^1";
s[5421] = "ROSEN B. (1984).- Reef coral biogeography and climate
through the late Cainozoic: just islands in the sun or a critical
pattern of islands?.- Geological Journal special issue 11 [P.J.
Brenchley (ed.): Fossils and climate]: 201-262.- <b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>,
p. 29, ID=6617^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, biogeography, paleoclimates;
reefs, climate, biogeography; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cainozoic; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5422] = "PERRIN C., BOSENCE D.W., ROSEN B.R. (1995).- Quantitative
approaches to palaeozonation and palaeobathymetry of corals and
coralline algae in Cenozoic reefs.- Geol. Soc. London Spec. Publ. 83
[D.W. Bosence &#038; P.A. Allison (eds): Marine Palaeoenvironmental
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Analysis from Fossils]: 181-229.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-2</b>, p. 72,
ID=3178^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology, reefs; corals, coralline algae;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria algae; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cenozoic; <b>Geography: </b>^The value of quantitative surveys of
ancient reef slopes for palaeobathymetrie analysis is reviewed. Reefs
are selected for palaeobathymetrie analysis because they are
characterized by in situ preservation of benthic communities which are
often depth related. In addition, if the reef crest and slope are
preserved then ancient water depths can be measured. The zonation of
living reefs has been measured using semi-quantitative
phytosociological methods as well as a range of plot and plotless
techniques, but there is little agreement as to a single best method.
For this study a modified line intercept transect method is selected as
it may be used on both living reefs and on various types of outcrops of
fossil reefs. This method minimizes problems arising from outcrop
conditions, is faster than quadrat methods, can be used to assess
different frame-building taxa, matrix, cement and porosity along
ancient reef surfaces, and is also frequently used in studies of living
reefs. [first part of extensive summary]^1";
s[5423] = "CHAIX C., CAHUZAC B. (2005).- Le genre Culicia
(Scléractiniaire): systématique, écologie et biogéographie au
Cénozoique.- Eclogae Geologicae Helvetiae 98, 2: 169-187.- <b>FC&#038;P
34</b>, p. 53, ID=1273^<b>Topic(s): </b>history; Scleractinia, Culicia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cenozoic; <b>Geography: </b>^Historically, the genus Culicia
(Anthozoa Scleractinia) was known (until Chevalier 1961) as beginning
in the Burdigalian of Basse-Provence (France). The study of new crops
in Aquitaine Basin as well as works in varied collections, show that
the species Culicia parasita (Michelin 1847) has been living in this
region since the Oligocene (Chattian), which is a noticeable extension
of the stratigraphical range of this genus. This species is here amply
illustrated, with specimens from each concerned stage, and
paleoecologic data are provided. Otherwise, a whole bibliographic
review of references concerning the genus Culicia, added to the new
collection made in the western France and Mediterranean Neogene, mainly
fills the classical stratigraphic hiatus recorded in the distribution
of this genus between the Middle Miocene of Eastern Atlantic and the
Pliocene-Quaternary of Australia; the question of possible phyletic
relations between fossil and extant Culicia species is set. A map of
biogeographic migration is proposed, including all the taxa of this
genus.^1";
s[5424] = "BUDD A.F., JOHNSON K.G. (1996).- Recognizing species of Late
Cenozoic Scleractinia and their evolutionary patterns.- Paleontological
Society Papers 1 [Stanley G. D. jr (ed.): Paleobiology and Biology of
Corals]: 59-80.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-2</b>, p. 52, ID=3145^<b>Topic(s):
</b>numerical taxonomy; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cenozoic U; <b>Geography: </b>^New
morphometric methods for distinguishing morphologically similar species
of Recent colonial scleractinian corals involve the analysis of three
dimensional landmarks digitized on calical surfaces. Variables suitable
for multivariate statistical analysis are derived from the landmark
data by applying various geometrical techniques, including Bookstein
size and shape coordinates and generalized resistant fitting. Cluster
analyses of these variables and study of the relative positions of
replicates from the same colony on the resulting dendrograms are used
to recognize clusters of colonies representing morphospecies.
Comparisons with the results of genetic analyses on the same specimens
suggest that these morphospecies correspond closely with biological
species. Although slightly less effective, similar analyses of two
dimensional landmark data collected on thin sections of the same
specimens also distinguish species, and suggest that biological species
can be approximated in the fossil record. Multivariate statistical
analyses show that variables derived from two dimensional landmarks can
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be used to trace the stratigraphic ranges of these fossil species. The
appropriate method for tracing ranges depends of the evenness of
sampling in different geologic horizons. Preliminary comparisons of
observed stratigraphic ranges determined by this approach with those
determined by cladistic analysis suggest that overall patterns in
evolutionary rates through geologic time are the same for both
approaches. Thus, nontraditional morphologic characters determined by
subsequent examination of morphometrically-defined species have
potential for providing sufficient resolution for phylogenetic
analysis.^1";
s[5425] = "BUDD A.F., KENNETH G.J. (1996).- Recognizing species of Late
Cenozoic scleractinia and their evolutionary patterns.- In: G.D.Jr.
Stanley, ed.: Paleobiology and Biology of Corals. Papers Paleont. Soc.
1: 59-79.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-1</b>, p. 67, ID=3637^<b>Topic(s):
</b>species recognition; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cenozoic U; <b>Geography: </b>^New
morphometric methods for distinguishing morphologically similar species
of Recent colonial scleractinian corals involve the analysis of three
dimensional landmarks digitized on calical surfaces. Variables suitable
for multivariate statistical analysis are derived from the landmark
data by applying various geometrical techniques, including Bookstein
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analyses of these variables and study of the relative positions of
replicates from the same colony on the resulting dendrograms are used
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dimensional landmark data collected on thin sections of the same
specimens also distinguish species, and suggest that biological species
can be approximated in the fossil record. Multivariate statistical
analyses show that variables derived from two dimensional landmarks can
be used to trace the stratigraphic ranges of these fossil species. The
appropriate method for tracing ranges depends of the evenness of
sampling hi different geologic horizons. Preliminary comparisons of
observed stratigraphic ranges determined by this approach with those
determined by cladistic analysis suggest that overall patterns in
evolutionary rates through geologic time are the same for both
approaches. Thus, nontraditional morphologic characters determined by
subsequent examination of morphometrically-defined species have
potential for providing sufficient resolution for phylogenetic
analysis.^1";
s[5426] = "GLIBERT M. (1974).- Quelques Turbinolidae cénozoïques des
collections de l&#039;Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de
Belgique. 1 Genre Turbinolia Lamarck 1816.- Bulletin de l&#039;Institut
royal des sciences naturelles de Belgique, Sciences de la Terre 50, 1:
1-27.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-2</b>, p. 52, ID=5239^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy;
Scleractinia, Turbinolia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cenozoic; <b>Geography: </b>^14 espèces du genre
Turbinolia Lmk. sont décrites dont 1 est nouvelle: T. paniselensis. On
s&#039;attache à la description de la disposition des loges et des
costoseptes.^1";
s[5427] = "BOSSELINI F.R. (1999).- The Scleractinian genus Hydnophora
(revision of Tertiary species).- Paläontologische Zeitschrift 73, 3/4:
217-240.- <b>FC&#038;P 29-1</b>, p. 62, ID=5462^<b>Topic(s):
</b>revision; Scleractinia, Hydnophora; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cenozoic; <b>Geography: </b>^This
report presents a systematic revision of the Tertiary species of the
common reef-building coral Hydnophora. Major diagnostic characters of
various Tertiary genera that have been commonly confused with
Hydnophora (Leptoria,Monticulastraea, Staminocoenia, Michelottiphyllia
and Angeliphyllia) are defined and subsequently compared in order to
establish differences and synonymies. With the exception of Leptoria,
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all other genera are considered synonyms of Hydnophora. * Forty-five Tertiary species ascribed to Hydnophora, or to synonymous genera, have been revised and type material analyzed. Collected material from Oligocène Italian localities and Miocene localities from Somalia and Pakistan has been also analyzed in order to provide a consistent taxonomy for distinguishing species within the genus, especially for the Mediterranean Tertiary. * According to this report, of the forty-five species of Hydnophora previously described, only twenty-one to be distinct. The Tertiary distribution of the genus, which started in the Late Paleocene, clearly shows that species richness increased significantly from Paleocene to Miocene. Originations of species were mostly concentrated during two time intervals, respectively the Chattian for the Mediterranean and theBurdigalian for the Eastern Tethys. As regards the Mediterranean, the genus developed only during Chattian time with five fully described species. The genus became extinct in both Caribbean and western-central Mediterranean regions at the end of the Oligocene and subsequently developed in eastern Tethys regions during the Miocene. * A new name is proposed for the only Paleocene species: Hydnophora gregoryi. [original abstract]^1";
s[5428] = "BUDD A.F. (1990).- A List of Tertiary Hermatypic Corals in the U.S. National Museum.- FC&P 19, 1.1: 79-87. [list of genera] - <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 79, ID=6786^<b>Topic(s): </b>collection of fossils; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cenozoic; <b>Geography: </b>^During summer 1989, approximately 300 type specimens (primary types and hypotypes) were verified in the Tertiary hermatypic coral collections at the U.S. National Museum. The material included holotypes, lectotypes, and syntypes for 111 species in eight publications (below). Only two primary types in these publications could not be located which are: Maeandra antiquensis Vaughan 1919, 325003, 2 syntypes. Labels for all types were updated to include recent synonyms, more accurate stratigraphic age determination, and published figure numbers. [original introduction]^1";
s[5429] = "PERRIN C. (1992).- Signification écologique des Foraminiféres Acervulinidés et leur rôle dans la formation de faciès récifaux et organogènes depuis le Paléocène.- Géobios 25, 6: 725-751.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 11, ID=4054^<b>Topic(s): </b>rock-forming; forams; <b>Systematics: </b>Foraminifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cenozoic; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5430] = "CRAME J.A., ROSEN B.R. (2002).- Cenozoic palaeogeography and the rise of modern biodiversity patterns.- Geological Society of London, Special Publications 194: 153-168. ISBN 1-86239-106-8. [bbok chapter] - <b>FC&#038;P 33-2</b>, p. 10, ID=1099^<b>Topic(s): </b>biogeography biodiversity; geography; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cenozoic; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5431] = "NEBELSICK J.H. (1996).- Encrustation of Small Substrates in Tertiary Limestones and Their Importance for Carbonate Sedimentation.- Goettinger Arbeiten zur Geologie und Palaeontologie, Special Volume 2 [Reitner J., Neuewiller F. &#038; Gunkel F. (eds): Global and Regional Controls on Biogenic Sedimentation I. Reef Evolution]: pp ... .- <b>FC&#038;P 26-1</b>, p. 32, ID=3585^<b>Topic(s): </b>encrusters; encrusters; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cenozoic; <b>Geography: </b>^Encrusting organisms play key roles in the development of reefs and carbonate sedimentation. In this study two small scaled encrustation phenomena consisting of encrusted echinoids and macroid formation from the lower Miocene are investigated quantitatively and compared with other examples including those from the Recent. The dominating encrusters are bryozoans followed by balanids, serpulids and coralline algae. The methods used were image analysis programs assessing percentage of encruster coverage as well as sphericity determination of the macroids. The results point to the complexity of encrustation sequences, the importance of growth form strategies, the interpretation of encrusted macrofossils and macroids
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as carbonate factories as well as the possible influence of soft-bodied organisms.^1";
s[5432] = "CHEVALIER J.P. (1977).- Apercu sur la faune corallienne recifale du Neogene.- Bureau Recherches Geologiques et Minieres Memoir 89: 062-064 [Proceedings of Second International Symposium on Corals and Fossil Coral Reefs, Paris 1975]. see ID 55.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-1</b>, p. 28, ID=0085^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Neogene; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5433] = "HUSSEINI S.I. (1974).- Temporal and diagenetic modifications of the amino-acid composition of Pleistocene coral skeletons.- Dissert. Abstr. Internation. B 34, 9, p. 4452; Thesis (Ph. D.), Brown University, 151 pp.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 15, ID=4992^<b>Topic(s): </b>amino acids, phylogeny; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Pleistocene; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5434] = "MORI K., MINOURA K. (1983).- Genetic control of septal numbers and the species problem in a fossil solitary scleractinian coral.- Lethaia 16, 3: 185-191.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 46, ID=0502^<b>Topic(s): </b>population, analysis; Scleractinia, Cylindrophyllia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Pleistocene; <b>Geography: </b>^Intraspecific morphological variations of a Pleistocene scleractinian coral, Cylindrophullia orientalis (Yabe &#038; Eguchi), have been examined based on 792 specimens. The specimens are discoidal to short cylindrical in shape, with no significant change in their diameter during skeletal growth. Septal arrangements of the coralla are observed on upper and basal surfaces. Septal numbers do not change through the ontogeny of each corallum, even when the last cycle of septa is incomplete. Septal arrangements and numbers are controlled by intrinsic genetic factors. Heights of the coralla are controlled by environmental factors where they lived. If growth rates are presumed to be constant, heights can be regarded as indicating age of specimen. Assuming that this is the case, the survivorship curve shows that this fossil population had a constant death rate. Two varieties exist in this population: one has 20-28 septa, the other 30-40 septa, showing a dimorphic feature.^1";
s[5435] = "MORI K. (1987).- Intraspecific morphological variations in a Pleistocene solitary coral, Caryophyllia (Premocyathus) compressa Yabe &#038; Eguchi.- Journal of Paleontology 61, 1: 21-31.- <b>FC&#038;P 16-1</b>, p. 68, ID=1981^<b>Topic(s): </b>variation intraspecific; Scleractinia, Caryophyllia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Pleistocene; <b>Geography: </b>^Intraspecific morphological variations have been investigated based on 1.090 specimens of a Pleistocene solitary scleractinian coral, Caryophyllia (Premocyathus) compressa Yabe &#038; Eguchi. Special attention has been paid to variations in special arrangements, septal numbers, insertion patterns of third cycle septa, and pali. The specimens contain nine different septal plans from hexameral to decatetrameral, among which those having a decameral plan are the most common. There is a clear regularity in number and position of the third-cycle septa. Specimens in which the third cycle is incomplete are also considered to be mature forms. Number and position of pali are intimately related to the number and insertion pattern of the third-cycle septa. In extreme cases, there exist specimens having only two cycles of septa and lacking pali. Ninety-nine varieties in septal arrangements are considered to be present in the fossil population, although only 57 have been found in the collection. The present species includes many specimens which do not show bilateral symmetry.^1";
s[5436] = "FOSTER A.B. (1979).- Environmental variation in a fossil scleractinian coral.- Lethaia 12, 3: 245-264.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 57, ID=6005^<b>Topic(s): </b>environmental variation; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Pliocene; <b>Geography: </b>^[environmental variation in
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Solenastrea fairbanksi from Pliocene Imperial Formation]^1";
s[5437] = "HERB R. (1984).- Récifs à huîtres actuels et miocènes.-
Géologie et paléoécologie des récifs [J. Geister &#038; R. Herb (eds)]:
22.1-22.12.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 11, ID=6335^<b>Topic(s):
</b>reefs; oyster buildups; <b>Systematics: </b>Mollusca;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Miocene Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^Les huîtres se
distinguent des autres groupes de pélécypodes par leur morphologie et
par leur mode de vie. Contrairement à la plupart des bivalves, elles
montrent une dissymétrie des deux valves par rapport au plan passant
entre elles, ceci en rapport avec leur mode de vie généralement
sessile: elles sont attachées au substratum par la valve gauche, qui
est convexe, plus grande et plus lourde que la valve droite. [fragment
of an introductory chapter]^1";
s[5438] = "CHAPPELL J., BROECKER W.S., POLACH H.A. THOM B.G. (1974).-
Problems of dating Upper Pleistocene sea levels from coral reef areas.-
In Proceedings of the Second International Symposium on Coral Reefs
(22nd June to 2nd July 1973, Brisbane); Published by The Great Barrier
Reef Committee; vol. 2: 563-571.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 19,
ID=5048^<b>Topic(s): </b>eustacy, stratigraphy; reefs; <b>Systematics:
</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Pleistocene; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5439] = "KAUFMANN L. (1981).- There was a biological disturbance on
Pleistocene coral reefs.- Paleobiology 7, 4: 527-532.- <b>FC&#038;P
11-1</b>, p. 58, ID=6134^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, coral reefs,
bioerosion; reefs, bioerosion; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Pleistocene; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5440] = "SANTISTEBAN C., TABERNER C. (1983).- Coral reef derived
conglomerates deposited in shallow marine and continental environments
after a dessicated deep basin.- Jour. of the Geol. Soc. of London 140,
3: 401-411.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-2</b>, p. 20, ID=6367^<b>Topic(s):
</b>reefs, reef-derived pebbles; reef; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Miocene U; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5441] = "BUDD A.F. (1990).- Longtemp Patterns of Morphological
Variation within and among Species of Reef-corals and their
Relationship to Sexual Reproduction.- Systematic Botany 15, 1:
150-165.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-1</b>, p. 41, ID=3405^<b>Topic(s):
</b>variation; Anthozoa variation; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Neogene Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>^Recent and fossil (Neogene) scleractinian corals of the genera
Montastraea, Porites and Siderastrea have been compared in view of
their morphological variation and discreteness.^1";
s[5442] = "KUHLMANN D.H.H. (1982).- Zusammensetzung und Oekologie von
Tiefwasser-Korallen- assoziationen.- Wissenschaftlicher Zeitschrift
Humboldt-Universitaet Berlin XXXI/3: 233-244.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>,
p. 13, ID=0387^<b>Topic(s): </b>deep marine; Anthozoa ecology;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent;
<b>Geography: </b>^Composition and ecology of deep-water coral
associations.^1";
s[5443] = "KUHLMANN D.H.H. (1983).- Composition and ecology of
deep-water coral assocations.- Helgoländer Meeresuntersuchungen 36:
183-204.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 13, ID=0388^<b>Topic(s): </b>deep
marine; Anthozoa ecology; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5444] = "ZHOU RENLING (1983).- Corals and their natural products.-
Journal of marine Drugs 1983, 3: 125-129.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p.
29, ID=0420^<b>Topic(s): </b>natural products; corals; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>^^1";
s[5445] = "GENIN A., DAYTON F.N., LONSDALE P.F., SPIESS F.N. (1986).-
Corals on sea-mount peaks provide evidence of current acceleration over
deep-sea topography.- Nature 322: 59-60.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-2</b>, p. 38,
ID=0725^<b>Topic(s): </b>eustacy; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
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s[5446] = "RISK M., GLYNN P., CORTEZ O. (1985).- Coral reefs in a race
for survival.- Geotimes 30, 9: 13-14.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-1.2</b>, p. 43,
ID=0773^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs extinctions; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>^Crime scene: Eastern Pacific; Time of death: December 1982;
Weapon: Warm sea water; Accused: El Nino; Victim: More than 3.000 km of
coral reefs.^1";
s[5447] = "DORNELAS M., CONNOLLY S.R., HUGHES T.P. (2006).- Coral reef
diversity refutes the neutral theory of biodiversity.- Nature 440, 2:
80-82. [letter to Nature]10.1038/nature04534.- <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p.
77, ID=1317^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral reefs, theory of diversity; coral
reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^The global decline of coral reefs
highlights the need to understand the mechanisms that regulate
community structure and sustain biodiversity in these systems. The
neutral theory, which assumes that individuals are demographically
identical regardless of species, seeks to explain ubiquitous features
of community structure and biodiversity patterns. Here we present a
test of neutral-theory predictions with the use of an extensive
species-level data set of Indo-Pacific coral communities. We show that
coral assemblages differ markedly from neutral-model predictions for
patterns of community similarity and the relative abundance of species.
Within local communities, neutral models do not fit relative abundance
distributions as well as the classical log-normal distribution.
Relative abundances of species across local communities also differ
markedly from neutral-theory predictions: coral communities exhibit
community similarity values that are far more variable, and lower on
average, than the neutral theory can produce. Empirical community
similarities deviate from the neutral model in a direction opposite to
that predicted in previous critiques of the neutral theory. Instead,
our results support spatio-temporal environmental stochasticity as a
major driver of diversity patterns on coral reefs. [supplementary info
to this paper is linked to the online version of this paper; printed in
Nature 443: 598]^1";
s[5448] = "KARLSON R.H., CORNELL H.V., HUGHES T.P. (2004).- Coral
communities are regionally enriched along an oceanic biodiversity
gradient.- Nature 429: 867-870. [Letters to
Nature]10.1038/nature02685.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-1</b>, p. 45,
ID=1323^<b>Topic(s): </b>biodiversity; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>^Ecological communities are influenced by processes operating at
multiple scales. Thus, a better understanding of how broad- as well as
local-scale processes affect species diversity and richness is
increasinglybecoming a central focus in modern community ecology. Here,
in astudy of unprecedented geographical scope, we show
significantregional and local variation in the species richness of
coral assemblagesacross an oceanic biodiversity gradient. The gradient
that we sampledextends 10.000 km eastwards from the world&#39;s richest
coral biodiversityhotspot in the central Indo-Pacific. Local richness
and the size ofregional species pools decline significantly across 15
islands spanningthe gradient. In addition, richness declines across
three adjacent habitats(reef slopes, crests and flats). In each
habitat, a highly consistent linearrelationship between local and
regional species richness indicates strongregional enrichment. Thus,
even on the most diverse coral reefs in theworld, local coral
assemblages are profoundly affected by regional-scaleprocesses.
Understanding these historical and biogeographicalinfluences is
essential for the effective management and preservation ofthese
endangered communities.^1";
s[5449] = "KUHLMANN D.H.H. (2005).- Die Steinkorallensammlung im
Naturhistorischen Museum in Rudolstadt (Thüringen) nebst ökologischen
Bemerkungen.- Rudolstädtische naturhistorische Schriften 13: 37-113.-
<b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 110, ID=1381^<b>Topic(s): </b>collections of
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fossils; Anthozoa collections; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^In the
Naturhistorisches Museum of the Thüringer Landesmuseum Heidecksburg at
Rudolstadt (Thuringian State Museum Heidecksburg) there is with 271
species a rich collection of stony corals. The earliest specimens of it
are older than 200 years. In former times they were belonging to the
royal natural cabinet, but nearly than 400 specimens were collected
recently by diving in the Caribbean Sea, the Mediterranean Sea, the Red
Sea, the Indian Ocean, the Pacific and adjacent waters. Among them are
rare and fragile corals, i.e. Leptoseris papyracea (Dana 1846),
Acropora scabra Vaughan 1907, and Galaxea horrescens (Dana 1846) from
the deeper water of the reef front. Two paratypes of Stylophora
kuehlmanni Scheer &#038; Pillai 1983 and Stylophora mamillata Scheer
&#038; Pillai 1983 were collected in the Red Sea. Some new discoveries,
shore, geographical and ecological information are given.^1";
s[5450] = "SMITH J.E., SCHWARZ H.P., RISK M.J., McCONNAUGHEY T.A.,
KELLER N. (2000).- Paleotemperatures from deep-sea corals: Overcoming
&#39;vital effects&#39;.- Palaios 15, 5: 25-32.- <b>FC&#038;P 29-1</b>,
p. 54, ID=1500^<b>Topic(s): </b>paleotemperatures; Anthozoa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent;
<b>Geography: </b>^Thirty-five azooxanthellate (non-photosynthetic)
corals belonging to 18 species were collected at sites ranging from the
Norwegian Sea to the Antarctic and of depths ranging from 10 to 5220m.
All specimens showed distinct, well-defined linear correlations between
carbonate oxygen and carbon isotopic composition, with slopes ranging
from 0,23 to 0,67 (mean 0,45 ± 0,9) and linear correlation r2 values
that averaged 0,89. These pronounced isotopic disequilibria have, to
date, rendered azooxanthellate corals unsuitable for use in
paleothermometry. Most, but not all, of the heaviest skeletal &#948;18O
values reached or approached equilibrium. If the isotopically-heavy
ends of the &#948;18O vs &#948;13C regression lines reliably
approximated isotopic equilibrium with seawater, these values could be
used to estimate the temperature of the water in which the coral grew.
The &#948;13C values of the heavy ends of each line, however, were
always depleted compared to carbon isotopic equilibrium with ambient
bicarbonate by varying amounts. * Despite the disequilibira, a reliable
method for obtaining paleotemperature data was obtained. It was found
that, if a &#948;18O vs &#948;13C regression line from an individual
coral could be generated, the &#948;18Oarag value corresponding to
&#948;13Carag = &#948;13Cwater and corrected for &#948;18Owater was a
linear function of temperature: &#948;18O = 0,25 T(°C) + 4.97.
[original abstract]^1";
s[5451] = "FREIWALD A. (2003).- Korallengärten in kalten Tiefen.-
Spektrum der Wissenschaften 2003, 2: 56-63 [German version of
Scientific American].- <b>FC&#038;P 32-1</b>, p. 30,
ID=1735^<b>Topic(s): </b>deep marine; Anthozoa ecology; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>^^1";
s[5452] = "KUHLMANN D.H.H. (1985).- The protection role of coastal
forests on coral reefs.- Proc. Fifth Intern. Coral Reef Congr., Tahiti,
6: 503-508.- <b>FC&#038;P 16-1</b>, p. 14, ID=1924^<b>Topic(s):
</b>coral reefs, ecology; coral reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5453] = "KUHLMANN D.H.H. (1987).- Wald schutzt Korallenriffe.-
Naturwiss. Rundschau, 40: 29-30.- <b>FC&#038;P 16-1</b>, p. 14,
ID=1925^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral reefs, ecology; coral reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent;
<b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5454] = "PATZOLD J. (1985).- Coral growth history revealed by
x-radiographic studies.- Philippine Scientist 22: 67-77.- <b>FC&#038;P
16-1</b>, p. 70, ID=1993^<b>Topic(s): </b>growth mode, x-radiometry;
Anthozoa growth; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
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s[5455] = "PATZOLD J. (1986).- Temperatur- und CO2-Aenderungen im tropischen Oberflachenwasser der Philippinen waehrend der letzten 120 Jahre: Speicherung in stabilen Isotopen hermatyper Korallen.- Berichte Geol.-Palaeont. Inst. Univ. Kiel 12: 1-92.- <b>FC&#038;P 16-1</b>, p. 70, ID=1994^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology, stable isotopes, ; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5456] = "CAMPRASSE G., CAMPRASSE S., GILL G.A. (1988).- Substitution de la racine dentaire par des squelettes d&#039;invertebres aquatiques chez l&#039;animal et l&#039;homme [substitution of dental roots by aquatic invertebrate skeletons in animals and humans].- C. R. Acad. Sc. Paris 307, Ill, Medecine et Therapeutique: 485-491.- <b>FC&#038;P 18-1</b>, p. 23, ID=2219^<b>Topic(s): </b>stomatology; Anthozoa mineralogy; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^The biocompatibility of mammal bone with aragonite and calcite skeletons of aquatic invertebrates (Corals, Molluscs) led us, after animal experimentation, to implant in humans artificial dental roots derived from such invertebrates. These roots, incorporated but not resorbed, serve as supports for a prosthetic crown; they are equipped to isolate the root from the buccal cavity and to ensure shock absorbtion during mastication. The greater ease of implanting artificial teeth and their excellent acceptance will in many cases modify the strategy of current dental treatment.^1";
s[5457] = "BAK R.P.M., TERMAAT R.M., DEKKER R. (1982).- Complexity of Coral Interactions: Influence of Time, Location of Interaction and Epifauna.- Marine Biology 69: 215-222.- <b>FC&#038;P 18-1</b>, p. 45, ID=2283^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^The potential role of competition for space in a community depends on the arrangement of interaction relationship. A survey (255 m2) of the interactions between corals (Scleractinia) on a Caribbean reef (depth 10-30 m) indicated the outcome of 17-35% of the aggressive and defensive interactions to be unpredictable. Experiments on the reef (depth 7-13 m) with pairs of interacting corals - Madracis mirabilis (Duchassing et Michelotti), Agaricia agaricites (L.), Montastrea annularis (Ellis et Solander), Eusmilia fastigiata (Pallas) - showed that, after the initial contest through extracoelenteric digestion, there are at least two additional processes which can result in a reversal of dominance: interference by epifauna and sweeper tentacle development. Moreover, the impact of extracoelenteric digestion and the extent of sweeper tentacle development varied over the surface of the corals. Employing laboratory and field experiments to distinguish between the impact of extracoelenteric digestion, epifauna behaviour and sweeper tentacles, we show the three processes combined to explain the coral interaction process in toto. The outcome of the interaction process on the reef depends on numerous, partly unpredictable, variables, including mode of contact and effects of position. Consequently, patterns of community organization resulting from spatial competition will be slow to emerge and easily erased prematurely by disturbances.^1";
s[5458] = "GROTTOLI A.G., EAKIN C.M. (2007).- A review of modern coral &#948;18O and &#948;14C proxy records.- Earth-Science Reviews 81, 1-2: 67-91.- <b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p. 106, ID=2437^<b>Topic(s): </b>stable isotopes, O, C; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^This paper is a review of published modern coral &#948;18O and &#948;14C isotopic records that are at least 30 and 20 years long, respectively. The data are presented to show basin-scale trends in both of these proxy records on decadal-to-centennial timescales. The goal was to qualitatively integrate the general inter-annual-to-centennial timescale variability revealed in these data, as well as the statistical and modeling output results that have been produced using these coral records. While many review papers typically include a representative subset of the data
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available, this review aims to include as much of the available data as possible. In general, coral &#948;18O records show a long-term warming and/or freshening throughout the tropical oceans, and agree with the NOAA Extended Reconstruction Sea Surface Temperature 2 (ERSST) on decadal timescales. In the western Pacific, it is most likely a freshening of the seawater &#948;18O that dominates the signal. El Nino Southern Oscillation (ENSO) variability dominates most &#948;18O records either by varying local seawater temperature or salinity, depending on the regional oceanography/climatology. Outside of the Pacific, ENSO affects seawater temperature and salinity via atmospheric or oceanic teleconnections. Post-bomb coral &#948;14C records collectively show that the uptake of 14C has been greatest in gyre-water fed sites, followed in descending order by western boundary current areas, equatorial upwelling regions, and eastern tropical Pacific upwelling sites. These surface water &#948;14C values indicate the proportion of surface water and/or the residence time of water at the surface at a given location, and can be used to model water mass mixing rates. Such models have only begun to be run and show that the amount of eastern Pacific water entering the central South Pacific increases during El Ninos and that the Indonesian throughflow is supplied year-round by the North Pacific. Comparing ocean circulation models with coral &#948;14C-modelled circulation enables researchers to explore the mechanisms that drive seawater &#948;14C variability and fine-tune their models. In addition, our comparison between the rate of coral &#948;14C increase between 1960 and 1970 and total anthropogenic CO2 uptake rates show general agreement, demonstrating the value of coral records in understanding past carbon fluxes. Overall, coral &#948;18O and &#948;14C proxy records represent natural archives of seawater conditions and are critical for studying the natural variability in local and regional patterns within, and teleconnection patterns between, the tropics, extra-tropics, temperate, and Polar Regions on intra-annual-to-centennial timescales. [original abstract]^1";
s[5459] = "DUNNE R.P., GLEASON D.F., WELLINGTON G.M. (1994).- Radiation and coral bleaching.- Nature 368: 697.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 59, ID=4125^<b>Topic(s): </b>bleaching; coral bleaching; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5460] = "PONT-KINGDON G.A., OKADA N.A., MACFARLANE J.L., BEAGLEY C.T., WOLSTENHOLME D.R., CAVALIER-SMITH T., CLARK-WALKER G.D., (1995).- A coral mitochondrial mutS gene.- Nature 375: 109-111.- <b>FC&#038;P 24-2</b>, p. 80, ID=4559^<b>Topic(s): </b>mutS mitochondrial gen; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5461] = "TRIBBLE G.W., SANSONE F.J., BUDDEMEER R.W., LI YUAN-HUI (1992).- Hydraulic exchange between a coral reef and surface sea water.- Geological Society of America Bulletin 104: 1280-1291.- <b>FC&#038;P 24-2</b>, p. 108, ID=4622^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral reefs, hydraulic exchange; coral reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^Hydraulic exchange between overlying sea water and the internal structure of a patch reef in Kaneohe Bay, Oahu, Hawaii, was studied with an array of wells 1, 2, and 4m deep. Two natural chemical tracers, radon, and salinity, were used to calculate the exchange rate between surface sea water and reef interstitial waters. Dissolved radon concentrations are substantially higher in interstitial waters than in surface water. The degree of radon enrichment is quantitatively related to the time elapsed since interstitial water had equilibrated with the atmosphere. Residence time estimates are 1-40 days, with deeper wells having slower exchange. The average residence time for 1-m-deep wells was 2.1 days. A rainstorm-induced dilution of the salinity of Kaneohe Bay provides the second tracer. Samples of surface and reef interstitial waters following this salinity perturbation are used to calculate an average residence time of 2.6 days at a depth of 1m and 42 days at a depth of
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2m. Three types of physical forces thought to cause exchange between
surface and interstitial water are considered by measurement of the
forcing functions and reef permeability. Hydraulic conductivities are
about 50 m/d, with lower values near the seaward side of the reef. Most
exchange seems to be caused by high-frequency, wave-driven oscillatory
pumping and by unidirectional hydraulic head gradients (of uncertain
origin) that are stable for at least 3-4 days. Wave-driven mixing is
probably more important shallower in the reef, whereas head-driven flow
may dominate deeper in the reef. Tidal pumping does not seem to
contribute to exchange. All methods indicate that exchange in the upper
part of Checker Reef is primarily through vertical exchange. The best
estimate for the residence time of water at a depth of 1m is 2 days.
Water at depths of 2-4m probably has a residence time of weeks to
months. ^1";
s[5462] = "STODDART D.R. (1972).- Field methods in the study of Coral
Reefs.- In C. Mukundan and C.S.G. Pillai (eds): Proceedings of the
[first International] Symposium on Corals and Coral Reefs [Mandapam
Camp, India, 12-16 January 1969]; published by The Marine Biological
Association of India, Cochin,. December, 1972; pp 71-80.- <b>FC&#038;P
2-2</b>, p. 12, ID=4762^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral reefs, research methods;
coral reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5463] = "HUBBARD J.A.E.B. (1973).- Sediment-Shifting Experiments: A
Guide to Functional Behavior in Colonial Corals.- In Boardman,
Cheetham, and Oliver (eds): Animal colonies (Dowden, Hutchinson &#038;
Ross, Inc., Stroudsburg, Pa.): 31-42.- <b>FC&#038;P 3-1</b>, p. 18,
ID=4856^<b>Topic(s): </b>functional behavior; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>^Four species of Porites were selected from the Florida reef tract
for experimental studies designed to determine the functional
relationship of the polyp to the calcareous skeleton. Each species was
subjected to systematic sediment-shedding and cursory feeding and
calibrated current-flow experiments, crude lethal-limit studies of
their temperature and salinity tolerances, and time-marked growth
studies under laboratory conditions. At the end of these experiments
branches of Porites furcata Lamarck and P. divaricata Lesueur were
prepared for standard histological and petrographical observations. An
analysis of these results shows that Porites is neither truly colonial
nor truly polystomous; it possesses diagnostic characteristics of both
these types of organization and is therefore designated
quasi-polystomous. It is a colonial coral in which the polyps comprise
incomplete individuals with a common enteron; but they also have
distinct stomodea and tentacular rings which are capable of independent
action. Porites also possesses unique regenerative properties which
probably help it to survive adverse conditions. * Examples are given
from other Floridian reef corals from known environments of the
gradations in coloniality indicated by Wells (this volume). Thus
structurally linked colonial corals show behavioral responses which
range from solitary reactions in Mussa angulosa (Pallas) through
partial coordination in Porites to complete coordination in Diploria
and &#034;brain&#034; corals. Complete confidence as to the behavioral
nature of coloniality can only be ascertained from combining
histological and behavioral techniques with observations on skeletal
anatomy.^1";
s[5464] = "WEBER J.N. (1973).- Incorporation of strontium into reef
coral skeletal carbonate.- Geochimica et Cosmochimica Acta 37, 9:
2173-2190.- <b>FC&#038;P 3-1</b>, p. 19, ID=4858^<b>Topic(s):
</b>hermatypic, Sr incorporation; reef corals, carbonates;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent;
<b>Geography: </b>^220 well-characterized coral specimens from 17
localities have been analised for Sr. 73 genera and subgenera, mostly
hermatypic scleractinians, are represented. For some genera, specimens
living in surface reef environments are compared with those from 18,3m
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depth on the same reefs. Growth rates for some species have also been
measured at these depths at one of the sampling sites. Skeletal Sr for
a given genus decreases with increasing water temperature, a
relationship which previously eluded detection. Aragonite deposited by
corals living in the reef at depth of 18,3m contains more strontium
than the skeletal aragonite of the same coral genera from
shallow-water, surface environments. * Quantitative treatment of the
data for Acropora, one of the most abundant and widely distributed of
the reef-building corals, suggests that the observed Sr variations may
reflect variations in the rate of skeletal calcification, rather than
direct dependence upon temperature or water depth. There is evidence
for &#34;species effect&#34;, apparently unrelated to growth rate
differences, in that certain coral genera are consistently enriched or
depleted in skeletal Sr content relative to other genera living in the
same reef environments under identical ambient conditions. Temperature,
salinity, water depth, sea-water composition and/or other such
parameters may in part determine the levels of trace element
concentration in carbonate deposited by corals and other marine
invertebrates, but it would appear that these variables more directly
affect physiological processes which in turn control skeletal
chemistry.^1";
s[5465] = "WEBER J.N. (1974).- Skeletal chemistry of scleractinian reef
corals uptake of magnesium from sea-water.- American Journal of Sci.
274, 1: 84-93. title?.- <b>FC&#038;P 3-1</b>, p. 20,
ID=4859^<b>Topic(s): </b>hermatypic, Mg uptake; reef corals;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent;
<b>Geography: </b>^Little is known about the magnesium content of the
skeletal aragonite deposited by the hermatypic reef-building,
scleratinian corals. Over 2000 corals specimens were analysed in an
attempt to determine the extent to which environmental and genetic
factors control magnesium uptake during skeletogenesis. Only three of
the 49 genera investigated show any evidence that skeletal magnesium
levels are temperature dependent, and even in these 3 cases,the
relationship is poorly defined.Calcification rate and water depth also
appear to exert no detectable influence. There is considerable
variability in skeletal magnesium content, even within a given genus,
but patterns linking Mg concentrations to taxonomic affinity suggest
that physiologic controls predominate in determining the quantity of
this element that can enter the aragonitic skeleton.^1";
s[5466] = "GRASSLE J.F. (1973).- Variety in Coral Reef Communities.- In
Jones O.A. &#038; R. Endean (eds): Biology and Geology of Coral Reefs,
vol. 2, Biology 1 (Academic Press, New York and London): 247-270.-
<b>FC&#038;P 3-2</b>, p. 36, ID=4935^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef biocoenoses,
geohistory; reefs communities; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5467] = "GLYNN P.W. (1973).- Aspects of the Ecology of Coral Reefs in
the Western Atlantic Region.- In Jones O.A. &#038; R. Endean (eds):
Biology and Geology of Coral Reefs, vol. 2, Biology 1 (Academic Press,
New York and London): 271-324.- <b>FC&#038;P 3-2</b>, p. 36,
ID=4936^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral reefs; coral reefs; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>^^1";
s[5468] = "YAMAGUCHI M. (1973).- Early Life Histories of Coral Reef
Asteroids, with Special Reference to Acanthaster planci (L.).- In Jones
O.A. &#038; R. Endean (eds): Biology and Geology of Coral Reefs, vol.
2, Biology 1 (Academic Press, New York and London): 369-387.-
<b>FC&#038;P 3-2</b>, p. 36, ID=4938^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral reefs,
Acanthaster; coral reef asteroids, Acanthaster; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>^^1";
s[5469] = "BUDDEMEIER R.W. (1974).- Environmental controls over annual
and lunar monthly cycles in hermatypic coral.- In Proceedings of the
Second International Symposium on Coral Reefs (22nd June to 2nd July
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1973, Brisbane); Published by The Great Barrier Reef Committee; vol. 2:
259-268.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 18, ID=5023^<b>Topic(s):
</b>hermatypic, growth cyclicity; reef corals; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>^^1";
s[5470] = "WEBER J.N. (1974).- 13C 12C ratios as natural isotopic
tracers elucidating calcification processes in reef-building and
non-reef-building corals.- In Proceedings of the Second International
Symposium on Coral Reefs (22nd June to 2nd July 1973, Brisbane);
Published by The Great Barrier Reef Committee; vol. 2: 289-298.-
<b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 18, ID=5026^<b>Topic(s): </b>stable isotopes,
C; corals, calcification; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5471] = "WEBER J.N. (1974).- Basis for skeletal plasticity among
reef-building Corals.- Geology 1974, 2, 3: 153-154.- <b>FC&#038;P
4-1</b>, p. 25, ID=5082^<b>Topic(s): </b>hermatypic, skeletal
plasticity; reef corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^Reef corals are
remarkably variable in growth form and skeletal configuration. This
high degree of phenetic diversity has contributed greatly to the
success of the hermatypic scleractinians as widespread reef builders in
tropical oceans. Although phenetic variability or &#34;plasticity&#34;
is common, its cause remains obscure, because the species are
genetically stable. The extent of phenetic variability is surprising in
view of the morphologic simplicity of the animal itself. Carbon isotope
ratios have been used to determine changes in the relative proportions
of skeletal carbon in the form of carbonate derived from sea-water
bicarbonate and metabolic carbon dioxide sources. Increasing amounts of
respiratory CO2 incorporated into skeletal aragonite are attributed to
decreasing efficiency of metabolite excretion. Isotope data indicate
that zooxanthellae are effectively removing metabolic waste products
from the tissues of hermatypic scleractinians, and that, for these
corals, diffusion is not an important excretion mechanism. Ahermatypic
corals, however, depend on diffusion processes to eliminate metabolic
waste products. 13C/12C ratios indicate that, among the ahermatypes,
small changes in corallum geometry that result in greater coarctation
[?] of the polyps and (or) a decrease in the size of the polyp surface
exposed to sea water have a large effect on the isotopic composition of
the skeletal carbonate. These findings suggest that corals that do not
build reefs are restricted to small and relatively simple forms because
of serious difficulties in the metabolite excretion they would
encounter in more complex corallum geometries. In the case of the
hermatypes, however, the metabolite excretion problems that would limit
the range of possible skeletal configurations have been resolved by
zooxanthellae. The spectacular phenetic variability in reef corals is
thus achieved through a symbiotic association of the hermatypic corals
with zooxanthellae.^1";
s[5472] = "RANDALL R.H. (1973).- Coral reef recovery following
extensive damage by the &#034;crown of thorns&#034; starfish,
Acanthaster planci (L.).- In T. Tokioka &#038; S. Nishimura (eds):
Recent Trends in research in Coelenterate Biology. Proceedings of the
Second International Symposium on Cnidaria (held in Kushimoto, Japan,
16-19 October 1972): 469-489.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-2</b>, p. 40,
ID=5200^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral reefs, Acanthaster damage; coral reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent;
<b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5473] = "AMIEL A.J., FRIEDMAN G.M., MILLER D.S. (1973).- Distribution
and nature of incorporation of trace elements in modern aragonite
corals.- Sedimentology 20: 47-64.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-2</b>, p. 43,
ID=5203^<b>Topic(s): </b>aragonite, trace elements; Anthozoa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent;
<b>Geography: </b>^The objective of this study is to locate as closely
as possible the sites of strontium, magnesium, sodium, and potassium in
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modern aragonitic corals, specifically whether these cations are
adsorbed, or are substituted in the carbonate lattice or are
incorporated in organic components. In addition to locating the sites
of each of these four elements we wanted to find out quantitatively how
much of each element occurs at each site. The experiments in this study
are based on the dissolution rate of aragonite in distilled water and
on the substitution of strontium and magnesium by calcium and sodium.
Special attention has been given to the occurrence of strontium,
magnesium, sodium and potassium in the organic components of the
corals. * The main site for strontium in the corals is in the aragonite
lattice. Twenty-five per cent of the total magnesium occurs in adsorbed
sites and in organic compounds. The rest of the magnesium may be
located in the aragonite lattice, but it is easily removed by repeated
leaching or by replacement with calcium ions. Another possibility is
that magnesium may occur in a dispersed mineral phase more soluble than
aragonite because magnesium was released at a higher Mg to Ca ratio
than is found in the solid coral; also because no local concentration
of magnesium could be detected with an electron microprobe. About 12%
of the total sodium is in adsorbed sites and is included in the organic
compounds. The rest of the sodium might be in the lattice replacing
calcium, but the low total exchange capacity is not enough to provide
the needed charge balance. Another possibility is that sodium is
located in a proposed mineral phase. Potassium is in adsorbed sites and
incorporated in the organic compounds to an extent greater than all the
other elements studied (30% of the total potassium), but again the
evidence suggests that the remaining potassium is in a proposed mineral
phase. * Calcite is detected on the surfaces of aragonite corals after
5 months in the substitution experiment. The change of aragonite to
calcite took place after the inhibitor magnesium was exchanged from the
surface sites and replaced by calcium. * The organic compounds in
corals contain small amounts of strontium, magnesium, sodium and
potassium. Strontium is preferentially enriched in the organic
compounds over magnesium.^1";
s[5474] = "HUBBARD J.A.E.B. (1974).- Coral colonies as
microenvironmental indicators.- Annales de la Societe geologique de
Belgique 97, 1: 145-152.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-2</b>, p. 46,
ID=5213^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology, microenvironments; Anthozoa colonial;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent;
<b>Geography: </b>^Des observations réalisées sur des coraux vivants,
tant sur le récif qu&#039;en aquarium, ont permis d&#039;intégrer les
caractéristiques de leur distribution zonéographique aux propriétés
fonctionnelles de leur morphologie squelettique. Les relations existant
entre la nature et le taux d&#039;activité des polypes, d&#039;une
part, et la morphologie du squelette, d&#039;autre part, sont
d&#039;abord discutées: la micromorphologie des septes ainsi que leur
angle de divergence, la forme des calices et l&#039;orientation des
corallites sont mises en relation avec la paramètres physiques du
milieu. De là, l&#039;auteur tire des arguments rendant compte de la
distribution spatiale des espèces considérées. * Ces observations sont
ensuite transposées dans le passé et servent de fil conducteur à
l&#039;interprétation des relations existant entre la distribution de
Rugueux paléozoïques et les caractères des sédiments associés.^1";
s[5475] = "SCHERER M. (1974).- The influence of two endolithic
microorganisms on the diagenesis of recent coral skeletons.- Neues Jb.
Geol. Palaeontol. Monatsh. 1974, 9: 557-566.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-2</b>, p.
49, ID=5221^<b>Topic(s): </b>endobionts, diagenesis; endolitic
organisms, diagenesis; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^Description of an
endolithic Siphonous (?) alga and a partly endolithic fungus living in
scleractinian corals from the Bahamas. In addition to changing the
ultrastructure and porosity the borers probably influence coral
diagenesis by altering the pore solution chemistry through chemical
boring and provision of organic compounds.^1";
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s[5476] = "WEBER J.N., WHITE E.W., WEBER P.H. (1975).- Correlation of density banding in reef coral skeletons with environmental parameters: the basis of interpretation of chronological records preserved in the Coralla of Corals.- Paleobiology 01, 2: 137-149.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-2</b>, p. 49, ID=5227^<b>Topic(s): </b>hermatypic, sclerochronology; reef corals, density banding; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5477] = "GEISTER J. (1977).- Book review: H. Schuhmacher - Korallenriffe.- FC&P 6, 2: 31-32.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-2</b>, p. 31, ID=5552^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral reefs; coral reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^[book review]^1";
s[5478] = "ORME G.R. (1977).- Aspects of sedimentation in the coral reef environment.- Biology and Geology of Coral Reefs 4 (Geology 2) [O.A. Jones &#038; R. Endean (eds)]; chapter 05.- <b>FC&#038;P 7-1</b>, p. 32, ID=5595^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs sedimentology; reefs, sedimentology; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5479] = "KINCHINGTON D. (1980).- Localization of intracellular calcium within the epidermis of a cool temperate coral.- Developmental and Cellular Biology of Coelenterates [proceedings of 4th Coel. Con. Interlaken 1979]; Elsevier.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-2</b>, p. 17, ID=5867^<b>Topic(s): </b>Ca metabolism; corals Ca; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>cool waters^^1";
s[5480] = "HUGHES T.P., JACKSON J.B.C. (1980).- Do corals lie about their age? Some demographic consequences of partial mortality, fission, and fusion.- Science 209: 713-715.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 58, ID=6011^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral growth, fusion, fission; corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5481] = "IVANOV N.A. (1980).- The apparatus for the study of space distribution of light brightness on the coral reefs.- Biologiya korallovykh rifov [B.V. Preobrazhenskiy &#038; E.V. Krasnov (eds)]: 218-224, 6 figs.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 63, ID=6038^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral reefs, research methods; coral reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^A certain &#034;space bright distribution body&#034; for a study of an effect of anisotrophic light flow on the coral colony habit is suggested. An apparatus is developed and the results from the Timor Sea reefs are obtained with this.^1";
s[5482] = "SCHUHMACHER H. (1978).- Korallenriff als Lebensraum.- Lichtbildreihe D 22155, 15 diapositives, explanation booklet of 16 pp; V-Dia-Verlag, Heidelberg.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-2</b>, p. 4, ID=6041^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral reefs; coral reefs, ecology; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^[diapositives]^1";
s[5483] = "GEISTER J. (1982).- Collections of corals: Naturwissenschaftliche Sammlungen Winterthur, Switzerland.- FC&P 11, 1: 18.- <b>FC&#038;P 11-1</b>, p. 18, ID=6114^<b>Topic(s): </b>collections of fossils; corals collections; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^Korallen (vor allem Scleractinia und Oktokorallen) aus dem Besitz von Dr. H.C. Carl Weber-Sulzer (1845-1915) ausgestellt. Diese Sammlung zeigt einen recht guten Querschnitt durch die Formenvielfalt der Korallenfaunen des Roten Meeres, Indischen Ozeans und des Pazifiks sowie z.T. auch von Bermuda und den Antillen. Verschiedene der Korallenkolonien besitzen ungewoehnlich grosse Ausmasse, wie sie nur selten in europaeischen Museen aufbewahrt werden. Obwohl die wissenschaftlichen Namen auf den Etiketten meist nicht der modernen Korallen-Taxonomie entsprechen, kann die Sammlung doch fuer Spezialisten der weiteren Region bei vergleichenden Untersuchungen von grossem Nutzen sein, vor allem, da derartig grosse Kolonien auch heute nicht ohne betraechtlichen
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technischen und finanziellen Aufwand gesammelt und bis nach Europa transportiert werden koennen. [original note]^1";
s[5484] = "ROSEN B.R. (1982).- Darwin, coral reefs and global geology.- Bioscience 32, 6: 519-525.- <b>FC&#038;P 11-2</b>, p. 24, ID=6150^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral reefs; coral reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^Darwin&#039;s coral reef subsidence theory derived from his broader interests in vulcanicity and global tectonics. His reef observations were implicitly aimed to demonstrate ocean floor subsidence. Although in retrospect his evidence for subsidence of atolls and barrier reefs and of ocean floors was insufficient, both ideas have survived the modern tests of boreholes and sea floor spreading. [abstract; presented in FC&P 11, 1: 35]^1";
s[5485] = "JOHNSTON J.S. (1980).- The ultrastructure of skeletogenesis in hermatypic corals.- International Review of Cytology 67, 171-214.- <b>FC&#038;P 12-1</b>, p. 43, ID=6183^<b>Topic(s): </b>skeletogenesis; corals skeletogenesis; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^A structural organic matrix is present in the adult skeleton of Pocillopora damicornis. One component of this structural matrix is present transiently at the growth surface of the skeleton, and it consists of individual sheaths enveloping each forming aragonite crystals. These crystal sheaths, plus some small extracellular vesicles that are presumed to represent a precursor for the sheaths, are together implicated in the following hypotheses for coral calcification. * 1. The precipitation of calcium carbonate, and thereby skeletal accretion, occurs only within the crystal sheaths, i.e. within the terminal matrix compartments. * 2. The crystal sheaths have a role in crystal nucleation. * 3. The sheaths isolate and actively modify the space within these compartments, thereby controlling the rate of epitactic crystal growth subsequent to nucleation. * 4. The movement of calcium ions from seawater toward the skeleton is principally via a paracellular route. * 5. The matrix precursor vesicles, by analogy with vertebrate matrix vesicles, have a role in the transport of calcium and/or carbonate ions from the lateral extracellular spaces of the calicoblastic ectoderm to the growth surface of the skeleton. * 6. The synthesis of matrix precursor material by the calicoblast cells in enhanced in the presence of photosynthetic products translocated to the coral tissues from the zooxanthellae. [original summary]^1";
s[5486] = "SHEPPARD C.R.C., DAVY S.K, PILLING G.M. (2009).- The Biology of Coral Reefs.- Oxford University Press, 352 pp. ISBN 978-0-19-856635-9.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 122, ID=6565^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral reefs, biology; coral reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^Coral reefs represent the most spectacular and diverse marine ecosystem on the planet as well as a critical source of income for millions of people. However, the combined effects of human activity have led to a rapid decline in the health of reefs worldwide, with many now facing complete destruction. * This timely book provides an integrated overview of the function, physiology, ecology, and behaviour of coral reef organisms. Each chapter is enriched with a selection of &#039;boxes&#039; on specific aspects written by internationally recognised experts. As with other books in the Biology of Habitats Series, the emphasis in this book is on the organisms that dominate this marine environment although pollution, conservation, climate change, and experimental aspects are also included. Indeed, particular emphasis is placed on conservation and management due to the habitat&#039;s critically endangered status. A global range of examples is employed which gives the book international relevance.^1";
s[5487] = "STANLEY G.D.jr (2009).- Corals and ocean acidification.- McGraw-Hill Yearbook of Science and Technology 2009: 66-69; McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc., New York.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 133, ID=6592^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology; corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
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Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5488] = "KUHLMANN D.H.H. (1985).- Wälder schützen Korallenriffe.-
Biologische Rundschau 23: 367-370.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-2</b>, p. 7,
ID=6739^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs ecology; reefs ecology; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>^^1";
s[5489] = "LOPEZ E., GILL G.A., CAMPRASSE G., CAMPRASSE S. LALLIER F.,
FONTAINE M. (1989).- Soudure sans transition (ostéoassimilation) entre
l&#039;os maxillaire humain et un implant dentaire en calcite naturelle
d&#039;invertébrés marins. [union without transition
(osteoassimilation) between human maxillary bone and a dental implant
of marine invertebrate natural calcite].- C. R. Acad. Sc. Paris, ser.
3, Sciences de la vie 309, 6, 203-210.- <b>FC&#038;P 18-1</b>, p. 25,
ID=6775^<b>Topic(s): </b>stomatology; stomatology, corals;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent;
<b>Geography: </b>^We present evidence for the formation of woven bone
between human maxillary lamellar bone (the target site), and a coral
implant (Corallium johnsoni Gray). This newly formed bone is
characterized by numerous osteocytes located in spherical lacunae and
having many ramified processes directed towards the coral; some of
these processes continue into the implant surface. Healthy osteocytes
were detected within the superficial part of the coral, next to the
newly formed bone. Neither osteoclast nor surface of resorption has
been noticed.^1";
s[5490] = "CUIF J.-P., DAUPHIN Y., GAUTRET P. (1999).- Compositional
diversity of soluble mineralizing matrices in some recent coral
skeletons compared with fine-scale growth structures of fibres.
Discussion of consequences for biomineralization and diagenesis.-
International Journal of Earth Sciences [Geol. Rundsch.] 88, 3:
582-592.- <b>FC&#038;P 28-1</b>, p. 46, ID=6926^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral
growth; corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^In contrast to the
purely crystalline model of the coral fibre, a transversal zonation is
made visible within fibres by specific preparations (enzymatic or light
acidic etchings). This growth zonation that corresponds to the
successive positions of the secretory ectoderm during septal
development shows that crystallization of coral fibre is controlled not
only by an external organic coating of fibres, but also includes
intra-fibrous organic components. This results in a micron-scaled
internal structure of fibres, with a noticeable diversity depending on
species. In parallel, soluble matrices also exhibit significant
differences, although the global high content in acidic amino acids is
always observed. Gathering these two sets of data allows the current
ideas concerning structures and growth modalities of coral septa to be
discussed. Basically, the respective role of centres of calcification
and fibres during septal development appears clearly different from the
current ideas, resulting in significant change in interpretation of
coral structures, with concerns in both skeleton formation and
understanding of diagenetic processes. [original abstract]^1";
s[5491] = "VERON J.E.N. (2000).- Corals of the World.- Australian
Institute of Marine Science; 463 pp. + 429 pp. + 490 pp. [book, in 3
volumes] - <b>FC&#038;P 29-1</b>, p. 14, ID=7010^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^Verons&#039;s award winning &#034;Corals
of Australia and the Indo-Pacific&#034;, first published in 1986 and
now considered a &#039;classic&#039;, is completely eclipsed by
&#039;Corals of the World&#039;. The book is one of the most
comprehensive, authoritative and spectacular productions ever given to
a group of marine organisms, the reef-building corals worldwide. *
Brief characteristics: (1) an extravaganza of colour and art - a
portrayal of the variety and the beauty of corals as never before -
over 3.000 underwater photographs including hundreds taken by the best
underwater photographers from around the world; (2) from reefs to
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aquaria - a history of discovery - which comes first - the reefs or the
corals? - corals in aquaria: a path of interest and discovery; (3) 900
distribution maps - an atlas of information and explanation - one
hundred superb works of art reveal the beauty of microscopic dteail;
(4) what are species - the nature of species, how they vary according
to environment and how they change geographically; (5) encyclopaedic
information - one in ten species is new to science; there are several
new genera and a new family; this book is the outcome of comprehensive
taxonomic revisions of all reef-building corals - non-technical
summaries of the distinguishing features of all species, genera and
families - information about the colours, habitats and abundances of
all species - references to taxonomic detail and regional field guides
- chapters on &#039;what are species?&#039;, evolution, biogeography,
the fossil record, coral reefs, the structure of corals, reproduction
and the history of coral studies; (6) reproduction and dispersal - the
reproduction and dispersal mechanisms of corals - how reproduction and
dispersal relate to biogeographic and evolutionary issues; (7)
structure - a non-technical account of coral morphology - a glossary
explains all terminology; (8) geological history - an account of the
&#039;big picture&#039; of evolutionary change; (9) evolution - the
mechanisms which control the origin and evolutionary change in species
- an original concept of &#039;reticulate&#039; evolution which
integrates the information and observations presented throughout the
book.^1";
s[5492] = "FEINSTEIN N., CAIRNS S.D. (1998).- Learning from the
collector: a survey of azooxanthellate corals affixed by Xenophora
(Gastropoda: Xenophoridae), with an analysis and discussion of
attachment patterns.- Nautilus 112, 3: 73-83.- <b>FC&#038;P 29-1</b>,
p. 39, ID=7017^<b>Topic(s): </b>; corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^All species
of the gastropod family Xenophoridae affix foreign objects to the upper
shell surface. Affixed objects may include bivalve shells, smaller
gastropod shells, shell fragments, and coral skeletons, as well as a
wide array of inorganic material. In deep water, Xenophora may serve as
useful proxy collectors of benthic organisms. Since 1842, coral
skeletons have been noted among the attached objects, but this
association has never been studied in detail. This paper surveys 227
Xenophora shells, comprising 8 species from 69 stations, for affixed
azooxanthellate corals. Five hundred and eighty-one coralla were found,
representing 74 coral species, 2 of which remain undescribed.
Twenty-four of the affixed coralla were alive at the time the Xenophora
hosts were collected; Xenophora not only collect the corals, but corals
can remain alive long after being affixed. Corals were found at 6 sites
where they had previously been unknown, and the geographic ranges of 29
species of coral were expanded as a result of specimens found on
Xenophora. * This paper has two sections. In the first, quantitative
observations were made on the orientation of affixed corals;
statistical analysis of these observations revealed non-random patterns
of attachment, based on orientation of both the long axis of the coral
and the coral calice. Qualitative observations suggest that species of
Xenophora favor corals of particular shapes. In the second section, the
speculations of previous authors regarding the ecological basis for
attachment behavior are summarized and new theories are discussed. Four
of these explanations suggest defensive adaptations, and the remaining
3 are functional support adaptations. Three of these hypotheses (armor,
tactile camouflage, and snow-shoeing) are proposed for the first rime
in this paper. [original abstract]^1";
s[5493] = "VERON J.E.N. (2000).- Identification Key to Reef-building
Corals Worldwide on CD-ROM.- Australian Institute of Marine
Science.http:&#47;&#47;
www.aims.gov.au/coralidcd/CoralID_Overview.htm.- <b>FC&#038;P 31-2</b>,
p. 35, ID=7132^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef-building, identification key;
corals, reef-building; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
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<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^Coral ID is a
spectacularly illustrated, comprehensively researched interactive key
to the identification of the world&#039;s reef-building corals.^1";
s[5494] = "WILD C., HUETTEL M., KLUETER A., KREMB S.G., RASHEED M.Y.M.,
JORGENSEN B.B. (2004).- Coral mucus functions as en energy carrier and
particle trap in the reef ecosystem.- Nature 428: 66-70. [letter to
Nature]10.1038/nature02344.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-1</b>, p. 101,
ID=7244^<b>Topic(s): </b>mucus, energy carrier; corals; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>^Zooxanthellae, endosymbiontic algae of reef-building corals,
substantially contribute to the high gross primary production of coral
reefs, but corals exude up to half of the carbon assimilated by their
zooxanthellae as mucus. Here we show that released coral mucus
efficiently traps organic matter from the water column and rapidly
carries energy and nutrients to the reef lagoon sediment, which acts as
a biocatalytic mineralizing filter. In the Great Barrier Reef, the
dominant genus of hard corals, Acropora, exudes up to 4.8 litres of
mucus per square metre of reef area per day. Between 56% and 80% of
this mucus dissolves in the reef water, which is filtered through the
lagoon sands. Here, coral mucus is degraded at a turnover rate of at
least 7% per hour. Detached undissolved mucus traps suspended
particles, increasing its initial organic carbon and nitrogen content
by three orders of magnitude within 2 h. Tidal currents concentrate
these mucus aggregates into lagoon, where they rapidly settle. Coral
mucus provides light energy harvested by zooxanthellae and trapped
particles to the heterotrophic reef community, thereby establishing a
recycling loop that supports benthic life, while reducing loss of
energy and nutrients from the reef ecosystem. [original abstract]^1";
s[5495] = "OPRESKO D.M. (2004).- Revision of the Antipatharia
(Cnidaria: Anthozoa). Part IV. Aphanipathidae.- Zoologische
Mededelingen 78: 209-240.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-2</b>, p. 40,
ID=1184^<b>Topic(s): </b>systematics; Antipatharia; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>^A new family of antipatharian corals, Aphanipathidae (Cnidaria:
Anthozoa: Antipatharia), is established for Aphanipathes sarothamnoides
Brook and related species. The family is characterized by tall, conical
to acicular to cylindrical spines, which can be smooth, papillose or
covered with small, conical tubercles, and by polyps that are 0.5–2.5
mm in transverse diameter and have small, subequal tentacles. The
family is divided into two subfamilies based on differencies in the
development of the polypar spines. In the Aphanipathinae the polypar
spines are subequal. Genera are recognized on the basis of
morphological features of the corallum. Aphanipathes Brook (type
species A. sarothamnoides Brook) has a sparsely to densely branched
corallum with straight, usually ascending, branchlets. Phanopathes gen.
nov. (type species Antipathes expansa Opresko &#038; Cairns) forms
fan-shaped colonies with short, bilateral branchlets. Pteridopathes,
gen. nov. (type species P. pinnata sp.nov.) has simple pinnules
arranged in two rows. Tetrapathes gen. nov. (type species Aphanipathes
alata Brook) has simple pinnules arranged in four rows, and
Asteriopathes gen. nov. (type species A. arachniformis sp.nov.) has
simple pinnules arranged in six or more rows. In the Acanthopathinae
the circumpolypar spines are considerably enlarged and the hypostomal
spines are usually reduced or absent. As in the Aphanipathinae, genera
are recognized on the basis of morphological features of the corallum.
Acanthopathes gen. nov. (type species Antipathes humilis Pourtales)
forms candelabra and flabellate colonies and has reduced hypostomal
spines. Rhipidopathes Milne Edwards and Haime (type species Antipathes
reticulata Esper), forms flabellate colonies and has hypostomal spines
that are not always reduced in size. Distichopathes gen. nov. (type
species D. disticha sp.nov.) has simple, straight pinnules arranged in
two rows, and Elatopathes gen. nov. (type species Antipathes abietina
Pourtales) has simple pinnules arranged in four or more rows.^1";
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s[5496] = "OPRESKO D.M. (2001).- Revision of the Antipatharia
(Cnidaria: Anthozoa). Part I. Establishment of a new family,
Myriopathidae.- Zoologische Mededelingen 75: 147-174.- <b>FC&#038;P
32-2</b>, p. 67, ID=1406^<b>Topic(s): </b>systematics; Antipatharia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent;
<b>Geography: </b>^A new family of antipatharian corals, Myriopathidae
(Cnidaria: Anthozoa: Antipatharia), is established for Antipathes
myriophylla Pallas and related species. The family is characterized by
polyps 0.5 to 1.0 mm in transverse diameter; short tentacles with a
rounded tip; acute, conical to blade-like spines up to 0.3 mm tall on
the smallest branchlets or pinnules; and cylindrical, simple, forked or
antler-like spines on the larger branches and stem. Genera are
differentiated on the basis of morphological features of the corallum.
Myriopathes gen. nov., type species Antipathes myriophylla Pallas, has
two rows of primary pinnules, and uniserially arranged secondary
pinnules. Tanacetipathes Opresko, type species T. tanacetum
(Pourtalès), has bottle-brush pinnulation with four to six rows of
primary pinnules and one or more orders of uniserial (sometimes
biserial) subpinnules. Cupressopathes gen. nov., type species Gorgonia
abies Linnaeus, has bottle-brush pinnulation with four very irregular,
or quasi-spiral rows of primary pinnules and uniserial, bilateral, or
irregularly arranged higher order pinnules. Plumapathes gen. nov., type
species Antipathes pennacea Pallas, has simple pinnules arranged
regularly in two rows. Antipathella Brook, type species Antipathes
subpinnata Ellis and Solander, has simple branchlets/pinnules arranged
irregularly in one to four rows.^1";
s[5497] = "OPRESKO D.M. (2002).- Revision of the Antipatharia
(Cnidaria: Anthozoa). Part II. Schizopathidae.- Zoologische
Mededelingen 76: 411-442.- <b>FC&#038;P 32-2</b>, p. 68,
ID=1407^<b>Topic(s): </b>systematics; Antipatharia; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>^The family of antipatharian corals, Schizopathidae (Cnidaria:
Anthozoa: Antipatharia), is revised. The family is characterized by
polyps elongated in the direction of the axis and having a transverse
diameter of 2 mm or more. Genera are recognized on the basis of
morphological features of the corallum. Schizopathes Brook (type
species S. crassa Brook) has a simple, pinnate corallum with a
hook-like holdfast for support in soft sediments. Bathypathes Brook
(type species B. patula Brook) is characterized by a simple pinnate
corallum and a flat discoidal basal plate for attaching to a solid
substrate. Parantipathes Brook (type species Antipathes larix Esper)
has a largely monopodial corallum with simple pinnules in six or more
rows. Taxipathes Brook (type species T. recta Brook) has a branched
corallum and simple pinnules in four to eight rows. Lillipathes gen.
nov. (type species Antipathes lilliei Totton) has simple pinnules in
four rows. Stauropathes, gen. nov. (type species S. staurocrada spec.
nov.) is branched with simple, bilateral, subopposite pinnules.
Abyssopathes, gen. nov. (type species Bathypathes lyra Brook) is
monopodial with two rows of simple, lateral pinnules and one (sometimes
multiple) row of simple or branched anterior pinnules.
Dendrobathypathes gen. nov. (type species D. grandis spec. nov.) has a
branched, planar corallum with two rows of subpinnulated primary
pinnules. Saropathes gen. nov. (type species Bathypathes scoparia
Totton) is monopodial to sparsely branched, with four rows of
subpinnulated primary pinnules.^1";
s[5498] = "OPRESKO D.M. (2003).- Revision of the Antipatharia
(Cnidaria: Anthozoa). Part III. Cladopathidae.- Zoologische
Mededelingen 77: 495-536.http:&#47;&#47;
www.repository.naturalis.nl/record/216169.- <b>FC&#038;P 32-2</b>, p.
68, ID=1408^<b>Topic(s): </b>systematics; Antipatharia; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>^The family of antipatharian corals Cladopathidae (Cnidaria:
Anthozoa: Antipatharia) is revised. The family is characterized by
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polyps 2mm or more in transverse diameter, six primary mesenteries, and no secondary mesenteries. The family is divided into three subfamilies: Cladopathinae Kinoshita, Hexapathinae subfam. nov. and Sibopathinae subfam. nov. The subfamily Cladopathinae is characterized by a branched pinnulate corallum with three or more rows of primary pinnules, some of which are subpinnulate. Included in the subfamily are the genera Cladopathes Brook (C. plumosa Brook, 1889), Chrysopathes gen. nov. (C. formosa spec. nov. and C. speciosa spec. nov.) and Trissopathes gen. nov. [T. pseudotristicha spec. nov., T. tetracrada spec. nov., and T. tristicha (van Pesch, 1914)]. The subfamily Hexapathinae is characterized by a monopodial or sparsely branched pinnulate corallum, with two rows of simple lateral primary pinnules and one or more rows of simple or subpinnulate anterior primary pinnules. Included in the subfamily are the genera Hexapathes Kinoshita, 1910 and Heliopathes gen. nov. Hexapathes contains the type species H. heterosticha Kinoshita, 1910, as well as H. australiensis spec. nov. Heliopathes contains the type species H. americana, spec. nov. and Antipathes heterorhodzos Cooper, 1909. The subfamily Sibopathinae van Pesch is defined by the absence of an actinopharynx. Species in the single genus Sibopathes [type species S. gephura van Pesch, 1914, and including S. macrospina Opresko, 1993] possess a branched corallum with four to six rows of simple pinnules. [original abstract]^1";
s[5499] = "OPRESKO D.M., BARON-SZABO R.C. (2001).- Redescriptions of the antipatharian corals described by E.J.C. Esper with selected English translations of the original German text (Cnidaria, Anthozoa, Antipatharia).- Senckenbergiana biologica 81, 1/2; 1-21.- <b>FC&#038;P 30-2</b>, p. 31, ID=1587^<b>Topic(s): </b>revision; Antipatharia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5500] = "OPRESKO D.M. (2006).- Revision of the Antipatharia (Cnidaria: Anthozoa). Part V. Establishment of a new family, Stylopathidae.- Zoologische Mededelingen 80, 4: 109-138.http:&#47;&#47;www.repository.naturalis.nl/record/198496.- <b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p. 89, ID=2409^<b>Topic(s): </b>systematics; Antipatharia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^A new family of antipatharian corals, Stylopathidae (Cnidaria: Anthozoa: Antipatharia), is established for Arachnopathes columnaris Duchassaing 1870, and related species. The family is characterized by small polyps, 1.5 mm or less in transverse diameter; small, conical, smooth spines, often distally directed (especially at the tips of the branchlets and/or pinnules); and by the tendency for the pinnules and branchlets to occur in subopposite pairs or to be arranged in verticils of three or four (rarely five) pinnules. In many species adjacent pinnules or branchlets fuse together or anastomose, resulting in the formation of cylindrical, reticulated worm runs along the stem or branches. Genera are established on the basis of morphological features of the corallum. Stylopathes gen. nov., includes the type species, Arachnopathes columnaris Duchassaing, and is characterized by a monopodial or very sparsely branched corallum. Triadopathes gen. nov. contains only the type species Parantipathes triadocrada Opresko, and has multiple, vertically directed, stem-like primary branches, arising primarily from the lower parts of the corallum. Tylopathes Brook contains the type species T. crispa Brook, and is characterized by a flagellate corallum with short, mostly bilateral branchlets.^1";
s[5501] = "SOULE J.D., SOULE D.F. (1974).- The bryozoan-coral interface on coral and coral reefs.- In Proceedings of the Second International Symposium on Coral Reefs (22nd June to 2nd July 1973, Brisbane); Published by The Great Barrier Reef Committee; vol. 1: 335-340.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 17, ID=5000^<b>Topic(s): </b>bryozoan-coral interface; bryozoan-coral interface; <b>Systematics: </b>Bryozoa Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5502] = "HANSKE H., LOSER H. (2006).- Annotated Bibliography on Extant Corals (1758-2002).- Coral Research Bulletin 8, 35 pp. +
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CD-ROM.- <b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p. 74, ID=2383^<b>Topic(s):
</b>bibliography, extant corals; Anthozoa, Hydrozoa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa Hydrozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent;
<b>Geography: </b>^This bibliography contains 9,132 references to
literature on all aspects of extant corals (Anthozoa: Scleractinia,
Helioporidae, Tubiporidae; Hydrozoa: Milleporidae). All entries have
been very carefully checked and supplemented with information on the
subject matter, and the origin of the material reviewed. The
accompanying CD ROM contains the bibliography in the form of a database
as well as a menu-driven search program for Windows-compatible
computers.^1";
s[5503] = "GALLISSIAN M.F., VACELET J. (1990).- Fertilization and
nutrition of the oocyte in the calcified sponge Petrobiona massiliana
(Calcarea, Calcaronea).- Proceedings IIIrd International Conference on
the Biology of Sponges, Woods Hole.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-1.2</b>, p. 17,
ID=0902^<b>Topic(s): </b>biology; Porifera calcarea; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Calcarea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>^^1";
s[5504] = "VACELET J. (1980).- Squelette calcair facultatif et corps de
regeneration dans le genre Merlia, Eponges apparentees aux Chaetetides
fossiles.- C.R. Acad. Sci. Paris 290D: 227-230.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>,
p. 56, ID=0378^<b>Topic(s): </b>stromatoporoid affinities; Chaetetida
Merlia; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Chaetetida; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^The non-spicular skeleton of the genus
Merlia my be absent and a new species, M. deficiens, is described. A
part of the recent Porifera may be the descendent of fossil calcified
organisms (Stromatoporoids, Chaetetids) which have lost their
calcareous skeleton. The cells packed in cavities of the skeleton are
similar to gemmular cells, a fact which may explain the occurrence of
discontinuities in the skeleton of some Stromatoporoid fossils.
[original abstract]^1";
s[5505] = "BERGBAUER M., LANGE R., REITNER J. (1996).- Characterization
of Organic Matrix Proteins Enclosed in High Mg-Calcite Crystals of the
Coralline Sponge Spirastrella (Acanthochaetetes) wellsi.- Goettinger
Arbeiten zur Geologie und Palaontologie, Special Volume 2 [Reitner J.,
Neuewiller F. &#038; Gunkel F. (eds): Global and Regional Controls on
Biogenic Sedimentation I. Reef Evolution]: pp ... .- <b>FC&#038;P
26-1</b>, p. 22, ID=3562^<b>Topic(s): </b>organic matrix; Porifera,,
Acanthochaetetes; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Chaetetida;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^Protein components
found in freeze-dried specimens of the coralline sponge Spirastrella
(Acanthochaetetes) wellsi were separated and characterized. Proteins
extracted from skeleton crystals (matrix proteins) contained high
concentrations of glycin (16%) as well as enhanced amounts of
asparagin/aspartic acid (11%) and glutamin/glutamic acid (10%). At
least 10 proteins could be separated by SDS-PAGE. Six of them, with
molecular weights between 30 and 45 kDa, may be considered as distinct
matrix proteins. The bulk of total soluble proteins as well as all
soluble matrix proteins are acidic with pH values below 5. Our results
indicate that at least in one stage crystal growth is matrix mediated,
i.e. controlled by the sponge.^1";
s[5506] = "STEARN C.W. (1984).- Growth forms and macrostructural
elements of the coralline sponges.- Palaeontographica Americana 54:
315-325 [Oliver W. A. Jr et al. (eds): Recent advances in the
paleobiology and geology of the Cnidaria: Proceedings of the 4th
International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria].- <b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p.
57, ID=1057^<b>Topic(s): </b>growth forms, structures; Porifera
coralline sponges; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Corallina;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^The morphologic
gradients that exist between the sclerosponges, Stromatoporoids,
chaetetids, tabulate corals, scleractinian corals, heliolitids and
hydrozoans are discussed and illustrated. The Stromatoporoids are
closer to the morphologic field of the poriferan members of these
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gradients than to the cnidarian elements.^1";
s[5507] = "WENDT J. (1984).- Skeletal and spicular mineralogy,
microstructure and diagenesis of coralline calcareous sponges.-
Palaeontographica Americana 54: 326-336 [Oliver W. A. Jr et al. (eds):
Recent advances in the paleobiology and geology of the Cnidaria:
Proceedings of the 4th International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria].-
<b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p. 58, ID=1062^<b>Topic(s): </b>mineralogy;
Porifera corallina; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Corallina;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^The aspicular skeleton
is massive aragonite or Mg-calcite constructed of acicular crystals in
irregular, spherulitic, clinogonal, and orthogonal patterns. Diagenetic
alteration includes micritization and recrystalliztion and cementation
of intercrystalline voids.^1";
s[5508] = "BOHM F., JOACHIMSKI M.M., DULLO W.-C., EISENHAUER A.,
LEHNERT H., REITNER J., WORHEIDE G. (2000).- Oxygen isotope
fractionation in marine aragonite of coralline sponges.- Geochimica et
Cosmochimica Acta 64, 10: 1695-1703.- <b>FC&#038;P 31-1</b>, p. 70,
ID=1646^<b>Topic(s): </b>oxygen isotopes; Porifera coralline sponges;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Corallina; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent;
<b>Geography: </b>^Oxygen isotope values of the extant Caribbean
coralline sponge Ceratoporella nicholsoni are compared with published
temperatures and &#948;18O of water calculated from salinities. The
measured values from aragonitic sponge skeletons have a mean offset of
1.0 ± 0.1‰ from calculated calcite equilibrium values
(&#945;_aragonite-calcite = 1.0010). This is in good agreement with
published values from synthetic aragonite. They further agree with
published near-equilibrium oxygen isotope values of temperate and cold
water molluscs and foraminifera extrapolated to the temperature range
of the coralline sponges. These results and the mode of skeleton
formation of Ceratoporella nicholsoni suggest that these sponges
precipitate aragonite close to isotopic equilibrium. * The temperature
dependence of oxygen isotopic fractionation between the aragonite of
Ceratoporella nicholsoni and water is only roughly constrained by the
available data, due to the narrow temperature range of the Caribbean
reef sites. However, as the data suggest oxygen isotopic equilibrium,
we can calculate a well constrained temperature equation combining
temperate and cold water equilibrium values from molluscs and
foraminifera with our sponge data: 103ln&#945;_aragonite-water =
(18.45±0.4)*103/T(K)-(32.54±1.5) and T (°C) =
(20.0±0.2)-(4.42±0.10)*(&#948;_a-&#948;_w); for 3°<T< 28°. [original
abstract]^1";
s[5509] = "REITNER J., GAUTRET P. (1996).- Skeletal Formation in the
Modern but Ultraconservative Chaetetid Sponge Spirastrella
(Acanthochaetetes) wellsi (Demospongiae, Porifera).- Facies 34, 1:
193-208.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-1</b>, p. 46, ID=3055^<b>Topic(s):
</b>skeletogenesis; Porifera, Demospongiae, Spirastrella;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Demospongiae; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^The modern hadromerid coralline sponge
Spirastrella (Acanthochaetetes) wellsi exhibits a unique secondary
high-Mg calcite (&#60; 19 mol % MgCO3) basal skeleton. The basal
skeleton is constructed of bundles of elongated crystals more or less
tangentially orientated. The initial formation of these crystals is
controlled by soluble highly acidic aspartic and glutamic-rich (40%)
macromolecules. The skeletal mineralization occurs in four different
loci: in the top of the calicles, at the tabulae, on collagenous anchor
fibres, and within closed spaces between the tabulae. The calicle walls
are formed on the uppermost top of the basal skeleton as a continous
process. Based on long term stainings with Ca2+-chelating fluorochroms
(calein, chlorotetracyclines) the growth rate of this sponge is
extremely low with ca. 50-100µm/a. The skeletal formation takes places
outside the sponge, within a narrow zone (300-500 mm) between the
basopinacoderm and the mature basal skeleton. The sponge produces
thread-like folded templates (&#039;spaghetti fibres&#039;) of 0,5-2 µm
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size, the shape controlling insoluble organic matrix. These templates
become mineralized in a first step as MgCO3, then are stretched. A
soluble organic matrix is also secreted, and remains are included
inside the mineralized skeleton. This organic matrix consists of in a
complex mixture containing small very acidic proteins (5, 13, 31 KD;
40% Asp and Glu and therefore most probably Ca2+ -binding) and high
molecular weight glycoproteins among several other organic compounds.
The mature crystals arc high-Mg calcites. During calcification large
cells with large reserve granules (LCG) are always present in a tight
connection with the basopinacoderm. These cells form also the
collagenous anchor fibres. Primary tabulae are formed by a
non-collagenous organic sheet. Calcification happens only when LCG
cells are enriched on the organic sheet. Randomly oriented high-Mg
calcite crystals are growing on the collagenous anchor fibres. The same
type of the mineralization is observed within the spaces of the
tabulae. This particular case of mineralization is controlled by
decaying sponge tissue (ammonification). The d13C values are in
equilibrium with the ambient sea water and vary between +3.2 and
+2.8%O. The mode of mineralization of the basal skeleton can be
described as biologically induced resp. matrix mediated.^1";
s[5510] = "SOEST R.W.M.van (1997).- Biogeographic Scenarios of Marine
Demospongiae.- In: Sponge sciences: multidisciplinary perspectives [Y.
Watanabe &#038; N. Fusetani (eds); 458pp; Springer Verlag ( ISBN
4-431-70205-9)].- <b>FC&#038;P 27-1</b>, p. 15, ID=6889^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biogeography; Porifera, Demospongiae; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Demospongiae; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5511] = "NISHIYAMA G.K., BAKUS G.J. (1999).- Release of
allelochemicals by three tropical sponges (Demospongiae) and their
toxic effects on coral substrate competitors.- Memoirs of the
Queensland Museum 44 [J.N.A. Hooper (ed.): Proceedings of the 5th
International Sponge Symposium]: 411-418.- <b>FC&#038;P 28-2</b>, p. 9,
ID=6971^<b>Topic(s): </b>substrate competition; Porifera;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Demospongiae; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5512] = "TURON X., URIZ M.J., WILLENZ P. (1999).- Cuticular linings
and remodelisation processes in Crambe crambe (Demospongiae:
Poecilosclerida).- Memoirs of the Queensland Museum 44 [J.N.A. Hooper
(ed.): Proceedings of the 5th International Sponge Symposium]:
617-626.- <b>FC&#038;P 28-2</b>, p. 10, ID=6993^<b>Topic(s):
</b>physiology; Porifera, Demospongiae; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Demospongiae; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5513] = "ZEA S., PARRA F.J., MARTINEZ A., DUQUE C. (1999).-
Production of bioactive furanosesterterpene tetronic acids as possible
internal chemical defense mechanism in the sponge Ircinia felix
(Porifera: Demospongiae).- Memoirs of the Queensland Museum 44 [J.N.A.
Hooper (ed.): Proceedings of the 5th International Sponge Symposium]:
687-696.- <b>FC&#038;P 28-2</b>, p. 10, ID=7000^<b>Topic(s):
</b>chemical defense; Porifera, Demospongiae; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Demospongiae; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>^^1";
s[5514] = "REISWIG H.M., MEHL D. (1991).- Tissue organization of Farrea
occa (Porifera, Hexactinellida).- Zoomorphology 110: 301-311.-
<b>FC&#038;P 20-2</b>, p. 70, ID=2973^<b>Topic(s): </b>tissue
organization; Porifera Hexactinellida; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Hexactinellida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^The
tissue organization of Farrea occa has been examined by light
microscopy, transmission electron microscopy (TEM), and scanning
electron microscopy (SEM). It was found to agree closely with the
hexactinellid model established for Rhabdocalyptus dawsoni by Mackie
and Singla (1983) in consisting of a thin general syncytium
incorporating few discrete cellular components, several of which share
membrane continuity with the general syncytium by distinctive plug
junctions. The general syncytium, supported by a thin collagenous
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mesolamella, is specialized regionally as dermal membrane, gastral
membrane, peripheral trabecular strands, and primary reticulum (R1) of
flagellated chambers. Extensions of the syncytium, which lack
mesolamella support, form the distinctive secondary reticulum (R2)
inside chambers and a newly discovered structure, the &#34;inner
membrane&#34;, which occupies the central region of flagellated
chambers. The choanosyncytia are enucleate networks of collar bodies
and stolons embedded in R1 and plugged into R1 and choanoblasts. The
discrete cell population consists of choanoblasts and archeocytes
located in the thin mesohyle space and plugged to syncytial elements,
cystencytes and vacuolar cells also located in the mesohyle bur lacking
plug connections, and granular cell emergent on R1 and apparently not
bearing plug connections. The status of scleroblast syncytia has not
been solved. Large populations of rod-shaped bacteria occupy the
mesohyle space; intraceilular ovoid bodies, possible symbiontic
prokaryotes, are common in R1 and R2. The previously unknown inner
membrane probably functions to control flagellar activity on a very
localized scale and to accumulate and release egesta in packages.^1";
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rossellid genus Vazella Gray (Hexactinellida: Lyssacinosida).- Bulletin
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biodiversity inventory and documentation]: 135-141.- <b>FC&#038;P
25-2</b>, p. 30, ID=3103^<b>Topic(s): </b>systematics; Porifera
Hexactinellida; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Hexactinellida;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^Two hexactinellid
sponges from the Florida Keys, Holtenia pourtalesii and H. saccus,
described by O. Schmidt in 1870, were re-examined to determine their
taxonomic status. Both belong to a single species which is redescribed
here. The species belongs to the subfamily Rossellinae (Hexasterophora,
Lyssacinosida) but cannot be included in any of the recognized genera.
The genus Vazella, Gray, 1870, is reinstated to accommodate the single
species, Vazella pourtalesi (Schmidt, 1870). [original abstract]^1";
s[5516] = "TABACHNICK K.R. (1999).- Abolishment of the family
Caulophacidae (Porifera: Hexactinellida).- Memoirs of the Queensland
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Sponge Symposium]: 603-606.- <b>FC&#038;P 28-2</b>, p. 10,
ID=6991^<b>Topic(s): </b>Caulophacidae; Porifera; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Hexactinellida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent;
<b>Geography: </b>^^1";
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Tropidopathes saliciformis Silberfeld: a hydroid originally identified
as an antipatharian coral.- Proceedings of the Biological Society of
Washington 114, 4: 1-20.- <b>FC&#038;P 30-2</b>, p. 31,
ID=1588^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Hydrozoa, Tropidopathes; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Hydrozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
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Boschma&#039;s work on Hydrocorals (Milleporina, Axoporina,
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11-1</b>, p. 27, ID=1752^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Hydrozoa, Hydrocorallina;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Hydrozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent;
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343-352.- <b>FC&#038;P 28-2</b>, p. 9, ID=6965^<b>Topic(s):
</b>phylogeny, molecular data; Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Lithistida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
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<b>FC&#038;P 16-1</b>, p. 70, ID=1998^<b>Topic(s): </b>feeding
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<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
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by absorption; Octocorallia, feeding; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
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host.- Marine Biol. 78: 29-38.- <b>FC&#038;P 16-1</b>, p. 71,
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<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Octocorallia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
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Scleraxonia).- Senckenbergiana marittima 19, 3/4: 149-161 [in French,
with English summary].- <b>FC&#038;P 16-2</b>, p. 31,
ID=2078^<b>Topic(s): </b>growth modes; Octocorallia, Gorgonaria;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Octocorallia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^The current data concerning Corallium
rubrum Linne 1758 allowed to identify a skeletal mineralization mode by
ectodermal secretion of independent units. These elements later
amalgamate by adjunction of calcitic cement. This growth process
extended to all Corallidae contrasts with the regular secretion of
fibro-crystals observed among the other Cnidarians. The analysis of
Corallium johnsoni Gray 1860 proves that this interpretation can not be
applied in every case. Indeed, the axial skeleton of this less common
Corallidae shows two successive mineralization stages: the first one,
brief and fibrous and the second one, most important, composed of
radial cylindrical units associated with groups of lamellar elements.^1";
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</b>Cnidaria; Octocorallia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
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ID=0394^<b>Topic(s): </b>taphonomy, abrasion; taphonomy, Scleractinia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^Soft rubber tumbling barrels, some with
screen windows, were used to simulate natural abrasion of coral
branches. Tumbled for equal times, sealed barrels produced more
sediment from coral branches than barrels with windows, and dead coral
produced more sediment than live coral. Tumbled dead coral produced a
gravel mode (2-4 mm) of fragmented barnacles and a sand mode (0.2 mm)
of coral. Tumbled live coral produced similar results but lacked
barnacles. Time series tests of 1-1000 min. showed that closed barrels
produced uncreasingly greater percentages of carbonate mud and
increasingly finer sand grain-size modes. Tumbling barrels with screen
windows yielded particles of unchanging size through the same
intervals. Natural sediment with broken coral branches contained coral
sand most abundantly between 0.125-0.250 mm, which is the same as
produce: by tumbling dead coral in barrels with screen windows. Strong
grain -size modes at 0.2 mm produced by sonification and tumbling of
live and dead coral and sealed and screen-window barrels support the
Sorby Principle of skeletal breakdown. (Original abstract)^1";
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s[5529] = "CAIRNS S.D. (1999).- Species richness of Recent Scleractinia.- Atoll Research Bulletin 459: 1-46.- <b>FC&#038;P 29-1</b>, p. ..., ID=1476^<b>Topic(s): </b>biodiversity; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
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s[5531] = "HUBMANN B., PILLER W.E., RIEGL B. (2002).- Functional
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morphology of coral shape and passive hydrodynamic self-righting in
recent Manicina areolata.- Senckenbergiana lethaea 82, 1: 125-130.-
<b>FC&#038;P 31-2</b>, p. 48, ID=1701^<b>Topic(s): </b>physiology;
Scleractinia, Manicina; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^The scleractinian
Manicina areolata is a common coral on Carribean hard and soft
substrata and was studied at Lee Stocking Island (Exuma Cays, Bahamas).
It is not only found in reefal areas but also in bioclastic sand with
seagrasses. The meandroid coralla typically grow to sizes of 2 to 10 cm
and are morphological variable. Growth form can vary from conical with
round to oval cross-section to turbinate forms with few meanders and
flat oval cross-section. The conical morphotype is usually attached to
hard substratum, while the turbinate morphotype tends to live
unattached, usually upright, in soft substatum. In infratidal areas,
both attached and unattached turbinate forms were found in close
vicinity, however, conical attached froms were rare.Habitats with sandy
softgrounds, where free-living turbinate morphotypes were common, were
influenced by strong tidal currents with concurrent danger of burial or
&#39;disorientation&#39; of the coralla. Therefore, strategies are
necessary for the coral to remain in the upright position. Besides a
high self-cleaning potential (Fabricius 1964), the colony shape itself
leads to passive cleaning and self-righting, which is achieved by the
flat-turbinate morphology of the corallum, with a concave side and a
flat to slightly convex opposite side, under high current speeds. The
concave side, and particularly the median lobes formed by many
meandroid coralla, are the critical morphological factors. Particularly
the grooves formed inbetween the lobes channel currents in a way that
scour underneath the coral and drag produced by the lobes act together
to allow passive self-righting.^1";
s[5532] = "PAUSTIAN P. (1985).- Computergestuetzte
roentgendensitometrische Analyse hermatyper Korallen.- Kiel University;
unpublished Diplomarbeit, 81pp [unpublished].- <b>FC&#038;P 16-1</b>,
p. 70, ID=1995^<b>Topic(s): </b>x-ray densitometry; Scleractinia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5533] = "DODGE R.E., KNAP A.H., WYERS S.C., FRITH H.R., SLEETER T.D.,
SMITH S.R. (1985).- The effect of dispersed oil on the calcification
rate of the reef building coral Diploria strigosa (Dana).- Proc. V Int.
Coral Reef Congr. 4: 453-457.- <b>FC&#038;P 18-1</b>, p. 28,
ID=2225^<b>Topic(s): </b>mineralization, pollution; Scleractinia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5534] = "WYERS S.C., FRITH H.R., DODGE R.E., SMITH S.R., KNAP A.H.,
SLEETER T.D. (1986).- Behavioural effects of chemically dispersed oil
and subsequent recovery in Diploria strigosa (Dana).- P.S.Z.N.I. Marine
Ecology 7: 23-42.- <b>FC&#038;P 18-1</b>, p. 28, ID=2227^<b>Topic(s):
</b>pollution effects; Scleractinia, Diploria; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>^^1";
s[5535] = "BENZONI F., STEFANI F., STOLARSKI J., PICHON M., MITTA G.,
GALLI P. (2007).- Debating phylogenetic relationships of the
scleractinian Psammocora: molecular and morphological evidences.-
Contributions to Zoology 76, 1: 35-54.http:&#47;&#47;
www.repository.naturalis.nl/record/217424.- <b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p. 69,
ID=2376^<b>Topic(s): </b>phylogeny; Scleractinia, Psammocora;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^The phylogenetic relationships of the
scleractinian genus Psammocora with the other genera traditionally
included in the family Siderastreidae and some Fungiidae are assessed
based on combined skeletal and molecular data. P. explanulata differs
from the other examined congeneric species (P. contigua, P. digitata,
P. nierstraszi, P. profundacella, P. superficialis, and P. stellata) in
possessing interstomatous septa between adult corallites, costae, and
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in having continuous buttress-like structures joining septal faces
(i.e., fulturae) which typically occur in fungiids. These characters
are shared with Coscinaraea wellsi but not with the remainder of the
examined siderastreids (the congeneric C. columna, and Anomastraea
irregularis, Horastrea indica, Pseudosiderastrea tayamai, Siderastrea
savignyana) whose septa are interconnected by typical synapticulae.
Most of the examined species form septa with distinct transverse groups
of centers of calcification, a biomineralization pattern typical of the
Robusta clade. The observations on skeletal structures corroborate the
results of the ITS2 and 5.8S molecular phylogeny. C. wellsi and P.
explanulata are phylogenetically very close to each other and show
closer genetic affinity with the examined Fungiidae (Halomitra pileus,
Herpolitha limax, Fungia paumotensis, and Podabacia crustacea) than
with the other species in the genera Psammocora and Coscinaraea, or
with any other siderastreid. Our results show that neither Psammocora
nor Coscinaraea are monophyletic genera. The high genetic distances
between the species of Siderastreidae, especially between
Pseudosiderastrea tayamai and Siderastrea savignyana on one side and
the other genera on the other, suggest a deep divergence in the
phylogenetic structure of the family.^1";
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Environmental controls on corallite morphology in the reef coral
Montastraea annularis.- Bulletin of Marine Science 80, 135/75 :
233-260.- <b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p. 75, ID=2386^<b>Topic(s):
</b>variability; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>^Scleractinian reef-coral species display high phenotypic
plasticity in skeletal morphology. Understanding environmental and
physiologic controls on this variation is essential to explaining the
distribution and abundance of coral species as well as understanding
their susceptibility to pollution and global climate change. Here we
assess phenotypic plasticity in the corallite morphology of genetically
determined colonies of Montastraea annularis s.s. (Ellis and Solander,
1786) by analyzing the three-dimensional morphology of calical surfaces
and the two-dimensional corallite morphology represented in transverse
thin sections. Samples were collected along gradients of seawater depth
and coastal influence on the island of Curacao, Netherlands Antilles,
and additionally compared to M. annularis and two closely related
species, M. franksi (Gregory, 1895), and M. faveolata (Ellis and
Solander, 1786), collected from Panama. Significant phenotypic
plasticity was found between seawater depths and localities of Curacao,
as well as between the two geographic regions. Morphologic characters
associated with calical surfaces were significantly more plastic than
characters preserved in transverse thin sections. While characters
preserved in thin section were more successful at classifying the three
closely related species, characters associated with calical surfaces
provide a basis for interpreting the adaptive significance of the
observed differences between these three species. [original abstract]^1";
s[5537] = "STOLARSKI J., PRZENIOSLO R., MAZUR M., BRUNELLI M. (2007).-
High resolution synchrotron radiation studies on natural and thermally
annealed scleractinian coral biominerals.- Journal of Applied
Crystallography 40, 1: 2-9.- <b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p. 116,
ID=2453^<b>Topic(s): </b>aragonite, calcite; Scleractinia, mineralogy;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^The structural phase transition from
aragonite to calcite in biogenic samples extracted from the skeletons
of selected scleractinian corals has been studied by synchrotron
radiation diffraction. Biogenic aragonite samples were extracted en
bloc without pulverization from two ecologically different
scleractinian taxa: Desmophyllum (deep-water, solitary and
azooxanthellate) and Favia (shallow water, colonial, zooxanthellate).
It was found that natural (not pulverized) samples contribute to narrow
Bragg peaks with ? d/d values as low as 1 x 10-3 which allows the
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exploitation of the high resolution of synchrotron radiation
diffraction. A precise determination of the lattice parameters of
biogenic scleractinian coral aragonite shows the same type of changes
of the a, b, c lattice parameter ratios as that reported for aragonite
extracted from other invertebrates [Pokroy, Quintana, Caspi, Berner
&#038; Zolotoyabko (2004). Nat. Mater. 3, 900-902]. It is believed that
the crystal structure of biogenic samples is influenced by interactions
with organic molecules that are initially present in the
biomineralization hydrogel. The calcite phase obtained by annealing the
coral samples has a considerably different unit-cell volume and lattice
parameter ratio c/a as compared with reference geological calcite and
annealed synthetic aragonite. The internal strain in the calcite
structure obtained by thermal annealing of the biomineral samples is
about two times larger than that found in the natural aragonite
structure. This effect is observed despite slow heating and cooling of
the sample.^1";
s[5538] = "SCHEER G. (1991).- Die von E.J.C. Esper 1788-1809
beschriebenen Anthozoa (Cnidaria). IV. Scleractinia. V. Espers Leben
und Werk.- Senckenbergiana biologica 71, 4/6: 369-429. [in German].-
<b>FC&#038;P 20-2</b>, p. 65, ID=2960^<b>Topic(s): </b>collection
Esper; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^In Espers Werk &#34;Die
Pflanzenthiere&#34; (Bibliographie s. Grasshoff &#038; Scheer, 1991)
stellen die Steinkorallen mit 74 abgehandelten Arten einen gewichtigen
Teil dar. In Verbindung mit der Sammlung, die jetzt im
Senckenberg-Museum aufbewahrt wird, wurden diese Arten kritisch
ueberpruft. Zum grossen Teil waren sie anhand der guten Abbildungen
schon in der bisherigen Literatur unstrittig und klar identifiziert,
fur eine ganze Reihe jedoch erbrachte die jetzige Ueberpruefung erst
eine Klarung. Nur wenige, namlich 8 Arten, mussen auch heute noch als
nicht gedeutet oder aus anderen Grunden als nomina dubia gelten. Esper
stellte alle Steinkorallen zu der Gattung Madrepora. Wegen der durch
die Septen sternformig gekammerten Kelchoffnungen nannte er sie
&#34;Sternkorallen&#34;, ein Name, der spaeter kaum mehr benutzt und
ganzlich durch &#34;Steinkorallen&#34; ersetzt wurde. Wie auch bei
anderen der damaligen Gattungen (Esper nannte sie &#34;Geschlecht&#34;,
die Art nannte er &#34;Gattung&#34;) waren die Zuordnungen nicht immer
klar, zwei Steinkorallen-Arten behandelte Esper unter Millepora, und 5
von ihm zu Madrepora gestellten Arten sind keine Steinkorallen. Esper
hat in der Gattung Madrepora 72 Arten beschrieben und auf 100 Tafeln
abgebildet, zwei weitere Steinkorallen-Arten behandelt er unter
Millepora, namlich Millepora Nr. 5 und 11, hier im systematischen Teil
die Nr. [73] und [74]. Von diesen 74 Arten sind 25 Erstbeschreibungen,
davon sind nach heutiger Kenntnis neun Arten Synonyme und drei nomina
dubia. Funf Arten sind keine Steinkorallen, Espers Nummern 15, 30, 34,
45, und eine bei Esper ohne Nummer, hier Nr. [72]; insgesamt sind somit
in Espers Werk 69 Steinkorallen Arten (darunter eine fossile) behandelt
und auf 97 Tafeln in 121 Exemplaren abgebildet. [part of original
introduction]^1";
s[5539] = "WALLACE C.C., WILLIS B.L. (1994).- Systematics of the Coral
Genus Acropora: Implications of New Biological Findings for Species
Concepts.- Annu. Rev. Ecol. Syst. 25: 237-262.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-1</b>,
p. 43, ID=3040^<b>Topic(s): </b>systematics; Scleractinia, Acropora;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^The large coral genus Acropora occurs
throughout the world&#039;s reefs and is potentially a model for
evolution and development of modem reef faunas. New research including
breeding trials and genetic analyses of sympatric populations of
Acropora and other corals is suggesting misalignments of breeding,
morphological and genetic boundaries such that species limits may be
sometimes narrower, sometimes broader, than presently perceived.
Ongoing biogeographic and phylogenetic analyses are reexamining coral
species in space and time and generating hypotheses about the
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origination of species. Synthesis of new findings from these research areas with preliminary insights from molecular data on species boundaries and phylogenies is allowing assessment of the current taxonomic framework of Acropora and of the order Scleractinia. The facit assumption that currently defined coral species encompass biological, evolutionary, and phylogenetic species concepts may be unfounded.^1";
s[5540] = "LOGAN A. (1988).- Budding and Fusion in the Scleractinian Coral Scolymia cubensis (Milne-Edwards &#038; Haime) from Bermuda.- Bulletin of Marine Science 42, 1: 145-149.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-1</b>, p. 42, ID=3409^<b>Topic(s): </b>fusion budding; Scleractinia, Scolymia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^Several forms of budding and fusion in the above mentioned species of the genus Scolymia (Miocene-Recent) are explained and figured.^1";
s[5541] = "WILLIS B.L. (1990).- Species Concepts in Extant Scleractinian Corals: Considerations Based on Reproductive Biology and Genotypic Population Structures.- Systematic Botany 15, 1: 136-149.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-1</b>, p. 43, ID=3411^<b>Topic(s): </b>species concept; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^A review of techniques used to define species limits in scleractinian corals indicates that a phenetic species concept is generally adhered to, but that there is also a tacit acceptance of the biological species concept. The available information on asexual reproduction, breeding systems, and dispersal, relevant to discussions of interbreeding barriers and gene flow, is discussed to assess the applicability of the biological species concept for extant scleractinian corals. [shortened abstract]^1";
s[5542] = "BUDD A.F. (1993).- Variation within and among morphospecies of Montastraea.- Courier Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg 164: 241-254. [P. Oekentorp-Kuster (ed.) Proceedings of the VI. International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and Porifera, Vol. 1].- <b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>, p. 18, ID=3459^<b>Topic(s): </b>variation; Scleractinia, Montastraea; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^Morphometric data for two commonly known living &#34;species&#34; of Montastraea are reanalyzed using cluster and canonical discriminant analysis to search for morphologic discontinuities that could correspond with morphotypes recently recognized by neontologists on the basis of behavioral and electrophoretic evidence. The samples were collected at four environmentally distinct reef habitats near Discovery Bay, Jamaica. The characters consist of linear distances and counts made on several corallites within each colony. Despite the lack of polymodality in univariate histograms, the multivariate results show two distinct morphs in M. &#34;annularis&#34; and three in M. &#34;cavernosa&#34;. The character complexes which best distinguish these morphs are closely associated with corallite size and spacing and with number of septa, and are also found to vary among &#34;species&#34; and among habitats within morphs. When environmental variation is examined separately within each morph, patterns emerge which are more consistent with variation in environmental factors than those found in previous research, and thus offer added promise for the use of skeletal morphology in interpreting past environments. Patterns of environmental variation within morphs of the same &#34;species&#34; are similar, although different complexes may be involved within morphs of different &#34;species&#34;, due to differences in nutritional energetics. As shown using the Neogene species M. limbata as an example, similar patterns can be used to detect relative differences in sedimentation and light intensity among habitats.^1";
s[5543] = "HOEKSEMA B.W. (1993).- Phenotypic corallum variability in Recent mobile reef corals.- Courier Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg 164: 263-272. [P. Oekentorp-Kuster (ed.) Proceedings of the VI. International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and Porifera, Vol. 1].-
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<b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>, p. 19, ID=3461^<b>Topic(s): </b>variability,
mobile forms; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^Among free-living reef
corals a distinction is made between those that are loose and
potentially mobile, and those that live partly buried in soft
substratum, here defined as &#34;semi-buried&#34;. A coral may become
loose by (1) detachment from its substratum or by clonopary; (2)
fragmentation by autotomy or traumatic breakage; (3) overgrowing its
substratum. Most reef corals programmed to become loose are able to
exhume and to right themselves, and to disperse over the bottom. The
phenotypic corallum variability of mobile species is related to their
(1) developmental history, (2) fission and fusion, and (3) habitat.
Environmental parameters that may affect corallum shape are (1) light
intensity, (2) sedimentation, and (3) turbulence; this may be reflected
in (1) corallum convexity, (2) thickness, (3) number of mouths, and (4)
coarseness of septocostal ornamentation. Some ecophenotypes may have
adaptive significance with regard to sediment-shedding and mobility.^1";
s[5544] = "SCHLICHTER D. (1991).- A perforated gastrovascular cavity in
Leptoseris fragilis. A new strategy to improve heterotrophic nutrition
in corals.- Naturwissenschaften 78: 467-469.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>, p.
26, ID=3481^<b>Topic(s): </b>feeding strategies; Scleractinia,
Leptoseris; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5545] = "SCHLICHTER D. (1992).- A perforated gastrovascular cavity in
the symbiotic deep-water coral Leptoseris fragilis: a new strategy to
optimize heterotrophic nutrition.- Helgolaender Meeresunters 45:
423-443.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>, p. 26, ID=3482^<b>Topic(s):
</b>feeding strategies; Scleractinia, Leptoseris; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>^The organization of the zooxantellate scleractinian coral
Leptoseris fragilis was studied. The architecture of the corallite and
the histology of the polyparium were analysed for adaptations that
enable efficient capture and retention of suspended particles which
would increase energy supply. The data indicate that the gastrovascular
system of L. fragilis is not a blind but a flow-through system. Water
entering the coelenteron through the mouth leaves the body not only
through the mouth but also through microscopic pores (D 1-2 gm) which
are located near the crest of the sclerosepta in the oral epithelia.
Irrigation is achieved by flagellar and probably also by muscular
activity. This type of filtration enables L. fragilis, which lacks
tentacles, to utilize suspended organic material including bacteria.
The supposed suspension feeding in combination with effective
photoadaptations (presented in former communications) seems to be the
basis for the survival of L. fragilis in an extreme habitat (between
-95 and -145m) and for its successful competion with other
scleractinian species provided with larger catching surfaces, and with
other invertebrates depending on filter feeding.^1";
s[5546] = "ZAHN M., HEBBINGHAUS R. (1992).- Wachstum und selbstaendige
vegetative Vermehrung von Steinkorallen im Aquarium am Beispiel von
Acropora und Favites.- Lobbecke Museum und Aquazoo, Jahresbericht 91:
45-57.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>, p. 90, ID=3533^<b>Topic(s): </b>growth
in aquaria; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5547] = "STOLARSKI J. (1996).- Gardineria - a scleractinian living
fossil.- Acta Palaeontologica Polonica 41, 4: 339-367.- <b>FC&#038;P
26-1</b>, p. 72, ID=3559^<b>Topic(s): </b>living fossil; Scleractinia,
Gardineria; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^The basic architecture
(Bauplan) and microstructure of the skeleton of Recent Gardineria are
noticeably different from those of most other modern scleractinians.
The wall of the Gardineria skeleton is entirely epithecate
(non-trabecular), while in the majority of modern Scleractinia the
epitheca is either absent or added to the main wall which usually is of
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trabecular nature. These different patterns of theca formation reflect significant anatomical differences in the peripheral parts of the polyp. The Bauplan of Gardineria pattern, exceptional in the modern scleractinian fauna, was widespread among early Mesozoic corals, particularly among the Triassic protoheterastraeids. Similar skeletons also occur in some late Palaeozoic rugosans (e.g., polycoeliids). Zardinophyllum zardini, an aberrant Triassic scleractinian coral, with a supposed rugosan septal insertion, supports the hypothesis of the rugosan origin of the Scleractinia. [original abstract]^1";
s[5548] = "SCHLICHTER D., CONRADY S., KAMPMANN H., KLUTER A., KRISCH H., KUHRAU M.L., ZSCHARNACK B., (1996).- Carbonate Production of Scleractinians in Dependence upon the Availability of Food and the Trophic Potential of Endolithic Algae.- Goettinger Arbeiten zur Geologie und Palaeontologie, Special Volume 2 [Reitner J., Neuewiller F. &#038; Gunkel F. (eds): Global and Regional Controls on Biogenic Sedimentation I. Reef Evolution]: pp ... .- <b>FC&#038;P 26-1</b>, p. 28, ID=3576^<b>Topic(s): </b>carbonate production; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^The nutrition and the growth of zooxanthellate, hermatypic Scleractinians in the Gulf of Aqaba was studied. Growth rates of entire colonies are species-specific and depend upon water depth. Annual skeletal mass increment correlates best with the seasonally changing light regime (photosynthesis by the zooxanthellae). The supply with particulate food (seston, sediment) during the year has no marked effect on carbonate production. Zooxanthellae of different origin (various species, different depths) showed photoadaptations toward light limitation. However, the zooxanthellae of two species studied showed no genetic heterogeneity (enzyme electrophoresis). Thus the different photosynthetic features base on phenotypic plasticity. Adaptations improving phototrophic and heterotrophic food supply were detected. The biomass, the pigmentation, the spectrum of assimilates and the productivity of endolitbic green algae was studied. The productivity is low and reaches 3-8% of that of the zooxanthellae under corresponding light coniditons. The utilization of endolithic photoassimilates by the coral&#039;s metabolism could be proven. Endolithic algae are - like zooxanthellae - involved in recycling processes within the reefal food web. Although the annual availability of light for scleractinians in the Gulf of Aqaba is considerably reduced in comparison to low latitude reefs, the corals show luxurious growth. Besides a multitude of other factors, the luxurious growth could speculatively be due to a lack of temperature stress.^1";
s[5549] = "GAUTRET P., CUIF J.-P., FREIWALD A. (1997).- Composition of Soluble Mineralizing Matrices in Zooxanthellate and Non-zooxanthellate Scleractinian Corals: Biochemical Assessment of Photosynthetic Metabolism through the Study of a Skeletal Feature.- Facies 36, 1: 189-194.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-1</b>, p. 84, ID=3656^<b>Topic(s): </b>mineralizing matrices; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^Soluble organic matrices extracted from aragonitic skeletons produced by recent zooxanthellate and non-zooxanthellate scleractinian corals were studied after suitable hydrolyses, by FIPLC chromatographies allowing characterization of their amino acid and monasaccharide compositions. Clear compositional differences can be correlated with the symbiotic or non-symbiotic character in both proteic (via Asp, Glu, Ala and Ser) and glucidic phases of soluble matrices (via GalN, GlcN and Gal), providing new criteria to assess the impact of photosynthetic metabolism on skeletal features of scleractinian corals.^1";
s[5550] = "SCHLICHTER D., BRENDELBERGER H. (1998).- Plasticity of the Scleractinian Body Plan: Functional Morphology and Trophic Spezialization of Mycedium elephantotus (Pallas, 1766).- Facies 39, 1: 227-241.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-2</b>, p. 47, ID=3903^<b>Topic(s): </b>feeding strategies; Scleractinia, Mycedium; <b>Systematics:
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</b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>^Morphological, histological and behavioral features indicate that
Mycedium elephantotus, a zooxanthellate scleractinian species without
tentacles, is well adapted for utilizing suspended organic matter for
nutrition. The colonies are composed of vertically growing fan-like
plates and can reach diameters of more than 1 m in depths below 20 m.
The external body surface is coated with a mucus layer (cuticle) which
enables the acquisition and accumulation of suspended organic material.
The mucus-entagled particles pass to the mouth openings by
gravitational transport assisted by water movement. In experiments the
corals were able to discriminate between suspended food and mineral
particles. Both types of particles were rapidly entangled in fine mucus
nets or filaments. Mineral particles were never ingested and instead
tumbled down the inclined skeletal plates. In contrast, food particles
were actively incorporated when the mucus filaments accidentally
touched the stomodaea during the downward gliding. The food-enriched
mucus filaments were either transported by ciliary activity into the
coelenteron or were sucked into the body cavities by decreasing
pressure in the coelenteron caused by contraciton of longitudinal,
mesenterial muscles. The discriminative reactions to mineral or food
particles are probably based on the release of different types of
mucus. Nematocysts are infrequent in the oral epidermis, indicating
that the capture of living prey plays a subordinate role in nutrition.
The mesenterial filaments, in contrast, are densely packed with large
nematocysts. Storage products were piled up within the tissues of
gastral pockets. The adaptations of Mycedium elephantotus for using
suspended food particles may explain the particularly high abundance of
this species between ca. 20 and 40 m depth on a steeply inclined
fore-reef slope in the Gulf of Aqaba (Red Sea). The evidence indicating
the importance of heterotrophic fueling to M. elephantotus is supported
by carbonate production rates which are, in contrast to that of many
other zooxanthellate scleractinian species, almost constant at depths
between 5 and 40 m and which are uneffected by varying light regimes
over the year, suggesting that the reduced phototrophic contribution by
the zooxanthellae is compensated by mucus suspension feeding.^1";
s[5551] = "ZIBROWIUS H. (1998).- A new type of symbiosis: Heterocyathus
japonicus (Cnidaria: Scleractinia) living on Fissidentalium vernedei
(Mollusca: Scaphopoda).- Zoologische verhandelingen 323: 319-340.-
<b>FC&#038;P 28-1</b>, p. 46, ID=3980^<b>Topic(s): </b>scleractinian,
scaphopod symbiosis; scleractinian, scaphopod symbiosis;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^After introductory remarks on the
solitary coral genera Heterocyathus and Heteropsammia, commonly known
to be symbiotic with a sipunculan inhabiting a gastropod shell,
Heterocyathus japonicus is redescribed in detail. It occurs from Taiwan
to northern Honshu, Japan. It is the first of these symbiotic corals to
be found in association with an alternative partner, living specimens
of the large scaphopod Fissidentalium vernedei. The coral always
occupies the apical end of the shell, the part that protrudes from the
sediment. It is thus preserved from being buried and is maintained in
an upright position (the same advantages it also gets when its partner
is a sipunculan). On live F. vernedei, H. japonicus incrusts a
manganese rich black mineral coating that characterizes the exposed,
apical part of the shell. It is speculated about which factors may
cause coral larvae to associate with the partner (sipunculan squatting
a shell, scaphopod in its own shell).^1";
s[5552] = "CUIF J.-P., DAUPHIN Y. (1998).- Microstructural and
physico-chemical characterization of &#034;centers of
calcification&#034; in septa of some Recent scleractinian dorals .-
Pal. Zeitschr. 72, 3/4: 257-270.- <b>FC&#038;P 28-1</b>, p. 46,
ID=3981^<b>Topic(s): </b>microstructures; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>^In order to define the value of the concept of &#034;center of
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calcification&#034;, an attempt has been made to collect
microstructural, physical, and chemical data from these particular
structures. In each of the fifteen species studied, these data are
compared with similar characteristics observed in the surrounding
fibrous tissue. Results lead to a paradoxical conclusion. Although the
existence of centers of calcification is sometimes denied, they have
been evidenced by various techniques in septa of all the studied
species, that belong to various families. Thus, &#034;centers of
calcification&#034; appear to be a basic component in the development
of corallian septal architecture. But taking into account their
microstructural and chemical peculiarities allows to introduce some
changes in the currently admitted view concerning their role in
skeletogenesis of Scleractinia.^1";
s[5553] = "CUIF J.-P., PERRIN C. (1999).- Micromorphology and
microstructure as expressions of scleractinian skeletogenesis in Favia
fragum (Esper 1795) (Faviidae, Scleractinia).- Zoosystema 21, 2: 1-20.-
<b>FC&#038;P 28-2</b>, p. 16, ID=4012^<b>Topic(s): </b>microstructures;
Scleractinia, Favia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5554] = "CUIF J.-P., DAUPHIN Y., FREIWALD A., GAUTRET P., ZIBROWIUS
H. (1999).- Biochemical markers of zooxanthellae symbiosis in soluble
matrices of skeleton of 24 Scleractinia species.- Comparative
Biochemistry and Physiology - Part A: Molecular &#038; Integrative
Physiology 123, 3: 269-278.- <b>FC&#038;P 28-1</b>, p. 47,
ID=4013^<b>Topic(s): </b>biochemical markers; Scleractinia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^Soluble skeletal organic components were
isolated from coral skeletons belonging to 24 species, both
zooxanthellate (13 species) and non-zooxanthellate (11 species).
Statistical study of analytical data shows that four amino-acids and
five monosaccharides show distinct differences between species. Using
this method of analysis, it [is] possible to discriminate between
symbiotic or non-symbiotic coral metabolism through the biochemical
compositions of their mineralizing matrices. [original abstract]^1";
s[5555] = "CONSTANZ B.R., MEIKE A. (1995).- Calcite centers of
calcification in Mussa angulosa (Scleractinia).- Origin, Evolution, and
Modern Aspects of Biomineralization in Plants and Animals [R.E. Crick
(ed.)]: 201-207; Plenum Press, New York.- <b>FC&#038;P 24-2</b>, p. 89,
ID=4587^<b>Topic(s): </b>microstructure, SEM study; Scleractinia,
Mussa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^Transmission electron microscope (TEM)
analysis demonstrates that centers of calcification in the exoskeleton
of the Scleractinian coral Mussa angulosa are composed of submicron
sized crystals of calcite, the rhombohedral polymorph of calcium
carbonate.^1";
s[5556] = "SORAUF J.E. (1972).- Skeletal Microstructure and
Microarchitecture in Scleractinia (Coelenterata).- Palaeontology 15, 1:
88-107.- <b>FC&#038;P 1-2</b>, p. 11, ID=4625^<b>Topic(s):
</b>microstructures, SEM study; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>^This paper is based on a survey of modern corals with the scanning
electron microscope and synthesises new data thus obtained. Attention
is paid to the main categories of skeletal elements and fits data to a
biocrystallization model where possible.^1";
s[5557] = "GILL G.A. (1970).- La structure et la microstructure septale
de Montlivaltia Lmx.; critères nouveaux pour la systématique des
Hexacoralliaires.- C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris 270: 294-297, sér. D.-
<b>FC&#038;P 1-2</b>, p. 21, ID=4679^<b>Topic(s): </b>structures;
Scleractinia, Montlivaltia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^L&#039;étude de
nombreuses Montlivaltia provenant de différentes régions du globe
permet de préciser la constitution de leurs septes: ceux-ci présentent
une structure axiale formée par la soudure de trabecules fibreuses,
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uniaxiales et de couches laminaires latérales. La même composition
septale est reconnue chez Stereophyllia All. (Bathonien) et chez
Cyclastraea All. (Cénomanien). La permanence d&#039;une telle
constitution durant le Jurassique et le Crétacé fait croire à
l&#039;existence d&#039;un groupe naturel qui devrait être introduit
dans la Systématique. La structure septale de Fungia actuelle se révèle
semblable à celle des genres cités ci-dessus. ^1";
s[5558] = "FOIDART J. (1972).- Révision de l&#039;holotype de
Goniastrea parvistella (Dana).- Annales de la Soc. Roy. Zool. de
Belgique 102: 35-46.- <b>FC&#038;P 2-1</b>, p. 12, ID=4709^<b>Topic(s):
</b>revision; Scleractinia, Goniastrea; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^The
detailed revision of holotype of Goniastrea parvistella (= Astrea
parvistella Dana 1846) shows that this specimen is included into the
species Goniastrea retiformis (Lam.). Owing to the priority law,
parvistella is junior synonym of retiformis. Consequently, a new
denomination has to be given to specimens previously named Goniastrea
parvistella (Foidart 1970). The name proposed, Goniastrea edwardsii
Chevalier 1971, is used by the author for the definition of the second
species of Goniastrea with small calyx, beside Goniastrea retiformis
(Lam.)^1";
s[5559] = "HUBBARD J.A.E.B., POCOCK Y.P. (1972).- Sediment rejection by
recent scleractinian corals: a key to palaeoenvironmental
reconstruction.- Geol. Rundschau 61, 2: 598-626.- <b>FC&#038;P 2-1</b>,
p. 14, ID=4712^<b>Topic(s): </b>sediment rejection; Scleractinia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^26 of the 59 living species of
scleractinian corals found in Western Atlantic and Caribbean waters,
less than 68 meters deep, and two fungiid genera from the Pacific, are
analysed in terms of their behaviour, sediment rejecting properties,
functional, morphology and distribution patterns. The contrasting
behaviour and Skeletal structure of the two solitary fungiids provides
evidence for the construction of a theoretical mechanical model which
is applied to the subsequent interpretation of the more complex
colonial reef corals from the Atlantic province. Regional distribution
patterns, growth forms and calical orientations of the Atlantic species
and their associated sediment types were noted in dives across
transects in extreme environments in the Caribbean. Representative
samples were then selected from the five functional ecological niches
in the Florida keys, and subjected to inundations of sized and painted
carbonate sand particles in the laboratory. The coral was filmed before
the sedimentary influx, on impact and during rejection. The skeletons
were then extracted and dissected to construct a mechanical model
compatible with their behavioural functions. There are four means of
sediment rejection: distension by the stomodeal up-take of water,
tentacular action, ciliary beat, and mucus entanglement. Differences in
sediment rejection are ascribed to two factors (1) variations in the
polyps distensional capacity, and (2) the geometry of the calice. A
theoretical model of characteristic scleractinian distribution patterns
on an Atlantic patch reef mirrors regional distribution patterns. The
sediment rejecting experiments are used as additional evidence for
interpreting other behavioural activities of greater consequence e.g.
food gathering and the removal of excrement. Theoretical models are
described for the relationship of calical form to polypal function and
calical orientation to distribution patterns on the corallum; and also
variations in growth form. Ecological distributions, in local patch
reef and regional occurrences, are outlined in terms of the recent
scleractinian corals of the Atlantic province. These models are tested
against some rugose and tabulate coral distributions in the Irish
Carboniferous.^1";
s[5560] = "KELLER N.B. (1974).- Nouvelles données sur certaines espèces
de Madréporaires du genre Flabellum.- Trudy Inst. Okeanologii AN SSSR
98: 199-212.- <b>FC&#038;P 3-2</b>, p. 34, ID=4920^<b>Topic(s):
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</b>taxonomy; Scleractinia, Flabellum; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^The
composition of the genus and three of its species F. thouarsii M. E.
&#038; H., F. antarcticum (Gravier), F. apertum Moseley are revised. F.
marcusi sp.nov. is described. Some biological pecularities and
geographical and bathymetrical distribution of the species studied are
discussed.^1";
s[5561] = "HUBBARD J.A.E.B. (1974).- Scleractinian coral behaviour in
calibrated current experiments - an index to their distribution
patterns.- In Proceedings of the Second International Symposium on
Coral Reefs (22nd June to 2nd July 1973, Brisbane); Published by The
Great Barrier Reef Committee; vol. 2: 107-126.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>,
p. 17, ID=5013^<b>Topic(s): </b>current flow experiments; Scleractinia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5562] = "CHEVALIER J.P. (1974).- On some aspects of the
microstructure of Recent Scleractinia.- In Proceedings of the Second
International Symposium on Coral Reefs (22nd June to 2nd July 1973,
Brisbane); Published by The Great Barrier Reef Committee; vol. 2:
345-351.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 18, ID=5029^<b>Topic(s):
</b>microstructures; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5563] = "WALLACE C.C. (1974).- A numerical study of a small group of
Acropora specimens (Scleractinia: Acroporidae).- Mem. Queensland Museum
17, 1: 55-61.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 25, ID=5081^<b>Topic(s):
</b>numerical classification; Scleractinia, Acropora; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>^A small group of museum (skeletal) specimens belonging to four
recognised species of Acropora with suggested affinities was subjected
to a simple taxonometric analysis, using an information theory model.
The results suggested distinct species groupings, with growth-form in
one case influencing subgroupings. Implications were taken on the role
and suitability of the various morphological attributes.^1";
s[5564] = "SWART P.K. (1979).- The effect of seawater calcium
concentrations in the growth and skeletal composition of a
scleractinian coral Acropora squamosa.- Journ. Sed. Pet. 49, 3: 15-18.-
<b>FC&#038;P 8-2</b>, p. 35, ID=5708^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biomineralization; Scleractinia, mineralogy; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>^^1";
s[5565] = "FOSTER A.B. (1979).- Phenotypic plasticity in the reef
corals Montastrea annularis (Ellis &#038; Solander) and Siderastrea
siderea (Ellis &#038; Solander).- J. Exp. Mar. Biol. Ecol. 39: 25-54.-
<b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 57, ID=6004^<b>Topic(s): </b>phenotypic
plasticity; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^[&#8230;] although M.
annularis shows more plasticity than S. siderea. both species have
highly plastic phenotypes. A large number of characters describing the
architecture of corallites respond to environmental factors such as
light intensity, sedimentation rate, water activity, and food
availability. The most plastic characters in M. annularis describe
coenosteal features and the thickness of thecae. The most plastic
characters in S. siderea describe the thicknesses of thecae. septa, and
columellae. * This study suggests that phenotypic plasticity is an
important species attribute in scieractinians and may be a significant
mechanism in controlling the distribution and abundance of
scieractinians on reefs. [last part of extensive summary]^1";
s[5566] = "KINCHINGTON D. (1981).- Organic matrix synthesis by
Scleractinian coral larval and post-larval stages during
skeletogenesis.- Proc. 4th Internat. Coral Reef Sympos. Manila 1981, 2:
107-113.- <b>FC&#038;P 12-2</b>, p. 45, ID=6243^<b>Topic(s):
</b>organic matrix; skeletal matrix, Scleractinia; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
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</b>^The calcification processes of the cool temperate coral
Balanophyllia regia have been studied during the settlement and
metamorphosis of planulae larvae into polyps. Ultrastructural studies
of the fully developed and settled post-larval stages have implicated
one of the gland cell types in the secretion of an organic matrix prior
to skeletal growth. Qualitative X-ray analytical studies using the
scanning transmission electrom microscope (STEM) have supported these
observations: calcium was detected in this organic substance after it
had been secreted into the 1-3µm wide space between the skeletogenic
epithelium and the substrate. Thirty-six hours later X-ray mapping of
this matrix showed that high levels of calcium were more easily
detected within crystal-like profiles than in the surrounding areas.
[original abstract]^1";
s[5567] = "SWART P.K., HUBBARD J.A.E.B. (1982).- Uranium in
Scleractinian coral skeletons.- Coral Reefs ..., 1: 13-19.-
<b>FC&#038;P 12-2</b>, p. 46, ID=6246^<b>Topic(s): </b>U; Scleractinia,
uranium; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^Accurate determinations have been made
of the distribution of uranium in fresh and diagenetically altered
coral skeletons occurring both naturally and grown under a variety of
experimental conditions. Whereas live coral skeletons are homogeneous
in uranium distribution, dead skeletons show homogeneities relating to
lithothamnioid algal encrustations and endolithic sponges. In the
analyses of over 100 live coral skeletons, no zonal uranium
distributions, described by previous workers, were found. In skeletons,
free from organic material, uranium was found to exchange readily with
the coral skeleton and/or to be precipitated along trabeculae axes and
skeletal margins. Bioeroded specimens contained higher uranium
concentrations than freshly formed aragonite; they were similar to
fossil coral skeletons used by previous researchers for uranium series
dating. [original abstract]^1";
s[5568] = "BENZONI F., STEFANI F., PICHON M., GALLI P. (2010).- The
name game: morpho-molecular species boundaries in the genus Psammocora
(Cnidaria, Scleractinia).- Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society
160: 421-456.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 84, ID=6491^<b>Topic(s):
</b>taxonomy morphometry; Scleractinia Psammocora; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>^The morphometric and molecular boundaries between twelve
Psammocora (Cnidaria, Scleractinia) nominal species were addressed. The
type specimens of Psammocora haimiana Milne-Edwards &#038; Haime 1851,
P. togianensis Umbgrove 1940, P. folium Umbgrove 1939, P. digitata
Milne-Edwards &#038; Haime 1851, Maeandroseris australiae Rousseau
1854, P. samoensis Hoffmeister 1925, P. superficialis Gardiner 1898, P.
profundacella Gardiner 1898, P. nierstraszi van der Horst 1921, P.
verrilli Vaughan 1907, and P. albopicta Benzoni 2006, were analysed
together with specimens from museum collections, including those
depicted in widely cited taxonomic descriptions, and material collected
for this study in different parts of the Indo-Pacific. Morphometric
analyses of the dimensions of skeletal structures allowed the
identification of groups of specimens with similar morphologies.
Congruency between these groups and current species whose synonymies
and descriptions were found in recent taxonomic references was, hence,
investigated and the species revised. Finally, the phylogenetic
relationships of a representative subset of specimens were
reconstructed based on rDNA and COI, thus allowing a direct link
between morphologic and genetic information. Incongruence between type
of morphology and literature descriptions was evidenced for some widely
recognised species. Based on this integrated approach, five species
were unambiguously identified. [original abstract]^1";
s[5569] = "BRAHMI C., MEIBOM A., SMITH D.C., STOLARSKI J.,
AUZOUX-BORDENAVE S., NOUET J., DOUMENC D., DJEDIAT C., DOMART-COULON I.
(2010).- Skeletal growth, ultrastructure and composition of the
azooxanthellate scleractinian coral Balanophyllia regia.- Coral Reefs
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29, 1: 175-189.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 84, ID=6492^<b>Topic(s):
</b>skeletal growth; Scleractinia Balanophyllia; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>^The biomineralization process and skeletal growth dynamics of
azooxanthellate corals are poorly known. Here, the growth rate of the
shallow-water dendrophyllid scleractinian coral Balanophyllia regia was
evaluated with calcein-labeling experiments that showed higher lateral
than vertical extension. The structure, mineralogy and trace element
composition of the skeleton were characterized at high spatial
resolution. The epitheca and basal floor had the same ultrastructural
organization as septa, indicating a common biological control over
their formation. In all of these aragonitic skeletal structures, two
main ultrastructural components were present: &#34;centers of
calcification&#34; (COC) also called rapid accretion deposits (RAD) and
&#34;fibers&#34; (thickening deposits, TD). Heterogeneity in the trace
element composition, i.e., the Sr/Ca and Mg/Ca ratios, was correlated
with the ultrastructural organization: magnesium was enriched by a
factor three in the rapid accretion deposits compared with the
thickening deposits. At the interface with the skeleton, the
skeletogenic tissue (calicoblastic epithelium) was characterized by
heterogeneity of cell types, with chromophile cells distributed in
clusters regularly spaced between calicoblasts. Cytoplasmic extensions
at the apical surface of the calicoblastic epithelium created a
three-dimensional organization that could be related to the skeletal
surface microarchitecture. Combined measurements of growth rate and
skeletal ultrastructural increments suggest that azooxanthellate
shallow-water corals produce well-defined daily growth steps. [original
abstract]^1";
s[5570] = "HOULBREQUE F., MEIBOM A., CUIF J.-P., STOLARSKI J.,
MARROCCHI Y., FERRIER-PAGES C., DOMART-COULON I., DUNBAR R.B. (2009).-
Strontium-86 labeling experiments show spatially heterogeneous skeletal
formation in the scleractinian coral Porites porites.- Geophysical
Research Letters 36, L04604.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 127,
ID=6581^<b>Topic(s): </b>skeletal growth, Sr labeling; Scleractinia,
skeletal growth; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^This paper presents the
results of an effort to label calcium carbonates formed by marine
organisms with stable isotopes to obtain information about the
biomineralization processes. The growing skeleton of the scleractinian
coral Porites porites was labeled three times with enhanced abundances
of 86Sr. The distribution of 86Sr in the skeleton was imaged with the
NanoSIMS ion microprobe with a spatial resolution of 200 nm and
combined with images of the skeletal ultra-structure. Importantly, the
distribution of the 86Sr label in the P. porites skeleton was found to
be strongly heterogeneous. This constrains the physical dimensions of
the hypothetical Extracellular Calcifying Fluid (ECF) reservoir at the
surface of the growing skeleton, which is implicit in most geochemical
models for coral biomineralization. These new experimental capabilities
allow for a much more detailed view of the growth dynamics for a wide
range of marine organisms that biomineralize carbonate structures.
[original abstract]^1";
s[5571] = "FRICKE H., VARESCHI E. (1982).- A scleractinian coral
(Plerogyra sinuosa) with &#034;photosynthetic organs&#034;.- Marine
Ecology - Progress Series 7, 3: 273-278.- <b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p. 21,
ID=6607^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia Plerogyra; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>^^1";
s[5572] = "WALLACE C.C. (1985).- Seasonal peaks and annual fluctuations
in recruitment of juvenile scleractinian corals.- Marine Ecology
Progress Series 21:
289-298.www.int-res.com/articles/meps/21/m021p289.pdf.- <b>FC&#038;P
14-2</b>, p. 17, ID=6695^<b>Topic(s): </b>larval recruitement;
Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
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<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^Recruitement of juvenile scleractinian corals to natural calcium carbonate settlement plates varied seasonally and annually on 4 vertically separated reef front sites during a 3 yr study period. Early summer was the major recruiting season: of 1.470 recruits observed on 184 plates over 2 yr, 89% were in spring-summer (Oct to Feb), 8% in summer-winter (Feb to Jun) and 3% in winter-spring (Jun to Oct). The peak early summer recruitment was significantly greater in 1980-81 (32 juveniles per plate) than in 2 subsequent years (1981 - 82,9 per plate; 1982 - 83,1 per plate). [first part of an abstract]^1";
s[5573] = "WALLACE C. (1999).- Staghorn Corals of the World. A revision of the genus Acropora.- CSIRO Publishing; 436 pp. ISBN 9780643063914.- <b>FC&#038;P 28-2</b>, p. 13, ID=7001^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Scleractinia Acropora; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^Staghorn corals (genus Acropora) are the most obvious and important corals on coral reefs throughout the world, providing much of the beauty and variety seen on the reefs. This invaluable reference tool, the first major review of Acropora in over 100 years, synthesizes all we know about the genus. It assesses all the known species worldwide, describing each in detail and illustrating the range of variability of form with habitat and geographic location. The classification, evolution and world-wide distribution of all species are reviewed and illustrated with colour plates, full page black and white plates and distribution maps. Details of the general biology of staghorn corals are discussed and illustrated. * The book is complemented by a CD-ROM, Staghorn Corals of the World: A Key to Species of Acropora CD-ROM, containing a LucID-based key to all species of Acropora and a photographic database of type specimens from museums around the world.^1";
s[5574] = "WALLACE C. (1999).- Staghorn Corals of the World. A key to species of Acropora CD-ROM.- CSIRO Publishing; CD-ROM. ISBN 0643063919.- <b>FC&#038;P 28-2</b>, p. 14, ID=7002^<b>Topic(s): </b>identification key; Scleractinia Acropora; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^Coral reef workers know the importance of staghorn corals (genus Acropora) on reefs throughout the world, and will recognise the need to accurately identify the different species. They will therefore appreciate the value of this interactive key for identifying staghorn corals which has resulted from the first major review of the Acropora in over 100 years. * A simple step-by-step selection of characters will enable the user to identify any of the 113 species of Acropora. Over 2000 photographs, micrographs and illustrations in colour and black and white are included to guide the user. Additionally there is a photographic database of the type specimens of Acropora collected from museums around the world. The CD-ROM is complemented by the book, Staghorn Corals of the World: A Revision of the Genus Acropora, which synthesizes all we know about this genus. It is an essential tool for all reef workers and coral workers around the world.^1";
s[5575] = "GAUTRET P. (1999).- Matrices organiques intrasquelettiques des Scléractiniaires récifaux: Évolution diagénétique précoce de leurs caractéristiques biochimiques et conséquences pour les processus de cimentation. [in French, with English abstract].- Geobios 33, 1: 73-78.- <b>FC&#038;P 29-1</b>, p. 49, ID=7042^<b>Topic(s): </b>organic skeletal matrix; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^Biochemical character and properties of intraskeletal organic matrices are studied in skeleton pieces from several growth zones sampled in a 25cm long living Porites core. In experimental conditions these organic matrices exhibit an inhibitory effect on CaCO3 precipitation which increases all along the 15-20 upper cm of the core. Parallelly relative amino acid compositions are more and more enriched in aspatic and glutamic acids from the surface to the base of the core, and molecular weights of glycoproteic compounds are comparable to those
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of the uppermost living zone in all parts of the core except in the
base. From the combination of experimental results it is concluded the
the highest inhibiting efficiency of organic matrices is a consequence
of quantity, the copmposition (Asp concentration) of organic matrices,
and the preservation of high molecular weight assemblages. Consequences
for cementation processes in superficial zones of coral reefs are
examined. It is most probable that the diagenetic state of
intraskeletal organic matrices influences the development of cements
directly upon the surface of skeletal substrates, as well as the
formation of diagenetic aragonite overlaying biogenic aragonite within
skeletal structures. Conditions in reefal cryptic zones inhabited by
sponges are discussed as a comparison with photic zones where
scleractinian corals are located. [original abstract]^1";
s[5576] = "PERRIN C., CUIF J.-P. (2001).- Ultrastructural controls on
diagenetic patterns of scleractinian skeletons: evidence at the scale
of colony lifetime.- Bulletin of the Tohoku University Museum 1
[Proceedings of the 8th International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and
Porifera]: 210-218.- <b>FC&#038;P 30-1</b>, p. 20, ID=7070^<b>Topic(s):
</b>microstructures, diagenesis; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>^The earliest fine scale diagenetic changes in corals were
investigated by comparing microstructural and ultrastructural features
from the uppermost skeletal parts of living colonies with those
obtained from older parts of the same specimen. In addition to its
organic mineral duality, the initial heterogeneity of the scleractinian
skeleton is shown by the occurrence of a micron scale zonation within
crystal fibers, resulting from incremental growth during elementary
cycles of biomineralization and also by the presence of two basic
structural features, calcification centers and fibers, clearly
differentiated from each other. Within the species analyzed, micro and
ultrastructural data reveal additional fine scale diversity related to
taxonomy. At the time scale of colony life, the earliest processes of
diagenesis produce a thin fringe of syntaxial aragonite cements,
alteration of the incremental zonation of scleractinian fibers, and
also, preferential diagenesis within calcification centers. These early
modifications of coral skeletons are obviously controlled by the
biological ultrastructural characteristics of scleractinian taxa and
also suggest that early diagenesis does not necessarily imply drastic
change in environmental conditions. [original abstract]^1";
s[5577] = "CUIF J.-P., DAUPHIN Y., DOUCET J., SALOME M., SUSINI J.
(2003).- XANES mapping of organic sulfate in three scleractinian coral
skeletons.- Geochimica et Cosmochimica Acta 67, 1: 75-83.- <b>FC&#038;P
33-1</b>, p. 69, ID=7216^<b>Topic(s): </b>skeletogenesis; Scleractinia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^The presence and localization of organic
sulfate within coral skeletons are studied by using X-ray absorption
near edge structure spectroscopy (XANES) fluorescence. XANES spectra
are recorded from four reference sulfur-bearing organic molecules;
three amino acids (H-S-C bonds in cysteine; C-S-C bonds in methionine;
one disulfide bond C-S-S-C bonds in cystine) and a sulfated sugar
(C-SO_4 bonds in chondroitin sulfate). Spectral responses of three
coral skeletons show that the sulfated form is extremely dominant in
coral aragonite, and practically exclusive within both centres of
calcification and the surrounding fibrous tissues of coral septa.
Mapping of S-sulfate concentrations in centres and fibres gives us
direct evidence of high concentration of organic sulfate in centres of
calcification. Additionally, a banding pattern of S-sulfate is visible
in fibrous part of the coral septa, evidencing a biochemical zonation
that corresponds to the step-by-step growth of fibres. [original
abstract]^1";
s[5578] = "WIJSMAN-BEST M. (1974).- Habitat-induced modification of
reef corals (Faviidae) and its consequences for taxonomy.- In
Proceedings of the Second International Symposium on Coral Reefs (22nd
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June to 2nd July 1973, Brisbane); Published by The Great Barrier Reef
Committee; vol. 2: 217-228.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 18,
ID=5020^<b>Topic(s): </b>variation, habitat-induced; Scleractinia,
Faviidae; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5579] = "HOEKSEMA B.W. (1990).- Systematics and ecology of mushroom
corals (Scleractinia: Fungiidae).- Edited by the author; 471 pp., 700
figs., 11 tbls.- <b>FC&#038;P 20-2</b>, p. 64, ID=2959^<b>Topic(s):
</b>systematics, ecology; Scleractinia, Fungiidae; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>^[Unlike the majority of other reef corals, most Fungiidae do not
remain attached to the bottom. Adult mushroom corals may be found on
several kinds of substrata; they live on sand, rubble, dead coral or
even on top of living coral. They can be found in environments where
many other corals cannot live, such as lagoons, reef bases and
terrigenous non-reefal bottoms. In the systematic part of this thesis,
a taxonomic revision is given with descriptions of the 40 species that
are presently classified with the Fungiidae (chapter 2.1). These
descriptions define the material used in the other chapters. The family
is divided into S1 genera, one of which, Fungia, is subdivided into
seven subgenera. Three species are new to science and one is renamed
because its name was already in use for another species. Furthermore,
an overview of the stratigraphic distributions is given for all
species. A tentative phylogenetic reconstruction down to the species
level is given. The fungiidae are the first scleractinian family for
which such an analysis has been undertaken. The cladogram that is
provided should be considered a working hypothesis and not a sound
basis for a completely revised classification. (fragment taken from
extensive summary)]^1";
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overcome sedimentation.- Proc. 3rd Int. Coral Reef Symp. Miami 1:
503-509.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-2</b>, p. 13, ID=6066^<b>Topic(s):
</b>ecology; Scleractinia, Fungiidae; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5581] = "SCHUHMACHER H. (1979).- Experimentelle Untersuchungen zur
Anpassung von Pilzkorallen (Scleractinia, Fungiidae) an
unterschiedliche Sedimentations- und Bodenverhaeltnisse.- Int. Revue
ges. Hydrobiologie 64: 207-243.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-2</b>, p. 13,
ID=6069^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia, Fungiidae; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>^^1";
s[5582] = "CAIRNS S.D. (1997).- A generic revision and phylogenetic
analysis of the Turbinoliidae (Cnidaria: Scleractinia).- Smithsonian
Contributions to Zoology 591: 55 pp., 10 pls.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-1</b>,
p. 92, ID=3836^<b>Topic(s): </b>monograph; Scleractinia, Turbinoliidae;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^The monophyly of the Turbinoliidae is
based on the unique (with the Caryophylliina) character of having its
entire corallum invested with tissue, which is reflected in its
well-formed costae from base to calice and its characteristically deep
intercostal regions. All turbinoliids are solitary and free-living, and
thus the complete investiture of its corallum might facilitate movement
through or across a sandy substrate. The Turbinoliidae consists of 28
genera and 163 valid species, of which 22 genera and 49 species are
extant. The earliest known turbinoliid is from the Late Cretaceous
(Campanian) of Antarctica. All 28 genera are diagnosed and figured
herein. The stratigrapbic and geographic distributions are discussed
for each genus, and a list of species known for each genus, including
junior synonyms, is given. Two genera and two species are described as
new: Pleotrochus, P. zibrowii, Foveolocyathus, and Sphenotrochus
wellsi. Peponocyathus is restricted to those species having transverse
division, which requires the resurrection of Deltocyathoides Yabe and
Eguchi 1932, for those species that do not reproduce by transverse
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division, and it also requires the synonym of Truncatocyathus Stolarski
1992. Tropidocyathus is divided into two genera, allowing the
resurrection of Cyathotrochus Bourne 1905. Oryzotrochus stephensoni
Wells 1959, is identified as a Turbinolia, which synonymizes
Oryzotrochus and extends the stratigraphic range of Turbinolia from the
Oligocene to Recent. [first part of extensive summary]^1";
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scleractinian and alcyonacean corals due to experimental exposure to
sedimentation.- Beiträge zur Paläontologie 20: 51-63.- <b>FC&#038;P
25-2</b>, p. 73, ID=3179^<b>Topic(s): </b>tissue damage; Scleractinia,
Octocorallia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia Octocorallia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^Four South African
scleractinian corals (Favia favus, Favites pentagona, Platygyra
daedalea and Gyrosmilia interruptd) and four alcyonacean corals
(Lobophytum depressum, Lobophytum venustum, Sinularia dura and
Sinularia leptoclados) were experimentally exposed to high
sedimentation conditions in the laboratory during a period of six
weeks. Experimental sedimentation corresponded to the highest measured
sedimentation levels on South African coral reefs, being 200 mg
cm~2h~l. Corals were monitored for tissue necroses and bleaching during
the course of the experiment and histological sections were prepared
after the termination of the experiment. During the experiment, tissue
necroses appeared earner and more frequently in alcyonacea than in
scleractinia. Histological sections showed degeneration and necroses of
epithelia and mucus-producing cells with accumulation of free mucous
material in the epithelia as well as loss of zooxanthellae, was
observed in three alcyonacea (Lobophytum depressum, Siniluaria dura,
Sinularia leptoclados). Not all parts of the alcyonacean colonies were
equally affected by tissue damage and bleaching. In particular,
elevated lobes and finger-like projections, which were never covered by
sediment for long periods, did not exhibit the same severe damage or
bleaching as flat parts of the colonies. Scleractinia did not suffer
the same amount of tissue damage as alcyonacea, no bleaching was
observed. Partial necroses and degeneration of epithelia as well as
changes in mucus producing cells were also observed in scleractinia.^1";
s[5584] = "HARTMAN W.D. (1984).- Astrhorhizae, mamelons, and symbionts
of Recent Sclerosponges.- Palaeontographica Americana 54: 305-314
[Oliver W. A. Jr et al. (eds): Recent advances in the paleobiology and
geology of the Cnidaria: Proceedings of the 4th International Symposium
on Fossil Cnidaria].- <b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p. 55,
ID=1042^<b>Topic(s): </b>structures; Porifera Sclerospongiae;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Sclerospongiae; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^The traces of the converging exhalant
canals on the skeletons of Recent sclerosponges are described. The
exhalant canals are commonly associated with mamelons on the surface.
Bacteria occur in the tissue of some sclerosponges but zooxanthellae
have not been found.^1";
s[5585] = "ROSENHEIM B.E., SWART P.K., THORROLD S.R., WILLENZ P., BERRY
L., LATKOCZY C. (2004).- High resolution Sr/Ca records in sclerosponges
calibrated to temperature in situ.- Geology 32, 2: 145-148.-
<b>FC&#038;P 33-1</b>, p. 78, ID=7226^<b>Topic(s):
</b>paleotemperatures; Porifera sclerospongiae; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Sclerospongiae; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Holocene;
<b>Geography: </b>^Ratios of strontium to calcium have been analysed by
laser-ablation inductively coupled plasma-mass spectroscopy (LA-ICP-MS)
in a skeletal section of the sclerosponge Ceratoporella nicholsoni. The
growth period, representative of 3 yr, was stained in the skeleton with
a fluorochrome (calcein). Temperatures were recorded at 2 h intervals
within the shallow cryptic reef enclosure that the sclerosponge
inhabited on the northern coast of Jamaica, allowing the formulation of
a direct empirical relationship between Sr/Ca and temperature. To
verify this calibration, Sr/Ca ratios of two sclerosponges of the same
species from depths of 67m and 136m in Exuma Sound, Bahamas, were
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analysed by LA-ICP-MS and compared to the temperatures from these
depths over a decade prior to collection. The result is an
independently verified, high-resolution empirical calibration for the
temperature sensitivity of Sr/Ca ratios in the aragonite skeleton of
sclerosponges from Jamaica and the Bahamas. The calibration is a first
for C. nicholsoni and indicates that the sclerosponges are more
sensitive temperature recorders than zooxanthellate corals. It
represents an important step in establishing skeletal geochemistry of
sclerosponges as a proxy of temperature in the upper 250m of the ocean.
[original abstract]^1";
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Aurelia aurita (L.).- Natur und Museum 115, 3: 86-88.- <b>FC&#038;P
14-1</b>, p. 64, ID=1077^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scyphozoa, Aurelia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scyphozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent;
<b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5587] = "VACELET J. (1978).- Description et affinites d&#039;une
eponge sphinctozoaire actuelle.- Coll. Int. CNRS 291 (Biologie des
spongiaires): 283-293; Lyon.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 56,
ID=5846^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Porifera, Sphinctozoa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Sphinctozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>^A &#34;living fossil&#34; of the group Sphinctozoa has been
discovered in the Indian Ocean and in New Caledonia in a very cryptic
habitat of the outer slope of coral reefs. The living tissue is inside
a series of hemispherical chambers. The perforated chamber walls are
composed of aragonite and consist of a feltwork of microfibrills. In
the growing sponge, the skeleton of a new chamber appears first as an
organic matrix, which is the template for a later calcification. There
are no spicules. The histology, cytology and sexual reproduction are
compared to those of the recent Porifera. They are similar to those of
the Ceractinomorpha in the class Demospongea. * This study shows that
most fossil Sphinctozoa were relatives of Demosponges. They are
considered by the author as an order of the class Demospongea. These
sponges were devoid of spicules. Thus, the exclusion from the Porifera
of some fossil groups as Stromatopores or some Tabulates on the ground
of the absence of spicules is not valid. A new order Sphaerocoelida is
proposed for Cretaceous sponges which have the same structure, but
which have calcareous spicules and probably are homeomorphs of the
class Calcarea. A comparison is made between the 14 recent sponges
which possess a non-spicular calcareous skeleton. The large diversity
of both the skeleton and the living tissue of these sponges indicates
that their hypercalcification is an archaic character, which was
frequent in the past and which disappeared in most of the recent
sponges. [original abstract]^1";
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of Encrusting Aragonitic Algae (Peyssonneliaceae): Implications for the
Origin of Late Paleozoic Reefs and Cements.- Journal of sedimentary
Petrology 68, 2: 291-303.- <b>FC&#038;P 18-2</b>, p. 44,
ID=2501^<b>Topic(s): </b>calcification, cementation; Algae aragonitic;
<b>Systematics: </b>algae; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>^Encrusting aragonite calcareous algae of the family
Peyssonneliaceae are the largest group of calcified red algae outside
the well-known Mg calcite Corallinaceae. They are distributed
worldwide, are most heavily calcified in temperate and tropical waters,
and grow as prone but arched sheets on soft mud substrates on hard rock
surfaces, as extensive bridge-like networks between corals in reefs,
and as concentric layers in nodules. Calcification is entirely
aragonitic, species-specific and both intracellular and extracellular
below the thallus as a hypobasal layer. The hypobasal layer develops
outside the tissue as an encrustation of small aragonite botryoids
attached to the lower surface between rhizoids, and on living plants it
may exceed in thickness of the thallus. Calcification ranges from
nonexistent in some cold-water forms, to thallus calcification only, to
both thallus and hypobasal calcification, to species in which the
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thallus is noncalcified but there is a hypobasal layer of aragonite
botryoids. Although the confirmed fossil range of this family extends
only to the Early Cretaceous, striking similarities between these
aragonitic forms and some late Paleozoic phylloid algae suggest that
they may be closely related. Their ability to grow on soft mud
substrates and form structures composed of irregular arched sheets with
extensive pore space, as well as their brittle nature, so susceptible
to fragmentation, are all characteristics of mound-forming fossil
phylloid algae. The hypobasal layer of botryoidal aragonite, developed
while the plant is still growing, could easily act as a nucleation site
for further epitaxial submarine precipitation, thus explaining the
common association of Paleozoic phylloid algae and extensive
fossil-reef cements that resemble botryoidal aragonite. The presence of
hypobasal botryoidal aragonite on plants with noncalcified thallus
raises the possibility that some fossil-reef cements may be related to
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algae; <b>Systematics: </b>algae; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent;
<b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5590] = "HILLMER G., SCHOLZ J. (1996).- Structure and Dynamics of
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F. &#038; Gunkel F. (eds): Global and Regional Controls on Biogenic
Sedimentation I. Reef Evolution]: pp ... .- <b>FC&#038;P 26-1</b>, p.
25, ID=3568^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology; Bryozoa, microbial mats;
<b>Systematics: </b>Bryozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>^Unlithified benthic microorganisms (potential stromatolites) have
been identified as an important factor regulating spatial distributions
of bryozoans and pioneer settlement in reefs. Skeletal adaptations and
zoarial modifications of recent and fossil bryozoans provide
information on competitive interactions with microbial mats. Mutualism
with epizoic microorganisms also exists and is detectable in zooidal
sculptures (bryozoan microreefs). The rates of competitive and
mutualistic interactions are suggested to be a tool for use in
paleoecological and paleoclimatic research. Possibilities for an
&#034;applied paleontology&#034; based on bryozoans as indicators for
environmental stress and &#034;artificial reef&#034; studies are
outlined.^1";
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</b>Bryozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
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ID=4536^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, ecology; reefs, Bryozoa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Bryozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>^In this paper, a preliminary concept on the interplay of local,
regional and global control factors of bryozoan diversity and
distribution pattern is introduced. Recent bryozoans from the
Philippines, New Zealand and the Gulf of Aqaba are compared to the
selected fossil specimens from the Oxfordian and Santonian. Reef
bryozoan skeletons are studied in order to separate local control
within the substrate-water interface from regional control. The latter
originate mainly from the transport function of the water column (e.g.
sediment load, wave energy, vagile predators). This is true especially
for erect (tree-like) and massive (multilaminar) bryozoans which are
subjected to the dynamics of the water body in the littoral area. This
regional control, affects simultaneously several structural and
substrate zones of a reef. Early life history of vertically growing
reef bryozoans reflect local control, while older zoarial structures
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reflect the signals of regional influence. Three types of multiserial
nodular bryozoans are cited: self-overgrowing sheets
(&#039;S-Nodule&#039;, derived from &#039;S-Sheet&#039;),
circumlaterally budding colonies (&#039;C-Nodules&#039;), and fungiform
bryozoans. [part of extensive summary]^1";
s[5593] = "SCHOLZ J. (1995).- Epibiontic microorganisms as a local
control factor of bryozoan distribution and bryozoan
&#034;micro-reefs&#034;.- Beiträge zur Paläontologie 20: 75-87.-
<b>FC&#038;P 24-2</b>, p. 38, ID=4537^<b>Topic(s): </b>epibionts,
microorganisms; epimiontic microorganisms; <b>Systematics: </b>Bryozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
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<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent;
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</b>feeding strategies; Cnidaria; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
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organisms; marine biota; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^[data on stable isotopes in hydrozoans,
octocorals, hermatypic and ahermatypic scleractinians are at pp 56-68;
with English and Russian summaries]^1";
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Reef-dwelling Cnidarian Cassiopea spp.: RF-amide positive elements of
the nervous system at different stages of development.- Beiträge zur
Paläontologie 20: 21-29.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-2</b>, p. 68,
ID=3171^<b>Topic(s): </b>nervous system; Cnidaria, Cassiopea;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent;
<b>Geography: </b>^The nervous system and its alterations in various
stages of development has been investigated in Cassiopea andromeda and
C. xamachana using immunocytological detection of RF-amide
(Arg-Phe-amide) related neuropeptides which are known to occur
generally in cnidarians. Immunoreactive neurons, visualized by
epifluorescence in whole-mount preparations, were found in ah1 stages
of development investigated so far (asexual buds, metamorphosing buds,
polyps, strobilae, ephyrae, and young medusae), except for bud analgen
developing at the parental polyps. Congruent results were obtained in
the two species, also with respect to non-specific immunostaining of
some ectodermal gland cells and nematocytes. Immunoreactive nerve nets
were observed in tentacles and the hypostome ofthe polyp stages, in the
manubrium and subumbrella ofthe ephyra, and also in the exumbrella of
the young medusa. Apicobasal tracts paralleling septal muscles of the
polyps calys were seen only during bud-to-polyp metamorphosis.
Condensations of anti-RF-amide positive nerve cells occurred in the
scyphistoma at the margin of the hypostome, and as a prominent nerve
ring below the tentacle bases, connecting the individual tentacular
nerve nets. Dense nerve cell populations were noticed next to the
rhopaha in ephyrae and in young medusae, a connecting circular tract at
the umbrellar magin was detectable only in the latter. An apparent lack
of anti-RF-amide positive neurons was recorded in the free-swimming
buds, and in some domains of both the polyp and the young medusa. We
suggest that the immunoreactive nerve elements in Cassiopea spp.
reported on here represent only a subset of neurons within a more
complex nervous system.^1";
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s[5599] = "SORAUF J.E. (1974).- Observations on microstructure and biocrystallization in Coelenterates.- Biomineralization Research reports 7: 37-45.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 16, ID=4995^<b>Topic(s): </b>microstructures, biocrystallization; Cnidaria; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^Study with the scanning electron microscope shows basic differences in microstructure between several groups of coelenterates. The present report deals with skeletal microstructure and microarchitecture in Millepora (Milleporina), Stylaster, Errina, and Distichopora (Stylasterina) among hydrozoans. In the octocorals (Anthozoa) details are presented of Tubipora, Heliopora, and the gorgonian Eunicea. * The aragonitic milleporines and stylasterines have similarities to the scleractinian skeleton and a similar ectodermal model of biocrystallization can be employed to explain observed skeletal characteristics. The three groups are unified by the presence of a spherulitic type of crystallization, although the consistency of the proteinaceous &#34;templating&#34; material is obviously different for different groups. * Those coelenterates with mesogloeal secretion of spicules or skeletal crystallites are all unified by needle-like crystallites of approximately the same size, each oriented with its long axis only slightly emergent from the surface of skeletal elements. The octocorals examined here each show such structure. Heliopora, in addition to this last has a different, more milleporine-like structure in the first-formed parts of its skeleton.^1";
s[5600] = "SVOBODA A. (1978).- In situ monitoring of oxygen production and respiration in Cnidaria with and without Zooxanthellae.- Physiology and Behaviour of Marine Organisms [D.S. McLusky &#038; A.J. Berry (eds): Proc. of the 12th European Symp. on Marine Biology, Stirling, Scotland, Sept. 1977]: 75-82; Pergamon Press, Oxford, New York.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-2</b>, p. 13, ID=6070^<b>Topic(s): </b>metabolism; Cnidaria physiology; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5601] = "KAZMIERCZAK J., KEMPE S. (1991).- Modern cyanobacterial analogs of Paleozoic stromatoporoids.- Science 250: 1244-1248.- <b>FC&#038;P 20-1.1</b>, p. 78, ID=2876^<b>Topic(s): </b>analogies to stroms; Cyanobacteria; <b>Systematics: </b>Cyanophyta; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^[Recent and subfossil calcareous structures resembling cystose and subclathrate Paleozoic stromatoporoids have been discovered in an alkaline crater lake in Indonesia. The structures are produced by mats of coccoid cyanobacteria. Calcification of the mats is controlled by seasonal changes in calcium carbonate supersaturation. The structures are the result of periodic in vivo calcification of the surficial layers by low-Mg calcite and early post-mortem calcification of the aggregates below the mat surface by microbially precipitated aragonite. The authors believe this occurence supports the cyanobacterial origin of stromatoporoids and the more alkaline nature and higher carbonate supersaturation of early Paleozoic seas in which the stromatoporoids lived.]^1";
s[5602] = "KAZMIERCZAK J., KEMPE S. (1992).- Recent cyanobacterial counterparts of Paleozoic Wetheredella and related problematic fossils.- Palaios 7: 294-304.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-2</b>, p. 47, ID=3341^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology; Cyanobacteria; <b>Systematics: </b>Cyanophyta; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^These structures found in a hypersaline lake in Indonesia are generated by calcifying mats of coccoid cyanobacteria. Analogues of various other organisms are also found within calcareous red algae and foraminiferans
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that form small reefs. This occurrence supports the authors&#039; model
of epicontinental seas of the Paleozoic, in which the
&#034;stromatoporoid stromatolites&#034; grew, as hypersaline.^1";
s[5603] = "BAKUS G.J. (1973).- The Biology and Ecology of Tropical
Holothurians.- In Jones O.A. &#038; R. Endean (eds): Biology and
Geology of Coral Reefs, vol. 2, Biology 1 (Academic Press, New York and
London): 326-367.- <b>FC&#038;P 3-2</b>, p. 36, ID=4937^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biology; Echinodermata,, Holothurioidea; <b>Systematics:
</b>Echinodermata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5604] = "GOY J. (1992).- Francois Peron, Charles-Alexander Lesueur
and the first classification of Medusae.- Archives of Natural History
19, 3: 401-405.- <b>FC&#038;P 24-1</b>, p. 59, ID=4469^<b>Topic(s):
</b>classification; Medusae; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^Francoise Peron
(1775-1810) and Charles-Alexander Lesueur (1778-1846) sailed with
Captain Nicolas Baudin on the great French expedition to Australia from
1800 to 1804. The results of their work were published in 1807 (Peron
1807), translated into English in 1809 and have been very well analyzed
recently by Wallace (1984) with the remark: &#34;Peron is a figure of
equal importance to James Cook&#34;. During and after the voyage Peron
and Lesueur became pioneers in the study of Medusae. At the beginning
of the nineteenth century, the jellyfish were still a puzzle to
scientists. Three species placed within the single genus Medusa without
specific names but numbered as follows: Medusa 1286, Medusa 1287,
Medusa 1288 were placed by Linnaeus (1746) among the Vermes. Medusa was
placed among the molluscs by Bruguiere (1791), and with the echinoderms
by Cuvier (1817) and Lamarck (1816). In 1799, Cuvier furthered the work
of Reaumur (1710) and separated the genus Rhizostomites using the shape
and number of mouths as characters. This last character was used by
Peron and Lesueur to produce their work and separate the groups of the
non-mouthed medusae and many-mouthed medusae. The structure of the
mouth was the only character used at that time. The work of Peron and
Lesueur was the first to show the diversity of the medusae with a
description of 122 species and 29 genera. Their work was first read to
the Academy of Sciences in 1808, and a table was published in the
Annales du Museum (Peron and Lesueur 1810). It consisted of very
specific descriptions which were made from the highly accurate Lesueur
drawings. However, neither the drawings, except for the first 14 plates
which were of some damaged animals (Lesueur 1815), nor most of the
manuscript notes of Peron were ever published. After the death of Peron
in 1810, this immense work did not stand up to critical review by
non-specialist scientists. However, in 1980, some 170 years later, the
text published in Annales du Museum d&#039;Histoire naturelle, Paris
(Peron and Lesueur 1809, 1810), the 96 plates painted by Lesueur and
the 400-page unpublished manuscript prepared by Peron were finally
brought together. Lesueur&#039;s plates and Peron&#039;s manuscript are
deposited in the Museum d&#039;Histoire naturelle at Le Havre (France)
with the reference numbers 70001 to 70062 and 68325 to 68839. At the
outset of the expedition neither Peron nor Lesueur were regarded as
zoologists; Peron was enrolled as a medical doctor and Lesueur as an
assistant gunner. As the jellyfishes were dominant in the catch in
quantity, diversity, coloration and bioluminescence, they became
attracted to them.^1";
s[5605] = "BENAVIDES L.M., DRUFFEL E.R.M. (1986).- Sclerosponge growth
rates as determined by 210Pb and d14C chronologies.- Coral Reefs 04:
221-224.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-2</b>, p. 43, ID=0739^<b>Topic(s): </b>growth
rates; Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5606] = "VACELET J., GARRONE R. (1985).- Two distinct populations of
collagen fibrils in a &#034;Sclerosponge&#034; (Porifera).- NATO Series
A, Biology of Invertebrate and lower Vertebrate collagens: 183-189
[Bairati A. &#038; Garrone R. (eds)].- <b>FC&#038;P 15-1.2</b>, p. 17,
ID=0901^<b>Topic(s): </b>collagen fibrils; Porifera; <b>Systematics:
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</b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5607] = "VACELET J. (1983).- Les eponges hypercalcifiees, reliques
des organismes constructeurs de recifs du Paleozoique et du
Mesozoique.- Bulletin Societe Zoologique de France 108, 4: 547-557.-
<b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p. 57, ID=1059^<b>Topic(s): </b>hypercalcified,
analogous to stroms ?; Porifera hypercalcified; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^About 15
species of recent sponges with supplementary solid calcareous skeletons
can be considered to be survivors of the main reef builders of the
Paleozoic and early Mesozoic. The calcareous skeleton appears to be an
archaic feature which was prevalent among ancient sponges but lost in
evolution.^1";
s[5608] = "FALLON S.J., McCULLOCH M.T., GUILDERSON T.P. (2005).-
Interpreting environmental signals from the coralline sponge
Astrosclera willeyana.- Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology,
Palaeoecology 228, 1-2: 58-69.- <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 23,
ID=1215^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology; Porifera, Astrosclera;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent;
<b>Geography: </b>^Variations in ratios between elements as the sponge
skeleton is secreted were compared with thickening cycles on the outer
edge that correspond to 2-3 year intervals. Sr/Ca ratio showed weak
correlation with the temperature records. Signal smoothing due to
thickening or other control on Sr skeletal partitioning limits the use
of this ratio as an indicator of water temperature^1";
s[5609] = "ROSENHEIM B.E., SWART P.K., THORROLD S.R. (2005).- Minor and
trace elements in sclerosponge Ceratoporella nicholsoni: Biogenic
aragonite near the inorganic endmember.- Palaeogeography,
Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology 228, 1-2: 109-129.- <b>FC&#038;P
34</b>, p. 24, ID=1217^<b>Topic(s): </b>trace elements; Porifera;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent;
<b>Geography: </b>^Ba/Ca, Mg/Ca, Pb/Ca ratios were compared with Sr/Ca
ratios which have been shown to reliably record seasonal-scale
temperature changes in sclerosponges. Sclerosponge aragonite
incorporates trace elements with less vital effects than other
organisms. Mg/Ca ratios show an inverse correlation to temperature.
Mg/Ca and Ba/Ca show strong positive correlation and U/Ca values are
2.5x higher in sclerosponges than corals and show an insignificant
correlation with temperature dependent Sr/Ca ratios.^1";
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Tiefsee-Organismen.- Natur und Museum 132, 9: 364.- <b>FC&#038;P
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hyaline sponges; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5611] = "JANUSSEN D., RAPP H.T. TENDAL O.S. (2003).- Das Ende eines
Mythos: Über das gedeihen der Kalkschwämme in gro&#223;en
Meerestiefen.- Natur und Museum 133, 11: 337-342.- <b>FC&#038;P
32-2</b>, p. 77, ID=1426^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology; Porifera;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent;
<b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5612] = "LAZARETH C.E., WILLENZ P., NAVES J., KEPPENS E., DEHAIRS F.,
ANDRE L. (2000).- Sclerosponges as a new potential recorder of
environmental changes: Lead in Ceratoporella nicholsoni.- Geology 28,
6: 515-518.- <b>FC&#038;P 29-1</b>, p. 71, ID=1518^<b>Topic(s):
</b>pollution indicators; Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^Lead concentrations
have been analyzed on a 223 yr profile through the aragonitic skeleton
of the reef-building Caribbean sclerosponge Ceratoporella nicholsoni by
using laser- ablation inductively coupled plasma mass-spectroscopy. A
parallel study of the 13C distribution in the skeleton validates the
previously established mean annual growth rate of 230 µm/yr, at least
for long-term important environmental changes. The Pb trend in the
specimen displays a general increase from 0.30 ppm ca. A.D.1760 to 2.15
ppm ca. A.D.1984; a major three-fold increase occurred after 1930. This
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Pb profile is analogous to the results acquired from ice and coral
cores and clearly highlights the potential of sclerosponges as a new
proxy of environmental changes for time series extending over several
centuries.^1";
s[5613] = "JANUSSEN D., HILBERT K. (2002).- Schwämme als Rohstoff.-
Natur und Museum 132, 5: 169-175.- <b>FC&#038;P 31-1</b>, p. 76,
ID=1659^<b>Topic(s): </b>economic potential; Porifera; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^Sponges
(Porifera) belong to the most common and in terms of their biomass
dominant sessile aquatic animals. The fact that sponges are important
sources of raw material is well known due to the world wide use of
Spongia officinalis, the bath sponge (order Dictyoceratida). Its
massive organic skeleton of spongine and the absence of spicules makes
this sponge suitable as a hygienic article. Bath sponges have been used
over centuries for cleaning wounds, for contraception and even as
implant after breast cancer operations (Arndt 1938). During Man&#039;s
history, many different types of medicine, mainly as powders, have been
made of dried sponges and used against all kinds of diseases. The
oldest pharmaceutical sponge utilisation was the ashes of burned bath
sponges, which because of its high iodine content has proven to be an
efficiacious medicine against diseases of the thyroid gland. [initial
part of &#034;extended English abstract&#034; of this paper in German,
as published in FC&P 31, 1: 79-80]^1";
s[5614] = "VACELET J. (1988).- Indications de profondeur donnees par
les Spongiaires dans les milieux benthiques actuels.- Geologie
Mediterraneenne 15, 1: 13-26.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 62,
ID=2692^<b>Topic(s): </b>as bathymetry indicators; Porifera;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent;
<b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5615] = "WILLENZ P. (ed.) (1996).- Recent advances in sponge
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royal des sciences naturelles de Belgique, Biologie 66, suppl. 1996,
242 pp.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-2</b>, p. 29, ID=3092^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biodiversity; Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5616] = "RICHELLE-MAURER E., KUCHARCZAK J., VYVER van de G., VISSERS
S. (1996).- Southern-blot hybridization, a useful technique in
freshwater sponge taxonomy.- Bulletin de l&#039;Institut royal des
sciences naturelles de Belgique, Biologie 66, suppl. 1996 [Willenz P.
(ed.): Recent advances in sponge biodiversity inventory and
documentation]: 227-229.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-2</b>, p. 30,
ID=3104^<b>Topic(s): </b>freshwater, taxonomical techniques; Porifera,
freshwater; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent;
<b>Geography: </b>^Total genomic DNA of the four freshwater sponge
species common in Belgium, Ephydatia fluviatilis, Ephydatia muelleri,
Spongilia lacustris and Eunapius fragilis was isolated and restricted
by the Eco RI endonuclease. Southern blot hybridization with a
radiolabelled E. fluviatilis homeobox (EfH-1) revealed hybridization
bands in the four species studied. Two restriction fragments of 2.2 kb
and 5.4 kb were identified in E. fluviatilis and E. muelleri DNAs
whereas in S. lacustris and Eunapius fragilis DNAs, only one fragment
of 2.3 kb was detected. Our results demonstrate the existence of
homeobox-containing genes in the four species. With Eco RI, no
differences were observed between E. fluviatilis and E. muelleri, nor
between S. lacustris and E. fragilis. It is suggested that S. lacustris
and E. fragilis might be taxonomically related to each other as closely
as are E. fluviatilis and E. muelleri. [original abstract]^1";
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classification of Spongia mycofijiensis.- Bulletin de l&#039;Institut
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[Willenz P. (ed.): Recent advances in sponge biodiversity inventory and
documentation]: 117-122.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-2</b>, p. 30,
ID=3106^<b>Topic(s): </b>systematic position; Porifera Spongia;
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<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent?;
<b>Geography: </b>^The taxonomy of the Indo-Pacific sponge Spongia
mycofijiensis, order Dictyoceratida, was investigated with particular
regard to the appropriate genus assignment. This species, initially
collected in Fiji in 1987, was noted for the presence of its unusual
secondary metabolite chemistry. Since this time, there has been
discussion of two alternative assignments for the species, namely
Leiosella and Hyattella. Type specimens were studied from related
genera of the families Spongiidae and Thorectidae, including Spongia,
Leiosella, Hyattella, Coscinoderma, Lendenfeldia, Hippospongia,
Dactylospongia and Cacospongia. It was found that the skeleton compared
most closely to members of the genus Cacospongia, family Thorectidae (=
Irciniidae) and is therefore concluded that the species be reassigned
to this genus. [original abstract]^1";
s[5618] = "VACELET J., FIALA-MEDIONI A., FISHER C.R., BOURY-ESNAULT N.
(1996).- Symbiosis between methane-oxidizing bacteria and a deep-sea
carnivorous cladorhizid sponge.- Mar. Ecol. prog. Ser. 145: 77-85.-
<b>FC&#038;P 26-2</b>, p. 64, ID=3743^<b>Topic(s): </b>poriferan -
bacterial symbiosis; Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^Dense bush-like clumps
of several hundred individuals of a new species of Cladorhiza
(Demospongiae, Poecilosclerida) have been observed near methane sources
in mud volcanoes, 4718 to 4943m deep in the Barbados Trench. The sponge
tissue contains two main morphological types of extracellular symbiotic
bacteria: small rodshaped cells and larger coccoid cells with stacked
membranes. Stable carbon isotope values, the presence of MeDH and
ultrastructural observations all indicate that a least some of the
symbionts are methanotrophic. * Ultrastructural evidence of
intracellular digestion of the symbionts and the stable C and N values
suggest that the sponge obtains a significant portion of its nutrition
from the symbionts. Ultrastructure of the sponge embryo suggests direct
transmission through generations in brooded embryos. The sponge also
maintains a carnivorous feeding habit on tiny swimming prey, as do
other cladorhizids.^1";
s[5619] = "VACELET J., WILLENZ P., HARTMAN W.D. (2010).- Living
Hypercalcified Sponges.- Treatise Online 04, Part E:
1-16.paleo.ku.edu/treatiseonline. [book chapter] - <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>,
p. 47, ID=6425^<b>Topic(s): </b>sponges hypercalcified; hypercalcified
sponges; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent;
<b>Geography: </b>^[chapter subheadings include: (1) introduction; (2)
morphological types compared with fossil analogs; (3) skeleton,
microstructure, biomineralization process, and modes of preservation;
(4) growth rate, longevity, and properties of the hypercalcified
skeleton; (5) mode of life; (6) ecology and geographic distribution;
and (7) classification and evolution]^1";
s[5620] = "BERGQUIST P.R., WALSH D., GRAY R.D. (1997).- Relationships
Within and Between the Orders of Demospongiae that Lack a Mineral
Skeleton.- In: Sponge sciences: multidisciplinary perspectives [Y.
Watanabe &#038; N. Fusetani (eds); 458pp; Springer Verlag ( ISBN
4-431-70205-9)].- <b>FC&#038;P 27-1</b>, p. 15, ID=6883^<b>Topic(s):
</b>systematics; Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
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458pp; Springer Verlag ( ISBN 4-431-70205-9)].- <b>FC&#038;P 27-1</b>,
p. 15, ID=6884^<b>Topic(s): </b>phylogeny, biogeography; Porifera;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent;
<b>Geography: </b>^^1";
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p. 15, ID=6885^<b>Topic(s): </b>spiculae; Porifera; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5623] = "KOZIOL C., SCHEFFER U., PANCER Z., KRASKO A., MULLER W.E.G.
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of Molecular Probes.- In: Sponge sciences: multidisciplinary
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Verlag ( ISBN 4-431-70205-9)].- <b>FC&#038;P 27-1</b>, p. 15,
ID=6886^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology; Porifera; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5624] = "SCHONBERG C.H., BARTHEL D. (1997).- Unreliability of
Demosponge Skeletal Characters: The Example of Halichondria panicea.-
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<b>FC&#038;P 27-1</b>, p. 15, ID=6887^<b>Topic(s): </b>systematics,
skeletal characters; Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5625] = "SIM C.J. (1997).- A Two-Sponge Associations from Komun
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</b>ecology, biocoenoses; Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5626] = "SOEST R.W.M.van, FUSETANI N., ANDERSEN R.J. (1997).-
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4-431-70205-9)].- <b>FC&#038;P 27-1</b>, p. 15, ID=6890^<b>Topic(s):
</b>chemosystematics; Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
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<b>FC&#038;P 27-1</b>, p. 16, ID=6891^<b>Topic(s): </b>ontogeny,
metamorphosis; Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5628] = "BAVESTRELLO G., CERRANO C., CORRIERO G., SARA M. (1997).-
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Verlag ( ISBN 4-431-70205-9)].- <b>FC&#038;P 27-1</b>, p. 16,
ID=6892^<b>Topic(s): </b>canal system; Porifera; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5629] = "EGAMI N. (1997).- Radiosensitivity of Freshwater Sponge
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</b>ecology, radiosensitivity; Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
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</b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^The
different biomineralization processes of the two &#34;living
fossils&#34;, Astrosclera willeyana and &#34;Acanthochaetetes&#34;
wellsi were studied by epifluorescence microscopy, SEM, TEM, and
biochemical analyses.The basal skeleton of A. willeyana is made of
aragonite spherulites. These spherulites are built in the dermal layer
in large vesicle cells (LVC) in the early stages. After a releasing
event, the spherules fuse together by epitaxial growth. In &#34;A&#34;.
wellsi the basal skeleton is made of high Mg-calcite. It is constructed
of bundles of elongated, tangentially oriented crystals. The
biomineralization takes place in three different places in the
skeleton, the active zones are localized in the uppermost parts of the
skeleton. In both cases the mineralization is associated with highly
acidic mucus substances, rich in aspartic and glutamic acid which
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<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent;
<b>Geography: </b>^This is to announce the publication of the
Proceedings of the 5th International Sponge Symposium, &#039;Origin
&#038; Outlook&#039;. The theme of the Symposium, &#039;Origin &#038;
Outlook&#039; (held at the Queensland Museum, Brisbane, in June-July
1998), refers to the adage that scientific progress rests on the
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knowledge of the past, and reflects the productive interaction between palaeontology, biology, chemistry, ecology, cytology, molecular biology and other disciplines as multidisciplinary approaches to the strange but innovative world of sponges. * The Proceedings volume contains 720 pages, comprising 4 invited papers, 67 peer-reviewed general papers, and an additional 72 &#039;Notes&#039; scattered throughout the volume (the latter consisting of other abstracts of papers and posters presented at the Symposium). The Proceedings volume contains information on all aspects of sponge sciences, encompassed a broad range of topics, including: the production of chemicals and the chemical ecology of sponge metabolites with pharmaceutical potential; commercial sponge fisheries and their human impacts; sponge cell behaviour and their immunological implications; the role of sponges as pollution indicators and their ecological interactions with other communities; the role of &#039;living fossil&#039; sponges in coral reef geomorphology; advances in the origins and relationships of Porifera as evidenced by molecular biology; recent discoveries in biodiversity, evolution, biogeography and palaeontology of the phylum; and the physiology, ultrastructure and interactions of sponges with symbiotic microbes. [book presentation]^1";
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</b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
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</b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>Neotropical, freshwater^^1";
s[5673] = "WILKINSON C.R., SUMMONS R., EVANS E. (1999).- Nitrogen
fixation in symbiotic marine sponges: ecological significance and
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667-674.- <b>FC&#038;P 28-2</b>, p. 10, ID=6998^<b>Topic(s): </b>N
fixation; Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>marine^^1";
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ID=7222^<b>Topic(s): </b>histological techniques; Porifera;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent;
<b>Geography: </b>^Siliceous and calcareous sponges commonly are
treated with acid to remove the spicules prior to embedding and cutting
for histological investigations. Histology of spiculated sponge tissue
represents a challenging problem in sponge histotechnology.
Furthermore, fluorescence in situ hybridization (FISH), a key method
for studying sponge-associated microbes, is not possible after acid
treatment. For a broad range of siliceous sponge species, we developed
and evaluated methods for embedding in paraffin, methylmethacrylate
resins, LR White resin and cryomatrix. Different methods for cutting
tissue blocks as well as mounting and staining sections also were
tested. Our aim was to enable histological investigations and FISH
without prior removal of the spicules. To obtain an overview of tissue
and skeleton arrangement, we recommend embedding tissue blocks with LR
White resin combined with en bloc staining techniques for large
specimens with thick and numerous spicules, but paraffin embedding and
subsequent staining for whole small specimens. For FISH on siliceous
sponges, we recommend Histocryl embedding if the spicule content is
high, but paraffin embedding if it is low. Classical histological
techniques are used for detailed tissue examinations. [original
abstract]^1";
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458pp; Springer Verlag ( ISBN 4-431-70205-9)].- <b>FC&#038;P 27-1</b>,
p. 16, ID=6906^<b>Topic(s): </b>symbiosis; Porifera - Crustacea;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera Arthropoda; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent;
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<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent;
<b>Geography: </b>^^1";
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Homoscleromorph sponge Oscarella lobularis, a promising sponge model in
evolutionary and developmental biology.- BioEssays 31: 89-97.-
<b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 30, ID=6393^<b>Topic(s): </b>molecular studies;
Porifera Homoscleromorpha; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^Sponges branch basally
in the metazoan phylogenetic tree and are believed to be composed of
four distinct lineages with still uncertain relationships. Indeed, some
molecular studies propose that Homoscleromorpha may be a fourth Sponge
lineage, distinct from Demospongiae in which they were traditionally
classified. They harbour many features that distinguish them from other
sponges and are more evocative of those of the eumetazoans. They are
notably the only sponges to possess a basement membrane with collagen
IV and specialized cell junctions, thus possessing true epithelia.
Among Homoscleromorphs, we have chosen Oscarella lobularis as a model
species. This common and easily accessible sponge is characterized by
relatively simple histology and cell composition, absence of skeleton,
and strongly pronounced epithelial structure. In this review, we
explore the specific features that make O. lobularis a promising
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</b>phylogeny; Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy:
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Basalskelette bei rezenten Pharetroniden unter besonderer
Beruecksichtigung von Petrobiona massilina Vacelet et Levi 1958
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A106: 343-383.- <b>FC&#038;P 20-1.1</b>, p. 72, ID=2466^<b>Topic(s):
</b>skeletal structures, diagenesis; Porifera, Pharetronida,
Petrobiona; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent;
<b>Geography: </b>^Petrobiona massiliana is a Recent pharetronid sponge
with a secondary basal skeleton composed of high Mg calcite. Petrobiona
is linked with the subclass Calcaronea. The basal skeleton is mainly
constructed of elongated spherulitic elements. The living tissue of the
sponge is restricted to the upper part of the calcareous skeleton,
except for narrow canals which penetrate the basal skeleton. The basal
skeleton grows within an extremely thin mucus layer between the
pinacoderm of the living sponge and the substrate or ontogenetically
older basal skeleton. This layer is called the &#34;extra-pinacodermal
mucus layer&#34;. The primary basal skeleton elements are called
&#34;sclerodermites&#34; or elongated cement-chips and grow within the
outer-pinacodermal space. The shape of the chips is influenced by the
upward movement of sponge tissue during growth. The spicular skeleton
of the sponge is partly entrapped by syn-vivo-formed cement-chips.
Chemistry of the spicules is nearly similar to the primary elements. An
early diagenetic neomorphic process alters the single Mg calcite
crystals of the spicules into polycrystalline, granular, or prismatic
structures. Within the oldest parts of the basal skeleton the entire
structure of the spicules is changed into diagenetic spherulites.
Stable isotope content (C13&#47; O18) of the primary cement-chips and
spicules are nearly similar. Cements of the basal skeleton differ only
in more positive O18 values, a typical diagenetic feature. Remarkable
are relatively high C13 values (+2,3). A strong vital effect (e.g. high
content of respirative CO2) is therefore not noticed. The basal
skeleton of Petrobiona was compared with another pharetronid species of
the Calcaronea group, Minchinella lamellosa. This particular sponge is
a true living fossil and is characterized by a rigid interior
choanosomal spicular skeleton. This second type of pharetronid basal
skeleton is constructed of spicules which are connected by high Mg
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calcite cements, analogous to with the primary cement-chips of
Petrobiona. Chemical data as well as stable isotope content are
comparable with Petrobiona. [fragment of extensive original summary]^1";
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der Suesswasserschwaemme (Spongillidae).- Gustav Fischer Verlag
(Stuttgart, New York); ISBN 3-437-30600-6; in German, English version
in preparation.- <b>FC&#038;P 18-2</b>, p. 48, ID=2514^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biology, anatomy; Porifera, Spongillidae; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^Well
illustrated (112 drawings and black and white photos) important new
contribution to sponge biology. The book represents on ca. 100 pages
the results of Prof. Weissenfels and co-workers investigations during
the last sixteen years on four European fresh water sponges (Ephydatia
fluviatilis (L.), E. muelleri (Lieberkohn), Spongilla lacustris (L.),
and Eunapius (Spongilla) fragills (Leidy) and therefore the current
knowledge of this group. Weissenfels&#039;s group was able to cultivate
fresh water sponges in aquaria, the species Ephydatia fluviatilis was
the main object of research. Important is, the new developed and used
SEM-preparation technique (critical point drying) to demonstrate the
outer shape of cells and other soft tissue characters beside well done
TEM micrographs. The author gives an extremly good overview on the
ontogenetic development of a young sponge hatching from a gemmule or
developed from an incubated parenchymella-larvae. All stages of tissue
development are figured with SEM, TEM, and LM micrographs and described
in simple but informative German, which allows not native speakers to
understand the main content. Beside the characteristics of tissue
structures different cell types, and ontogenetic development,
physiology aspects are described and help to understand e.g. how a
sponge feeds, how an injured sponge recreates, and how organic- and
mineralized skeletal elements are constructed. The problem of
individuality of a sponge is discussed. An ontogenetic
(&#034;phylogenetic&#034;) tree of sponge cells is given and allows a
short overview on the different sponge cell types and their function.
The book is made specially for biologists and students of biology. I
believe this book is good also for paleontologists, because it gives an
excellent overview on the anatomy, function morphology of certain
characters, the physiology of the excretions processes (function of the
pore- and channel system), and finally the formation of the
collagen/spongin- and spicule skeleton. The latter is very important
for paleontologists to understand more about sponge skeletons in
respect of taxonomy and phylogeny. Recommendation: necessary for all
scientists who are working on sponges and closely related organisms
like &#034;stromatoporoids&#034;, &#034;chaetetids&#034;,
&#034;sphinctozoans&#034; and &#034;archeocyathids&#034; and should be
available in every scientific library. [reviewed by Joachim Reitner]^1";
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</b>distribution, systematics; Porifera, Spongillidae; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>^Sanidastra yokotonensis Volkmer-Ribeiro and Watanabe 1983 was
known till now only from the type locality in the eastern Japan. We
refer here on three new findings from running waters of Corsica and
Sardinia Islands. The diagnostic characters of our specimens, such as
spicules morphology and gemmule structure, fit well with those of the
original description. The peculiar disjunct distribution is intriguing
and we propose some hypotheses to explain it. We discuss also some
aspects of the systematic position of this species. [original
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<b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 13, ID=0390^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs
artificial, reefs initiation; reefs, artificial; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^Artificial coral reefs
and reef formation.^1";
s[5683] = "KUHLMANN D.H.H. (1984).- Das lebende Riff.- Landbuch Verlag
Hannover: 185 pp.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-2</b>, p. 10, ID=0628^<b>Topic(s):
</b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent;
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terraces and variations of Quarternary sea level.- Earth and Planetary
Science Letters 70: 121-128.- <b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p. 69,
ID=1085^<b>Topic(s): </b>eustacy; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Quaternary; <b>Geography: </b>^Coral-reef terraces
on tectonically elevated coasts provide important data on variations of
sea level. In this paper a systematic approach is presented for the
construction of synthetic reef terraces. ^1";
s[5685] = "RICHTER D.K. (1984).- Zur Zusammensetzung und Diagenese
natuerlicher Mg-calcite.- Bochumer geol. geotechn. Arb. 15: 310.-
<b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p. 70, ID=1086^<b>Topic(s): </b>calcite
diagenesis; mineralogy, calcite; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^The study of the quantitative
transformation in the diagenesis of Mg-calcite (especially with regard
to the coronas of the sea-urchin Echinocyaaus pusillus, to regular
echinoid spines, to coralline algae, and to skeletons of the bryozoan
Sertella beaniana) requires a detailed knowledge of the used methods
(mainly XRD-analysis) and of the composition of modern carbonate
material. For this reason the chapters concerning diagenesis are
preceded by a methodic summary and an extensive description of the
MgC03-content of modern calcitic skeletons. Examples from the Greek
coasts are used to explain the character, environment, and extent of
the Mg-calcite diagenesis. Different patterns of diagenesis are used to
illustrate the regional importance of diagenetic investigations.
Special aspects of Mg-calcite diagenesis, referred to in this study,
are dolomitization, Fe-calcitization, cathodoluminescence,
silicification, and undulosity of Mg-calcites.^1";
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change.- Nature 430: 741. [brief communication]10.1038/430741a.-
<b>FC&#038;P 33-2</b>, p. 10, ID=1095^<b>Topic(s): </b>climatic change;
reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>^The long-term response of coral reefs to climate change depends on
the ability of reef-building coral symbioses to adapt or acclimatize to
warmer temperatures, but there has been no direct evidence that such a
response can occur. Here we show that corals containing unusual algal
symbionts that are thermally tolerant and commonly associated with
high-temperature environments are much more abundant on reefs that have
been severely affected by recent climate change. This adaptive shift in
symbiont communities indicates that these devastated reefs could be
more resistant to future thermal stress, resulting in significantly
longer extinction times for surviving corals than had been previously
assumed. [original abstract]^1";
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S.R., FOLKE C., GROSBERG R., HOEGH-GOULDBERG O., JACKSON J.B.C.,
KLEYPAS J., LOUGH J., MARSHALL P., NYSTROEM M., PALUMBI S.R., PANDOLFI
J., ROSEN B.R., ROUGHGARDEN J. (2003).- Climate change, human impacts,
and the resilience of coral reefs.- Science 301, 5635: 929-933.-
<b>FC&#038;P 33-2</b>, p. 45, ID=1205^<b>Topic(s): </b>resilience;
reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>^The diversity, frequency, and scale of human impacts on coral
reefs are increasing to the extent that reefs are threatened globally.
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Projected increases in carbon dioxide and temperature over the next 50 years exceed the conditions under which coral reefs have flourished over the past half-million years. However, reefs will change rather than disappear entirely, with some species already showing far greater tolerance to climate change and coral bleaching than others. International integration of management strategies that support reef resilience need to be vigorously implemented, and complemented by strong policy decisions to reduce the rate of global warming. [original abstract]^1";
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s[5690] = "PANDOLFI J.M. (2006).- Corals fail a test of neutrality.- Nature 440: 35-36. [news and views]10.1038/440035a.- <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 90, ID=1335^<b>Topic(s): </b>biodiversity; biodiversity; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^Ecologists continue to wrestle with a central question in biodiversitystudies - the predictions of species&#39; distribution in various environments.A merger of different theories is the long-term prospect. [comments on a paper by Dornelas et al. 2006]^1";
s[5691] = "NORRIS S. (2001).- Thanks for all the fish.- New Scientist 2310: 36-39.- <b>FC&#038;P 31-1</b>, p. 69, ID=1644^<b>Topic(s): </b>calcification rates; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^[Not everyone agrees that reefs are shrinking. According to calculations by Joan Kleypas of the US National Center for Atmosphere Research, increasing CO2 should already be making reefs grow more slowly. But exactly the opposite may be true on the Great Barrier Reef, according to a study of old coral skeletons by Dave Barnes of the Australian Institute of Marine Science. Calcification rates for the major reef-building genus Porites, he found, were 4 per
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cent higher from 1930 to 1979 than for each of the three preceding
50-year periods, perhaps because rising ocean temperatures gave the
corals a growth boost. So what happened to the calcification problem?
In follow-up experiments in the laboratory, Barnes found a possible
explanation: as CO2 concentrations rise to levels approaching double
the pre-industrial norm, reef rocks release carbonate in a form known
as magnesian calcite. This has a buffering effect, shifting the acidity
of ocean water back towards its normal value and so stimulating
calcification. At about the same time, Robert Halley and his colleagues
with the US Geological Survey in St. Petersburg, Florida, used an
underwater chamber on an actual reef to monitor chemical responses to
raised CO2 levels. They observe the same buffering phenomenon. &#034;We
found it occurred at much less than a doubling of atmospheric CO2&#034;
he says. Many experts doubt this buffering mechanism will do much to
offset the expected decrease in calcification, though. Researchers led
by Chris Langdon of Columbia University saw no sign of buffering at
doubled CO2 levels in the Biosphere 2 experiments, for example. Halley
counters that this may simple be due to the oversimplified nature of
the Biosphere &#034;reef&#034;. For example, he notes, in natural reefs
the surf produces a soluble fine sediment that is absent in Biospere 2.
But even if buffering takes place, mixing by ocean currents will likely
overwhelm any locally produced effects on water chemistry, says
Kleypas. &#034;I think it might help some reefs in very calm, enclosed
areas,&#034; she says, &#034;but I don&#39;t think it&#39;s going to
operate on a large scale.&#034;]^1";
s[5692] = "PREOBRAZHENSKIY B.V. (1986).- Sovremennye rify [modern
reefs; in Russian].- Nauka, Moskva: 244 pp., 67 figs., 4 tabs.-
<b>FC&#038;P 16-1</b>, p. 73, ID=2010^<b>Topic(s): </b>monograph;
reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>^[the book deals with the recent knowledge of the geomorphology,
structure and the changing ecological processes which are responsible
for the formation of coral reefs. This monograph is based on
observations done by the author during reef-expeditions, but also by
analysis of comprehensive literature. Special attention is paid to the
conception of the term &#34;reef&#34;, and a new classification of the
reefs of the world is proposed. The main topics of this monograph are:
brief overview on the history of reef research, problems of
investigation on reef ecosystems, reef morphology and reef facies,
biology of corals, stability of reef systems against destruction,
energy analyses of reefs, lithogenetic processes in reefs, model of a
reef ecosystem, principles of (new) classification of reefs, brief
characteristics of some reefs and problems of reef-formation (including
interpretation of fossil reefs)]^1";
s[5693] = "HILLMER G., SCHOLZ J. (1986).- Dependence of Quaternary reef
terrace formation on tectonic and eustatic effects.- Philippine
Scientist 23: 58-64.- <b>FC&#038;P 16-2</b>, p. 26,
ID=2061^<b>Topic(s): </b>tectonics, eustacy; reefs; <b>Systematics:
</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Quaternary; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5694] = "MEBS D. (1989).- Gifte im Riff. Toxikologie und Biochemie
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120 pp., 63 figs. [toxicology and biochemistry of the coral reef
environment] .- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 19, ID=2569^<b>Topic(s):
</b>toxicology biochemistry; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5695] = "BLANCHON P., SHAW J. (1995).- Reef drowning during the last
deglaciation: Evidence for catastrophic sea-level rise and ice-sheet
collapse.- Geology 23, 1: 4-8.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-1</b>, p. 51,
ID=3061^<b>Topic(s): </b>eustacy; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Holocene; <b>Geography: </b>^Elevations and ages
of drowned Acropora palmata reefs from the Caribbean-Atlantic region
document three catastrophic, metre-scale seal-level-rise events during
the last deglaciation. These catastrophic rises were synchronous with
(1) collapse of the Laurentide and Antarctic ice sheets, (2) dramatic
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reorganization of ocean-atmosphere circulation, and (3) releases of
huge volumes of subglacial and proglacial meltwater. This correlation
suggests that release of stored meltwater periodically destabilized ice
sheets, causing them to collapse and send huge fleets of icebergs into
the Atlantic. Massive inputs of ice not only produced catastrophic
sea-level rise, drowning reefs and destabilizing other ice sheets, but
also rapidly reduced the elevation of the Laurentide ice sheet,
flipping atmospheric circulation patterns and forcing warm equatorial
waters into the frigid North Atlantic. Such dramatic evidence of
catastrophic climate and seal-level change during deglaciation has
potentially disastrous implications for the future, especially as the
stability of remaining ice sheets - such as in West Antarctica - is in
question. ^1";
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P. (ed.): Recent advances in sponge biodiversity inventory and
documentation]: 49-61.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-2</b>, p. 29,
ID=3102^<b>Topic(s): </b>marine species list, database; marine species;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^A
database for storing information from a survey of the sublittoral
benthos of the Northern Ireland coast was developed in the Ulster
Museum during the period 1982-1985. The database included a thesaurus
of species names compiled with the intention of covering all marine
species known in the British Isles. This species dictionary was then
edited and published by the Marine Conservation Society, with
individual lists being checked by experts in each group. Code numbers
allocated to the species were used to store information on the species
present at each site surveyed. * These data have now been transferred
to a new database, programmed in Advanced Revelation. The relational
features of Advanced Revelation have been used to store a hierarchical
Linnaean taxonomy, enabling sorting of species in taxonomic order while
taking into account changing taxonomies. Special consideration has been
given to the coding of synonymous species names. Literature references
have been incorporated into the database and linked to the species
names. Specimens in the Ulster Museum collections and in the herbarium
of University College, Galway have been entered into the database.
Field sites have their own tables within the database, and specimen
records are linked to the details of the sites where they were
collected and the other species recorded at that site. Details of
photographs are also stored and linked to species, sites and specimens
where appropriate. [...] The Species Directory Marine Database is
described and the details of the structure of the database and the
validation routines discussed. A strategy for entering all species
names for the group Porifera, together with all citations of these
names in the literature and all specimens held in museums around the
world is presented. [excerpts from extensive summary; for full text see
http:&#47;&#47; www.vliz.be/imis/imis.php?refid=107790]^1";
s[5697] = "GUNKEL F., ZANKL H. (1996).- Effects of Different Substrate
Surface Roughness on Sessile Invertebrate Recruitment off Lee Stocking
Island, Exuma Cays, Bahamas - Preliminary Results.- Goettinger Arbeiten
zur Geologie und Palaontologie, Special Volume 2 [Reitner J.,
Neuewiller F. &#038; Gunkel F. (eds): Global and Regional Controls on
Biogenic Sedimentation I. Reef Evolution]: pp ... .- <b>FC&#038;P
26-1</b>, p. 24, ID=3566^<b>Topic(s): </b>benthos; sessile
invertebrates; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent;
<b>Geography: </b>^The effects of different hard substrate surface
roughness on the early development of subtidal sessile invertebrate
communities were studied over a period of two years in a shallow tidal
channel (3m water depth) and a deeper platform edge habitat (27m) near
Lee Stocking Island, Exuma Cays, Bahamas. PVC-panels of different
surface roughness and panels of natural Key Largo Limestone were
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deployed and collected after 6, 12 and 24 months of exposure. Sessile
invertebrates of nearly all major taxa also found in natural cryptic
habitats at each study site recruited on these panels (foraminifera,
sponges, hydrozoans, scleractinian corals, bryozoans, synascidian
tunicates, serpulid polychaetes and cirriped crustaceans). Recruited
communities showed clear variations between substrate roughness both in
mean number of species per panel and mean diversity with higher values
on rough surface PVC. A tendency towards community assimilation between
all substrate types from 12 to 24 months of recruitment was observed.
Recruitment on smooth surfaces may be a delayed convergence compared to
rough surfaces. This is likely to be the consequence of a much slower
development of bioorganic films by microbial activities due to low
potentials of adhesion on smooth substrates.^1";
s[5698] = "TREECK P.van, SCHUHMACHER H., PASTER M. (1996).- Grazing and
Bioerosion by Herbivorous Fishes - Key Processes Structuring Coral Reef
Communities.- Goettinger Arbeiten zur Geologie und Palaeontologie,
Special Volume 2 [Reitner J., Neuewiller F. &#038; Gunkel F. (eds):
Global and Regional Controls on Biogenic Sedimentation I. Reef
Evolution]: pp ... .- <b>FC&#038;P 26-1</b>, p. 30,
ID=3580^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, coral reefs, bioerosion; grazing,
bioerosion; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent;
<b>Geography: </b>^Recolonization experiments were carried out in 10
and 20m depths within a fore reef area near Aqaba (Red Sea). Substrates
were exposed in different orientations towards light and in different
depths. Grazing by Diadema setosum was avoided by the experimental
design. The recolonization process of these substrates was heavily
affected by grazing herbivorous fish. Experimental substrates, made of
coral skeleton were measured before and after exposition. The loss of
material quantifies the impact of grazing. The rate of erosion varies
with orientation of the substrates and depths. Grazing fish belonged
mostly to families unsuspicious of being active bioeroders. Bioerosion
rates were compared with net carbonate production in the respective
area. A theoretical scenario of the impact of herbivorous fish on coral
reef communities is deduced. The study will present how grazing by
herbivorous fish is one of the major control factor structuring coral
reef communities.^1";
s[5699] = "MEYER D.E., SCHUHMACHER H. (1993).- Okologisch vertragliche
Bauprozesse im Meerwasser. Kunstliche Riffe und Rehabilitation von
Riffen.- Die Geowissenschaften 11, 12: 408-412.- <b>FC&#038;P
23-1.1</b>, p. 61, ID=4132^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs artificial; reefs,
artificial; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent;
<b>Geography: </b>^Integrated electrochemical and biogenic deposition
of hard material in sea water provides an attractive substrate for many
hard bottom settlers. Brucite, aragonite and other minerals are
precipitated from the ambient seawater on a cathode of the shape
desired. The integration of direct-current phases and dead phases
permits the calcareous matter to be deposited by electrochemical
precipitation and by the secretion of sessile organisms. The physical
substrate is colonized by a highly diverse community of marine
organisms as they occur on natural hard substances in the sea. This
method is well suited for restoring damaged coral reefs and other
habitats which have been degraded by industrial activities or by the
exploitation of building materials in coastal areas.^1";
s[5700] = "SCHUHMACHER H., KlENE W., DULLO W.-C. et al. (1995).-
Factors controlling Holocene reef growth: an interdisciplinary
approach.- Facies 32: 145-188.- <b>FC&#038;P 24-2</b>, p. 105,
ID=4619^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef growth, limiting factors; reef growth;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Holocene; <b>Geography:
</b>global^This interim report deals with investigations on key factors
controlling reef growth by zoophysiologists, ecologists,
paleontologists and geologists. The different levels of emphasis are
the coral animal and the reef community. The main study area is the Red
Sea which reaches over 20° latitude up to the northernmost margin of
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the global coral reef belt. Supplementary results on microborer ecology
are provided from the Bahamas. The desert enclosed Red Sea, not
influenced by land runoff and only minimally by anthropogenic (urban
and touristic) nutrient inputs, is predestined for a study on the
principal influence of light on calcification within bathymetrical and
latitudinal gradients. Hence, on the level of the zooxanthellate
scleractinian animal phototrophic and heterotrophic energy supply and
its bearing on calcification are being measured in different coral
species - in particular in Porites sp., one of the most important reef
builders. The growth of 15 zooxanthellate scleractinians in the Gulf of
Aqaba correlates with the annual light cycle. This correlation is
observable down to 40m depth. Other growth promoting factors seem to
have less influence on coral extension. [first part of extensive
summary]^1";
s[5701] = "TRIBBLE G.W. (1993).- Organic matter oxidation and aragonite
diagenesis in a coral reef.- Journal of Sedimentary Petrology 63, 3:
523-527.- <b>FC&#038;P 24-2</b>, p. 107, ID=4621^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs
diagenesis; oxidation, diagenesis; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^A combination of field
and theoretical work is used to study controls on the saturation state
of aragonite inside a coral-reef framework. A closed-system
ion-speciation model is used to evaluate the effect of organic-matter
oxidation on the saturation state of aragonite. The aragonite
saturation state initially drops below 1 but becomes oversaturated
during sulfate reduction. The C:N ratio of the organic matter affects
the degree of oversaturation, with N-poor organic material resulting in
a system more corrosive to aragonite. Precipitation of sulfide as FeS
strongly affects the aragonite saturation state, and systems with much
FeS formation will have a stronger tendency to become oversaturated
with respect to aragonite. Both precipitation and dissolution of
aragonite are predicted at different stages of the organic reaction
pathway if the model system is maintained at aragonite saturation.
Field data from a coral-reef framework indicate that the system
maintains itself at aragonite saturation, and model-predicted changes
in dissolved calcium follow those observed in the interstitial waters
of the reef. Aragonite probably acts as a solid-phase buffer in
regulating the pH of interstitial waters. Because interstitial water in
the reef has a short residence time, the observed equilibration
suggests rapid kinetics.^1";
s[5702] = "DODD R.J., HATTIN D.E., LIEBE R.M. (1973).- Possible living
analog of the Pleistocene Key Largo Reefs of Florida.- Bulletin
geological Society of America 84, 12: 3995-4000.- <b>FC&#038;P 3-1</b>,
p. 15, ID=4846^<b>Topic(s): </b>analogs of fossil reefs; reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>^^1";
s[5703] = "ROBERTS H.H. (1974).- Variability of reefs with regard to
changes in wave power around an island.- In Proceedings of the Second
International Symposium on Coral Reefs (22nd June to 2nd July 1973,
Brisbane); Published by The Great Barrier Reef Committee; vol. 2:
497-512.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 19, ID=5043^<b>Topic(s):
</b>morphological variability; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5704] = "SACHET M.H., DAHL A.L. (eds) (1974).- Comparative
investigations of Tropical Reef Ecosystems: Background for an
integrated coral reef program.- Atoll Research Bulletin 172: 169 pp.,
40 figs. [Smithsonian Institution, Washington].- <b>FC&#038;P 4-2</b>,
p. 48, ID=5220^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef ecosystems, CITRE project; reef
ecosystems; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent;
<b>Geography: </b>tropics^Informations on the CITRE project. First
investigations on Caribbean and Pacific area.^1";
s[5705] = "KONISHI K. (1975).- Late Quaternary glacio-eustasy and
Arc-Trench Tectonism as derived from radiometric studies of fossil reef
complexes.- Marine Sciences Monthly 7, 9 [Proceedings of the
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&#034;Ancient Reef Complex&#034; Symposium]: ... .- <b>FC&#038;P
5-1</b>, p. 16, ID=5330^<b>Topic(s): </b>glacio-eustacy, tectonism;
reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Quaternary;
<b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5706] = "GEISTER J. (1978).- Book review - H. W. Fricke: Bericht aus
dem Riff.- FC&P 7, 1: 28.- <b>FC&#038;P 7-1</b>, p. 28,
ID=5587^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs, book review; <b>Systematics:
</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^Das Buch ist
sowohl ein Erlebnis- als auch Forschungsbericht aus den Riffen des
Roten Meeres und des Indopazifiks. Hier werden jedoch nicht die
verwirrende, bunte Vielfalt der Rifforganismen und die oftmals
phantastischen Unterwasserlandschaften der Korallenriffe in das Zentrum
des Interesses geruckt, sondern das Verhalten der Rifftiere zueinander
und in Beziehung zu ihrem Lebensraum. So lesen wir unter anderem von
Aggressivitat und ihrer innerartlichen und zwischenartlichen Kontrolle
bei Korallenfischen, von Kannibalismus und Selbstmord unter
Gorgonenhauptern, vom Verhalten der Riffseeigel sowie von sozial
kontrollierter Wachstumshemmung und Geschlechtsumwandlung bei
Anemonenfischen. [first fragment of a review]^1";
s[5707] = "FRICKE H.W. (1976).- Bericht aus dem Riff. Ein
Verhaltensforscher experimentiert im Meer.- R. Piper &#038; Co. Verlag,
Muenchen: 254 pp., 87 figs.- <b>FC&#038;P 7-1</b>, p. 28,
ID=5588^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5708] = "LADD H.S. (1977).- Types of coral reefs and their
distribution.- Biology and Geology of Coral Reefs 4 (Geology 2) [O.A.
Jones &#038; R. Endean (eds)]; chapter 01.- <b>FC&#038;P 7-1</b>, p.
32, ID=5591^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, distribution; reefs, distribution;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
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(Geology 2) [O.A. Jones &#038; R. Endean (eds)]; chapter 02.-
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types; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
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s[5710] = "STODDART D.R., STEERS J.A. (1977).- The nature and origins
of coral reefs islands.- Biology and Geology of Coral Reefs 4 (Geology
2) [O.A. Jones &#038; R. Endean (eds)]; chapter 03.- <b>FC&#038;P
7-1</b>, p. 32, ID=5593^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef types; reef types;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>^^1";
s[5711] = "KONISHI K., MATSUDA S. (1980).- Relative fall of sea level
within the past 3000 years.- Trans. Proc. Palaeont. Soc. Japan N.S.
117: 243-246.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 33, ID=5954^<b>Topic(s):
</b>eustacy; eustacy; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Holocene; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5712] = "BUSS L.W., JACKSON J.B.C. (1979).- Competitive networks:
nontransitive competitive relationships in cryptic coral reef
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<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
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<b>FC&#038;P 10-2</b>, p. 12, ID=6065^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef dwellers,
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s[5714] = "BERGER W.H. (1982).- Deglacial CO2 Buildup: Constraints on
the coral-reef model.- Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology,
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ID=6190^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef models, CO2; reef models, CO2;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Holocene; <b>Geography:
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</b>^The coral-reef hypothesis of deglacial CO2 buildup in the
atmosphere can account for about one-half of the signal seen in ice
cores, assuming additional coral-reef growth releases 2 atmospheric
carbon masses (ACM). The carbonate dissolution signal on the deep sea
floor suggests titration of only 1 ACM. At least 4 ACM of CO2 must be
made available to satify the requirements of p CO2-increase, growth of
biosphere and of sedimentary carbon pool, carbonate dissolution on the
sea floor, and saturation of newly introduced meltwater. A drop in
ocean fertility is called for to provide the missing CO2. Such a drop
is evident in deep-sea cores from the western equatorial Pacific. CO2
buildup appears to occur as a step, near 13,500 years B.P. Dissolution
on the deep-sea floor begins near 11,000 years B.P. The difference of
2.500 years may describe a mixing lag due to meltwater input (the
&#34;Worthington Effect&#34;). [original summary]^1";
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coral reef systems: history, development processes and controlling
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Elsevier. ISBN 978-0-444-53247-3 ISSN 1572-5480. [monograph] -
<b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 100, ID=6522^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Quaternary; <b>Geography:
</b>^This book presents both state-of-the art knowledge from Recent
coral reefs (1.8 million to a few centuries old) gained since the
eighties, and introduces geologists, oceanographers and
environmentalists to sedimentological and paleoecological studies of an
ecosystem encompassing some of the world&#039;s richest biodiversity.
Scleractinian reefs first appeared about 300 million years ago. Today
coral reef systems provide some of the most sensitive gauges of
environmental change, expressing the complex interplay of chemical,
physical, geological and biological factors. The topics covered will
include the evolutionary history of reef systems and some of the main
reef builders since the Cenozoic, the effects of biological and
environmental forces on the zonation of reef systems and the
distribution of reef organisms and on reef community dynamics through
time, changes in the geometry, anatomy and stratigraphy of reef bodies
and systems in relation to changes in sea level and tectonics, the
distribution patterns of sedimentary (framework or detrital) facies in
relation to those of biological communities, the modes and rates of
reef accretion (progradation, aggradation versus backstepping; coral
growth versus reef growth), the hydrodynamic forces controlling water
circulation through reef structures and their relationship to early
diagenetic processes, the major diagenetic processes affecting reef
bodies through time (replacement and diddolution, dolomitization,
phosphatogenesis), and the record of climate change by both individual
coral colonies and reef systems over the Quaternary.^1";
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Dietrich Kuhlmann, 1984).- FC&P 14, 2: 49-50. [book review] -
<b>FC&#038;P 14-2</b>, p. 49, ID=6717^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>^[&#8230;] &#034;Das lebende Riff&#034; [ist] eine der besten,
allgemeinverständlichen Darstellungen der rezenten Korallenriffe, über
die wir heute verfügen. Dieser Eindruck wird noch verstärkt durch eine
hervorragende Illustrierung mit Zeichnungen und zahlreichen
prachtvollen Farbfotos. [&#8230;] Paläontologen und Geologen werden
dankbar sein für die geschickte Zusammenfassung der wichtigsten Daten
zur Physiologie und Oekologie der rezenten Korallen und anderen
Riffbewohner, welche andernfalls in der weit verstreuten Fachliteratur
zusammengesucht werden müssten. [extracted from conclusions of the
review]^1";
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Publ. Inc.: 185 pp., 151 photographs in color, 50 figs; New York.
[book] - <b>FC&#038;P 14-2</b>, p. 50, ID=6718^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs;
reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>^Authorized translation of the German book, &#034;Das lebende
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Riff&#034;, published by Verlag Edition Leipzig, German Democratic
Republic and by Landbuch Verlag Hannover, Federal Republic of Germany.
The book is an up-to-date scientific review concerning recent
hermatypic corals and coral reefs. Content: * history of coral
research, * structure, growth and diversity of Scleractinia, *
environmental factors, * other reef-builders, * coral reefs - their
genesis, types and structure, * ecology of reef organisms, * importance
and imperilment of coral reefs, * classification and distribution of
recent Scleractinia. * The book is useful for scientists, students and
all people who want to know more about the physiological and ecological
causal connections, and the reasons of danger and devasting and now
killing of coral reefs.^1";
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quotients in plant-animal symbiotic units.- Journal of theoretical
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ID=6770^<b>Topic(s): </b>plant-animal symbiosis; plant-animal
symbiosis; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent;
<b>Geography: </b>^Equations of several metabolic quotients of
symbiotic units are derived taking a zooxanthellate scleractinian coral
as a case study but are useful in any plant-animal symbiotic
association. These quotients are: the photosynthetic quotient of the
coral (PQnet) and zooxanthellae (PQz), and the respiratory quotient of
the coral (RQc).^1";
s[5719] = "FRASER R.H., CURRIE D.J. (1996).- The species
richness-energy hypothesis in a system where historical factors are
thought to prevail: coral reefs.- The American Naturalist 148, 1:
138-159.- <b>FC&#038;P 29-1</b>, p. 65, ID=7048^<b>Topic(s):
</b>species richness; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^Much of the variance in species richness
of terrestrial organisms has been related to levels of available energy
(the species richness-energy hypothesis). In contrast, the global
patterns of coral diversity have been hypothesized to depend mainly on
disturbance and historical factors. In this study, we test several
general diversity hypotheses as they relate to hermatypic corals by
examining the relationships between coral generic richness at 130 sites
worldwide and descriptors of the environment that would be suggested by
the hypotheses. The best environmental predictors of diversity are mean
annual ocean temperature and an estimate of regional coral biomass,
which suggests that available energy limits regional generic richness.
In contrast, we found little evidence supporting other ecological
hypotheses, including the hypotheses that disturbance or invironmental
stability is an important control of diversity. We also investigated
historical hypotheses proposed to explain coral distributions. We found
a relationship between coral richness and up-current island density
that is consistent with vicariance models of speciation and theories of
coral dispersal. Using multiple regression, 71% of the variation in
coral generic richness could be statistically explained using a
combination of variables representing both ecological and historical
factors. Similar patterns exist for both coral species and reef fishes.
[original summary]^1";
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perspektivy.- Stratigrafiya i Paleontologiya drevneyshego fanerozoya:
107-111 [Ivanovskiy A. B. &#038; Ivanov I. B. (eds); Nauka, Moskva].-
<b>FC&#038;P 13-2</b>, p. 59, ID=0607^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy;
Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Discussed are the relations between Paleozoic,
Mesozoic and Cenozoic representatives of Anthozoa.^1";
s[5721] = "GRASSHOFF M. (1981).- Polypen und Kolonien der Blumentiere
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<b>FC&#038;P 13-2</b>, p. 9, ID=0622^<b>Topic(s): </b>polyp structure;
Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
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13.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-1.2</b>, p. 42, ID=0769^<b>Topic(s): </b>symposium volume; coral reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^[Report upon the 5th congres of the Comite International sur les Recifs Coralliens de IABO at Papeete 1985. Les actes de 5e congres donneront lieu a la publication de 5 volumes d&#039;environ 400 pages chacun. Le volume 1 (Recifs coralliens de Polynesie Francaise - Guides d&#039;Excursion) et le volume 2 (Resumes des communications) sont disponibles. Les 3 derniers volumes (Rapports des seminaires, communications) seront publies au debut de 1986. Pour tout renseignement, s&#039;adresser a: Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes, Laboratoire de Biologie Marine, 55, rue de Buffon, 75005 Paris)].^1";
s[5723] = "PAVLOVA A.P. (1985).- O principakh klassifikacii korallov s akantinnymi septami. [principles of classification of corals with acanthine septa].- Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal 1985, 3: 22-30.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-1.2</b>, p. 28, ID=0881^<b>Topic(s): </b>classification; Anthozoa, acanthine septa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Vorgestellt wird ein kurzer Abriss der Erforschung von Korallen mit holacanthem und rhabdacanthem Septalapparat. Es wird der Versuch unternommen, ihre Klassifizierung auf der Basis des Baus der Septaltrabekeln, der Wachstumsform und der Struktur des Interseptalapparates vorzunehmen.^1";
s[5724] = "BONDARENKO O.B. (1983).- Sootnoshenie razlichnykh &#034;genezov&#034; u iskopaemykh kolonialnykh korallov.- Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal 1983, 3: 3-12.- <b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p. 43, ID=0951^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Anthozoa phylogeny; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^[Wechselbeziehung verschiedener &#034;Genesen&#034; bei fossilen kolonialen Korallen] Untersucht wurde die Ontogenese von Protocoralliten, die Hysterogenese adulter Koralliten und ihre Modifikationen, die Astogenese und Phylogenese von Kolonien. Herausgearbeitet wurde die Gesamtheit sowie die spezifischen Zuge der verschiedenen &#034;Genesen&#034; und ihre wechiselseitige Beeinflussung. Daruberhinaus wird die Wechselbeziehung der &#034;Genese&#034;-Stadien mit der Modellvorstellung von A.V. Severtsova betreffend die &#034;Phylembryogenese&#034; diskutiert.^1";
s[5725] = "DODGE R.E., VAISNYS J.R. (1984).- Skeletal growth chronology of recent and fossil corals.- Skeletal Growth of Aquatic Organisms. Biological Records of Environmental Change [Rhoads D. C. &#038; Lutz R. A. (eds)]: 493-517.- <b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p. 43, ID=0953^<b>Topic(s): </b>sclerochronology; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5726] = "LELESHUS V.L. (1983).- Globalnye ekologicheskie krizisy v evolyucii Korallov i vozmozhnye ikh prichiny. [global ecological crises in history of corals and their probable causes].- Paleontologiya i evolyuciya biosfery (Trudy 25. Inter. Symposium Paleont. Ass.) &#47; 61-65.- <b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p. 43, ID=0954^<b>Topic(s): </b>extinctions; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5727] = "SCHUHMACHER H., ZIBROWIUS H. (1985).- What is hermatypic? A redefinition of ecological groups in corals and other organisms.- Coral Reefs ..., 4: 1-9.- <b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p. 45, ID=0957^<b>Topic(s): </b>zooxanthellate, hermatypic; reef builders; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^The term hermatypic, as widely used in the literature of extant and fossil Scleractinia, includes, by definition (Wells 1933), the confusing generalization of equating reef-building with containing zooxanthellae. In course of time the use of the term diverged into denoting organisms which are either reef-building (including calcareous Rhodophyta) or those that contain zooxanthellae (including soft Alcyonaria). The equation: reef-building corals harbour zooxanthellae and vice-versa, is invalidated by reviewing the various ecological categories of corals
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such as: reef-building species without the support of zooxanthellae,
zooxanthellae-containing corals which inhabit but do not build reefs,
zooxanthellae-containing, non-reef-building corals beyond the
bathymetric and latitudinal limits of reefs, and framework-erecting
corals in deep waters without zooxanthellae. Former attempts to improve
the original definition of hermatypic are shown to be insufficient to
match the ecological diversity of corals. A strict terminological
separation of the properties zooxanthellae-containing, reef-building
and (more generally) framework-building is provided by the use of the
revised, respectively new terms zooxanthellate, hermatypic and
constructional (with the respective antonyms azooxanthellate,
ahermatypic and nonconstructional). This terminology also applies to
non-scleractinians.^1";
s[5728] = "PERRIN C. (2003).- Compositional heterogeneity and
microstructural diversity of coral skeletons: implications for taxonomy
and control on early diagenesis.- Coral Reefs 22, 2: 109-120.-
<b>FC&#038;P 33-2</b>, p. 12, ID=1103^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral skeletons,
mineralogy, taxonomy; coral skeletons; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Fine-skeletal
features of scleractinian skeletons were investigated in living
colonies, from ultra-thinsections and SEM preparations. In contrast to
what is commonly admitted, the coral fiber is a composite structure
differing markedly from a simple aragonite crystal unit. The
heterogeneity of coral fiber is shown by the occurrence of a
micron-scale zonation resulting from incremental growth during cycles
of biomineralization. In addition, high magnification SEM reveals that
a calcification center corresponds to a particular structural element
clearly differentiated from the surrounding fibers and defined by its
own crystal arrangement. The duality of this center &#47; fiber
arrangement corresponds to a general architecture of scleractinians,
resulting from similar processes of skeletogenesis. An additional
fine-scale diversity related to taxonomy is reflected by variations in
the geometry and crystallinity of centres and also in the strength and
regularity of fiber incremental zonation. These initial differences
both within the same colony and between distinct taxa would be
emphasized during diagenetic history, leading to differential
susceptibility of structural elements to diagenetic processes, and also
to specific behavior of distinct taxa in relation to diagenesis.^1";
s[5729] = "SCRUTTON C.T. (2005).- Corals and other Cnidaria.-
Encyclopedia of Geology [Selley R. C., Cooks L. R. M. &#038; Plimer I.
R. (eds)]: vol. 2: 321-334.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-2</b>, p. 13,
ID=1107^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Anthozoa Cnidaria; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^This
paper is an entry to the Encyclopedia of Geology and gives an overview
on the actual knowledge of corals and related organisms.
&#034;Cnidarian Organization and Classification&#034;, &#034;Geological
History&#034;, &#034;Coral Structure and Taxonomy&#034;, and
&#034;Coral Ecology and Palaeoecology&#034; are the topics. In
&#034;Geological History&#034; the different groups are discussed,
their Precambrian origins and the Phanerozoic diversity, the latter
characterized by the main groups Hydrozoa, Scyphozoa and Anthozoa.
Organization, distinguishing features, origin and relationships are
treated in more detail - especially of the three main groups Tabulata,
Rugosa and Scleractinia. &#034;Coral structure and taxonomy&#034; deals
as well with problems of interpretation. Coral classification, Ecology
and Paleoecology are discussed with the Scleractinians first and in
comparison with those of the Rugosa and Tabulata. Instructive graphs -
for example life cycles, geological ranges of zoantharian corals,
relationship between septal insertion, and generalized ecological and
palaeoecological ranges of the three main groups - and representative
figures impart additional information. A glossary and selected
references for further reading complete this very informative
representation of &#034;Corals and other Cnidaria&#034;.^1";
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s[5730] = "MARTIN-GARIN B., LATHUILIERE B., GEISTER J. (2003).- Morphométrie, dimensions fractales et coraux.- 3ème symposium &#034;morphométrie et évolution des formes&#034;, Paris: 1 p.- <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 65, ID=1292^<b>Topic(s): </b>morphometry, fractals; corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5731] = "MARTIN-GARIN B., LATHUILIERE B., GEISTER J. (2003).- Using fractals to characterize the interspecific variability of corals.- Berichte des Institutes für Geologie und Paläontologie der Karl-Franzens-Universität, Graz/Austria: .: 62. [abstract] - <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 65, ID=1293^<b>Topic(s): </b>morphometry, fractals; corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5732] = "MARTIN-GARIN B., LATHUILIERE B., GEISTER J. (2003).- Dimensions fractales structurale et texturale pour quantifier les morphologies septales et calicinales des coraux.- Réunion spécialisée SGF&#034;une paléontologie biologique: hommage au professeur Henri Tintant&#034; Dijon 20-21 nov.: 29. [abstract] - <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 65, ID=1294^<b>Topic(s): </b>morphometry, fractals; Anthozoa morphometry; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5733] = "BUDD A.F. (2001).- What is a species of coral? And why does it matter?.- American Paleontologist 9, 3: 2-4.- <b>FC&#038;P 30-2</b>, p. 9, ID=1590^<b>Topic(s): </b>species problem; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5734] = "SCRUTTON C.T. (1981).- The measurement of corallite size in corals.- Journal of Paleontology 55, 3: 687-688.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-2</b>, p. 68, ID=1775^<b>Topic(s): </b>measurement methods; corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^[description of a method for recording corallite areas in cross-sections of massive colonial corals]^1";
s[5735] = "PREOBRAZHENSKIY B.V. (1980).- Morphogenesis in corals: Methodical Aspects.- Acta Palaeontologica Polonica 25, 3-4: 473-476.- <b>FC&#038;P 11-2</b>, p. 43, ID=1874^<b>Topic(s): </b>morphogenesis; corals, morphogenesis; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Teleologic approach to the coral morphogenetic studies shows no promise. The knowledge of coral growth process is an experiment based on the fundamental principles of Pierre Currie&#039;s Symmetry Theory. Light is a major morphogenetic factor for hermatypic colonial corals. [original summary]^1";
s[5736] = "GILL G.A. (1982).- A supposed rythmic mechanical process in coral skeleton growth.- Proc. 1st. Internat. Meeting on Palaeontology, Essential of Historical Geology, Venice, June 1981. E. Montanaro-Gallitelli Edit., p. 445-466, 9 figs., 4 pis. Mucchi, Modena.- <b>FC&#038;P 12-2</b>, p. 39, ID=1879^<b>Topic(s): </b>sclerochronology; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Modes of rhythmic growth in corals are discussed and interpreted as a mechanical necessity. Their suggested common pattern would be the alternation in movement between growing parts and stationary supporting counterparts. Demonstration of an evolutionary trend is attempted. [original summary]^1";
s[5737] = "SOKOLOV B.S., IVANOVSKIY A.B. (eds) (1987).- Rify i rifoobrazuyushchiye korally [reefs and reef-constructing corals; in Russian].- Nauka, Moskva: 295 pp., 131 figs., 40 pls.- <b>FC&#038;P 16-1</b>, p. 74, ID=2012^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef-builders; reefs, reef-builders; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^[the book deals with a brief outline on geomorphology and ecology of reefs, all basic features of fossil and living reef-constructing coelenterates; their morphology is described in detail; the morphological terms are explained in a glossary; a comprehensive reference list is also given; the main chapters are: Ivanovskiy A. B.: Reefs and reef-constructing organisms; Koshynin V.
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H.: Ecology and geomorphology of coral reefs; Bolshakova L. N.:
Stromatoporoidea; Solovieva V. V.: Chaetetida; Marfenin N. N.:
Hydrozoa, general aspects of the living organisms; Margulich R. Ya:
Siphonophorida; [author?]: Anthozoa, fossil organisms; Potashova M. N.:
Tabulata; Bondarenko O. B.: Heliolitoidea; Ivanovskiy A. B.: Rugosa;
Marfenin N. N.: Anthozoa, general aspects of the living organisms;
Kuzmicheva E. J.: Fossil and living Scleractinia; Kuzmicheva E. J. et
Malyutin O. I.: Fossil and living Octocorals]^1";
s[5738] = "COATES A.G., JACKSON J.B.C. (1987).- Clonal growth, algal
symbiosis, and reef formation by corals.- Paleobiology 13, 4: 363-378.-
<b>FC&#038;P 17-1</b>, p. 19, ID=2116^<b>Topic(s): </b>clonal growth,
algal symbiosis, reefs; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^The occurrence of
zooxanthellae in Recent scleractlnian corals is strongly correlated
with their growth form, corallite size, and degree of morphological
integration of corallites. The great majority of zooxanthellate corals
are multiserial with small, highly integrated corallites, whereas most
corals lacking zooxanthellae are solitary or uniserial forms with
large, poorly integrated corallites. Beginning in the Jurassic, fossil
scleractinian faunas are morphologically similar to Recent faunas
dominated by zooxanthellate species, strongly implying that most
scleractinians contained zooxanthellae by that time. Evidence for
Siluro-Devonian tabulates and Triassic scleractinians is equivocal but
still suggests that rugosan corals lacked zooxanthellae. Most
populations of Recent zooxanthellate corals contribute to reef
formation, but many do not. Similarly, fossil corals interpreted to
contain zooxanthellae on morphological grounds did not always form
reefs. Recent reef formation depends upon a host of environmental
factors that have little to do with the possession of zooxanthellae per
se. Coral morphology should be a better predictor of the presence of
zooxanthellae in fossil corals than their association with reefs.^1";
s[5739] = "OSPANOVA N.K. (1986).- Travmaticheskaya izmenchivost kak
pokazatel rekapitulacyi [traumatic variability as insight into
recapitulation; in Russian].- Izvestiya Akademii Nauk Tadzhikskoy SSR
1986, 4: 57-81.- <b>FC&#038;P 17-1</b>, p. 26, ID=2138^<b>Topic(s):
</b>variability, recapitulation; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5740] = "IVANOVSKIY A.B. (1987).- Some remarks on genus concept in
corals.- Akademiya Nauk SSSR, Sibirskoe Otdeleniye, Institut Geologii i
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invertebrates]: 19-25 [in Russian].- <b>FC&#038;P 18-1</b>, p. 37,
ID=2251^<b>Topic(s): </b>genera, concepts of; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5741] = "KOZLOVA L.E., KRASNOV E.V., GLEBOVSKAYA E.A., GORSKAYA A.I.,
KILINA L.I., KOVALEVA L.T., LEVANOVA O.N., MANDRIKOVA N.T., PODGORNYKH
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[in Russian].- <b>FC&#038;P 18-1</b>, p. 37, ID=2254^<b>Topic(s):
</b>skeletal mineralogy; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5742] = "STANLEY G.D.jr (2006).- Photosymbiosis and the evolution of
modern coral reefs.- Science 312, 5775: 857-858.
10.1126/science.1123701.- <b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p. 101,
ID=2430^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral reefs, photosymbiosis; coral reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^Symbiosis is the most relevant and enduring
biological theme in the history of our planet. Photosymbiosis - whereby
photosynthetic microorganisms (symbionts) live inside an animal (host),
deriving benefits, sometimes mutual - is found today among calcifying
foraminifers and giant clams but is best exemplified in corals, the
master builders of reefs. Photosymbiosis fosters diversity and novel
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adaptations. Recent studies on global change, coral degradation, and
the future of coral reefs highlight the relevance of photosymbiosis to
reef evolution. [introductory part of a review paper]^1";
s[5743] = "MARTIN-GARIN B., LATHUILIERE B., VERRECCHIA E.P., GEISTER J.
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Reefs 26, 3: 541-550.- <b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p. 109,
ID=2441^<b>Topic(s): </b>morphometry, fractals; Anthozoa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^A morphometrical method to quantify and characterize
coral corallites using Richardson Plots and Kaye&#039;s notion of
fractal dimensions is presented. A Jurassic coral species (Aplosmilia
spinosa) and five Recent coral species were compared using the
Box-Counting Method. This method enables the characterization of their
morphologies at calicular and septal levels by their fractal dimensions
(structural and textural). Moreover, it is possible to determine
differences between species of Montastraea and to tackle the high
phenotypic plasticity of Montastraea annularis. The use of fractal
dimensions versus conventional methods (e.g., measurements of linear
dimensions with a calliper, landmarks, Fourier analyses) to explore a
rugged boundary object is discussed. It appears that fractal methods
have the potential to considerably simplify the morphometrical and
statistical approaches, and be a valuable addition to methods based on
Euclidean geometry.^1";
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</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5745] = "IVANOVSKIY A.B. (1989).- Korally: proshloe, nastoyashchee i
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Moskva, 61 pp., 33 figs., 1 tbl., 2 pls.- <b>FC&#038;P 18-2</b>, p. 30,
ID=2469^<b>Topic(s): </b>phylogeny; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^In
this paper the morphological characteristics and the structure of
corals, their role in the construction of reefs is being described as
well as their systematic diversity. Moreover, the problem of origin of
the corals is discussed in detail as well as the history of evolution,
the periods of extinction, and the reconstruction of coral reef
ecosystems. The paper is richly illustrated with drawings and photos of
fossil and recent corals. [translated from the original Russian
summary]^1";
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Spongiomorphs)]: 69-81.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 13,
ID=2524^<b>Topic(s): </b>colonial; corals colonial; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
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<b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 13, ID=2530^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs
stratigraphy; reefs, stratigrafical correlation; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
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<b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 13, ID=2535^<b>Topic(s): </b>diagenesis;
corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
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Reihe Mathematik &#47; Naturwiss. 38, 4: 407-414.- <b>FC&#038;P
19-1.1</b>, p. 39, ID=2615^<b>Topic(s): </b>research history; Anthozoa
research; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Der Grundstock fuer die Steinkorallensammlung
des Berliner Museums fuer Naturkunde wurde im Grundungsjahr der
Universitaet 1810 durch eine Schenkung gelegt und in den folgenden
Jahren durch Expeditionen und Ankaeufe vermehrt. Die beiden Weltkriege
unterbrachen diese Entwicklung abrupt. Erst nach der Gruendung der DDR
konnten die Korallenuntersuchungen unter Gesichtspunkten der Oekologie,
Genese und Evolution wieder aufgenommen werden, wobei eine neue und
generelle Korallenriff-Entstehungstheorie entwickelt wurde.^1";
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Leningrad (Nauka). [in Russian].- <b>FC&#038;P 19-2.1</b>, p. 23,
ID=2733^<b>Topic(s): </b>skeletal structures; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^The
skeleton of all corals is built analogously: crystallites form
microtufts which group into tufs. They, on the other hand, develop
sclerodermites and trabeculae. Four types among the trabeculae can be
distinguished: holacanths, monacanths, rhabdacanths and rhipidacanths.
The sclerenchyme, however, only shows two types: fibrous and lamellar.
[translated from original summary]^1";
s[5751] = "KOWALSKI H. (1990).- Gerolsteiner Fossilien in der Sammlung
Goethe.- Die Eifel 85: 89-90.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-2.1</b>, p. 26,
ID=2742^<b>Topic(s): </b>collection of fossils; Anthozoa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^It easily falls into oblivion that the greatest
German poet Johann Wolfgang Goethe also had a secondary occupation. As
a &#034;Private Legation Councillor&#034; of the dukedom Sachsen-Weimar
he - among other things - was endeavoured to revive the mining
industry. This led him to deal with geology and mineralogy more
thoroughly. He not only started a mineralogical collection in which
fossils also existed, he also grappled with geological questions. In
1816 Goethe received three fossils from Gerolstein together with some
other pieces. These specimens can be seen in the illustrations 1-3.
Whereas Calceola sandalina Linne (fig. 1) is obvious, Favosites
gotlandica Goldfuss (fig. 2) can only be classed to the genus Favosites
Lamarck in a wider sense. It seems doubtful whether the coral fragment
referred to as Cyathophyllum helianthoides (fig. 3) belongs to the
species of Goldfuss. [fragment of paper]^1";
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Principi razvitija i istorizma v Geologii i Paleontologii.- Sbor.
nauchn. trudov; Dubatolov V.N. (ed.): 189-197; Nauka, Siberian Branch,
Novosibirsk.- <b>FC&#038;P 20-1.1</b>, p. 51, ID=2815^<b>Topic(s):
</b>extinctions, phylogeny; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5753] = "GRASSHOFF M. (1991).- Die Evolution der Cnidaria. II.
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[in German].- <b>FC&#038;P 20-2</b>, p. 47, ID=2902^<b>Topic(s):
</b>phylogeny; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5754] = "LELESHUS V.L. (1990).- Procvetaniya i krizisy v evoljucii
korallov. [stages of flourishing and crises in coral evolution; in
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20-2</b>, p. 47, ID=2903^<b>Topic(s): </b>expansions, extinctions;
Anthozoa phylogeny; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
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<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5755] = "OEKENTORP K. (1991).- Korallen und ihre Lebensraume.- Jschr. Ges. Forderung Westfalische Wilhelms-Univ. 199/91: . pp? [in German].- <b>FC&#038;P 20-2</b>, p. 48, ID=2907^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology; corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5756] = "KUHLMANN D.H.H. (1991).- Adaptationsmuster hermatypischer Korallen als Grundlage zum Verstaendnis der Korallenriffgenese (Kompensationstheorie) [in German, with English summary].- Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin 67,1: 209-218.- <b>FC&#038;P 20-2</b>, p. 68, ID=2969^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral reefs, theory of compensation; coral reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Existing coral reef theories fail to explain the origin of all types of coral reefs, because biological aspects are insufficiently considered. However, biological factors, especially metabolism of symbiotic, hermatypic corals, are among the most important in the construction of coral reefs, despite the importance of geological, palaeoclimatic and hydrographic features. Of the different ways of feeding, the autotrophic one is the most effective for corals living in shallow waters. The intracellular cycling of metabolic products of host and symbiont uses the minimum of energy, leaving more energy available for growth, reproduction and production of calcium carbonate. Adaptation to different environmental factors by corals at different depths leads to the power of the hermatypic corals to compensate for oscillations of sea floor and relative sea level. Therefore, the biologic complex is the central point in understanding the origin of coral reefs. Because of the adaptational peculiarity of corals and their ability to compensate for environmental alterations, this proposal is called the coral reef theory of compensation. The model is valid for all reef types of all coral reef regions.^1";
s[5757] = "LATHUILIERE B., GILL G.A. (1995).- Some new suggestions on functional morphology in pennular corals.- Publications du Service geologique du Luxembourg 29: 259-264.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-2</b>, p. 20, ID=3083^<b>Topic(s): </b>structures, pennulae; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5758] = "LATHUILIERE B. (1996).- Is morphology a good way to understand the evolution of corals? .- Paleontological Society Papers 1 [Stanley G. D. jr (ed.): Paleobiology and Biology of Corals]: 81-105.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-2</b>, p. 37, ID=3119^<b>Topic(s): </b>morphology, phylogeny; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Within a family, genera are usually separated on the basis of their colonial structure. The periodic occurrence of transgeneric highly variable specific units (spectra) in the fossil record poses nomenclatural and phylogenetic problems. A detailed example among Jurassic montlivaltiids is presented in this paper involving the genera Montlivaltia, Coenotheca, Thecosmilia, Latiphyllia and Complexastrea. These spectra are related to peculiar unstable nonreefal environments and are characterized by the dominance of young stages of the colonial growth (astogeny). The arising nomenclatural difficulties are solved by way of spectral nomenclature which allows naming morphological types, as well as taxonomic units and keeping some stability within the general frame of nominal taxa. Genera correspond to grades (solitary, thamnasterioid, phaceloid, meandroid, cerioid) rather than clades and the colonial structure is a labile character. Several alternative phylogenetic hypotheses are proposed, among which, some can renew our vision of this group and emphasize that the iterative production of generic level shapes is best explained by mean of heterochronic processes. It is suggested that testing of these hypotheses be extended to other families such as Microsolenidae, Stylophyllidae or Fungiidae.^1";
s[5759] = "SWART P.K., LEDER J.J. (1996).- The utility of the stable isotopic signatures in coral skeletons.- Paleontological Society Papers
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1 [Stanley G. D. jr (ed.): Paleobiology and Biology of Corals]:
249-291.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-2</b>, p. 46, ID=3133^<b>Topic(s): </b>stable
isotopes, C O; corals, zooxanthellate vs azooxanthellate;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^There is a fundamental ecologic differentiation
between zooxanthellate and non-zooxanthellate corals. This paper
reviews factors which govern the stable carbon and oxygen isotopic
composition of these groups of corals. Although the stable carbon and
oxygen isotope compositions of coral skeletons are strongly influenced
by environmental and physiological factors, the precise mechanisms
remain a matter of debate. In particular the oxygen isotopic
composition is known to be governed by the temperature and the oxygen
isotopic composition of the water and perhaps also by kinetic factors.
In contrast the carbon isotopic composition is controlled by a
combination of photosynthesis, respiration, autotrophy, heterotrophy,
and the isotopic composition of dissolved inorganic carbon. Using a
combination of carbon and oxygen isotopes it is possible to distinguish
zooxanthellate from non-zooxanthellate corals.^1";
s[5760] = "HEIKOOP J.M., TSUJITA C.J., RISK M.J., TOMASCIK T. (1996).-
Corals as Proxy Recorders of Volcanic Activity: Evidence from Banda
Api, Indonesia.- Palaios 11, 3: 286-292.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-2</b>, p. 36,
ID=3186^<b>Topic(s): </b>volcanism indicators; Anthozoa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^Corals growing on the flanks of Banda Api,
Indonesia, contain records of volcanic activity which occurred in May,
1988. Ashfall killed portions of some massive coral colonies (Porties
lobata), resulting in the formation of death surfaces. These surfaces
were preferential sites for extensive bioerosion and incorporation of
volcanic ash into underlying skeletal pores. Subsequent coral
regeneration resulted in the preservation of death &#47; regrowth
surfaces overlying trapped volcanic ash. An orange-colored iron-rich
chemical precipitate is preserved in the skeletons of corals which
survived the volcanic event. These distinct orange bands are
contemporaneous with the death &#47; regrowth surfaces. The iron
banding is interpreted as being a product of hydrothermal activity
which accompanied volcanism X-radiographs of coral skeletons confirm
that the timing of formation of both the death surfaces and the orange
banding is coincident with the 1988 eruption. The features preserved in
these corals may be valuable proxy indicators of volcanic events in
analogous recent and ancient environments.^1";
s[5761] = "STANLEY G.D.jr (ed.) (1996).- Paleobiology and Biology of
Corals.- Paleontological Society Papers 1: vi+296 pp.- <b>FC&#038;P
25-2</b>, p. 28, ID=3187^<b>Topic(s): </b>biology; corals biology;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5762] = "STANLEY G.D.jr (1996).- Paleobiology and biology of corals:
introduction to volume.- Paleontological Society Papers 1 [Stanley G.
D. jr (ed.): Paleobiology and Biology of Corals]: 3-6.- <b>FC&#038;P
25-2</b>, p. 28, ID=3188^<b>Topic(s): </b>biology; corals;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5763] = "VERON J.E.N. (1996).- Evolution in corals.- Paleontological
Society Papers 1 [Stanley G. D. jr (ed.): Paleobiology and Biology of
Corals]: 7-38.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-2</b>, p. 28, ID=3189^<b>Topic(s):
</b>phylogeny; corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5764] = "LOSER H. (1996).- Database applications in coral research.-
Paleontological Society Papers 1 [Stanley G. D. jr (ed.): Paleobiology
and Biology of Corals]: 207-248.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-2</b>, p. 28,
ID=3192^<b>Topic(s): </b>databases; corals research; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5765] = "SCHOUPPE A.von (1991).- Episodes of coral research history
up to the 18th century.- [journal?] 6th International Symposium on
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Fossil Cnidaria including Archaeocyatha and Porifera, Muenster,
Germany; Inaugural lecture; 36 pp.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-1.1</b>, p. 48,
ID=3239^<b>Topic(s): </b>research history; corals; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5766] = "GRASSHOFF M. (1992).- Die Korallen von Espers Werk &#034;Die
Pflanzenthiere&#034;.- Natur u. Museum 122, 10: 325-330.- <b>FC&#038;P
21-2</b>, p. 60, ID=3363^<b>Topic(s): </b>collection of fossils;
Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>; <b>Geography: </b>^In der Section Marine Evertebrata I [des
Forschungsinstituts u. Museums Senckenberg] wurden im Laufe der
Arbeiten uber Korallen die von E.J.C. Esper beschriebenen Anthozoen
kritisch uberpruft. Die von Espers Sammlung noch existierenden Stucke
sind im Senckenbergmuseum aufbewahrt. Die Publikationsdaten des Werkes
&#034;Die Pflanzenthiere&#034;, das in Lieferungen von 1788-1830
erschien, wurden in Kooperation mit Dr. Georg Scheer, Hessisches
Landesmuseum Darmstadt, aufgedeckt, der auch die Arbeiten uber die
Steinkorallen durchfuhrte. [discussion on Esper&#039;s work and his
studies as well as on the whereabouts of the material studied by
Esper]^1";
s[5767] = "SCHOUPPE A.von (1993).- Episodes of coral research history
up to the 18th Century.- Courier Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg 164:
001-016. [P. Oekentorp-Kuster (ed.) Proceedings of the VI.
International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and Porifera, Vol. 1].-
<b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>, p. 9, ID=3432^<b>Topic(s): </b>research history;
corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^A comprehensive survey of coral research history up
to the 18th century is given. The presentation comprises both the
history of recent coral research and that of fossil corals. Two
pre-scientific subperiods led to the scientific period of coral
research at the turn from the 18th to the 19th century.^1";
s[5768] = "TURNSEK D., LOSER H. (1993).- The history of Mesozoic coral
research after 1940.- Courier Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg 164:
037-046. [P. Oekentorp-Kuster (ed.) Proceedings of the VI.
International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and Porifera, Vol. 1].-
<b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>, p. 10, ID=3435^<b>Topic(s): </b>research
history; coral research; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^About 260 palaeontological
papers on Mesozoic corals published since 1940 have been quantitatively
analysed. New higher taxa such as genera, subfamilies, families,
superfamilies and suborders are introduced. Systematic differences in
the approaches of various authors and the role of some important new
morphological terms are discussed. An extensive bibliography is
furnished separately.^1";
s[5769] = "LE TISSIER M.D&#039;A.A., SCRUTTON C.T. (1993).- A review of
density banding in Recent and fossil corals.- Courier
Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg 164: 055-061. [P. Oekentorp-Kuster (ed.)
Proceedings of the VI. International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and
Porifera, Vol. 1].- <b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>, p. 11, ID=3437^<b>Topic(s):
</b>density banding; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^The historical development of
research on density banding and related features of cy-clomorphic
growth are briefly reviewed. Since the growth of interest in
sclerochronology in the early 1970&#039;s work on Recent and fossil
corals has proceeded quite separately. In Palaeozoic corals, it has
been the practice to study and illustrate density banding in acatate
peel or thin sections, whilst in Recent corals, X-radiography of thick
(±10mm) slices has been almost universally the rule. The problems
inherent in this latter practice are discussed. A study of the
structure of density banding in Recent and fossil corals underlines the
close similarity between these features in the two groups and supports
their interpretation as comparable in origin and temporal
significance.^1";
s[5770] = "DARRELL J.G., TAYLOR P.D. (1993).- Macrosymbiosis in corals:
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a review of fossil and potentially fossilizable examples.- Courier
Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg 164: 185-198. [P. Oekentorp-Kuster (ed.)
Proceedings of the VI. International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and
Porifera, Vol. 1].- <b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>, p. 16, ID=3453^<b>Topic(s):
</b>macrosymbiosis; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Symbiosis means living
together and encompasses various types of associations between
different species, ranging from parasitism through commensalism and
amensalism to mutualism. Instances of macrosymbiosis involving modern
zoantharian corals are numerous, especially in reefs, but only a small
proportion of these are likely to be preserved and recognizable in
fossil material. Sessile symbionts have the best potential for
fossilization and recognition. Fossil coral macro-symbioses can be
classified conveniently into encrusting, boring and intergrowth
categories. Trophic relationships between symbionts and the effects of
the symbionts on each others fitness are matters of speculation, but
data on obligacy, taxqnomic specificity, structural integration of
symbionts etc. are accessible in fossil material. A preliminary review
of coral macrosymbioses suggests that: (a) few symbioses are species
specific and obligate for both partners; (b) although some symbionts
show apparent adaptations for living in symbiosis, convincing examples
of coevolution have yet to be demonstrated; (c) symbioses peaked in
numbers during the Devonian, declined in the later Paleozoic, and
increased towards modern high levels from about the Miocene onwards;
(d) whereas encrusting and intergrowth symbioses predominated in the
Paleozoic, boring and intergrowth symbioses are commoner at the present
day.^1";
s[5771] = "POTTS D.C., BUDD A.F., GARTHWAITE R.L. (1993).- Soft tissue
vs. skeletal approaches to species recognition and phylogeny
reconstruction in corals.- Courier Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg 164:
221-231. [P. Oekentorp-Kuster (ed.) Proceedings of the VI.
International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and Porifera, Vol. 1].-
<b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>, p. 17, ID=3457^<b>Topic(s): </b>classification;
corals classification; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Species of Caribbean Porites
were recognized independently in material collected from St. Croix and
Florida using live tissue, allozyme, and morphometric techniques.
Preliminary results suggest close correspondence between methods,
although more subgroups can be distinguished using live tissues and
allozymes. Although no morphometric differences separated three samples
of P. &#34;astreoides&#34;, differences in allele frequencies and
pigmentation suggest the existence of two species. Morphometric and
allele frequency differences both suggest that two species exist within
samples of P. &#34;divaricata&#34;. Both approaches also suggest that
corals collected as P. &#34;furcata&#34; from St. Croix and as P.
&#34;porites&#34; from Miami are the same species; P. &#34;furcata&#34;
and P. &#34;porites&#34; from St. Croix can be distinguished by both
techniques. Phylogenies constructed separately using the two approaches
also tend to agree. Incorporation of fossils into the analysis suggests
that two radiations may have occurred in the Caribbean since the
Eocene: (1) early to middle Miocene and (2) Pleistocene to early
Holocene. Extinctions appear concentrated between the late Pliocene and
early Holocene.^1";
s[5772] = "ATODA K. (1992).- Anthozoa: Taxonomy, Morphology and Life
Cycle Physiology.- In: Mc-Graw-Hill Encyclopedia of Science and
Technology: p. 658.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>, p. 78, ID=3490^<b>Topic(s):
</b>taxonomy, morphology, physiology; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5773] = "IVANOVSKIY A.B. (1993).- Evoljucija i sistema korallov.-
Dokl. [Rossiyskoy] Akad. Nauk 330, 6: 786-789.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>,
p. 79, ID=3496^<b>Topic(s): </b>phylogeny, taxonomy; Anthozoa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^^1";
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s[5774] = "HUBBARD J.A.E.B. (1997).- Fundamental factors, material
properties and incipient diagenesis: a caveat case study of
scleractinian analogues for rugosan interpretation.- Boletin de la Real
Sociedad Espanola de Historia Natural, Seccion Geologica 92, 1/4:
117-127.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-2</b>, p. 25, ID=3707^<b>Topic(s):
</b>taphonomy, diagenesis; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^This paper is
concerned with the hypothesis that in overlooking the information which
can he derived from living corals we are in danger of ignoring data
which is critical to the proper interpretation of the highly sensitive
chemical signals currently beeing derived from them. This has
implications for the interpretation of both extant and extinct groups.
The fundamental feature which distinguishes this paper from the many
more sophisticated studies of living scleractinians and their more
recent geological records in the Pleistocene concerns the nature of the
material properties involved. It draws attention to the influential
role of the critical sizes of the individual components in relation to
their preparation and resultant geologic implications. The main
diagenetic contrasts in preservation appear to relate to the precise
timing of the sealing-off of the coralla from the surrounding migratory
fluids. Where an influx of clay mineral laden waters follows
immediately after a toxic event the likelihood of the preservation of
calical details is higher than normal. Thus clay rich horizons are
likely to contain the best preserved external features although
subsequent penetration of the seal may result in the complete
replacement of the internal fabric.^1";
s[5775] = "GUDO M., HUBMANN B. (1997).- Fremdkoerpereinschlusse in
fossilen Korallenskeletten aus Sicht der Konstruktionsmorphologie.-
Geol. Palaeont. Mitt. Innsbruck 22: 43-59.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-2</b>, p.
58, ID=3736^<b>Topic(s): </b>construction morphology; Anthozoa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^The fossil records of rugose corals are rare of
swallowed bodies enclosed in the intratabular and intradissepimental
spaces. In the most well known examples of bodies enclosed in the
fossil skeletons they are probably swallowed through the gastrovascular
cavity of the polyp and then they were atrophied together with parts of
the basal soft body. These particles became an enclosed part of the
extracorporeal skeleton. Presupposing that living beings can be
understood as organismic constructions different functions performing
the hydraulic, machine-like, and energy conducing entities can be
explained. By analyzing anthozoan polyps some very important and
indispensible functions are realized. Retention of the hydraulic
filling by a valve like effect of the mouth tube, the ingestion of
large food particles and the ejection of swallowed objects through the
mouth tube are possible. Particles which get into the spaces between
the tethering mesenteries could not be ejected on the usual way back
through the pharynx. Getting rid of such swallowed particles is only
possible by atrophying the basal soft body where the swallowed body has
been deposited. Thereby the particle is enclosed in the extracorporeal
skeleton.^1";
s[5776] = "GATTUSO J.-P., FRANKIGNOULLE M., BOURGE L., ROMAINE S.,
BUDDEMEIER R.W., (1998).- Effect of calcium carbonate saturation of
seawater on coral calcification.- Global and Planetary Change 18:
37-46.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-1</b>, p. 49, ID=3805^<b>Topic(s):
</b>calcification; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^The carbonate chemistry of
seawater is usually not considered to be an important factor
influencing calcium-carbonate-precipitation by corals because surface
seawater is supersaturated with respect to aragonite. Recent reports,
however, suggest that it could play a major role in the evolution and
biogeography of recent corals. We investigated the calcification rates
of five colonies of the zooxanthellate coral Stylophora pistillata in
synthetic seawater using the alkalinity anomaly technique. Changes in
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aragonite saturation from 98% to 585% were obtained by manipulating the
calcium concentration. The results show a nonlinear increase in
calcification rate as a function of aragonite saturation level.
Calcification increases nearly 3-fold when aragonite saturation
increases from 98% to 390%, i.e., close to the typical present
saturation state of tropical seawater. There is no further increase of
calcification at saturation values above this threshold. Preliminary
data suggest that another corals species, Acropora sp., displays a
similar behavior. These experimental results suggest: (1) that the rate
of calcification does not change significantly within the range of
saturation levels corresponding to the last glacial-interglacial cycle,
and (2) that it may decrease significantly in the future as a result of
the decrease in the saturation level due to anthropogenic release of
CO2 into the atmosphere. Experimental studies that control
environmental conditions and seawater composition provide unique
opportunities to unravel the response of corals to global environmental
changes.^1";
s[5777] = "GRASSHOFF M., GUDO M. (1998).- Die Evolution der
Coelenteraten. I. Gallertoid-Korallen und Oktokorallen.- Natur und
Museum 128, 5: 129-138.- <b>FC&#038;P 28-1</b>, p. 26,
ID=3899^<b>Topic(s): </b>phylogeny; Gallertoida, Octocorallia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^The paper presents a reconstruction of the
evolutionary pathway to the coelenterate bauplan; the octocorals are
shown [or: are interpreted as] to be close to the level of ancestral
coelenterates.^1";
s[5778] = "LELESHUS V.L. (1995).- The importance of crises for coral
evolution.- Zhurnal obshchey biologii 56, 2: 200-209.- <b>FC&#038;P
27-2</b>, p. 58, ID=3922^<b>Topic(s): </b>extinctions; Anthozoa
phylogeny; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>; <b>Geography: </b>^In the evolution of corals the epochs of
flourishing alternated with crisis. During the crisis and the beginning
of the flourishing the evolution rates were maximal. At the time the
taxa of highest ranks emerged (families, suborders, orders).
Subsequently the evolution rates decreased and were minimal at the end
of the epochs of flourishing. 8 crises were established in coral
evolution: Postordovic, Postludlov, Serpukhovo-Bashkirian,
Lower-Triassic, Lower-Jurassic, Middle-Cretaceous, and Palaeocenic.
They differ in their significance and duration. The largest and longest
of them was the Lower-Triassic crisis. During it the most fundamental
taxonomic changes occurred. In the end of Palaeozoic the last clear
representatives of Tabulata and Rugosa disappeared, whereas 20 new
genera, 10 families, and 6 suborders of the Scleractinia order emerged
in the beginning of Middle Triassic. Small Permian solitary rugosae of
the family Plerophyllidae were the ancestors of Mesozoic
scleractinians. The second largest crisis was Famenian. By the
beginning of it the order Heliolitida disappeared, as well as some 30
families and 210 genera of other corals. By the beginning of Carbonic
200 new genera, 20 families, and three suborders of corals emerged. The
third largest crisis took place in Lower Jurassic. By the beginning of
it approximately 96% of Upper Triassic corals have disappeared, whereas
220 new genera, 22 families, and 3 to 5 new suborders emerged in the
end of Lower and in the Middle Jurassic. The epochs flourishing of and
crises of coral evolution were not dependent upon the degree of their
endemism.^1";
s[5779] = "OSPANOVA N.K. (1991).- Range of application of the
biogenetic law in colonial corals.- New material on geology of
Tajikistan: 34-36; Donish, Dushanbe.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 41,
ID=4120^<b>Topic(s): </b>colonial; corals colonial; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5780] = "SOROKIN Yu.I. (1993).- Coral Reef Ecology.- Ecological
Studies 102 [Lange O.L., Mooney H.A. &#038; Remmert H. (eds)]: i-x +
465 pp., 101 figs., 120 tabls.; Springer Verlag, Berlin - Heidelberg -
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New York - ISBN 3-540-56427-6.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 96,
ID=4215^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral reefs, ecology; coral reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^All aspects of coral reef science are covered
systematically and on the basis of a holistic ecosystem approach. The
geological history of coral reefs, their geomorphology as well as
biology including community structure of reef biota, their functional
characteristics, physiological aspects, biogeochemical metabolism,
energy balance, environmental problems and management of resources are
treated in detail. The main topics are: Reef Lime Constructions Reef
Environments Plancton in Coral Reef Waters Benthic Microflora,
Periphyton and Plant Associations Reef Zoobenthos Coral Reef Fish
Communities of Corals in Reef Ecosystems Morphology and Ecological
Physiology of Corals Nutrition of Corals Biogeochemical Metabolism and
Energy Flows in Reef Ecosystems Destruction and Recovery of Reef
Systems, Reef and Man.^1";
s[5781] = "LELESHUS V.L. (1994).- Vid v paleontologii (na primere
paleozoijskikh korallov).- Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal 1994, 3: 34-40.
[species criteria in paleontology (exemplified by data for paleozoic
corals); in Russian].- <b>FC&#038;P 24-1</b>, p. 57,
ID=4465^<b>Topic(s): </b>fossil species concept; species in
paleontology; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Stratigraphic method is considered to be the
most reliable for revealing species criteria while studying fossil
material. The conclusion is made that quantitative indices of
morphologic characters can be used as species criteria in many cases.^1";
s[5782] = "GRABNER E. (1969).- Die Koralle in Volksmedizin und
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medicine and popular belief].- <b>FC&#038;P 24-1</b>, p. 60,
ID=4470^<b>Topic(s): </b>folk medicine; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5783] = "SCHOLZ J., KRUMBEIN W.E. (1994).- Entwicklung tropischer
Korallenriffe.- Biologie in unserer Zeit 24, 2: 96-102.- <b>FC&#038;P
24-2</b>, p. 38, ID=4535^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral reefs; coral reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>tropics^^1";
s[5784] = "SORAUF J.E. (1995).- The &#034;oldest corals&#034;.-
American Paleontologist 03, 1: 1-2.- <b>FC&#038;P 24-2</b>, p. 80,
ID=4561^<b>Topic(s): </b>phylogeny; corals &#034;oldest&#034;;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5785] = "STEHLI F.G., WELLS J.W. (1971).- Diversity and age problems
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1-2</b>, p. 11, ID=4626^<b>Topic(s): </b>hermatypic; corals hermatypic;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5786] = "WELLS J.W. (1969).- The formation of dissepiments in
zoantharian corals.- In Campbell (ed): Stratigraphy and Palaeontology -
Essays in Honour of Dorothy Hill; Australian National Univ. Press,
Canberra: pp 17-26.- <b>FC&#038;P 1-2</b>, p. 11, ID=4627^<b>Topic(s):
</b>dissepiments; zoantharian corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5787] = "WELLS J.W. (1970).- Problems of annual and daily
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Press, London &#038; New York; pp 3-10.- <b>FC&#038;P 1-2</b>, p. 11,
ID=4628^<b>Topic(s): </b>growth mode; corals, growth rings;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5788] = "FISCHER J.C., SALVAT B. (1971).- Paléoécologie et écologie
des Mollusques dans les complexes récifaux coralliens.- Haliotis 1:
65-103.- <b>FC&#038;P 1-2</b>, p. 12, ID=4629^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology;
coral reef mollusks; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Les auteurs consacrent la
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première partie de leur exposé à rappeler quelles sont les
caractéristiques essentielles, biotiques et abiotiques, des milieux
récifaux coralliens: nature des organismes constructeurs, morphologie
des récifs, classification des milieux coralliens, distribution et
conditions d&#039;existence des récifs à Madréporaires, tant fossiles
qu&#039;actuels. La seconde partie est consacrée à l&#039;examen de la
composition, de la répartition et de l&#039;importance des peuplements
malacologiques dans ces milieux, en envisageant successivement les
Mollusques commensaux ou parasites des Madréporaires hermatypiques, les
Mollusques du récif proprement dit, les Mollusques des substrats
meubles biogènes, les Mollusques des eaux récifales et périrécifales.^1";
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23, ID=4738^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5790] = "YONGE C.M. (1972).- Aspects of Productivity in Coral Reefs.-
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International] Symposium on Corals and Coral Reefs [Mandapam Camp,
India, 12-16 January 1969]; published by The Marine Biological
Association of India, Cochin,. December, 1972; pp 1-12.- <b>FC&#038;P
2-2</b>, p. 12, ID=4761^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral reefs, productivity;
coral reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
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<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^^1";
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<b>FC&#038;P 3-1</b>, p. 11, ID=4838^<b>Topic(s): </b>colonial;
zoantharian corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Genera of colonial
zoantharian corals have been more numerous than solitary genera through
most of Phanerozoic time even though colonial genera were a minority of
the Rugosa. Various forms of coralla represent widely different levels
of development in terms of both integration within colonies and
adaptive success, but the two are not necessarily correlated. Phaceloid
rugosans represent a low level of integration with no connection
between individuals other than skeletal; in contrast, coenosteoid
scleractinians represent a high level of integration with confluent
gastro-vascular cavities and coordinated skeleton building. But both
forms were very successful in terms of generic diversity and longevity,
whereas Paleozoic coenosteoid heliolitoidids were relatively
unsuccessful. The evolution of coloniality in zoantharian corals was
paralleled by the evolution of the coral-reef building habit. Paleozoic
corals built only small reefs, apparently because of slow growth,
relative instability, and failure to solve the problem of the disposal
of metabolic waste. Mesozoic to Recent corals developed porous
skeletons that are strong, stable, and rapidly built. In addition, they
have developed an algal symbiosis that has solved the waste problem and
increased the rate of CaCO3 deposition. These factors together have
made possible the surf-resistant oceanic reefs of late Mesozoic to
Recent time.^1";
s[5793] = "OLIVER W.A.jr (1968).- Some aspects of colony development in
Corals.- Journal of Paleontology 42, 5: 16-34.- <b>FC&#038;P 3-1</b>,
p. 12, ID=4841^<b>Topic(s): </b>coloniality; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Many
peculiarities of growth and development in colonial metazoans are
related to the fact that a true colony is a clone, composed of
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genetically identical individuals reproduced asexually from a single
founding individual. In fossil colonies the close relationship of
individuals may be difficult to prove, but it must be assumed for
analysis to be meaningful. Intercolony variation is due to the
interaction of genetic and environmental controls as in solitary
organisms. Intracolony variation may be very limited because of the
lack of genetic variation, but microenvironmental differences
(situation within colony) may cause enough individual variation to mask
the restrictive effect of genetic similarity. Study of the number of
major septa in some Devonian solitary and colonial rugose corals shows
significantly less variation within colonies than within
&#34;populations&#34; or species of colonial, or solitary forms.
Greater variation within some colonies may result from either genetic
or mechanical accidents. Septal number and diameter are closely
correlated in populations and species, but analyses of individuals
within colonies frequently show weak or no correlation. Available data
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rugose corals and (2) that the general assumption that number of septa
is a function of diameter may be in error.^1";
s[5794] = "GUNTHER A. (1973).- Entwicklung und Lebensbedingungen der
Korallen.- Aufschluss 24, 2: 63-70; Heidelberg.- <b>FC&#038;P 3-1</b>,
p. 18, ID=4855^<b>Topic(s): </b>phylogeny, ecology; Anthozoa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5795] = "JONES O.A., ENDEAN R. (eds) (1973).- Biology and Geology of
Coral Reefs.- Academic Press, New York and London; vol. 1: Geology 1.;
410 pp.- <b>FC&#038;P 3-1</b>, p. 21, ID=4861^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral
reefs, biology, geology; coral reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^This first geology
volume is restricted to chapters dealing with the reefs of particular
areas;discussion of topics applicable to coral reefs throughout the
world is deferred to the second geology volume. Important additions of
our knowledge of corals reefs, particularly the spectacular results
that stemmed in recent years from work in the Marshall Islands -
seismic surveys and dredging at depths of 1460-3660m, as well as deep
borings - are discussed. This work not only provided proof of
Darwin&#039;s explanation of the origin of deep ocean atolls by
progressive subsidence of their foundations but also yielded important
conclusions on other aspects of the history of those reefs. Ladd
summarizes this work in his chapter on Bikini and Eniwetok Atolls. *
Ironically, the stimulus to the undertaking of these studies was the
desirability of surveys prior and subsequent to the testing of nuclear
explosive devices. The surveys were primarily to document the effects
of the explosions, but incidentally, during a few years of study, they
yielded far more definitive information on coral atolls than had the
total of all previous work. * Similar considerations prompted surveys
of Mururoa Atoll in the Tuamotu Achipelago, surveys which in turn
produced much new data on the reefs, only some of which can be
correlated with data on the atolls of the Marshall Islands. The reefs
of French Polynesia, including Mururoa Atoll, as well as those of New
Caledonia are described by Chevalier in Chapters 4 and 5. * As Stoddart
(Biol. Rev. 44, p. 437) has pointed out and as is briefly discussed by
Whitehouse in Chapter 6, Darwin&#039;s theory is not necessarily
applicable to barrier reefs on continental shelves or surrounding
&#034;high&#034; (continental) islands. Barrier reefs in particular
need further study in regard to the nature and geological history of
their foundations quite apart from work in other geological fields. *
Proposals to establish an air base on one of the islands in the Indian
Ocean initiated studies of the fauna of the islands involved, studies
which were widened to include most of the reefs in the ocean. The more
important features of these reefs are summarized by Stoddart in Chapter
2.[first part of extensive summary]^1";
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Catalogue of type and referred specimens of fossil corals in Field Museum of Natural History.- Fieldiana Geology 32: 1-95.- <b>FC&#038;P 3-1</b>, p. 31, ID=4901^<b>Topic(s): </b>collections of fossils; catalogue of fossils; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Consistently with previous catalogues, only holotypes are recognized as valid types. * Entries are made in their initially published form and are ordered alphabetically by genera, then by species within the genus.^1";
s[5797] = "ABBOTT B.M. (1974).- Flume studies on the stability of model corals as an aid to quantitative palaeoecology.- Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology 015: 1-27.- <b>FC&#038;P 3-2</b>, p. 30, ID=4912^<b>Topic(s): </b>stability, ecology; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Flume experiments were performed in order to investigate the movement, susceptibility to transport, and final orientation of model corals on various sediments under differing current conditions. Seven sets of models (giving a total of 50 models in all) were studied, first on a fixed bed of coarse sand (representing lithified conditions), then on a free bed of the same material (representing unlithified conditions). All movements of the models and their final orientations were recorded. The experiments began with a study of the relationship between a series of spherical caps (hemispheres) and right-spherical cones, and their competent velocities on a fixed bed. These results were then compared with a second series of models having an effective density believed to be analogous with that of Favosites gothlandicus (Lamarck), a species common in the Wenlock Limestone Formation, and found both in and out of its life position. * From these experiments, conclusions regarding the relative stability and susceptibility to transport of various growth forms were drawn. From the experimental evidence, spherical caps would generally be expected to return to their growth orientation, even after transportation, whereas it is unlikely that the conical forms would regain their growth orientation. These results and conclusions were extended by a study of composite models which indicated the manner in which coral colonies would move when subjected to transportation by an unidirectional current. These models demonstrated how the most stable orientation of these models was size-dependent. * The second group of experiments was carried out on an unlithified bed. Here, interference of the models with the current could be studied and also the resulting effect on the sediment. Scour hollows were developed owing to the intense vorticity generated around the higher models. This removal of sediment results in the undercutting of the model. Two possible situations could then arise. Firstly, the model was removed from the bed, this subsequently resulting in the removal of the previously produced sedimentary structures. Secondly, the models tipped forward into the upcurrent scour hollow and were buried, the associated sedimentary structures undergoing modification. * The relative hydrodynamic theory is included where this helps to clarify the results of the experiments. Finally, the relevance of the experiments to the colonial organisms of the Wenlock bioherms is discussed.^1";
s[5798] = "GVIRTZMAN G., FRIEDMAN G.M., MILLER D.S. (1973).- Control and distribution of uranium in coral reefs during diagenesis.- Journal of Sedimentary Petrology 43, 4: 985-997.- <b>FC&#038;P 3-2</b>, p. 32, ID=4918^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs diagenesis, U; reefs, diagenesis; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^The concentration of about 2ppm of uranium in the aragonitic skeletons of modern scleractinian corals which we studied is a constant value, regardless of occurrence, anatomy or taxonomy. * The presence of cement of aragonite or high magnesian calcite usually raises the concentration of bulk samples to about 3ppm. Modern corals may contain up to 50% of cementing minerals. Organisms, such as corals and coralline algae, while secreting their skeleton, discriminate against the uptake of uranium, whereas the uptake of uranium by mineral
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cements is less restrained. Aragonite cement contains about 3,6ppm and
high-magnesian calcite cement 2,6ppm uranium. * During leaching by
fresh water, the aragonite of the skeletons of corals dissolves out.
This creates hollow molds which fill with drusy low-magnesian calcite.
In emergent reefs from the shores of the Red Sea which display the
effects of progressive diagenesis this calcite is enriched in uranium
(3,9ppm) beyond that found in marine cements. Second-generation calcite
which fills original voids in the coral from the emergent reefs
contains a lower level of uranium concentration (1,3ppm). The level of
concentration of uranium in low-magnesian calcite of diagenetically
altered corals is a function of the availability of uranium in meteoric
waters. * In aragonite as well as in high- and low-magnesian calcite
uranium replaces calcium or occupies lattice vacancies in the crystal
lattice.^1";
s[5799] = "LUCAS G. (1973).- Role des organismes dans la genèse des
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(tirage réservé aux membres Assoc. Sédim. Frcs.): 257-271; Nancy.-
<b>FC&#038;P 3-2</b>, p. 34, ID=4921^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral reefs;
coral reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Les formations construites, souvent appelées
&#034;récifs&#034; - mot dont on essaye de préciser le sens - sont
envisagées sous divers aspects: morphologie extérieure, relation de
l&#039;armature construite et du remplissage, nombre de groupes
systématiques d&#039;organismes participant à la construction
(stoeicité). Les etres vivants sont classés et étudiés d&#039;après les
modalités de leur contribution à la construction; une attention
particulière est portée aux récifs coralliens. [is it a publication, if
edition is so restricted?]^1";
s[5800] = "MACINTYRE I.G., SMITH S.V., ZIEMAN J.C.jr (1974).- Carbon
flux through a coral-reef ecosystem: a conceptual model.- Journal of
Geology 82, 2: 161-171.- <b>FC&#038;P 3-2</b>, p. 34,
ID=4922^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral reefs, carbon flux; coral reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^The potential application of modeling techniques to
sedimentological studies of modern carbonate environments is
demonstrated by a suggested conceptual model of the carbon system in a
coral reef ecosystem. A graphic model employed to delineate the
locations and characteristics of carbon flow patterns in the reef
ecosystem modeling is thought to be a valid tool of geological research
which should be considered a necessary first step in studies of systems
such as the one described. The given model is intended to stimulate
discussion about the usefulness of modeling in geological
investigations of coral reefs, particularly in identifying the
geological priorities in coral-reef research. This model will also form
the basis for future simulation analyses.^1";
s[5801] = "SCHUHMACHER H. (1975).- Die Steinkorallen, lebende
Geologie.- Bild der Wissenschaft 1975, 10-12: 1442-1449.- <b>FC&#038;P
3-2</b>, p. 35, ID=4926^<b>Topic(s): </b>stony, living geology; corals
stony; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5802] = "SOROKIN Yu.I. (1973).- Microbiological Aspects of the
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Biology and Geology of Coral Reefs, vol. 2, Biology 1 (Academic Press,
New York and London): 17-45.- <b>FC&#038;P 3-2</b>, p. 36,
ID=4929^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral reefs, microbiota; coral reefs,
productivity; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5803] = "MUSCATINE L. (1973).- Nutrition of Corals.- In Jones O.A.
&#038; R. Endean (eds): Biology and Geology of Coral Reefs, vol. 2,
Biology 1 (Academic Press, New York and London): 77-115.- <b>FC&#038;P
3-2</b>, p. 36, ID=4931^<b>Topic(s): </b>nutrition; corals;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^^1";
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s[5804] = "BURKHOLDER P.R. (1973).- The Ecology of Marine Antibiotics and Coral Reefs.- In Jones O.A. &#038; R. Endean (eds): Biology and Geology of Coral Reefs, vol. 2, Biology 1 (Academic Press, New York and London): 117-182.- <b>FC&#038;P 3-2</b>, p. 36, ID=4932^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral reefs, marine antibiotics; coral reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5805] = "CONNELL J.H. (1973).- Population Ecology of Reef-Building Corals.- In Jones O.A. &#038; R. Endean (eds): Biology and Geology of Coral Reefs, vol. 2, Biology 1 (Academic Press, New York and London): 205-245.- <b>FC&#038;P 3-2</b>, p. 36, ID=4934^<b>Topic(s): </b>hermatypic, population ecology; reef corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5806] = "SCHMIDT H. (1974).- On evolution in the Anthozoa.- In Proceedings of the Second International Symposium on Coral Reefs (22nd June to 2nd July 1973, Brisbane); Published by The Great Barrier Reef Committee; vol. 1: 533-560.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 17, ID=5007^<b>Topic(s): </b>phylogeny; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5807] = "MOORE W.S., KRISHNASWAMI S. (1974).- Correlation of X-radiography revealed banding in corals with radiometric growth rates.- In Proceedings of the Second International Symposium on Coral Reefs (22nd June to 2nd July 1973, Brisbane); Published by The Great Barrier Reef Committee; vol. 2: 269-276.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 18, ID=5024^<b>Topic(s): </b>growth banding, geochronometry; corals growth banding ; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5808] = "MACINTYRE I.G., SMITH S.V. (1974).- X-radiographic studies of skeletal development in coral colonies.- In Proceedings of the Second International Symposium on Coral Reefs (22nd June to 2nd July 1973, Brisbane); Published by The Great Barrier Reef Committee; vol. 2: 277-287.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 18, ID=5025^<b>Topic(s): </b>colonial; coral colonies; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5809] = "ABBOTT B.M. (1975).- Implications for the Fossil Record of Modern Carbonate Bank Corals.- Bulletin geological Society of America 86, 2: 203-204.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 21, ID=5064^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5810] = "HUBBARD J.A.E.B. (1974).- Barne&#039;s technique amended for analyzing fabric and cavity development in coral reef communities.- Journal of Paleontology 48, 4: 769-777.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 23, ID=5075^<b>Topic(s): </b>hermatypic, cavity development; reef corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5811] = "CHESHMEDJIEVA V.L. (1974).- Coraux coloniaux du Crétacé supérieur près du village de Carlo, arrondissement de Breznik. [en bulgare, résumé en français] .- 001 Annuaire de l&#039;Université de Sofia, Fac. Géol. et Géogr., Livre 1, Géologie 66: 5-12.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 45, ID=5173^<b>Topic(s): </b>colonial; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^En complément à une étude sur deux espèces de Scléractiniaires du Maestrichtien moyen de Garlo (arrondissement de Breznik), l&#039;auteur décrit ici Parapolytremacis actinacioides et cinq espèces de Scléractiniaires, connus dans d&#039;autres régions au Santonien.^1";
s[5812] = "CHENEY D.P. (1973).- Cell Proliferation as an index of Growth in Corals; incorporation of 3H-Thymidine.- In T. Tokioka &#038; S. Nishimura (eds): Recent Trends in research in Coelenterate Biology. Proceedings of the Second International Symposium on Cnidaria (held in Kushimoto, Japan, 16-19 October 1972): 285-297.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-2</b>, p. 40, ID=5199^<b>Topic(s): </b>growth index; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5813] = "HASHIMOTO Y., ASHIDA K. (1973).- Screening of toxic Corals and isolation of a toxic Polypeptide from Goniopora sp.- In T. Tokioka
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Biology. Proceedings of the Second International Symposium on Cnidaria
(held in Kushimoto, Japan, 16-19 October 1972): 705-711.- <b>FC&#038;P
4-2</b>, p. 40, ID=5201^<b>Topic(s): </b>toxicity; Anthozoa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5814] = "KAWAGUTI S. (1973).- Electron microscopy on symbiotic algae
in reef corals.- In T. Tokioka &#038; S. Nishimura (eds): Recent Trends
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October 1972): 779-783.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-2</b>, p. 40,
ID=5202^<b>Topic(s): </b>symbionts, algal; Anthozoa, Zooxanthellae;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5815] = "CROSSLAND C.J., BARNES D.J. (1974).- The role of metabolic
nitrogen in Coral calcification.- Marine Biology 28: 525-552.-
<b>FC&#038;P 4-2</b>, p. 45, ID=5208^<b>Topic(s): </b>metabolic N,
biocalcification; coral calcification; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^When pieces of the
staghorn coral Acropora acuminata are incubated with 14C-urea, the
label is incorporated into skeletal carbonate. Incorporation of this
label differs from that of H14CO3, suggesting urea is not immediately
hydrolysed to provide a further source of HCO3. The effects of certain
organic substrates upon calcification suggest the ornithine cycle is
involved. Citruline, an ornithine cycle intermediate, is found in high
concentrations in the tissues of hermatypic corals. Urea, allantoins,
NH3 and arginine are also present. These compounds are barely
detectable in zooxanthella or an ahermatypic coral. The allantoins may
be present as calcium salts. It is suggested that allantoins are the
medium by which Ca2+ and CO2 are transported to sites of calcification.
Hydrolysis of urea, formed by breakdown of allantoins, yields CO2 and
NH3. The NH3 may neutralise protons formed during precipitation of
CaCO3 and bring about their removal from sites of calcification. As
well as providing urea, the ornithine cycle may also be involved in the
removal of NH3 from sites of calcification.^1";
s[5816] = "FLOWER R.H., DUNCAN H.M. (1975).- Some problems in coral
phylogeny and classification.- Bulletins of American Paleontology 57,
287: 175-192.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-2</b>, p. 57, ID=5266^<b>Topic(s):
</b>phylogeny, taxonomy; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^[description of
Cyrtophyllurn devlinae n.sp., Propora lambei (Schubert), Mcleodea
loisae n.gen., n.sp.]^1";
s[5817] = "OMURA A. (1975).- Geologic history of the ocean floor from
&#034;fossil corals reef&#034;.- Marine Sciences Monthly 7, 9
[Proceedings of the &#034;Ancient Reef Complex&#034; Symposium]: ... .-
<b>FC&#038;P 5-1</b>, p. 16, ID=5331^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs geohistory;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5818] = "KOZLOVA L.E. (1974).- Study of corals with the help of
physico-chemical analysis.- Drevniye Cnidaria [B.S. Sokolov (ed.)], 1:
255-264.- <b>FC&#038;P 5-2</b>, p. 6, ID=5401^<b>Topic(s):
</b>physico-chemical analysis; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Comments on the
chemical analysis of fossil corals and their enclosing sediments.^1";
s[5819] = "IVANOVSKIY A.B. (1974).- Corals: Paleobiogeographic
provinces or magnafacies.- Geologiya i geofizika 15, 8: 16-24. [in
Russian].- <b>FC&#038;P 5-2</b>, p. 9, ID=5427^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biogeography; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^General discussion of
ecologic and geographic significance of distribution patterns in modern
and fossil corals.^1";
s[5820] = "STRUSZ D.L. (1981).- Catalogue of type and figured corals
from the Commonwealth Palaeontological Collection, Bureau of Mineral
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Resources, Canberra.- FC&P 10, 1: 12-18.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 12,
ID=5466^<b>Topic(s): </b>collections of fossils; corals collections;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^[types of the Commonwealth Palaeontological
Collection, Canberra; it is sad to report, writes Strusz, that many of
the specimens listed in this report are missing; a serious fire in
April 1953 may have destroyed most of the slides in the sets CPC
495-572, 765-776 and 1029-1052, but other missing material cannot be
accounted for in this way]^1";
s[5821] = "IVANOVSKIY A.B. (1978).- Sistema korallov. [systematics of
corals; in Russian].- Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal 1978, 1: 25-30.-
<b>FC&#038;P 8-2</b>, p. 38, ID=5579^<b>Topic(s): </b>systematics;
Anthozoa, systematics; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^[a brief discussion of
classification and phylogeny in the Anthozoa]^1";
s[5822] = "GEISTER J. (1978).- Coral collections - Ecole cant. de
Porrentruy &#038; Progymnase de Delemont.- FC&P 7, 1: 28-29.-
<b>FC&#038;P 7-1</b>, p. 28, ID=5589^<b>Topic(s): </b>collections of
fossils; coral collections; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>Switzerland^^1";
s[5823] = "VEEH H.H., GREEN D.C. (1977).- Radiometric geochronology of
coral reefs.- Biology and Geology of Coral Reefs 4 (Geology 2) [O.A.
Jones &#038; R. Endean (eds)]; chapter 06.- <b>FC&#038;P 7-1</b>, p.
32, ID=5596^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral reefs, geochronometry; coral reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5824] = "FEDOROWSKI J. (1978).- Some aspects of coloniality in rugose
corals.- Palaeontology 21, 1: 177-224.- <b>FC&#038;P 7-2</b>, p. 22,
ID=5643^<b>Topic(s): </b>coloniality; corals; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5825] = "LAUB R.S. (1978).- Axial torsion in corals.- Journal of
Paleontology 52, 3: 737-740.- <b>FC&#038;P 8-2</b>, p. 38,
ID=5644^<b>Topic(s): </b>axial torsion; corals; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^[a
brief discussion of axial torsion in rugose corals]^1";
s[5826] = "STODDART D.R., JOHANNES R.E. (1978).- Coral reefs: research
methods.- UNESCO, Paris; 581 pp. ( ISBN 92-3-101491-9).- <b>FC&#038;P
7-2</b>, p. 27, ID=5671^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral reefs; coral reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^[the book contains 43 reports on research methods
morphology and structure of reefs, distribution of biota, energy and
nutrient flux]^1";
s[5827] = "BISCHOFF G.C.O. (1978).- Septodaeum siluricum, a
representative of a new subclass Septodaearia of the Anthozoa, with
partial preservation of the soft parts.- Senckenbergiana lethaea 59,
4/6: 229-273.- <b>FC&#038;P 8-2</b>, p. 52, ID=5735^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Anthozoa Septodaearia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Based on more than 6800
phosphatized, originally organic thecae and 12 specimens with partially
preserved soft parts, Septodaeum siluricum n.g., n.sp., a colony
building form ranging from early Ordovician through early Devonian is
described. * The phosphatized soft parts consist of a circular
stomodaeum, evenly subdivided by commonly 6 radial stomodaeal
mesenteries with strong retractor muscles on either side that also
operate a stomodaeal membrane spanning the intermesenterial spaces. The
peripheral zone is evenly subdivided by 3, 6, 7, or 8 radial complete
mesenteries with strong retractor muscles equally well developed on
both faces. Orally located intermesenterial spaces are separated from
the gastro-vascular cavity by an intermesenterial membrane that
represents an aboral-lateral extension of the stomodaeal wall and is
operated by retractor muscles of the complete mesenteries.
Intercommunication between intermesenterial spaces and gastrovascular
cavity is provided by fenestrae. The incomplete mesenteries are short
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and may reach a total number of 32. The complete mesenteries are
inserted singly. Asexual reproduction is by means of lateral increase
and mesenterial budding. * Presence of stomodaeum in combination with
the mode of asexual reproduction characterizes the new taxon as a
representative of the Anthozoa. * The unusual anatomical configuration
of the complete mesenteries, the mode of their insertion, as well as
the possession of stomodaeal mesenteries, and stomodaeal and
intermesenterial membranes, unknown from other Anthozoa, necessitate
the placing of Septodaeum siluricum in a new subclass Septodaearia,
regarded as an ancient, separate phyletic line of the Anthozoa.
[original abstract]^1";
s[5828] = "MINATO M. (1967).- Examples of divisional budding in some
solitary corals.- I. Hayasaka Commemoration volume: 143-144.-
<b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 19, ID=5779^<b>Topic(s): </b>budding,
division; corals division; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5829] = "SOKOLOV B.S. (1980).- Korally v istorii Zyemli. [corals in
Earth history; in Russian].- Korally i rify fanerozoya SSSR [B.S.
Sokolov (ed.)]: pp ... .- <b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 41,
ID=5800^<b>Topic(s): </b>; corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5830] = "BABAYEV R.G., KRASNOV Ye.V. (1980).- Formy rosta korallov
sovremennykh i drevnikh rifovykh lagun. [growth forms of living and
fossil reef-lagoon corals; in Russian].- Korally i rify fanerozoya SSSR
[B.S. Sokolov (ed.)]: pp ... .- <b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 42,
ID=5801^<b>Topic(s): </b>growth forms, morphology; lagoon corals,
morphology; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5831] = "KELLER N.B. (1980).- Osobennosti morfologii i
ontogeneticheskogo razvitiya sovremennykh glubokovodnykh madreporariy i
nekotorye elementy ikh zoogeografii. [morphological and ontogenetical
peculiarities of extant deep-water madreporarians with some remarks on
their biogeography; in Russian].- Korally i rify fanerozoya SSSR [B.S.
Sokolov (ed.)]: pp ... .- <b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 43,
ID=5808^<b>Topic(s): </b>deep-water, morphology, ontogeny,
biogeography; corals deep-water; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5832] = "LATYPOV Yu.Ya., KHAYZNIKOVA K.B. (1980).- Soobshchestva
korallov i vydeleniye korrelacyonnykh stratigraficheskikh
podrazdeleniy. [corals assemblages and establishemnt of stratigraphic
horizons; in Russian].- Korally i rify fanerozoya SSSR [B.S. Sokolov
(ed.)]: pp ... .- <b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 42, ID=5813^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biostratigraphy; corals zonation; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5833] = "LEBANIDZE E.M. (1980).- O sposobakh pochkovaniya u
predstaviteley roda Ironella Starostina et Krasnov 1970. [offsetting
modes of the genus Ironella; in Russian].- Korally i rify fanerozoya
SSSR [B.S. Sokolov (ed.)]: pp ... .- <b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 43,
ID=5815^<b>Topic(s): </b>budding; offsetting corals; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5834] = "ROSEN B.R. (1981).- The tropical high diversity enigma - the
corals&#039; eye view.- Chance and challenge. The evolving biosphere
[P.L. Forey (ed.)]: 103-129; British Museum (Natural History) and
Cambridge University Press.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 38,
ID=5961^<b>Topic(s): </b>biodiversity; corals biodiversity;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5835] = "FEDOROWSKI J. (1981).- Some aspects of coloniality in
corals.- Acta Palaeontologica Polonica 25, 3-4: 429-437.- <b>FC&#038;P
10-1</b>, p. 44, ID=5968^<b>Topic(s): </b>coloniality; corals;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^[a discussion of some aspects of coloniality in
corals including a comparison of budding in the Anthozoa with that in
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the Hydrozoa, and consideration of the fusion of corallites in
colonies; four types of fusion are discussed and the formation of
gregaria is also briefly considered]^1";
s[5836] = "IVANOVSKIY A.B. (1981).- Principles of construction of coral
system.- Acta Palaeontologica Polonica 25, 3-4: 381-383.- <b>FC&#038;P
10-1</b>, p. 45, ID=5969^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Anthozoa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^[a brief discussion of the methodology of coral
systematics]^1";
s[5837] = "SCHUHMACHER H. (1978).- Korallen - Aufbau, Biologie,
Systematik.- Lichtbildreihe D 22154, 16 diapositives, explanation
booklet of 16 pp; V-Dia-Verlag, Heidelberg.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-2</b>, p.
4, ID=6040^<b>Topic(s): </b>biology; corals biology; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography:
</b>^[diapositives]^1";
s[5838] = "SCHUHMACHER H. (1976).- Korallenriffe - Ihre Verbreitung,
Tierwelt und Oekologie.- BLV-Verlag Muenchen, Bern, Wien; 275 pp.-
<b>FC&#038;P 10-2</b>, p. 13, ID=6063^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral reefs;
coral reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>; <b>Geography: </b>^[book reviewed by J. Geister (in 1977 in FC&P
6, 2: 31-32); * French edition of 1977: L&#039;univers inconnu des
coraux; by Elsevier, Paris, Brussels; 253 pp; * Spanish edition of
1977: Arrecifes coralinos; by Omega, Barcelona; 288 pp]^1";
s[5839] = "SCHUHMACHER H. (1976).- Korallenriffe durch Recycling.-
Umschau in Wissenschaft und Technik 76: 491-493.- <b>FC&#038;P
10-2</b>, p. 13, ID=6064^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral reefs; coral reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5840] = "NUDDS J.R. (1982).- Catalogue of type and figured corals
from the Geological Museum, Trinity College, Dublin.- FC&P 11, 1:
19-26.- <b>FC&#038;P 11-1</b>, p. 19, ID=6115^<b>Topic(s):
</b>collections of fossils; corals collections; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography:
</b>^[catalogue of type and figured corals from the Geological Museum,
Trinity College, Dublin, Ireland]^1";
s[5841] = "LELESHUS V.L., PERMYAKOV V.V. (1981).- Ob odnoy
zakonomernosti evolyucii korallov. [on a rule in evolution of corals;
in Russian].- Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal 1981, 3: 3-14.- <b>FC&#038;P
11-1</b>, p. 59, ID=6135^<b>Topic(s): </b>phylogeny; corals phylogeny;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5842] = "PREOBRAZHENSKIY B.V. (1982).- Morfologiya i paleoekologiya
tabulatomorfnykh korallov. [morphology and paleoecology of
tabulatomorphous corals; in Russian].- Nauka, Moskva; 157 pp., 35 figs,
6 tabs.- <b>FC&#038;P 11-2</b>, p. 33, ID=6168^<b>Topic(s):
</b>tabulatomorpha; corals tabulatomorpha; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^A
systematic structural analysis of the morphology in tabulatomorphous
corals is presented. Main topics are: the classification of
morphological characteristics, their correlated relationship, the
correlation between tabulatomorphous coral features, homeomorphic lines
in the tabulatomorphous coral system, coral morphology and its relation
to reef facies, e.g. problems in the study of the reef&#039;s
ecosystem, life-forms in corals, the system and the terminology of the
life-forms, the contemporary reefs and their paleogeography, morphology
and facies, the notion &#034;reef&#034; and the Paleozoic coral
life-forms of Eastern Asia.^1";
s[5843] = "PICKETT J.W. et al. (1972).- Notes on paleontological
collections from Australia, Bulgaria, Denmark, France, FR Germany,
Great Britain, Poland, USA.- FC&P 1, 2: 26-36.- <b>FC&#038;P 1-2</b>,
p. 26, ID=6264^<b>Topic(s): </b>collections of fossils; paleontological
collections; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>; <b>Geography: </b>^[contains data from Australia (by J. Pickett),
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Bulgaria, Denmark (by S. Floris), France (by D. Brice), Federal
Republic of Germany (by A. von Schouppe), Great Britain (by C.T.
Scrutton and D.E. White), Poland (by Rozkowska &#038; Fedorowski and by
E. Roniewicz), USA (Alaska by C.L. Rowett; Ordovician to Devonian by
W.A. Oliver jr and Carboniferous-Permian by W.J. Sando)]^1";
s[5844] = "JELL J.S. et al. (1973).- Notes on paleontological
collections from Australia, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, FR Germany, Great
Britain, USSR.- FC&P 2, 1: 24-40.- <b>FC&#038;P 2-1</b>, p. 24,
ID=6271^<b>Topic(s): </b>collections of fossils; paleontological
collections; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>; <b>Geography: </b>^[continuation of compilations as presented by
Pickett et al. (1972); contains data from Australia (by J.S. Jell and
M. Wade), Belgium (by J. Foidart), Czechoslovakia (by F. Prantl),
Federal Republic of Germany (by R. Birenheide), Great Britain (by I.F.
Sime? and by D.E. White), USSR (anonymous)]^1";
s[5845] = "anonymous (1973).- Notes on collections of fossil corals in
Czechoslovakia.- FC&P 2, 2: 30.- <b>FC&#038;P 2-2</b>, p. 30,
ID=6274^<b>Topic(s): </b>collections of fossils; paleontological
collections; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>; <b>Geography: </b>^[new data and addenda to data (Pickett et al.
1972, Jell et al. 1973) on collections of fossil corals in
Czechoslovakia]^1";
s[5846] = "POTY E. (2010).- Morphological limits to diversification of
the rugose and tabulate corals.- Palaeoworld 19, 3-4: 389-400.-
<b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 63, ID=6455^<b>Topic(s): </b>morphology,
phylogeny; corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^At the family level, the
evolution in the compound rugose corals is usually characterized by the
progressive integration of corallites. This type of evolution
corresponds to paedomorphic processes in the astogeny of colonies: the
separation of the daughter polyp from the parent being progressively
delayed as compared to the development of the other characters. At the
end of the lineage, relations between mature polyps are similar to
those existing in the first stages of the increase in the ancestor. *
Tabulate corals are strictly colonial and usually have connections
between polyp cavities. They can develop colonies similar to those
known in the compound rugose corals (fasciculate or massive), but also
other forms (such as cateniform, ramose and coenenchymal). However, a
relative separation of growth habit exists between rugose and tabulate
corals from their radiation during the Ordovician. Besides the
differences in colony shapes, corallite diameters are generally larger
in the Rugosa than in Tabulata. * Several crises affected Palaeozoic
corals, and some of them caused the disappearance of major morphotypes.
After these crises, neither the surviving tabulate nor the rugose
corals gave rise to new taxa with these forms. The evolutionary
processes in post-crisis coral recovery correspond mainly to
heterochronic processes. These proceed within the limits of ontogenetic
(or astogenetic) variability and do not allow innovations such as a
type of colonial development that is not a usual type of increase
within a taxon. Therefore, the replacement of extinct habits by an
evolutionary convergence of taxa with other major habits does not occur
in Palaeozoic corals. These evolutionary processes probably differ from
those acting during an original evolutionary radiation. [original
abstract]^1";
s[5847] = "PROZ P.-A. (2002).- Les collections du département de
géologie et de paléontologie du Muséum d&#039;histoire naturelle de
Geneve. 77. La collection générale (Coelenterata).- Revue de
Paléobiologie 21, 2:
881-897.www.ville-ge.ch/mhng/paleo/index_auteur/palsom02.htm.-
<b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 101, ID=6529^<b>Topic(s): </b>collections of
fossils; corals, collections; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5848] = "STANLEY G.D.jr, van de SCHOOTBRUGGE B. (2009).- The
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evolution of the coral-algal symbiosis.- Ecological Studies Series 205
[Coral Bleaching: Patterns, Processes, Causes and Consequences; M.J.H.
van Oppen &#038; J.M. Lough (eds)]: 7-19 [chapter 2].- <b>FC&#038;P
36</b>, p. 133, ID=6595^<b>Topic(s): </b>photosymbiosis; corals,
photosymbiosis; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5849] = "KLEEMANN K. (1983).- Othmar Kühn&#039;s fossile
Steinkorallen (Madreporaria, Anthozoa).- Österreichische Akademie der
Wissenschaften, mathematisch-naturwissenschaftliche Klasse, Anz. ---,
4: 35-43.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-2</b>, p. 48, ID=6748^<b>Topic(s): </b>new
taxa; corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>; <b>Geography: </b>^[list of Kühn&#039;s new taxa of fossil
corals: complete original quotations of 91 names, including localities,
geological formations and type material]^1";
s[5850] = "DELESALLE B., GABRIE C., GALZIN R., HARMELIN-VIVIEN M.,
TOFFART J.-L., SALVAT B. (eds) (1985).- Proceedings of the Fifth
International Coral Reef Congress, Tahiti, French Polynesia, 27th May -
1st June 1985.- Antenne du Museum National d&#039;Histoire Naturelle et
de l&#039;Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Polynesie francaise; 6 volumes,
3486 pp.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-2</b>, p. 52, ID=6750^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral
reefs; coral reefs symposium; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^The Fifth International Coral
Reef Congress held by the Antenne MUSEUM-EPHE in French Polynesia under
the auspices of the Coral Reef Committee of the International
Association for Biological Oceanography (IABO) was the largest of all
the Coral Reef Symposia held every four years since 1971. The Tahiti
Congress was attended by more than 600 scientists from 44 countries.
[initial fragment of a note on Congress Proceedings; attached is a
brief description of contents of six volumes]^1";
s[5851] = "BIRENHEIDE R. (1994).- Historischer Werdegang der
Nesseltier-Paläozoologie-Forschung (Paläozoologie I) im
&#034;Senckenberg&#034; von 1860 bis 1993. FC&P 23, 2.2: 3-27, 13 pls.-
FC&P 23, 2.2: 3-27, 13 pls.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-2.2</b>, p. 3,
ID=6857^<b>Topic(s): </b>research history; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Der
Sektionsname &#34;Paläozoologie I&#34; mit dem Forschungsschwerpunkt
&#34;Fossile Nesseltiere&#34; innerhalb der Geologischen Abteilung des
Senckenberg-Instituts geht auf die in den späten sechziger Jahren
dieses [XX] Jahrhunderts durchgeführte Neuabgrenzung der Kompetenzen
für die verschiedenen Forschungssammlungen zurück; praktisch existiert
sie seit dem Arbeitsbeginn des Autors als DFG-Assistent in der
Geologischen Abteilung im August 1959 bei Dr. Wolfgang Struve, der als
Projektleiter verantwortlich zeichnete. Der &#34;Setzling&#34; zu
dieser Forschungsrichtung geht aber auf Rudolf Richter zurück: Durch
den Erwerb der Sammlung Wedekind im Jahre 1953, durch die Ausbeute der
Eifeler Richtschnitte und die von seinen Schülern durchgeführten
Neukartierungen der Eifeler Kalkmulden bereitete Rudolf Richter den
Boden für das Wachstum dieser damals neuen senckenbergischen Pflanze
vor. Nach nur vierzigjährigem Gedeihen ist ihr weiteres Schicksal
ungewi&#223;, denn im Frühjahr 1994 nahm der Verfasser seinen Abschied,
und es wird keinen Korallenspezialisten mehr in der Sektion geben.
[introduction]^1";
s[5852] = "VASCONCELLOS A.C.de (1995).- Geometric morphometry and
fossil corals.- FC&P 24, 1: 50-53. [short note] - <b>FC&#038;P
24-1</b>, p. 50, ID=6861^<b>Topic(s): </b>morphometry; corals,
morphometry; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Recently, two new approaches are being
considered by morphometricians concerning the investigation of problems
of form (Reyment 1991). They are Procrustes and Thin-Plate Spline
analyses. Both are the chief procedures of the geometric morphometry or
the &#034;new morphometrics&#034; (Rohlf &#038; Marcus 1993). Both
procedures are particularly interested in analyse the displacement of
specific points, namely landmarks, when comparing forms. Landmarks can
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be summarized as specific points chosen for a group of organisms that will be compared from specimen to specimen. The displacement of &#034;homologous&#034; landmarks (not in a evolutionary sense) will be analysed and computed in an attempt to quantify transformations in form. [excerpt from a short note, introducing morphometric methods for corals]^1";
s[5853] = "VASCONCELLOS A.C.de (1998).- Geometric morphometry: an example using Lophophyllidium proliferum.- FC&P 27, 1: 33-41.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-1</b>, p. 33, ID=6915^<b>Topic(s): </b>morphometry; corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^The results presented by the analysis of the thin-plate splines has suggested that L. proliferum appears to have had a development centered mainly in two areas, (1) the counter quadrants and (2) its columella. After an initial moment, with enlargement of the corallite following symetrical growth rates (as suggested by W4 during early juvenile phase), subsequent stages contributed little energy to the development of the remaining regions of the corallite as a whole. That pattern explains clearly the bilateral symmetry of this specimen and when it was acquired. * Since most of the corals of L. proliferum type present a very similar pattern, the model of growth suggested here brings attention to two points, (1) the columella in lophophyllid corals seems to be a character of taxonomic value and worth further study, and (2) the counter accelaration, very often cited for these corals, seems to be closely related to the form of the columella. A survey of that accelaration among lophophyllids, in time and space, could possibly bring some new data to explain the great variability of the columellar structure in this lineage of simple solitary rugose corals. [conclusions of the paper]^1";
s[5854] = "anonymous (2000).- History of the International Association for the Study of Fossil Cnidaria and Porifera.- FC&P 29, 1: 15. [short note] - <b>FC&#038;P 29-1</b>, p. 15, ID=7011^<b>Topic(s): </b>IASFCP history; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Corals and sponges belong to the most important group of fossils - and of living animals as well - giving essential answers to lots of questions in paleontology, and especially geology, for example sedimentology. Constructing reefs - megalopoli of species - coral research played an important role in expanded geological mapping and exploration programs within the last fifty years. Especially in the former Soviet Union and in the USA fossil coral specialists &#34;became numerous enough to warrant formal and informal meetings for communication of current research. In the USSR, formal All-Union Symposia On Fossil Corals were organized on a four-year basis by Academician Boris S. Sokolov beginning in 1963 at Novosibirsk. In the USA, William A. Oliver Jr., organized topical sessions on corals for the Paleontological Society in 1965, leading to annual and other meetings of the Friends of the Corals, an informal group of North American specialists&#34; (Sando 1997). * To promote the transparency of coral research and its scientific results as well as to open the possibility for an international exchange of ideas and reprints first steps have been done to establish an International Association for the Study of Fossil Cnidaria. At that time the Eastern colleagues were under severe restrictions on travel outside the USSR and the Eastern-block. Therefore, and as proposed at the Second All-Union Symposium at Tallin in 1967, Sokolov started the organization of an International Symposium to include specialists from outside the &#34;Eastern-block&#34;, e.g. the communist sphere. Then, the Third All-Union Symposium in 1971 in Novosibirsk became at the same time the First International Symposium on Fossil Corals (And Some Other Coelenterata). * Until 1999 seven symposia have been held.^1";
s[5855] = "HLADIL J. (2001).- Changes of carbonate coral skeletons in deep burial and slight metamorphic conditions: eastern part of the Variscan Orogen in Europe.- Bulletin of the Tohoku University Museum 1 [Proceedings of the 8th International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and
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Porifera]: 173-186.- <b>FC&#038;P 30-1</b>, p. 20, ID=7069^<b>Topic(s):
</b>diagenesis, metamorphism; corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Disconnected
Devonian carbonate formations border many nappe and wedge units on the
exterior of the Late Carboniferous Variscan Orogen of central Europe.
Metamorphic gradient decreases sharply outwards, with disruptions by
some nappes. Alterations of the Devonian carbonates range from
amphibolite green schist facies to slight burial diagenesis, from inner
to outer belts of nappes, respectively. The evolution of carbonate
crystal fabrics (including ghosts and relic structures) correlates with
thermal alteration of organic matter, illite crystallinity, the
conodont alteration index and a leveling off of stable isotope amounts.
Bioclasts, mainly the fragments of walls of tabulate corals (genera
Thamnopora, Remesia, Alveolites, Scoliopora and Favosites), were
studied to determine their response to the maximum paleotemperature,
lithostatic pressure and oriented strain forming the host rocks.
Resistance of these fragments to alteration is almost as high as that
of low Mg calcite brachiopods or crinoid ossicles that have been
rapidly depleted in magnesium. Specific conditions, such as the
composition of sediment or early diagenesis of corals produce largely
interwoven paths of alteration, but regular changes can be understood
through analysis of large quantities of material. Eight typical crystal
fabric patterns, here introduced, provide standardized indicators of
differing maximum burial conditions. [original abstract]^1";
s[5856] = "KRASNOV Ye.V., KOSTINA Ye.Ye. (2000).- Corals and reefs in
ocean history. [in Russian, with English abstract].- Bulletin of the
Far Eastern Branch, Russian Academy of Sciences 1: 89-104;
Vladivostok.- <b>FC&#038;P 32-1</b>, p. 18, ID=7140^<b>Topic(s):
</b>reefs; corals, reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^A review of experimental and
literature data is devoted to coral evolution and ecology. Anthozoa are
known from Vendian deposits (up to 700 million years ago) to recent
time. They adapted to depths from intertidal zone to abyssal area and
populated regions from tropical to polar zones. Coral fauna and flora
form different types of biorelief: bioherms, biostromes, reef massives.
Their metabolites are drawn into natural biogeochemical processes. It
is shown that solitary and colonial polyps have parallel evolution and
their geological history is subdivided into several important stages
fixed by the paleontological chronicle. [original abstract]^1";
s[5857] = "VASCONCELLOS A.C.de (2003).- Anthozoa.- FC&P 32, 2: 77-78.-
<b>FC&#038;P 32-2</b>, p. 77, ID=7163^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy,
cladistic; Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^This study attempts a
revision of the Rugosa at ordinal level using phylogenetic systematics.
Three major aims were (1) to test their monophyletic nature, (2) to
define at which hierarchical taxonomic level the characters commonly
used in rugose systematics were informative and (3) to formulate a
hypothesis to demonstrate the position of the Rugosa in the tree of
life. * To accomplish these goals a revision of the Orders
Cystiphyllida and Stauriida sensu Hill (1981) was performed. The
phylogenetic analysis was undertaken using the two orders of the Rugosa
as ingroup, and a combination of fossil corals and extant Anthozoa as
outgroup. A total of 126 characters were compiled of which 90 related
to biomineralised features and 36 related to &#34;soft tissues&#34;.
Two phylogenetic analyses were performed. The first analysis used
Alcyonaria as the prime outgroup yielding 6 trees that were merged into
a single tree after optimisation. The second analysis used Tabulaconus,
a Cambrian fossil coral, and yielded six trees. These trees were
combined into a single tree after optimisation being that tree accepted
as the most informative for the problem at hand. The Rugosa appeared as
a monophyletic group but eight of the sixteen sub-orders of the
Stauriida were dismissed. The Rugosa is the adelphotaxon of a group
formed by fossil corals and the Scleractinia with cyclic septal
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insertion. The major implications for the Anthozoa were (1) the
subclass Zoantharia was dismissed and replaced by the subclass
Hexacorallia, (2) the subclass Alcyonaria was dismissed and has now the
status of a family within the Hexacorallia and (3) the time of origin
of the Anthozoa is accepted as Early Cambrian. A new classification for
the Anthozoa is provided. [full text of a short paleontological note;
possibly desription of a finished research project, concerning
systematics of the Anthozoa]^1";
s[5858] = "KULLMANN J., LOSER H. (1993).- Die Datenbanken PaleoTax und
Goniat - Vorstufen eines palaeontologischen Informationssystems.-
Paläontologische Zeitschrift 67, 3-4: 397-405.- <b>FC&#038;P
23-1.1</b>, p. 93, ID=4214^<b>Topic(s): </b>databases of fossils;
fossils database systems; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria Mollusca;
Anthozoa Cephalopoda; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^The
database systems PaleoTax and Goniat provide detailed information on
literature, taxonomy, morphology and occurrence of fossil invertebrate
groups. PaleoTax is designed for Mesozoic corals, Goniat for Paleozoic
ammonoids, but both can be modified to cover other fossil groups. Both
systems use dBASE format, but with different database structures.
PaleoTax aims at the complete storage of all available objective data,
Goniat provides determinations based upon morphologic criteria, and
includes information on geographic distribution and stratigraphic range
of every taxon. A combination of both systems could lead to the
establishment of a comprehensive paleontological information system
useful for research and practical stratigraphic applications.^1";
s[5859] = "WENDT J. (1990).- Corals and coralline sponges.- Skeletal
biomineralization: patterns, processes, and evolutionary trends, v. 1
[J.G. Carter (ed.)]: 45-65; Van Nostrand Reinhold, New York.-
<b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>, p. 47, ID=4378^<b>Topic(s): </b>; corals,
Porifera corallina; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria Porifera; Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5860] = "GAUTRET P. (2001).- Biochemical features of intraskeletal
organic matrices within sponge and coral aragonite: implications for
diagenetic pathways.- Bulletin of the Tohoku University Museum 1
[Proceedings of the 8th International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and
Porifera]: 164-172.- <b>FC&#038;P 30-1</b>, p. 20, ID=7068^<b>Topic(s):
</b>organic matrices; corals, sponges; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria
Porifera; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Amino
acid compositions of organic matrices associated with modern demosponge
(Astrosclera and Ceratoporella) and coral (Solenastrea and Porites)
skeletons have been studied in different growth zones. Zones
investigated in extant coralla range in age from newly mineralized
areas in the uppermost parts to 3 or 4 hundred year old areas in their
deeper parts. Starting from distinct primary amino acid compositions in
living parts of sponge and coral skeletons, biochemical transformations
visibly affect organic matrices, especially with regard to variation in
aspartic acid concentrations. The influence of extracted organic
matrices on in vitro rates of CaCO3 precipitation was tested
experimentally. Both sponge and coral matrices proved to inhibit
mineral formation, with a strength that is closely correlated with
their amino acid compositions. During diagenesis there is first an
increase in aspartic acid concentration, correlated with a marked
efficiency of matrix to inhibit CaCO3 precipitation over 100 years at
the most, and second, a reverse tendency, leading to progressive loss
of both acidic amino acids and inhibitory strength. Timing of this
double stepped diagenetic pattern differs between sponges and corals,
and also varies among different species within each group according to
their initial biochemical features. [original abstract]^1";
s[5861] = "MELNIKOVA G.K. (1992).- Ranges of intraspecific variability
in corals and spongiomorphids.- Nauka, Moskva; pp. 76-86.- <b>FC&#038;P
23-1.1</b>, p. 41, ID=4117^<b>Topic(s): </b>variability intraspecific;
corals spongiomorphids; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria Porifera;
Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
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s[5862] = "SCHULTZE L. (1896).- Beitrag zur Systematik der Antipatharia.- Abhandlungen der Senckenberg. natur-forsch. Gesellschaft [vol?]: 1-39. [Diss. Univ. Jena].- <b>FC&#038;P 24-2</b>, p. 91, ID=4594^<b>Topic(s): </b>systematics; Anthozoa Antipatharia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5863] = "APPUKUTTAN K.K. (1972).- Coral boring bivalves of Gulf of Mannar and Palk Bay.- In C. Mukundan and C.S.G. Pillai (eds): Proceedings of the [first International] Symposium on Corals and Coral Reefs [Mandapam Camp, India, 12-16 January 1969]; published by The Marine Biological Association of India, Cochin,. December, 1972; pp 379-398.- <b>FC&#038;P 2-2</b>, p. 13, ID=4778^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral boring bivalves; Bivalvia; <b>Systematics: </b>Mollusca Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5864] = "ELIASOVA H. (1978).- Redefinition of the order Hexanthiniaria Montanaro-Gallitelli 1975 (Zoantharia).- Vestnik Ustredniho ustavu geologickeho 53: 89-101.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 57, ID=6002^<b>Topic(s): </b>redefinition; Hexanthiniaria; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5865] = "CAIRNS S.D. (1991).- Catalog of the Type Specimens of Stony Corals (Milleporidae, Stylasteridae, Scleractinia) in the National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution.- Smithsonian Contributions to Zoology 514: 59 pp.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-1</b>, p. 68, ID=3638^<b>Topic(s): </b>collections of fossils; stony corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa Hydrozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^The catalog gives a systematic account on all types and figured coral specimens in the collection of the United States National Museum (USNM).^1";
s[5866] = "SCHUHMACHER H. (1973).- Steinkorallen - lebende Geologie.- Bild der Wissenschaft 1973: 1442-1449.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-2</b>, p. 13, ID=6306^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stony corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Anthozoa Hydrozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5867] = "SOKOLOV B.S., IVANOVSKIY A.B. (eds) (1992).- Vnutrividovaya izmenchivost korallov i stromatomorfid [intraspecific variability in corals and stromatoporoids].- Ross. Akad. Nauk, otd. Geol., Geofiz., Geochim. i Gorn. Nauk; Paleont. Inst.; 101 pp.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-1</b>, p. 29, ID=3369^<b>Topic(s): </b>variability; corals stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria Porifera; Anthozoa Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5868] = "SCRUTTON C.T. (1994).- A ternary plotting routine for the representation of growth-form in corals and stromatoporoids.- Courier Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg 172 [Oekentorp-Kuester P. (ed.) Proceedings of the VI. International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and Porifera, Vol. 2]: 429-430.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 27, ID=4099^<b>Topic(s): </b>growth forms, ternary diagrams; corals, stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria Porifera; Anthozoa Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^A computer program for plotting ternary diagrams is described. The routine was designed for the visual representation of growth-form in heliolitid corals but can be adapted for corals in general and some other groups such as stromatoporoids. Provision is made for the input of data files, their management, listing and editing, ternary diagram configuration, plotting, overplotting, and printing the results. The program is available for IBM and compatible microcomputers.^1";
s[5869] = "DEBRENNE F., VACELET J. (1983).- Archeocyatha: is the Sponge Model Consistent with their Structural Organization.- Palaeontographica Americana ... .- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 47, ID=0508^<b>Topic(s): </b>sponge model; Archaeocyatha; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5870] = "ZHURAVLEVA I.T., SAYUTINA T.A. (1984).- Simbioz arkheotsiat i khasaktii [symbiosis of archaeocyathids and khasaktiids].- Problematiki Paleozoya i Mesozoya, Akad. Nauk SSSR, Sibirskoe Otd.
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Inst. Geol. Geofiz., 597;33-38.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-1.2</b>, p. 46,
ID=0792^<b>Topic(s): </b>symbiosis with Khasaktiida; Archaeocyatha
symbiosis; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5871] = "DEBRENNE F., VACELET J. (1986).- Are Archaeocyatha
Sponges?.- 82nd Annual Meeting, Cordilleran Section, G.S.A.; Abstracts
with Programs 1986. [abstract] - <b>FC&#038;P 15-1.2</b>, p. 47,
ID=0801^<b>Topic(s): </b>sponge model; Archaeocyatha; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography:
</b>^The arguments advanced previously to include the Archaeo-cyatha
within the Phylum Porifera employed superficial morphological
similarities which do not correspond to the present state of knowledge.
Two major errors are frequently found in previous studies : 1) the
emphasis on the presence or absence of spicules as a definitive
argument, and 2) the direct comparison of fossilized skeletal
structures with living, soft tissue. Although the skeletal
microstructure of the Archaeocyatha is constant and does not correspond
to any known type of microstructure in calcified sponges, there is such
a great variety of microstructural types within calcified sponges that
it is conceivable to consider archaeocyathan microstructure as one of
their primitive forms. Recently some microgranules were discovered in
one species of Verticillites. Direct comparison between Verticillites
convexus (Sponge) and Korovinella sajanica (Archaeocyatha) attests a
great similarity of skeletal morphology, microstructure, and
morphogenesis.^1";
s[5872] = "KRUSE P.D., DEBRENNE F. (1990).- Review of archaeocyath
microstructure.- Mem. Ass. Australas. Palaeontols 8 [Jell P. A. &#038;
Pickett J. W. (eds): Fossil Cnidaria 5 (Proceedings of the Fifth
International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria including Archaeocyatha and
Spongiomorphs)]: 133-141.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 13,
ID=2531^<b>Topic(s): </b>microstructures; Archaeocyatha;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^Archaeocyathan microstructure is uniformely
microgranular, granules comprising the primary skeleton being typically
larger (4-8µm) than those within the inverting laminated secondary
skeleton (0.5-4 µm). Original calcite mineralogy is presumed.
Microstructural examination of potentially allied group supports the
categorizations deduced on the basis of gross morphology: archaeocyaths
and cribricyaths with a well preserved microgranular fabric of original
calcitic mineralogy; radiocyaths, receptaculitaceans and
cyclocrinitaceans with a preserved fabric of coarser calcite spar after
original aragonite.^1";
s[5873] = "ZHURAVLEV A.Yu. (1989).- Poriferan aspects of archaeocyathan
skeletal function.- Mem. Ass. Australas. Palaeontols 8 [Jell P. A.
&#038; Pickett J. W. (eds): Fossil Cnidaria 5 (Proceedings of the Fifth
International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria including Archaeocyatha and
Spongiomorphs)]: 387-399.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 14,
ID=2557^<b>Topic(s): </b>poriferan skeletons; Archaeocyatha;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5874] = "KRUSE P.D. (1989).- Are archaeocyaths sponges, or are
sponges archaeocyaths? .- Geological Society of Australia Special
Publication 16: 310-323.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 18,
ID=2564^<b>Topic(s): </b>poriferan affinities; Archaeocyatha;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^Discoveries of living sponges with a calcareous
skeleton have led to reevaluation of the affinities of many fossil
groups. Archaeocyatha have close similarities with sphinctozoan
sponges. Exopore modifications of some sphinctozoans have analogues in
the wall pores of certain Archaeocyatha. Some gross morphological
comparisons between selected taxa of sphinctozoans and archaeocyaths
show striking similarities. Recent discoveries in the Cambrian of
Australia suggest a possible pathway for the derivation of
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sphinctozoans from monocyathine archaeocyaths via modification of pelta
and skeletal microstructure.^1";
s[5875] = "DEBRENNE F., ZHURAVLEV A.Yu. (1990).- New Irregular
Archaeocyath taxa.- Geobios 23, 3: 299-305 [note breve].- <b>FC&#038;P
20-1.1</b>, p. 81, ID=2883^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Archaeocyatha
irregulares; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5876] = "YAROSHEVITCH V.M. (1990).- Living tissue in Archaeocyaths.-
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Geofiziki 783 [Sokolov B.S. &#038; Zhuravleva I.T. (eds): Iskopaemye
Problematiki SSSR]: 18-28.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-1.1</b>, p. 62,
ID=3282^<b>Topic(s): </b>soft tissues; Archaeocyatha; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography:
</b>^^1";
s[5877] = "BELAEVA G.V., ZHURAVLEVA I.T. (1990).- Cribricyaths and
Archaeocyaths development stages.- Trudy Akademii Nauk SSSR, Sibirskoe
Otdelenie, Institut Geologii i Geofiziki 783 [Sokolov B.S. &#038;
Zhuravleva I.T. (eds): Iskopaemye Problematiki SSSR]: 13-18.-
<b>FC&#038;P 21-1.1</b>, p. 62, ID=3283^<b>Topic(s): </b>ontogeny;
Archaeocyatha; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5878] = "DEBRENNE F. (1991).- Extinction of Archaeocyatha.-
Historical Biology 1991, 5: 95-106 .- <b>FC&#038;P 21-1.1</b>, p. 62,
ID=3286^<b>Topic(s): </b>extinctions; Archaeocyatha; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography:
</b>^^1";
s[5879] = "WOOD R.A., ZHURAVLEV A.Yu., DEBRENNE F. (1992).- Functional
biology and ecology of Archaeocyatha.- Palaios 7: 131-156.-
<b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>, p. 63, ID=3297^<b>Topic(s): </b>biomechanics;
Archaeocyatha; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^A modular organization
confers many ecological advantages in reef-building settings, such as
indeterminate growth leading to larger size, greater powers of
regeneration, and an ability to encrust and gain secure attachment to
substrates. The Archaeocyatha, an early Cambrian group of calcified
sponges, were the first skeletal metazoans to develop a modular habit
and to be associated with reefs. Archaeocyaths show the predicted
ecological changes with the appearance of modularity. Supposed species
may be facultatively modular, with modular ecophenotypes always
dominating biohermal settings. However, only genera possessing porous
septa show any development of modularity, suggesting that an initially
well-integrated soft-tissue is a prerequisite for acquisition of the
habit. Increasing integration and simplification of the skeleton can be
correlated with an increase in soft-tissue flexibility. Even though
high integration, skeletally simple stromatoporoid-like forms developed
in irregulars, low integration, branching morphologies were by far the
most successful. Irregulars show a strongly progressive trend of
increasing modularity right up to the final extinction of the group.
This confirms the widespread adaptive significance of integration in
clonal organisms. Modular archaeocyaths survived beyond the extinction
of most solitary forms, suggesting a relative immunity to extinction
presumably on account of ecological response. The solitary nature of
many archaeocyaths explains many of their previously supposed
apomorphies. Modularity is an advanced condition in sponges and we
suggest that paedomorphosis facilitates its acquisition in
archaeocyaths. The widespread appearance of low integration modularlity
in different lineages of archaeocyaths is suggested to represent
adaptation to reef-building settings in areas of relatively high
turbulence, sedimentation rate and nutrient levels which may have
predominated in the early Cambrian.^1";
s[5880] = "DEBRENNE F. (1992).- Diversification of Archaeocyatha.- In
Lipps J.H. &#038; Signor P.W. (eds): Origin and Early Evolution of the
Metazoa; Plenum Press: 425-443.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-2</b>, p. 10,
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ID=3298^<b>Topic(s): </b>diversification; Archaeocyatha;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^^1";
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specimens in the Commonwealth Palaeontological Collection -
Archaeocyatha, Porifera, Colenterata.- Australian Geological Survey
Organisation Report 307: iii + 1-72.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-2</b>, p. 61,
ID=3364^<b>Topic(s): </b>collections of fossils; Archaeocyatha,
Porifera, Cnidaria; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^This catalogue, the third of
a series, lists taxonomic, bibliographic, locality, horizon and age
information for the published specimens of fossil archaeocyaths,
sponges (which now include stromatoporoids and many include the
archaeocyaths) and corals held in the Commonwealth Palaeontological
Collection, which is administrated by the Bureau of Mineral Resources.
This catalogue series will meet the international responsibilities of
the Bureau of Mineral Resources under the Article 72, Recommendation
72G, of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, and similar
requirements of the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature.^1";
s[5882] = "SAVARESE M. (1992).- Functional analysis of archaeocyathan
skeletal morphology and its paleobiological implications.- Paleobiology
18, 4: 464-480.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-1</b>, p. 50, ID=3421^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biomechanics; Archaeocyatha; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^A
biomechanical study of archaeocyathan (phylum Archaeocyatha) skeletal
construction was undertaken in order to compare its function with that
of poriferans. Flume experiments were conducted on three cylindrical,
brass models of regular archaeocyathans. Two of these, the
porous-septate and aporous-septate models (i.e., posessing septa either
with or without pores), represent an ontogenetic series; regular
archaeocyathans (phylum Regulares) typically exhibit a reduction in
septal porosity as they grow and many have aporous septa as adults. The
third model is aseptate and represents a morphology that is not found
in fossil record. All models exhibit passive entrainment of flow during
flume testing, a phenomenon on which modern sponges depend for
suspension feeding. Flow direction through the models is consistent
with predictions of the spongiomorph-affinity hypothesis. The three
models behave quite differently, however. The aseptate model is least
effective at passive entrainment. Although some fluid exits the top of
the central cavity (or osculum), a great deal of fluid is entrained out
the top of the intervallum and also leaks out the outer wall. Flow
induction from the oscula of the septate models is augmented when
compared to the aseptate model. The porous-septate model exhibits
slight leakage from the outer wall, and a dye-rich plume exits the top
of the intervallum. Alternatively, the aporous-septate model exhibits
no outer-wall leakage and no entrainment from the intervallum. These
differences in flow pattern between the porous- and aporous-septate
models suggest a hitherto unknown function for septa. Imperforate septa
prohibit the migration of fluid through the intervallum to the
low-pressure, downstream side where leakage occurs. The ontogenetic
shift in septal porosity, common to many archaeocyathan species, may be
a mechanism by which outer-wall leakage is avoided later in life.
Archaeocyathans would have encountered progressively higher ambient
current velocities as their height increased through growth. Outer-wall
leakage is not a problem at low velocities or small sizes, but leakage
becomes serious at higher velocities when tall, adult morphologies are
attained.^1";
s[5883] = "DEBRENNE F., ZHURAVLEV A.Yu. (1992).- Irregular
archaeocyaths. Morphology. Ontogeny. Systematics. Biostratigraphy.
Palaeoecology.- Cahiers de paleontologie; 212 pp.- <b>FC&#038;P
22-2</b>, p. 96, ID=3552^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Archaeocyatha irregulares;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^^1";
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s[5884] = "DEBRENNE F., ZHURAVLEV A.Yu. (1992).- Les calicules, structure intervallaire de type chaetetide chez les archeocyathes irreguliers.- Geobios 25, 5: 595-596.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>, p. 96, ID=3554^<b>Topic(s): </b>structures, caliculae; Archaeocyatha irregulares; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5885] = "ZHURAVLEV A.Yu. (1993).- A functional morphological approach to the biology of the Archaeocyatha.- N. Jb. Geol. Palaeont. Abh. 180, 2/3: 314-327.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 84, ID=4195^<b>Topic(s): </b>biology; Archaeocyatha; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5886] = "DEBRENNE F., ZHURAVLEV A.Yu. (1994).- Archaeocyathan affinities: How deep can we go into the systematic affiliation of an extinct group.- Sponges in Time and Space [R.W.M. van Soest, T.M.G. van Kempen, J.-C. Braekman (eds)]: 3-12; Balkema, Rotterdam.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 84, ID=4196^<b>Topic(s): </b>affinities; Archaeocyatha; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5887] = "DEBRENNE F., LAFUSTE J.G. (1970).- Observation en lames ultra-minces de la microstructure d&#039;Archéocyathes.- C. R. som. S. G. F. (1970): 224-225.- <b>FC&#038;P 1-2</b>, p. 24, ID=4698^<b>Topic(s): </b>microstructures; Archaeocyatha; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5888] = "DEBRENNE F., ROZANOV A.Yu. (1972).- Murailles externes annulaires chez les Archéocyathes.- In Problèmes de biostratigraphie et paléontologie du Cambrien inférieur de Sibérie. Izdat. Nauka Moscou.- <b>FC&#038;P 1-2</b>, p. 24, ID=4699^<b>Topic(s): </b>structures; Archaeocyatha; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Structures rares, les véritables anneaux de la muraille externe existent cependant dans deux genres Sigmocyathus et Didymoteichus. Ces formations diffèrent des pseudo-anneaux de Stillicidocyathus qui ne sont que la jonction de bractées externes soudées. ^1";
s[5889] = "BALSAM W.L., VOGEL S. (1973).- Water movement in Archaeocyathids: evidence and implications of passive flow in models.- Journal of Paleontology 47, 5: 979-984.- <b>FC&#038;P 2-2</b>, p. 24, ID=4832^<b>Topic(s): </b>physiology; Archaeocyatha; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Archaeocyathid models were tested in a flow tank and low speed wind tunnel to determine if their skeletal structure is adapted for passive flow; that is, flow induced by velocity differences. Fluid movement in these models always proceeded from the outer wall to the central cavity, exiting through the opening of the central cavity. The performance of our models suggests that passive flow may have been an important factor in the lives of archaeocyathids. Furthermore, the size distribution of archaeocyathid fossils is consistent with the size distribution predicted by the model system for passive flow; that is, their height is inversely proportional to current velocity. Unhindered fluid movement requires that the central cavity be free of living tissue and that the pores not be occluded by tissue. Thus the location of living tissue must have been in and around the intervallum. Their large excurrent opening suggests that archaeocyathids utilized predominantly passive flow; in contrast, animals with constricted ex-current openings, such as sponges, utilize predominantly active, pumped flow. However, this distinction is incomplete since many sponges have large excurrent openings while some archaeocyathids have constricted excurrent openings. Thus, no functional discontinuity exists between sponges and archaeocyathids.^1";
s[5890] = "DEBRENNE F., ZHURAVLEVA I.T., ROZANOV A.Yu. (1973).- Planchers pectines chez les Archéocyathes et leur signification systématique.- In I.T. Zhuravleva (ed.): Problèmes de biostratigraphie et paléontologie du Cambrien inférieur de l&#039;Extrême-Orient: pp
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33-38. [en russe] Nauka, Novosibirsk.- <b>FC&#038;P 3-1</b>, p. 34,
ID=4910^<b>Topic(s): </b>structures pectinate tabulae; Archaeocyatha;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5891] = "DEBRENNE F. (1974).- Report on A. Ju. Rozanov&#039;s book:
Regularities in the morphological evolution of Regular Archaeocyatha
and the problems of the Lower Cambrian stage division. (Trudy Geol.
Inst. AN SSSR 241: 5-163, 24 pls, 142 figs).- FC&P 3, 2: 51-52.-
<b>FC&#038;P 3-2</b>, p. 51, ID=4989^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Archaeocyatha;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^In this book (the author&#039;s main thesis) Rozanov
brings out the essential ideas he has previously expressed since 1962
concerning the evolution of the group, and the use of homological
series at the level of the genus and their changes in time. [first part
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s[5892] = "HANDFIELD R.C., Mc KINNEY F.K. (1975).- Form and function in
an atypical archaeocyathid.- Journal of Paleontology 49, 5: 799-807.-
<b>FC&#038;P 4-2</b>, p. 66, ID=5315^<b>Topic(s): </b>feeding
mechanisms; Archaeocyatha, Acanthopyrogus; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography:
</b>^The atypical archaeocyathid Acanthopyrgus may have gathered food
particles by cilia tracts located on whorls of spines. Such an
interpretation raises questions about the feeding mechanism of more
typical archaeocyathids.^1";
s[5893] = "DEBRENNE M., DEBRENNE F., ROZANOV A.Yu. (1976).- On the
simultaneous presence of synapticulae and tabulae in regular
archaeocyathids.- Geobios 9, 1: 101-105.- <b>FC&#038;P 5-2</b>, p. 11,
ID=5445^<b>Topic(s): </b>structures synapticulae; Archaeocyatha;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^L&#039;association planchers-synapticules n&#039;est
pas commune chez les Archéocyathes Réguliers. La découverte récente de
ce couple dans différentes familles permet d&#039;envisager son
utilisation dans la systématique au niveau du genre. Description des
genres Axiculifungia Debrenne F. et M. et de Muchattocyathus Rozanov.^1";
s[5894] = "DEBRENNE F., PRIEUR A. (1981).- Computerization of Regular
Archaeocyathan files.- Proceedings Inter. Symp. Concept. Meth. Paleo.
Barcelona: 313-317.- <b>FC&#038;P 11-1</b>, p. 55, ID=6121^<b>Topic(s):
</b>databases, numerical research methods; Archaeocyatha;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5895] = "DEBRENNE F. (1984).- Archaeocyatha: biologie, systématique,
distribution stratigraphique et géographique.- Géologie et
paléoécologie des récifs [J. Geister &#038; R. Herb (eds)]:
25.1-25.26.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 12, ID=6338^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biology, distribution; Archaeocyatha; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Les
Archéocyathes sont des organismes marins qui constituent un squelette
minéralisé en utilisant le carbonate de calcium. On trouve leurs
calices sur les plates-formes carbonatées et dans les environnements
récifaux des mers du Cambrien inférieur. Quelques représentants de la
famille Archaeocyathidae persistent au Cambrien moyen où quelques
reliques sont signalées et s&#039;éteignent au Cambrien supérieur
(Debrenne, Rozanov &#038; Webers, sous presse). * Les Archéocyathes
sont parmi les premiers animaux à squelette connus. Leur utilisation
pour la subdivision des couches du Cambrien inférieur, leur rôle dans
l&#039;édification des permiers récifs construits par les métazoaires
sont d&#039;une grande importance. [initial fragments of an
introduction]^1";
s[5896] = "BONDAREV V.I. (1982).- Archaeocyatha as environmental
indicators in paleobasins. [in Russian].- Sreda i zhizn v
geologicheskom proshlom, paleonlandshafty i biofatsyi [A.A. Betekhtina
&#038; I.T. Zhuravleva (eds)]; Nauka, Novosibirsk.- <b>FC&#038;P
13-1</b>, p. 51, ID=6348^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology; Archaeocyatha;
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<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^[tests for hydrodynamism of discoid forms
(Okulitchicyathus); the author considers the Archaeocyatha as algae and
uses them as indicators of luminosity; there are no convincing
arguments to prove this hypothesis]^1";
s[5897] = "DEBRENNE F. (1983).- Archaeocyathids, morphology and
affinities.- Sponges and Spongiomorphs [J.K. Rigby &#038; C.W. Stearn
(eds)]: 178-190; University of Tennessee.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p.
51, ID=6349^<b>Topic(s): </b>morphology, affinities; Archaeocyatha;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^Notes prepared for a &#034;short course&#034;
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Restatement of the question in light of new results since the
publication of the Treatise (Hill 1972).^1";
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regular Archaeocyatha.- Mem. Ass. Australas. Palaeontol. 1, 1: 67-74.-
<b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 51, ID=6351^<b>Topic(s): </b>structure &#038;
function; Archaeocyatha regulares; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Exothecal
tissue in the holotype of Somphocyathus coralloides Taylor forms
concentric zones of non-porous outward radiating addition to each
septal extremity, and each outer wall interpore lintel. These
concentric zones form sheets or buttresses which extend down to the
substrate, and are interpreted as having an anchoring function.^1";
s[5899] = "BONDAREV V.I. (1984).- Problems in methods of study of
Archaeocyathan microstructures.- Problematiki paleozoya i mezozoya;
Nauka, Moskva, Trudy 597: 23-32.- <b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p. 59,
ID=6621^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Archaeocyatha, microstruc; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography:
</b>^^1";
s[5900] = "ZHURAVLEV A.Yu. (1985).- Recent Archaeocyaths?.-
Problematiki pozdnego dokembriya i Paleozoya; Nauka, Moskva, Trudy 632:
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<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
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Palaeontographica Americana ... .- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 47,
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non-spicular; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Calcarea; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
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Calcisponges (Inozoans, Thalamid Sponges, Sclerosponges).- Acta
Palaeontologica Sinica 39, 4: 544-547.- <b>FC&#038;P 30-1</b>, p. 37,
ID=1549^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology; Porifera, Calcispongiae;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Calcarea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^In Paleozoic calcisponge reefs calcisponges
(inozoans, thalamids, sclerosponges) occurred not only at more than 10m
but also at 0-10m water depth. In Permian and Middle and early Late
Triassic (Carnian) calcisponge reefs, calcisponges were dominat
reef-builders, being the most abundant at 0-10m deep part of the reefs.
In post-Carnian reefs, the 0-10m deep parts were occupied by
scleractinian corals, which won with calcisponges in the ecological
competition; that may account for the extinction of the dominant
reef-building calcisponges of Paleozoic and Middle - early Late
Triassic reefs. A statistic study of mine shows that all calcisponge
species of Permian and Middle - early Late Traissic reefs disappeared
at end-Carnian and all calcisponges species in late Late triassic
(Norian and Rhaetian) are new. The most striking evidences for the
shallow water occurrence of calcisponges in Paleozoic and Middle -
early Late Triassic reefs are (1) the association of calcareous algae
such as Archaeolithoporella, which should live in the shallow photic
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zone, (2) the occurrence of the cemented framestones which lack
micritic matrix but have marine fibrous sparry cements, which indicates
the occurrence of wave action. By comparison with the occurrence of
scleractinian corals and calcisponges in modern reefs, I assume that
calcisponge bioliestones (bioliestone = bio+lie+stone; composed
overturned whole skeletons of main reef-building organisms) and
biorudstones (composed of the skeleton fragments of main reef-building
organisms) might have formed in a water depth 0-3m; cemented
calcisponge framestones (i. e., the calcisponge framestones with sparry
cements) formed in 3-10m; micritic calcisponge framestones formed in
10-20m; calcisponge bafflestone formed in 20-30m; calcisponge
prebafflestone formed in 30- 40m.^1";
s[5903] = "REITNER J. (1986).- Chaetetids, a problematic sponge group.-
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</b>Porifera; Chaetetida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^All
modern chaetetid-like sponges (Ceratoporella, Merlia, Acanthochaetetes)
are demosponges. Fossil chaetetids are polyphyletic and the term should
be used only to describe the calcareous skeleton.^1";
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the phylogeny of the group].- Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal 1980, 2:
44-51.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-2</b>, p. 48, ID=1839^<b>Topic(s):
</b>morphology, physiology; Chaetetida; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Chaetetida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^A thesis is put
forward that the main function of the pseudosepta in chaetetids lies in
the regulation of physiological interrelation between the soft part
girth of the polyp and its active surface. This interrelation is
reflected by the ratio of calyx diameter and the spatial extension. It
is identical in related species and changes slightly in related genera.
An evolutionary pattern is proposed based on the colonial architecture
and the interrelation of the body volume against the reabsorbing
surface.^1";
s[5905] = "REITNER J., ENGESER T. (1983).- Contributions to the
systematics and the paleoecology of the family Acanthochaetetidae
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16: 773-779.- <b>FC&#038;P 16-1</b>, p. 12, ID=1920^<b>Topic(s):
</b>systematics, ecology; Porifera, Acanthochaetetidae; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Chaetetida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
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approach.- Spectrochimica Acta Part B: Atomic Spectroscopy 62, 12:
1537-1545.- <b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p. 105, ID=2436^<b>Topic(s):
</b>sclerochronology; Chaetetida; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Chaetetida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Long classified
as coral hydrozoans, Chaetetids are now considered as a group of very
shallow marine hypercalcified sponges. As corals do, they grow by
adding calcium carbonate under their pellicular living body in such a
rhythmic and regular way that we suspect that sclerochronology is
possible, based on the hypothetical annual growth bands of their
skeleton. Regarding to its accurate lateral resolution of 5 µm by laser
shot, micro-LIBS study was chosen to check its potential for such
application. The LIBS apparatus is composed of a microscope coupled
with a 266 nm Nd-YAG laser, delivering a 4 mJ-power per shot, and an
ICCD camera. The acquisition of the spectra is made via the SE 200
spectrograph, on the large 190 nm to 1100 nm wavelength range. The
entire longitudinal thin section of the specimen was analysed from the
bottom to the top of the Ptychochaetetes section in a multi-elementary
cartography for Ca-Mg-Sr elements. Sodium and Barium were also detected
in trace amounts. The Mg/Ca concentrations are mainly between 400 and
600 mmol/mol considering an average value for each profile. This study
shows that during the Ptychochaetetes growth, an obvious time-dependent
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heterogeneity in the chemical Mg/Ca and Sr/Ca composition can be
observed. These variations demonstrate the possible use of this method
for sclerochronological studies.^1";
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controlling factors.- Lethaia 24: 333-346.- <b>FC&#038;P 20-2</b>, p.
74, ID=2980^<b>Topic(s): </b>growth form, controlling factors;
Chaetetida; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Chaetetida; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>; <b>Geography: </b>^The skeleton begins as a laminar unit with
many callicules starting at the same time. Several styles of early
growth occur, but the profile remains simple. Similar morphologoes
develop to those of stromatoporoids, tabulates, colonial rugosans, etc.
and are primarily influenced by sedimentation and turbulence. Columnar
and branching chaetetids grew in quiet water; laminar and domical, in
water of higher energies. Encrusting forms grew in a wide range of
environments. No certain relationship can be demonstrated between
taxonomy and growth form.^1";
s[5908] = "WEST R.R. (1992).- Chaetetes (Demospongiae): its occurrence
and biostratigraphic utility.- Oklahoma Geological Survey Circular 94:
163-169.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-2</b>, p. 48, ID=3344^<b>Topic(s):
</b>distribution; Chaetetida Chaetetes; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Chaetetida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^The stratigraphic
distribution of the genus is described to clarify the widespread belief
that it is an index fossil to early Pennsylvanian rocks. The genus
ranges from Silurian into the early Mesozoic. The interval in which it
is most abundant in North America includes Atokan and Desmoinesian
stages.^1";
s[5909] = "CUIF J.-P., GAUTRET P. (1993).- Microstructural features of
fibrous tissues in the skeletons of some chaetetid sponges.- Courier
Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg 164: 309-315. [P. Oekentorp-Kuster (ed.)
Proceedings of the VI. International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and
Porifera, Vol. 1].- <b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>, p. 20, ID=3466^<b>Topic(s):
</b>microstructures; Chaetetida; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Chaetetida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^In the first part
of this paper, a review of three classical terms (&#34;water-jet&#34;,
&#34;penicillate&#34;, and &#34;trabecular&#34;) used in
microstructural analysis is presented. Examination of calcified fibrous
tissues encountered in living sponges: the &#34;water-jet&#34;
microstructure in a Merlia, and the &#34;penicillate&#34;
microstructure in a Ceratoporella is compared with a &#34;simple
trabecular&#34; structure (from a scleractinian coral) and leads us to
propose criteria for separating these different organizations of
skeletal tissues. Application of these criteria to different examples
of chaetetetid sponge skeletons ranging from Carboniferous to Recent,
allows us to modify the usual pattern of their distribution through
time. The synchronic changes observed in both mineralogic and
microstructural characters are clearly consistent with previous data
obtained by study of different &#34;spherulitic&#34; structures in
sponges. These results indicate that oceanic conditions inhibit or
promote the development of calcified nonspicular skeletons in
sponges.^1";
s[5910] = "STANTON R.J., LAMBERT L.L., WEBB G.E. (1997).- Positive
geotropic growth in Chaetetes.- Boletin de la Real Sociedad Espanola de
Historia Natural, Seccion Geologica 92, 1/4: 197-207.- <b>FC&#038;P
26-2</b>, p. 28, ID=3713^<b>Topic(s): </b>geotropic growth; Chaetetida;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Chaetetida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^Specimens of Chaetetes (Porifera) in living position
generally are oriented with growth directed upward and outward, away
from the substrate. This is documented by convex upward growth surfaces
denoted by tabulae and growth interruption surfaces, and by numerical
increase in tubules from the initial growth nucleus towards the outer
surface. Abundant Upper Carboniferous (Atokan) Chaetetes in the Hueco
Mountains of West Texas, USA grew predominantly in this orientation,
but many specimens grew downward, with the growth surface in contact
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with the grainstone to packstone substrate. This growth habit is
documented by two types of evidence - tubules of some large specimens
in growth position grew only downward, or downward as well as upward
and laterally, and small, subspherical nodular specimens display
concentric growth without attachment surfaces, growth interruption
scars and overlapping, cross-cutting growth layers indicative of
sequential growth and rotation. Thus, that part of the Chaetetes in
contact with the substrate was not killed nor was skeletal accretion
interrupted. Growth to and against the substrate suggests either that
Chaetetes was capable of efficient organism-wide transport of
nutrients, oxygen, and metabolic waste, or that it possessed other
novel means of acquiring nutrients, such as heterotrophic symbiosis or
direct absorption of dissolved nutrients from substrate pore water.^1";
s[5911] = "OSPANOVA N.K. (1996).- On the Chaetetida.- Izvestiya AN of
Republic of Tajikistan, Otd. nauk o Zemle 2: 3-9. [imprint 1994].-
<b>FC&#038;P 27-1</b>, p. 28, ID=3796^<b>Topic(s): </b>tabulatan
affinities; Chaetetida; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Chaetetida;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^On the basis of numerous
comparisons and reasonings a conclusion was made, that Chaetetida are
the smallest forms of Tabulata and their pseudosepta are the real
septa.^1";
s[5912] = "WEST R.R. (1994).- Species in coralline demosponges:
Chaetetida.- Courier Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg 172
[Oekentorp-Kuester P. (ed.) Proceedings of the VI. International
Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and Porifera, Vol. 2]: 399-409.-
<b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 25, ID=4096^<b>Topic(s): </b>species
concept; Chaetetida; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Chaetetida;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Skeletons of fossil coralline
demosponges of the order Chaetetida exhibit little morphological
variability. Differences in growth form are often obvious, but
microscopic features are few in number, though highly variable. This
skeletal conservatism is well illustrated by the, until now, number of
phyla into which chaetetids have been placed. Studies of Carboniferous
species, seven from North America and two from Europe, indicate that
the two most commonly used variables, tubule (calicle) diameter and
tubule (calicle) wall thickness, are not species specific.
Additionally, the cross-sectional areas of the tubules (calicles), a
more realistic parameter, also fails to discriminate between these
currently recognized species. Intraspecific variability of these
parameters is greater than interspecific varibility. No doubt some of
the observed variability is due to taphonomic (diagenetic) processes.
Perhaps some of the variability is linked to the clonality of these
simple invertebrates, a life style that has often been overlooked in
taxonomic, and other, studies. Available data strongly suggests that
perhaps a major amount of the variability noted is phenotypic
plasticity (ecophenotypic), resulting from the association between
Chaetetes and algal symbionts, and the resulting constrains of
latitudinal position and water turbidity. The drastic decrease,
possibly demise, of the genus Chaetetes at the end of the Westphalian
(Desmoinesian) may be related to the zooxanthellate association and
climate warming in the Stephanian (Missourian).^1";
s[5913] = "ERMAKOVA K.A., KACHANOV E.I. (1975).- Chaetetidae.- Trudy
Vses. Neft. Nauchno-issled. Geologoraz. Inst. 383: 65-68.- <b>FC&#038;P
5-2</b>, p. 10, ID=5441^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Chaetetida;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Chaetetida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^Describes and illustrates 11 species, 2 of them
new.^1";
s[5914] = "WEST R.R., KERSHAW S. (1991).- Chaetetid habitats.- Fossil
and Recent Sponges [J. Reitner &#038; H. Keupp (eds)]: 445-455;
Springer-Verlag, Berlin.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-1.1</b>, p. 60,
ID=6819^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology; Porifera, Chaetetida; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Chaetetida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^[a
wide range of substrates and conditions were inhabited by chaetetids;
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substrate geometry was an important control on growth form; tabular
forms probably lived in shallow water and were capable of growing on
muddy substrates; bioherms are dominated by these tabular forms but
they may develop into high domical ones; the largest forms grew in
light-free areas of little sedimentation]^1";
s[5915] = "OEKENTORP K. (1985).- Book review: Chaetetida und Tabulate
Korallen des Devon; by R. Birenheide (1985).- FC&P 14, 1: 71-72. [book
review] - <b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p. 71, ID=6629^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Chaetetida, Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera Cnidaria; Chaetetida
Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^[in his previous]
book, &#034;Devonian Rugosa&#034;, R. Birenheide (1978) presented the
first monographical description of Palaeozoic corals from the European
Devonian, and [in] doing so, he closed a gap in the special literature
(see review in FC&P 8, 1: ). * His new work &#034;Devonian Chaetetida
and tabulate corals&#034; appeared in [the] same shape and
well-established principles as the &#034;Devonian Rugosa&#034;, as
expected continuing the description of European corals. * [it is an]
excellent piece of work. &#034;Devonian Chaetetida and tabulate
corals&#034; is a modern standard work, not only for the European coral
palaeontology. [excerpts from the review]^1";
s[5916] = "VACELET J. (1985).- Coralline sponges and the evolution of
Porifera.- Systematics Association Special Publication 28 [Conway
Morris S. et al. (eds): The origins and relationships of lower
invertebrates]: 1-13.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-2</b>, p. 46,
ID=0758^<b>Topic(s): </b>poriferan phylogeny; Porifera corallina;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Corallina; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^A continuous calcareous skeleton appeared in many
types of sponges in the past. These should not be placed in a special
class, the sclerosponges, but can be referred to informally as
coralline sponges. Most of these sponges, including the
stromatoporoids, can be referred to the families Astroscleridae and
Calcifibrospongiidae of the Demospongea.^1";
s[5917] = "REITNER J. (1992).-&#039;Coralline Spongien&#034;. Der
Versuch einer phylogenetisch-taxonomischen Analyse.- Berliner
geowissenschaftliche Abhandlungen E01: 1-352.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-2</b>,
p. 50, ID=3349^<b>Topic(s): </b>systematics, polyphyly; Porifera
corallina; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Corallina; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Porifera with secondary calcareous skeletal
elements are observed within all main taxa of the Pinacophora (Calcarea
&#47; Demospongiae) except the Homosclerophorida. Within the
Hexactinellida, taxa with calcareous skeletons are missing. The
calcified sponges are normally called &#34;Sclerospongia, coralline
sponges, Pharetronida, Sphinctozoa, Chaetetida, and
Stromatoporida&#34;. These different skeletal types developed
independently several times. The ability to form secondary calcareous
skeletons is linked with the cytoplasmatic Ca2+ control and the Ca2+
detoxification which is a vital effect of the cell. The secondary
calcium salt skeletons are one possibility to eliminate the Ca-surplus,
and the calcareous skeletons thus are to be regarded as a metabolic end
product. The ability to form a calcareous skeleton is interpreted as a
symplesiomorphy within the Pinacophora and is part of their basic
pattern. It is a typical cryptotypic character which is developed in
certain pinacophoran taxa as autoapomorphies. [first fragment of
extensive summary]^1";
s[5918] = "WOOD R.A. (1991).- Non-spicular biomineralization in
demosponges.- Fossil and Recent Sponges [J. Reitner &#038; H. Keupp
(eds)]: 322-340; Springer-Verlag, Berlin.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-1.1</b>, p.
61, ID=2814^<b>Topic(s): </b>non-spicular biomineralization; Porifera
Demospongiae; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Demospongiae;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^These sponges form calcareous
skeletons 1) by mineralization of a collagenous matrix (eg. Vaceletia,
Calcifibrosponoia); 2) through a secretory pinacoderm (eg.
Ceratooorella. Merlia); 3) intracellularly (eg. Astrosclera).
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Mineralogy of the skeleton may be a response to water chemistry
changing in the Sandberg cycle. Microstructure of the calcareous
skeleton is likely to have taxonomic significance only at lower
taxonomic categories. The calcareous skeleton is thought to be a
passive response of the sponges to changing environmental conditions.
It can be produced &#034;with relative ease&#034; by these sponges.^1";
s[5919] = "CHOMBARD C., BOURY-ESNAULT N., TILLIER A., VACELET J.
(1997).- Polyphyly of &#034;sclerosponges&#034; (Porifera,
Demospongiae) supported by 28S ribosomal sequences.- The Biological
Bulletin 193, 3:
359-367.www.biolbull.org/cgi/content/abstract/193/3/359.- <b>FC&#038;P
26-2</b>, p. 54, ID=3732^<b>Topic(s): </b>polymorphism, molecular data;
Porifera Demospongiae; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Demospongiae;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^To test the competing
hypotheses of polyphyly and monophyly of &#034;sclerosponges,&#034;
sequences from the 5&#039; end of 28S ribosomal RNA were obtained for
Astrosclera willeyana, Acanthochaetetes wellsi, and six other
demosponge species. Phylogenetic relationships deduced from parsimony
and neighbor-joining analyses suggest that these sclerosponges belong
to two different orders of Demospongiae: Astrosclera willeyana, being
closely related to the Agelasidae, belongs to the Agelasida,
Acanthochaetetes wellsi, being closely related to the Spirastrellidae,
belongs to the Hadromerida. These results contradict the hypothesis
that sclerosponges are monophyletic and imply that a massive calcareous
skeleton has evolved independently in several lineages of sponges.^1";
s[5920] = "REITNER J., WORHEIDE G., LANGE R., SCHUMANN-KINDEL G.
(2001).- Coralline demosponges - a geobiological portrait.- Bulletin of
the Tohoku University Museum 1 [Proceedings of the 8th International
Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and Porifera]: 219-235.- <b>FC&#038;P
30-1</b>, p. 20, ID=7071^<b>Topic(s): </b>skeletogenesis; Porifera
Demospongia corallina; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Demospongiae;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^The polyphyletic coralline
demosponges possess a calcareous basal skeleton of 4 major morphotypes.
Each has its own phylogenetic history, with different mechanisms of
formation. One extant taxon of each skeletal type has been
investigated, and its biochemical (e.g., intracrystalline organic
matrix proteins), geochemical (e.g., stable isotopes), and histological
properties described in detail. * The thalamid Vaceletia shows
similarities in its skeletal features to extinct archaeocyathid sponges
due to the presence of special Ca2 waste deposit chambers in the lower
part of the skeleton. In our opinion this type is phylogenetically the
most important one because it represents one possible evolutionary way
of Ca2 detoxification and illustrates one function of basic
biomineralization (Ca2 -detoxification). More sophisticated
biomineralization processes are developed in the agelasid
Ceratoporella, the &#34;chaetetid&#34; hadromerid sponge Spirastrella
(Acanthochaetetes) wellsi, and the &#34;stromatoporoid&#34; agelasid
Astrosclera willeyana. Each of these taxa shows a distinct process of
formation with a unique composition of its intracrystalline organic
matrix and geochemical features, here characterized in detail. A model
of phylogenetic relationships and grades of development is proposed. *
The first metazoans with CaCO3 biomineralization were the worm like
Cloudinidae from the late Sinian, which form a tube with a foliated
structure. However, the taphonomy controlled mode of basal skeleton
formation in Archaeocyatha and Vaceletidae is the most ancient type of
biologically controlled metazoan biomineralization. In general, basal
skeletons of coralline sponges represent the simplest biologically
controlled mineralization, intermediate between biologically induced
type (e.g., organomineralization) and the fully enzymatically
controlled mineralization of higher Metazoa. [original abstract]^1";
s[5921] = "BONDARENKO O.B., SLADKOVSKAYA M.G. (1983).- Ob odnoy
zakonomernosti evolyucii Gelioltoid.- Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal 1983,
1: 128-130.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 42, ID=0490^<b>Topic(s):
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</b>phylogeny; Heliolitida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Heliolitida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^(On the regularity in the evolution of Heliolitids.)^1";
s[5922] = "OSPANOVA N.K. (1981).- Rod Helioplasmolites (Heliolitoidea) i ego sistematicheskoe polozhenie. [genus Helioplasmolites (Heliolitoidea) and its systematic position; in Russian].- Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal 1981, 3: 15-22.- <b>FC&#038;P 11-1</b>, p. 50, ID=1774^<b>Topic(s): </b>systematics; Heliolitida, Helioplasmolites; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Heliolitida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5923] = "OSPANOVA N.K. (1987).- Zavisimost stroeniya kolonii geliolitid (Anthozoa) ot otnositelnoy skorosti rosta [dependence of colony growth in Heliolitida (Anthozoa) from its growth tempo; in Russian].- Doklady Akademii Nauk Tadzhikskoy SSR 30, 3: 185-188.- <b>FC&#038;P 17-1</b>, p. 27, ID=2139^<b>Topic(s): </b>colony structure, growth tempo; Heliolitida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Heliolitida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5924] = "LOBANOV Ye.Yu. (1991).- Heliolitoids coloniality and their possible links with other groups of coelenterates.- [journal?]: 47-52.- <b>FC&#038;P 20-2</b>, p. 72, ID=2976^<b>Topic(s): </b>systematics, coloniality; Heliolitida, coloniality; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Heliolitida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5925] = "BONDARENKO O.B. (1992).- Vnutrividovaya izmenchivost Geliolitoidej [intraspecific variability in Heliolitida].- In Sokolov B.S. &#038; Ivanovskiy A.B. (eds): Vnutrividovaya izmenchivost korallov i stromatomorfid [intraspecific variability in corals and stromatoporoids]. Ross. Akad. Nauk, otd. Geol., Geofiz., Geochim. i Gorn. Nauk; Paleont. Inst.; 101 pp.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-1</b>, p. 30, ID=3373^<b>Topic(s): </b>variability; Heliolitida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Heliolitida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5926] = "HUBMANN B. (1997).- Remarks on the history of Heliolites barrandei Penecke 1887, type species of Pachycanalicula Wentzel 1895.- Boletin de la Real Sociedad Espanola de Historia Natural, Seccion Geologica 91, 1/4: 231-243.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-2</b>, p. 15, ID=3687^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy, nomenclature; Heliolitida, Pachycanalicula; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Heliolitida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Heliolites barrandei Penecke 1887 is the type species of Pachycanalicula Wentzel 1895. The many confusing circumstances concerning our knowledge of this species are clarified. A &#034;topotype&#034; from the &#034;type locality&#034; which clearly shows the diagnostic features is designated.^1";
s[5927] = "OSPANOVA N.K. (1999).- Novye dannye o strukture skeletnoj tkani korallov geliolitid.- Voprosy geologii i tekhnologii mineraljnogo syrya Respubliki Tadzhikistan: 90-92, 1 Tab.; Dushanbe.- <b>FC&#038;P 31-1</b>, p. 11, ID=4011^<b>Topic(s): </b>skeletal structures; Heliolitida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Heliolitida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^[macrostructural-textural characteristics of heliolitid skeleton is presented]^1";
s[5928] = "BONDARENKO O.B. (1992).- The system of heliolitoids.- Biulleten Moskovskogo Obshchestva Ispytateley Prirody, Otdel Geologicheskiy ...: 205 pp.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 67, ID=4147^<b>Topic(s): </b>systematics; Heliolitida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Heliolitida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^A new system of heliolitoids is presented on the basis of astogenetic and morphogenetic methods. The diagnoses of 4 orders, 7 superfamilies, 25 families, 4 subfamilies, 122 genera are given. The 32 categories are new. About 1000 species are analysed.^1";
s[5929] = "BONDARENKO O.B. (1975).- Ob astogeneticheskom metode izucheniya kolonial&#039;nykh kishechnopolostnykh (na primere Geliotitoidej). [on the astogenetic method of studying colonial coelenterates (Heliolitoidea taken as example)] .- Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal 1975, 2: 17-27.- <b>FC&#038;P 5-1</b>, p. 34, ID=5390^<b>Topic(s): </b>astogeny; Heliolitida; <b>Systematics:
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</b>Cnidaria; Heliolitida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography:
</b>^The author gives a review on the history of research of the
astogenesis of colonial coelenterates. The astogenesis in heliolitids
with vesicular tissues is described. The different appearances of the
astogenesis in Heliolitoidea show an analogous development to those of
recent coelenterates. Possibilities are shown using the astogenetic
method in phylogeny.^1";
s[5930] = "BONDARENKO O.B. (1975).- Tipy morfogeneza geliolitoidej.
[kinds of morphogenesis in Heliolitoidea; in Russian] .-
Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal 1975, 3: 3-10.- <b>FC&#038;P 5-1</b>, p.
35, ID=5391^<b>Topic(s): </b>morphogeny; Heliolitida; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Heliolitida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography:
</b>^General features of skeletal morphogenesis in Heliolitoidea are
described, as well as the main types of structure and formation of the
coenenchyme and the corallites. A great variety of analogous structures
developing in the evolution of Heliolitoidea is shown to occur
parallel, but as a rule, there is an asynchronous feature in different
systematic categories.^1";
s[5931] = "BONDARENKO O.B. (1980).- Metodika i rezultaty izucheniya
asto-filogenezy geliolitoid. [methods and results of research of
asto-phylogeny of heliolitids; in Russian].- Korally i rify fanerozoya
SSSR [B.S. Sokolov (ed.)]: pp ... .- <b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 41,
ID=5804^<b>Topic(s): </b>asto-phylogeny; Heliolitida; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Heliolitida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5932] = "OSPANOVA N.K. (1980).- Novoye o sistematikie geliolitoidei.
[new data on systematics of heliolitids; in Russian].- Korally i rify
fanerozoya SSSR [B.S. Sokolov (ed.)]: 80-84.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p.
42, ID=5821^<b>Topic(s): </b>systematics; Heliolitida; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Heliolitida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5933] = "OSPANOVA N.K. (1980).- Yavleniya vnutrikolonialnoy
konkurencyi v koloniyakh geliolitoidey. [intracolonial competition in
heliolitid colonies; in Russian].- Dokl. AN Tajik SSR 1980, 23, 12:
722-725.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 41, ID=5964^<b>Topic(s):
</b>intracolonial competition; Heliolitida; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Heliolitida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5934] = "VULYKH P.Ye. (1980).- Morfogenez Yanetella gen. nov., novogo
semeystva geliolitid. [morphogenesis of Yanetella gen. nov. of a new
heliolitid family; in Russian].- Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal 1980, 4:
39-44.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 53, ID=5995^<b>Topic(s):
</b>morphogenesis; Heliolitida, Yanetella; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Heliolitida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>???; <b>Geography:
</b>^[morphogenesis of the type species of a new genus Yanetella - Y.
uralica (Yanet) is studied; charactersitics of a new family
Yanetellidae is given; discussed are relationships of the genera
Thaumatolites and Yanetella]^1";
s[5935] = "OSPANOVA N.K. (2010).- Remarks on the classification system
of the Heliolitida.- Palaeoworld 19, 3-4: 268-277.- <b>FC&#038;P
36</b>, p. 76, ID=6480^<b>Topic(s): </b>classification; Heliolitida;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Heliolitida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^The concept of the sum of common features has been
used in order to compare the Heliolitida with the Tabulata and Rugosa
and determine the position of Heliolitida in the classification system
of Palaeozoic corals. Such morphological characters as the number of
septa, septa of the second order, epitheca, coenenchyme and
multiplicity by four have been considered. Coenenchyme is present in
many taxa and there are no more compelling reasons for the integration
of Heliolitida and Halysitida than for the integration of Heliolitida
with other taxa containing coenenchyme. The dynamics of some features
shows that the differences between three main groups of Palaeozoic
corals are within the limits of variation of relative organisms. A high
degree of similarity testifies to the close relationship of the
Heliolitida and the different qualitative and quantitative expression
of similar features testifies to their early divergence from a common
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ancestor and subsequent independent evolution. Asto-phylogeny and
morphological homogeny of all Heliolitida confirm their evolution as a
separate, unitary group. Heliolitida is a monophyletic group of corals
that is equal to the Tabulata and Rugosa in rank. A common origin
requires that the orders should be united into one subclass
Paleosclerocoralla of the class Anthozoa. [original abstract]^1";
s[5936] = "OSPANOVA N.K. (2000).- Ob odnom iz napravlenij evoliucii
geliolitidnykh korallov.- Geologicheskiye i ekologicheskiye problemy
Respubliki Tadzhikistan: 51-53; Dushanbe.- <b>FC&#038;P 31-1</b>, p.
12, ID=7088^<b>Topic(s): </b>phylogeny; Heliolitida; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Heliolitida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography:
</b>^Some investigators consider that increase of quantity of
coenenchyme and decrease of number of corallites appeared in all
Heliolitida. But study of concrete lines of development shows that
density of corallites in coenenchyme of ancestors is in accordance with
the density of corallites in coenenchyme of derivative forms. Increase
of quantity of coenenchyme are only particular cases of morpho- and
phylogenesis. Concrete lines of development of Heliolitida from
Lichenariida not established still and their morphology not explained
to characteristic features of Order Heliolitida.^1";
s[5937] = "LAFUSTE J. (1988).- Sous classe des Heterocoralliaires
(Heterocorallia Schindewolf 1941).- In Grasse P. P. (dir.): Traite de
Zoologie Ill: Cnidaires, Anthozoaires, fasc. 3: 811-814.- <b>FC&#038;P
21-1.1</b>, p. 46, ID=3229^<b>Topic(s): </b>traite de zoologie;
Heterocorallia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Heterocorallia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5938] = "LIN YINGDANG, HUANG ZHUXI, WU SHIZHONG, PENG XIANGDONG, QIU
CUIZHEN, (1992).- The Classification and geological significance of the
Heterocorals.- In Lin Yindang et al. (eds): Professional papers of
Carboniferous corals from China: 1-63.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-2</b>, p. 35,
ID=3316^<b>Topic(s): </b>classification; Heterocorallia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Heterocorallia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^The following classification is given, containing 6
families (1 new), 2 subfamilies (1 new) and 16 genera (5 new): Order
Heterocorallia Schindewolf 1941; Familiy Heterophylliidae Dybowski
1867; Subfamily Heterophylliinae Dybowski 1873; Genus Heterophyllia
McCoy 1849; Heterophylloides Schindewolf 1941; Heptaphyllia Huang
&#038; Ma 1986; Subfamily Dichophylliinae subfam. nov.; Genus
Dichophyllia Lin &#038; Peng 1990; Pristiophyllia gen. nov.; Family
Crepidophylliidae Yu et al. 1983; Genus Crepidophyllia Yu et al., 1976;
Family Fossaphylliidae fam nov.; Genus Fossaphyllia gen. nov.;
Paradoxaphyllia gen. nov.; PentaphylliaYu et al. 1976; Triaphyllia Lin,
Wu &#038; Qiu gen. nov.; Family Hexaphylliidae Huang &#038; Ma 1986;
Genus Hexaphyllia Stuckenberg 1904; Quadratiphyllia Lin, Wu &#038; Qiu
gen. nov.; Family Longlinophylliidae Lin &#038; Wu 1985; Genus
Longlinophyllia Lin &#038; Wu 1985; Radiciphyllia Sugiyama 1984;
Oligophylloides Rozkowska 1969; Family? Tetraphylliidae Yoh et al.
1984; Genus Tetraphyllia Yoh et al. 1984.^1";
s[5939] = "LIN YINGDANG, WU SHIZHONG, QIU CUIZHEN (1992).- New advances
in study of Heterocorals.- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica 31, 4: 489-500.-
<b>FC&#038;P 22-1</b>, p. 35, ID=3391^<b>Topic(s): </b>recent research;
Heterocorallia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Heterocorallia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Recently, the writers
collected abundant materials of heterocorals from some places in
Guizhou and Guangxi, with some advances in the study of the
Heterocorallia proposed as follows: 1. Two or three septa were first
found in the heterocorals. There are only two septa, in the earliest
stage of individual development, there are 3, 4, 5, 6 and even more
than 6 septa in the later stage. 2. New septa were inserted in the four
original interseptal loculi. The septa extend from the theca to the
axis and attach the preceding septa at their ends. They are arranged in
bundles and may be developed on the auloslike tube in the central area
of the corallite. Based on the different numbers and system arrangement
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of the septa, six septal models in the evolution of heterocorals may be
recognized. [first fragments of extensive summary]^1";
s[5940] = "WRZOLEK T. (1993).- Affinities of the Heterocorallia.- Acta
Palaeontologica Polonica 38, 1-2: 119-120.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>, p.
29, ID=3489^<b>Topic(s): </b>systematics; Heterocorallia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Heterocorallia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^[review of the paper by J. Fedorowski 1991:
Dividocorallia, a new subclass of Palaeozoic Anthozoa. Bulletin de
l&#039;Institut royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique, Sci. Terre
61: 21-105.] ^1";
s[5941] = "LIN Y., WU S. (1996).- Septal variety and classification of
Heterocorallia.- Journal Changchun Univ. Earth Sci. 26 [spec. issue]:
7-11.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-1</b>, p. 88, ID=3831^<b>Topic(s): </b>septal
numbers; Heterocorallia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Heterocorallia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Since the discovery of new
heterocoral with 3 septa, the septal variety of the different genera of
heterocorals has been clearly revealed. According to the developmental
model of the new septa, the heterocorals can be divided into two types,
one with fossula and the other without fossula. The fossula - bearing
type can be developed from the genus Triphyllia with 3 septa to the
genus Pentaphyllia with 5 septa and furtherly to the genus Fossaphyllia
of multisepta. The non-fossula type can be developed from the genus
Quadratiphyllia with 4 septa to the genus Hexaphyllia with 6 septa and
furtherly to the genus Heterophyllia with multisepta. Besides, the
family Crepidophylliidae with the aulos structure and the family
Longlinophylliidae with special wall structure have been found. This
paper has suggested a systematic classification of the known 19 genera
of the heterocoral, and placed the Heterocorallia as subclass of the
Anthozoa which is equivalent to the subclass Rugosa.^1";
s[5942] = "LAFUSTE J. (1979).- Asymetrie de l&#039;appareil septal des
Heterocoralliaires.- C. R. som. S. G. F. 3: 111-113.- <b>FC&#038;P
9-1</b>, p. 15, ID=5765^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Heterocorallia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Heterocorallia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^Une courte lame verticale constitue la partie
centrale du système septal des Hétérocoralliaires. Elle traduit
l&#039;asymétrie fondamentale de ces organismes.^1";
s[5943] = "SALOMON D. (1988).- Phylogenetic problems in
Hexactinellida.- Berliner geowissenschaftliche Abhandlungen A100:
33-34.- <b>FC&#038;P 18-1</b>, p. 14, ID=2317^<b>Topic(s):
</b>phylogeny; Porifera Hexactinellida; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Hexactinellida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5944] = "MOSTLER H., MEHL D. (1990).- On the origin of Hexasterophora
and Amphidiscophora (Hexactinellida). A further discussion of their
phylogenetic significance.- FC&P 19, 2.1: 13-15. [short note] -
<b>FC&#038;P 19-2.1</b>, p. 13, ID=6790^<b>Topic(s): </b>phylogeny,
monophyly; Porifera Hexactinellida; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Hexactinellida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Mostler
(1986) published a rich collection of Paleozoic hexactinellid spicules
from different localities of the world. We want to draw the attention
of spongiologists to this publication, because it has been practically
ignored so far (maybe due to the fact that they were published in a
geological journal). It can be shown that the main taxa of living
hexactinellid sponges (Hexasterophora and Amphidiscophora) can be
traced back even to the Cambrian. [...] The fact that Hexasterophora
and Amphidiscophora are very old in origin, and that they have been
developing independently at least since the early Paleozoic, of course
does not infer that the Hexactinellida are polyphyletic in origin. The
Hexactinellida are a well-established monophylum. [excerpts from the
short note]^1";
s[5945] = "TABACHNICK K.R, MENSHENINA L.L. (1999).- An approach to the
phylogenetic reconstruction of Amphidiscophora (Porifera:
Hexactinellida).- Memoirs of the Queensland Museum 44 [J.N.A. Hooper
(ed.): Proceedings of the 5th International Sponge Symposium]:
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607-616.- <b>FC&#038;P 28-2</b>, p. 10, ID=6992^<b>Topic(s):
</b>phylogeny; Porifera, Hexactinellida; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Hexactinellida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5946] = "JANUSSEN D., REISWIG H.M. (2003).- Re-description of
Cyathella lutea Schmidt and formation of the new subfamily Cyathellinae
(Hexactinellida, Aulocalycoida, Aulocalycidae).- Senckenbergiana
biologica 82, 1/2: 1-10.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-1</b>, p. 77,
ID=7223^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Porifera Hexactinellida; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Hexactinellida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography:
</b>^Cyathella is a monospecific hexactinellid sponge genus, whose
systematic position within the Hexactinellida has been so far
unresolved. The original material of the type species, C. lutea Schmidt
1870, which has been reexamined, is here re-described and the genus is
revised. The dictyonal skeleton of C. lutea is investigated, and a new
sub-family Cyathellinae is erected to comprise this special type of
skeletal architecture. C. lutea is compared with fossil hexactinellid
species attributed to this new sub-family. [original abstract]^1";
s[5947] = "STASINSKA A. (1982).- Colony structure and systematic
assignment of Cladochonus tenuicollis McCoy 1874 (Hydroidea).- Acta
Palaeontologica Polonica 27, 1-4: 59-64.- <b>FC&#038;P 12-1</b>, p. 22,
ID=1887^<b>Topic(s): </b>systematic position; Hydrozoa, Cladochonus;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Hydrozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^Colony and corallite structure of Cladochonus
tenuicollis such as: the lack of tabulae and septal apparatus, presence
of diaphragms between corallites, as well as the sympodial mode of
budding, are different than in tabulates. These features make
Cladochonus close to Hydroidea. Analysis of structure of the
Carboniferous species C. parasitica Vassiljuk proves that it is a
junior synonym of C. tenuicollis McCoy.^1";
s[5948] = "STANLEY G.D.jr (1986).- Chondrophorine hydrozoans as
problematic fossils.- Oxford Monographs on Geology and Geophysics 5
[Problematic Fossil Taxa; Hoffman A. et Nitecki M. H. (eds.)]: 68-86.-
<b>FC&#038;P 17-1</b>, p. 17, ID=2111^<b>Topic(s): </b>enigmatics;
Hydrozoa, Chondrophorina; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Hydrozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5949] = "STEUL H. (1984).- Die systematische Stellung der
Conularien.- Giessener geologische Schriften 37: IV + 117.-
<b>FC&#038;P 15-2</b>, p. 40, ID=0728^<b>Topic(s): </b>systematics;
Conulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Hydrozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5950] = "BISCHOFF G.C.O. (1978).- Internal structure of conulariid
tests and their functional significance, with special reference to
Circonulariina n. suborder.- Senckenbergiana lethaea 59, 4/6: 275-327.-
<b>FC&#038;P 8-2</b>, p. 52, ID=5734^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Conulata;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Hydrozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^Several new types of conulariid septa are described.
They grew in adapertural direction with the growth of the animal,
supported mesenteries, and served for the attachment of longitudinal
muscles. One septal type indicates the presence of peristomial pits.
Cessation of septal growth, followed by the onset of new septal
portions, is interpreted to have been caused by processes linked with
strobilation. From observations made on skeletal structures, the
conulariid animal, a true scyphozoan, is reconstructed. Its relation to
the Scyphomedusae, in particular to test-bearing scyphopolyps, is
discussed. * Conical conulariid tests with a circular cross-section,
recovered from Silurian and early Devonian strata of New South Wales,
are placed in the new suborder Circonulariina. It comprises one new
family, two new subfamilies, four new genera, and five new species that
are described. [original summary]^1";
s[5951] = "CAIRNS S.D., MACINTYRE I.G. (1992).- Phylogenetic
implications of calcium carbonate mineralogy in the Stylasteridae
(Cnidaria: Hydrozoa).- Palaios 7: 96-107.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-1.1</b>, p.
54, ID=3262^<b>Topic(s): </b>mineralogy; Hydrozoa, Stylasteridae;
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<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Hydrozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^The carbonate mineralogy of this calcified hydrozoan
family is controlled largely by phylogenetic rather than environmental
factors. X-ray diffraction analysis of 24 of 25 genera (almost the
entire family) indicate that the skeletons of most species analyzed (54
species in 20 genera) were aragonite; only 7 species in 4 genera were
calcite. In addition, several species contained coexisting polymorphs:
7 calcitic species with traces of aragonite; 1 aragonitic species with
traces of calcite and 2 species with variable percentages of both
polymorphs, which is dependent on the distance from the growing tip.
Mole % magnesium carbonate in the calcite ranged from 6.5 to 10.0, but
had no correlation to any known variable. Likewise, no correlation was
found between polymorph type and any morphological or environmental
variable, except for a generalized temperature effect, wherein genera
with calcitic coralla are restricted to water colder than 13°C;
aragonitic coralla occur at temperatures from -1.5 to 30°C. However,
there is a close correlation of the polymorph type to the generic
phylogeny of the family, according to the cladogram.^1";
s[5952] = "GRUBER G. (1994).- Phylogenetic relationships of
desma-bearing demosponges (Porifera, &#034;Lithistida&#034;).- Courier
Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg 172 [Oekentorp-Kuester P. (ed.)
Proceedings of the VI. International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and
Porifera, Vol. 2]: 293-297.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 22,
ID=4086^<b>Topic(s): </b>polyphyly; Porifera Lithistida;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Lithistida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^The Lithistida sensu Schmidt (1870) are a
polyphyletic group of sponges. They were separated because of their
special morphologic criteria: the desmata, a peculiar type of spicule.
In the fossil record they range from the Middle Cambrian to Recent.
Based on phylogenetic characters the desma-bearing demosponges are
divided into monophyletic groups. It is obvious that the character
desmata must have been a plesiomorphic feature for all demosponges. The
main characters used for defining relationships are the different
microscleres (aster-bearing forms and sigma-bearing forms), the
skeleton architecture and the larval strategy. A possible phylogenetic
relationship shows a monophylum Aster - Tetractinellida - Hadromerida
pars and a monophylum Ceractinomorpha pars - Halichondidae generic
groups (after van Soest et al. 1990). ^1";
s[5953] = "GRASSHOFF M. (1981).- Polypen und Kolonien der Blumentiere
(Anthozoa) II. Die achtstrahligen Korallen (Octocorallia).- Natur und
Museum 111, 2: 29-45.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-2</b>, p. 9,
ID=0623^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Octocorallia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Octocorallia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5954] = "GRASSHOFF M., ZIBROWIUS H. (1983).- Kalkkrusten auf Achsen
von Hornkorallen, rezent und fossil (Cnidaria, Anthozoa, Gorgonaria).-
Senckenbergiana marittima 15, 4/6: 111-145.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-2</b>, p.
58, ID=0605^<b>Topic(s): </b>skeletogeny; Octocorallia, Gorgonacea;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Octocorallia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^Many species of Gorgonacea are able to cover their
horny axes with additional layers of calcium carbonate. In these
species the axis building layer produces alternately horny material
(scleroprotein) as well as calcium carbonate.^1";
s[5955] = "SANDBERG P. (1975).- Bryozoan diagenesis: bearing on the
nature of the original skeleton of rugose corals.- Journal of
Paleontology 49, 4: 587-606.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-2</b>, p. 61,
ID=5290^<b>Topic(s): </b>rugosan skeletal mineralogy; Bryozoa
diagenesis; <b>Systematics: </b>Bryozoa Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^The nature of the textural
alterations of the bimineralic bryozoan skeletons and the
characteristic mode of alteration of known aragonites throughout the
geologic record argue most strongly that rugose corals must have been
originally calcite, and that lamellar calcite is one of several
ultra-structures of rugosan skeletons.^1";
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s[5956] = "BESPROZVANNYKH N.I., MYAGKOVA E.I. (1978).- Arkheotsyaty,
Stromatoporoidei, Rugozy, Krinoidei. Katalog originalov.- Akademiya
Nauk SSSR, Siblrsk-Otdel. Inst. geol. i geof. ?????.- <b>FC&#038;P
9-1</b>, p. 50, ID=0292^<b>Topic(s): </b>index of types; Porifera,
stroms, Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Original catalog of
Archeocyatha, Stroms, Rugosa and Crinoids.^1";
s[5957] = "LATYPOV Yu.Ya. (1975).- Rugosa or tetraradiate corals?.-
Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal 1975, 3: 133-135.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-1</b>, p.
20, ID=0007^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5958] = "IVANOVSKIY A.B. (1977).- Quelques aspects de
l&#039;evolution des rugueux.- Memoires du BRGM 89 [J.P. Chevalier
(ed.): Second Symposium international sur les coraux et recifs
coralliens fossiles; Paris, 1975]: 62-64.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-1</b>, p. 26,
ID=0055^<b>Topic(s): </b>phylogeny; Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography:
</b>^Divergence, convergence, parallelism, and iteration in rugose
coral evolution.^1";
s[5959] = "FLUGEL H.W. (1977).- Rugae und Wachstumszonen bei Korallen.-
Paläontologische Zeitschrift 51: 117-130.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-2</b>, p. 7,
ID=0114^<b>Topic(s): </b>growth bands; Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Rugae
are more or less horizontal, fine ridges of the epitheca of corals.
Therefore, they are rare in modern scleractina who seldom have an
epitheca. Following the studies of Barnes (1972) the rugae are a sign
for the daily increment of the sceleton. Besides the rugae there are
also other zones of growth. They are shown by the radiography as an
alternation of dark and light bands. These zones of different density
are interpreted as a seasonal change of zones of different.thickness (?
and arrangement) of trabeculae. It seems possible that there is also a
monthly rhythm of the growth the causes of which are unknown. * In
rugosa there are rugae in solitary corallites as well as in colonial
coralla. The rugae of the cerioid specimen of &#34;Columniphyllum&#34;
sulcatum described by Quenstedt 1879 have a width up to 0,3mm. In spite
of this unusual width it seems probable that these rugae are also the
product of the daily increment. * The difficulties of interpretation,
identification and combination of rugae in determined time periods are
great handicaps for their use as &#034;geochronometric clocks&#034;.
But with more knowledge about the growth of recent corals in regard to
the diverse factors of the environment, the rugae would be a possible
important feature for palecologic evidences. [original abstract]^1";
s[5960] = "SYTOVA V.A. (1980).- O proiskhozhdenii rugoz i ikh
taksonomicheskom range. [on the Origin of Rugosa and their taxonomic
range; in Russian].- Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal 1980, 1: 14-19.-
<b>FC&#038;P 9-2</b>, p. 44, ID=0349^<b>Topic(s): </b>origins,
classification; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^It is demonstrated that two
stages are existing in the evolution of rugose corals. During the first
stage (Proterozoic time - Early Ordovician) the polyps were lacking a
skeleton but during the second stage (Middle Ordovician - Permian) they
obtained the ability in building a skeleton. Regarding their taxonomy,
it is proposed to classify them into two orders of the subclass
Tetracorallia: the Rugosa and the Heterocorallia.^1";
s[5961] = "ULITINA L.M. (1980).- Nekotorye zakonomernosti kolonialnogo
razvitija Rugoz. [some regularities in the colonial development of the
Rugosa; in Russian].- Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal 1980, 2: 32-43.-
<b>FC&#038;P 9-2</b>, p. 45, ID=0350^<b>Topic(s): </b>colonial,
phylogeny; Rugosa colonial; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Peculiarities in colonial
development of three rugose genera are discussed: Veraephyllum
gen.nov., Evenkiella Soshkina and Minusiella Bulvanker. Polymorphism
and a regular morphological diversity of corallite frames can be
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observed. The new genus Veraephyllum is described as well as two additional new species: V. sytovae and Evenkiella cincta. A specified redescription is given for Minusiella beljakovi Bulvanker.^1";
s[5962] = "COTTON G. (1983).- The rugose coral species.- Blackwell, Oxford; 278 pp.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 19, ID=0392^<b>Topic(s): </b>index of species; Rugosa, species; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Cotton has provided in his book a second great service to rugose coral workers. Having previously published an index with supplements to the rugose coral genera, he has now compiled a guide to the locations of original descriptions of rugose coral species. In the first section species are listed alphabetically under the genus to which they were originally or have been subsequently referred, the genera also being listed alphabetically. In the second section all species are listed alphabetically followed by the genus under which they were originally described only, together with author and date. The book concludes with a list of references. [extract from a book-review by C. T. Scrutton]^1";
s[5963] = "YAN YOUYING, WU YAOCHENG (1983 ).- Application of mathematical methods to classification of Tetracorals.- Chinese Academy of Geological Sciences Bulletin 1983, 5: 71-79.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 24, ID=0403^<b>Topic(s): </b>classification numerical; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Although Tetracorals have formed the object of specific study for two hundred years, the results of previous investigations show certain degree of incongruity due to different personal experiences and different viwepoints. While identifying and classifying similar genera and species, it was not uncommon to emphasize a certain character and ignore other features to such an extent that even individual variations were mistaken for specific variations thus artificially increasing the number of new taxa and causing confusions in the taxonomy of corals.In this paper, four genera -- Yuanophyllum, Lophophyllum, Koninckophyllum and Arachnalasna – are studied by means of multivariate methods; namely: theory of quantification transforming the descriptive features into qualitative variables; characteristic analysis selecting variables; correspondence analysis and discriminative analysis distinguishing the different genera and ascertaining a mathematical model of classification. It is concluded that Arachnolasma is apparently independent, Konickophyllum and Yuanophyllum have common transitional forms which show their affinity close to Lophophyllum and Yuanophyllum are different evolutional stages of the same series and, finally, that Lophophyllum is by no means an independent genus. (Original abstract)^1";
s[5964] = "LAKHOV G.V. (1982).- O sistematicheskom polozhenii rugoz Disphyllum geinitzi i blizkikh vidov. [on the systematic position of the rugose coral Disphyllum geinitzi and related species; in Russian].- Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal 1982, 3: 15-24.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 33, ID=0442^<b>Topic(s): </b>systematics; Rugosa, Disphyllum; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^ Morphological and ecological pecularities of the colonial rugose genus Disphyllum and its evolution in the Devonian are investigated. The new genus Pantophyllum, together with the type species P. geinitzi (Lang &#038; Smith 1935) are presented. The new species P. pedderi and the new subspecies P. geinitzi aequiseptatum are described.^1";
s[5965] = "ULITINA L.M. (1982).- Astogeny in some colonial Rugosa.- Acta Palaeontologica Polonica 27, 1-4: 137-146.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 37, ID=0453^<b>Topic(s): </b>blastogeny; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Differentiation of corallite morphology and ability and rate of gemmation observed in colonies of Veraephyllum sytovae, Evenkiella cincta and Minussielia beljakovi have been regarded as a manifestation of polymorphism. Three corallite morphes in a colony have been distinguished: protocorallites, mature corallites and immature,
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underdeveloped corallites.^1";
s[5966] = "COTTON G. (1984).- The revised rugose coral genera.-
published by the author [Cotton G.], Kidderminster, England.-
<b>FC&#038;P 13-2</b>, p. 39, ID=0546^<b>Topic(s): </b>index of genera;
Rugosa genera; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5967] = "KOSSOVAYA O.L. (1983).- Naik-struktura u rugoz i ee
taksonomicheskoe znachenie [naotic structure in Rugosa and its
taxonomic significance].- Vestnik Leningradskogo Universiteta 1983, 18:
75-78.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-2</b>, p. 40, ID=0552^<b>Topic(s):
</b>structures naotic septa; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5968] = "WANG HONGZHEN, HE YUANXIANG (1985).- On the fundamental
pattern of the minute skeletal structure of rugose corals.- Acta
Palaeontologica Sinica 24, 2: 134-149.- <b>FC&#038;P 14-2</b>, p. 36,
ID=0918^<b>Topic(s): </b>microstructures; Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^The
authors classify the microstructures of coral skeletons into the
following two types: 1. the fibrous, either fibro-normal or
trabeculate, in which the crystallites are perpendicular to the
secreting surface, and 2. the lamellar, in which the crystallites in
the flakes are parallel to the secreting surface.^1";
s[5969] = "SCRUTTON C.T. (1985).- Rugosa.- Atlas of Invertebrate
Macrofossils [J.W. Murray (ed.)]: 13-31; Longman &#038; The
Palaeontological Association. [atlas of fossils] - <b>FC&#038;P
14-1</b>, p. 47, ID=0982^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5970] = "FEDOROWSKI J. (1984).- Subjectivity in the evaluation of
diagnostic characters and its influence on the taxonomy of the rugose
corals.- Palaeontographica Americana 54: 86-91 [Oliver W. A. Jr et al.
(eds): Recent advances in the paleobiology and geology of the Cnidaria:
Proceedings of the 4th International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria].-
<b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p. 49, ID=0994^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5971] = "FEDOROWSKI J. (2003).- Some remarks on diagenesis of rugose
coral skeletons.- Geologos 6: 89-109.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-1</b>, p. 51,
ID=1100^<b>Topic(s): </b>diagenesis; Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Rugose
coral microstructure exhibits striking similarity to that in
Scleractinia. The main differencelies in the mineral composition:
calcitic in the former and aragonitic in the latter. Calcitic
skeletonsof the Rugosa are commonly better preserved than those in the
Scleractinia, and therefore some ofthem have been interpreted as
unaltered, a position rejected in this paper. The dual nature of
septa,which commonly consist of a primary trabecular septum and
secondary fibrous sheets, results indifferently expressed diagenetic
alteration in comparison of other structural elements.It has been
postulated that both early and advanced diagenesis may, in some
circumstances, bedistinguished in the Rugosa. In most instances the
early diagenetic features were destroyed by thepost-burial alterations.
Replacement and recrystallization are the most important processes
amongthe advanced chemical alterations. Both may either facilitate the
recognition of original macro- andmicrostructures or obscure them
Surface replacement by silica promotes perfect preservation ofshape and
inner morphology, whereas pervasive replacement my destroy both.
Selectedreplacement by hematite may help in exposing the trabecular
microstructure of septa, whereas deepreplacement may destroy the entire
morphology. Physical alteration, such as crushing and flatteningof
skeletons are always destructive. The result from compaction, and their
scale depends on skeletalmorphology and on the relationship between the
rate of infilling of intra-skeletal spaces and theaccumulation of
surrounding sediment.Pre-burial events, such as overgrowth and
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penetration by borrowing organisms, their holdfasts orroots may aid in
the recognition of early diagenesis, but may also led to substantial
pre-or postburialskeletal alteration, resulting sometimes in total
destruction. This depends mostly on the pH ofpore fluids.^1";
s[5972] = "LIN YINGDANG, LIU PENGYU (1999).- The systematic position of
the solid column of Rugose corals.- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica 38, 2:
. [pp?].- <b>FC&#038;P 29-1</b>, p. 57, ID=1446^<b>Topic(s):
</b>structures columella; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^The systematic position of
the solid column of Rugosa has been a controversial issue for a long
time. The solid column consists of fibrous tissue and clearly differs
from the axial column or protoaxial column. Its axial structure has no
relationship with the cardinal septum or counter septum and inner ends
of the septa. It is an indepently developed structure in the rugose
coral. So, the Rugosa with solid column could constitute a new order -
Cyathaxoniida ord. nov. According to the unique fibrous tissue and the
shape of solid column, this order could be further subdivided into
three families: Cyathaxoniidae Edwards &#038; Haime, 1850,
Amygdalophyllidae Grabau, 1935, and Ekvasophyllidae Hill, 1981. There
are abundant solid column corals in Early Carboniferous of China. In
this paper, three genera (including 1 new genus) and five species
(including four new and 1 uncertain species) are described. They were
found from Datangian to Early Carboniferous in Qinghai and Yunnan
provinces. [original summary]^1";
s[5973] = "VASCONCELLOS A.C.de (2001).- Homoemorphy and levels of
generality in Rugose corals (Anthozoa, Rugosa).- Journal of Comparative
Biology 3, 1: 103-108.- <b>FC&#038;P 30-1</b>, p. 22,
ID=1545^<b>Topic(s): </b>homeomorphy; Rugosa, homeomorphy;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^Homeomorphy has been considered as one of the chief
problems in rugose systematics because it affects the whole form of the
organism, in contrast to homoplasy that acts only against some
features. However, it is observed in traditional rugose systematics
that all features used to diagnose forms are also usually employed to
define groups of different levels of universality. That practise leads
to a situation where many characters appear more than once in related
and unrelated groups causing a false feeling of homeomorphy as the main
process acting during the development of the Rugosa. In an attempt to
observe order in this group, it should be observed that characters of
higher generality be used to define lareger groups while those of lower
generalty be employed at lower levels of universality. Characters like
form of the coralla, in colonial forms, or corallite shape, in solitary
forms, are fitted to define groups immediately after the great group
Rugosa, that is, suborders or maybe families, but they cannot be used
at specific level since they are of higher order. The same can be said
of some skeletal elements like tabulae, dissepiments and axial
structure in general. The derived states of those characters can only
be used to define groups, in lower level of universality, after proved
to be synapomorphous among them. Using of non-biotic data, like
stratigraphy and biogeography, to test trees can just be accepted when
used a posteriori. An example of character distribution is presented
with some Carbonifeorus rugose corals from the Siphonodendron-group. ^1";
s[5974] = "GUDO M. (2001).- Konstruktion, Evolution und riffbildendes
Potential der rugosen Korallen.- Courier Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg
228: 1-153.- <b>FC&#038;P 30-1</b>, p. 23, ID=1546^<b>Topic(s):
</b>constructional morphology; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^[English summary is
presented by Gudo, 2001 in FC&P 30, 1: 39-46]^1";
s[5975] = "WEBB G.E., SORAUF J.E. (2002).- Zigzag microstructure in
rugose corals: a possible indicator of relative seawater Mg/Ca ratios.-
Geology 30, 5: 415-418.- <b>FC&#038;P 31-2</b>, p. 41,
ID=1657^<b>Topic(s): </b>microstructures, environmental indicators?;
Rugosa, microstructures; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
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<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Low-Mg calcite (LMC) and
high-Mg calcite (HMC) have been identified confidently as original
biominerals in different rugose corals. Devonian Tabulophyllum had a
LMC skeleton, whereas Pennsylvanian Lophophyllidium had a HMC skeleton.
Zigzag microstructure, a diagenetic microstructure in rugose corals,
may be related to early migration of Mg2+ ions during transformation of
HMC into LMC. Therefore, zigzag microstructure may indicate that the
original mineral was HMC even in specimens that subsequently converted
to LMC. Stratigraphically, corals with zigzag microstructure are
confined to the late Paleozoic, which is coincident with the
&#34;aragonite sea&#34; of P.A. Sandberg. Hence, fluctuating Mg/Ca
ratios may have directly controlled oscillations in marine carbonate
chemistry and the mineral composition of rugose corals so that HMC
skeletons (as indicated by zigzag microstructure) formed during
intervals with &#34;aragonite seas&#34; and LMC skeletons (e.g.,
Tabulophyllum) formed during intervals with &#034;calcite seas&#034;.
^1";
s[5976] = "GUDO M. (2002).- Structural-functional aspects in the
evolution of operculate corals (Rugosa).- Palaeontology 45, 4:
671-687.- <b>FC&#038;P 31-2</b>, p. 39, ID=1675^<b>Topic(s):
</b>constructional morphology; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Among the Rugosa
operculae were developed by only few genera. One is the slipper-shaped
Calceola and another is the pyramidal shaped Goniophyllum. On the basis
of biological and morphological knowledge of recent corals, the two
different bauplans of the soft bodies of Calceola and Goniophyllum have
been reconstructed. The soft body (i.e. the polyp) of a rugose coral is
thought to have all the basic structures of anthozoan polyps: a
barrel-like body shape, a flat oral disc with tentacles, and the mouth
from which the pharynx reaches inside the gastric cavity. Furthermore,
as in all Anthozoa, Rugosa had internal mesenteries that act as tensile
cords; during growth in diameter further mesenteries were inserted. In
contrast to all other Anthozoa, in the Rugosa new single mesenteries
were added in four insertion sectors. The bauplans of Calceola and
Goniophyllum differ in the pattern of mesentery insertion into these
four sectors. Calceola had a serial, insertion pattern and Goniphyllum
had a symmetrical insertion pattern. They are representatives of the
two different bauplans within the Rugosa. The lid corals are examples
of convergence evolved genera; Calceola as well as Goniphyllum
originated by quite simple modifications of the ancestral type. The
peculiar shapes, the operculae and especially the straight hingers
between the calyx and the lid(s) result only from mechanical necessity.
Under special conditions (such as high sedimentation rates) these
modifications of the corallum represent suitable tactics for
survival.^1";
s[5977] = "POTY E. (2002).- Interstitial tabellae: a new type of
tabellae developed between highly thickened septa in Rugosa.- Coral
Research Bulletin 7: 167-173. [Dieter Weyer&#039;s 65th birthday
commemorative volume; S. Schröder, H. Löser &#038; K. Oekentorp
(eds)].- <b>FC&#038;P 31-2</b>, p. 44, ID=1688^<b>Topic(s):
</b>structures interstitial tabellae; Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography:
</b>^Interstitial tabellae developed in very narrow interseptal loculi
(0,04-0,06 to 0,2-0,3 mm) resulting in a large amount of thickening of
septa. They occur commonly in genera developing septal stereozones and
are described here in six Lower Carboniferous species: Siphonophyllia
cxlindricsa hasteriensis, S. rivagensis, Uralina gigantea,
Keyserlingophyllum obliquum, Caninophyllum skouraense and
Eocaninophyllum yitzanghense. They differ from tabulae which develop
usually in wider interseptal loculi by their higher density (from 3-5
up to 10-20 times more numerous) and more complex and various patterns.
The minimum widths (0,04 to 0,06 mm) for the interseptal loculi
allowing their construction and therefore the presence of the folds of
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the body wall, provide insight into the thickness of the wall of the polyp, but raise the question if there would remain enough space to allow the presence of mesenteries in the lower part of the gastrovascular cavity. ^1";
s[5978] = "LELESHUS V.L. (1978).- Ob odnoy zakonomernosti evolucyi Rugoz.- Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal 1978, 1: 31-35.- <b>FC&#038;P 11-1</b>, p. 46, ID=1759^<b>Topic(s): </b>phylogeny; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5979] = "FEDOROWSKI J. (1979).- Korale Rugosa jako skamienialosci przewodnie [Rugose corals as guide fossils].- Geologia 9: 53-68 [Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznan].- <b>FC&#038;P 11-1</b>, p. 53, ID=1783^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5980] = "SANDO W.J. (1982).- Revision of the Rugose coral genus Lithostrotionella Yabe and Hayasaka.- Journal of Paleontology 56, 1: 236-239.- <b>FC&#038;P 11-1</b>, p. 53, ID=1793^<b>Topic(s): </b>revision; Rugosa, Lithostrotionella; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5981] = "CHEN JIANQIANG, WANG HONGZHEN (1986).- A SEM study of the microskeletal structures of Gyalophylloides Cao 1975.- Earth Sci. - J. Wuhan Coll. Geol. 11: 481-466.- <b>FC&#038;P 16-1</b>, p. 57, ID=1947^<b>Topic(s): </b>microstructures, SEM study; Rugosa, Gyalophylloides; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5982] = "WANG HONGZHEN, HE XINYI, CHENG JIANQIANG (1986).- On the taxonomic position and evolutionary trend of Pilophyllia Ge et Yu, 1974.- Bulletin Chinese Academy geological Sciences 12: 95-103.- <b>FC&#038;P 16-2</b>, p. 21, ID=1957^<b>Topic(s): </b>systematics, phylogeny; Rugosa, Pilophyllia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^The diagnosis of the genus is supplemented in terms of septal type and minute skeletal structures. The septa of Pilophyllia are clearly amplexoid, and are composed mainly of lamellar sclerenchyme in the proximal part of the corallum, but are characterized by development of trabeculae in the upper part. The outer part of the septa in the peripheral stereozone are thick and contiguous, containing stout rhabdacanth trabeculae invested with lamellar tissue. The septa grow suddenly thin beyond the stereozone, but still comprise rhabdacanth trabeculae that are developed upon the successive tabular floors. The clear boundary and evident difference between the juxtaposed and well-preserved lamellar and fibrous tissue as seen within the septa indicate that the idea of secondary origin of the lamellar structure of the skeleton is not tenable. * There are altogether 14 species and subspecies of the genus, among which, the three new ones, PilophyJlia simplex Chen, P. alternata Chen and P. densitabulata Chen are described here. Only three species occur in the Lower Silurian. A comparison of the various species show that a clear tendency existed for the fibrous structure, i.e. the trabeculae, to develop at the expense of lamellar structures at higher horizons (pI. II, fig. 1-4). Other evolutionary trends include thickening of the septa and increasing width of the stereozone. * On the basis of skeletal structures, Pilophyllia is attributed to Family Amplexidae, which is characterized by amplexoid septa and progressive development of fibrous skeletal structures. Two groups may be recognized in the family, a primary group dominated by the lamellar tissue of septa throughout, including Amplexoides, Lindstroemophyllum, probably also Zelophyllum and the Late Ordovician compound form Crenulites, in addition to the Carboniferous Amplexus and Bordenia, and an advanced group with a progressive development of trabeculae septa, including Pilophyllia and Protopilophyllum. The Devonian Siphonophrentis and Heterophrentis with complete septa may not be included in this family.^1";
s[5983] = "OSPANOVA N.K. (1985).- O sushchnosti polymorfizma rugoz [on
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nature of polymorphism in Rugosa; in Russian].- Doklady Akademii Nauk Tadzhikskoy SSR 28, 7: 419-421.- <b>FC&#038;P 17-1</b>, p. 23, ID=2130^<b>Topic(s): </b>polymorphism; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5984] = "RODRIGUEZ S. (1986).- Los corales rugosos y el uso de indices de semejanza Faunistica en Estudios Paleobiogeograficos.- Paleontologia i Evolucio 20: 297-307 [in Spanish].- <b>FC&#038;P 17-1</b>, p. 23, ID=2131^<b>Topic(s): </b>biogeography; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Los corales rugosos constituyen un grupo que puede ser de gran utilidad en estudios paleozoogeograficos. Sin embargo, su uso en estudios comparatives de diferentes cuencas ha de hacerse con precauciones, debido al distinto nivel de conocimiento de cada area. Esto que puede ser un inconveniente en ciertos casos, permite, sin embargo, hacer un analisis de la validez y de las cualidades de algunos de los numerosos indices que han sido definidos con el objeto de comprobar la mayor o menor relacion faunistica entre diversas areas por media de la presencia o ausencia de taxones. Se nan recopilado mas de cuarenta indices, entre los que se han seleccionado doce que se han utilizado para realizar matrices de semejanza entre las diversas areas. Las zonas seleccionadas son generalmente aceptadas como divisiones zoogeograficas en la paleogegrafia del Moscoviense, que es el periodo elegido para este analisis, aunque su extension es muy variada. Los resultados de la aplicacion de estos indices muestran la relatividad de su uso, y la necesidad de fijar unos objetivos previos a la seleccion del modulo de comparacion en cualquier estudio biogeografico.^1";
s[5985] = "ILYINA T.G. (1986).- Septal micro- and ultrastructure in some rugosans.- Phanerozoic reefs and corals of the USSR [Sokolov B. S. (ed.), Trudy V Vsesoyuznogo Simpoziuma po Korallam i Rifam, Dushanbe 1983]: 81-83 [in Russian].- <b>FC&#038;P 18-1</b>, p. 37, ID=2249^<b>Topic(s): </b>microstructures; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5986] = "ILYINA T.G. (1987).- Morphogenesis and microstructure of carinae in coral genus Lophocarinophyllum.- Paleontologichesky Zhurnal 1987, 2: 41-51 [in Russian].- <b>FC&#038;P 18-1</b>, p. 37, ID=2250^<b>Topic(s): </b>microstructures; Rugosa, Lophocarinophyllum; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5987] = "LIN YINGDANG, ZHANG LIANG (1986).- Notes on the genus Kwangsiphyllum and its evolution.- Journal of Changchun College of Geology 1986, 1: 5-11 [in Chinese, with English summary].- <b>FC&#038;P 18-1</b>, p. 38, ID=2257^<b>Topic(s): </b>phylogeny; Rugosa, Kwangsiphyllum; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5988] = "PORTER D.R., ELIAS R.J., YOUNG G.A. (2007).- Biometric analysis of corallite size in the colonial rugosan Crenulites.- Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Schriftenreihe der Erdwissenschaftlichen Kommissionen 17: 43-50.- <b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p. 55, ID=2344^<b>Topic(s): </b>biometry; Rugosa, Crenulites; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5989] = "SORAUF J.E. (2007).- The function of dissepiments and marginaria in the Rugosa (Cnidaria, Zoantharia).- Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Schriftenreihe der Erdwissenschaftlichen Kommissionen 17: 11-29.- <b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p. 58, ID=2352^<b>Topic(s): </b>function, dissepiments, marginaria; Rugosa, physiology; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5990] = "LUO JINDING, WANG MINGQIAN (1988).- SEM-Studies on Microstructure of Clisiophyllum.- Kexue Tongbao 33, 6:.- <b>FC&#038;P 18-2</b>, p. 16, ID=2460^<b>Topic(s): </b>microstructures, SEM study; Rugosa, Clisiophyllum; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
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s[5991] = "WANG HONGZHEN, CHENG JIANQIANG (1988).- A SEM study of the microskeletal structures of Aulophyllum fungites (Rugosa).- Geoscience 2, 3: 293-298. [in Chinese, with English summary].- <b>FC&#038;P 18-2</b>, p. 33, ID=2480^<b>Topic(s): </b>microstructures, SEM study; Rugosa, Aulophyllum; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^A SEM study of Aulophyllum fungites (Fleming 1828) reveals that both the longitudinal and transverse structure of the skeleton is fibrous in nature and is composed of calcite needles. The needles are of two sizes, those composing the septa and tabellae show an average length of 32 µm and those forming the dissepiments, axial tabellae and column septa (lamella), 10 µm and 2 µm respectively. Within the septum, only one series of slender trabeculae develop along the axis, with an average diameter of 30-60 µm, while the lateral parts are composed of long, subparallel needles, some of which being grouped into tufts. No clear boundary exists between the axial and lateral parts. Clear growth-lines are evidently continuous across the connecting parts of adjacent septa and tabulae. This means that skeletal structures in both elements are synchronous and syntaxial in nature.^1";
s[5992] = "SORAUF J.E., MACKEY J.E. (1989).- Variation and biometrics in rugose corals.- Mem. Ass. Australas. Palaeontols 8 [Jell P. A. &#038; Pickett J. W. (eds): Fossil Cnidaria 5 (Proceedings of the Fifth International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria including Archaeocyatha and Spongiomorphs)]: 23-31.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 12, ID=2519^<b>Topic(s): </b>variation, biometrics; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5993] = "WANG HONGZHEN, CHENG JIANQIANG (1989).- Microskeletal structures and classification of rugose corals.- Mem. Ass. Australas. Palaeontols 8 [Jell P. A. &#038; Pickett J. W. (eds): Fossil Cnidaria 5 (Proceedings of the Fifth International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria including Archaeocyatha and Spongiomorphs)]: 179-190.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 13, ID=2536^<b>Topic(s): </b>systematics, microstructures; Rugosa classification; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5994] = "LUO JINDING, WANG MINGQIAN, HE XINYI (1989).- Skeletal structure and classification of the Order Caniniida (Rugosa).- Mem. Ass. Australas. Palaeontols 8 [Jell P. A. &#038; Pickett J. W. (eds): Fossil Cnidaria 5 (Proceedings of the Fifth International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria including Archaeocyatha and Spongiomorphs)]: 191-198.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 13, ID=2537^<b>Topic(s): </b>structures, classification; Rugosa, Caniniida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5995] = "FEDOROWSKI J. (1989).- Redescription of the original collection of Zaphrentis calyculus Miller 1891, Rugosa.- Acta Palaeontologica Polonica 34, 4: 275-325.- <b>FC&#038;P 20-1.1</b>, p. 53, ID=2606^<b>Topic(s): </b>revision; Rugosa, Zaphrentis; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^The type material of the Tournaisian Zaphrentis calyculus from the Miller&#039;s (1891) collection, redescribed by Easton (1944) has been re-investigated. The better preserved specimens are assigned to 5 species and 5 genera (among them Rotiphyllum diutinum sp. n., Petraia (?) milleri sp. n. and Patularima gen. n.). Some forms are described in open nomenclature. The taxa are discussed in terms of morphology, ontogeny, intraspecific variability and relationships. Enviromental and &#47; or genetic control of straight, widely-flaring and horn shapes and of stereoplasmic infilling is discussed.^1";
s[5996] = "FEDOROWSKI J., SANDO W.J. (1989).- Morphogenesis and relationships of Trochophyllum Milne-Edwards and Haime 1850 (Coelenterata, Anthozoa).- Acta Palaeontologica Polonica 34, 1: 3-46.- <b>FC&#038;P 20-1.1</b>, p. 53, ID=2607^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, Trochophyllum; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Detailed study of the holotype and topotype of the type species of Trochophyllum Milne-Edwards and Haime reveals that
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this genus has a unique internal morphology most similar to Neaxon
Kullmann. Although the systematic relationships of small, aulate
solitary corals remain dubious, Trochophyllum is referred provisionally
to the family Petraiidae de Koninck. The genus is represented by the
type species, T. verneuilanum Milne-Edwards and Haime, and the informal
taxon T. sp. 1, which are known only from Tournaisian (early Osagean)
strata in Kentucky and Indiana, USA. Previously published records of
Trochophyllum outside the type locality of its type species are either
invalid or unconfirmable on present published information.
Trochophyllum is distinguished by a highly variable aulos that is
typically of the stereotheca-type, filled with stereoplasm at maturity;
axial tabulae absent or not preserved at maturity; cardinal septum
shortened in the calice; and minor septa developed only as
foundations.^1";
s[5997] = "WANG HONGZHEN, CHENG JIANQIANG (1989).- Skeletal structures
and systematic classification of the Subclass Rugosa.- Classification,
evolution, and biogeography of the Palaeozoic corals of China [Wang
Hongzhen, He Xinyi, Chen Jianqiang et al. (eds)]: 004-048 (chapter 2);
Science Press, Beijing.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 44,
ID=2624^<b>Topic(s): </b>systematics, skeletal structures; Rugosa
classification; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5998] = "COCKE J.M., HAYSE K. (1988).- Methods for determining septal
formula in solitary Rugosa.- Journal of Paleontology 62, 1: 144-145.-
<b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 41, ID=2625^<b>Topic(s): </b>solitary,
septal formula; Rugosa, solitary; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[5999] = "WANG HONGZHEN, WANG XUNLIAN, CHENG JIANQIANG (1989).-
Evolutionary stages and biogeography of the rugose corals.-
Classification, evolution, and biogeography of the Palaeozoic corals of
China [Wang Hongzhen, He Xinyi, Chen Jianqiang et al. (eds)]: 174-225
(chapter 10); Science Press, Beijing.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 44,
ID=2632^<b>Topic(s): </b>phylogeny, biogeography; Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6000] = "WANG HONGZHEN, CHENG JIANQIANG (1990).- Microskeletal
structures of the genus Lophocarinophyllum with a discussion on the
family Lophophyllidiidae.- J. China Univ. Geosc., Earth Sci. 15, 3:
257-262. [in Chinese, with English summary].- <b>FC&#038;P 19-2.1</b>,
p. 33, ID=2751^<b>Topic(s): </b>microstructures; Rugosa,
Lophocarinophyllum; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Among the family
Lophophyllidiidae Moore et Jeffords 1945, Lophocarinophyllum Grabau
1922 possesses well developed septal flanges. The microskeletal
structures of the septa are either composed of distinct monacanth
trabeculae with clearly radiating needles, or of an axial zone of
irregular slender trabeculae with diverse needles and lateral zones
with subparallel needles or tufts. The flanges have slender trabeeulae
in the axial zone and parallel needles in the lateral zones, but no
regular trabeculae with radiating needles were observed. In several
specimens of Lophocarinophyllum acanthiseptum collected from the Upper
Carboniferous in the North China, weakly developed convex tabulae are
present. Thus it may be held that the genotype is possessed of tabulae,
and the genus Lophotabularia Shi, established on the presence of
tabulae, may better be considered as a synonym of Lophocarinophyllum.
So far 8 species of Lophocarinophyllum, L. acanthiseptum Grabau, L.
major Heritsch, L. yakovlevi Fomichev, L karpinski Fomichev, L. suetomi
Minato, L. lophophyllidium Liao et Xu and L abnome Shi may be
recognized, including the new species L. stereoseptum described herein.
In our revised classification of the rugose corals (Wang et al 1989),
10 genera were assigned to Lophophyllidiidae, but Lophophyllum was
tentatively included therein. Actually the latter genus (genotype L.
konincki) is a monozonal coral of zaphrentoidid affinity probably akin
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to Claviphyllum and may therefore better be transferred to the family
Bradyphyllidae under the suborder Zaphrentitoidina. Thus the family
Lophophyllidiidae includes 8 genera: Lophophyllidium Milne-Edwards et
Haime, Sugiyamaella Yabe et Minato, Lophocarinophyllum Grabau,
Stereostylus Jeffords, Neostereostylus Lin, Tlmorphyllum Gerth,
Lophamplexus Moore et Jeffords and Paralophophyllidium Lin.^1";
s[6001] = "LUO JINDING, WANG MINGQIAN, WU FUBAO (1990).- SEM Studies on
Microstructures of Siphonophyllia.- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica 29, 2:
154-159.- <b>FC&#038;P 20-1.1</b>, p. 56, ID=2825^<b>Topic(s):
</b>microstructures, SEM study; Rugosa, Siphonophyllia; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^There
have been diversified views on the systematic significance of the
rugose coral&#039;s minute skeletal structure. In this work attempt is
made through the microstructures of the typical genera of 14 families
to reveal the value for the systematic Rugosa of the Carboniferous
period, with only a species of Siphonophyllia from the Lower
Carboniferous of the Qilian Mountain described as an example.^1";
s[6002] = "LELESHUS V.L. (1995).- Colonial Rugosans as precursors of
crises in the coral evolution.- Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal 1995, 4:
26-33.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-2</b>, p. 38, ID=3120^<b>Topic(s):
</b>colonial, extinctions; Rugosa colonial; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^The
relation between the rugose morphology and Paleozoic global events in
the evolution of the group is demonstrated. Solitary forms dominated
before every outburst whereas colonial forms prevailed before mass
extinction.^1";
s[6003] = "FEDOROWSKI J. (1991).- Principles of early ontogeny in the
rugose corals: a critical review.- Hydrobiologia, 216/217 [Williams
R.B., Cornelius P.F.S., Hughes R.G. &#038; Robson E.A. (eds):
Coelenterate Biology: Recent Research on Cnidaria and Ctenophora]:
413-418.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-1.1</b>, p. 43, ID=3214^<b>Topic(s):
</b>ontogeny; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^It has been suggested that
the septal furrows in the Palaeozoic rugose corals are secondary in
comparison both to growth lines and to the septal blades inside
calices. The leading role of furrows as an indicator of septal increase
is thus questioned. Septa are always grouped in quadrants but their
increase is generally towards the cardinal septum. The arrangement of
the contratingent minor septa seems to be independent of the increase
in septal furrows. Hence, the growth of the polyp&#039;s skeleton may
have started from an aseptal cup.^1";
s[6004] = "SEMENOFF-TIAN-CHANSKY P. (1987).- Sous-classe des
Tetracoralliaires.- In Beauvais L. et al. (eds): Traite de Zoologie,
tome III, Cnidaires, Anthozoaires, fasc. 3: 765-781.- <b>FC&#038;P
21-1.1</b>, p. 48, ID=3240^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6005] = "IVANOVSKIY A.B. (1992).- O vnutrividovoy izmenchivosti u
rugoz [on intraspecific variability in Rugosa].- In Sokolov B.S. &#038;
Ivanovskiy A.B. (eds): Vnutrividovaya izmenchivost korallov i
stromatomorfid [intraspecific variability in corals and
stromatoporoids]. Ross. Akad. Nauk, otd. Geol., Geofiz., Geochim. i
Gorn. Nauk; Paleont. Inst.; 101 pp.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-1</b>, p. 30,
ID=3374^<b>Topic(s): </b>intraspecific variability; Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6006] = "ULITINA L.M. (1992).- Izmenchivost korallov vida
Entelophyllum articulatum (Wahlenberg) [variability in the coral
Entelophyllum articulatum (Wahlenberg); in Russian].- ???.-
<b>FC&#038;P 22-1</b>, p. 30, ID=3375^<b>Topic(s): </b>variability;
Rugosa, Entelophyllum; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6007] = "IVANOVSKIY A.B. (1992).- Nekotorye zamechanija o Cyathaxonia
cornu [some remarks on Cyathaxonia comu].- In Sokolov B.S. &#038;
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Ivanovskiy A.B. (eds): Vnutrividovaya izmenchivost korallov i
stromatomorfid [intraspecific variability in corals and
stromatoporoids]. Ross. Akad. Nauk, otd. Geol., Geofiz., Geochim. i
Gorn. Nauk; Paleont. Inst.; 101 pp.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-1</b>, p. 30,
ID=3379^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, Cyathaxonia; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6008] = "NEUMAN B.E. (1993).- Taxonomic reliability of morphological
structures in rugose corals.- Courier Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg
164: 119-125. [P. Oekentorp-Kuster (ed.) Proceedings of the VI.
International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and Porifera, Vol. 1].-
<b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>, p. 13, ID=3445^<b>Topic(s): </b>morphology,
taxonomic reliability; Rugosa, morphology; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Rugose
coral taxonomy is based on morphological features which vary in
reliability for taxonomic purposes. Microstructures are interpreted as
having a calcitic origin and only faintly altered by diagenesis. Thus
fibro-normal and trabecular septal structures as well as septal
dilations are important taxonomic features. The presence or absence and
type of holdfasts and genuine fossular structures reveals special modes
of life strategies and are also very important taxonomic signatures.
Biometry must be critically applied as intraspecific variation and is
dependent on various life strategies and ecological influence.^1";
s[6009] = "IVANOVSKIY A.B. (1993).- Istorija izuchenchenija Rugoz
(1983-1991) [history of research of the Rugosa (1983-1991); in
Russian].- Nauka, Moskva; 80 pp.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>, p. 80,
ID=3505^<b>Topic(s): </b>research history; Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^This
book deals with the knowledge on rugose corals - which has been gained
during the last years - as well as references of publications
containing topics on corals.^1";
s[6010] = "WEYER D. (1997).- Hyposepta and diplosepta in the septal
apparatus of Rugosa.- Boletin de la Real Sociedad Espanola de Historia
Natural, Seccion Geologica 91, 1/4: 037-052.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-2</b>, p.
8, ID=3670^<b>Topic(s): </b>structures, third order septa; Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^Different types of &#34;third order&#34; septa are
fairly widely distributed among Rugosa in addition to major septa
(protosepta, metasepta) and minor septa (catasepta). The initial
standard septal apparatus of Middle Ordovician time included hyposepta,
which are recorded from 32 species of 12 suborders during lower
Caradocian to Serpukhovian and became steadily less abundant from the
Caradocian to their final disappearance in the late Palaeozoic.
Hyposepta (based on the Givetian Stereolasma rectum (Hall 1843) appear
as a very small third septal cycle (only active at the upper calicular
margin), intercalated between all major and minor septa, and best
discernible from special weaker septal furrows on the external
archaeotheca. The term diplosepta [based on the Ludlowian
Sutherlandinia petaloides (Ball &#038; Grove 1940] refers to major and
minor septa, which bifurcate at the periphery of the upper calice (but
always originate from only one septal furrow of the wall). This
specialization affects one (counter) or nearly all septa, and
characterizes mainly the Silurian-Devonian Ditoecholasmatinae and
Sutherlandiniinae, and some Lower Carboniferous pleonophorous taxa
(Cyathoclisia).^1";
s[6011] = "FALCES S. (1997).- Borings, embeddings and pathologies
against microstructure. New evidences on the nature of the
microstructural elements in rugose corals.- Boletin de la Real Sociedad
Espanola de Historia Natural, Seccion Geologica 92, 1/4: 99-116.-
<b>FC&#038;P 26-2</b>, p. 25, ID=3706^<b>Topic(s): </b>bioerosion vs
microstructures; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^The principal aim of the
present study has been to consider the moment of production of the
different skeletal anomalies (borings, embeddings and pathologies) for
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obtaining an accurate datation of the affected microstructures. The use
of this textural cirterion has usually been accepted in those research
studies interested in the moment of production of the texture, such as
carbonate petrology and genesis of submarine cements. The material
studied in this report comes from the collections of solitary rugose
corals without dissepiments, from Upper Visean of Northwestern
Ossa-Morena region (Los Santos de Maimona and Guadiato Basin) except
some specimens supplied by Prof. J. Kullmann from the Emsian of
Bostanci at Istanbul (Turkey) which are totally recrystallized and
previously drilled as well. This study is based on the occurrence of
three kinds of evidences: Borings: Boring action penetrates and
dislodges coral structures, providing a source for dating, since boring
action must be posterior to these structures. Its study is based on the
analysis and the interpretation of morphology of borings, and also it
is completed with the description of their borders, and the different
alteration processes which occur in this areas. Embeddings and
pathologies: Both anomalies are contemporary with the
biocrystallization, generating borders with concordant microelements.
Description of complete diagenetic alterations in drilled speciments
and comparison with the described borders. The possibility of
describing rugose corals perforated and totally recrystallized (i.e.
with a previously well known microstructure) constitutes finally an
excellent reference for comparing the realized observation in the other
paragraphs.^1";
s[6012] = "NEUMAN B.E. (1997).- Evaluation of rugose coral potentials
as index fossils.- Boletin de la Real Sociedad Espanola de Historia
Natural, Seccion Geologica 92, 1/4: 303-309.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-2</b>, p.
32, ID=3722^<b>Topic(s): </b>Rugosa as index fossils; Rugosa,
stratigraphy; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Rugose corals were epifaunal benthos, most
profuse and diverse in carbonate perireefal and reefal environments.
Like modem scleractinian corals they were sensitive to several
ecological factors like water temperature, depth, salinity, bottom
conditions, nutrient supply and probably illumination. Rugose corals
showed highest diversity in subtropical and tropical realms. In cooler
realms their diversity was low and solitary lambelasmatid forms
dominated. At different times plate movements have brought the
continental plates with including shallow sea areas into different
climatic zones. This has often caused successions of different coral
provinces on the various plates. Areas with overlapping faunas between
these plates are often difficult to find. Rugose corals are mainly
useful for correlation on the stage level within the same confacies
belt as most species are comparatively short-ranging. Correlation based
on Baltoscandian rugose corals from Rawthyean - Hirnantian times
clearly indicates that very few species cross sharp lithofacial
boundaries. Morphologic trends observed in the succession of rugose
coral assemblages give valuable support to a more reliable
biostratigraphy. In order to improve the possibilities of using rugose
corals as biostratigraphical tools we need more detailed and uniform
taxonomic descriptions and more information about the strata where
these taxa are found. Regular workshop meetings where taxonomic
problems can be discussed by specialists are highly recommended.^1";
s[6013] = "GUDO M. (1997).- Konstruktionsmorphologische Rekonstruktion
rugoser Korallen.- Profil 11, 325-340.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-2</b>, p. 57,
ID=3734^<b>Topic(s): </b>constructional morphology; Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^The rugose corals known from the Paleozoic era are
comparable to the skeletons of fossil and recent scleractinians. The
reconstruction of the rugose soft body is based on the assumption that
polyp-like organisms produced the skeletons of the rugosa. Analyzing
the construction of anthozoan polyps indicates a conception of a
general soft body for coral polyps. This soft body is characterized by
hydraulic filling, by tethering, and by internal mesenteries as well as
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by tethering and fixing of a valve-like collapsible tube. Tentacles
could emerge between the mesenteries on the oral disc. The external
epithelian layers of the pedal disc are able to produce external
carbonate structures between the mesenteries. During the ontogenetic
growth of polyps, the installation of a new internal tethering
structure is necessary to preserve form and coherence of the whole
construction. Thereby new spaces between the mesenteries arise in which
new carbonate structures were produced. Therefore, the skeleton of a
coral polyp represents a kind of negative copy of the internal
construction of the soft body. Thus the fossil skeletons give some
valuable hints for the reconstruction of their soft bodies. The rugose
corals are reconstructed as polyp-like barrel-shaped constructions.
Their shape is determined by hydraulic filling and by the internal
tethering by single mesenteries. The given reconstruction of the
ontogenetic insertion of single mesenteries explains the pattern of the
septal insertion within only four sectors in the rugose skeletons. This
reconstruction is only valid for the general representation of the
rugosa. It is a testable approach to the reconstruction of the rugose
soft body, and it explains the pattern of septal insertion of the
rugose corals. The reconstruction presented here is not extended to the
very early ontogenetic stages of rugose polyps. Obviously, the model
should be modified to explain those groups of the rugosa which do not
show the general pattern of septal insertion in four sectors.^1";
s[6014] = "LIN Y., HUANG Z. (1996).- On genus Stylostrotion Chi and its
systematic position.- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica 35, 1: 84-87.-
<b>FC&#038;P 27-1</b>, p. 70, ID=3813^<b>Topic(s): </b>systematics;
Rugosa, Stylostrotion; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^After the establishment of
the genus Stylostrotion by Dr. Chi in 1935, many palaeontologists in
China and abroad have different opinions. As Chi described in diagnosis
of this genus: &#34;It has a distinct palicolumella&#34;, some
palaeontologists, such as S. Smith, D. Hill, Yu and Wang, regard it as
a synonym of the genus Siphondendron. However, J. Fedorowski
established a new subclass Dividocorallia (Palaeozoic Anthozoa) in
1991, holding a different opinion from Chi about this genus. He
indicated the inconstant number of major septa in quadrants, which are
similar to that of heterocoral, and so he established the new family
Stylostrotionidae, which belongs to the order Calyxcorallia under the
subclass Dividocorallia. Through examining the description and figures
of this genus in Chi&#39;s paper, the authors found that there are two
individual transverse sections in the type specimen (Pl. I, fig. 1a),
with a palicolumella-like structure at the center of the right one. In
fact, this is a structure caused by the connection of inner septa,
rather than a palicolumella; the left one also presents this
characteristic, with its septa in bunchwise arrangement, and each bunch
has a long septum prolonged to the center and conneced to others.
Hence, it may be concluded that this genus has no palicolumella and
bears no relationship with Siphonodendron. It is unavailable to
correlate the genus with Nemistium, Aulina, Diphyphyllum, and therefore
it is necessary for us to emend the diagnosis of the genus in this
paper. According to Fedorowski (1991), this genus is a kind of
heterocoral, and is regarded as a new Palaeozoic anthozoan. However,
the authors have a different opinion, since the heterocoral has a
specific structure, which is characterized by the never separated inner
ends of septa, the absence of minor septa and dissepiments, with some
boss, spines and ridges on the wall. While this genus has minor septa
and a dissepimentarium, with the inner ends of septa occassionally
separated, indicating that it is a typical Rugosa, instead of
heterocoral. In case this genus is placed in the heterocoral, it would
present a confusion between the Rugosa and the Heterocorallia.
Therefore the authors suggest that the family Stylostrotionidae
Fedorowski (1991) be placed under the suborder Stauriina of the Rugosa,
including Pseudopetraia Soshkina, Palaeophyllum Billings, Stylostrotion
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Chi, Polygonaria Fan, Sudetiphyllia Fedorowski and Xinglangophyllum
gen. nov.^1";
s[6015] = "FEDOROWSKI J. (1997).- Remarks on the paleobiology of
Rugosa.- Geologos 2: 5-58.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-2</b>, p. 13,
ID=3890^<b>Topic(s): </b>biology; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^It is the
interpretation of anatomy, behaviour and general physiology of the
Rugosa.Variability in the suspected behaviour and general physiology of
the Rugosa is inferred from frequently appearing morphotypes in
solitary forms. This discussion is preceded by a review of important
skeletal and suspect soft features, supported mainly by external
characteristics of fossils. Existing skeletal data has led to the
proposal of an initial development of two pairs of mesenteries. They
are considered to be directive mesenteries by comparison to other
Anthozoa. Only the sclerosepta corresponding to these two pairs of
mesenteries are considered as protosepta. The cardinal fossula is
reconstructed as an important irrigation apparatus, leading to a
siphonoglyph above it, but not forming sufficient space to host
mesenteries earing gonades. Clear differences between the skeletal
morphology in juvenile and mature parts are discussed in detail using
several examples, beginning with reconstruction of earliest
skeletogenesis. Secretion of the attachment and first wall of the
aseptal cup is postulated as the initiation of the skeletogenesis of
the polyp.^1";
s[6016] = "OLIVER W.A.jr (1998).- Nomenclatural problems of
Breviphrentis Stumm 1949 and Contophrentis new genus (Devonian rugose
corals).- Journal of Paleontology 72, 5: 932-934.- <b>FC&#038;P
28-1</b>, p. 34, ID=3965^<b>Topic(s): </b>nomenclature; Rugosa,
Breviphrentis; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Amplexus invaginatus Stumm, 1937, the type
species of Breviphrentis, is from Nevada; my redescnption (Oliver,
1993. p. 19-20) was based on the specimens collected by C.W. Memam that
were used by Stumm (1937), and Merriam (1940 and 1974) in their
descriptions. I concluded that most of the Merriam and Stumm material
represented two species, one a siphonophrentil and one from another
family (not named); I selected a lectotype from Stumm&#39;s (1937)
illustrated &#34;holotypes&#34; and identified it as belonging to the
siphonophrentid species (Oliver, 1993, p. 19-20). This had the apparent
effect of preserving Breviphrentis as a siphonophrentid and justifying
the assignment of the Eastern Americas species to that genus. * Later.
Dr. A.E.H. Pedder, Geological Survey of Canada, Calgary, collected a
large number of specimens from the type locality and horizon of
Amplexus invaginatus in Nevada. During a visit to Pedder&#39;s
laboratory (April, 1992), I was able to examine the prepared specimens
and agreed with his conclusion that the A. invaginatus lectotype
belonged to the population represented by his new collection and that
it was the non-siphonophrentid. Thus, Breviphrentis sensu stricto is
not a siphonophrentid and the Eastern Americas &#34;Breviphrentis&#34;
needs a new name. The purposes of this note are to clarify the status
of the Nevada Breviphrentis s.s. (see also Pedder, 1997) and to
establish Contophrentis new genus, for the EAR species. [taken from
introductory part of a short note]^1";
s[6017] = "OSPANOVA N.K. (1991).- To the nature of juvenile corallites
of rugoses.- Izvestiya AN Taj. SSR,. otd. fiz.-mat., chim. i geol.
nauk, 1991, 3: 47-53.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 41,
ID=4122^<b>Topic(s): </b>juvenile corallites; Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6018] = "FLUGEL H.W., HUBMANN B. (1994).- Anthozoa palaeozoica:
Rugosa.- Catalogus Fossilium Austriae. Ein systematisches Verzeichnis
aller auf Osterreichischem Gebiet festgestellten Fossilien, IVc/la
[H.W. Fluegel &#038; H. Zapfe H. (eds)]; 134pp; Wien.- <b>FC&#038;P
23-1.1</b>, p. 60, ID=4127^<b>Topic(s): </b>catalogue of fossils;
Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
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<b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6019] = "BOLTON J.C., DRIESE S.G. (1990).- The determination of substrate conditions from the orientations of solitary rugose corals.- Palaios 05: 479-483.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>, p. 31, ID=4222^<b>Topic(s): </b>growth orientation; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^The substrate conditions of mudstone strata formed in ancient epicontinental settings may be determined from taphonomic assemblages of solitary rugose corals. Equal-area plots on the orientations of preserved corals can be used to infer whether subsequent hydrodynamic conditions affected any postmortem reworking of the corals. Mechanically stable positions for curved corals can be determined. Curved corals preserved in mechanically stable positions are interpreted to have been deposited on firm or hard substrates. Curved corals preserved in mechanically unstable positions were probably embedded in soft or soupy substrates.^1";
s[6020] = "HECKER M.R.[GEKKER] (1993).- Kolonialnye Koninckofillumy.- Fauna i ekosistemy geologicheskogo proshlogo [B.S. Sokolov &#038; A.B. Ivanovskiy (eds)]: 62-70; Rossiyskya Akademiya Nauk, Otdelenie Geologii, Geofiziki, Geokhimii i Gornykh Nauk, Paleontologicheskiy Institut. [in Russian].- <b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>, p. 45, ID=4263^<b>Topic(s): </b>colonial; Rugosa, Koninckophyllum; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6021] = "HUBMANN B. (1995).- Zur Kenntnis der Parricidalsprossung bei Argutastrea Crickmay (Anthozoa, Rugosa).- Sitz.-Ber. oesterr. Akad. Wiss., math.-nat. Kl 1, 201: 83-100. [in German, with English abstract].- <b>FC&#038;P 24-1</b>, p. 62, ID=4475^<b>Topic(s): </b>blastogeny; Rugosa, Argutastrea; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Among representatives of Argutastrea the species quadrigemina (Goldfuss 1826) is characterized by its quadripartite increase, which is a prominent taxonomic feature (Coen-Aubert &#038; Luette 1990). Within (i.e. &#034;at the cost of) autocorallites four hysterocorallites develop. At the moment accurate investigations of such a peculiar increase were only carried out in Stauria favosa (Koch 1883, Smith &#038; Ryder 1927, Ting 1940). On the basis of numerous series of thin sections and acetate peels of Argutastrea quadrigemina as well as on experimental tests the importance of this budding, but also mutualities and differences to Stauria favosa are discussed.^1";
s[6022] = "SHEN JIANWEI (1995).- A study of Sinospongophyllum (Yoh 1937) by cladistic analysis - with discussion on intrapopulational variability of S. crassiseptatum sp.nov.- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica 34, 3: . [pp?].- <b>FC&#038;P 24-2</b>, p. 41, ID=4545^<b>Topic(s): </b>cladistic analysis; Rugosa, Sinospongophyllum; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6023] = "PLUSQUELLEC Y. (1970).- Révision du genre Microcyclus Meek et Worthen, 1868 (Tétracoralliaires).- Annales de la Societe geologique du Nord 91: 129-139.- <b>FC&#038;P 1-2</b>, p. 17, ID=4661^<b>Topic(s): </b>revision; Rugosa, Microcyclus; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6024] = "TSIEN H.-H. (1970).- Skoliophyllum lamellosum and Wedekindophyllum marginatum, interpreted as ecological forms of many species of Cystiphylloides.- Annales de la Societe geologique de Belgique 93: 183-202.- <b>FC&#038;P 1-2</b>, p. 19, ID=4666^<b>Topic(s): </b>variability; Rugosa cystimorpha; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Seven species of Cystiphylloides are described in all of which &#034;lamellosum&#034; and &#034;marginatum&#034; forms are found. Problems concerning &#034;septal cones&#034; and the validity of the so-called &#034;Wedekindophyllum&#034; and &#034;Skoliophyllum&#034; are discussed. The possession of &#034;septal cones&#034; is not a specific characteristic, but an internal structure
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adjusted to the external forms of the corals which are directly
influenced by ecological conditions. The so-called
&#034;Wedekindophyllum&#034; and &#034;Skoliophyllum&#034; are shown to
be two special forms of Cystiphylloides developed in unusual
conditions.^1";
s[6025] = "KULLMANN J. (1972).- Ontogenetic allometries of rugose
corals.- Journal of Paleontology 46: 75-81.- <b>FC&#038;P 2-1</b>, p.
16, ID=4717^<b>Topic(s): </b>ontogeny, allometry; Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6026] = "SPASSKIY N.Ya., KRAVTSOV A.G. (1971).- Modalities of
appearance of morphologically similar structures in the evolution of
Tetracorals .- Zapiski Leningradskogo ordenov Lenina i trudovogo
Krasnogo Znameni Gornogo Instituta im. G.V. Plekhanova 59, 2,
Paleontology (1971): 5-22.- <b>FC&#038;P 2-1</b>, p. 23,
ID=4736^<b>Topic(s): </b>parallel evolution; Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6027] = "IVANOVSKIY A.B., KRAVTSOV A.G., SPASSKIY N.Ya. (1971).-
Estimation of the taxonomic value of the different morphological
characters of the skeleton of Rugose Corals.- Geologiya i Geofizika
1971, 8: 121-124.- <b>FC&#038;P 2-2</b>, p. 16, ID=4800^<b>Topic(s):
</b>classification criteria; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6028] = "IVANOVSKIY A.B. (1971).- Repetitive (iterative) phenomena in
Rugose Corals.- Geologiya i Geofizika 1971, 8: 98-103.- <b>FC&#038;P
2-2</b>, p. 16, ID=4801^<b>Topic(s): </b>iterative evolution; Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6029] = "PLUSQUELLEC Y., SEMENOFF-TIAN-CHANSKY P. (1972).- Révision
de Combophyllum osismorum M.E. &#038; H. 1850 (Tétracoralliaire
dévonien).- Bulletin du Museum national d&#039;histoire naturelle, 3e
sér. 100, Sciences de la Terre 20: 411-461.- <b>FC&#038;P 2-2</b>, p.
18, ID=4811^<b>Topic(s): </b>revision; Rugosa, Combophyllum;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^A revision of Combophyllum osismorum M.E. &#038; H.,
type-species of Combophyllum, is given. This study was carried out on
the original material and on a large collection from the type-locality.
It was possible to state precisely the morphological, structural and
microstructural features of the species. The radiary elements of this
discoid coral are costo-septa of which the growth direction is chiefly
peripheric, distal and proximal. They are composed of trabeculae
arranged in a fan-shaped pattern. The stratigraphical position of the
species is accurately determined (lower part of the Middle Devonian). A
critical revision of the other known species of Combophyllum is
proposed.^1";
s[6030] = "COTTON G. (1973).- The rugose coral genera.- Elsevier
Scientific Publishing Co.; 358 pp., no illustr.- <b>FC&#038;P 3-1</b>,
p. 24, ID=4879^<b>Topic(s): </b>index of genera; Rugosa genera;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^[review by William A. Oliver jr] This book is in
three parts: an alphabetical listing of generic names with generic and
type species diagnoses (218pp), an identification key to the genera
(99pp), and a list of type species alphabetized by trivial name (11pp).
Remaining pages are occupied by a too brief preface, a reference list
and a short addendum. This is a reference book for the specialist -
neither more nor less. Generic listings are remarkably complete through
the 1971 literature. W.J. Sando and I have found only seven missing
genera, two missing spelling variants, and only one misspelled generic
name. Diagnoses range from three to 20 or more lines, and seem to be
good. Apparently they are based on original descriptions and published
revisions; sources are given. Subjective synonyms are separately
diagnosed and not necessarily noted as possible synonyms. This
represents good policy and makes the book more objective and useful. A
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questionable procedure is that of proposing 11 new names for junior
homonyms that have been generally accepted as synonyms and not
previously renamed. This is consistent with the treatment of other
subjective synonyms but will cause trouble if later revisers decide
that the genera are not synonyms. Most of the names will find use only
in synonymies and other nomenclatural works. In any case, the new names
are easily found in the book as all were constructed by adding the
prefix &#034;Pro&#034; to the homonym. &#034;New names&#034; (pp 32-33)
for specimens originally described as &#034;Gen. I, Sp. I&#034; and
&#034;Gen. II, Sp. I&#034; by Kostic-Podgorska (1957) are unnecessary
and bad policy. These are new genera and species (with Cotton as
author) based on material that the original describer considered
inadequate.[part of extensive summary]^1";
s[6031] = "IVANOVSKIY A.B. (1972).- Transformations interspécifiques,
morphologie et ontogenèse du squelette du Calophyllum profundum
(Rugosa) [en russe].- Trudy Inst. Geofiz. Moskva SSSR, 112: 4-9.-
<b>FC&#038;P 3-1</b>, p. 26, ID=4882^<b>Topic(s): </b>phylogeny,
morphology, ontogeny; Rugosa, Calophyllum; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6032] = "WEYER D. (1972).- Rugosa (Anthozoa) mit biformen
Tabularium.- Jb. Geol. 1972, 4: 439-463.- <b>FC&#038;P 3-1</b>, p. 30,
ID=4899^<b>Topic(s): </b>structures, biform tabularium; Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^A new morphological term &#34;biform tabularium&#34;
is proposed for tabulae arranged in two systems corresponding to two
different groups of interseptal loculi (position I and II of
Sutherland, 1965). This feature, the variability of which is discussed,
occurs in several independent lines of Rugose corals and is known from
Upper Ordovician to Upper Permian times. The new genera Kaljolasma,
Kabakovitchiella, Sutherlandinia, and Pedderelasma are erected for some
species with a biform Tabularium. The revised family Cyathaxoniidae
contains Middle Ordovician to Upper Permian genera of five subfamilies
(Petraiinae, Ditoecholasmatinae, Cyathaxoniinae and two new ones,
Sutherlandiniinae, and Lophotichiinae). Sutherlandiniinae and
Ditoecholasmatiinae are characterized by curious split septa (cardinal,
counter, and two counter minor septa). The known definitions of the
genera Barrandeophyllum, Haptophyllum, Boolelasma, Petraiella, and
Lophotichium have been changed.^1";
s[6033] = "COTTON G. (1974).- The rugose coral genera. Supplement 1.-
published by the author; 35pp; Kidderminster (UK).- <b>FC&#038;P
3-2</b>, p. 37, ID=4942^<b>Topic(s): </b>index of genera; Rugosa
genera; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^This supplement brings the Book substantially up to
date by providing 33 new and15 amended generic diagnoses with
appropriate additions to the Identification Key and to the list of
References. Mention is made of 32 genera recently suppressed, and of 17
new names. Numerous small corrections or additions are made.^1";
s[6034] = "IVANOVSKIY A.B. (1973).- Rugosa. [en russe] .- Trudy Inst.
Geol. Geofiz. AN SSSR 131: 38-73.- <b>FC&#038;P 3-2</b>, p. 38,
ID=4948^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6035] = "IVANOVSKIY A.B. (1973).- Sistema Rugoz (Systématique des
Rugosa).- Trudy Inst. Geol. Geofiz. AN SSSR (Sib. Otd.) 47 (Nouveaux
résultats paléontologiques en Sibérie et en Asie moyenne): 76-81;
Novosibirsk.- <b>FC&#038;P 3-2</b>, p. 38, ID=4950^<b>Topic(s):
</b>systematics; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^L&#039;auteur propose une
nouvelle classification des Rugosa basée sur l&#039;analyse des travaux
suivants: * Ivanowskiy 1965-70; * Osnovy paleontologii 1962; * Spasskij
1965; * Hill 1956; * Lecompte 1952. * Les schémas montrent la position
systématique des Rugosa parmi les Anthozoaires et contiennent un essai
de phylogénie des superfamilles de Rugosa.^1";
s[6036] = "FEDOROWSKI J. (1974).- Mirka, a new generic name for Mira
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Fedorowski, 1971.- Acta Palaeontologica Polonica 19, 4: p?.-
<b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 31, ID=5099^<b>Topic(s): </b>nomenclature;
Rugosa, Mirka; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6037] = "IVANOVSKIY A.B. (1973).- Faviphyllum sur la plate-forme
sibérienne? .- Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal 1973, 1; 1 p.- <b>FC&#038;P
4-1</b>, p. 32, ID=5104^<b>Topic(s): </b>distribution; Rugosa,
Faviphyllum; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6038] = "IVANOVSKIY A.B. (1974).- Soshkinella Gorianov et
Lavrusewitsch 1972, nomen vanum.- Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal 1974, 1:
1 p.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 32, ID=5106^<b>Topic(s): </b>nomen
vanum; Rugosa, Soshkinella; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6039] = "IVANOVSKIY A.B. (1975).- Rugosa.- Nauka, Moskva: 123 pp., 85
figs.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 32, ID=5108^<b>Topic(s): </b>research
history; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Dans cet important ouvrage l&#039;auteur
retrace l&#039;historique de l&#039;étude des Rugosa, donne ensuite un
aperçu de la morphologie du squelette et des méthodes de son étude,
ainsi qu&#039;un glossaire des principaux termes. La position
systématique des Rugosa au sein des Coelentérés est analysée. Un
chapitre est consacré aux tendances évolutives de ce groupe et aux
principes de sa classification. L&#039;auteur donne ensuite une revue
des principaux genres par familles et groupes taxonomiques supérieurs.
Enfin l&#039;auteur traite de l&#039;évolution des Rugosa à travers le
Paléozoïque, de leurs conditions de vie, de leur utilisation en
stratigraphie et de leur distribution paléogéographique. En dehors de
son utilisation très générale, l&#039;intérêt de ce travail réside dans
le fait que l&#039;auteur donne son propre point de vue sur tous les
principaux problèmes concernant les Rugosa.^1";
s[6040] = "SPASSKIY N.Ya. (1974).- Unité dialectique des lois
spatio-temporelles de l&#039;évolution (d&#039;après l&#039;exemple des
Tétracoralliaires).- Zap. Leningr. ord. Len., ord. Oct. Revol. i ord.
Trud. Krasnogo Znam. gorn. inst, im. G. V. Plekhanova 67, 2: 127-135.-
<b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 38, ID=5137^<b>Topic(s): </b>phylogenetic
laws; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6041] = "TSYGANKO V.S. (1972).- Zonastraea, nouveau genre de
Tétracoralliaires coloniaux.- Ezhegodnik Inst. geol., Komi filiala AN
SSSR 1972: 21-24; Syktykvar.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-2</b>, p. 56,
ID=5262^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa; Rugosa, Zonastraea; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6042] = "EASTON W.H. (1975).- On Zaphrentoides.- Journal of
Paleontology 49, 4: 674-691.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-2</b>, p. 57,
ID=5264^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, Zaphrentoides; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography:
</b>^Zaphrentoides Stuckenberg 1895, is re-diagnosed on the basis of
the type species Zaphrentis griffithi Milne Edwards et Haime 1851. A
new, closely related species, Z. neogriffithi is described.
Zaphrentoides is broadly interpreted herein as containing two
subgenera, of which Zaphrentoides (Zaphrentoides) has the cardinal
fossula on the convex side of curvature and Zaphrentoides
(Amplexizaphrentis) has the cardinal fossula on the concave side of
curvature.^1";
s[6043] = "IVANOVSKIY A.B. (1974).- Concerning the biform Tabularium,
Siphonofossula, Cyathaxonids, etc.- Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal 1974,
8, 4: 552-555.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-2</b>, p. 57, ID=5271^<b>Topic(s):
</b>structures biform tabularium; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6044] = "MINATO M., KATO M. (1975).- Koninckocariniidae Dobrolyubova
1962 (Rugose Corals).- Journ. Fac. Sci. Hokkaido Univ., ser. IV, 17, 1:
23-25.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-2</b>, p. 60, ID=5284^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa,
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Koninckocariniidae; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^[diagnosis of the genus
Koninckocarinia]^1";
s[6045] = "BIRENHEIDE R. (1974).- Growth form and biofacies of
Microcyclus clypeatus (Goldfuss).- Drevniye Cnidaria [B.S. Sokolov
(ed.)], 1: 180-184.- <b>FC&#038;P 5-2</b>, p. 5, ID=5393^<b>Topic(s):
</b>growth form, ecology; Rugosa, Microcyclus; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^[study
of ontogeny and control of growth form in a small hadrophyllid coral]^1";
s[6046] = "IVANOVSKIY A.B. (1974).- Criteria of genus, species and
intraspecific categories of rugose corals.- Drevniye Cnidaria [B.S.
Sokolov (ed.)], 1: 161-165.- <b>FC&#038;P 5-2</b>, p. 5,
ID=5398^<b>Topic(s): </b>classification criteria; Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^[discussion of criteria considered to be important
at different levels of taxonomic discrimination]^1";
s[6047] = "SEMENOFF-TIAN-CHANSKY P. (1974).- Donnees nouvelles sur la
microstructure de certains tetracoralliaires.- Drevniye Cnidaria [B.S.
Sokolov (ed.)], 1: 132-144.- <b>FC&#038;P 5-2</b>, p. 7,
ID=5413^<b>Topic(s): </b>microstructures; Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^A
comprehensive survey of primary and secondary skeletal fabrics in
rugose corals studied by optical microscopy.^1";
s[6048] = "SPASSKIY N.Ya., KRAVTSOV A.G. (1974).- Budding types of
tetracroals.- Drevniye Cnidaria [B.S. Sokolov (ed.)], 1: 165-170.-
<b>FC&#038;P 5-2</b>, p. 8, ID=5416^<b>Topic(s): </b>blastogeny;
Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^A review of modes of increase in rugose corals.
Solitary and colonial Rugosa are regarded as constituting two separate
evolutionary lineages.^1";
s[6049] = "VOYNOVSKIY-KRIGER K.G. (1974).- Longitudinal ribbing of the
external surfaces of the rugose corals as a source of information about
the internal structure of a polypary.- Drevniye Cnidaria [B.S. Sokolov
(ed.)], 1: 144-150.- <b>FC&#038;P 5-2</b>, p. 8, ID=5422^<b>Topic(s):
</b>structures, longitudinal ribbing; Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography:
</b>^Comments on the relationships between epithecal grooves and septal
insertion in Rugosa.^1";
s[6050] = "IVANOVSKIY A.B. (1981).- On the origin of rugose corals.-
FC&P 10, 1: 6-9.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 6, ID=5464^<b>Topic(s):
</b>phylogeny, origins; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^This problem is very
important for understanding and reconstructing the history of
Palaeozoic corals, as well as being very interesting. Really, how could
solitary and colonial Rugosa, Tabulata and then Heliolitoidea appear so
abruptly at the Early Ordovician &#47; Middle Ordovician boundary? Soft
bodied Coelenterata are known from the Late Precambrian and in the
Cambrian there were suitable conditions for organisms to form a
skeleton and benthic Metazoans took advantage of it, immediately.
[first fragment of a paleontological note]^1";
s[6051] = "COTTON G. (1977).- The rugose coral genera. Supplement 2.-
published by the author; 44pp; Kidderminster (UK).- <b>FC&#038;P
6-1</b>, p. 19, ID=5493^<b>Topic(s): </b>index of genera; Rugosa
genera; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^[2nd supplement updating the generic diagnoses and
an identification key]^1";
s[6052] = "IVANOVSKIY A.B. (1976).- Ukazatel rodov rugoz. [index of
rugose coral genera; in Russian].- Trudy Inst. geol. geofiz. AN SSSR
217; 255 pp; Moskva.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-1</b>, p. 19, ID=5494^<b>Topic(s):
</b>index of genera; Rugosa genera; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^[data on type
species, brief diagnoses and comments on rugose coral genera]^1";
s[6053] = "SYTOVA V.A. (1977).- On the origin of rugose corals.-
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Memoires du BRGM 89 [J.P. Chevalier (ed.): Second Symposium
international sur les coraux et recifs coralliens fossiles; Paris,
1975]: 65-68.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-1</b>, p. 21, ID=5505^<b>Topic(s):
</b>early phylogeny; Rugosa origins; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^[supports
pre-Ordovician divergence of soft-bodied ancestors of rugose and
tabulate corals]^1";
s[6054] = "IVANOVSKIY A.B. (1977).- Etapnost i stadiynost v evolucyi
rugoz. [stages in evolution of Rugosa; in Russian].-
Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal 1977, 1: 3-7.- <b>FC&#038;P 7-1</b>, p. 26,
ID=5576^<b>Topic(s): </b>phylogeny; Rugosa, phylogeny; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6055] = "LATYPOV Yu.Ya. (1976).- Pervaya nakhodka Spongonaria
(Rugosa) v SSSR. [first discovery of a rugosan Spongonaria in the USSR;
in Russian].- Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal 1976, 1: 118-119.-
<b>FC&#038;P 7-1</b>, p. 26, ID=5580^<b>Topic(s): </b>new records;
Rugosa, Spongonaria; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>USSR^^1";
s[6056] = "SYTOVA V.A., KAPLAN A.A. (1975).- Tetrakorally.
[tetracorals; in Russian].- In: Kharakteristika pogranichnykh sloev
silura i devona centralnogo Kazakhstana: 61-76, pls 11-17; Nedra.-
<b>FC&#038;P 7-1</b>, p. 26, ID=5581^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^Species of Hedstroemophyllum, Kodonophyllum,
Scyphophyllum, Pseudochonophyllum, Charactophyllum, Mansuyphyllum,
Lykocyetiphyllum, Implicophyllum, Pilophyllum, Australophyllum and
Nodophyllum n.g., Aksarlinia n.g., Circumtextiphyllum n.g. and
Kysylagathophyllum n.g. are described.^1";
s[6057] = "GORYANOV V.B., KAPLAN A.A., YERINA M.V., TSYGANKO V.S.,
GATAULINA G.M., KROPACHEVA G.S., LAVRUSEVICH A.I. (1977).- Otryad
Rugosa. [order Rugosa; in Russian].- In: Novye vidy drevnikh rasteniy i
bespozvonochnykh SSSR 4: 27-37, pls 9-12, 3 figs; Nauka.- <b>FC&#038;P
7-1</b>, p. 27, ID=5583^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography:
</b>^[described are species of Streptelasma, Zelophyllum,
Altaiophyllum, Hexagonaria, Columnaria, Spongophyllum, Tabulophyllum,
Lyrielasma, Taimyrophyllum, Carcinophyllum and Cruciphyllum Lavr.
n.g.]^1";
s[6058] = "SHURYGINA M.V. (1977).- Rugozy. [Rugosa; in Russian].-
Biostratigrafiya i fauna rannego devona vostochnogo sklona Urala:
43-51, pls 11-19.- <b>FC&#038;P 8-2</b>, p. 41, ID=5586^<b>Topic(s):
</b>; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>; <b>Geography: </b>^The following Rugosa are described:
Barrandeophyllum perplexum Pocta, Pseudamplexus fascicularis Soshk., P.
quadripartitus Soshk., P. subbrevis Shur., Pseudamplexophyllum
insolitus Shur., Favistella minor minor (Soshk.), F. minor minima Shur.
subsp nov., Dendrostella columnaris (Zhelt.), D. (?) simbiotica
(Frech.), Astrictophyllum massivum (Soshk.), Fasciphyllum conglomeratum
Schlut, F. schluteri Soshk., Loyolophyllum cerioides Soshk.,
Spongophyllum halysitoides Ether., S. giganteum Shur., Neomphyma
originata Soshk., N. kurpinskiensis Shur., N. simplex Vag., N.
planevesiculosa Shur., N. paulotabulata Shur., Xystriphyllum medianum
(Soshk.), Taimyrophyllum sp., Spongophylloides perfecta (Wdkd), S. (?)
thomasae Hill et Jones, S. improcerus Shur., Salairophyllum angustum
(Zhelt.), Acanthophyllum heterophyllum M.-E. &#038; H., A. irgislense
(Soshk.), Lyrielasma petshorense (Soshk.), L. columnum (Pocta), L.
spissatoseptata Goryanov, Tryplasma aequabilis Lonsd., Microplasma
composita (Soshk.), Rhizophyllurn enorme Ether., Pseudomicroplasmu
nesterowskii (Peetz), P. salairica (Peetz), Thamnophyllum proprium
Shur., sp.nov.^1";
s[6059] = "NEVEROVA S.T. (1978).- O kodirovanii vidovykh priznakov u
roda Lithostrotion (rugozy). [on numerical coding of species features
of the rugosan genus Lithostrotion; in Russian].- Vestnik Leningrad.
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Univ. 12, 2: 41-47.- <b>FC&#038;P 8-1</b>, p. 53, ID=5687^<b>Topic(s):
</b>numerical methods; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6060] = "MINATO M., ROWETT C.L. (1968).- Modes of reproduction in
rugose corals.- Lethaia 01, 2: 175-183.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 19,
ID=5781^<b>Topic(s): </b>reproduction; Rugosa, reproduction;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6061] = "COTTON G. (1980).- The rugose coral genera. Supplement 3.-
published by the author; Kidderminster.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 23,
ID=5786^<b>Topic(s): </b>index of genera; Rugosa genera;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^[update of earlier versions; with 58 new and 22
amended generic diagnoses, with updated identification key, with
complete list of type species, amounting to 1119 names]^1";
s[6062] = "VOYNOVSKIY-KRIGER K.G. (1980).- O napravlenii zavivaniya u
rugoz. [on direction of twisting of rugosans; in Russian].- Korally i
rify fanerozoya SSSR [B.S. Sokolov (ed.)]: 98-100.- <b>FC&#038;P
10-2</b>, p. 72, ID=5832^<b>Topic(s): </b>curvature; Rugosa curvature;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6063] = "FLUGEL H.W. (1980).- Einige Notizen zur Phylogenie der
Rugosa.- Annalen des naturhistorischen Museums in Wien 83: 73-82.-
<b>FC&#038;P 10-2</b>, p. 61, ID=6075^<b>Topic(s): </b>phylogeny;
Rugosa, phylogeny; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6064] = "IVANOVSKIY A.B. (1981).- O proiskhozhdenii rugoz. [origins
of the Rugosa; in Russian, with English summary].- Izv. AN Est. SSR,
1981, 2: 56-60.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-2</b>, p. 62, ID=6076^<b>Topic(s):
</b>early phylogeny; Rugosa origins; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^The oldest,
soft-bodied Coelenterata appeared in the Vendian for the first time. At
the beginning of the Cambrian the first skeletal forms of Anthozoa
without septa, like Gastroconus and Tabuloconus, existed. In the Middle
Ordovician all the main phylogenetical lines of Rugosa, Tabulata and
Heliolithoidea appeared but the divergence of skeleton-building
Anthozoa in the Ordovician was geochronologically &#034;abrupt&#034; as
it happened in the Vendian and then in the Middle Triassic. [original
summary; essentially the same article as that published in FC&P 10, 1:
6-9; ID# 5464]^1";
s[6065] = "anonymous (1983).- Book review: G. Cotton&#039;s &#034;The
Rugose coral species&#034;.- FC&P 12, 1: 11.- <b>FC&#038;P 12-1</b>, p.
11, ID=6172^<b>Topic(s): </b>book review, rugosan species; Rugosa,
species; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^G. Cotton has now published &#34;The Rugose Coral
Species&#34; listing some 10 000 species in about 1200 genera, with
2400 references. The primary purpose of this book is to serve as a
guide to where the original description of a Rugose Coral species is to
be found. * The first section lists alphabetically the species that
were originally referred or have subsequently been transferred to each
genus, the genera also being listed alphabetically. For each species,
the author, date of publication, page number, and horizons are given,
and when a species is transferred, the author who first transferred it
to the new genus. * In the second section all species are listed
alphabetically with the genus to which they were originally referred,
and the author and date. This makes it possible to trace the genus to
which a species was originally referred even when, as is very
frequently the case, only the genus to which it has subsequently been
transferred is mentioned. * The third section lists the References,
abbreviated in the manner of the World List of Scientific Periodicals,
4th Edition. [full text of a review]^1";
s[6066] = "AUSICH W.I., SMITH D.P. (1982).- New evidence for the early
life history of solitary rugose corals.- Journal of Paleontology 56, 5:
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1223-1229.- <b>FC&#038;P 12-2</b>, p. 33, ID=6212^<b>Topic(s):
</b>ontogeny; Rugosa, ontogeny; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Coiled protocoralla of
solitary rugose corals from the Lower Mississippian (Lower
Carboniferous) of the United States continental interior suggest two
opposing life styles for their early life history. Specimens of
Cyathaxonia tantilia have a hollow, coiled protocorallum and represent
a coral with a pseudoplanktic brephic stage, as suggested by Sando
(1977). Amlexizaphrentis? sp. has planispiral or low spiral
protocoralla which are attached to fenestrate bryozoans and
consequently had a benthic post-larval habit. These alternative life
habits are important for the understanding of rugose coral ontogeny and
have significant biostratigraphic implications. [original abstract]^1";
s[6067] = "FEDOROWSKI J. (2009).- Morphogenesis and taxonomic value of
the circumaxial skeleton in Rugosa (Anthozoa).- Lethaia 42, 2:
232-247.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 56, ID=6441^<b>Topic(s):
</b>structures axial; Rugosa, axial structures; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^An
elevated skeletal structure surrounding an empty axial area occurs in
many unrelated taxa within the Rugosa. This structure, commonly termed
the aulos, was first differentiated and described by Grabau in 1922.
Most terms introduced by that author for individual morpholypes have
not been accepted because the taxa he chose to illustrate the typical
development do not correspond to his diagnoses. The morphogenetic study
on some circumaxial structures in this paper points out differences in
their origin, their predicted role in the physiology of the coral
polyps. The study shows both the advantages and disadvantages of the
use of these circumaxial structures in taxonomy. In addition to the
term aulos, which was introduced by Smith in 1928, new terms i.e.
circulotheca and columnotheca are here introduced for the circumaxial
structures that also are newly proposed names, to allow distinguishing
them from true axial structures. [original abstract]^1";
s[6068] = "FEDOROWSKI J. (2010).- Does similarity in rugosan characters
and their functions indicate taxonomic relationship?.- Palaeoworld 19,
3-4: 374-381.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 58, ID=6444^<b>Topic(s):
</b>homologies, analogies; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Functional analysis
of changes in shape and arrangement of septa in the genera
Zaphrentites, Caninia, and Ufimia allows one to move slightly beyond
the usual boundaries of description and to ask why the arrangement in
Zaphrentites is permanent, but becomes radial in Caninia and bilateral
in Ufimia? This may be explained in terms of changing function and
biological role of major septa in the ontogeny.* The creation of open
space to accommodate strongly developed mesenteries is proposed as an
explanation for the shortening and radial arrangement of axially free
septa in mature Caninia, whereas the development of a slit on an oral
disc, increasing water flow through the gastro-vascular cavity, is
postulated for Ufimia. Both solutions point towards increased
effectiveness of feeding and oxygenation, necessary for the growing
organism. Such a conclusion negates the simple application of a given
arrangement of septa as an indicator of taxonomic relationship.
[original abstract]^1";
s[6069] = "FEDOROWSKI J. (2010).- Remarks on rugose coral taxonomy.-
Palaeoworld 19, 3-4: 242-248.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 58,
ID=6445^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomic principles; Rugosa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Precise
taxonomy is possible only when specimens are thoroughly investigated
and checked against well known types. This simple procedure is not
always followed and as a result, credible data are often lacking. *
Accuracy. To match his interpretation of calice morphology, Schindewolf
(1942, pl. 33, fig. 2a-d, text-fig. 89a-d) inaccurately oriented
transverse sections of Pentamplexus simulator Schindewolf, 1940. His
errors were in part corrected by Weyer and Ilina (1979), but they also
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misidentified the counter protoseptum. Re-orientation of the original and two new thin sections allows that genus to be transferred to the family Polycoeliidae de Fromentel, 1860. * Manipulation: Schindewolf&#039;s (1942) manipulation of the data on Pentaphyllum De Koninck, 1872 and Cryptophyllum Carruthers, 1919 resulted in an incorrect diagnosis, which was followed by many students who introduced 49 species (Ilina, 1984). Despite its name and Schindewolf&#039;s (1942) description, the poorly preserved type of Pentaphyllum possesses six, instead of five, dominant septa in its calice. * Lack of attention to detail: Biform morphology in the tabularium is not always recognized and is commonly incorrectly described, despite its importance as a factor in water distribution within the gastro-vascular cavity and its diagnostic value for taxonomy. Failure to recognize that feature can lead to incorrect classification up to the family level.^1";
s[6070] = "WEYER D. (2008).- Revision des Ludwig/Kunth-Gesetzes zur Septeninsertion der Supraordo Rugosa (Anthozoa, Ordoviz-Perm). [Revision of the Ludwig/Kunth law of septal insertion in the superorder Rugosa (Anthozoa, Ordovician-Permian; in German with English summary].- Abhandlungen und Berichte für Naturkunde 30: 85-145.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 70, ID=6469^<b>Topic(s): </b>septal insertion patterns; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^The outstanding feature of the Rugosa, their ontogenetic mode of septal insertion, is redefined, based on a new morphogenetic nomenclature of septa. External furrows of the archaeotheca show septal increase either by bifurcation (schizosepta), or by intercalation (intrasepta). The primary phylogenetic radiation in the Late Ordovician comprises the two hitherto accepted orders characterized by schizosepta (metasepta, catasepta), the Stauriida (probably ancestral, with minor septa near antiseptum), and the Cystiphyllida (without antiseptal minor septa); but there exists an additional, completely neglected order Pholidophyllida as a sister group whose major and minor septa are intrasepta (here named addisepta and kalasepta). [original English summary]^1";
s[6071] = "GUDO M. (1997).- Reconstruction of rugose corals - a constructional approach.- FC&P 26, 1: 9-16.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-1</b>, p. 9, ID=6874^<b>Topic(s): </b>constructional morphology; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^[the presented] model is qualified for a reconstruction of ontogeny of rugose corals from the early condition state with only six protosepta. However model is not sufficient to explain earlier phases of ontogeny. I must emphasize that the presented reconstruction is only valid for the generalized representations of the septal insertion mechanisms as described in paleontological textbooks and not for any special group of the tetracorallia. This model might possibly be modified to be valid for some special groups of rugose corals with only small modifications to adjust special situations. Furthermore it may also be applicable to describe and explain the limited capability of rugose corals to build coherent colonies and whole reef constructions as compared to those of madreporararian corals. [fragment of conclusions]^1";
s[6072] = "GUDO M. (2000).- A structural-functional approach to the soft bodies of rugose corals.- Organisms, genes and evolution [D.S.Peters &#038; M. Weingarten (eds): Proceedings 7th Intern. Senckenberg-Conference]: 219-240.- <b>FC&#038;P 29-1</b>, p. 51, ID=7044^<b>Topic(s): </b>constructional morphology, operculate corals; Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^The study of generation and control of shape is an integral part of a constructional approach to organisms. If living beings are understood as organismic constructions, the determination of shape can be explained as being driven by hydraulic, mechanical and energy conducing entities. The recent Anthozoans such as the Actiniaria, Octocorallia, or Scleractinia, can be analyzed in such a manner that it leads to an understanding of their organisation and the
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physical laws underlying it. * The most important principles that have
to be observed for a constructional approach of such organisms are
hydrostatic and hydrodynamic physical laws, the principles of
coherence, energy transformation and the mechanisms of muscular action,
including the antagonistic interaction necessary for the proper
functioning of all contractile elements (Gutmann 1991). A proper
understanding of these principles leads to the conclusion that no
structural transformation in individual development or evolution is
arbitrary or accidental (Gutmann &#038; Bonik 1981; Gutmann 1995;
Grashoff 1976; Peters &#038; Gutmann 1971; Schmidt-Kittler &#038; Vogel
1991). * The results of a constructional morphology of recent organisms
can be applied to analysis of the structural, organizational and
functional aspects of fossil organisms. Any anatomical reconstruction
of fossil and extinct organisms can only be performed in analogy to
that of recent relatives and has to refer to biological and
morphological knowledge. In this approach constructional morphology is
used as a principle of uniformitarism (Gudo 1997; Gutmann 1997) in
order to reconstruct the lost soft bodies of the fossil rugose corals.
[original introduction]^1";
s[6073] = "GUDO M. (2001).- Soft body construction, evolution and reef
forming potential of rugose corals.- FC&P 30, 1: 39-46.- <b>FC&#038;P
30-1</b>, p. 39, ID=7081^<b>Topic(s): </b>constructional morphology;
Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^All bauplans of the Anthozoa evolved independently
from each other. The ancestor is a so called gallertoid-coral, an
organism which bears a number of polyps, that have developed as closing
apparatusses for the openings of the internal canals. When inside these
polyps the gastric cavity enlarges, certain numbers of tissue pouches
was preserved to hold the polyp in shape. These pouches later formed
the mesenteries. The number of the initial developing pouches therefore
determined the number of mesenteries and accordingly the bauplan.
[concluding part of a paleontological note, summarizing a monograph by
Gudo (2001), published in Courier Forschungs-Institut Senckenberg
228]^1";
s[6074] = "WANG XIANGDONG (1994).- Revision of Antiphyllinae Ilina 1970
with a method of cladistic analysis.- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica 33,
1: 118-129.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>, p. 34, ID=4228^<b>Topic(s):
</b>revision, cladistic analysis; Rugosa, Antiphyllinae;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^Great controversy has been evoked with the erection
of the Antiphyllidae by Ilina in 1970. The subdivision of Antiphyllidae
(Antiphyllinae) has been changing with different authors. The
methodology employed here for the cladistic analysis with computer is a
tentative of classification under a certain criterion. [first part of
extensive summary]^1";
s[6075] = "KOSSOVAYA O.L. (1986).- Importance of ontogeny and
microstructure for systematics of bothrophyllids (Rugosa).- Phanerozoic
reefs and corals of the USSR [Sokolov B. S. (ed.), Trudy V Vsesoyuznogo
Simpoziuma po Korallam i Rifam, Dushanbe 1983]: 77-80 [in Russian].-
<b>FC&#038;P 18-1</b>, p. 37, ID=2253^<b>Topic(s): </b>ontogeny,
microstructures; Rugosa, Bothrophyllidae; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6076] = "WEYER D. (1996).- Calceolidae versus Goniophyllidae
(Anthozoa, Rugosa; Silur-Devon).- Abhandlungen und Berichte für
Naturkunde 19: 69-71.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-2</b>, p. 49,
ID=3139^<b>Topic(s): </b>nomenclature; Rugosa, Calceolidae;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^Author of the family taxon Calceolidae is not
Lindstroem 1883 or Roemer 1883, but King 1846. Goniophyllidae Dybowski
1873 become a junior synonym.^1";
s[6077] = "IVANOVSKIY A.B. (1973).- Sur la structure et la croissance
du squelette de Calceola sandalina shuimokouensis Chi (Rugosa).-
Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal 1973, 3: 127-129.- <b>FC&#038;P 3-2</b>, p.
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38, ID=4949^<b>Topic(s): </b>structures, ontogeny; Rugosa, Calceola;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6078] = "BERKOWSKI B. (1997).- Calyxcorallia, their relation to
Heterocorallia and Rugosa. A blastogenetic study of Stylostrotion
sudeticum Fedorowski 1991.- Boletin de la Real Sociedad Espanola de
Historia Natural, Seccion Geologica 91, 1/4: 153-162.- <b>FC&#038;P
26-2</b>, p. 13, ID=3681^<b>Topic(s): </b>blastogeny; Rugosa,
Heterocorallia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Detailed blastogenetic investigations using
serial acetate peels from Stylostrotion sudeticum Fedorowski 1991, a
representative of the controversial group Calyxcorallia, revealed that
offset formation in the youngest stages is close to some lateral
increase in rugose corals. The appearance of heterocoral symmetry in
later stages of blastogeny is a feature which would differentiate the
blastogeny of the Calyxcorallia from that of the Rugosa. Analysis of
the similarities and differences between the blastogeny of S.
sudeticum, the Rugosa and the Heterocorallia suggests that it is more
appropriate to regard the Calyxcorallia as a group within the Rugosa,
rather than grouping them with the Heterocorallia in a separate
subclass. However, the possibility cannot be excluded that the
Calyxcorallia was a transitional group from the Rugosa to the
Heterocorallia, as postulated by Fedorowski (1991).^1";
s[6079] = "JOHNSON G.A.L., NUDDS J.R. (1977).- Is the Columnariina
(Rugosa) wholely polyphyletic?.- FC&P 6, 1: 11-12.- <b>FC&#038;P
6-1</b>, p. 11, ID=5485^<b>Topic(s): </b>monophyly?; Rugosa,
Columnariina; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Most workers on the Rugosa must have
experienced difficulty in assigning definite and exclusive
morphological characters to Suborder Columnariina. In Treatise F (p.
F296) a precise diagnosis gives no characters or combination of
characters that are not also present in other rugosan suborders. [ ]
The lack of unspecialised ancestors, rarety of solitary corals,
dominance of highly evolved compound coralla and the Devonian -
Carboniferous stratigraphical hiatus leads us to believe that the
Columnariina are entirely a polyphyletic group. * The suborder appears
to create confusion in the genetic taxonomy of the Rugosa as end stages
of many lineages have been placed in this group. * We suggest that it
would be an advancement to suppress this taxon, but this cannot be done
until the specialists in various groups of the Columnariina can
reallocate them within the remaining framework of rugosan
classification. * We intend to review the British Carboniferous
Columnariina and would welcome, through this newsletter, results of
research on other groups of Columnariina and suggestions as to their
true affinities. [initial and concluding fragments of the paper]^1";
s[6080] = "KULLMANN J. (1975).- Coral associations from
cephalopod-bearing rocks of Spain and Turkey.- Drevniye Cnidaria [B.S.
Sokolov (ed.): Proceedings of the 1st International Symposium on Fossil
Cnidaria] 2: 161-167.- <b>FC&#038;P 5-1</b>, p. 29,
ID=5355^<b>Topic(s): </b>pelagic facies; Rugosa, Cyathaxonia fauna;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6081] = "IVANOVSKIY A.B. (1974).- Sur le tabularium biforme et la
siphonofossule des Cyathaxonides.- Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal 1974, 4:
126-127.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 32, ID=5105^<b>Topic(s):
</b>structures biform tabularium; Rugosa, Cyathaxoniidae;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6082] = "BIRENHEIDE R. (1990).- Zur paloekologischen Bedeutung des
Stereoplasmas in cystimorphen Deckelkorallen.- Natur und Museum 120, 5:
129-138. [in German].- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 46,
ID=2651^<b>Topic(s): </b>operculate cystimorphs, ecology; Rugosa,
Cystiphyllidae; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
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</b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Am Beispiel der cystimorphen rugosen
Deckelkorallen-Arten Rhizophyllum gotlandicum (C. F. Roemer 1856) und
Calceola sandalina (Linnaeus 1771) wird die in ihren Polyparen sehr
unterschiedliche Menge von kompaktem Calcit-Stereoplasma als
funktionelle Anpassung an ihre Siedlungsraeume gedeutet: Rhizophyllum
gotlandicum war auf Riffdetritus-Hartgrunden verankert, wogegen
Calceola sandalina auf weichem Sediment lag und deshalb eine
Gewichtszunahme des Polypars zu seiner Lagefixierung beitrug.^1";
s[6083] = "TSYGANKO V.S. (1972).-&#039;Cônes septaux&#034; des
Tétracoralliaires et leur signification fonctionnelle.-
Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal 1972, 4: 31-43. [en russe].- <b>FC&#038;P
4-1</b>, p. 40, ID=5145^<b>Topic(s): </b>structures septal cones;
Rugosa cystimorpha; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6084] = "SPASSKIY N.Ya., KRAVTSOV A.G., TSYGANKO V.S. (1974).-
Colonial cystimorphs.- Drevniye Cnidaria [B.S. Sokolov (ed.)], 1:
170-172.- <b>FC&#038;P 5-2</b>, p. 8, ID=5417^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa
cystimorpha; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>; <b>Geography: </b>^An outline classification for colonial Rugosa
with spinose septa. A number of new genera, families, suborders and the
order Zonastraeida are proposed.^1";
s[6085] = "HE YUANXIANG (1986).- On Classification and Stratigraphical
Significance of the Fine Structure in the Septa of Cystiphyllida.- Acta
Palaeontologica Sinica 25, 1: 75-86.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-2</b>, p. 28,
ID=0649^<b>Topic(s): </b>septal microstructures; Rugosa cystimorpha;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^The present paper discusses chiefly the
morphological characters, classification and Stratigraphical
significance of the fine structure in the septa of Cystiphyllida. In
addition to the discussion and emendation made of the definitions of
the known superfamily, families and subfamilies, here one new
superfamily, one new family and three new subfamilies have been
established.The author considers that the basic unit of the fine
structure in the septa of Cystiphyllida includes three forms:
spinal-tubular skeleton-clasts, lamellar tissue and lamellar
skeleton-clasts. Based on the septal fine structure, Cystiphyllida can
be devided into two superfamilies: Cystiphyllicae and Zonechyllicae.
The septa of Cystiphyllicae are made up of spinal-tubular
skeleton-clasts and lamellar tissue; this superfamily chiefly appeared
in Silurian. The septa of Zonophyllicae are only composed of lamellar
skeleton-clasts; most of members of the superfaraily occurred in
Devonian.^1";
s[6086] = "HE YUANXIANG (1985).- Some new genera and species of
Cystiphyllida.- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica 24, 4: 361-368.-
<b>FC&#038;P 15-1.2</b>, p. 27, ID=0839^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa;
Rugosa cystimorpha; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^The paper deals with
descriptions of:Tryplasma naoxianense sp.nov., Trypacystiphyllum
shiqianense gen. et sp.nov., Zelocystiphyllum gen. nov., with the
species Z. guanyuanense sp.nov. (type species), Z. chaotinense sp.nov.,
Z. tianbaense sp.nov., Z. ganluoense sp.nov., Z. ningqianense sp.nov.,
Z. dazubaense sp.nov., Z. shaanxiense sp.nov., Zelophyllum dalushaiense
sp.nov., Chonophyllurm dazubaense sp.nov., Oliveria huanggeensis
sp.nov., O. shaanxiensis sp.nov., Pseudamplexus raretabulata sp.nov.^1";
s[6087] = "WANG HONGZHEN, HE YUANXIANG, CHENG JIANQIANG (1987).-
Skeletal structures and classification of the Order Cystiphyllida
(Rugosa).- Geoscience 1, 1: 3-14 [in Chinese, with English summary].-
<b>FC&#038;P 17-2</b>, p. 29, ID=2187^<b>Topic(s): </b>microstructures,
SEM study, classification; Rugosa cystimorpha; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^SEM
study on the microskeletal structures of more than 10 cystiphyllid
genera has revealed that lamellar skeleton with fundamental unit
calcite flakes 15-35 µm in diameter and 1.5-2.5 µm in thickness is in
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all cases dominant, while fibrous skeleton is mostly represented by
primitive types, by irregular granules some 2-3 µm in diameter and
brachycolumns 2-3 µm in diameter and 5-10 µm in length. These two kinds
of elements combine in various ways to form 4 types of septal spines or
trabeculae. They are (1) holacanth, tube-like and entirely lined with
lamellar flakes; (2) single rhabdacanth with axial granules enveloped
by peripheral flakes; (3) composite rhabdacanth comprising axial row of
clusters of rhabdacanths embedded in interstitial and enveloping
lamellar flakes, and (4) monacanth composed of parallel to subradial
brachycolumns or short needles. They are exemplified respectively by
Protocystiphyllum, Holmophyllum, Gyalophylloides and Tryplasma. Based
on these microstructures and megastructures we have recognized 50
genera of cystiphyllid corals grouped into 8 families. They are:
Primitophyllidae, Palaeocyclidae, Tryplasmatidae, Cystiphyllidae,
Mucophyllidae, Holmophyllidae, Goniophyllidae and Ketophyllidae.
Diagnoses of the families are given and briefly discussed, and genera
included in the families are named. Microstructures of some important
genera are indicated in the caption of plates. Stratigraphical and
geographical distribution in China and in the world are given in Table
1. Possible evolutionary and taxonomic relations are shown in the
figures. It is deemed that the two earliest appeared families,
Primitophyllidae and Mucophyllidae, came from different descent.
Palaeocyclidae and Tryplasmatidae were probably derived separately from
Primitophyllidae. A third branch is Cystiphyllidae, which underwent
radiating evolution to form the 4 families in the beginning of the
Silurian and became the major constituents of the group until the end
of Early Devonian, when most of the cystiphyllids died out.
Ketophyllidae may however represent another separate lineage directly
from Primitophyllidae.^1";
s[6088] = "McLEAN R.A. (1976).- Genera and stratigraphic distribution
of the Silurian and Devonian rugose coral family Cystiphyllidae Edwards
and Haime.- Papers of geological Survey Canada 76-1B: 295-301.-
<b>FC&#038;P 5-2</b>, p. 6, ID=5404^<b>Topic(s): </b>classification,
distribution; Rugosa, Cystiphyllidae; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^An outline
classification of the Cystiphyllidae with a range chart of the genera
recognised by the author.^1";
s[6089] = "FEDOROWSKI J. (1993).- Some remarks on morphogenesis and
evolution of Dividocorallia Fedorowski 1991.- Courier
Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg 164: 81-087. [P. Oekentorp-Kuster (ed.)
Proceedings of the VI. International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and
Porifera, Vol. 1].- <b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>, p. 12, ID=3441^<b>Topic(s):
</b>phylogeny; Rugosa, Dividocorallia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Dividocorallia
Fedorowski 1991, the recently distinguished subclass of extinct
Devonian and Carboniferous Anthozoa, comprises two orders:
Heterocorallia Schindewolf 1941 and Calyxcorallia Fedorowski 1991. The
arrangement and development of septa are fundamental characters common
for the subclass. It has been postulated that only a single septum
appeared at the very beginning of septogenesis in both orders. This
common character of orders points on the Rugosa as the ancestral group
of the Dividocorallia.Presence (Calyxcorallia) or absence
(Heterocorallia) of calices is the basic distinguishing character of
the order-level. It can be traced back to the Lower Devonian, when the
oldest representatives of both orders occur. Pseudopetraia Soshkina
1951 represents Calyxcorallia whereas Tetraphyllia Yoh et al. 1984 is
the oldest known heterocoral. Symmetrical (Tetraphyllina Fedorowski
1991) versus asymmetrical (Heterocorallia) arrangement of septa allows
to distinguish suborders within the order Heterocorallia, whereas
morphogenesis and microstructure of the external wall are the basic
diagnostic characters of families of that order. The order
Calyxcorallia comprises families that are distinguishable by the form
of growth: solitary versus colonial. Majority of genera included in
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Calyxcorallia were formerly described as rugose corals.^1";
s[6090] = "KOSSOVAYA O.L. (1993).- Some aspects of the study of massive
Durhaminidae.- Courier Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg 164: 89-101. [P.
Oekentorp-Kuster (ed.) Proceedings of the VI. International Symposium
on Fossil Cnidaria and Porifera, Vol. 1].- <b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>, p.
12, ID=3442^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, Durhaminidae; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^The
main evolutionary trends of massive colonial tetracorals of the family
Durhaminidae are described and classified under two orders. Analysis of
morphological variation is used as the basis for phylozones in the
Asselian-Artinskian time interval.^1";
s[6091] = "ONOPRIENKO Yu.I. (1979).- Concerning the relationship
between Endophyllum and Tabulophyllum (Rugosa).- Iskopaemye
bespozvonochnye Dalnego Vostoka: 29-32; Vladyvostok.- <b>FC&#038;P
11-2</b>, p. 26, ID=1832^<b>Topic(s): </b>classification; Rugosa,
Endophyllum; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Supports the separation of Endophyllum and
Tabulophyllum, but also maintains Apolythophyllum as a genus distinct
from Tabulophyllum. The new genus Pseudoendophyllum (type species
Endophyllum nalivkini Gorsky 1935) is erected for crinoid [??] forms
from the Upper Devonian and Lower Carboniferous, and is assigned to the
Petalaxidae.^1";
s[6092] = "MINATO M., KATO M. (1975).- Geyerophyllidae Minato 1955.-
Journ. Fac. Sci. Hokkaido Univ., ser. IV 17, 1: 1-21.- <b>FC&#038;P
4-2</b>, p. 60, ID=5283^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, Geyerophyllidae;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^[study on this rugosan family and its probable 7
genera]^1";
s[6093] = "MINATO M., KATO M. (1975).- Geyerophyllidae.- Drevniye
Cnidaria [B.S. Sokolov (ed.)], 1: 184-188.- <b>FC&#038;P 5-1</b>, p.
29, ID=5357^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Rugosa, Geyerophyllidae; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography:
</b>^[synopsis of morphology, stratigraphic and geographic
distribution, and generic composition of the family]^1";
s[6094] = "NUDDS J.R. (1979).- Coloniality in the Lithostrotionidae
(Rugosa).- Systematics Association Special Volume 11 [Larwood G. &#038;
Rosen B. R. (eds): Biology and systematics of colonial organisms]:
173-192.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-2</b>, p. 41, ID=0326^<b>Topic(s):
</b>coloniality; Rugosa, Lithostrotionidae; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6095] = "CHEREPNINA S.K. (1974).- Taxonomy of the suborder
Phillipsastraeina.- Drevniye Cnidaria [B.S. Sokolov (ed.)], 1:
198-204.- <b>FC&#038;P 5-2</b>, p. 8, ID=5418^<b>Topic(s):
</b>systematics; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>; <b>Geography: </b>^A revision of the suprageneric classification
of phillipsastreid and disphyllid corals including the erection of a
new genus.^1";
s[6096] = "ILYINA T.G. (1977).- Development of the septa in rugose
corals of the superfamily Polycoeliaceae.- Bureau Recherches
Geologiques et Minieres Memoir 89: 78-086 [Proceedings of Second
International Symposium on Corals and Fossil Coral Reefs, Paris 1975].-
<b>FC&#038;P 6-1</b>, p. 25, ID=0053^<b>Topic(s): </b>structures septa;
Rugosa, Polycoeliina; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Describes and illustrates one
new species. Discusses importance of septal development in
classification.^1";
s[6097] = "ILYINA T.G. (1984).- Istoricheskoe razvitie korallov,
podotryad Polycoeliina [historical development of corals, suborder
Polycoeliina].- Akademiya Nauk SSSR, Paleontologicheskii Institut;
Trudy . ????????.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-2</b>, p. 40, ID=0550^<b>Topic(s):
</b>phylogeny; Rugosa, Polycoeliina; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6098] = "ILYINA T.G. (1975).- Morphology and important evolutionary
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stages of the suborder Polycoeliina.- Drevniye Cnidaria [B.S. Sokolov
(ed.): Proceedings of the 1st International Symposium on Fossil
Cnidaria] 1: 211-219.- <b>FC&#038;P 5-2</b>, p. 5, ID=5353^<b>Topic(s):
</b>morphology, phylogeny; Rugosa, Polycoeliina; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography:
</b>^[includes comments on the Devonian members of the suborder]^1";
s[6099] = "ILYINA T.G. (1980).- Morfogenez septalnogo apparata
polyceliin. [morphogeny of polycoeliine septal system; in Russian].-
Korally i rify fanerozoya SSSR [B.S. Sokolov (ed.)]: 148-156.-
<b>FC&#038;P 10-2</b>, p. 70, ID=5807^<b>Topic(s): </b>structures
septa, septal system; Rugosa, Polycoeliina; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6100] = "ILYINA T.G. (1981).- Offsetting of Polycoeliina.- Acta
Palaeontologica Polonica 25, 3-4: 451-457.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-2</b>, p.
70, ID=6088^<b>Topic(s): </b>blastogeny; Rugosa, Polycoeliina;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6101] = "HE XINYI, LI ZHIMING (1983).- On the taxonomy and evolution
of the family Stauriidae (Rugose corals).- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica
22, 4: 389-397.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 32, ID=0440^<b>Topic(s):
</b>systematics; Rugosa, Stauriidae; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^This paper deals with
the taxonomy and evolution of the family Stauriidae. The diagnostic
features of the Stauriidae are emended. Besides the shape of corallum,
the differentiation of tabulae and the two rows of dissepiments, the
axial increase shows a quadripartite gemmation in the calyx with four
major septa (Teilungssepten) becoming longer and stronger, and crossed
at the center. However, the gemmation may also be tripartite,
pentapartite or rarely hexapartite. This family includes five genera
and two subgenera: Ceriaster, Ceriaster (Eostauria) subgen.nov.,
Ceriaster (Ceriaster), Paraceriaster (He Yuanxiang 1980), Stauria,
Parastauria and Cyatostauria gen.nov.^1";
s[6102] = "HE YUANXIANG (1980).- On the classification and the
stratigraphic significance of the Stauriidae.- Bulletin Chinese Academy
geological Sciences 9, 1: 32-47.- <b>FC&#038;P 11-2</b>, p. 25,
ID=1817^<b>Topic(s): </b>systematics, biostratigraphy; Rugosa,
Stauriidae; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6103] = "SYTOVA V.A. (1980).- Ob obyome semeystva Streptelasmatidae
(rugozy). [on extent of the Streptelasmatidae (Rugosa); in Russian].-
Korally i rify fanerozoya SSSR [B.S. Sokolov (ed.)]: pp ... .-
<b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 42, ID=5829^<b>Topic(s): </b>classification;
Rugosa, Streptelasmatidae; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6104] = "ONOPRIENKO Yu.I. (1980).- Nekotorye osobennosti morfologii i
evolucyi uraliniid (rugozy). [some morphological and evolutionary
peculiarities of Uraliniidae (Rugosa); in Russian].- Korally i rify
fanerozoya SSSR [B.S. Sokolov (ed.)]: 127-130.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-2</b>,
p. 71, ID=5820^<b>Topic(s): </b>systematics; Rugosa, Uraliniidae;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6105] = "DROSER M.L., HAMPT G., CLEMENTS S.J. (1993).- Environmental
patterns in the origin and diversification of rugose and deep-water
scleractinian corals.- Courier Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg 164:
047-054. [P. Oekentorp-Kuster (ed.) Proceedings of the VI.
International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and Porifera, Vol. 1].-
<b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>, p. 10, ID=3436^<b>Topic(s): </b>distribution
patterns; Rugosa, Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Scleractinian
and rugose corals demonstrate a broad environmental distribution; both
clades have a relatively high diversity of representatives which
live(d) at great depths. In order to determine the nature of
diversification of these deep-water forms the paleoenvironments of the
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earliest Rugosa and representatives of extant deep-water scleractinian
families were determinded. Environmental patterns of the subsequent
diversification of the Rugosa and scleractinian suborder Caryophylliina
were also documented. The earliest reported Rugosa is Lambeophyllum
from the Chazyan Crown Point Limestone (Vermont, U.S.A.) which is
interpreted to have been deposited in a nearshore setting. Within five
million years of their initial appearance the rugosans expanded, at
relatively low diversities, offshore to the slope and deep-basin.
Nearly all representatives of families of extant scleractinians now
living in deep-water (>200&#039;) also first occur in an onshore
environment. The caryophylliids, the most specious deep-water coral
clade, first appeared in the Toarcian and soon after expanded across
the shelf. Thus, both rugose and scleractinian corals expand offshore
at relatively low diversities early in their histories. Throughout most
of the Mesozoic high diversities of caryophylliids occur in shelfal
settings. In the Tertiary high diversity patterns in the outer shelf
and slope are established.^1";
s[6106] = "FEDOROWSKI J. (1997).- Rugosa and Scleractinia - a
commentary on some methods of phylogenetic reconstructions.- Acta
Palaeontologica Polonica 42, 3: 446-456.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-2</b>, p. 14,
ID=3892^<b>Topic(s): </b>phylogeny; Rugosa, Scleractinia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>; <b>Geography: </b>^A critical review of two papers: (1) Dzik J.:
Early metazoan evolution and meaning of its fossil record. Evolutionary
Biology, 27, 1993 and (2) Stolarski J.: Gardineria - a scleractinian
living fossil. Acta Palaeont. Polonica, 41, 1997. An approach of Dzik
to the reconstruction of phylogeny and roots of Rugosa was questionned.
The inadequately known morphology and ontogeny of Cothonion, as well as
differences in the microstructure of the external wall and increase in
septa between that Middle Cambrian genus and the Rugosa, established by
Jell &#038; Jell (1976) eliminate it from potential ancestors of the
Rugosa. Its similarity to the Devonian genus Calceola is superficial
and those two cannot be compared as relatives. The operculate taxa
postulated by Dzik (1993) to be ancestors for all the Rugosa appeared
to being when all basic morphotypes of non-operculate Rugosa were
already flourishing. Thus, all phylogenetic conclusions by Dzik (1993)
were rejected. Stolarski (1996) in his study on the Recent Gardineria
attempted to prove a thesis of the rugosan origin of Scleractinia. The
long known similarity in morphology and microstructure of those two
Subclasses (or Orders) of the Anthozoa, as well as equally well known
differences between them, were briefly discussed in the critique to
show parallelism in the development rather than true relationships of
those taxa. An absence of the Rugosa from all latest Permian strata,
despite proper ecological conditions some of the. offer, speaks more
strongly against a direct relationship of those two large taxa than an
absence of Scleractinia from equally proper conditions existing in
Early Triassic.^1";
s[6107] = "GILL G.A., SEMENOFF-TIAN-CHANSKY P. (1971).- Analogie entre
la structure du squelette chez les Coraux Combophyllum (Dévonien) et
Chomatoseris (Jurassique), en relation avec leur mode de vie.- C. R.
Acad. Sc. Paris ser. D, 273: 49-50.- <b>FC&#038;P 1-2</b>, p. 14,
ID=4642^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecologic analogies; Rugosa, Scleractinia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Le développement du squelette vers le bas en
ménageant un espace à l&#039;intérieur du Madréporaire, a été signalé
chez Chomatoseris. Le même type de structure vient d&#039;être trouvé
chez Combophyllum. Cette formule structurale est liée à un mode de vie
bien déterminé: état libre du Madréporaire sur un fond instable et
faculté de s&#039;y déplacer. Une telle similitude entre Madréporaires
très éloignés dans le temps et dans la Systématique, témoigne d&#039;un
assujettissement aux lois du milieu.^1";
s[6108] = "JELL J.S., HILL D. (1974).- The microstructure of corals.-
Drevniye Cnidaria [B.S. Sokolov (ed.)], 1: 8-14.- <b>FC&#038;P 5-2</b>,
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p. 5, ID=5399^<b>Topic(s): </b>microstructures; Rugosa, Scleractinia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>; <b>Geography: </b>^[comparison of scanning electron microscope
studies on the fine structure of scleractinian and rugose corals]^1";
s[6109] = "OLIVER W.A.jr (1981).- On the relationship between Rugosa
and Scleractinia (Summary).- Acta Palaeontologica Polonica 25, 3-4:
395-402.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 45, ID=5975^<b>Topic(s):
</b>phylogeny; Rugosa, Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Rugosa Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^[a
review of the evidence bearing on this problem, suggesting that the
Scleractinia are not directly descended from the Rugosa]^1";
s[6110] = "FLUGEL H.W. (1985).- Abstammung und systematische Stellung
der Rugosa und Auloporida.- Paläontologische Zeitschrift 59, 3/4:
201-210.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-1.2</b>, p. 26, ID=0858^<b>Topic(s):
</b>phylogeny; Rugosa, Tabulata, Auloporida; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Rugosa Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography:
</b>^The study of the morphology of the rugose corals and the acception
of a solitary sexual polyp, as the stem form of the Anthozoa (B.
WERNER) lead to the conclusion that the stem form of the rugose corals
was a solitary sessil polyp without a base disc and with four or more
pairs of mesenteries from which two were directive pairs. Therefore it
seems correct to supply the name Rugosa by Tetracorallia Haeckel 1866.
The evolution of the Auloporida from such a stem form follows another
trend, which is characterised by the development of colonies. It seems
possible, that this trend was attended with the reduction and the lost
of the four mesenteries of the hypothetic stem form. Therefore it is
not sure, that the Auloporida belong to the Anthozoa.^1";
s[6111] = "HILL D. (1981).- Rugosa and Tabulata.- Teichert C. (ed.):
Treatise on Invertebrate Paleontology F. suppl. 1, xi + 762 pp.,
Lawrence, Kansas.- <b>FC&#038;P 11-2</b>, p. 26, ID=1830^<b>Topic(s):
</b>; Rugosa, Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Rugosa Tabulata;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Professor Hill has completely
revised the rugose and tabulate coral sections of the Treatise with
extensive new documentation, including extremely valuable details on
the location of type material.^1";
s[6112] = "GEISTER J. (1984).- Die palaobathymetrische Verwertbarkeit
der scleractinen Korallen.- Palaont. Kursbucher 2: 46-95.- <b>FC&#038;P
13-1</b>, p. 13, ID=0385^<b>Topic(s): </b>bathymetry; Scleractinia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^Discussion of several approaches to paleobathymetric
analysis of fossil scleractinian assemblages and coral skeletons.^1";
s[6113] = "ILYINA T.G. (1983).- O prioskhozhdenii skleraktiniy.-
Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal 1983, 1: 13-27.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p.
46, ID=0500^<b>Topic(s): </b>origins; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography:
</b>^Previous conceptions on the origin of the Scleratinia are quoted
in a literature review and new details regarding the morphology of
Triassic and Jurassic corals are investigated. The gradual transition
from Late Permian rugose corals, via corals of a transitional group
(Hexanthinaria), to Early Mesozoic Scleractinia is pursued,
(translated)^1";
s[6114] = "GRASSHOFF M. (1981).- Polypen und Kolonien der Blumentiere
(Anthozoa) III. Die Hexacorallia.- Natur und Museum 111, 5: 134-150.-
<b>FC&#038;P 13-2</b>, p. 9, ID=0624^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6115] = "CHESHMEDJIEVA V.L. (1987?).- Relations phylogenetiques entre
les genres Placocaenia d&#039;Orbigny, 1849 et Columnocaenia Alloiteau,
1951.- 001 Annales Universite de Sofia, Faculte de Geologie et de
Geographie .: .- <b>FC&#038;P 15-1.2</b>, p. 9, ID=0892^<b>Topic(s):
</b>affinity; Scleractinia, phylogeny; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Dans les
sediments du Maestrichtien en Bulgarie du Sud-Ouest on a ramasse deux
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polypiers, dont la structure montre quelques differences dans la
morphologie des polypierites. Chaque colonie possede des polypierites
qui caracterisent deux genres - Colunmocaenia ALLOITEAU et Placocaenia
d&#039;ORBIGNY. La partie predominante des calices possede la structure
du genre Columnocaenia. On observe aussi des calices avec la structure
simultanement des genres Columnocaenia et Placocaenia. La presence des
calices indiquantes les particularities simultanement des deux genres
demontre la relation phylogenetique entre les genres Placocaenia et
Columnocaenia.^1";
s[6116] = "SANDERS D., BARON-SZABO R.C. (2005).- Scleractinian
assemblages under sediment input: their characteristics and relation to
the nutrient input concept.- Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology,
Palaeoecology 216: 139-181.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-2</b>, p. 35,
ID=1172^<b>Topic(s): </b>sediment input; Scleractinia, ecology;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^[original abstract too long to be included here! see
FC&P33-2, p. 39]^1";
s[6117] = "STOLARSKI J., MAZUR M. (2005).- Nanostructure of biogenic
versus abiogenic calcium carbonate crystals.- Acta Palaeontologica
Polonica 50, 4: 847-865.http:&#47;&#47; www.a
pp.pan.pl/article/item/app50-847.html.- <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 105,
ID=1304^<b>Topic(s): </b>microstructures, biogenic vs abiogenic;
Scleractinia, skeletal microstructures; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^The mineral
phase of the aragonite skeletal fibers of extant scleractinians (Favia,
Goniastrea) examined with Atomic Force Microscope (AFM) consists
entirely of grains ca. 50-100 nm in diameter separated from each other
by spaces of a few nanometers. A similar pattern of nanograin
arrangement was observed in basal calcite skeleton of extant calcareous
sponges (Petrobiona) and aragonitic extant stylasterid coralla
(Adelopora). Aragonite fibers of the fossil scleractinians: Neogene
Paracyathus (Korytnica, Poland), Cretaceous Rennensismilia (Gosau,
Austria), Trochocyathus (Black Hills, South Dakota, USA), Jurassic
Isastraea (Ostromice, Poland), and unidentified Triassic tropiastraeid
(Alpe di Specie, Italy) are also nanogranular, though boundaries
between individual grains occasionally are not well resolved. On the
other hand, in diagenetically altered coralla (fibrous skeleton beside
aragonite bears distinct calcite signals) of the Triassic corals from
Alakir Cay, Turkey (Pachysolenia), a typical nanogranular pattern is
not recognizable. Also aragonite crystals produced synthetically in
sterile environment did not exhibit a nanogranular pattern.
Unexpectedly, nanograins were recognized in some crystals of sparry
calcite regarded as abiotically precipitated. Our findings support the
idea that nanogranular organization of calcium carbonate fibers is not,
per se, evidence of their biogenic versus abiogenic origin or their
aragonitic versus calcitic composition but rather, a feature of CaCO3
formed in an aqueous solution in the presence of organic molecules that
control nanograin formation. Consistent orientation of crystalographic
axes of polycrystalline skeletal fibers in extant or fossil coralla,
suggests that nanograins are monocrystalline and crystallographically
ordered (at least after deposition). A distinctly granular versus an
unresolvable pattern of nano-organization of CaCO3 fibers seems to
correspond, respectively, to an original versus a diagenetically
depleted amount of organic matter bounding a mineral phase; this is
consistent with qualitative and quantitative analyses of organic matter
content in extant and fossil skeletons^1";
s[6118] = "STANLEY G.D.jr (2003).- The evolution of modern corals and
their early history.- Earth-Science Reviews 60, 3-4: 195-225.-
<b>FC&#038;P 32-1</b>, p. 19, ID=1414^<b>Topic(s): </b>early phylogeny;
Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Scleractinians are a group of
calcified anthozoan corals, many of which populate shallow-water
tropical to subtropical reefs. Most of these corals calcify rapidly and
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their success on reefs is related to a symbiotic association with
zooxanthellae. These one-celled algal symbionts live in the endodermal
tissues of their coral host and are thought responsible for promoting
rapid calcification. The evolutionary significance of this symbiosis
and the implications it holds for explaining the success of corals is
of paramount importance. Scleractinia stands out as one of the few
orders of calcified metazoans that arose in Triassic time, long after a
greater proliferation of calcified metazoan orders in the Paleozoic.
The origin of this coral group, so important in reefs of today, has
remained an unsolved problem in paleontology. The idea that
Scleractinia evolved from older Paleozoic rugose corals that somehow
survived the Permian mass extinction persists among some schools of
thought. Paleozoic scleractiniamorphs also have been presented as
possible ancestors. The paleontological record shows the first
appearance of fossils currently classified within the order
Scleractinia to be in the Middle Triassic. These early Scleractinia
provide a picture of unexpectedly robust taxonomic diversity and high
colony integration. Results from molecular biology support a
polyphyletic evolution for living Scleractinia and the molecular clock,
calibrated against the fossil record, suggests that two major groups of
ancestors could extend back to late Paleozoic time. [first part of
extensive abstract]^1";
s[6119] = "STOLARSKI J., ZIBROWIUS H., LOESER H. (2001).- Antiquity of
the scleractinian-sipunculan symbiosis.- Acta Palaeontologica Polonica
46, 3: 309-330.- <b>FC&#038;P 30-2</b>, p. 30, ID=1586^<b>Topic(s):
</b>coral-sipunculan symbiosis; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography:
</b>^Extant corals symbiotic with sipunculans, i.e., the caryophylliid
Heterocyathus and the dendrophylliid Heteropsammia, develop corallum
modifications (in comparison with &#039;ordinary&#039; representatives
of these families) that seem to meet the needs of the coral&#039;s worm
partner. We distinguish two types of corallum modifications, designated
the monoporous and the polyporous types. In the adult monoporous type,
the shell inhabited by the sipunculan is usually overgrown only in part
by the coral base. There are two orifices: the main one and a smaller
pore in the upper part of the corallum. In the polyporous type the
shell inhabited by the sipunculan is entirely overgrown and the coral
produces a spiralled sipunculan housing. In addition to the main
orifice there are severalpores in the lower part of the corallum.
Heterocyathus priscus sp. n. from the Early Cretaceous (Albian) of
France is the oldest example of symbiosis, in which the monoporous-type
corallum was modified in the same way as in extant monoporous
Heterocyathus. We speculate that the monoporous type was ancestral, as
only this type is known to occur among Cretaceous corals. Morphological
similiarities between Heteropsammia and certain species of
Heterocyathus, such as the Pourtalés plan of septal arrangement and
skeleton porosity, may point to a close phylogenetic relationship.^1";
s[6120] = "CASTELLARO C., RIBAUD-LAURENTIA A., MUENCH P., MONTAGGIONI
I., RIOT S. (2000).- Image processing as a tool for reconstructing the
skeletal early evolution for branching scleractinian corals (Acropora
danai and Pocillopora verrucosa): preliminary results.- Géologie
Méditerrannéene 27, 3-4: 107-117.- <b>FC&#038;P 31-2</b>, p. 47,
ID=1699^<b>Topic(s): </b>image processing, ontogeny; Scleractinia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^For the first time, the early evolution of branching
corals skeleton (Acropora danai and Pocillopora verrucosa) has been
depicted using image processing technique. Several parameters have been
measured on digitized pictures of coral sections in order to
characterize the geometry, and its evolution with increasing age of
corallum, of intraskeletal cavities (fenestral pores).It has been
possible to describe precisely the mesostructure of corals and together
with the study of the microstructure, it has also been possible to link
evolution of the different measured geometrical parameters to biotic or
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to abiotic (diagenetic) precipitation of aragonite. A biotic or abiotic
process both lead to a strengthening of basal parts of branches, it is
very difficult to identify the two types of aragonite. For this
purpose, it appears from this study that the hydraulic radius
(surface/perimeter ratio) may be one of the most useful parameters to
measure. The recognition of early marine diagenetic aragonite is only a
first step towards its quantification which will only be completed by
the use and the development of image processing technique.^1";
s[6121] = "STOLARSKI J., RONIEWICZ E. (2001).- Towards a new synthesis
of evolutionary relationships and classification of Scleractinia.-
Journal of Paleontology 75, 6: 1090-1108.- <b>FC&#038;P 30-2</b>, p.
29, ID=1704^<b>Topic(s): </b>phylogeny, classification; Scleractinia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^The focus of this paper is to provide an overview of
historical and modern accounts of scleractinian evolutionary
relationships and classification. Scleractinian evolutionary
relationships proposed in the 19th and beginning of the 20th centuries
were based mainly on skeletal data. More in-depth observations of the
coral skeleton showed that the gross-morphology could be highly
confusing. Profound differences in microstructural and
microarchitectural characters of e.g., Mesozoic microsolenine,
pachythecaline, stylophylline, and rhipidogyrine corals compared with
nominotypic representatives of higher-rank units in which they were
classified suggest their separate (?subordinal) taxonomic status.
Recent application of molecular techniques resulted in hypotheses of
evolutionary relationships that differed from traditional ones. The
emergence of new and promising research methods such as high-resolution
morphometrics, analysis of biochemical skeletal data, and refined
microstructural observations may still increase resolution of the
&#034;skeletal&#034; approach. Achieving a more reliable and
comprehensive scheme of evolutionary relationships and classification
framework for the Sclereactinia will require close co-operation between
coral biologists, ecologists, geologists, geochemists, and
paleontologists.^1";
s[6122] = "BEAUVAIS L. (1981).- Calcite and aragonite secretion in the
Madreporaria: its concepts and implications.- Internat. Symposium on
Concepts and Methods in Palaeontology: 163-172; Barcelona.-
<b>FC&#038;P 10-2</b>, p. 79, ID=1743^<b>Topic(s): </b>calcite
aragonite; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^The main characters between
Palaeozoic and post-Palaeozoic Medreporaria are outlined. Skeletal
mineralogy seems to be the more important differentiation. It began in
the Permo-Triassic boundary. During this period, numerous faunas were
also changing. Factors leading calcite and aragonite secretion in
marine organisms are considered. The necessity to study experimentally
the carbonate secretion in Hexacorallia is ascertained. The results may
help to give an interpretation to the Permo-Triassic changes. [original
summary]^1";
s[6123] = "KUZMICHEVA E.I. (1986).- Razvitie kolonialnosti u
sklerakttiniy [evolution of coloniality in Skleractinians; in Russian].-
Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal 1986, 4: 3-14.- <b>FC&#038;P 16-1</b>, p.
67, ID=1979^<b>Topic(s): </b>coloniality; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography:
</b>^^1";
s[6124] = "LOSER H. (2007).- Case 3386: Pseudocoenia d&#039;Orbigny,
1850 (Coelenterata, Scleractinia): proposed conservation of usage by
the designation of a lectotype for the type species.- Bulletin of
Zoological Nomenclature 64, 2: 79-82.- <b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p. 77,
ID=2390^<b>Topic(s): </b>nomenclature; Scleractinia, Pseudocoenia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^The purpose of this application, under Article 74.1
of the Code, is to conserve the name Pseudocoenia d&#039;Orbigny, 1850
in its accustomed usage by designating a new lectotype for its type
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species Pseudocoenia bernardina d&#039;Orbigny, 1850. The present
lectotype of the type species contradicts the original description of
the type species as well as the concept of the genus as indicated by
its author and as currently used.^1";
s[6125] = "PRZENIOSLO R., STOLARSKI J., MAZUR M., BRUNELLI M. (2008).-
Hierarchically structured scleractinian coral biocrystals.- Journal of
Structural Biology 161, 1: 74-82.PMID 17998166.- <b>FC&#038;P 35</b>,
p. 112, ID=2448^<b>Topic(s): </b>microstructures; Scleractinia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^Microscopic (AFM and FESEM) observations show that
scleractinian coral biomineral fibers in extant Desmophyllum and Favia,
and fossil Jurassic Isastrea are composed of nanocrystalline grains of
about 30-100 nm in size. In contrast to these findings, SR diffraction
data on the same coral materials exhibit narrow Bragg peaks suggesting
much larger crystallite size. These seemingly contradicting results of
microscopic and diffraction studies are reconciled within a new,
minute-scale model of scleractinian biomineral fibers. In this model,
nanocrystalline aragonite units are interconnected by mineral bridges
and form aggregates usually larger than 200 nm. Most likely, the size
of the aggregates is resulting from physiological biomineralization
cycles that control cellular secretion of ions and biopolymeric
species. Intercalation of biopolymers into crystal lattice may
influence consistently several structural parameters of the
scleractinian coral bio-aragonite in all studied samples: (i) the
lattice parameters and internal strains of the bio-aragonite are larger
than in mineral aragonite, (ii) lattice parameter elongations and
internal strains reveal directional anisotropy with respect to
crystallographic axes.^1";
s[6126] = "ZIBROWIUS H. (1988).- Mise au point sur les Scleractiniaires
comme indicateurs de profondeur (Cnidaria: Anthozoa). [review of the
Scleractians as depth indicators; in French, with English summary] .-
Geol. Mediterraneenne 15, 1: 27-47.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 55,
ID=2671^<b>Topic(s): </b>bathymetry; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography:
</b>^Before considering the use of fossil scleractinians as depth
indicators, their living counterparts are presented in their
morphological and ecological diversity. Jointly, the main environmental
factors conditioning their geographical and depth distribution are
pointed out. Intraspecific variation depending on environmental factors
makes taxonomy of the group more complicate. Taxonomy is yet far from
being satisfactory for many taxa, particularly to some areas. The terms
hermatypic - ahermatypic as currently used by biologists and
geologists, are not without ambiguities due to the original definition
(Wells 1933); they are discussed together with complementary terms,
which had been introduced in order to remedy to that ambiguity. In case
of precise taxonomy and well recorded ecology, reference to living
scleractinians permits extrapolation of paleoenvironments corresponding
to fossil assemblages. It is important to distinguish between shallow
water coral reefs of the tropical type and scleractlnian constructions
in deep water, characters useful for this distinction are indicated.
But the present contribution more specifically aims at demonstrating
the usefulness of non-reefal scleractinians as indicators of depth (and
temperature). According to Wells (1967), the depth (and temperature)
interval common to the taxa present in a fossil assemblage can be
estimated by reference to identical or related living forms. This
provides an approximation for the paleoenvironment under analysis. It
is essential to detect an eventual mixture of faunas issued from
significantly different depth levels in order to avoid the pitfall of
averaging incomparable data. At least for assemblages of a rather young
geological past, extrapolations can be remarkably precise (examples of
Pleistocene faunas from the Mediterranean). However, the more remote in
age the assemblages are, the less precise will be the results because
more and more taxons in common with the Recent drop out. Analysis of
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morphofunctional adaptions, detached from any taxonomic basis, will
provide, at best, only general information on the type of the
environment (deep or shallow) and of the substrate (soft or hard,
stable or unstable).^1";
s[6127] = "CHESHMEDJIEVA V.L. (1986).- Paleoecologie des Madreporaires
du Cretace superieur dans le Srednogorie de l&#039;Ouest (Bulgarie
occidentale).- Geol. Balcanica 16, 5: 55-81.- <b>FC&#038;P 20-2</b>, p.
33, ID=2894^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^The paper
reviews the organogenic buildups and the paleoecology of 71 species and
5 subspecies of scleractinians found in 9 Turonian and Maastrichtian
occurrences in the West Srednogorie (West Bulgaria).^1";
s[6128] = "CHESHMEDJIEVA V.L. (1990).- Representants du genre
Caryophyllia Lamarck 1801 du Cretace superieur de l&#039;arrondissement
de Pleven.- Godishnik na Sofiyskiya Universitet &#034;Kliment
Okhridski&#034;, geologo-geografski fakultet, (1: geologie), 79 (for
1985): 29-35.- <b>FC&#038;P 20-2</b>, p. 33, ID=2896^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^In this paper for the first time are described
scleractinians originating from North european type of Upper Cretaceous
in Bulgaria. The four species described belong to the genus
Caryophyllia Lamarck 1801.^1";
s[6129] = "REIG J.M., VILELLA J. (1995).- Sobre una presunta Rhizangia
(Scleractinia).- Scripta Musei Geologici Seminarii Barcinonensis 227:
7-9.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-1</b>, p. 44, ID=3043^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Scleractinia, Haplaraea; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Some specimens of Haplaraea
aff. braunii are described. They were formerly included in Rhizangia.^1";
s[6130] = "ROMANO S.L. (1996).- A molecular perspective on the
evolution of scleractinian corals.- Paleontological Society Papers 1
[Stanley G. D. jr (ed.): Paleobiology and Biology of Corals]: 39-57.-
<b>FC&#038;P 25-2</b>, p. 43, ID=3130^<b>Topic(s): </b>phylogeny,
molecular approach; Scleractinia, phylogeny; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography:
</b>^The evolutionary history of scleractinian corals, based on
morphological taxonomy and inferences from the fossil record, has been
poorly understood. Molecular techniques developed over the past ten
years are now bekg used to gain a new perspective on scleractinian
phylogeny. DNA sequences, mitochondrial genome structure, and
morphological characters support a basal position for the Anthozoa in
the phylum Cnidaria. Mitochondrial and nuclear DNA sequences suggest a
relatively derived position of the order Scleractinia within the class
Anthozoa. Mitochondrial and nuclear DNA sequences have provided a new
hypothesis for evolution within the Scleractinia that is different from
hypotheses based on morphological characters of extant and fossil taxa.
Groupings within the two major lineages defined by molecular data do
not correspond to morphological suborder groupings although groupings
of genera within families do correspond to traditional taxonomy. This
new molecular hypothesis suggests that the Scleractinia are represented
by two major lineages that diverged from each other before the
appearance of the scleractinian skeleton in the fossil record. This
divergence time supports the hypotheses that the Scleractinia are not
related to the Rugosa of the Paleozoic and that the scleractinian
skeleton has evolved more than once. These two major lineages may
represent two architectural strategies within the Scleractinia that
have led to their great morphological diversity.^1";
s[6131] = "RONIEWICZ E. (1996).- The key role of skeletal
microstructure in recognizing high-rank scleractinian taxa in the
stratigraphical record.- Paleontological Society Papers 1 [Stanley G.
D. jr (ed.): Paleobiology and Biology of Corals]: 187-206.-
<b>FC&#038;P 25-2</b>, p. 44, ID=3131^<b>Topic(s): </b>microstructures;
Scleractinia classification; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Skeleton
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microstructure of Recent scleractinians proves to be a valuable
suprageneric taxonomical criterion, and the same has been stated with
respect to Mesozoic corals where skeletonal preservation is aragonite.
In paleontological practice, septal microstructure is decisive in
discrimination of taxa among homeomorphic genera of different families.
Similarities of microstructural features of some Recent and fossil
corals encompass the genera in common taxa of higher ranks and allow
for reconstruction of their presumed phylogeny.^1";
s[6132] = "LOSER H., BEAUVAIS L. (1996).- Morpho-Datenbanken in der
Palaeontologie - Methodik des Strukturentwurfs und Einsatz anhand der
Datenbank SCLERACT.- Mathematische Geologie 1: 61-65. [in German].-
<b>FC&#038;P 25-2</b>, p. 53, ID=3149^<b>Topic(s): </b>software for
data management; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^The data base
SCLERACT facilitates the acquisition of morphological data of the
post-palaeozoic coral genera (Scleractinia). The theoretical outlines
of such data bases are explained in detail with examples and the
construction of data structures is described step by step. The
systematization of the morphological characteristics calls for
mathematical methods which help to avoid terminological weakness and
contradictions in the morphological system of the investigated group of
organisms.^1";
s[6133] = "RONIEWICZ E. (1991).- Correction of homonymy of generic name
Cyclophyllia Roniewicz 1989 (Scleractinia) into Cycliphyllia nom. n.-
Acta Palaeontologica Polonica 36, 2: 239.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-1.1</b>, p.
20, ID=3205^<b>Topic(s): </b>homonymy; Scleractinia, Cyclophyllia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^A name Cyclophyllia Roniewicz 1989 (type-species
Thecosmilia cyclica Schaefer et Senowbari-Daryan 1978, Triassic) is to
be replaced by Cycliphyllia nom.n. and the orthography of the
family-name Cyclophylliidae Roniewicz 1989 changed into Cycliphylliidae
nom.n. The just replaced generic name is a junior homonym of
Cyclophyllia Milne-Edwards &#038; Haime 1848 (type-species Cyclolites
cristata Lamarck 1801, Cretaceous). It was a List of Generic Names by
Wells 1986 which for the second time helped me in correction of the
regrettable errors.^1";
s[6134] = "BUDD A.F., COATES A.G. (1992).- Nonprogressive evolution in
a clade of Cretaceous Montastraea-like corals.- Paleobiology 18, 4:
425-446 .- <b>FC&#038;P 22-1</b>, p. 42, ID=3315^<b>Topic(s):
</b>numerical taxonomy; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Selected
Cretaceous Montastraea-like coral colonies from localities across the
central and western Tethyan region have been used for the construction
of a phylogeny and for examinations on their differential speciation
and selective extinction. The corals have been submitted to several
statistical procedures. A total of 16 species are reported from the
Cretaceous.^1";
s[6135] = "LEHMANN J. (1993).- Ammonitengehause als korallenbesiedelte
Hartgrunde.- Fossilien 1: 13-17.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-1</b>, p. 29,
ID=3368^<b>Topic(s): </b>settlement; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography:
</b>^Using ammonite shells as hardground the settlement of
scleractinian coral Coelosmilia is described and conclusions on
palecology and fossilization are discussed.^1";
s[6136] = "KUZMICHEVA E.I. (1992).- Vnutrividovaja izmenchivost
skleraktinij [intraspecific variability in Scleractinia; in Russian].-
In: Sokolov B.S. Ivanovskij A.B.: Vnutrividovaja izmenchivost korallov
i spongiomorfid; RAN, otd. Geol., Geofiz. i Gor. N.;
Paleontologicheskiy Institut: 69-76.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>, p. 88,
ID=3380^<b>Topic(s): </b>intraspecific variability; Scleractinia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^Intraspecific variability and its relation to
ontogenetical stages of solitary and colonial corals as well as
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environmental factors which influent intraspecific variability are
discussed on the base of Mesozoic and Cenozoic corals from Russia.^1";
s[6137] = "RONIEWICZ E., MORYCOWA E. (1993).- Evolution of the
Scleractinia in the light of microstructural data.- Courier
Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg 164: 233-240. [P. Oekentorp-Kuster (ed.)
Proceedings of the VI. International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and
Porifera, Vol. 1].- <b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>, p. 18, ID=3458^<b>Topic(s):
</b>microstructures, phylogeny; Scleractinia, microstructures;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^Triassic Scleractinia were originally differentiated
into four microstructurally defined groups (pachythecal,
thick-trabecular, minitrabecular and fascicular), which were
represented by at least 7 of more or less independent phyletic stems of
familial or suprafamilial rank that varied in their evolutionary
plasticity. The Recent coral fauna seems to be composed of descendants
of only three of them. Diastrophic events resulted in changes of the
environment, stimulated coral evolution and re-organization of coral
faunas. In the Mesozoic, diastrophism controlled the development of an
offshore platform variety of the shallow-water coral faunas, while in
the Cenozoic it controlled the development of its littoral variety.^1";
s[6138] = "MELNIKOVA G.K. (1992).- Predely vnutrividovoj izmenchivosti
u astreomorf (skleraktinii) [range of intraspecific variability in
Astraeomorphids (Scleractinia); in Russian].- In: Sokolov B.S.
Ivanovskij A.B.: Vnutrividovaja izmenchivost korallov i spongiomorfid;
RAN, otd. Geol., Geofiz. i Gor. N.; Paleontologicheskiy Institut:
76-86.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>, p. 89, ID=3528^<b>Topic(s):
</b>intraspecific variability; Scleractinia, Astraeomorpha;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^Five already known species of the genus Astraeomopha
are redescribed and their intraspecific variability is discussed.^1";
s[6139] = "RIEGL B., PILLER W.E. (1997).- Intra-colony variability of
calice characteristics in Recent Porites lutea Milne-Edwards &#038;
Haime 1816: implications for fossil identification.- Boletin de la Real
Sociedad Espanola de Historia Natural, Seccion Geologica 91, 1/4:
305-316.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-2</b>, p. 18, ID=3693^<b>Topic(s):
</b>variability; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Patterns of morphological
variation in calice characteristics were investigated within a single
colony of Porites lutea Milne-Edwards &#038; Haime 1816 from the
Northern Red Sea. Hierarchical cluster analysis and canonical
discriminance analysis revealed four groups of calice morphs to occur
within this colony. The most clearly discriminating variables were
calice size and thickness of thecae, besides the thickness and length
of septa and the development of pali. The development and degree of
fusion within the ventral triplet as well as columella diameter had the
lowest correlation with the discriminant functions. The most stable
characters were the pattern of fusion within the ventral triplet and
the development of the columella. Corallites from the upper face of the
colony (vertical growth direction) were different from corallites on
the lateral face of the colony (horizontal growth direction). For the
identification of fossil Porites it is neccessary a) to obtian calices
from several regions of the specimen in order to give a sample of
corallite variability, b) It is neccessary to fully sample the pattern
of septal fusion in the ventral triplet, as this is a stable character
at a colony level.^1";
s[6140] = "CUIF J.-P., DAUPHIN Y., GAUTRET P. (1997).-
Biomineralization features in scleractinian coral skeletons: source of
new taxonomic criteria.- Boletin de la Real Sociedad Espanola de
Historia Natural, Seccion Geologica 92, 1/4: 129-141.- <b>FC&#038;P
26-2</b>, p. 26, ID=3708^<b>Topic(s): </b>biomineralization, taxonomy;
Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^In Scleractinian coral
taxonomy, major phylogenetic lineages are based on hypothetized
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relationships among septal microstructures, and various indications
suggest that the widely used scheme proposed by Wells (1956) have to be
reexamined. The last decade of studies of biomineralization process
have demonstrated the leading role that specific macromolecules play
during the growth of calcareous biocrystals. These results make
possible a new microstructural approach, based on organo-mineral
relationships examined at the micronic scale. In addition, biochemical
informations obtained from extracted and purified macromolecules can be
studied by multivariat analysis, resulting in diagrams showing the
biochemical distances between species that can be compared to RNA &#47;
DNA based data. Thus, biochemically-based data provide us with
evolutionary-related criteria by which phylogenetic distances can be
asessed between the skeletal structures.^1";
s[6141] = "LOSER H. (1998).- Adelocoenia versus Pseudocoenia - some
rectifications.- FC&P 27,1: 29-32.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-1</b>, p. 29,
ID=3930^<b>Topic(s): </b>nomenclature; Scleractinia, Adelocoenia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^Colonial corals with small round calices,
rudimentary septa and no columella of the suborder Stylinida
(Scleractinia) are abundant in the Upper Jurassic and Cretaceous
(Berriasian-Cenomanian). Several very similar genera are known. Based
on Alloiteau (1948) and the type material available at that time, I
tried to clarify this problem (Loser 1994). I proposed the use of
Adelocoenia, instead of Pseudocoenia and Cyathophora. This proposal was
repeatedly discussed in this newsletter (Baron-Szabo &#038; Bertling
1995, 1996), as well as in Baron-Szabo &#038; Steuber (1996) and
Baron-Szabo (1997) but not accepted. * Generally, the IRZN
[International Code of Zoological Nomenclature] force[s] us to consider
genera and species in relation to their type species and type
specimens. Our personal opinion on a certain taxon may be interesting
but has no influence on its taxonomical status. This short note
provides some information on type species and types which were ignored
in my own work and in the previously mentioned discussions as well.^1";
s[6142] = "RONIEWICZ E., STOLARSKI J. (1999).- Evolutionary trends in
the epithecate scleractinian corals.- Acta Palaeontologica Polonica 44,
2: 131-166.- <b>FC&#038;P 28-2</b>, p. 30, ID=4023^<b>Topic(s):
</b>epithecate corals, phylogeny; Scleractinia, epitheca;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^Adult stages of wall ontogeny of fossil and Recent
scleractinians show that epitheca was the prevailing type of wall in
Triassic and Jurassic corals. Since the Late Cretaceous the frequency
of epithecal walls during adult stages has decreased. In the ontology
of Recent epithecate corals, epitheca either persists from the
protocorallite to the adult stage, or is replaced in post-initial
stages by trabecular walls that are often accompanied by
extra-calicular skeletal elements. The former condition means that the
polyp initially lacks the edge zone, the latter condition means that
the edge zone develops later in coral ontogeny. Five principal patterns
in wall ontogeny of fossil and Recent Scleractinia are distinguished
and provide the framework for discrimination of the four main stages
(grades) of evolutionary development of the edge-zone. The trend of
increasing the edge-zone and reduction of the epitheca is particularly
well represented in the history of caryophylliine corals. We suggest
that the development of the edge-zone is an evolutionary response to
changing environment, mainly to increasing bioerosion in the Mesozoic
shallow-water environments. A glossary is given of microstructural and
skeletal terms used in this paper.^1";
s[6143] = "BEAUVAIS L. (1994).- Essai d&#039;etablissement d&#039;une
banque de donnees permettant d&#039;analyser les variations des
caracteres morphologiques des Scleractiniaires en relation avec leur
environnement.- Courier Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg 172
[Oekentorp-Kuester P. (ed.) Proceedings of the VI. International
Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and Porifera, Vol. 2]: 411-417.-
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<b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 26, ID=4097^<b>Topic(s): </b>morphology, ecology, data banks; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Some 480 characteristics concerning the sedimentological environment of Scleractinia, about 30 ones concerning their ecology and almost 420 other ones dealing with their morphology have been inventorized and arranged on an hierarchical system, with view to introduce them in a data bank and to process them by a computer, and to compare the anatomical characteristics of the genera and species with those of their environmental changes. Entrance of these whole characteristics is done on a 20 Mo hard disk. Four chained data bases will be programmed to compare these numerous data: a data base for generalities (name of genus, species, geographical and stratigraphical localization, references, etc.), a data base for sedimentological characteristics, a data base for ecology and a data base for morphological features. As the data bases are chained, it will be possible to put in very varied questions such as: What is the geographical or ecological distribution of one genus, of one species? - What species are present in a given environment? - What anatomic features are specific for a given environment? or - What ecological conditions are required for a given anatomic feature? - etc.^1";
s[6144] = "ALVAREZ PEREZ G. (1994).- Respuesta a la nota de J. M. Reig sobre la validez del genero Faviomorpha Reig 1990.- Batalleria 4: 50.- <b>FC&#038;P 24-1</b>, p. 67, ID=4487^<b>Topic(s): </b>nomenclature; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^The possible synonymy of Faviomorpha Reig 1990 with Ellipsocoenia d&#039;Orbigny 1850 as proposed by Alvarez et.al. (1993) in view at the comments by Reig 1994 is discussed again.^1";
s[6145] = "REIG ORIOL J.M. (1994).- Sobre la validez del genero Faviomorpha Reig 1990.- Batalleria 4: 49.- <b>FC&#038;P 24-1</b>, p. 70, ID=4497^<b>Topic(s): </b>nomeclature; Scleractinia, Faviomorpha; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^[the possible synonymy of Faviomorpha Reig 1990 with Ellipsocoenia d&#039;Orbigny 1850 as proposed by Alvarez et.al. (1993) is commented]^1";
s[6146] = "BARON-SZABO R.C., BERTLING M. (1995).- Adelocoenia vs. Pseudocoenia - towards a taxonomic clarification.- FC&P 24, 2: 70.- <b>FC&#038;P 24-2</b>, p. 70, ID=4546^<b>Topic(s): </b>nomenclature; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^[authors suggest that Adelocoenia although senior name to Pseudocoenia (Anthozoa, Scleractinia) should be rejected as nomen dubium]^1";
s[6147] = "ISA Y. (1995).- Calcium binding substance in the hermatypic coral, Acropora hebes (Dana).- Origin, Evolution, and Modern Aspects of Biomineralization in Plants and Animals [R.E. Crick (ed.)]: 167-173; Plenum Press, New York.- <b>FC&#038;P 24-2</b>, p. 89, ID=4588^<b>Topic(s): </b>Ca binding; Scleractinia, Acropora; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^A characteristic of skeleton formation in the hermatypic coral Acropora hebes has been investigated, with special reference to the calcium-binding substance assay. The skeletal soluble organic matrix such as protein and carbohydrate did not bind calcium ions in the Sephadex G-75 chromatography. On the other hand, the insoluble organic matrix of the skeleton showed the calcium-binding ability, which was reduced by treatment with organic solvent. Presumably, the calcium-binding substances in the skeletal insoluble matrix are firmly attached to the calcium carbonate crystals and will not be extracted by the aqueous or organic extracting solutions. The major component of the calcium-binding substances in the skeleton is phospholipid, but not the other lipids such as neutral lipid or glycolipid. A high-perfomance TLC revealed that the skeletal calcium-binding phospholipids consisted of acidic phosphatidylserine.^1";
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s[6148] = "BEAUVAIS L. (1971).- Quelques précisions sur le genre
Chomatoseris Thomas.- C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris 273, sér.D: 2219-2222.-
<b>FC&#038;P 1-2</b>, p. 20, ID=4676^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia,
Chomatoseris; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6149] = "CHESHMEDJIEVA V.L. (1969).- Représentants du genre
Plesiocunnolites All. du Maëstrichtien de l&#039;arrondissement de
Breznik, Bulgarie du Sud-Ouest.- 001 Ann. Univ. Sofia, Géologie 61:
pp?.- <b>FC&#038;P 1-2</b>, p. 23, ID=4689^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6150] = "CHESHMEDJIEVA V.L. (1973?).- Coraux madréporiques du Crétacé
supérieur en Bulgarie du Sud-Ouest.- 001 Annuaire Univ. Sofia, Fac.
Géol. Géogr. 1, Géol. 65: 34-39.- <b>FC&#038;P 2-2</b>, p. 24,
ID=4828^<b>Topic(s): </b>; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6151] = "MORI R. (1974).- Notes on Aragonite in Scleractinian Coral.-
Bulletin Tokyo College of Domestic Science 14: 141-145.- <b>FC&#038;P
3-1</b>, p. 12, ID=4840^<b>Topic(s): </b>aragonite; Scleractinia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^The writer conducted some experiments on the
alteration of aragonite in recent and fossil scleractinian coral under
various temperatures. He used Pavona frondifera, Acropora sp.,
Montipora hispida, Pectinia lactuca, Echinophyllia aspera and Acropora
leptocyathus as recent specimens and Favia speciosa, Premocyathus
compresus, Porites sp. and Goniopora sp. as fossil specimens. The
materials of the specimens were experimented with DTA under normal
pressure, and crystal structures of some of them were investigated by
means of X-rays. As a result of the experiments, the following can be
said: (1) Recent and Quaternary scleractinian corals are aragonite in
all of various species; (2) the aragonite in coral was inverted to
calcite lower temperature (about 310°-320°C) than that of inorganic
aragonite; (3) the DTA curves of the samples of recent and Alluvium
fossil coral showed exothermic peak in the neighborhood of 430°C. It is
supposed that some organic materials exist in the aragonitic
materials.^1";
s[6152] = "JELL J.S. (1974).- The microstructure of some scleractinian
corals.- In Proceedings of the Second International Symposium on Coral
Reefs (22nd June to 2nd July 1973, Brisbane); Published by The Great
Barrier Reef Committee; vol. 2: 301-320.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 18,
ID=5027^<b>Topic(s): </b>microstructures; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography:
</b>^^1";
s[6153] = "St JOHN B.E. (1974).- Heavy metals in the Skeletal carbonate
of scleractinian corals.- In Proceedings of the Second International
Symposium on Coral Reefs (22nd June to 2nd July 1973, Brisbane);
Published by The Great Barrier Reef Committee; vol. 2: 461-469.-
<b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 19, ID=5040^<b>Topic(s): </b>heavy metals;
Scleractinia, skeletons; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6154] = "CHESHMEDJIEVA V.L. (1975).- Plesiosiderastraea garloica gen.
n., sp. n. (ordre Madreporaria) du Maestrichtien de la Bulgarie du
Sud-Ouest.- Palaeont. Stratigr. Lithology 1: 55-56; Sofia.-
<b>FC&#038;P 4-2</b>, p. 54, ID=5247^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^[en provenance du Maestrichtien moyen au Nord du
village Garlo (Bulgarie SW)]^1";
s[6155] = "HAMADA T. (1973).- Caliceal increase in massive corals. A
geometrical implication.- Earth Sci. Astr., Scient. Papers, Coll. Gen.
Educ., Univ. Tokyo 23, 1: 53-71.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-2</b>, p. 66,
ID=5319^<b>Topic(s): </b>calicinal increase; Scleractinia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^[studies on corallum growth in Goniastraea aspera;
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analysis of measurements and explanation]^1";
s[6156] = "LEWIS J.B. (1976).- The importance of light and food upon
the early growth of the reef coral Favia fragum.- Journal exp. Mar.
Biol. Ecol. 15, 3: 299-304; Amsterdam.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-2</b>, p. 66,
ID=5320^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology; Scleractinia, Favia; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography:
</b>^[both light and food are necessary for a normal growth]^1";
s[6157] = "MORI K., OMURA A., MINOURA K. (1977).- Ontogeny of euthecal
and metaseptal structures in colonial scleractinian corals.- Lethaia .
???.- <b>FC&#038;P 7-1</b>, p. 11, ID=5562^<b>Topic(s): </b>structures
thecae septa; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6158] = "BEAUVAIS L., CHEVALIER J.P. (1980).- La croissance
periodique chez les Scleractiniaires actuels et fossiles.- Bulletin
Zool. France 105, 2: 301-308.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 23,
ID=5892^<b>Topic(s): </b>incremental growth, periodic growth;
Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6159] = "BOTTJER D.J. (1980).- Branching morphology of the reef coral
Acropora cervicornis in different hydraulic regimes.- Journal of
Paleontology 54, 5: 1102-1107.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 58,
ID=6007^<b>Topic(s): </b>branching morphology; Scleractinia, Acropora;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6160] = "MORI K., MINOURA K. (1980).- Ontogeny
of&#039;epithecal&#039; and septal structures in scleractinian corals.-
Lethaia 13, 4: 321-326.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 58,
ID=6013^<b>Topic(s): </b>structures thecae septa; Scleractinia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^The ontogenetic development of a solitary
scleractinian coral, Flabellum distinctum Edwards &#038; Haime, has
been studied in serial thin section, with special attention being paid
to epithecal nature in relation to septal growth. The term
&#039;epitheca&#039; has been confusingly used for two different
skeletal structures: epitheca (sensu stricto) and marginotheca. The
latter is here newly proposed, &#039;epitheca&#039; is defined as a
calcareous investment developed on the outside of other skeletal
structures of a corallite. It can be distinguished from the
marginotheca in section by lacking a dark line (calcification centre)
and by being unrelated to the formation of septa,
&#039;marginotheca&#039; defines the outer margin of the main skeletal
structures of a corallite. It has a dark line which functionally
coincides with that of the eutheca. It is of primary origin, preceding
formation of septa and provides the origin of the septa. The
marginotheca is one of the more important and fundamental skeletal
structures for coral classification.^1";
s[6161] = "GEISTER J. (1982).- Book reviev: Skleraktinii Kuby s dannymi
o soputstvujushchikh organizmakh. [die Scleractinia Kubas mit Angaben
ueber die begleitenden Organismen; in Russisch]; by V.N. Zlatarski
&#038; N. Martinez Estrella; photographs by B. Zhablenski.- FC&P 11, 1:
14-17.- <b>FC&#038;P 11-1</b>, p. 14, ID=6113^<b>Topic(s): </b>book
review; book review; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Endlich ist die seit langem
angekuendigte und von vielen Fachkollegen erwartete Neubearbeitung der
rezenten kubanischen Korallenfauna durch Dr. Vassil N. Zlatarski
erschienen. Als gemeinsamer Herausgeber des umfangreichen und
stattlichen Werkes zeichnen das Geologische Institut der bulgarischen
Akademie der Wissenschaften und das Institut fuer Ozeanologie der
Akademie der Wissenschaften Kubas. Erschienen ist die vorliegende
Fassung beim Verlag der bulgarischen Akademie der Wissenschaften in
russischer Sprache. Eine franzoesischsprachige und eine
englischsprachige Ausgabe sind in Vorbereitung. [&#8230;] handelt es
sich um ein gutes und anregendes Buch, das Zeugnis ablegt von der
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umfangreichen, sich ueber mehrere Jahre erstreckenden Arbeit des Autors
an den kubanischen Korallen. Hierzu ist dem Autor aufrichtig zu
gratulieren. Spaetestens wenn die einem breiteren Publikum leichter
zugaengliche franzoesischsprachige und die englischsprachige Ausgabe
erhaeltlich sein wird, duerfte es zu einem vielzitierten
Nachschlagewerk fuer karibische Korallen werden. Dann wird
wahrscheinlich auch die Diskussion um die vorgeschlagenen taxonomischen
Aenderungen erst die richtige Belebung erfahren. [initial and final
fragments of extensive review]^1";
s[6162] = "KRASNOV Ye.V. (1972).- Some conformities of the reef
scleractinian evolution.- FC&P 1, 2: 5-6.- <b>FC&#038;P 1-2</b>, p. 5,
ID=6261^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef corals, phylogeny; Scleractinia,
phylogeny; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>; <b>Geography: </b>^[reef-dwelling and reef-building scleractians,
although polyphyletic, show remarkable regularities in their
phylogenies, claims Krasnov]^1";
s[6163] = "ZLATARSKI V.N., CHEVALIER J.P., DUARTE BELLO P.P., GEYER
O.F., GILL G., KRASNOV Ye.V., MORYCOWA E., RUSSO A., WELLS T.W.
(1973).- Glossary of equivalent terms for scleractinian (madreporaria)
studies in English, German, French, Italian, Spanish, Polish, Russian,
Bulgarian.- FC&P 2, 2: 34-55.- <b>FC&#038;P 2-2</b>, p. 34,
ID=6275^<b>Topic(s): </b>multilingual glossary; Scleractinia, glossary;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^The large amount of publications on Scleractinian
fossils written in many different languages during last years clearly
show how necessary is a lexicon in which every specialist could find
the equivalence between the terms used. * In the present article, we
have voluntarily not quoted the terms concerning living tissues, except
when necessary for the understanding of fossil forms. * A succint list
of the main references in every language, on which this terminology was
established, is given in supplement. * We are fully aware of the
imperfections of this first attempt, it would be necessarily [to have
it] completed and improved under the responsibility of an international
commission. * Nevertheless, we would like to dedicate it to the late Dr
Alloiteau who had so intensively contributed to the establishment of
Scleractinian nomenclature. * This glossary, as we hope, is the witness
of our wishes for close collaboration between all specialists of
Cnidarian fossils. [introduction to the glossary]^1";
s[6164] = "NEGUS P.E. (1975).- Homo sapiens and the Scleractinia.- FC&P
4, 1: 14-15.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 14, ID=6284^<b>Topic(s):
</b>corals &#038; humans; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^It occurs to me
that it is desirable to establish clearly our relationship with any
group of animals, vertebrate or invertebrate, that we choose to study.
Are we to be master, servant or partner? For example, our relationship
with a member of the cat family is likely to be that of an inferior;
with the dog, Man has traditionally been the master; with most
reptiles, Man has maintained a precarious and uneasy relationship. When
we come to the invertebrates, however, the position is not so simple
and clear-cut. Some readers may think it merely frivolous to suggest
that Man could have any kind of a relationship with the coral polyps.
But I believe it is not only amusing but useful to look at the
Scleractinia to find some analogies with human organisation and
behaviour. [ ] The main lesson which Man could learn from the corals is
the importance of maintaining a balance between the individual and the
group (colony) and the environment. This is, after all, essential to
the success of most species. [first and last fragments of a short
essay]^1";
s[6165] = "ZIBROWIUS H. (1975).- Esper collection.- FC&P 4, 2: 68.-
<b>FC&#038;P 4-2</b>, p. 68, ID=6292^<b>Topic(s): </b>collection Esper;
Scleractinia ?; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^From this year [1975],
Esper&#039;s collection is at Naturmuseum Senckenberg at Frankfurt.
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Many samples are lost. [brief note]^1";
s[6166] = "CUIF J.-P. (2010).- The converging results of
microstructural analysis and molecular phylogeny: Consequence for the
overall evolutionary scheme of post-Paleozoic corals and the concept of
Scleractinia.- Palaeoworld 19, 3-4: 357-367.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p.
89, ID=6498^<b>Topic(s): </b>phylogeny, systematics; Scleractinia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^During the last three decades, a series of
paleontological and biological results have brought considerable
changes to the long-standing question of a possible relationship
between the Paleozoic and modern corals. Microstructural descriptions
of samples from the alpine outcrops (Salzkammergut and Dolomites) along
with new specimens from Turkey have shown first that the classical
Wells&#039; schemes have to be re-examined. Accordingly, several
investigations based on molecular phylogeny have repeatedly led to the
conclusion that, at the family level, the taxonomy inherited from
Vaughan and Wells cannot be maintained. From an overall evolutionary
viewpoint, agreement also exists between microstructural analysis and
molecular phylogeny. A recently discovered Triassic family, the
Pachythecalids, exhibits highly unexpected skeletal features and
microstructures in both septa and walls. Additionally, structural
relationships between walls and septa demonstrate a particular mode of
growth, with ontogenic priority to the theca. Comparison of the
corallite microstructures suggests that most of the Triassic fauna can
be derived from this unique family by an evolutionary process during
which the septal system became progressively prevalent upon the wall.
This monophyly of the modern corals is also well supported by molecular
phylogeny. The present concept of Scleractinia has to be re-examined
because it cannot include neither Pachythecalids, probably related to
the Late Permian Polycoelids, nor some other post-Paleozoic corals,
including extant Guyniidae, with long recognized specific structural
patterns. [original abstract]^1";
s[6167] = "KITAHARA M.V., CAIRNS S.D., STOLARSKI J., BLAIR D., MILLER
D.J. (2010).- A Comprehensive Phylogenetic Analysis of the Scleractinia
(Cnidaria, Anthozoa) Based on Mitochondrial CO1 Sequence Data.- PLOS
ONE 5, 7: e11490.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 91, ID=6505^<b>Topic(s):
</b>phylogeny, molecular approach; Scleractinia, phylogeny;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^Background: Classical morphological taxonomy places
the approximately 1400 recognized species of Scleractinia (hard corals)
into 27 families, but many aspects of coral evolution remain unclear
despite the application of molecular phylogenetic methods. In part,
this may be a consequence of such studies focusing on the reef-building
(shallow water and zooxanthellate) Scleractinia, and largely ignoring
the large number of deep-sea species. To better understand broad
patterns of coral evolution, we generated molecular data for a broad
and representative range of deep sea scleractinians collected off New
Caledonia and Australia during the last decade, and conducted the most
comprehensive molecular phylogenetic analysis to date of the order
Scleractinia. Conclusions: There was a striking discrepancy between the
taxonomic validity of coral families consisting predominantly of
deep-sea or shallow-water species. Most families composed predominantly
of deep-sea azooxanthellate species were monophyletic in both maximum
likelihood and Bayesian analyses but, by contrast (and consistent with
previous studies), most families composed predominantly of
shallow-water zooxanthellate taxa were polyphyletic, although
Acroporidae, Poritidae, Pocilloporidae, and Fungiidae were exceptions
to this general pattern. One factor contributing to this inconsistency
may be the greater environmental stability of deep-sea environments,
effectively removing taxonomic &#034;noise&#034; contributed by
phenotypic plasticity. Our phylogenetic analyses imply that the most
basal extant scleractinians are azooxanthellate solitary corals from
deep-water, their divergence predating that of the robust and complex
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corals. Deep-sea corals are likely to be critical to understanding anthozoan evolution and the origins of the Scleractinia. [abbreviated abstract]^1";
s[6168] = "ZLATARSKI V.N. (2008).- Need for a more integrative approach to scleractinian taxonomy.- Proceedings of the 11th International Coral Reef Symposium, Ft. Lauderdale, Florida, 7-11 July 2008; session 26. [conference abstract] - <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 109, ID=6541^<b>Topic(s): </b>integrative taxonomy; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^The history of scleractinian taxonomy is divided into six periods: the original, purely typological, was based on scarce coralla material; the second, starting at the end of nineteenth century, originated with visiting natural habitat and established variability; the third commenced in the 1930s with detailed skeletal study; the fourth began in the 1950s with scuba access to coral habitat; the fifth began in the 1980s following fundamental discoveries in life history and molecular genetics; and the sixth started in 1995, when data from molecular genetics opened a new avenue for scleractinian megataxonomy, contradicting conventional gross-morphology taxonomy but resulting congruent with skeletal histology and ornamentation. Currently, there are four sources of scleractinian taxonomic information: morphology, paleobiology, developmental biology and molecular genetics. Taxonomy is important for understanding scleractinian biodiversity and reef conservation. However, the taxonomy is fragmented and the nomenclature tangled. The e-dimension benefits have not yet been realized and the New Taxonomy not yet arrived for scleractinians. Vision and teamwork are needed for a more integrative taxonomy. The Atlantic Scleractinia Initiative seeks to address the following points: massive sampling, study of the mesophotic habitat, collection access, analysis of phenotypic diversity, life history, geological history, molecular genetics, cyberinfrastructure and education of specialists. [original abstract]^1";
s[6169] = "ZLATARSKI V.N. (2010).- Palaeobiological perspectives on variability and taxonomy of scleractinian corals.- Palaeoworld 19, 3-4: 333-339.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 109, ID=6542^<b>Topic(s): </b>variaability, taxonomy; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Scleractinians are well known for their exceptional variability and difficult taxonomy. Until the end of the nineteenth century, these corals were studied outside their natural habitat. In situ investigation brought to attention their variability and led to description of formae and attempts to depart from the typological taxonomy. Studies commenced in 1950s of extant scleractinians of Jamaica, the South Pacific, Madagascar, the Red Sea, Cuba, and Australia demonstrated instances of coralla unclassifiable in the described species because they possess intermediate characters, and sometimes one corallum exhibits the characteristics of more than one species. Since 1984, discoveries about scleractinian life history and molecular data further challenged the conventional taxonomy. The coral holobiont is now being studied as a totality of the coral animal, its endosymbiotic zooxanthellae, and its associated community of microorganisms. Molecular genetics and studies of life history combined with morphological variability and variability in geological time are needed for scleractinian taxonomy. The input of palaeontologists with temporal aspect as well as an enormous amount of morphological data is invaluable, as demonstrated by several examples based on detailed morphological observations later supported by molecular and life history information. Efforts to resolve the variability vs. taxonomy dilemma for fossil scleractinians would benefit from further actuopalaeontological work: studies at all levels of biological organization, including ancient DNA and evolutionary genetics, the rich fossil record, fractals and RLQ analysis, palaeopathological research, sclerochronology, the ecology and skeletogenesis of extant deep sea corals. [original abstract]^1";
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s[6170] = "ROSEN B. (1985).- Scleractinia.- Atlas of Invertebrate
Macrofossils [J.W. Murray (ed.)]: 37-46; Longman &#038; The
Palaeontological Association. [atlas of fossils] - <b>FC&#038;P
14-1</b>, p. 29, ID=6618^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Scleractinia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6171] = "WELLS J.W. (1986).- A list of scleractinian generic and
subgeneric taxa, 1758-1985.- FC&P 15, 1.1: 1-69.- <b>FC&#038;P
15-1.1</b>, p. 1, ID=6722^<b>Topic(s): </b>list of genera;
Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^This list is believed to be
complete except perhaps for a few recently proposed taxa that I have
not yet encountered, and any omissions or corrections will be received
with thanks. * In compiling this list a few genera lacked designated
type species, in which cases types have been selected. [original
introduction; names are listed alphabetically, with type species and
its stratigraphic position; about 1400 entries are listed]^1";
s[6172] = "WELLS J.W. (1987).- Additions and corrections to &#034;A
list of scleractinian generic and subgeneric taxa, 1758-1986&#034;.-
FC&P 16, 1: 49-53.- <b>FC&#038;P 16-1</b>, p. 49, ID=6764^<b>Topic(s):
</b>list of genera; Scleractinia genera; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^[additions and
corrections to Wells 1986 (FC&P 15, 1.1)]^1";
s[6173] = "BEAUVAIS L., CHAIX C., LATHUILIERE B., LOSER H., ROSEN B.
(1993).- Termes morphologiques utilises pour decrire les
scleractiniaires: liste preliminaire &#47; Morphological terms for
describing Scleractinia: a preliminary list.- FC&P 22, 2: 50-72.-
<b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>, p. 50, ID=6826^<b>Topic(s): </b>glossary;
Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^[bilingual glossary of terms
pertaining to Scleractinia: in French, with English translation and
comments by Rosen; attached is an exemplary description of the genus
Adelocoenia d&#039;Orbigny 1849a]^1";
s[6174] = "CUIF J.-P. (1993).- An experimental approach to determine
the value and phylogenetic position of scleractinian families by use of
molecular biology, immunology and structural features of mineralized
parts.- FC&P 22, 2: 73-74. [project outline] - <b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>,
p. 73, ID=6827^<b>Topic(s): </b>molecular biology; Scleractinia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^Despite the research carried out on living and
fossil corals over recent decades, the phylogenetic history of the
Scleractinia obviously needs important improvements. More than thirty
years on, the evolutionary scheme put forward by Wells (1956) still
remains the basic proposal. In the French treatise by Chevalier (in
Grasse, vol. III, 1987), it is clearly said (p. 675) that our present
state of knowledge does not allow us to present an equivalent picture.
[&#8230;] The project starts with a study of living species, on the
basis of which a correlation between biochemical criteria and
characters of the skeletons will be established, allowing a more
efficient use of morphologic and microstructural features in fossil
forms. [presentation of research project]^1";
s[6175] = "MORSCH S.M. (1994).- Cerioid or plocoid, that is the
question.- FC&P 23, 1.1: 47-50. [short note] - <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>,
p. 47, ID=6835^<b>Topic(s): </b>structures, terminology; Scleractinia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^[&#8230;] I would like to point out here a problem
of terminology, found in the literature, about the discordance on the
definitions of the terms &#034;cerioid&#034; and &#034;plocoid&#034;. *
The example showed in the &#034;preliminary list of
morphological&#8230;&#034; (Beauvais et al. 1993, FC&P 22.2: 70-72)
can, itself, be an example of the misunderstanding concerning the terms
cerioid and plocoid: The illustration shows a plocoid corallum but in
its character list it is defined as cerio-plocoid [excerpt from short
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note]^1";
s[6176] = "MORSCH S.M. (1994).- A new Latin term for &#034;trabecule en epi&#034;.- FC&P 23, 1.1: 50. [short note] - <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 50, ID=6836^<b>Topic(s): </b>microstructures, terminology; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^[&#8230;] I propose here the term &#034;spicata&#034; (from the Latin &#034;spica&#034; = &#034;épi&#034; in French, &#034;spica in English; &#034;spicat&#034; = &#034;en épi&#034; in French, &#034;spicate&#034; in English) for the compound trabeculae in which the fibre sheaves are arranged alternately or without any particular order along the trabecular axis.^1";
s[6177] = "LOSER H. (1999).- Scleractinian corals described as sponges, hydrozoans, rudists, or Palaeozoic corals.- FC&P 28, 1: 20-22.- <b>FC&#038;P 28-1</b>, p. 20, ID=6924^<b>Topic(s): </b>misinterpretation cases; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^[Decaphyllum Frech 1885 is not a rugosan but a Stylinid scleractinian; Somalites Pamoukchiev 1983 is not a rudist, but a Heterocoeniid scleractinian; Craticularia bulgarica Toula 1877 and Scaniostroma gracilis Brood 1072 (=Leptophyllia baltica Hennig 1900) are both Microsoleniid scleractinians]^1";
s[6178] = "CUIF J.-P., SORAUF J.E. (2001).- Biomineralization and diagenesis in the Scleractinia: part 1, biomineralization.- Bulletin of the Tohoku University Museum 1 [Proceedings of the 8th International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and Porifera]: 144-151.- <b>FC&#038;P 30-1</b>, p. 20, ID=7066^<b>Topic(s): </b>biomineralization; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Applying the organic matrix concept (Towe, 1972) to the study of coral skeletons leads to a series of results that considerably change our representation of the nature and fine scale organization of coral skeletal components. Since 1941, analogy between fibrous spherulites of inorganic origin and fibrous units that radiate from the &#34;centers of calcification&#34; has gained wide acceptance. Newer research greatly modifies this view, and organic control of fiber growth must be universally accepted. Specific preparations carried out on modern corals establish that the organic matrix concept explains all visible features in coral fibers, from overall morphology (with organic envelopes present), to control of longitudinal growth of fibers. Cyclic secretion of organic compounds leads to differential solubility between organic rich and organic depleted zones within these biocrystals at a micron scale, allowing very precise descriptions and comparison of development of various types of septa. * Since the 1940s, it has been commonly accepted that the role of &#34;centers of calcification&#34; is to provide a crystallographic substrate for further growth of aragonite skeletal fibers. Additionally, it is agreed that centers of calcification and septal microstructure have a very high taxonomic potential, but at the same time, they have also frequently been treated as formal descriptive concepts only. Physical chemical measurements (using non destructive methods) and evidence of microstructures obtained by an ultra light etching process complemented by specific biochemical staining allows demonstrating that centers of calcification are present in all species studied. They mostly contain very small, randomly oriented crystals that are always aragonitic, but no direct crystallographic link is seen between crystals from calcification centers and later coating layers of aragonite fibers. * All research areas involving coral skeletons are affected by these changing concepts of skeletogenesis. Thus, the biochemical study of macromolecular mineralizing matrices is important in the study both of coral phylogeny and environmental effects on coral calcification. Another major consequence of this &#34;organic and mineral&#34; concept of coral skeleton is to provide us with a new basis for studying the fossilization process. [original abstract]^1";
s[6179] = "SORAUF J.E., CUIF J.-P. (2001).- Biomineralization and
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diagenesis in the Scleractinia: part 2, diagenesis.- Bulletin of the
Tohoku University Museum 1 [Proceedings of the 8th International
Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and Porifera]: 152-163.- <b>FC&#038;P
30-1</b>, p. 20, ID=7067^<b>Topic(s): </b>diagenesis; Scleractinia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^Diagenesis in scleractinian corals depends on the
relative solubility of aragonite and calcite, the presence and
chemistry of pore fluids, and the amount, nature and configuration of
organic matrix macromolecules within skeleton. Concepts of skeletal
diagenesis have been largely based on mineralogic aspects ; thus we
recognize that neomorphism of scleractinian skeletal aragonite into
calcite results in obliteration of biogenic skeletal microstructure.
However, structure can be preserved as aragonitic material, due to
isolation, either by non permeable sediment or neomorphic calcite. In
calcitized fossil scleractinians, crystal boundaries are seen cutting
across biogenic features with resultant destruction of structure. Where
dissolution of aragonite and replacement by calcite occurs on a very
fine (µm) scale, aragonitic inclusions within calcite commonly outline
organic structures. Isolation also allows preservation of whole
specimens as aragonite, but fossils totally lacking neomorphic calcite
are seldom found, and it is unusual to find aragonitic skeleton with
preserved organic matrix within. * Concepts of diagenesis must take
into account consequences of biochemical diversity. Organic matrix
proteins play several roles in determining the end results of
diagenesis, due to their abundance in centers of calcification, their
presence in layers of abundant organic proteins within biocrystals and
forming protein envelopes around biocrystal clusters. Earliest
diagenesis of aragonite biocrystals begins in skeletal carbonate during
the life of the corals, resulting in fusion of aragonite fibers, and
loss of organic matter by microbial means or oxidation. There is a
common association of reduced sulfur with formerly organic rich areas
after breakdown of organic matter by microbes. Where organic material
is most abundant, in growth layers or at centers of calcification, its
early removal leads to modification of these structures or to
calcitization. Growth lamellae, both within and between aragonitic
fibers can be exaggerated by calcific neomorphism of aragonite enhanced
by early removal of organic matter. [original abstract]^1";
s[6180] = "STOLARSKI J. (2003).- Three-dimensional micro-and
nanostructural characteristics of the scleractinian coral skeleton: A
biocalcification proxy.- Acta Palaeontologica Polonica 48, 3: 497-530.-
<b>FC&#038;P 33-1</b>, p. 73, ID=7219^<b>Topic(s): </b>skeletogenesis;
Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^The contemporary
&#34;two-step model&#34; of growth of the scleractinian skeleton is
based mostly on transversely sectioned samples. According to this
model, many skeletal elements, e.g. septa are formed in two temporally
distinct phases represented by (1) &#34;centers of calcification&#34;
that are composed of homogenously distributed microcrystalline or/and
organic components and serve as scaffolding for the further growth of
(2) fibrous skeleton. Based on transverse and longitudinal sections and
histochemical staining techniques, I demonstrate herein that in extant
corals (i.e. Stephanocyathus, Flabellum, Desmophyllum,
&#34;Ceratotrochus&#34;, Galaxea, Platygyra), the entire septal
skeleton is composed of superimposed layers of mineral and
organic-enriched phases. These may be interrupted in some directions of
growth but in other directions there is continuity between &#34;centers
of calcification&#34; and &#34;fibers&#34;, making any distinction
between these two structures unclear. As an alternative to the
&#34;two-step model&#34;, a &#34;layered model&#34; of skeletal growth
is proposed, that explains the differences between &#34;centers of
calcification&#34; and &#34;fibers&#34; in terms of differential growth
dynamics between these regions. Instead of the traditional but
inadequate &#34;trabecular&#34; and &#34;centers of calcification&#34;
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concepts, a distinction between deposits of the Rapid Accretion Front
(Draf); which in particular cases can be organized into Centers of
Rapid Accretion (CRA), and Thickening Deposits (TD) is proposed. In the
dRAF region, mineral components, ca. 50nm in diameter, seem to match
the size range of nodular structures recently interpreted as nascent
CaCO3 crystals. Remarkable regularity of the mineral/organic phase
alternations (microbanding) in the TD skeleton of zooxanthellate corals
and lack of such regular microbanding in azooxanthellate coralla is a
promising criterion for distinguishing these two ecological coral
groups on a skeletal basis, and one that could be applicable to
fossils. [original abstract]^1";
s[6181] = "BELASKY P. (1996).- Biogeography of Indo-Pacific larger
foraminifera and scleractinian corals: A probabilistic approach to
estimating taxonomic diversity, faunal similarity, and sampling bias.-
Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology 122, 1-4: 119-141.-
<b>FC&#038;P 25-1</b>, p. 28, ID=2999^<b>Topic(s): </b>biogeography,
biodiversity; Scleractinia, Foraminifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria
Foraminifera; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography:
</b>^The eastward decline in the diversity of Indo-Pacific
scleractinian corals and larger foraminifera is due primarily to the
shallowing of the thermocline and significant cooling of the Equatorial
Undercurrfent in the eastern Pacific. The coral larvae carried eastward
across the Pacific encounter temperatures below 18°C; which is lower
than the optimum for the long-term survival of reef-building corals.
This thermal barrier to dispersal of the Indo-Pacific fauna is
particularly effective in an area within 2000 km west of the Galapagos
Islands. Nevertheless, trend-surface analysis of faunal similarity
based on the probabilistic index of Raup and Crick (1979) suggests that
the modern scleractinian fauna of the eastern Pacific region exhibits a
high degree of similarity to that of the Indo-Pacific region. The newly
assembled data on the generic occurrence of larger foraminifera and the
results of the probabilistic analysis based on the method of Henderson
and Heron (1977) indicate that the observed diversity of a fauna
constituted, on average, 65% of the true diversity; the remaining 35%
can be viewed as a measure of the sampling bias. Last, the maximum
north-south range of a genus belonging to modern scleractinian corals
or larger foraminifera is 70 ±5° and its east-west range never exceeds
the distance that is four times the north-south range. The reason for a
correspondence between the maximum latitudinal and longitudinal ranges
of genera belonging to these two unrelated groups is believed to lie in
the similarity of their dispersal capabilities, which were largely
controlled by temperature.^1";
s[6182] = "GAUTRET P., MARIN F. (1993).- Evaluation of diagenesis in
scleractinian corals and calcified demosponges by substitution index
measurement and intraskeletal organic matrix analysis.- Courier
Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg 164: 317-327. [P. Oekentorp-Kuster (ed.)
Proceedings of the VI. International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and
Porifera, Vol. 1].- <b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>, p. 21, ID=3467^<b>Topic(s):
</b>diagenesis, evaluation; Scleractinia, Porifera; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria Porifera; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^The composition of aragonitic skeletons of some
living corals and calcified demosponges is first examined in the way to
provide references for following interpretations of preservation states
occurring in still aragonitic Triassic and Tertiary fossil records. The
analysis of both carbonate lattice and soluble organic compounds,
included inside skeletal structures, emphasizes important differences
between the two taxonomic groups, inducing different diagenetic trends.
Nevertheless, this analytical approach allows us to detect noticeable
transformations concerning the composition of biogenic aragonite before
the aragonite &#47; calcite inversion.^1";
s[6183] = "BEAUVAIS L., BEAUVAIS M. (1975).- Une nouvelle famille dans
le sous-ordre des Stylinida All.: les Agatheliidae nov. fam.
(Madréporaires mésozoïques).- Bulletin de la Societe geologique de
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France, 7e sér., 17, 4: 576-581.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-2</b>, p. 50,
ID=5230^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Scleractinia, Agathellidae;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^Dans cette note, les caractères d&#039;une nouvelle
famille appartenant au sous-ordre des Stylinida Alloiteau (1952) sont
décrits. Trois genres sont placés dans cette famille (Agathelia Reuss,
Stylohelia de From, et Bracthelia nov. gen.). Leur diagnose est
précisée. Les affinités de cette nouvelle famille avec le sous-ordre
des Stylinida Alloit., celui des Heterocoeniida M. Beauvais et celui
des Amphiastraeida Alloit. sont étudiées.^1";
s[6184] = "BEAUVAIS L. (1970).- Données nouvelles sur le sous-ordre
Amphiastraeida Alloiteau.- C. R. Acad. Sc. Paris 271: 34-37.-
<b>FC&#038;P 1-2</b>, p. 20, ID=4672^<b>Topic(s): </b>classification;
Scleractinia, Amphiastraeida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^L&#039;étude
des espèces-types de tous les genres placés par les auteurs dans les
Amphiastraeida a permis de redéfinir ce sous-ordre d&#039;une façon
plus précise, de reclasser les genres, de comparer les Amphiastraeida à
différents groupes de Madréporaires tant post-paléozoïques que
paléozoïques et de discuter la valeur de leurs caractères
phylogénétiques et morphogénétiques.^1";
s[6185] = "KOLODZIEJ B. (1995).- Microstructure and taxonomy of
Amphiastraeina (Scleractinia).- Annales Societatis Geologorum Poloniae
65: 1-17.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-1</b>, p. 41, ID=2992^<b>Topic(s):
</b>microstructures, classification; Scleractinia, Amphiastraeina;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^A new classification of the suborder Amphiastraeina
is supposed on the basis of microstructures. The suborder
Heterocoeniina is included in the Amphiastraeina, in which two
superfamilies are distinguished now. In addition three new species of
the genera Confusaforma, Preverastraea and Thecidiosmilia are described
from the Upper Jurassic to Lower Cretaceous of Poland and Romania.^1";
s[6186] = "MELNIKOVA G.K., RONIEWICZ E. (1976).- Contribution to the
systematics and phylogeny of Amphiastraeina (Scleractinia).- Acta
Palaeontologica Polonica 21, 1: 97-115.- <b>FC&#038;P 5-1</b>, p. 22,
ID=5339^<b>Topic(s): </b>phylogeny; Scleractinia, Amphiastraeina;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^Amphiastraeina are connected with their presumed
ancestors, Permian Polycoeliidae, by a transitional link - Triassic
corals of the family Pachythecalidae Cuif 1975. During the early
Jurassic they differentiated into a few phylogenetic lines and
developed certain structural patterns of corallites homeomorphic with
those of Rugosa, which had not been, however, recognized in their
ancestral group (lonsdaleoid septa and dissepiments, gemmation). Four
families are recognized: Amphiastraeidae Ogilvie, Donacosmillidae
Krasnov, emend. Roniewicz, Carolastraeidae Eliasova, and Intersmiliidae
Melnikova &#038; Roniewicz, fam. n. The earliest Amhiastraeina are
described from the ?Hettangian-Sinemurian through the Bajocian and the
Callovian of South-East Pamir. One new genus, Prodonacosmilia Melnikova
is distinguished.^1";
s[6187] = "STOLARSKI J. (1995).- Ontogenetic development of the thecal
structures in caryophylliine corals.- Acta Palaeontologica Polonica 40,
1: 19-44.- <b>FC&#038;P 24-1</b>, p. 72, ID=2997^<b>Topic(s):
</b>thecal structures; Scleractinia, Caryophylliidae; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography:
</b>^At the initial stage of ontogeny, in Caryophylliidae (Miocene
Caryophyllia salinaria, C. depauperata, Recent C.berteriana) and
Flabellidae (Miocene Flabellum roissyanum, Recent Javania cailleti),
wall and septa are formed simultaneously, and their trabecular
structure is coalesced (marginothecal wall). At subsequent juvenile
stage in Caryophylliidae the presence of the extensive exosarc enables
formation of costo-septa and, in consequence, formation of
trabeculotheca. Trabeculotheca consists of fragments of primordial wall
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located between the costo-septa. The trabeculothecal segments vanish in the adult stage in the majority of corals when the septothecal wall is formed by thickening of the costo-septa. In others, however, marginotheca can be present troughout the whole ontogenetic sequence (C. salinaria). Most Flabellidae are characterized by limited expression of exosarc and the presence of marginothecal wall up to the adult stage. The origin of &#039;flabellid&#039; organization in Caryophylliina may result from a simple modification of ontogeny - extention of initial morphology to later ontogenetic stages. Such corals could develop several times, and the Flabellidae may be polyphyletic.^1";
s[6188] = "RONIEWICZ E. (1984).- Microstructural evidence of the distichophylliid affinity of the Caryophylliina (Scleractinia).- Palaeontographica Americana 54: 515-518 [Oliver W. A. Jr et al. (eds): Recent advances in the paleobiology and geology of the Cnidaria: Proceedings of the 4th International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria].- <b>FC&#038;P 14-2</b>, p. 23, ID=0942^<b>Topic(s): </b>microstructures, phylogeny; Scleractinia, Caryophylliina; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^A possible relationship between shallow-water Triassic distichophylliids and stratigraphically younger ahermatypic caryophylliids is inferred from the ressemblance of microstructural peculiarities of their septa: a small-trabecular mid-septal plane, and septal sides formed by a stereomal deposit organized in fascicles of fibres or in short trabeculae normal to the mid-septal plane.^1";
s[6189] = "CHESHMEDJIEVA V.L. (1970).- Madréporaires cyclolitoides du Maëstrichtien de l&#039;arrondissement de Breznik, Bulgarie du Sud-Ouest.- 001 Ann. Univ. Sofia, Géologie 62: pp?.- <b>FC&#038;P 1-2</b>, p. 23, ID=4690^<b>Topic(s): </b>; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^La faune corallienne du Maëstrichtien de l&#039;arrondissement de Breznik, Bulgarie du Sud-Ouest est représentée par des Polypiers simples et coloniaux. Le gisement des Coraux coloniaux se trouve dans les sédiments Maëstrichtiens, au voisinage du village Garlo. Les marnes Maëstrichtiennes au Sud-Ouest du v. Krassava et au Nord-Est du v. Yaroslavtzi ne contiennent que des Polypiers simples. Prédominent les Polypiers de forme cyclolitoide. On donne la description de 6 espèces, qui appartiennent aux genres Cunnolites Barrère et Plesiocunnolites Alloiteau: Cunnolites sororius (Quenstedt), Plesiocunnolites undulatus (Goldfuss), Pl. undu-latiformis (Oppenheim), Pl. platystoma (Quenstedt), Pl. mitissimus (Oppenheim) et Pl. reissi (Fromentel).^1";
s[6190] = "CHESHMEDJIEVA V.L. (1971).- Coraux madréporiques cyclolitoides de la famille Cunnolitidae All. du Maëstrichtien de l&#039;arrondissement de Breznik, Bulgarie du Sud-Ouest.- 001 Ann. Univ. Sofia, Géologie 63: pp?.- <b>FC&#038;P 1-2</b>, p. 23, ID=4691^<b>Topic(s): </b>; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6191] = "STOLARSKI J. (2000).- Origin and phylogeny of Guyniidae (Scleractinia) in the light of microstructural data.- Lethaia 33: 13-38.- <b>FC&#038;P 29-1</b>, p. ???, ID=1493^<b>Topic(s): </b>microstructures, phylogeny; Scleractinia, Guyniidae; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6192] = "BEAUVAIS M. (1977).- Le nouveau sous-ordre des Heterocoeniida.- Bureau Recherches Geologiques et Minieres Memoir 89: 271-282 [Proceedings of Second International Symposium on Corals and Fossil Coral Reefs, Paris 1975].- <b>FC&#038;P 6-1</b>, p. 28, ID=0080^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Scleractinia, Heterocoeniida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6193] = "BEAUVAIS M. (1974).- Le nouveau sous-ordre des Heterocoeniida.- FC&P 3, 2: 22-23.- <b>FC&#038;P 3-2</b>, p. 22, ID=6277^<b>Topic(s): </b>new suborder; Scleractinia, Heterocoeniida;
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<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^[Les genres inclus dans ce sous-ordre
(Heterocoeniida) sont caracterises par une microstructure particuliere
des elements de leur squelette. Les elements radiaires, les elements
transversaux, la muraille et les lamelles perithecales sont formes par
l&#039;accolement de &#034;trabecules elementaires&#034;
perpendiculaires aux faces des elements structuraux. Les elements
radiaires sont soit des septes composes constitues par
l&#039;accolement des trabecules elementaires disposees dans des plans
verticaux (= plans trabeculaires), soit a la fois des septes composes
et des septes rudimentaires formes d&#039;un seul plan de trabecules;
taken from &#034;caracteres generaux de sous-ordre&#034;]^1";
s[6194] = "GILL G.A. (1970).- Anomalies dans la constitution du
squelette des Coraux Microsolénides simples.- Bulletin de la Societe
geologique de France 7, 12, 2: 378-382.- <b>FC&#038;P 1-2</b>, p. 21,
ID=4680^<b>Topic(s): </b>growth anomalies; Scleractinia,
Microsoleniida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^On décrit deux sortes
d&#039;anomalies. L&#039;une est la formation de bourgeons secondaires
abortifs chez les Madréporaires Microsolénides typiquement solitaires.
L&#039;autre concerne des perturbations observées dans
l&#039;élaboration de la face inférieure et dans la disposition des
septes de cette face chez Chomatoseris: elles sont dues à la
persistance d&#039;un important support de la planula; celui-ci par ses
dimensions excessives, entrave alors la fermeture normale de la face
inférieure du Polypier. Les anomalies présentées ici, malgré une
certain coïncidence avec l&#039;ontogenèse des Madréporaires, sont
causées essentiellement par des facteurs du milieu extérieur.^1";
s[6195] = "GILL G.A. (1977).- Essai de regroupement des Stylines
(Hexacoralliaires) d&#039;apres la morphologie des bords internes de
leurs septes.- Bureau Recherches Geologiques et Minieres Memoir 89:
283-295 [Proceedings of Second International Symposium on Corals and
Fossil Coral Reefs, Paris 1975].- <b>FC&#038;P 6-1</b>, p. 29,
ID=0096^<b>Topic(s): </b>classification; Scleractinia; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography:
</b>^^1";
s[6196] = "BARON-SZABO R.C., BERTLING M. (1996).- Justification of
neotypes within stylinid genera.- FC&P 25, 2: 31,32. [short note] -
<b>FC&#038;P 25-2</b>, p. 31, ID=3116^<b>Topic(s): </b>nomenclature;
Scleractinia, Stylinidae; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^[Authors indicate, citing
ICZN, that designation of neotypes may be justified only under special
circumstances: in case of revision of numerous species, and avoiding
inconsistencies with former usage of a particular name]^1";
s[6197] = "OEKENTORP K. (2004).- Professor Dr. Alexander von Schouppe.-
FC&P 33, 1: 10-12.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-1</b>, p. 10, ID=7166^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biographical; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^[born] 26. Februar 1915 in Baden near Vienna,
Austria [died] 06. July 2004 in Münster, Germany. * Prof. Dr. Alexander
von Schouppe, Nestor of German coral research and long standing member
of the International Association for the Study of Fossil Cnidaria and
Porifera, was an international recommended and esteemed scientist as
well as a passionate researcher and University teacher. He has been
revered by his students and colleagues, and he was always a trustworthy
friend. * Alexander von Schouppe studied Geology, Paleontology and
Mineralogy at the Karl-Franzens University in Graz, supervised by the
famous Prof. Dr. Franz Heritsch. On May, 26. 1939, after finishing his
thesis &#34;Die Coelenteratafauna des e-gamma der Karnischen Alpen&#34;
he became Dr. phil. and assistant at the Geological Institute Graz.
During the World War II he was assigned to the German Air Force where
he served as metereologist in a remote scout plane. He survived three
downings. * After the war he returned to Graz. In 1948 and with an
investigation on morphogenesis and systematics of the coral genus
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Thamnophyllum [Die Thamnophyllen und ihre Beziehung zur Gruppe des
Cyathophyllum caespitosum], the venia legendi in Palaeontology was
bestowed on him and, following in 1952, the venia legendi in Geology
with a paper on hydrogeological studies on the genesis of the
Gleichenberg mineral springs [Hydrogeologische Studien zur Genesis der
Heilquellen von Gleichenberg]. * In 1953 Alexander von Schouppe was
appointed to the University at Münster to establish the branch of
Palaeontology at the Geologisch-Paläontologisches Institut and Museum
[Director Prof. Dr. Franz Lotze] where, in 1956, he became
extraordinary professor and in 1965 &#34;Wissenschaftlicher Rat&#34;
and senior professor. Between 1973-1975 he was the Dean of the
&#34;Geosciences&#34;. [excerpts from extensive obituary]^1";
s[6198] = "OLIVER W.A.jr (1980).- The relationship of the scleractinian
corals to the rugose corals.- Paleobiology 06, 2: 146-160.-
<b>FC&#038;P 9-2</b>, p. 44, ID=0347^<b>Topic(s): </b>phylogeny;
Scleractinia, Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Scleractinia
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^The Mesozoic-Cenozoic
coral Order Scleractinia has been suggested to have originated or
evolved (1) by direct descent from the Paleozoic Order Rugosa or (2) by
the development of a skeleton in members of one of the anemone groups
that probably have existed throughout Phanerozoic time. In spite of
much work on the subject, advocates of the direct descent hypothesis
have failed to find convincing evidence of this relationship. Critical
points are:(1) Rugosan septal insertion is serial; Scleractinian
insertion is cyclic; no intermediate stages have been demonstrated.
Apparent intermediates are Scleractinia having bilateral cyclic
insertion or teratological Rugosa.(2) There is convincing evidence that
the skeletons of many Rugosa were calcitic and none are known to be or
to have been aragonitic. In contrast, the skeletons of all living
Scleractinia are aragonitic and there is evidence that fossil
Scleractinia were aragonitic also. The mineralogic difference is almost
certainly due to intrinsic biologic factors.(3) No early Triassic
corals of either group are known. This fact is not compelling (by
itself) but is important in connection with points 1 and 2, because,
given direct descent, both changes took place during this only stage in
history of the two groups in which there are no known corals. (Original
summary)^1";
s[6199] = "SWART P.K., MOORE M., CHARLES C., BOHM F. (1998).-
Sclerosponges May Hold New Keys to Marine Paleoclimaze.- EOS,
Transactions, American Geophysical Union 79: 633-636.- <b>FC&#038;P
28-2</b>, p. 40, ID=3985^<b>Topic(s): </b>stable isotopes, C O;
Porifera Sclerospongiae; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Sclerospongiae;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^This paper reports on a
meeting of March 1998 to discuss the use of sclerosponges to reveal
climatic changes of the past few thousand years. The advantages of
using these sponges are that the basal skeleton is secreted in carbon
and oxygen isotopic equilibrium with the environment, they are very
long lived (up to 4,000 years estimated), and they live in a range of
different depths. Unlike those of scleractinians the isotopic
signatures of their skeletons are apparently unaffected by vital
effects. They grow at between 0.2 mm and 1 mm per year depending on
depth. The growth increments are most successfully dated by mass
spectrometric measurements or uranium series isotopes.^1";
s[6200] = "REITNER J., ENGESER T. (1985).- Revision der Demospongier
mit einem thalamidem, aragonitischen Basalskelett und trabekulaerer
Internstruktur (&#034;Sphinctozoa&#034; pars).- Berliner
geowissenschaftliche Abhandlungen A060: 151-193.- <b>FC&#038;P
16-2</b>, p. 32, ID=1921^<b>Topic(s): </b>revision; Porifera,
Sphinctozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Sphinctozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^The demosponges with a
thalamid and aragonitic basal skeleton, and a trabecular internal
structure (&#34;Sphinctozoa&#34; pars) are revised. The following new
taxa are proposed: Stylothalamiidae n. fam. (type genus Stylothalamla
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Ott 1967); Menathalamia caniegoensis n.gen., n.sp.; Vaceletiidae n.
fam. (type genus Vaceletia Pickett 1982); Vascothalamia arayaensis
n.gen., n.sp. (attributed to the family Verticillitidae Steinmann
1882); Murguithalamida n. ordo; Murguithalamiidae n. fam.;
Murguithalamia jugoensis n.gen., n.sp.; Boikothalamiidae n. fam. and
Boikothalamia n.gen. (type species Verticlllites convexus Bojko 1979).
All new species come from the Albian of Northern Spain. Murguithalamia
jugoensis n.gen., n.sp. was proved having pseudomorphs of originally
siliceous triaene megascleres. Vascothalamia arayaensis n.gen., n.sp.
was found having pseudomorphs of monaxone siliceous megascleres.
Considering these findings as well as the living &#34;sphinctozoan&#34;
Vaceletia crypta (Vacelet 1977) - it Is obvious that the demosponges
with a thalamid and aragonitic basal skeleton, and a trabecular
internal structure are polyphyletic. The taxa were attributed therefore
partly to the subclass Ceractinomorpha Levi 1973 (order Verticillitida
Termier et Termier 1977 with the families Verticillitidae Steinmann
1882, Vaceletiidae n. fam. and Stylothalamiidae n. fam.) and partly to
the subclass Tetractinomorpha Levi 1973 (order Murguiathalamida n. ordo
with the families Murguiathalamiidae n. fam. and Boikothalamildae n.
fam.).^1";
s[6201] = "BOIKO E.V., BELYAEVA G.V., ZHURAVLEVA I.T. (1991).-
Phanerozoic Sphinctozoa of the Territory of the USSR.- Nauka, Moscow [
ISBN N 5-02-00223-3], 224 pp., 64 pls.- <b>FC&#038;P 20-1.1</b>, p. 82,
ID=2888^<b>Topic(s): </b>monograph; Porifera, Sphinctozoa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Sphinctozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>USSR^The monograph embracing all the information on
Sphinctozoa, a very important taxon in evolutionary and
biostratigraphical aspects, was created for the first time in the USSR.
The general part of the monograph includes the outlines devoted to the
problems of morphology, systematics, paleontology and the
stratigraphical significance of Sphinctozoa. The description of all the
species of Sphinctozoa known in the USSR (from the Carboniferous to the
Jurassic and from the Far Eastern USSR to the Crimea inclusively) is
given in another part of the monograph, which contains the regional
geological outlines. In some cases the revision of the higher taxa at
the level of &#34;genus&#34; - &#34;suborder&#34; is given. The
seperate chapter represents the materials related to the discussion on
the nature of Sphinctozoa among both the specialists from different
countries and the authors of this monograph. The book is richly
illustrated, includes textfigures and 65 plates, traces, the list of
references is complete.^1";
s[6202] = "DEBRENNE F., LAFUSTE J. (1972).- Microstructure du squelette
de quelques Sphinctozoaires (exemples pris dans le Permien du Jbel
Tebaga et le Crétacé d&#039;Angleterre).- Bulletin de la Societe
geologique de France 7, 14: 325-330.- <b>FC&#038;P 3-1</b>, p. 34,
ID=4909^<b>Topic(s): </b>microstructures; Porifera, Sphinctozoa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Sphinctozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^Des fossiles de position et affinités zoologiques
incertaines, ayant en commun un ensemble de caractères morphologiques
(porosité du squelette, loges, cavité axiale, etc.), tels que les
Archaeocyatha, Sphinctozoa, Aphrosalpingoidea, Soanitida et
Receptaculitidae, pourraient constituer le plus ancien groupe de
Métazoaires (Archaeatha). Pour rechercher s&#039;il n&#039;existerait
pas également des similitudes de constitution du squelette, des
recherches sont menées en microscopie électronique et microscopie
optique (sur lames ultra-polies). Sont donnés ici les premiers
résultats de l&#039;étude de quelques Pharétrones, Barroisia
anastomosans, Tremacystia d&#039;orbignyi, Amblysiphonella sp.,
Preverticillites sp. comparés avec Petrobiona, Eponge calcaire
actuelle. Toutes ces formes ont un squelette fibreux, dont les éléments
peuvent être classés en trois groupes: (1) fibres droites fines - pas
de spicules (Sphinctozoaires du Permien); (2) fibres droites ténues -
pas de spicules (Petrobiona); (3) fibres à bosselures avec fins
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spicules monaxones et spicules triaxones (Sphaerocoelidae - Barroisia,
Tremacystia - du Crétacé). L&#039;hypothèse de regroupement de ces
formes n&#039;est pas vérifiée au niveau de la microstructure.^1";
s[6203] = "SENOWBARI-DARYAN B. (1991).-&#034;Sphintozoa&#034;: an
overview.- Fossil and Recent Sponges [J. Reitner &#038; H. Keupp
(eds)]: 224-241; Springer-Verlag, Berlin.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-1.1</b>, p.
60, ID=6817^<b>Topic(s): </b>systematics; Porifera, Sphinctozoa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Sphinctozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^[in many structural elements this group of sponges
duplicates those of the stromatoporoids]^1";
s[6204] = "STEARN C.W. (1977).- Studies of Stromatoporoids by scanning
electron microscopy.- Bureau Recherches Geologiques et Minieres Memoir
89: 033-041 [Proceedings of Second International Symposium on Corals
and Fossil Coral Reefs, Paris 1975].- <b>FC&#038;P 6-1</b>, p. 30,
ID=0104^<b>Topic(s): </b>research methods, SEM; stroms; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography:
</b>^^1";
s[6205] = "KAZMIERCZAK J. (1976).- Cyanophycean nature of
stromatoporoids.- Nature . 49-51.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-1</b>, p. 30,
ID=0108^<b>Topic(s): </b>as Cyanophyta; stroms; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography:
</b>^The author argues that the &#034;granular fabric&#034; of a well
preserved specimen of Stromatopora undata Riablnin represents
&#034;permineralised aggregates of coccoidal cells&#034; and that the
astrorhizae &#034;represent weak or absent permineralization of young
colonies insufficient to protect the organic matter against
decomposition&#034;^1";
s[6206] = "STEARN C.W. (1977).- The stromatoporoid coenosteum:
condominium or castle.- Journal of Paleontology 51: 27 [North American
Paleontological Convention II].- <b>FC&#038;P 6-1</b>, p. 30,
ID=0109^<b>Topic(s): </b>skeletal structures, biology; stroms;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6207] = "RIDING R., KERSHAW S. (1977).- Nature of Stromatoporoids.-
Nature.- <b>FC&#038;P 7-1</b>, p. 26, ID=0195^<b>Topic(s):
</b>systematic position; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^In this
note the proposal by Kazmierczak (1976) that Stromatoporoids are
skeletal stromatolites is rejected.^1";
s[6208] = "KERSHAW S., RIDING R. (1978).- Parameterization of
Stromatoporoid shapes.- Lethaia 11: 233-242.- <b>FC&#038;P 8-1</b>, p.
49, ID=0207^<b>Topic(s): </b>growth forms; stroms, morphology;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^Stromatoporoid cross sectional shape is expressed on
triangular diagrams as combinations of vertical, diagonal and basal
dimensions.^1";
s[6209] = "BOGOYAVLENSKAYA O.V. (1980).- On the characterization of the
genus Stachyodes (Stromatoporata).- Korally i rify fanerozoya SSSR
[B.S. Sokolov (ed.)]: 8-10; Nauka, Moskva.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-2</b>, p.
50, ID=0360^<b>Topic(s): </b>morphology, classificatiob; stroms,
Stachyodes; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Stachyodes should not be
considered as a separate taxonomic entity but is closely related to
massive coenostea of other genera.^1";
s[6210] = "KAZMIERCZAK J. (1980).- Stromatoporoid Stromatolites, new
insight in the evolution of the cyanobacteria.- Acta Palaeontologica
Polonica 25, 2: 243-251.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-2</b>, p. 51,
ID=0370^<b>Topic(s): </b>as Cyanophyta; stroms; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography:
</b>^Spherical structures in the tissue of a specimen of Stictostroma
are interpreted as preserved aggregates of cyanobacterial cells.^1";
s[6211] = "STOCK C.W. (1979).- Relationship of the Stromatoporoidea
within the Porifera.- Journal Alabama Academy of Science 50, 3:
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130-131.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-2</b>, p. 51, ID=0377^<b>Topic(s):
</b>systematic position, Porifera; stroms; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography:
</b>^^1";
s[6212] = "STOCK C.W. (1983).- The Function of the Tube-Pillars in
Cliefdenella (Stromatoporoidea) inferred by Analogy with
Calcifibrospongia (Sclerospongia).- Palaeontographica Americana ????.-
<b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 47, ID=0511^<b>Topic(s): </b>Sclerospongiae
as analog; stroms, Cliefdenella; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6213] = "STEARN C.W. (1983).- Stromatoporoids: Growth and Form,
Classification, Affinity with Modern Organisms.- Tennessee University,
Studies in Geology: Sponges and Spongiomorphs; Notes for a Short
Course: 141-148, 157-165.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 49,
ID=0527^<b>Topic(s): </b>growth forms, classification; stroms;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6214] = "KAZMIERCZAK J., KRUMBEIN W.E. (1983).- Identification of
calcified coccoid cyanobacteria forming stromatoporoid stromatolites.-
Lethaia 16, 3: 207-213.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 50,
ID=0534^<b>Topic(s): </b>as Cyanophyta; stroms; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography:
</b>^A simple technique is described enabling the identification in
scanning electron micrographs (SEM) of combined fractures and etched
stromatoporoid sections, the cyanobacteria-like coccoid aggregates
building the entire stromatoporoid structure. The coccoid aggregates
from stromatoporoids are closely related to extant calcified coccoid
cyanobacteria (Pleurocapsales) forming stromatolitic mats in Laguna
Mormona (Baja California) and Sabkha Gavish (Sinai).^1";
s[6215] = "SMOSNA R. (1984).- Diagenesis of a Stromatoporoid patch
reef.- Journal of Sedimentary Petrology 54, 3: 1000-1011.- <b>FC&#038;P
15-1.2</b>, p. 43, ID=0775^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, patch reef,
diagenesis; stroms, reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6216] = "BOGOYAVLENSKAYA O.V. (1985).- K poznaniyu prirody roda
Amphipora (Stromatoporata) [nature of the genus Amphipora].-
Problematiki pozdnego dokembriya i Paleozoya &#47; 632:62-70.-
<b>FC&#038;P 15-1.2</b>, p. 44, ID=0778^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stroms,
Amphipora; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6217] = "BOGOYAVLENSKAYA O.V., KHROMYKH V.G. (1985).- Ukazatel&#039;
Rodov i Vidov Stromatoporat [index of genera and species of
Stromatoporata].- Akademiya Nauk SSSR, Sibirskoe Otd., Inst. Geol.
Geofiz.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-1.2</b>, p. 44, ID=0779^<b>Topic(s): </b>list
of species &#038; genera; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^This is a
useful compilation arranged first by species name and secondly by
genus. For each species the original generic assignment and occurence
is given. For each genus a list of references, a short diagnosis, a
list of species and an illustration of the type species is supplied.^1";
s[6218] = "STEARN C.W. (1986).- Contemporary phases and the species
problem in stromatoporoids.- Geological Society of America, Abstracts
with Programs 18: 69.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-1.2</b>, p. 45,
ID=0789^<b>Topic(s): </b>species problem; stroms; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography:
</b>^^1";
s[6219] = "WANG MINGZHOU (1985).- Discussion of the systematic position
of the stromatoporoids in the light of Dongaiastroma Dong and Wang.-
Journal of Xian College of Geology 03: ... .- <b>FC&#038;P 15-1.2</b>,
p. 45, ID=0790^<b>Topic(s): </b>stroms as Protista; stroms
Dongaiastroma; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^&#8230; the author considers
that the stromatoporoids should be placed in the class Rhizopoda of the
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phylum Sarcodina of the kingdom Protista&#8230;^1";
s[6220] = "HENDERSON R.A. (1984).- Diagenetic growth of euhedral
megaguartz in the skeleton of a stromatoporoid.- Journal of Sedimentary
Petrology 54: 1138-1146.- <b>FC&#038;P 14-2</b>, p. 44,
ID=0937^<b>Topic(s): </b>diagenesis, euhedral quartz; stroms;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6221] = "HARRINGTON R.J. (1983).- Opportunistic behaviour in
stromatoporoids.- Geological Society of America, Abstracts with
Programs 15: 409.- <b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p. 55, ID=1041^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biofacies; stroms, ecology; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6222] = "COOK A.G. (2002).- Stromatoporoidea.- Systema Porifera: A
Guide to the Classification of Sponges [Hooper J. N. A. &#038; Van
Soest R. W. M. (eds); Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publishers, New York]:
69-70.- <b>FC&#038;P 33-2</b>, p. ???, ID=1417^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Stromatoporoidea Nicholson
&#38; Murie (?Porifera, ?Demospongiae) are calcareous skeletal remains
of organisms present during the Palaeozoic to Mesozoic, comprising
sponge-like taxa with hypercalcified layered skeletons that were
important to reef-building. Earlier (Palaeozoic) forms lack spicules
but some of the later (Mesozoic) taxa have siliceous monaxonomic or
tetraxonic spicules in addition to calcitic basal skeletons, inferring
affinities to Demospongiae. &#39;Stromatoporoids&#39; has been used at
various levels (ordinal, class, and subphylum) within the phylum
Porifera, but also within other &#34;lower&#34; marine invertebrate
phyla at various times. The contemporary hypothesis is that these life
forms may represent a grade (not a clade) of poriferan construction,
although it is also recognized that there may be fundamental
differences between the Palaeozoic and Mesozoic stromatoporoid faunas,
such that this grade of skeletal construction may not be homologous,
and the taxon may be a completely artificial construct. Some
stromatoporoids have also been associated with the Calcarea and also
the &#039;sphinctozoan&#039; grade of construction. Only a brief
overview is provided although the stromatoporoids include about 110
genera in seven orders.^1";
s[6223] = "STOCK C.W. (2001).- Stromatoporoidea, 1926-2000.- Journal of
Paleontology 75, 6: 1079-1089.- <b>FC&#038;P 31-1</b>, p. 55,
ID=1622^<b>Topic(s): </b>research history; stroms; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography:
</b>^The history of research on the &#034;true&#034; stromatoporoids, a
presumably monophyletic group of sponges that occurred from the
Ordovician through the Devonian, is examined in detail. Stromatoporoid
published research is summarized in five categories: quantity of
publication; biological affinities; systematics; skeletal
microstructure; and paleoecology. Quantity of publication is measured
from each of the 75 years. Moderate levels of publication in the late
1920s and 1930s declined in the early 1940s, and were reduced to zero
for four years due to the impact of World War II. Levels similar to
that of the 1930s returned in the 1950s, after which there was an
overall increase until the mid-1980s, when levels began a decrease that
persists today. The proportion of research on paleoecology has
increased as research on systematics decreased through time.
Post-Devonian forms assigned to the stromatoporoids are a polyphyletic
grouping of several apparently unrelated taxa, possibly representing
both Porifera and Cnidaria. Publications on the post-Devonian
&#034;stromatoporids&#034; amount to less than one-third that on the
true stromatoporoids during the same 75 years.^1";
s[6224] = "MORI K. (1980).- A new interpretation on taxonomic position
of stromatoporoids.- Journ. Geol. Soc. Japan 86, 12: 829-832 [in
Japanese].- <b>FC&#038;P 11-2</b>, p. 20, ID=1810^<b>Topic(s):
</b>systematics; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
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Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Skeleton of
some scleractinian corals are so similar to that of stromatoporoids. No
spicules have been found in the skeleton of stromatoporoids, which were
essentially predator, phyletically close to Hydrozoa and Anthozoa. They
will stand as an independent class of their own.^1";
s[6225] = "KAZMIERCZAK J., KRUMBEIN W.E. (1982).- The preservability of
coccoid cyanobacteria forming Stromatoporoid stromatolites.- Journal of
Paleontology 56, 2: 14.- <b>FC&#038;P 11-2</b>, p. 36,
ID=1855^<b>Topic(s): </b>as Cyanophyta; stroms; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography:
</b>^[authors consider stromatoporoids as cyanobacteria]^1";
s[6226] = "STEARN C.W. (1982).- The unity of the stromatoporoidea.- 3rd
North American Paleontological Convention, Proc. Volume 2: 511-516.-
<b>FC&#038;P 11-2</b>, p. 37, ID=1860^<b>Topic(s): </b>monophyly ?;
stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^The skeleton of the
stromatoporoids show morphological continuity with many other fossil
and recent groups. Non-morphologic criteria by which the
stromatoporoids&#039; unity as a group is suggested are discussed.
These include history, paleoecology and reaction to crises.^1";
s[6227] = "YAVORSKIY V.I. (1978).- O terminologii stromatoporoidey i
genezise astrorhiz.- Paleontologicheskiy Sbornik 15: 33-36.-
<b>FC&#038;P 11-2</b>, p. 37, ID=1867^<b>Topic(s): </b>terminology,
astrorhizae; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6228] = "BOYAJIAN G.E., LABARBERA M. (1987).- Biomechanical analysis
of passive flow of stromatoporoid morphologies: paleoecologic and
systematic implications.- Lethaia 20: 209-216.- <b>FC&#038;P 16-2</b>,
p. 33, ID=2082^<b>Topic(s): </b>biomechanics; stroms, biomechanics;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^Flow tank experiments with models of surfaces of
stromatoporoids suggest that the mamelons aided the outward flow of
water from astrorhizal systems by creating a pressure differential. The
morphology of astrorhizae may be a reflection of the rate of water flow
over the top of the stromatoporoid. Similar patterns were found in the
sclerosponge Ceratoporella.^1";
s[6229] = "BOGOYAVLENSKAYA O.V. (1986).- O nekotorykh osobennostyakh v
razvitii Stromatoporata (Hydrozoa). [about some peculiarities in
development of Stromatoporoids].- Tezisy dokladov XXXII sjezda
vsesouznogo Paleontologicheskogo obshchestva, Tallin.- <b>FC&#038;P
17-1</b>, p. 39, ID=2153^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stroms; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography:
</b>^^1";
s[6230] = "BOGOYAVLENSKAYA O.V., PANCHENKO E.V. (1986).- O
densastrukturakh stromatoporat [about &#034;densastructures&#034; of
Stromatoporoids].- Korally i rify fanerozoya SSSR [Corals and reefs of
the Phanerozoic of the USSR)]; Nauka.- <b>FC&#038;P 17-1</b>, p. 39,
ID=2156^<b>Topic(s): </b>structures; stroms; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography:
</b>^^1";
s[6231] = "KERSHAW S. (1988).- Stromatoporoids: a beginner&#039;s
guide.- Geology Today, Nov-Dec. 1988: 202-206.- <b>FC&#038;P 18-1</b>,
p. 52, ID=2304^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6232] = "HLADIL J. (2007).- The earliest growth stages of Amphipora.-
Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Schriftenreihe der
Erdwissenschaftlichen Kommissionen 17: 51-65. ISBN 978-3-7001-3826-6.-
<b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p. 42, ID=2319^<b>Topic(s): </b>growth stages;
stroms, Amphipora; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^The ontogenetic changes
expressed in the earliest Amphipora-skeleton growth stages suggest that
the observed successions can be very different from those of common
stromatoporoids. The amphiporid organisms built first their bottom
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discs or directly the complex first chambers (diameters ~0.2 mm), and
these structures were directly continued by upright growth of first
single tubes. The first occurrences of gradually developing amphiporid
skeleton fiber meshworks were concentrated in the zone of
metamorphosis, where the first tubes decayed. The attributes of adult
amphiporid stages (axial canal and sparsely perforated outer casings or
walls) developed with a little delay. The Amphipora stems increased
mainly during the first millimeters of their length (to ~1.5-2 mm), but
further increase of the stems (to ~3 or 5 mm) was a very slow process.
It can be suggested that amphiporids can be linked to very old
ancestors, somewhere around archaeocyaths or common metazoan sources at
~0.8 Ga.^1";
s[6233] = "STOCK C.W. (1989).- Microreticulate microstructure in the
Stromatoporoidea.- Mem. Ass. Australas. Palaeontols 8 [Jell P. A.
&#038; Pickett J. W. (eds): Fossil Cnidaria 5 (Proceedings of the Fifth
International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria including Archaeocyatha and
Spongiomorphs)]: 149-155.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 13,
ID=2533^<b>Topic(s): </b>microreticulate microstructure; stroms;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6234] = "St JEAN J. (1989).- Lectotype designation for
Stromatoporella subvesiculosum (Lecompte 1951) (Stromatoporoidea).-
Journal of Paleontology 63, 6: 957.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 69,
ID=2707^<b>Topic(s): </b>types designation; stroms, Stromatoporella;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^Based on the lectotype specimen herein selected,
Clathrodictyon amygdaloides subvesiculosum Lecompte (1951: 143, pl. 18,
figs. 3, 3a, 3b) is raised to species status and assigned to
Stromatoporella.^1";
s[6235] = "BOGOYAVLENSKAYA O.V. (1987).- Podklass Stromatoporata.-
Opornye razrezy verkhnego ordovika i nizhnego silura Pripolyarnogo
Urala [Tsyganko V. S. &#038; Chermnykh V. A. (eds)]: pp 20, 24, 30, 35,
37, 83, 99, 100, 106, 107, pls 14, 27, 30; Akademiya nauk SSSR, Komi
filial, Institut Geologii, Syktyvkar, 108 pp.- <b>FC&#038;P 20-1.1</b>,
p. 76, ID=2869^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6236] = "LaBARBERA M., BOYAJIAN G.E. (1991).- The function of
astrorhizae in stromatoporoids: Quantitative tests.- Paleobiology 17:
121-132.- <b>FC&#038;P 20-2</b>, p. 73, ID=2877^<b>Topic(s):
</b>structures, astrorhizae; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^[The
diameters of the channels at branch points can be used to test 3
alternative models of astrorhizal function. These diameters do not
support a model of diffusive function or a bulk flow system. They do
support a model based on &#034;Murray&#039;s Law&#034; that
&#034;simultaneously minimizes resistance to flow and some
volume-related cost function&#034;. &#034;The most parsimonious
hypothesis of function, that the fluid transport system was associated
with suspension feeding, implies strong similarities between the
structure of the stromatoporoid animal and living sponges&#034;.]^1";
s[6237] = "DONG DEYUAN (1990).- The rise development and extinction of
stromatoporoids.- Palaeontologia Cathayana 5: 267-268. [in Chinese].-
<b>FC&#038;P 20-2</b>, p. 74, ID=2979^<b>Topic(s): </b>phylogeny;
stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6238] = "KHROMYKH V.G. (1990).- Evolyutsiya stromatoporoidei v
organogennykh postroikakh paleozoya. p. 53-59.- In Betekhtina O. A. and
Zhuravleva I. T. (eds.): Sreda i zhizn&#039; v geologicheskom proshlom:
Aspekty evolyutsii organizmov i sredy; Akademiya Nauk SSSR, Sibirskoe
Otdelenie, Institute Geologii i Geofiziki, Trudy 764; 136 pp.-
<b>FC&#038;P 20-2</b>, p. 74, ID=2981^<b>Topic(s): </b>phylogeny;
stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
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s[6239] = "BOGOYAVLENSKAYA O.V., LOBANOV E.Y. (1990).- K poznaniyu drevneishikh stromatoporat.- Trudy Akademii Nauk SSSR, Sibirskoe Otdelenie, Institut Geologii i Geofiziki 783 [Sokolov B.S. &#038; Zhuravleva I.T. (eds): Iskopaemye Problematiki SSSR]: 76-87.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-1.1</b>, p. 58, ID=3270^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^The morphological relationships, phylogeny, and paleogeography of many genera of the Labechiida are reviewed. The new genus Parksodictyon with type species Pseudostylodictyon kavi Galloway &#038; St. Jean 1957 is established within the family Stratodictyidae. The new family Cystostromatidae Bogoyavlenskaya is established to include the genera Cystostroma and Pachystylostroma.^1";
s[6240] = "KERSHAW S., SWAN A. (1991).- Stochastic simulation of Stromatoporoid growth.- Palaeontological Association, Palaeontology Newsletter 12: 13.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-1.1</b>, p. 59, ID=3274^<b>Topic(s): </b>growth simulation; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6241] = "STEARN C.W. (1992).- Petridiostroma a new name for Petrostroma Stearn 1991, not Petrostroma Doderlein 1892.- Journal of Paleontology 66: 531.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-2</b>, p. 48, ID=3342^<b>Topic(s): </b>nomenclature; stroms, Petridiostroma; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6242] = "STEARN C.W. (1993).- Revision of the order Stromatoporida.- Palaeontology 36: 201-229.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>, p. 94, ID=3547^<b>Topic(s): </b>revision; stroms, Stromatoporida; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^The genus Stromatopora is interpreted in terms of the type specimens of the type species as dominated by oblique elements in a cassiculate structure. Cellular structure is distinct from microreticulate structure and separates the order Stromatoporida from the order Syringostromatida which evolved from the densastromatids. Parallelostroma gave rise to Coenostroma, Habrostroma, Syringostroma, Columnostroma, Parallelopora in a Late Silurian-Early Devonian radiation. In Early and Middle Devonian the stromatoporids radiated into Lineastoma, Arctostroma, Pseudotrupetostroma, Glyptostromoides, Taleastroma. Each of these genera and also Salairella, Ferestromatopora, and Syringostromella is rediagnosed and discussed.^1";
s[6243] = "STEARN C.W. (1997).- Stromatoporoid faunas.- International Union of Geological Sciences Publication 33 [Norford B.S. (ed.): Correlation chart and biostratigraphy of the Silurian rocks of Canada]: 26-27.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-1</b>, p. 110, ID=3867^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stroms, faunas; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Zonation of the Silurian rocks on the basis of Stromatoporoid ranges is not possible in the present state of knowledge but faunas have been described from all the major stages. Early Llandovery faunas are known from Anticosti Island, Manitoba, Baffin Island and Lake Temiskaming. Late Llandovery faunas are cosmopolitan, spread by transgressing seas across the platforms, and marked by the adaptive radiation of the actinostromatids and stromatoporids. Wenlock faunas characterized by densastromatids and Parallelostroma are found in eastern Quebec, southern Ontario, and Lake Temiskaming. The arctic islands, southwestern Ontario and eastern Quebec have faunas of Ludlow age characterized by many clathrodictyonids and Plexodictyon. Pridoli faunas are confined to southern and eastern Quebec in the Appalachian Mountain areas.^1";
s[6244] = "KERSHAW S. (1998).- The applications of stromatoporoid palaeobiology in palaeoenvironmental analysis.- Palaeontology 31, 3: 509-544.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-2</b>, p. 68, ID=3938^<b>Topic(s): </b>biology; stroms, biology; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Stromatoporoids are epibenthic calcified sponges in many
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Phanerozoic (especially Palaeozoic) reef, and reef-related
environments, and may be used as tools for all scales of
palaeoenvironmental analysis. Palaeozoic stromatoporoid classification
uses the calcified skeleton, and although higher level taxa may be
convergent, genera and species are normally readily identifiable and
have palaeobiological utility. A hierarchical growth-form
classification of stromatoporoids comprises: Level 1 (outline forms:
laminar, tabular, domical, columnar, bulbous, defined with ratio
limits; and dendroid, expanding conical, digitate and irregular); Level
2 (ornament, as papillae, mamelons and protuberants, give an increasing
degree of disruption of the outline); and Level 3 (growth patterns of
smooth and ragged margins, enveloping and non-enveloping laminations,
coalescence and anastomosing). Inappropriate growth form terms in
current use are rejected especially massive and encrusting.
Stromatoporoid palaeobiology applied at local scale aids determination
of relative degree of contemporaneous turbulence and sedimentation;
community scale study of stromatoporoids promotes comparisons between
palaeoenvironments in reef and reef-related facies. Palaeozoic
stromatoporoids may aid regional and even global event recognition
including changes in ocean states. Major gaps in knowledge are growth
rates and whether stromatoporoids were photosensitive and &#47;or
photosymbiotic.^1";
s[6245] = "BOLSHAKOVA L.N. (1993).- O sovremennykh analogakh
stromatoporoidei.- Fauna i ekosistemy geologicheskogo proshlogo [B.S.
Sokolov &#038; A.B. Ivanovskiy (eds)]: 70-75, 112, 123-124; Rossiyskya
Akademiya Nauk, Otdelenie Geologii, Geofiziki, Geokhimii i Gornykh
Nauk, Paleontologicheskiy Institut. [in Russian].- <b>FC&#038;P
23-2.1</b>, p. 54, ID=4399^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stroms; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography:
</b>^[On modern analogues of stromatoporoids; recent literature on the
sponge nature of stromatoporoids is reviewed and a specimen of
Astrosclera is described and illustrated]^1";
s[6246] = "STEARN C.W., PICKETT J. (1994).- The Stromatoporoid animal
revisited: building the skeleton.- Lethaia 27: 1-10.- <b>FC&#038;P
23-2.1</b>, p. 55, ID=4402^<b>Topic(s): </b>biology, skeletal growth;
stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Modern coralline sponges
secrete a skeleton by means of a basal pinacoderm, intracellularly, or
inside the soft tissue on an organic matrix. The examination of
terminal growth surfaces of stromatoporoids indicates that soft tissue
in laminate and amalgamate forms occupied the upper galleries and that
the skeletal elements were secreted within soft tissue on an organic
matrix. The stromatoporellids and clathrodictyids secreted the skeleton
in modules that are homologous to the chambers of a sphinctozoan. In
stromatoporellids the module was bounded by a floor that formed the
upper layer of the tripartite lamina below and a roof that became the
lower layer of the next lamina; it further included the intervening
pillars. In clathrodictyids the module had only a roof and pillars and
the laminae are single layers.^1";
s[6247] = "SWAN A.R.H., KERSHAW S. (1994).- A computer model for
skeletal growth of stromatoporoids.- Palaeontology 37, 2: 409-423.-
<b>FC&#038;P 24-1</b>, p. 81, ID=4449^<b>Topic(s): </b>growth forms;
stroms, growth mode; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^[A model of simple
accretionary laminar growth can be developed based on probablistic
accretion of pixels on a raster array. Experiments with the model allow
the effects of sedimentation and various alternative growth algorithms
to be simulated. The model can be validated, with some reservations, on
theoretical and empirical bases: the simulations show similarities to
observed stromatoporoid morphologies. The results show that morphology
is strongly influenced by the pattern of sedimentation and that the
Stromatoporoids required a local pause in sedimentation in order to
become established, and that they were integrated organisms with a low
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level of organization allowing a degree of autonomy of modular
growth.]^1";
s[6248] = "YAVORSKIY V.I. (1973).- Bemerkungen uber Astrorhizen
(Remarks on astrorhizae). Eine Entgegnung auf Jordan, R. 1969: Deutung
der Astrorhizen der Stromatoporoidea (Hydrozoa) als Bohrspuren.- N. Jb.
Geol. Palaeont. Mh., 1973, 8: 438-461.- <b>FC&#038;P 2-2</b>, p. 21,
ID=4674^<b>Topic(s): </b>astrorhizae; stroms, astrorhizae;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^R. Jordan&#039;s (1969) interpretation of the
astrorhizae of stromatoporoids as boring traces is opposed. The
astrorhizae are, on the contrary, interpreted as parts of the
stromatoporoid organisms.^1";
s[6249] = "LAFUSTE J. (1972).- Fibres à bosselures chez le Stromatopore
Stachyodes Bargatsky.- C. R. som. séances S.G.F. 2: 67-68.-
<b>FC&#038;P 1-2</b>, p. 25, ID=4703^<b>Topic(s): </b>microstructures;
stroms, Stachyodes; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6250] = "ABBOTT B.M. (1973).- Terminology of Stromatoporoid shapes.-
Journal of Paleontology 47, 4: 805-806.- <b>FC&#038;P 2-2</b>, p. 13,
ID=4781^<b>Topic(s): </b>growth forms; stroms, morphology;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6251] = "BOGOYAVLENSKAYA O.V. (1973).- Stromatoporoidés. [en russe]
.- Trudy Inst. Geol. Geofiz. AN SSSR 131: 7-31.- <b>FC&#038;P 3-2</b>,
p. 47, ID=4984^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6252] = "MORI K. (1973).- Note on Kitakamilia and Labechiellata,
invalid names of Stromatoporoidea.- Sci. Rep. Tohoku Univ. 2, Special
Paper 6: 401-402.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 46, ID=5180^<b>Topic(s):
</b>nomenclature, invalid names; stroms, Kitakamilia; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography:
</b>^^1";
s[6253] = "RIDING R. (1974).- Stromatoporoid diagenesis: outline of
alteration effects.- Geol. Mag. 111, 2: 143-148.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>,
p. 46, ID=5181^<b>Topic(s): </b>diagenesis; stroms; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography:
</b>^^1";
s[6254] = "STEARN C.W. (1975).- The stromatoporoid animal.- Lethaia 8,
1: 89-100.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 46, ID=5182^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biology; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6255] = "KHALFINA V.K., YAVORSKIY V.I. (1973).- Classification des
Stromatoporoidea.- Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal 1973, 2: 19-34.-
<b>FC&#038;P 4-2</b>, p. 64, ID=5304^<b>Topic(s): </b>classification;
stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Les Stromatopores, ici pris
comme sous-classe, comprennent 71 genres (2 nov.) dans 25 familles (8
nov.) regroupées dans 7 superfamilles: Actinostromatacea,
Clathrodictyacea, Tienodictyacea, Syringostromatacea,
Hermatostromatacea, Stromatoporacea, Labechiacea. On donne un bref
lexique des termes d&#039;anatomie, surtout de ceux utilisés dans la
littérature non soviétique.^1";
s[6256] = "BOGOYAVLENSKAYA O.V. (1975).- Stromatoporoidea.- In T.A.
Gorokhova (ed.): Fauna pogranichnykh otlozheniy Devona i Karbona
tsentral&#039;nogo Kazakhstana. [Tabulata: in fauna of the Devonian
&#47; Carboniferous boundary interval of central Kazakhstan] Materialy
Geol. Tsentral. Kazakhstana 18: pp??.- <b>FC&#038;P 5-2</b>, p. 12,
ID=5453^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6257] = "BENTON M.J. (1978).- Comment on a proposed designation of a
neotype for the type species of Stromatoporella Nicholson 1886.- Z. N.
(S) 2177 Bull. Zool. Nomencl. 35, 1: 14.- <b>FC&#038;P 8-2</b>, p. 50,
ID=5725^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stroms, Stromatoporella; <b>Systematics:
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</b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography:
</b>^[author agrees with St. Jean&#039;s proposal that Nicholson&#039;s
specimens from Arkona be recognized as the neotypes of S. granulata
becaause the type specimens from Port Colbourne have been lost]^1";
s[6258] = "KERSHAW S. (1979).- Functional and environmental
significance of skeletal morphology in stromatoporoids.- Wales
University, unpublished Ph.D. thesis.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 24,
ID=5787^<b>Topic(s): </b>growth forms; stroms, morphology;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^Stromatoporoids are important in Lower Palaeozoic
reefs and related facies, and the palaeoecology of their external form
is studied here using examples from the Ordovician and Silurian of the
Oslo region, the Silurian of Gotland and the Devonian of Belgium. * A
new classification, of shape (bearing no relation to taxonomic schemes)
distinguishes laminar, domical, bulbous and dendroid shapes defined by
measurement of basal and vertical dimensions. Each has subdivisions,
most importantly being the distinction between smooth (enveloping) and
ragged (non-enveloping) latilaminae, interpreted to be a response to
sedimentation. * A parameterization scheme relates laminar, domical and
bulbous forms in a simple triangular display, in terms of basal,
vertical and diagonal extension. * Flume experiments on model
stromatoporoids, statistical analysis of field data and detailed hand
specimen and thin section studies show that: (1) laminar forms were
susceptible to sedimentation but were stable in high energy conditions.
In deep water they were possibly limited by low light intensity; (2)
domical forms were very stable and possessed a sediment shedding
capability; with laminar forms their shape has a strong taxonomic
component in some cases; (3) bulbous forms were unstable and generally
reflect quiet water conditions; complex bulbous forms are found in high
energy situations where they show overturning; (4) dendroid varieties
were delicate and well suited to environments with higher sedimentation
rates in areas of low turbulence. * Substrate composition and surface
shape were important factors in the distribution of stromatoporoid
morphotypes. Sandy substrates show susceptibility to scour around
stromatoporoids leading to burial of domical and bulbous forms in
environments of water flow, but low-profile laminar types were less
affected. Dendroid forms were infrequently affected by substantial
currents. Muddy substrates scoured less, and stromatoporoids were put
into transport more easily, but if partly buried in mud,
stromatoporoids were very stable. * The environments of stromatoporoids
were generally open marine, although in certain restricted conditions
examples show distinct morphological pecularities (irregularity and
extreme thinness) suggesting influence of other limiting factors, such
as salinity, food supply, temperature and water aeration.^1";
s[6259] = "COCKBAIN A.E. (1978).- Intracoenosteal variation in a
specimen of Actinostroma.- West Australia Geol. Survey Ann. Rept 1978:
87-89.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 52, ID=5835^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stroms,
variation; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^[six variables were measured
in 6 thin sections cut from a single coenosteum of Actinostroma
papillosum; intracoenosteal variation is higher than previously
believed]^1";
s[6260] = "STEARN C.W. (1979).- Stromatoporoids.- The Encyclopedia of
Paleontology [R.W. Fairbridge &#038; D. Jablonski (eds)]: 775-778;
Doden, Hutchinson &#038; Ross, Inc.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 53,
ID=5836^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^[a general
review of the group]^1";
s[6261] = "KAZMIERCZAK J. (1981).- Evidence for Cyanophyte origin of
stromatoporoids.- Phanerozoic Stromatolites [C. Monty (ed.)]: 230-241;
Springer Verlag, Berlin.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 59,
ID=6018^<b>Topic(s): </b>as Cyanophyta; stroms; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography:
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</b>^[spherical objects identified as cyanobacteria are illustrated from astrorhizal fillings, basal layers and dark bands within 3 fragments of Devonian stromatoporoids from deep boreholes]^1";
s[6262] = "YAVORSKIY V.Y., YAVORSKIY V.I. (1973).- Bemerkungen uber Astrorhizen.- Neu. Jb. Geol. Palaontol. Monatsh. 1973, 8: 458-461.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 46, ID=6286^<b>Topic(s): </b>astrorhizae; stroms, astrorhizae; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6263] = "STEARN C.W. (1984).- Note on &#034;Nummulosphere&#034; by R. Kirkpatrick.- FC&P 13, 2: 28.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-2</b>, p. 28, ID=6369^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Although I thought that I was reasonably well aquainted with the paleontological literature on stromatoporoids, one book containing extensive discussions on these organisms had escaped my notice until this summer. I knew by rumour that it existed but had not taken the time to verify its existence until, by accident, I came across it in the library. I recommend it to all stromatoporoid specialists as an essential part of the history of their science. * It is Randolph Kirkpatrick&#39;s book &#34;The Nummulosphere&#34; published by the author in three parts or volumes - the first two in 1913 and the third in 1917. Kirkpatrick will be remembered by stromatoporoid paleontologists for the beautiful work that he did describing Merlia normani, the sclerosponge from Porto Santo Island near Madeira. Kirkpatrick could see the structure of Nummulites in all the rocks he examined including limestones, sandstones, slates, metamorphic rocks, lavas, plutonic igneous rocks and meteorites. &#34;In the numerous igneous rocks that I have examined I have found them to be disguised (? colonial) foraminifera&#34; (vol. I, p. 52). He concluded that the whole crust of the Earth is composed of Nummulitic limestone changed in various ways and was therefore deposited out of an ocean. The reader of vol. III will find that the macrostructural features of stromatoporoids are produced inorganically like concretions in limestone and that both the structural elements and the gallery filling are composed of Nummulites, like most of the rest of the world. Kirkpatrick&#039;s viewpoints on stromatoporoids has &#34;matured&#34; from the first to third volumes for in the first volume he equates them with both Eozoon and nummulites as follows: &#34;I cannot find a single point of zoological difference between Eozoon canadense Dawson and Stromatopora concentrica Goldfuss. In both there are layers of Nummulite shells of the same structure and size&#34; (p. 26). He then proceeds to write about the stromatoporoid type of nummulite and we find that &#34;Jurassic Oolites and Chalk are probably mainly masses of Stromatoporoids, yet it is not possible to define the shapes of specimens, nor even of reefs&#34; (p. 27). * The book throws some light on Kirkpatrick&#39;s note in Nature (1912) stating that he had discovered spicules in stromatoporoids and they must therefore be sponges. No one since has been able to verify this observation. It appears that Randolph Kirkpatrick was capable of seeing structures in rocks that other scientists have missed. * Here is a book that illustrates and describes such stromatoporoid species as Stromatopora concentrica, Stromatoporella eifeliensis, Clathrodictyon striatellum, Idiostroma occulatum and discusses the Caunopora problem yet I have never seen it referenced in a synonymy - I wonder why. [historical note, full text]^1";
s[6264] = "STEARN C.W. (2010).- Microstructure and mineralogy of Paleozoic Stromatoporoidea.- Treatise Online 06, Part E, Revised, Vol. 4, Chap. 9D, 25 pp.paleo.ku.edu/treatiseonline. [book chapter] - <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 42, ID=6412^<b>Topic(s): </b>microstructures; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^[chapter subheadings include: (1) introduction; (2) observations of microstructures; and (3) diagenesis and interpretation of microstructures; the chapter is profusely illustrated]^1";
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s[6265] = "STEARN C.W. (2010).- Morphologic affinities of Paleozoic Stromatoporoidea to other fossil and Recent groups.- Treatise Online 7, Part E, Revised, Vol. 4, Chap. 9E, 9 pp.paleo.ku.edu/treatiseonline. [book chapter] - <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 42, ID=6413^<b>Topic(s): </b>morphology, phylogeny; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^[the chapter begins with an introduction, followed by summaries of other fossil groups compared to Paleozoic stromatoporoids: foraminifera; archaeocyatha and sphinctozoa; Chaetetida; Hydrozoa and disjectoporids; tabulate corals; scleractinia; Mesozoic stromatoporoid-like genera; and cyanobacteria; the author concludes (p. 7) that the relationship of stromatoporoids &#034;with encrusting hypercalcified sponges is entirely convincing&#034;]^1";
s[6266] = "STEARN C.W. (2010).- Functional morphology of the Paleozoic stromatoporoid skeleton.- Treatise Online 8, Part E, Revised, Vol. 4, Chap. 9F, 26 pp.paleo.ku.edu/treatiseonline. [book chapter] - <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 42, ID=6414^<b>Topic(s): </b>physiology; stroms physiology; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^[chapter subheadings include: (1) introduction; (2) colonies or individuals; (3) spicules; (4) function of the skeleton as a whole; (5) skeletal fragments and propagation; (6) light dependence in stromatoporoids; (7) isotope fractionation; (8) growth rates and growth bands; (9) stromatoporoid skeletons, light dependence, and reef structure; (10) soft tissue within the skeleton; (11) basal skeleton secretion in living hypercalcified sponges; (12) growth modules of laminate stromatoporoids; (13) functions of specific structural elements; (14) mamelons; and (15) astrorhizae]^1";
s[6267] = "STEARN C.W. (2010).- Techniques of study: collection, preparation, and analysis of the Paleozoic Stromatoporoidea.- Treatise Online 11, Part E, Revised, Vol. 4, Chap. 15A, 10 pp.paleo.ku.edu/treatiseonline. [book chapter] - <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 43, ID=6417^<b>Topic(s): </b>techniques of study; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^[This sort of useful information was missing from the first version of the Treatise on stromatoporoids (Lecompte 1956). Chapter subheadings include: (1) field observations and collecting; (2) thin sections; (3) statistical evaluation of taxonomic differences; (4) cathodoluminescence; (5) scanning electron microscopy; (6) geochemistry; (7) isotope studies; and (8) photography.]^1";
s[6268] = "WOLNIEWICZ P. (2010).- Stromatoporoid biometrics using image analysis software: A first order approach.- Computers &#038; Geosciences 36, 4: 550-558.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 136, ID=6599^<b>Topic(s): </b>morphometry; stroms, biometry; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Strommetric is a new image analysis computer program that performs morphometric measurements of stromatoporoid sponges. The program measures 15 features of skeletal elements (pillars and laminae) visible in both longitudinal and transverse thin sections. The software is implemented in C++, using the Open Computer Vision (OpenCV) library. The image analysis system distinguishes skeletal elements from sparry calcite using Otsu&#039;s method for image thresholding. More than 150 photos of thin sections were used as a test set, from which 36,159 measurements were obtained. The software provided about one hundred times more data than the current method applied until now. The data obtained are reproducible, even if the work is repeated by different workers. Thus the method makes the biometric studies of stromatoporoids objective.^1";
s[6269] = "STEARN C.W. (1993).- Petrostroma Stearn 1991, Pteridiostroma Stearn 1992 and Faciledictyon Lessovaya 1991.- FC&P 22, 2: 95-96.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>, p. 95, ID=6830^<b>Topic(s): </b>nomenclature; stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^These three generic names
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have been applied to the same taxon. They were proposed for
clathrodictyids with simple laminae and simple pillars confined to an
interlaminar space. Both authors realized that the discrepancy between
the type species of Simplexodictyon Bogoyavlenskaya and its diagnosis
required the establishment of a new genus to contain those species of
this genus that did not have double laminae. The type species that
Stearn used for Petrostroma (later corrected to Petridiostroma to
resolve the homonymy with Petrostroma Doderlein), P. simplex (Nestor),
is placed by Lessovaya (1991) in Faciledictyon. [&#8230;] Many journals
are now not available until months after the publications dates that
appear on their covers. This situation does not appear to be covered
satisfactorily by Chapter V of the Code of Zoological Nomenclature.
[first and last fragment of nomenclatorial note]^1";
s[6270] = "MUNSON T. (1994).- E.A. Ripper stromatoporoid material in
the Qeensland Museum.- FC&P 23, 1.1: 97. [short note] - <b>FC&#038;P
23-1.1</b>, p. 97, ID=6850^<b>Topic(s): </b>collections of fossils;
stroms collection; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Webby, Stearn &#038; Zhen
(1993: 122) mention a small collection of material held by the
Queensland Museum. These were part of a large collection of fossil
material acquired from the late Mr. F.S. (Stan) Colliver. Included in
this collection were seven stromatoporoid specimens labelled &#034;used
by Betty Ripper in her publication&#034;. Review of E.A. Ripper
material (Webby, Stearn &#038; Zhen, 1933) indicates that one of the
specimens part of a holotype and a second is a mentioned specimen. The
remaining four are untraceable. All are partial skeletons, which have
been cut, presumably for thin sections. [introductory part of a short
note]^1";
s[6271] = "BOGOYAVLENSKAYA O.V. (1984).- Systematicheskoe polozhenie
stromatoporat i nekotorye problematiki [the systematic status of
stromatoporata and some problematic fossils].- Akademiya Nauk SSSR,
Sibirskoye Otdeleniye, Institut Geologii i Geofiziki 597 [Sokolov B. S.
(ed.): Problematiki Paleozoya i Mesozoya]: 43-57.- <b>FC&#038;P
14-2</b>, p. 43, ID=0928^<b>Topic(s): </b>systematics; stroms,
problematica; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera problematica;
Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6272] = "STOCK C.W. (1994).- Origin, evolution, and classification of
the stromatoporoid order Actinostromatida.- Courier Forschungsinstitut
Senckenberg 172 [Oekentorp-Kuester P. (ed.) Proceedings of the VI.
International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and Porifera, Vol. 2]:
355-363.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 24, ID=4092^<b>Topic(s):
</b>systematics; stroms, Actinostromatida; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography:
</b>^Actinostromatid stromatoporoids are constructed of vertical and
horizontal rods, called pillars and colliculi. There are three families
in the order: Pseudolabechiidae, Actinostromellidae, and
Actinostromatidae. Two evolutionary schemes are presented, one
traditional, and one containing some new ideas. Plumatalinia is moved
from the Labechiida to the Actinostromatida. Plectostroma and
Densastroma are poorly understood, and probably represent several
genera. ^1";
s[6273] = "NESTOR H. (1997).- Evolutionary history of the single
layered, laminate clathrodictyid stromatoporoids.- Boletin de la Real
Sociedad Espanola de Historia Natural, Seccion Geologica 91, 1/4:
319-328.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-2</b>, p. 18, ID=1510^<b>Topic(s):
</b>phylogeny; stroms, Clathrodictyidae; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^The order
Clathrodictyida is subdivided into five families: Actinodictyidae,
Clathrodictyidae, Gerronostromatidae, Atelodictyidae and
Tienodictyidae. The name Actinodictyidae has priority over
Ecclimadictyidae. The first clathrodictyids (Clathrodictyon and
Ecclimadictyon) with inflected laminae and weakly differentiated
pillars appeared at the end of the middle Ordovician. They probably
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descended from labechiids but the separation could have taken place in
the families Clathrodictyidae and Actinodictyidae. Later on they were
gradually replaced by the clathrodictyids with well differentiated
planar laminae and simple (Gerronostromatidae) or complicated pillars
(Atelodictyidae, Tienodictyidae), prevailing in the Devonian.^1";
s[6274] = "KHROMYKH V.G. (1986).- Obyem i izmenchivost vida
Clathrodictyon boreale Riabinin [extent and variability aspects of
Clathrodictyon boreale Riabinin; in Russian].- Trudy Inst. Geol.
Geofiz. (Novosibirsk) 666 [Sokolov B. S. (ed.), Fauna i flora
zapolyarya sibirskoy platformy]: 92-96.- <b>FC&#038;P 18-1</b>, p. 52,
ID=2306^<b>Topic(s): </b>variability; stroms, Clathrodictyon;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6275] = "KHROMYKH V.G. (1996).- On the system of the family
Clathrodictyidae Kuhn 1939.- Russian Geology and Geophysics 37, 2:
59-67. [translation of Geologiya i Geofzika].- <b>FC&#038;P 26-2</b>,
p. 79, ID=3768^<b>Topic(s): </b>systematics; stroms, Clathrodictyidae;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^The family Clathrodictyidae Kuhn 1939, widespread in
Paleozoic deposits in many regions of the planet, is revised, and a new
system for it is proposed. A new phylogenetic scheme is suggested for
this family, and genus diagnoses are improved. This paper presents a
complete species composition of the genera assigned to the family and
indicates the species synonyms. Geological and geographical
distribution of species is refined. It is proved that some of the
genera are not well established and that they are mere synonyms of
previously recognized ones. * The classification scheme introduced is
as follows: subfamily Clathrodictyinae (Clathrodictyon,
Simplexodictyon, Petridiostroma, Stelodictyon, Coenellostroma,
Oslodictyon, Clavidictyon); subfamily Tienodictyinae (Tienodictyon,
Intexodictyon); subfamily Ecclimadictyoniinae (Ecclimadictyon,
Plexodictyon, Yabeodictyon, Neobeatricia); subfamily Actinodictyinae
(Actinodictyon, Labechiina).^1";
s[6276] = "BOGOYAVLENSKAYA O.V., VASILYUK N.P., GLEBOV A.R. (1990).-
Kharakteristika nekotorykh paleozoiskikh Labechiida (Stromatoporata).-
Trudy Akademii Nauk SSSR, Sibirskoe Otdelenie, Institut Geologii i
Geofiziki 783 [Sokolov B.S. &#038; Zhuravleva I.T. (eds): Iskopaemye
Problematiki SSSR]: 69-76.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-1.1</b>, p. 58,
ID=3271^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; stroms, Labechiidae; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography:
</b>^[Characteristics of the cylindrical labechiids are reviewed. The
new genus Pararosenella Vassilyuk &#038; Bogoyavlenskaya is established
with type species Rosenella cylindrica Vassilyuk 1964 from Famennian
strata. It is a linear series of large, widely-spaced cysts. The family
Rosenellidae Bogoyavlenskaya is cited as a new family but in Yavorsky
&#038; Khalfina 1973, this family name is attributed to Yavorsky]^1";
s[6277] = "BOGOYAVLENSKAYA O.V., YANET F.Ye., VAKHRUSHEV V.A. (1983).-
O geneticheskikh svyazyakh Stromatoporata i nekotorykh Anthozoa [on
genetic relationship between Stromatoporata and certain Anthozoa].-
Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal 1983, 4: 18-28.- <b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p.
54, ID=1035^<b>Topic(s): </b>morphology; stroms, Anthozoa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera Cnidaria; Stromatoporoidea Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^The stromatoporoids,
chaetetids, and tabulatomorphs are compared. Two new species of
Ecclimadictyon are described and the new genus Sergaelites Yanet
(incertae sedis) is established.^1";
s[6278] = "MORI K. (1984).- Comparison of skeletal structures among
stromatoporoids, sclerosponges and corals.- Palaeontographica Americana
54: 354-357 [Oliver W. A. Jr et al. (eds): Recent advances in the
paleobiology and geology of the Cnidaria: Proceedings of the 4th
International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria].- <b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p.
56, ID=1051^<b>Topic(s): </b>cnidarian affinities of stroms; stroms,
Porifera, Anthozoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera Cnidaria;
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Stromatoporoidea Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: 
</b>^Six features of the skeleton of stromatoporoids are described that 
are better explained by the coelenterate affinity of this group.^1";
s[6279] = "FAGERSTROM J.A. (1983).- Ecology and Paleoecology of 
Sclerosponges, Sphinctozoans, Chaetetids and Stromatoporoids.- 
Palaeontographica Americana ????.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 47, 
ID=0509^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology; stroms, Chaetetida; <b>Systematics: 
</b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea Chaetetida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; 
<b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6280] = "BOLSHAKOVA L.N. (1987).- Stromatoporoidea and Chaetetida.- 
Sokolov, B. S., and Ivanovsky, A. B. (eds.): Rify i rifoobrazuyushtchie 
korally; Nauka, Moskva.- <b>FC&#038;P 16-2</b>, p. 33, 
ID=2081^<b>Topic(s): </b>; stroms, Chaetetida; <b>Systematics: 
</b>Porifera; Stromatoporoidea Chaetetida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; 
<b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6281] = "NESTOR H. (1981).- The relationship between stromatoporoids 
and heliolitids.- Lethaia 14, 1: 21-25.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-2</b>, p. 76, 
ID=6100^<b>Topic(s): </b>affinity ?; stroms, Heliolitida; 
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera Cnidaria; Stromatoporoidea Heliolitida; 
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^The dense fibro-lamellar 
skeleton of lophiostromatids (Stromatoporoidea) is closely similar to 
the trabecular skeleton of protaraeids (Heliolitoidea) and, 
respectively, the cystose skeleton of labechiids is similar to that of 
proporids. They can be interpreted as different types of basal 
exoskeleton of colonial coelenterates. The main difference between 
these ancient stromatoporoids and heliolitids is in the arrangement of 
zooids in the colony, that in the heliolitids enabled them to 
participate in skeleton building, which was not possible in the 
stromatoporoids. The stratigraphical distribution supports the 
supposition of their common origin. [original abstract]^1";
s[6282] = "LOBANOV Ye.Yu., GLEBOV A.R. (1995).- Stromatoporoids and 
tabulate corals from the Wenlockian-Ludlovian boundary of the Eastern 
slope of the Urals.- Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal 1995, 4: 34-42.- 
<b>FC&#038;P 25-2</b>, p. 50, ID=3142^<b>Topic(s): </b>; 
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera Cnidaria; Stromatoporoidea Tabulata; 
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Data about the distribution 
of Stromatoporoids and tabulate corals in Wenlockian and Ludlovian 
deposits are presented. The new species Aulacera amplexum Glebov 
(Stromatoporoids), Striatopora senta Yanet, S. vulgata Yanet, 
Aulocystella brevitatis Lobanov (tabulate corals) are described.^1";
s[6283] = "KLAAMANN E. (1975).- K obyasneniyu odnoy morfologicheskoy 
struktury Cystihalysites.- Izvestiya Akademii Nauk Estonskoy SSR, 
Chimiya Geologiya 24, 3: 256-257.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-2</b>, p. 20, 
ID=0154^<b>Topic(s): </b>structures, apparent variability; Tabulata, 
Cystihalysites; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; 
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^On the interpretation of one 
morphological structure of the Cystihalyaites).The apparently different 
formation of the vesicular tissue in the mesocorallites of 
Cystihalysites is discussed as a result of differently orientated 
longitudinal thin sections.^1";
s[6284] = "PREOBRAZHENSKIY B.V. (1977).- The structural interpretation 
of tabulatomorphic corals.- Bureau Recherches Geologiques et Minieres 
Memoir 89: 97-101 [Proceedings of Second International Symposium on 
Corals and Fossil Coral Reefs, Paris 1975].- <b>FC&#038;P 6-2</b>, p. 
21, ID=0158^<b>Topic(s): </b>characters classification; Tabulata; 
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; 
<b>Geography: </b>^L&#039;application des principes de l&#039;analyse 
de la combinaison des caracteres des objets naturels peut-etre envisage 
dans l&#039;etablissement de la systematigue. Le principe fondamental 
sera alors la combinaison de caracteres independant de la phylogenie. 
L&#039;exemple est donne de la division des Halysitidae en deux 
groupes, l&#039;un rattache aux Lichenariidae, l&#039;autre aux 
Heliolitidae.^1";
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s[6285] = "PREOBRAZHENSKIY B.V., KLAAMANN E. (1975).- Vzaimootnosheniya mezhdu rodami Sarcinula, Calapoecia i Lyopora (Tabulata).- Izvestiya Akademii Nauk Estonskoy SSR, Chimiya Geologiya 24, 5: 130-135.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-2</b>, p. 21, ID=0159^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^The authors conclude that in its present conception the genus Calapoecia is heterogeneous both morphologically and genetically. The species of the Calapoecia antieostiensis group are similar to Sarcinulids. Characteristically, both display horizontally stratified connecting tissue and well -developed septae with extratheca1 connections. Namely this species group comprises the yalid genotype of Calapoecia. Calapoecia and Sarcinula are included into the family Syringophyllidae Pocta 1902. The species of the other group [missing fragment ?]^1";
s[6286] = "CONKIN J.E., BRATCHER T.M., CONKIN B.M. (1978).- Palaeacis obtusa (Meek and Worthen 1860) emended: its morphology, ontogeny, and stratigraphic significance.- Univ. of Louisville Studies in Paleontology and Stratigraphy 7: 26 pp.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-2</b>, p. 40, ID=0309^<b>Topic(s): </b>nomenclature; Tabulata, Palaeacis; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6287] = "LIN BAOYU, CHOW XINGU (1984).- Discovery of Genus Kolymopora and its stratigraphical significance.- Professional Papers of Stratigraphy and Palaeontology 11: 43-47.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 29, ID=0428^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata, Kolymopora; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>???; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6288] = "TESAKOV Yu.I. (1984).- Principy ustanovleniya i izmentchivost taksonov Tabulyat. [principles of classification and variability of taxa in the Tabulata; in Russian].- Stratigrafiya i paleontologiya drevneyshego fanerozoya [A.B. Ivanovskiy &#038; I.B. Ivanov (eds)]: 111-123; Nauka, Moskva.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-2</b>, p. 44, ID=0563^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy, variability; Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^[principles of intraspecific classification of the Tabulata are discussed]^1";
s[6289] = "ALKHOVIK T.S. (1986).- O revizii roda Yacutiopora (Favositida).- Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal 1986, 1: 38-45.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-2</b>, p. 35, ID=0718^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata, Yacutiopora; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^The vegetative budding and the morphology of the type species Yacutiopora innae (Dubatolov) is studied and discussed. Additional diagnostic characteristics, precise description, systematical classification and phylogenetical relationships are the matter of the paper. The genus and the two species Y. innae (Dubatolov) and Y. fallacis (Yanet) are described in detail.^1";
s[6290] = "ALKHOVIK T.S. (1985).- O sistematicheskom polozhenii i filogeneticheskikh svyazyakh roda Scoliopora (Favositida). [Zur systematischen Stellung und phylogenetischen Ableitung der Gattung Scoliopora (Favositida); in Russisch] .- Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal 1985, 3: 20-26.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-1.2</b>, p. 33, ID=0818^<b>Topic(s): </b>systematics; Tabulata, Scoliopora; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Die systematische Stellung und die Herleitung der Gattung Scoliopora wird diskutiert und praezisiert sowie die neue Art Scoliopora inconstans beschrieben. Die Art S. clara (Yanet) wird revidiert.^1";
s[6291] = "YOUNG G.A., ELIAS R.J. (1999).- Relationships between internal and external morphology in Paleofavosites (Tabulata): The unity of growth and growth form.- Journal of Paleontology 73, 4: 580-597.http:&#47;&#47; www.jstor.org/pss/1306758.- <b>FC&#038;P 29-1</b>, p. 38, ID=1469^<b>Topic(s): </b>variation; Tabulata, Palaeofavosites; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^During growth of colonial corals, the basic organization of skeletal elements was determined by
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inherent factors, but arrangement of corallites within a colony could
be affected if environmental change induced a modified growth form.
Comparisons of internal and external characters during colony
development indicate how environmental and genetic factors determined
growth form. The results of these comparisons have implications for
understanding of colony integration, functional morphology, and
systematics. This study is based on serially sectioned coralla of the
cerioid tabulate Paleofavosites subelongus, from the uppermost
Ordovician to lowermost Silurian of the east-central United States.
Colony growth form resulted from changes in maximum growth angle of
marginal corallites, and in the shape of the growth surface. These
features were coordinated with corallite characters and were dependent
on variation in corallite growth. At the same time that a colony became
broader by expanding its maximum growth angle and developing a taller
growth surface, its corallites became larger, more new corallites were
initiated, and recently initiated corallites expanded more rapidly.
When a colony&#039;s maximum growth angle was reduced and the growth
surface became flatter, corallites also became smaller, fewer
corallites were initiated, and those corallites that were recently
initiated expanded slowly. Genetic constraint of growth is illustrated
by consistent patterns of initial colony growth, and by relationships
among characters of internal and external morphology. Frequent
small-scale variations in growth angle and growth surface height:width
during astogeny indicate fluctuating environmental factors.
Sedimentation and subsidence of the colony were probably the major
environmental controls on form. [original abstract]^1";
s[6292] = "OSPANOVA N.K. (1998).- O poristosti Tabuljat. [On the origin
of pores in Tabulate corals; in Russian].- Doklady Akademii Nauk
Respubliki Tadzhikistan 41, 8: 10-16; Dushanbe.- <b>FC&#038;P 31-1</b>,
p. 11, ID=1637^<b>Topic(s): </b>skeletal pores; Tabulata;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6293] = "LELESHUS V.L. (1981).- Osnovnye napravleniya evolyucii
Tabulyat. [main evolutionary trends of Tabulata].- Dokl. Akad. Nauk
Tadzh. SSR 24, 6: 378-381.- <b>FC&#038;P 11-1</b>, p. 50,
ID=1772^<b>Topic(s): </b>phylogeny; Tabulata; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6294] = "PLUSQUELLEC Y., SANDO W.J. (1987).- The microstructure of
Michelinia meekana Girty 1910.- Journal of Paleontology 61, 1: 10-13.-
<b>FC&#038;P 16-1</b>, p. 65, ID=1977^<b>Topic(s): </b>microstructures;
Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>; <b>Geography: </b>^The wall of Michelinia meekana Girty is
composed predominantly of lamellae that are approximately parallel to
the median dark line, confirming its placement in the genus Michelinia
s.s. The presence of the Praemichelinia-type microstructure in some
parts of the wall is a recurrence of primitive architecture that
suggests derivation of Michelinia from Praemichelinia.^1";
s[6295] = "MISTIAEN B. (1989).- Importance de la symetrie d&#039;ordre
douze chez les Tabulata.- C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris 308, II: 451-456 [in
French, with English summary].- <b>FC&#038;P 18-1</b>, p. 42,
ID=2277^<b>Topic(s): </b>symmetry; Tabulata; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^The
study of Auloporida from the Devonian of the Ferques area, in the north
of France, reveals the presence of a dodecal symmetry in the
constitution of the walls of Thecostegites bouchardi and Aulopora
serpens. This observation corroborates the discovery of 12
&#034;fossilized tentacles&#034; in a Favosites by Copper, and adds
information about the presence of 12 rows of septal spines in numerous
Tabulata. So the dodecal symmetry seems to be a significant character
of Tabulata.^1";
s[6296] = "LEE D.-J., JUN Y.-H., BAE B.-Y., ELIAS R.J. (2007).- Axial
increase in some early tabulate corals.- Österreichische Akademie der
Wissenschaften, Schriftenreihe der Erdwissenschaftlichen Kommissionen
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17: 31-41.- <b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p. 62, ID=2363^<b>Topic(s): </b>axial
increase; Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6297] = "ZAPALSKI M.K. (2007).- Parasitism versus commensalism: the
case of tabulate endobionts.- Palaeontology 50, 6: 1375-1380.-
<b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p. 117, ID=2455^<b>Topic(s): </b>parasitism vs
commensalism; Tabulata, endobionts; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Tube-like traces of
organisms belonging to the ichnogenus Chaetosalpinx Sokolov have been
considered in the literature as commensal endobiontic organisms of
tabulate corals. Their position between the corallites (or sometimes
within the septa), perforation of the host&#039;s skeleton and soft
tissue, modification of its phenotype and a possible inhibition of its
growth show that the relationship between these organisms and tabulate
corals can best be interpreted as parasitism rather than commensalism,
as previously suggested. Such an interpretation may be extended to the
ichnogenera Helicosalpinx Oekentorp and Actinosalpinx Sokolov, which
show identical placement within the host colony and similar features,
such as the absence of their own wall.^1";
s[6298] = "ZAPALSKI M.K., HUBERT B., MISTIAEN B. (2007).- Estimation of
palaeoenvironmental changes: can analysis of distribution of tabulae in
tabulates be a tool?.- Geological Society, London, Special Publications
275: 275-281.- <b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p. 117, ID=2456^<b>Topic(s):
</b>tabulae density; Tabulata, enviroment; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography:
</b>^Growth periodicity (cyclomorphic variation) in corals is expressed
by various features, among them changes in the distribution of tabulae.
A method potentially useful in analysis of periodical environmental
changes is proposed herein. Measurement of spaces between tabulae in
tabulate corals and preparation of a histogram converted into a trend
curve may show relative periodical fluctuations of the environment.
Such an analysis, exemplified here on Givetian Pachyfavosites sp. from
the Avesnois (northern France), shows that this method may be used as a
tool for estimation of environmental changes.^1";
s[6299] = "SCRUTTON C.T. (1989).- Intracolonial and intraspecific
variation in tabulate corals.- Mem. Ass. Australas. Palaeontols 8 [Jell
P. A. &#038; Pickett J. W. (eds): Fossil Cnidaria 5 (Proceedings of the
Fifth International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria including
Archaeocyatha and Spongiomorphs)]: 33-43.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p.
12, ID=2520^<b>Topic(s): </b>variation; Tabulata; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6300] = "PANDOLFI J.M. (1989).- Phylogenetic analysis of the early
tabulate corals.- Palaeontology 32, 4: 745-764.- <b>FC&#038;P
19-1.1</b>, p. 52, ID=2666^<b>Topic(s): </b>early phylogeny; Tabulata;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^Phylogenetic analysis of the extinct anthozoan clade
Tabulata yields new hypotheses concerning their pattern of
diversification in the Ordovician. Two separate phylogenetic analyses,
one based on primitive rugose corals as the outgroup (RUGSGRPS), and
the other based on Lichenaria as the ancestral tabulate coral
(LICHGRPS) yielded different phylogenies. The phylogenies generated are
broadly different from previously proposed phylogenies based on
possibly subjective morphological interpretations, and on
biostratigraphical and &#47; or biogeographical hypotheses alone.
Character analysis based on consistency index (a measure of homoplasy
of characters) yielded four suites of morphological characters: (1)
suites with a high consistency index (CI) that differentiate major
groups; (2) suites with a high CI that differentiate subgroups; (3)
suites with a low CI that differentiate major groups and (4) suites
with a low CI that differentiate subgroups. Therefore, CI does not
necessarily correspond with the potential for differentiating major
groups. The most useful characters in differentiating major groups of
Ordovician tabulates are architecture, wall thickness, mural pores,
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microstructure, corallite shape, and coenenchyme, whereas those not
particularly useful in differentiating major groups are tabulae, septa,
rows of septal spines, columella, and stereozone. The phylogentic
analyses corroborate the taxonomic integrity of the presently defined
Auloporida, Favositida, Halysitida, Heliolitida and most Sarcinulida
and falsify the taxonomic integrity of the Chaetetida and the
Lichenariida. As presently defined the Halysitida should be separated
from Heliolitida.^1";
s[6301] = "TOURNEUR F. (1991).- The Bainbridgia-Dualipora association
(Cnidaria, Tabulata): palaeogeographical and palaeoecological
implications.- Hydrobiologia 216/217 [Williams R.B., Cornelius P.F.S.,
Hughes R.G. &#038; Robson E.A. (eds): Coelenterate Biology: Recent
Research on Cnidaria and Ctenophora]: 419-425.- <b>FC&#038;P
21-1.1</b>, p. 11, ID=3195^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata, associations;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^The genera Bainbridgia and Dualipora (Cnidaria,
Tabulata) have been found together in four localities of Early Devonian
age (Missouri, USA; Tafilalt, Morocco; Barrandian, Czechoslovakia;
Horre, Germany). Several isolated occurrences of each are also
reported. The palaeogeographical and palaeoecological implications of
this association are discussed.^1";
s[6302] = "LAFUSTE J. (1988).- Sous classe des Tabules (Tabulata
Milne-Edwards &#038; Haime 1850).- In Grasse P. P. (dir.): Traite de
Zoologie Ill: Cnidaires, Anthozoaires, fasc. 3: 815-821.- <b>FC&#038;P
21-1.1</b>, p. 46, ID=3230^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6303] = "HUBMANN B. (1992).- Variabilitaetsuntersuchungen an
Catenipora Lamarck (Zoantharia, Tabulata).- N. Jb. Geol. Palaeont. Mh.
1992, 5: 279-291.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-2</b>, p. 37, ID=3321^<b>Topic(s):
</b>variability; Tabulata, Catenipora; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^The variability of
Cateniporids was investigated. This paper intends to improve the
understanding of the taxonomic procedure. Intra- and interspecific as
well as ecologically conditioned variabilities are discussed.^1";
s[6304] = "COPPER P., PLUSQUELLEC Y. (1993).- Ultrastructure of the
walls, tabulae and &#034;polyps&#034; in Early Silurian Favosites from
Anticosti Island, Canada.- Courier Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg 164:
301-308. [P. Oekentorp-Kuster (ed.) Proceedings of the VI.
International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and Porifera, Vol. 1].-
<b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>, p. 20, ID=3465^<b>Topic(s): </b>microstructures;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^SEM and ultra-thin section examination of the
fossilized &#34;polyps&#34;, corallite walls and tabulae in Late
Llandovery (Silurian, Aeronian) Favosites from the Jupiter Formation on
Anticosti Island reveal the following observations not previously
discovered or described: (1), the &#34;polyps&#34; have a very finely
radial and concentrically wrinkled surficial structure along the basal
portions, but not on the &#34;tentacles&#34;; (2), the &#34;polyps&#34;
are discrete and separate from the uppermost tabulae on which they
rest, and are not produced as modifications of the tabulae nor the
septal ridges; (3), the &#34;polyps&#34; occur only on top of the last
tabula, with no remnants remaining on or between abandoned tabulae
below; (4), the &#34;polyps&#34; consist of sparry calcite and are not
microlamellar like the walls or tabulae; (5), the walls and tabulae
consist of flattened microlamellae like those in Favosites
gothlandicus; (6), within the preserved &#34;polyps&#34; are small
yellow spherules (10-20µm), of possible cyanobacterial or algal origin.
Our tentative explanation for these remarkable structures is that they
reflect fortuitous burial and conservation which permitted early
infilling or saturation by aragonite or calcite of the soft tissues,
thereby preserving the 12-fold symmetry and morphology of the soft
polyps, which once rested on the tabulae.^1";
s[6305] = "HUBMANN B. (1997).- Astogenese von Catenipora micropora
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(Whitfield 1882), Coelenterata, Tabulata.- Mitt. Ges.
Geol.-Bergbaustud. Osterr. 39/40: 15-28.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-1</b>, p. 65,
ID=3635^<b>Topic(s): </b>astogeny; Tabulata, Catenipora;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^The mode of growth of the adult corallum of
Catenipora micropora from the Llandoverian of NE-Iran (Shirgesht area)
is demonstrated. The investigation of intraspecific variabilities of
corallite geometries indicates, that intraserial variabilities
(variability within a &#34;plain&#34;) are not significant different
from interserial variabilities (variability in &#34;space&#34;).
Biometric data sets show the same variability of dimensions throughout
the entire adult part. Compared with younger parts of the colony the
older ones show a better defined data range. Size and geometry of the
ring shaped chains of corallites (lacunae) are interpreted as
genetically determined co-processes of all corallites (polyps) forming
a lacuna. This process is subordinated the simple polyp. The
investigation demonstrates that one section parallel and one vertical
to the growth direction of the corallum is sufficient for taxonomic
characterization.^1";
s[6306] = "SCRUTTON C.T. (1997).- Growth strategies and colonial form
in tabulate corals.- Boletin de la Real Sociedad Espanola de Historia
Natural, Seccion Geologica 91, 1/4: 179-191.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-2</b>, p.
13, ID=3683^<b>Topic(s): </b>growth strategies, colony forms; Tabulata;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^Adaptive strategies for colony development (growth
strategies) in tabulate corals can be viewed in terms of two
end-members, peripheral growth and medial growth. In peripheral growth,
new corallites are preferentially offset at the colony margin, whereas
in medial growth, new corallites are principally offset between
earlier, diverging corallites. Many tabulate coral species were
obligate followers of one or other strategy, whilst others could switch
or vary growth between the two strategies. Growth strategy was a factor
in recruitment success on different types of substrate. Colonial form
was a function of growth strategy, offset density and corallite growth
control, moderated during astogeny to a greater or lesser degree by
environmental factors, principally sediment mobility and rate of
substrate aggradation. A wide range of colonial growth-forms, with a
considerable area of overlap, could result from both strategies. The
interaction of growth strategy and environment is illustrated by two
contrasting examples from the Silurian. A deep water (>50-60m)
substrate, with no net sediment aggradation over a 15-20yr period, from
the Llandovery of County Mayo, Ireland, was dominated by tabulate
corals with a peripheral growth strategy and tabular to domal
growth-forms. This environment was probably close to the base of the
photic zone. Wenlock patch reefs in the Welsh Borderland of England
developed in water <30m depth. Here, different strategies and
growth-forms dominated the major phases of patch reef growth during
periods of continuous sea-floor colonization. Peripheral growth and
tabular form dominated in the initiation stage; a more even spread of
strategies and a shift to domal and bulbous growth-forms, together with
the highest percentage of halysitids occured in the reef core; and
medial growth dominated in the reef margin, with a wide range of
growth-forms including a significant percentage of nodular colonies.^1";
s[6307] = "BRUHL D., OEKENTORP Kl. (1997).- Tabulate Korallen - Bau,
Verbreitung und Palaookologie palaozoischer Riffbildner.- Kleine
Senckenbergreihe 24 [Steininger F.F. &#038; Maronde D. (eds): Stadte
unter Wasser - 2 Milliarden Jahre; Begleitheft zur gleichnamigen
Ausstellung im Naturmuseum Senckenberg]: 67-76.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-1</b>,
p. 80, ID=3819^<b>Topic(s): </b>morphology, ecology; Tabulata;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6308] = "LELESHUS V.L. (1991).- Darvasia catenata gen. et sp.nov. -
one of the examples of parallelism in evolution of tabulates.- Doklady
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AN Taj. SSR., 34, 3: 188-190.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 40,
ID=4108^<b>Topic(s): </b>evolution parallel; Tabulata, Darvasia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6309] = "PLUSQUELLEC Y., TOURNEUR F., LAFUSTE J. (1995).-
Microstructure de Striatopora immota Moore &#038; Jeffords 1945,
espece-type de Parastriatoporella Tchudinova 1959 (Tabulata,
Pennsylvanien).- Neues Jahrbuch f. Geologie u. Palaeontologie,
Monatshefte 1995, 4: 193-204.- <b>FC&#038;P 24-1</b>, p. 7,
ID=4444^<b>Topic(s): </b>microstructures; Tabulata, Striatopora;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^A microstructural study of the holotype of
Striatopora immota Moore &#038; Jeffords 1945, type species of
Parastriatoporella Tchudinova 1959, shows the entirely fibrous
constitution of the skeleton of this genus. In the axial zone, the wall
consists of a non-trabecular water-jet sclerenchyme, in the peripheral
zone the water-jet arrangement persists but seems to become trabecular.
The thickenings of the tabulae are fibrous. These microstructural
features indicate a high degree of evolution for some branching
Permo-Carboniferous Tabulata including Thamnoporella and Gertholites.^1";
s[6310] = "KLAAMANN E. (1970).- Veraenderlichkeit und taxonomische
Stellung der Angopora hisingeri (Jones).- Eesti NSV Teaduste Akad.
Toimetised 19, Keemia Geologia 1: 62-68.- <b>FC&#038;P 1-2</b>, p. 15,
ID=4647^<b>Topic(s): </b>variability; Tabulata, Angopora;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6311] = "LELESHUS V.L. (1972).- Erganzung zur Diagnose der Gattung
Daljanolites Leleshus 1964 (Tabulata).- Muenster. Forsch. Geol.
Palaeont. 24: 25-35.- <b>FC&#038;P 1-2</b>, p. 15, ID=4650^<b>Topic(s):
</b>taxonomy; Tabulata, Daljanolites; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^The examination of
a new material, collected at the type locality, makes it possible, to
supply the diagnosis of the genus Daljanolites. This genus resembles
very much the genus Trachypora E. &#038; H. 1851, and the genus
Liscombea Ross 1961. ^1";
s[6312] = "OEKENTORP K. (1971 ).- Palaeofavosites Twenhofel 1919
(Anthozoa, Tabulata): proposed validation under the Plenary Powers.-
Bulletin Zoological Nomenclature 28, 5/6: 158-160.- <b>FC&#038;P
1-2</b>, p. 16, ID=4654^<b>Topic(s): </b>nomenclature; Tabulata,
Palaeofavosites; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6313] = "LELESHUS V.L. (1972).- Parallelism in the evolution of
Tabulate Corals.- Doklady A.N. Tadjik. SSR 203, 1: 208-210.-
<b>FC&#038;P 2-1</b>, p. 16, ID=4720^<b>Topic(s): </b>parallel
evolution; Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6314] = "LELESHUS V.L. (1970).- A revision of Lower Silurian
representatives of the genus Favosites (Anthozoa, Tabulata). Computer
application to biological classification.- Izv. A.N. Tadjik. SSR., Otd.
biol. nauk. 3, 40: 67-71.- <b>FC&#038;P 2-1</b>, p. 16,
ID=4721^<b>Topic(s): </b>numerical taxonomy; Tabulata, Favosites;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6315] = "OEKENTORP K. (1974).- Comment on Palaeofavosites Twenhofel,
1914 (Anthozoa, Tabulata): proposed validation under the plenary
powers. Z.N. (S.) 1961.- Bulletin Zoological Nomenclature 31, 3:
112-113.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 36, ID=5124^<b>Topic(s):
</b>nomenclature; Tabulata, Palaeofavosites; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^[list
of references in which the name Palaeofavosites Twenhofel, 1914 has
been used in recent years]^1";
s[6316] = "TESAKOV Yu.I. (1973).- Matériaux initiaux pour établir chez
les Tabulata la taxonomie des espèces et des sous-espèces.- Trudy Inst.
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Geol. Geophys. AN SSSR 47: 67-76.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 39,
ID=5140^<b>Topic(s): </b>species recognition; Tabulata; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6317] = "CARAMANICA P.P. (1975).- Stabilization of the spelling of
the generic name Paleofavosites Twenhofel.- Journal of Paleontology 49:
1126.- <b>FC&#038;P 5-1</b>, p. 32, ID=5383^<b>Topic(s):
</b>nomenclature; Tabulata, Palaeofavosites; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^[the
author refers to the incorrect spelling of the generic name
Paleofavosites used by Oekentorp (1971) as Palaeofavosites]^1";
s[6318] = "CHUDINOVA I.I. (1975).- Tabulata.- Trudy Vses. Neft.
Nauchno-issled. Geologoraz. Inst. 383: 69-72.- <b>FC&#038;P 5-2</b>, p.
10, ID=5439^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>???; <b>Geography: </b>^Describes and
illustrates 12 species, 2 of them new.^1";
s[6319] = "TERMIER H., TERMIER G. (1975).- Nouvelles donnees sur le
Tabule enigmatique Syringoalcyon Termier et Termier 1945.- Geologica et
Palaeontologica 9: 85-93.- <b>FC&#038;P 5-2</b>, p. 10,
ID=5442^<b>Topic(s): </b>morphology, systematic position; Tabulata,
Syringoalcyon; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Detailed discussion of morphology and possible
affinities.^1";
s[6320] = "PLUSQUELLEC Y., in, LE MENN J., PLUSQUELLEC Y., MORZADEC P.,
LARDEUX H. (1976).- Incursion hercynienne dans les faunes rhénanes du
Dévonien inférieur de la Rade de Brest (Massif Armoricain).-
Palaeontographica A153: 61 pp., 10 pls.- <b>FC&#038;P 5-2</b>, p. 14,
ID=5460^<b>Topic(s): </b>biogeography; Tabulata; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Etude
d&#039;une faune nouvelle de Tabulés (par Y. Plusquellec), Trilobites,
Crinoîdes et Tentaculites. * Plusieurs genres et espèces de
Pleurodictyformes sont décrits dans ce travail: Cleistodictyum porosum
Plusquellec, Pleurodictyum microspinosum n.sp., Pl. latum n.sp., Pl.
sp. A., Pl. sp. B., Petridictyum petrii (Maurer)?, ainsi qu&#039;une
forme proche de Procteria, présentant des caractères morphologiques
très particuliers. * Le matériel à l&#039;état de moulage naturel, très
finement conservé, a permis une étude précise de l&#039;ornementation
des fonds calicinaux. Une abondante représentation en est donnée.
L&#039;auteur a tenté de représenter également, à l&#039;aide de
figure&#039;s conventionnels la morphologie de ces fonds calicinaux. *
Chez Cleistodictyum porosum, l&#039;étude du mode de croissance de la
colonie a conduit à proposer quelques termes nouveaux pour repérer les
différentes corallites. * Compte tenu du mode de conservation du
matériel, aucune donnée sur la microstructure n&#039;est disponible.^1";
s[6321] = "TESAKOV Yu.A. (1978).- Tabulyaty. Popullyatsionnyi,
biotsenoticheskii i biostratigraficheskii analiz. [Tabulata.
Population, biocenosis and biostratigraphic analysis; in Russian].-
Nauka, Moskva; 206 pp, 39 pls.- <b>FC&#038;P 8-2</b>, p. 34,
ID=5707^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6322] = "HLADIL J. (1985).- Systematical approaches in tabulate
corals - a three-way crossing?.- FC&P 14, 2: 26-27. [short note] -
<b>FC&#038;P 14-2</b>, p. 26, ID=6715^<b>Topic(s): </b>phylogeny;
Tabulata, systematics; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^At first sight the tabulate
corals show a relatively simple morphology. But on the other hand the
radiation and the genetically fixed changes can be recognized by
detailed analysis of microarchitectural or microstructural features, as
well as by the evaluation of variability pattern. The complete
description is usually based on total quantified features (dimensions
etc.) and on qualitative series coded into quantitative form
(microstructure etc.). Ecological interactions, provide another useful
criterions. For the description of each tabulate colony about 110
alternative characters or about 25 multistage characters are
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distinguished in our laboratory. [first part of a paleontological
note]^1";
s[6323] = "OEKENTORP K., STEL J. (1985).- Favosites - a true coral -
remarks to P. Copper&#039;s discoveries of fossilized polyps.- FC&P 14,
2: 28-29. [short note] - <b>FC&#038;P 14-2</b>, p. 28,
ID=6716^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata Favosites; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^The
following summary and remarks are thought to throw attention on Paul
Copper&#039;s sensational discovery of fossilized favositid polyps.
This will be reason for a revival of the discussion of the Coelenterata
&#47; Sclerospongia nature of Favosites resp. most of the Tabulata.
[initial part of paleontological note]^1";
s[6324] = "FINKS R.M. (1986).- &#034;Spicules&#034; in Thamnopora.-
FC&P 15, 1.2: 22.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-1.2</b>, p. 22, ID=6725^<b>Topic(s):
</b>systematic position; Tabulata Thamnopora; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography:
</b>^[suggestion that spiculae are present within favositid skeletons]
can be tested by attempting to dissolve away the calcium carbonate to
see if there is a flexible residue, having the form of the spicules and
taking Rose bengal stain. The test will not work if the organic
material is lost or replaced by calcite, but it is worth trying.
[concludes Finks]^1";
s[6325] = "TERMIER G. (1977).- Comparaison de l anatomie de certains
tabules avec celle de certains spongiaires.- FC&P 6, 1: 15-16.-
<b>FC&#038;P 6-1</b>, p. 15, ID=5491^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata,
Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria Porifera; Tabulata;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Une révolution a été
introduite dans l&#039;étude des organismes constructeurs par la
découverte dans les mers actuelles de Spongiaires à test hypercalcifié
parfois facultatif (Merlia) et qui peuvent être dépourvus de spicules.
Nous avons décidé de reprendre en détail la recherche de critères
permettant d&#039;en distinguer ou d&#039;en rapprocher certains
groupes constructeurs de position systématique mal établie, par exemple
les Trépostomes (rangés parmi les Ectoproctes Sténolèmes, Termier et
Termier 1976) et les Tabulés (rangés dans les Cnidaires). Nous pensons
devoir classer auprès des Chaetétoïdes non seulement plusieurs
Favositina à éléments de petites dimensions tels que Staphylopora Le
Maître 1956, Riphaeolites Yanet in Sokolov 1955 (pourvu de cf.
astrorhizes = rhodorhizes) mais aussi des formes plus classiques à
calices plus grands telles que Favosites aenigmaticum Porfiryev 1937
qui semble posséder des orthotriaenes. Les Théciidés, avec Thecia
Milne-Edwards et Haime 1849, paraissent devoir être apportés au même
ensemble. La texture fibreuse du test est chaetétoïde. La présence de
pores permettant le passage des fluides entre les tubes cloisonnés est
comparable aux prosopyles reliant entre eux les tubes radiaires du
sycon par exemple. * Les tubes de Syringoporacea ont une disposition
semblable à celle des astrotubes de Stromatopores de type Trupetostroma
par exemple. Cette assimilation pourrait expliquer la facilité de la
symbiose dite Caunopora entre les deux groupes. La présence de
planchers ou de plaquettes entre les tubes de certains Syringoporacés
indique d&#039;ailleurs l&#039;existence de tissus vivants
extracalicinaux, les calices pouvant alors avoir eu un rôle atrial. Les
baguettes calcitiques (épines) traversant le test fibro-lamellaire des
Syringoporidés, des Grabaulitidés (Auloporida p.p. de Stasinska), de
certains Favositidés et des Pleurodictyidés (Procteria et certains
Michelinia) suggèrent encore, chez ces Tabulés, une sorte de sécrétion
apparentée à celle des spicules des Spongiaires. [original short
note]^1";
s[6326] = "MISTIAEN B., ZAPALSKI M.K., BRICE D. (2006).- Primary and
secondary factors in substrate selection of auloporid tabulates.-
Second International Palaeontological Congress, Beijing. Abstracts:
211. [abstract] - <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 46, ID=1255^<b>Topic(s):
</b>ecology, substrates; Tabulata, Auloporida; <b>Systematics:
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</b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6327] = "STASINSKA A. (1975).- Observations sur la morphologie de
quelques genres d&#039;Auloporida.- FC&P 4, 2: 36-39.- <b>FC&#038;P
4-2</b>, p. 36, ID=6290^<b>Topic(s): </b>structures, classification;
Tabulata, Auloporida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^[observations on skeletal
structure and mode of offsetting allow Stasinska to distinguish 11
families within the order Auloporida, with two families new:
Favosiporidae and Grabaulitidae]^1";
s[6328] = "IVANOVSKIY A.B., POTASHOVA M.N. (1985).- Taksonomicheskaya
ocenka struktury skeleta Favozitid (Tabulata).- Vestnik Leningradskogo
Universiteta 1985, 21: 92-93.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-1.2</b>, p. 35,
ID=0823^<b>Topic(s): </b>classification criteria; Tabulata, Favositida;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^There are two subfamilies marked out in the
Favositidae (Tabulata) - subfamily Favositinae with lamellar walls and
Pachyfavositinae with fibrous ones. Their evolution was parallel during
the Silurian and Middle Devonian ages.^1";
s[6329] = "KAZMIERCZAK J. (1984).- Favositid Tabulates: Evidence for
Poriferan Affinity.- Science 225: 835-837.- <b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p.
52, ID=1027^<b>Topic(s): </b>as Porifera; Tabulata, Favositida;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^Calcitic pseudomorphs of desma-like siliceous
spicules found in the calcareous skeleton of a Devonian thamnoporid
support the proposal of poriferan origin of at least some favositid
Tabulata. These favositids arose from a group of Ordovician lithistid
demosponges that adapted to toxic calcium excess in shallow, tropical
marine environments by developing calicoblasts within the pinacoderm,
supplementing their primary siliceous spicular skeletons with basally
secreted calcium carbonate. They are tentatively recognized as an order
of the subclass Sclerospongiae (class Demospongiae).^1";
s[6330] = "HUBERT B., ZAPALSKI M.K. (2005).- Distribution of tabulae in
favositids as a potential tool for analysis of periodical environmental
changes.- Climatic and evolutionary controls on Palaeozoic reefs and
bioaccumulations [Alvaro J.-J. et al. (eds); Paris, 30pp]. [abstract] -
<b>FC&#038;P 34</b>, p. 45, ID=1251^<b>Topic(s): </b>Tabulae,
sclerochronology; Tabulata, Favositida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6331] = "SCRUTTON C.T. (1987).- A review of favositid affinities.-
Palaeontology 30, 3: 485-492.- <b>FC&#038;P 16-2</b>, p. 25,
ID=2056^<b>Topic(s): </b>systematic position; Tabulata, Favositida;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^Although the favositids have been traditionally
interpreted as a group of Palaeozoic tabulate corals, there has been
persistent speculation, particularly over the last decade, that they
could be the massive basal skeletons of sponges and should be
transferred to the Porifera. Two recent papers, claiming respectively
the preservation of spicules and the fossilization of soft polyps,
strongly focus the dispute. Here, all the evidence relating to the
affinities of the favositids, including these recent claims, is
reviewed. It is concluded that this evidence strongly favors retention
of the favositids within the Tabulata and assignment of the Tabulata to
the Cnidaria Anthozoa.^1";
s[6332] = "LEE D.-J., NOBLE J.P.A. (1988).- Evaluation of corallite
size as a criterion for species discrimination in favositids.- Journal
of Paleontology 62, 1: 32-40.- <b>FC&#038;P 17-1</b>, p. 26,
ID=2136^<b>Topic(s): </b>classification criteria; Tabulata, Favositida;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^Of all the morphologic characters used in favositid
taxonomy, corallite size has most frequently been given more weight
than others because of its relative ease of measurement and because it
has been generally believed to be less variable. This study evaluates
the reliability of corallite size as a criterion by a statistical
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treatment of several populations of favositids in the Upper Silurian
West Point Reef Complex in Gaspe, Quebec. Calculation of corallite
cross-sectional area was made feasible by computer-based image analysis
which provides a quick and accurate measure of size. The present study
shows that the mean of the largest 10 percent corallite areas in mature
parts of colonies with a minimum sample size of 100 corallites per
cross section is the best approximation available of mean adult
corallite size. It is suggested that intraspecific variability of
corallite size is often too large for this character to be used in
practice, probably due to phenotypic plasticity. The same may be true
of most other morphologic characters. In some cases, however, one or
two characters remain in variate within a species and can be used
diagnostically. The same characters may be extremely variable in other
species.^1";
s[6333] = "YAN YOUYING, CHI YONGYI, WU YAOCHENG (1988).- Q-Mode Cluster
Analysis of Genus Favosites.- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica 27, 4:
498-513.- <b>FC&#038;P 18-1</b>, p. 43, ID=2279^<b>Topic(s):
</b>numerical classification; Tabulata, Favositida; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Since
tabulatomorph corals have been studied for more than a hundred years,
the related scholars have laid a good foundation for their
classification. Now it is essentially clear about the classification
above the genus level, but, there are still some problems about the
classification below the genus level, especially the species. The
obvious difficulty lies in the distinction of species with too little
difference and in the large number of synonyms, which cause some
confusions in classification. For instance, two specimens might have
been identified as different species or subspecies only because of the
very little difference between their individual sizes. Thus, there
would be an overflow of species names and it would become more and more
difficult to master and apply the criterion for species
identification.^1";
s[6334] = "KAZMIERCZAK J. (1991).- Further evidence for Poriferan
Affinities of Favositids.- In: Reitner J. &#038; Keupp H. (eds): Fossil
and Recent Sponges: 212-223; Springer.- <b>FC&#038;P 20-2</b>, p. 62,
ID=2954^<b>Topic(s): </b>as Porifera; Tabulata, Favositida;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^The new findings of spicule-bearing specimens of
typical favositids confirm previous suggestions of a sponge
(sclerosponge) nature of these common Palaeozoic fossils. Similar to
the calcareous skeletons of other modem and fossil sclerosponges
(coralline sponges), favositid fossils are basally excreted hard parts
of various demosponges and, as such carry little information about the
biological organization of the organisms producing them. The kinds of
spicules occurring in favositids, though generally monaxonid in
character, indicate that the forms assigned to Paleofavosites and
Favosites, which have ophirhabds and ?heloclones, are related to
choristid and/or sublithistid demosponges, whereas those assigned to
Mesofavosites, enclosing fusiform oxeas in their calcareous skeleton,
are related to monactinellid or ceractinellid demosponges. Further
examination of favositids is needed before new taxonomy of this
enormously splintered group can be established, which will take into
account its poriferan affiliation. Nevertheless, terms such as
&#034;corallum&#034;, &#034;corallites&#034;, &#034;colony&#034;,
&#034;coenosteum&#034;, and others stemming from the long-accepted
cnidarian attribution of the favositids should be abandoned. The
poriferan affinity of favositids requires also a considerable
reevaluation of their paleoecology, particularly concerning the role
they played in ancient communities. ^1";
s[6335] = "KAZMIERCZAK J. (1993).- Sclerite-bearing alveolitid
favositids from the Devonian of central Poland.- Paläontologische
Zeitschrift 67, 1-2: 27-44.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>, p. 84,
ID=3517^<b>Topic(s): </b>sclerites; Tabulata, Favositida;
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<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^Calcitic and pyritic pseudomorphs of originally
siliceous monaxonic sclerites (predominantly heloclone-like monocrepid
desmas) have been found entrapped within calcareous skeletons of
alveolitid favositids identified as Squameoalveolites fornicatus
(Schlueter 1889) derived from Lower and Middle Devonian (Emsian and
Eifelian) deposits of central Poland. The sclerites are arranged in a
system of subvertical tracts forming a loose palisade along the midwall
of skeletal tubes. Poorly preserved remnants of such palisades
correspond to the so-called &#034;median line&#034; or &#034;median
suture&#034; of typical favositids. The finding supports the hypothesis
of poriferan affinity of favositid Tabulates and indicates that these
common Palaeozoic fossil cannot be longer classified as Cnidaria. They
should, on the basis of the sclerites, be regarded as remnants of
monaxial and &#47; or sublithistid demosponges, which - like the
members of modern and fossil demosponges called sclerosponges or
coralline sponges - had the ability to produce a basally secreted
calcareous skeleton in addition to siliceous sclerites.^1";
s[6336] = "KAZMIERCZAK J. (1994).- Confirmation of the poriferan status
of favositid tabulates.- Acta Palaeontologica Polonica 39, 3: 233-245.-
<b>FC&#038;P 24-1</b>, p. 65, ID=4483^<b>Topic(s): </b>as Porifera,
Lithistida; Tabulata, Favositida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Reported are
findings of calcitic pseudomorphs of monaxonic sclerites (heloclones
and ophirhabds) occuring as highly ordered vertical tracts and
subhorizontal strands in the midwall of calcareous skeletal tubes of a
common Silurian favositid species, Favosites hisingeri, from Gotland.
The discovery ends conclusively the current controversy about the
nature of favositids and related tabulomorphs in favour of the
neglected early suggestion of Kirkpatrick (1911) that these fossils can
be basal calcareous secretions of siliceous sponges similar to those in
living Merlia normani. The type of sclerites found in F. hisingeri and
other favositids indicate that favositids are closely related to fossil
and extant sponges classified within the order Lithistida (class
Demospongia) as the so-called sublithistids.^1";
s[6337] = "FLUGEL H.W. (1973).- Zur Kenntnis von Asterosalpinx Sokolov
und anderer Sternstrukturen bei Favositinae (Tabulata).-
Paläontologische Zeitschrift 47, 1-2: 54-68.- <b>FC&#038;P 3-1</b>, p.
25, ID=4880^<b>Topic(s): </b>structures; Tabulata, Favositida;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^Starlike structures situated in the corners of the
corallites of Favosites are known from the Upper Silurian to
Lower-Middle Devonian. They have been described from Europe, Asia, and
Australia, by Etheridge, Frech, Tchernychev and others. Sokolov (1948,
1962) has named these structures Asterosalpinx, Antherosalpinx, and
Actinosalpinx. He was [of] the opinion that they are tubes and
commensales (Serpulidae) of Favosites. * The study of a specimen from
the Devonian of Karaburun (Anatolia) under both light microscope and
scanning electron microscope made it clear that Asterosalpinx cannot be
a tube. It is a node-like structure with a microstructure consisting of
two layers: a dark middle zone built up of homogenous calcite, probably
diagenetic, and a peripheral zone consisting of normal fibrous calcite.
These nodes are primary trabeculare structures built in the corners of
Favosites-like Tabulate corals. It seems necessary to erect a separate
Tabulate genus for forms exhibiting this feature. Therefore, Porfireus
(1937) genus Asteriophyllum should be reinstated.^1";
s[6338] = "TESAKOV Yu.I. (1973).- Variation du diamètre des polypiers
et des pores chez les Favosites gothlandicus et la relation de cette
variation avec les conditions d&#039;habitat.- Trudy Inst. Geol.
Geofiz. Moscou 169: 84-92. [en russe].- <b>FC&#038;P 3-1</b>, p. 30,
ID=4897^<b>Topic(s): </b>variability; Tabulata, Favositida;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^^1";
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s[6339] = "SCHOUPPE A.von, OEKENTORP Kl. (1974).- Morphogenese und Bau
der Tabulata unter besonderer Beruecksichtigung der Favositida.-
Palaeontographica A145, 4-6: 79-194.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 38,
ID=5134^<b>Topic(s): </b>morphogeny; Tabulata; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^A
long study about the soft parts, the morphogenesis of the skeleton
(wall, pores, septal formations and the tabulae) and histology.
Numerous microstructures which cannot be accounted for
morphogenetically, found in the Tabulata and also in other fossils of
the Madreporaria, are dealt with in a chapter devoted to secondary
structures. These structural units which have been described especially
in more recent writings have no taxonomic importance. They owe their
origin to secondary, postmortal processes occuring during
fossilization.^1";
s[6340] = "LAUB R.S. (1976).- The holotype of Favosites favosus
(Goldfuss) 1826.- FC&P 5, 1: 9-11.- <b>FC&#038;P 5-1</b>, p. 9,
ID=5469^<b>Topic(s): </b>type material; Tabulata, Favositida;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^[paleontological note]^1";
s[6341] = "OEKENTORP K. (1976).- Revision ans Typisierung des Genus
Paleofavosites Twenhofel 1914.- Paläontologische Zeitschrift 50, 3-4:
151-192.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-1</b>, p. 24, ID=5471^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Tabulata, Favositida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Favosites asper
d&#039;Orbigny 1850 (described by Lonsdale 1839 as a minor variety of
Favosites alveolaris Goldfuss) was assigned to the genus Paleofavosites
Twenhofel as type species. Misinterpretations and lack of knowledge
about the type specimen always led to an erroneous synonymity with
Paleofavosites alveolaris (Goldfuss 1829). The present revision is
intended as a correct typisation and a new description of the holotype
of the type species. In this connection Paleofavosites alveolaris
(Goldfuss) and the major variety named by Lonsdale and until now in
synonymity with Paleofavosites alveolaris are described, and as a
result of this revision, the latter has to be placed to Paleofavosites
rugosus Sokolov 1951. [original summary; taken from FC&P 5, 1: 34]^1";
s[6342] = "STEL J.H., OEKENTORP K. (1976).- On the solenid growth habit
of Paleofavosites.- Geologie en Mijnbouw 55, 3/4: 163-174.-
<b>FC&#038;P 6-1</b>, p. 24, ID=5472^<b>Topic(s): </b>growth habit;
Tabulata, Favositida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^The formation of the so
called &#34;solenia&#34;, which gives the colonies- of Multisolenia
Fritz 1937 the peculiar and striking appearance, is considered to be
the same as that of normal pores in favositoid corals. The solenia
occur in species of Multisolenia and related genera as well as in
Paleofavosites Twenhofel 1914, observed for example in the type
specimen of type species P. asper, e.g. in paleofavositoid forms with
corallites possessing only small diameters (less than 1mm). These small
measurements cause an adjoining of four corallites - instead of
normally three, where the diameters reach more than 1mm - and, based on
that arrangement, a crosswise, dumbbell-like connection of neighbouring
individuals by pores situated in the corallite corners. Therefore the
authors are of the opinion that Multisolenia and the related genera are
junior synonyms of Paleofavosites. [taken from FC&P 5, 1: 34]^1";
s[6343] = "OEKENTORP K. (1977).- Palaeofavosites Twenhofel in place of
Calamopora Goldfuss and the spelling of Palaeofavosites.- FC&P 6, 1:
13-14.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-1</b>, p. 13, ID=5489^<b>Topic(s):
</b>nomenclature; Tabulata, Favositida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^The decision to the
proposal forwarded by Oekentorp (1971, 1974) on &#34;Palaeofavosites
Twenhofel 1914 (Anthozoa, Tabulata): proposed validation under the
Plenary Powers&#34; has, in the meantime, been published by the
International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature in Opinion 1059.
According to this, the generic name Calamopora Goldfuss 1829, has been
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abandoned in favour of Palaeofavosites Twenhofel 1914, and listed on
the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology
(under No. 2073). Palaeofavosites was included in the Official List of
Generic Names in Zoology (under No. 2028) as well as relating names of
species asper and alveolaris (No. 2576 and 2577 respectively). * Though
in this approval, the generic name Palaeofavosites was used in the
latinized writing and not in the original writing as given by Twenhofel
as Paleofavosites (see Caramanica 1975). The original citation in
question could not be traced at the time of publication. The writing
introduced by me in this approval was furthermore based on the -
correct - latinized form generally common in literature as e.g. Lang,
Smith &#038; Thomas (1940), Sokolov (1955), Hill &#038; Stumm (1956)
and Sokolov (1962) or Flügel (1970). According to the IRZN, however,
this was an unjustified emendation (article 33, see also article 32 a
(ii)). In accordance to this the correct mode of writing Paleofavosites
was to be continued (see Oekentorp 1976). But according to Opinion
1059, Palaeofavosites is firmly established again - based on sequently
unfortunate errors. Therefore, and to avoid any further confusion and
also considering the correctly latinized form of writing, it is
recommended that this writing should remain as Palaeofavosites. [full
text of a nomenclatorial note; originally accompanied by a list of
references]^1";
s[6344] = "FLUGEL H.W. (1976).- Ein Spongienmodell fuer die
Favositidae.- Lethaia 9: 405-419.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-1</b>, p. 22,
ID=5492^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata, Favositida; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^The
opinion that the Favositidae are a group of the Madreporaria is based
on a paper by Edwards &#038; Haime 1849. These authors mentioned no
reason for their assumption. A critical review of the skeletal
material, microstructure and morphology shows that it is difficult to
compare this group with the true Madreporaria. On the other hand, the
discovery of the Sclerospongiae has shown that they are recent
organisms which are similar in their material and morphology to the
Favositidae. The only difference is the occurrence of wall pores in the
Favositidae and of astrorhizae in the Sclerospongiae. Like the primary
wall grooves of the upper edge of the walls of the Favositidae, which
are the primary stadium of the pores, the astrorhizae are initial
grooves on the surface of the Sclerospongiae. Therefore the formation
of the pores and of the astrorhizae is similar. If the Favositidae are
interpreted as Porifera, the wall grooves would analogically be the
impression of excurrent canals of the soft part on the surface of the
skeleton. The main difficulty in an interpretation of the Favositidae
as a new subphylum of the Porifera is that we are not yet informed
about the formation of the basal skeleton of the Sclerospongiae.
[original abstract]^1";
s[6345] = "MELVILLE R.V. (1977).- Paleofavosites &#47;
Palaeofavosites.- FC&P 6, 2: 30-31.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-2</b>, p. 30,
ID=5551^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata, Favositida; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography:
</b>^[nomenclatorial note]^1";
s[6346] = "OEKENTORP K. (1985).- Spicules in favositid Tabulata -
remarks to J. Kazmierczak&#039;s interpretation.- FC&P 14, 1: 34-35.-
<b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p. 34, ID=6620^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata
Favositida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Kazmierczak&#039;s argumentation for the
existence of spicules in favositid skeletons doesn&#039;t seem valid
enough to me. Most probably these structures could have originated from
boring organisms [concludes Oekentorp]^1";
s[6347] = "OLIVER W.A.jr (1986).- Favositids are corals - further
remarks.- FC&P 15, 1.2: 19-21.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-1.2</b>, p. 19,
ID=6724^<b>Topic(s): </b>systematic position; Tabulata Favositida;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^In the last issue of Fossil Cnidaria, Oekentorp and
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Stel (1985) drew attention to Copper&#39;s (1985) important paper on
&#34;fossilized polyps&#34;. In my opinion, they correctly emphasized
the importance of Copper&#039;s work while expressing some reluctance
to accept Copper&#039;s conclusions without further analysis. I would
disagree, however, with the Oekentorp and Stel assumption that prior to
Copper&#039;s work most Paleozoic coral workers had adopted the sponge
model of favositid relationships. I think instead that, with the
stimulus of the rediscovery of living sclerosponges, many students of
corals have had to reconsider some fundamental questions; and, in the
excitement of the moment, there have been more papers analyzing
possible sponge relationships than renewing arguments for coral or
cnidarian affinities. This is appropriate to the time and indicates the
fundamental importance of the question, but it does not suggest that a
new consensus had been achieved. [introductory remarks]^1";
s[6348] = "POTASHOVA M.N. (1979).- Ob obyome rodov Thamnopora
Steininger i Gracilopora Chudinova. [on extent of the genera Thamnopora
Steininger and Gracilopora Chudinova; in Russian].- Trudy Inst. geol.
geofiz. AN SSSR, Sib. otd. 401 [O.A. Betekhtina &#038; R.T. Gratsianova
(eds): Fauna i stratigrafiya srednego i verkhnego paleozoya Sibiri]:
44-48.- <b>FC&#038;P 8-2</b>, p. 45, ID=5719^<b>Topic(s): </b>;
Tabulata, taxonomy; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Morphological features of
representatives of the genera Thamnopora Steininger and Gracilopora
Chudinova are compared with one another. Based on investigations from a
collection of the representatives of either genera from the Devonian
deposits in different areas of the USSR, combined with details from the
literature, it is necessary to interprete Gracilopora as a younger
synonym of Thamnopora Steininger. There is no difference in
morphological features.^1";
s[6349] = "DUBATOLOV V.N. (1974).- Filogeniya Tabulyat podotryada
Favositina.- Akademiya Nauk SSSR, Sibirskoye Otdeleniye; Etyudy po
stratigrafii: . : 134-153.- <b>FC&#038;P 7-1</b>, p. 20,
ID=0171^<b>Topic(s): </b>phylogeny; Tabulata, Favositina;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^The next three papers concern palaeobiogeographical
aspects of the Devonian in Sibiria and arE especially based on Tabulate
corals - but also on Rugose corals - listed in a tabular form and on
additional maps.The following results can be given:Distribution of the
Devonian corals in the Sibirian seas and contiguous realms was
conditioned by palaeogeographic environ-ments. During the early
Devonian there were large geographical barriers between the seas of the
Altai-Sayan, Indigiro-Kolymian, and Mongolo-Okhotsk provinces that made
an exchange of coral species of adjacent seas difficult. These
conditioned sharp geographical differentiation of the faunas. In the
Indigiro-Kolymian province the Tabulate fauna was rather uniform.
Favositids predominated, e.g above all, the Fayosites soeialis group.
Alveolitids, and later on Striatopora, Gracilopora, etc. were abundant
as well as Sguameofayosites etc. On the other hand, Pleurodictyum is
the characteristic genus in the Mongolo-okhotian proyince but also
species of Fayosites different from those of the former proyince. Same
facts are noted for the Rugose corals: Taimyrophyllum characterizes the
Indigiro-Kolymian province, whereas Lindstroemia is a representa-£ive
of the Mongolo -Okhotian area.In the Middle Devonian, boundaries of the
proyinces became ob-literate. It resulted in the fact that the constant
content of fauna in different basins was more uniform. Faunal
integration continued up to the end of the Frasnian.^1";
s[6350] = "JENKINS C.J. (1977).- Wall microstructure and relationship
of Halysites.- Bureau Recherches Geologiques et Minieres Memoir 89: 87
[Proceedings of Second International Symposium on Corals and Fossil
Coral Reefs, Paris 1975].- <b>FC&#038;P 6-2</b>, p. 19,
ID=0151^<b>Topic(s): </b>microstructures; Tabulata, Halysites;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^Two types of walls in Halysites are observed: an
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exterior and an intercorallite wall, both of which show a different
structure, fibronormal resp. trabecular. The trabecular nature of the
intercorallite walls is to be seen as a similarity with comparable
structures in Heliolites. And - concerning the mode of secretion of the
skeleton - in both, Halysites and Heliolites. this is entirely secreted
by the basal ectoderm of the polyps and the coenosarc. Moreover,
analogous coenosteal structures, for instance in Propora and
Cystihalysites, Heliolites and Halysites, led to auestion the close
relationship of these two different groups but which evolve
independently and apart of the Tabulata.^1";
s[6351] = "KAZMIERCZAK J. (1988).- Halysitid tabulates: sponges in
corals&#039; clothing.- Lethaia 22: 195-205.- <b>FC&#038;P 18-2</b>, p.
37, ID=2485^<b>Topic(s): </b>as Porifera; Tabulata, Halysitida;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^Abundant pyritic pseudomorphs of monaxonic siliceous
spicules (ophirhabds and ?heloclones) have been found entrapped in the
calcareous skeleton of the halysitid tabulate Quepora ?
agglomeratiformis (Whitfield) from late Ordovician limestones of
Frobisher Bay, Baffin Island, Canada. The finding indicates a poriferan
(choristid or sublithistid) affinity of halysitids, early Palaeozoic
marine fossils related so far to corals. They probably derived from a
moaxonic group of early demosponges that adapted during the Ordovlcian
to Ca2+ stress conditions in epicontinental seas by excreting the
excessive Ca2+ influx to their tissues as variously designed chains of
basally secreted calcareous tubes.^1";
s[6352] = "WOOD R.A., COPPER P., REITNER J.
(1990).-&#039;Spicules&#034; in halysitids: a reply.- Lethaia 23, 1:
113-114. [polemical note] - <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 34,
ID=2611^<b>Topic(s): </b>spicules ?; Tabulata, Halysitida;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^[&#8230;] the structures discussed by Kazmierczak
represent extensive post-mortem infestation by endolithic organisms,
and the finding of these structures within specimens of the associated
fauna of brachiopods and trilobites from Baffin Island would provide
definitive proof. We welcome Kazmierczak&#039;s comments on the
intriguing problem of the convergent formation of calcareous skeletons
in sponges, and are equally eager to increase our understanding of
reef-building forms. However, we feel that the inclusion of favositid
and halysitid tabulates within the ranks of Porifera is unfounded on
the evidence available. [final conclusions of the note]^1";
s[6353] = "LEE D.-J., NOBLE J.P.A. (1990).- Colony development and
formation in halysitid corals.- Lethaia 23: 179-193.- <b>FC&#038;P
20-1.1</b>, p. 60, ID=2794^<b>Topic(s): </b>colony growth; Tabulata,
Halysitida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Modes of colony formation and their
relationship with colony morphology, size and substrate characteristics
in species of halysitid corals have been studied. Two distinctive modes
of colony formation in halysitids are proposed. In the monoplanulate
mode, represented by Catenipora simplex, the colony is developed from a
single protocorallite and colony formation is achieved by a combination
of asexual increase and intracolony fusions. In contrast, the
polyplanulate mode is demonstrated by C. escharoides, in which the
early colony formation is achieved primarily by fusions of many
&#34;incipient colonies&#34; of more than a single planulate origin and
of different generations. The latter mode has not previously been
described in tabulates and has significant implications for
coloniality, reproductive and life history characteristics,
histo-compatibility and adaptative ecology. The colony size and
morphology, and the distribution of halysitid species were primarily
determined by the modes of colony formation and the substrate
characteristics. Colonies of the monoplanulate mode, when developed on
soft substrates, exhibit a small and spherical morphology with isolated
distribution patterns, while those developed on hard substrates are
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tabular and variable in size, depending on the availability of substrate. In colonies of the polyplanulate mode, on the other hand, the size of the colony is largely dependent on the frequency and timing of allograft fusion. They are characteristically found on soft substrates, often as dense monospecific thickets. The mode of colony formation in halysitids is probably species-specific and results in the adaption to substrates.^1";
s[6354] = "HAMMER O. (1998).- Regulation of astogeny in halysitid tabulates.- Acta Palaeontologica Polonica 43, 4: 635-651.- <b>FC&#038;P 28-1</b>, p. 27, ID=3962^<b>Topic(s): </b>astogeny regulation; Tabulata, Halysitida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^The question of whether branching and budding in halysitid tabulate corals was regulated by the availability of nutrients or exposure to waste products is important for taxonomy. Moreover, such regulation could have implications for paleoenvironmental interpretation. Although the statistical and morphological evidence presented here is not unequivocal, it is suggested as a working hypothesis that halysitid astogeny was indeed regulated. This would be in accordance with current theories on the growth of Recent corals and sponges. The simulation results are used to reevaluate functional advantages of the regulation of the halysitid colony.^1";
s[6355] = "OSPANOVA N.K. (1994).- On the Halysitinae.- Izvestiya AN Respubliki Tajikistan, otd. nauk o Zemle 2, 5: 8-14. [in Russian].- <b>FC&#038;P 24-1</b>, p. 49, ID=4458^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata, Halysitida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6356] = "TESAKOV Yu.I. (1973).- Variation exceptionnelle du diamètre des polypiers chez une colonie de Halysites.- Trudy Inst. Geol. Geofiz. Moscou 169: 92-93. [en russe].- <b>FC&#038;P 3-1</b>, p. 30, ID=4898^<b>Topic(s): </b>variability; Tabulata, Halysitida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6357] = "PREOBRAZHENSKIY B.V. (1979).- O Khalyzitidakh. [on Halysitida; in Russian].- Izv. AN Est. SSR, geol. 28, 1: 1-17.- <b>FC&#038;P 8-2</b>, p. 46, ID=5720^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata, Halysitida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^On account of a critical reflection on monographical literature as well as personal observations, it is concluded that the Halysitida is a polyphyletical order, as the chain-like hereditary factors appear in different corals. The halysitoid shape of the corallum only represents a polymorphic modification of spatial arrangement of the corallites and, therefore, does not prove a hereditary relationship between taxons. It is proposed to abandon the order Halysitida, to place the genera Halysites, Cystihalysites, Spuamaeolites and Hexismia into the subclass Heliolitoidea and to connect the genera Catenipora, Vacuopora, Tollina and Eocatenipora to the order Lichenariida (subclass Tabulata).^1";
s[6358] = "STASINSKA A. (1981).- Aggregated character of the colony in Catenipora and Halysites.- Acta Palaeontologica Polonica 25, 3-4: 493-496.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 35, ID=5958^<b>Topic(s): </b>aggregated colonies; Tabulata, Halysitida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6359] = "REITNER J. (1989).- Are Halysitid tabulates sponges? Some remarks to J. Kazmierczak&#039;s &#034;spicules&#034; in Quepora ? agglomeratiformis (Whitefield).- FC&P 18, 2: 22-25. [short note] - <b>FC&#038;P 18-2</b>, p. 22, ID=6780^<b>Topic(s): </b>Porifera?; Tabulata Halysitida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^The badly preserved &#034;spicules&#034; within one single specimen of the halysitid Quepora are very doubtful and can better be interpreted as traces of microborings! Not all longitudinal, pyritic structures within tabulates and other problematic benthic organisms, e.g. stromatoporoids, are
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spicules. Arrangements and spicule types must be carefully analysed and compared with other similar structures, like borings. These features are a trap! * Nevertheless, microborings in an Ordovician shallow marine benthic organism are important and should be carefully described. * The question if halysitid tabulates are cnidarians or sponges, cannot answered by this particular specimen [described by Kazmierczak, 1989; concludes Reitner].^1";
s[6360] = "BOER P.L.de (1973).- On the presumed dimorphism within Halysites colonies.- Geologie en Mijnbouw 52, 4: 221-225.- <b>FC&#038;P 3-1</b>, p. 23, ID=4877^<b>Topic(s): </b>polymorphism; Tabulata, Halysitidae; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Dimorphism does not exist in Halysitidae. The mesocorallites as defined by Buehler (1955) and the microcorallites and mesocorallites as defined by Hamada (1958) are considered filling structures, the author prefers the more descriptive term tubules for these skeletal features. The taxonomic importance of the distribution of these tubules in the corallum is questioned.^1";
s[6361] = "PLUSQUELLEC Y., LAFUSTE J., WEBB G.E. (1990).- Organisation de type tetracoralliaire des rides septales de Palaeacis (Cnidaria, Carbonifere).- Lethaia 23: 385-397.- <b>FC&#038;P 20-1.1</b>, p. 58, ID=2806^<b>Topic(s): </b>tetracoral septal arrangement; Tabulata, Pleurodictyiformes; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^The tetracoral pattern of septal ridges described in Kerfornedictyum (Devonian Pleurodictyum-like coral) is scarce in the Tabulata, but has been found in Palaeacis sp. from the Visean of Algeria and in P. cuneiformis subsp. A from the Visean of Australia. Palaeacis sp. shows a strong cardinal septal ridge in peripheral position, just opposite the counter ridge, thus creating a plane of bilateral symmetry; an area on both sides, which is always blurred, indicates the position of the alar ridges. Counter-lateral ridges are not easily identified and yield differing interpretation. Compared with the Rugosa this area presents distinctive features. In P. cuneiformis subsp. A, transerverse section exhibits four well-developed septal ridges than coalesce in the axis of the corallite with obvious bilateral symmetry. The systematic position of the genus Palaeacis is questioned: Rugosa it is not; it may belong to Tabulata; however, erecting a new higher taxon for Palaeacis, Trachypsammia and other Pleurodictyum-like corals is premature at our present state of knowledge.^1";
s[6362] = "DUBATOLOV V.N. (1997).- Original microstructure of skeletal tissue in tabulate corals of the family Riphaeolitidae Dubatolov.- Coral Research Bulletin 05: 135-140.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-1</b>, p. 81, ID=3821^<b>Topic(s): </b>microstructures; Tabulata, Riphaeolithidae; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6363] = "CHUDINOVA I.I. (1986).- Sostav, sistema i filogenija iskopaemych korallov otrjada Siringoporida.- Trudy paleont. Inst. AN SSSR 216: 205 pp., 70 figs., 4 tabls., 32 pls. [in Russian: Content, systematics and phylogeny of fossil corals of the order Syringoporida].- <b>FC&#038;P 24-1</b>, p. 66, ID=4486^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata, Syringoporida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6364] = "CHUDINOVA I.I. (1980).- O morfologii syringoporid. [on morphology of syringoporids; in Russian].- Korally i rify fanerozoya SSSR [B.S. Sokolov (ed.)]: 49-56.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-2</b>, p. 70, ID=5805^<b>Topic(s): </b>morphology; Tabulata, Syringoporida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6365] = "CHUDINOVA I.I. (1981).- Morphogenesis of Syringoporida.- Acta Palaeontologica Polonica 25, 3-4: 505-511.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-2</b>, p. 70, ID=6087^<b>Topic(s): </b>morphogenesis; Tabulata, Syringoporida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
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s[6366] = "WENDT J. (1989).- Tetradiidae - first evidence of aragonitic mineralogy in tabulate corals.- Paläontologische Zeitschrift 63, 3-4: 177-181.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 52, ID=2667^<b>Topic(s): </b>aragonite; Tabulata, Tetradiidae; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Tabulate corals exhibit well preserved microstructures when observed at low magnifications, but reveal various degrees of diagenetic overprint when analyzed at high SEM magnifications. This evidence suggests an original MG-calcitic mineralogy. In contrast to all other examined genera of the order, the skeletons of the family Tetradiidae are completely replaced by neomorphic spar, indicating an original aragonitc composition.^1";
s[6367] = "YANG LING, STEARN C.W. (1990).- Ichnofossils within Tetradium and related genera.- Journal of Paleontology: 881-885.- <b>FC&#038;P 20-1.1</b>, p. 60, ID=2800^<b>Topic(s): </b>ichofossils within; ichnofossils; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^An ichnofossil formed by an organism that preferentially burrowed the micritic sediment filling corallites of tetradiids has an axial passage that may be filled with sediment of calcite spar and a surrounding affected zone of concentric structure formed by the alignment of grains. More than one such burrow may occur in a single corallite. A larger ichnofossil that destroyed both septa and walls of the corallites is associated with the smaller ichnofossil.^1";
s[6368] = "DUBATOLOV V.N. (1987).- Skeletal morphology, structure, phylogeny, and the System Tabulata of Suborder Thecostegina Lin.- Akademiya Nauk SSSR, Sibirskoe Otdeleniye, Institut Geologii i Geofiziki Trudy 688 [Dagic A. S. (ed.), The systematics and phylogeny of fossil invertebrates]: 4-14 [in Russian].- <b>FC&#038;P 18-1</b>, p. 36, ID=2240^<b>Topic(s): </b>systematics; Tabulata, Thecostegina; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6369] = "ZHANG SONG-LIN, YAN YOU-YIN (1995).- An approach to automatic identification of tabulatomorphic corals.- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica 34, 1: 119-127.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-1</b>, p. 39, ID=3024^<b>Topic(s): </b>numerical identification; tabulatomorpha; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^The automatic identification of tabulatomorphic corals is realized by the following steps. First of all, hundreds of retrieval tables of the fossil-identification features of each taxonomic unit from the genus above are created, on the basis of the currently published 3 superorders, 10 orders, 15 suborders, 85 families, 15 subfamilies, and 476 genera of the subclass Tabulatomorpha in the world and 2 225 species found in China. Secondly, after the coding of the identification features, these tables are stored under a tree structure database system by applying dBASE-II, with each table corresponding to a database. Finally, according to the systematic taxonomy of tabulatomorphic corals, the automatic identification of an unknown specimen is progressively proceeded from a higher taxonomic unit to a lower unit until species. If the unit is from the genus above, the degree of membership is determined after the weighing of the features, with the highest degree indicating the belongingness of the unknown specimen to a specific unit. On the other hand, in case the unit is the species, a similarity coefficient is used to measure the similarity of an unknown specimen to each species of a specific genus based on the numerical taxonomy of the already known specimens of the genus, which redefines the species of the genus through scaling the features, weighing the features, determining the similarity coefficient between every two of the known specimens, and cluster analysis of all the known specimens. The best coefficicient shows the species decision of the unknown specimen. An identification example is given in this paper, with very satisfying result.^1";
s[6370] = "LIN BAOYU, LI YAOXI, DENG ZHANQIU, LI ZHIMING, XU SHOUYONG, TCHI YONGYI, JIN CHUNTAI, (1996).- Ultra-microskeletal Structures,
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Classification, Evolution and its Use in Taxonomy of Tabulatomorph
Corals.- Geological Publishing House, Beijing: 125 pp., 56 pls, 34
textfigs.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-2</b>, p. 27, ID=3078^<b>Topic(s): </b>SEM
microstructures; tabulatomorpha; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^The present
monograph is based on the examination of 101 genera of tabulatomorph
corals (79 genera of Tabulata, 15 genera of Heliolitoidea and 7 genera
of Chaetetoidea). Data on skeletal microstructure were obtained from
thin sections and SEM observation. SEM photographs were all made from
lightly acetic acid-etched surfaces. Microskeletal structures of
Tabulatomorph corals, investigated by SEM, revealed three fundamental
kinds: 1, the crystal granules, with calcite granules; 2, the crystal
flakes, with calcite flakes and slabs and 3, the crystal fibrous, with
brachycolumns and needles. The three kinds of fundamental units
combined with each other in various ways to form seventeen types (or
patterns) of micro structure such as: I, the granular type; 2, the
double-comb type; 3, the com type; 4, the hemi-pinnate type; 5, the
pinnate type; 6, the fan-like type; 7, the fibro-lamellar type; 8, the
paratrabecular type; 9, the trabecular type; 10, the rhabdotrabecular
type; n, the eotrabecular type; 12, the parallelar lamellar type; 13,
the plicated lamellar type; 14, the V-shaped type; 15, the
&#034;A&#034;-shaped type; 16, the &#034;Y&#039;-shaped type and 17,
the zigzag type. The first type belongs to the crystal granular kind;
the second to the 12th ones belong to the fibrous kind and the 13th to
the 17th ones belong to the crystal flake kind. The crystal granular
kind of fundamental units of microstructure is the oldest one in the
three fundamental ones. It developed in the oldest tabulatomorph corals
such as in Lichenariida, Tetradiida and some Cambrian Auloporida. The
crystal flake and the crystal fibrous kinds are the younger ones. It
were very common in Upper Ordovician to Mesozoic tabulatomorph corals.
The use of microstructure in taxonomic studies of tabulatomorph corals
are very important. The different fundamental kinds are as the specific
character of Superorders, Orders, and the different microstructural
types (or patterns) to characterize families, genera have been quite
successful. This book is intended for palaeontologists, Geologists and
stratigraphers.^1";
s[6371] = "YAN YOUYIN, ZHANG SONGLIN, LIN BAOYU, TCHI YONGYI, WU
YAOCHENG (1991).- The microcomputer processing system for the
identification of Tabulatomorphic corals genera - species.- Geological
Memoirs 2, 16; vi + 140 pp. [in Chinese, with English abstract].-
<b>FC&#038;P 22-1</b>, p. 30, ID=3383^<b>Topic(s): </b>numerical
classification; tabulatomorpha, species genera; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^With
the rapid development and extensive application of computer science, it
is high time to introduce advanced microcomputer technology into the
field of paleontology. Automatic processing of paleontology data with
microcomputer is a kind of vanguard which paves the way for vigorous
development of paleontology. It plays a particularly important role in
&#034;automatic&#034; identification of fossils. The key to
microcomputer automatic processing of paleontology data lies with
integration of traditional processing methods and computer technology.
The book, based on the currently published 3 superorders, 10 orders,.
15 suborders, 85 families, 15 subfamilies, and 476 genera of the
Subclass Tabulatomorpha in the World and 2225 species found in China,
explores the way to the realization of computerized processing of
fossil Tabulatomorphic Corals, its process and mathematical models.
[first part of extensive summary]^1";
s[6372] = "NOBLE J.P.A., LEE D.-J. (1990).- Ontogenies and astogenies
and their significance in some favositid and heliolitid corals.-
Journal of Paleontology 64: 515-523.- <b>FC&#038;P 20-1.1</b>, p. 60,
ID=2796^<b>Topic(s): </b>ontogeny, astogeny; Tabulata, Heliolitida;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata Heliolitida; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>; <b>Geography: </b>^The level of colony integration in tabulate
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corals is the degree of colony unity with respect to behavior,
physiology, and development of individual organs or organ complexes
within colonies. These are difficult to assess in fossils, but the
level of colony integration can be tested by analyzing ontogenies and
astogenies of two common Paleozoic tabulate coral groups, favositids
and heliolitids. Favositids have been previously interpreted as highly
integrated colonies, but results of the present examination suggest
that the level of colony integration in favositids was rather lower
than hitherto assumed. The ontogenies and astogenies in favositid
colonies are not correlatable; thus, the significance of ontogenetic
and astogenetic variations for systematic and phylogenetic resolution
in favositids is difficult to assess at present. In contrast,
astogenetic developmental sequences are recognized in heliolitids.
Ontogenies in heliolitids were subordinated to the astogeny of the
colony. This is closely related to the high degree of colony
integration with respect to behavior and physiology of individual
organs or organ complexes within colonies. Individual corallites were
well linked and coordinated so that the whole colony could have
functioned as a single individual. As a result, evolution in
heliolitids operated at the colony level and by heterochronic (and
other) modifications of astogenies rather than of ontogenies.^1";
s[6373] = "LELESHUS V.L. (1970).- Rate of evolution in Tabulata and
Heliolitida. Method of study.- Izv. A.N. Tadjik. SSR, Otd. fiziko-math.
i geologo-khim. nauk 4, 38: 70-77.- <b>FC&#038;P 2-1</b>, p. 17,
ID=4722^<b>Topic(s): </b>research methods; Tabulata, Heliolitida;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata Heliolitida; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6374] = "YOUNG G.A., ELIAS R.J. (1993).- Biometry and intraspecific
variation in favositid and heliolitid corals.- Courier
Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg 164: 283-291. [P. Oekentorp-Kuster (ed.)
Proceedings of the VI. International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and
Porifera, Vol. 1].- <b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>, p. 19, ID=3463^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biometry, variability; Tabulata, Favositida, Heliolitida;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata Heliolitida; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Measurements of corallite size and spacing are
useful as species discriminators and as indicators of variability in
tabulate corals, but it must be recognized that these characters are
affected by corallite packing in massive colonies. A new, practical
method for corallite size measurement in favositids is based on an
aspect of their packing: polygonality. Corallites with six and more
sides are considered to be adults. They have virtually normal
size-frequency distributions on both dimetric and non-dimetric
transverse sections, making possible the use of basic statistics. The
method has been found to work consistently for many species, regardless
of corallite size or colony form. Comparisons between favositids and
heliolitids indicate that corallite size distribution is related to
packing and rates of offsetting. Differences in size distribution
between favositids and most heliolitids are due to colony design; rates
of corallite and tabularium expansion were constrained by physical
packing. The heliolitid coenenchyme permitted a greater flexibility of
growth strategy than the contiguous corallites of favositids.^1";
s[6375] = "DUBATOLOV V.N., IVANOVSKIY A.B. (1977).- Ukazatel&#039;
rodov Tabulyat [index of genera of Tabulata].- Trudy Instituta Geologii
i Geofiziki AN SSSR (Sibirskoe Otdeleniye) .- <b>FC&#038;P 7-1</b>, p.
23, ID=0182^<b>Topic(s): </b>index of genera; Tabulata, Heliolitida,
Chaetetida; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria Porifera; Tabulata Heliolitida
Chaetetida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^This book is an
up-to-date summary of well known genera of Tabulata, Heliolitoidea and
Chaetetida. It contains their original diagnosis, all data of their
type species and the type material (bibliography of first description,
type locality, depository) and sometimes the results of revisions.^1";
s[6376] = "DUBATOLOV V.N., SOKOLOV B.S. (1973).- Tabulata,
Heliolitidae, Chaetetidae. [en russe] .- Trudy Inst. Geol. Geofiz. AN
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SSSR 131: 31-37; Moskva.- <b>FC&#038;P 3-2</b>, p. 37,
ID=4944^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata, Heliolitida, Chaetetida;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria Porifera; Tabulata Heliolitida Chaetetida;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6377] = "LAFUSTE J., PLUSQUELLEC Y. (1990).- Les genres Utaratuia,
Tabellaephyllum, Michelinia et la distinction Tabulata-Rugosa.- Annales
de Paléontologie (Vert.-Invert.) 76, 1: 13-39.- <b>FC&#038;P
20-1.1</b>, p. 59, ID=2803^<b>Topic(s): </b>microstructures; Tabulata,
Rugosa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>; <b>Geography: </b>^The genera Utaratuia (Rugosa), Tabellaephyllum
(Rugosa or Tabulata ?) and Michelinia pro parte (Tabulata) form a set
linked by synonymy. * Revision of the holotype of Utaratuia laevigata
Crickmay 1960 from the Hume Formation, early Givetian, Northwest
Territories, Canada, allows to establish the microlamellar constitution
of the wall, to confirm the fibrous constitution of the septal ridges
and their non trabecular structure. * The holotype of Tabellaephyllum
peculiaris Stumm 1948, possibly from the Escabrosa Limestone, Lower
Mississipian of SE Arizona, is a completely silicified specimen and its
microstructure remains unknown; mural pores on the centers of the faces
and at the angle between faces are described. * A comparative and
preliminary study of Michelinia expansa White 1883 from the type area
(Chouteau limestone, Sedalia, Missouri, Lower Mississippian) and from
the Western Interior Province (Redwall Limestone, Arizona Lower
Mississippian) shows that they seem to belong to two different species.
* The specimens from Missouri are completely silicified and their
precise generic attribution is impossible. Those of the WIP are
sometimes well preserved, the rnicrostructure of the wall is
microlamellar and they are to be assigned to Tumacipora Lafuste &#038;
Plusquellec 1985. A comparison of the different features of the
Tabulata and Rugosa shows that a lot of features are common and that
only the true mural pores do not exist in the Rugosa. The following
systematic attributions are proposed: Utaratuia is a Rugosa for the
same reason as pointed out by Jell and Hill, Tabellaephyllum peculiaris
is a michelinimorph Tabulata probably to be assigned to the genus
Tumacipora but to the species expansa.^1";
s[6378] = "OLIVER W.A.jr (1996).- Origins and relationships of
Paleozoic coral groups and the origin of the Scleractinia.-
Paleontological Society Papers 1 [Stanley G. D. jr (ed.): Paleobiology
and Biology of Corals]: 107-134.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-2</b>, p. 41,
ID=3125^<b>Topic(s): </b>phylogeny; Tabulata, Rugosa, Scleractinia;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata Rugosa Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Two major groups of corals
have essentially continuous records from the Early Ordovician
(Tabulata) and Middle Ordovician (Rugosa) to the end of the Permian. A
third major group, the living Scleractinia, range from Middle Triassic
to Holocene. Additional groups have shorter ranges within the
Paleozoic. The origins and relationships of these groups have been
discussed for over 100 years. Relations between the Rugosa and
Scleractinia have attracted the greatest interest because of their
morphologic similarities and the time sequence. Arguments involve the
significance of serial versus cyclic septal insertion, calcitic versus
aragonitic skeletal mineralogy, and the time gap between the last
rugosans and first scleractinians (there are no known Lower Triassic
corals). Discussions of relationships among the various Paleozoic
groups are commonly based on detailed morphological comparisons because
of their overlapping stratigraphic ranges. Recent work on the living
corals and anemones supports a closer relationship between groups than
is suggested by placing them in different orders or suborders. The
paleontological record of &#034;anemones&#034; is slight, but it is
reasonable to assume that one or more groups of skeletonless
zoantharians persisted through long parts of the Phanerozoic. It is
suggested that the major groups of zoantharian corals originated
through the development of skeletons in various anemone groups at
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several different times.^1";
s[6379] = "SORAUF J.E. (1993).- The coral skeleton: analogy and
comparisons, Scleractinia, Rugosa and Tabulata.- Courier
Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg 164: 063-070. [P. Oekentorp-Kuster (ed.)
Proceedings of the VI. International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and
Porifera, Vol. 1].- <b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>, p. 11, ID=3438^<b>Topic(s):
</b>skeletal analogies; Tabulata, Rugosa, Scleractinia; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; Tabulata Rugosa Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^The analogy between modern scleractinian corals and
Paleozoic rugose and tabulate corals can add to understanding of their
skeletal structures and method of formation. It is based on
similarities in overall morphology of corallites, polyps, and in the
supposed formation of exoskeleton by polypal ectoderm utilizing organic
matric in all three groups. Skeletal structures in Paleozoic corals and
scleractinians suggest that a similar model for biocrystallization is
applicable for major portions of both groups. The scleractinian coral
skeleton is characterized by combinations of trabecular and fibrous
structures only. As there is no major variation in these two basic
skeletal structures in the Order Scleractinia, such variation is not
expected at the genus or species level in Paleozoic corals. A general
model for biocrystallization in most Rugosa and Tabulata can resemble
that for the scleractinians in all essential ways except mineralogy.
The origin of lamellar skeletal structures remains an enigma, as it is
not explained by this model for skeletogenesis. Mineralogy of Paleozoic
corals was calcitic, with a postulated MgCO3 content of 5 to 8 mol
percent.^1";
s[6380] = "KRASNOV Ye.V., PREOBRAZHENSKIY B.V. (1972).- Nature et
signification des formes de vie chez les Tabules et les Scleractinies
coloniaux. [en russe] .- Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal 1972, 2: 156-140.-
<b>FC&#038;P 3-2</b>, p. 39, ID=4955^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Tabulata,
Scleractinia; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; Tabulata Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6381] = "ZHURAVLEVA I.T., LUCHININA V.A. (1977).- Role des algues
dans l&#039;etablissement de constructions organogenes.- Memoires du
BRGM 89 [J.P. Chevalier (ed.): Second Symposium international sur les
coraux et recifs coralliens fossiles; Paris, 1975]: 535-542.-
<b>FC&#038;P 6-1</b>, p. 30, ID=0106^<b>Topic(s): </b>; reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>algae; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6382] = "DOTY M. (1974).- Coral reef roles played by free living
algae.- In Proceedings of the Second International Symposium on Coral
Reefs (22nd June to 2nd July 1973, Brisbane); Published by The Great
Barrier Reef Committee; vol. 1: 27-33.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 16,
ID=4997^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>algae;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6383] = "HILLIS-COLINVAUX L. (1974).- Productivity of the coral reef
alga Halimeda (Order Siphonales).- In Proceedings of the Second
International Symposium on Coral Reefs (22nd June to 2nd July 1973,
Brisbane); Published by The Great Barrier Reef Committee; vol. 1:
35-42.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 16, ID=4998^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral
reef algae; Algae, Halimeda; <b>Systematics: </b>algae;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6384] = "FLUGEL E. (1984).- Algae in reefs.- Géologie et
paléoécologie des récifs [J. Geister &#038; R. Herb (eds)]:
24.1-24.28.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 12, ID=6337^<b>Topic(s):
</b>reefs; Algae reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>algae; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Calcareous algae are a highly artificial group
that includes (1) various families and subgroups of benthonic and
planctonic algae whose thalli contain biochemically precipitated
aragonitic or calcitic skeletal material (e.g. corallinacean red algae,
dasycladacean green algae); (2) mechanically &#47; biochemically
accumulated deposits of calcium carbonate caused by an interaction of
biological and physical/chemical processes (e.g. algal mats,
algal-laminated sediments, stromatolites, oncoids). * About 6-8 % of
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recent algae can be regarded as calcareous algae. [introductory part]^1";
s[6385] = "GRASSHOFF M. (1993).- Die Evolution der Tiere in neuer Darstellung.- Natur und Museum 123, 7: 204-215.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>, p. 78, ID=3493^<b>Topic(s): </b>phylogeny; Animalia; <b>Systematics: </b>Animalia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6386] = "CHEETHAM A.H., HAYEK L.C., THOMSEN E. (1980).- Branching structure in arborescent animals: models of relative growth.- J. theor. Biol. 85: 335-369.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 58, ID=6009^<b>Topic(s): </b>branching morphology; arborescent animals; <b>Systematics: </b>Animalia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6387] = "KOBAYASHI M., SATOH N. (1997).- Molecular Evidence for Early Evolution of Metazoa Developmental Biology, Physiology, and Ecology.- In: Sponge sciences: multidisciplinary perspectives [Y. Watanabe &#038; N. Fusetani (eds); 458pp; Springer Verlag ( ISBN 4-431-70205-9)].- <b>FC&#038;P 27-1</b>, p. 16, ID=6896^<b>Topic(s): </b>early phylogeny; Metazoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Animalia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6388] = "GRASSHOFF M., GUDO M. (2002).- The origin of Metazoa and the main evolutionary lineages of the animal kingdom: The Gallertoid hypothesis in the light of modern research.- Senckenbergiana lethaea 82, 1: 295-314.- <b>FC&#038;P 31-2</b>, p. 26, ID=7125^<b>Topic(s): </b>gallertoid hypothesis; Metazoa; <b>Systematics: </b>Animalia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^A scenario for the evolutionary history of the Metazoa is presented, including the evolution of the Urmetazoa and the Ctenophora, Porifera, Coelenterata, and early Bilateralia. The reasoning about evolutionary transformations is based on engineering morphology, and includes the results of comparative anatomy and of molecular research. According to their evolutionary model, the specific metazoan multicellularity, which is different of that of fungi and plants, evolved in multinucleate heterotroph unicellular organisms by the deposit of gelatinous &#47; fibrous substance into the endoplasmatic reticulum. The multitude of cells, the syncytia, and the extracellular matrix with gelatinous properties and containing collagenous fibers, developed dependent of each other and simultaneously. The resulting ancestral metazoan, the ur-metazoan, was named &#039;gallertoid&#039; (German: Gallerte = gelatine) for the main feature of its body support, viz. the gelatinous &#47; fibrous material. By further internal differentiation of gallertoids several evolutionary lineages developed independently: Trichoplax, the Ctenophora, the Porifera, the Coelenterata, and the Bilateralia (= Coelomata), which soon split into two lines, the Notoneuralia and the Gastroneuralia. [original summary]^1";
s[6389] = "PHILIP J. (1984).- Les bioconstructions à Rudistes: paléoécologie, paléogéographie, sédimentologie.- Géologie et paléoécologie des récifs [J. Geister &#038; R. Herb (eds)]: 21.1-21.12.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 11, ID=6334^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs rudist; rudist buildups; <b>Systematics: </b>Mollusca; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Ce cours est consacré aux bioconstructions à rudistes. Il nous a semblé nécessaire d&#039;aborder cette question d&#039;une manière aussi complète que possible. C&#039;est ainsi que nous traiterons de problèmes variés touchant à la paléobiologie, la paléoécologie, la sédimentologie, la paléogéographie des bioconstructions à Rudistes et des formations qui leur sont associées. * Le cours est divisé en trois parties. La première traite des rudistes, de leur classification et de leur paléoécologie; nous insisterons tout particulièrement sur les rudistes bioconstructeurs. La deuxième partie aborde la question des bioconstructions à rudistes aussi bien dans leur aspects paléoécologique que morphologique ou textural. La troisième partie, enfin, est consacrée aux formations à rudistes; elle est illustrée par l&#039;étude de quelques modèles qui ont fait l&#039;objet des recherches de l&#039;auteur ou de ses élèves. [introduction]^1";
s[6390] = "CUFFEY R.J. (1974).- Delineation of bryozoan constructional
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roles in reefs from comparison of fossil bioherms and living reefs.- In
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June to 2nd July 1973, Brisbane); Published by The Great Barrier Reef
Committee; vol. 1: 357-364.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 17,
ID=5001^<b>Topic(s): </b>constructional role; bryozoa reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>Bryozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography:
</b>^^1";
s[6391] = "LATYPOV Yu.Ya., DAUTOVA T.N., MOSCHENKO A.V. (1998).-
Principy i metody klassifikacii knidariy.- Dalnauka, Vladyvostok, 244
pp.- <b>FC&#038;P 32-2</b>, p. 54, ID=1413^<b>Topic(s):
</b>classification; Cnidaria; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^The book accounts the main
results of more than 20 years of investigation in systematics and
taxonomy of the Cnidaria, which is difficult for taxonomy. The modern
ideas about the criteria for taxon definition of the fossil and recent
corals, actinia, hydroids are shown. Morphologic and genetic
differences and taxonomic value of the ethologic and ecologic
characteristics are considered. Using numerous examples the
significance of the various features, definition of the limits of their
variability, methods of the resolving of the inevitable problems, which
take place in the identification and classification of Cnidaria, are
shown. ^1";
s[6392] = "MARFENIN N.N. (1992).- Variacii v stroenii
&#034;modulej&#034; u knidarij kak pokazatel fenotipicheskoy
izmenchivosti [variation of structural of &#034;modules&#034; in
Cnidaria as indicator of phenotypic changes].- In Sokolov B.S. &#038;
Ivanovskiy A.B. (eds): Vnutrividovaya izmenchivost korallov i
stromatomorfid [intraspecific variability in corals and
stromatoporoids]. Ross. Akad. Nauk, otd. Geol., Geofiz., Geochim. i
Gorn. Nauk; Paleont. Inst.; 101 pp.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-1</b>, p. 30,
ID=3370^<b>Topic(s): </b>modular structure; Cnidaria; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6393] = "GRASSHOFF M., GUDO M. (1998).- Die Evolution der
Coelenterata. II. Solitare und koloniale Polypen.- Natur und Museum
128, 10: 329-341.- <b>FC&#038;P 28-1</b>, p. 26, ID=3900^<b>Topic(s):
</b>phylogeny; Coelenterata polyps; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^All anthozoan types apart of
the octocorallia are basically solitary polyps, some secondarily
developing polyp colonies; in all the inner gelatinous-fibrous mass is
largely reduced, forming a thin layer; the body motility is high, and
no internal skeletons are formed; rigid skeletons are external
productions (or, in Zoantharia, secondarily incorporated particles).
For engineering reasons, the body shape of solitary polyps without
(external) skeleton and of polyps with skeleton but single mesenteries
is restricted to a cylindrical form; only polyps with paired
mesenteries and skeleton, viz, scleractinia, are able to expand
laterally during growth. Apart of the Anthozoa, the evolutionary
lineage to the Tetrazoa, (the Scyphozoa, Hydrozoa, and Cubozoa),
characterized by alternating polyp/medusae generations, can be
explained as an offshoot of the ancestral gelatinoid coral. [excerpt
from a summary]^1";
s[6394] = "LENHOFF H.M., MUSCATINE L., DAVIS L.V. (eds), (1971).-
Experimental Coelenterate Biology.- Univ. of Hawaii Press, Honolulu;
282 pp.- <b>FC&#038;P 1-2</b>, p. 11, ID=4623^<b>Topic(s):
</b>experimental biology; Cnidaria; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^This book is stated to be
&#34;the product of a summer course in which students were trained to
investigate the biology of coelenterates by using a variety of
experimental procedures&#34;. Neither this statement nor the title is
likely to attract the attention of paleontologists and even many
neontologists may &#34;put it off&#34;. This would be unfortunate,
because there is something of interest in this book for a variety of
specialists. The book consists of 25 papers in four sections - growth
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and development, feeding and metabolism, endosymbiosis with algae, and
calcification. Hydroids were the most common subject of observation and
experimentation but scleractinian corals are the immediate subject of 7
papers, and 4 more papers report broad surveys that included corals.
The section on calcification begins with a general review paper and
proceeds to papers on sources of carbon, temperature effect on rate of
calcium-45 uptake, and organic matrices. These and a report on raising
planulae and newly settled polyps, will be the most useful for those
primarily interested in coral morphology and growth. Other papers
include many observations on behavior and natural history that will
inevitably make corals more understandable to those who are not
actively working with the living animals. [abstract by William A.
Oliver jr]^1";
s[6395] = "SOKOLOV B.S., IVANOVSKIY A.B., KRASNOV E.V. (eds) (1972).-
Morphology and Terminology of Coelenterata.- Akademiya Nauk SSSR,
Siberian Branch; Trudy Inst. geol. i geofiziki 133; 159 pp.-
<b>FC&#038;P 2-1</b>, p. 24, ID=4624^<b>Topic(s): </b>morphology,
terminology; Cnidaria; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Generalities on morphology of Hydraria,
Tetracoralla and Scleractinia. Important glossary for the terminology
of these groups [in Russian with the terms in original language].^1";
s[6396] = "OEKENTORP K. (1974).- Electron-microscopic studies on
skeletal structures in Coelenterata and their systematic value.- In
Proceedings of the Second International Symposium on Coral Reefs (22nd
June to 2nd July 1973, Brisbane); Published by The Great Barrier Reef
Committee; vol. 2: 321-326.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 18,
ID=5028^<b>Topic(s): </b>microstructures; Cnidaria; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6397] = "IVANOVSKIY A.B. (1980).- Evoluciya Cnidaria. [in Russian].-
Paleontologiya. Stratigrafiya: pp . ???; Nauka, Moskva.- <b>FC&#038;P
9-1</b>, p. 39, ID=5793^<b>Topic(s): </b>phylogeny; Cnidaria phylogeny;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography:
</b>^^1";
s[6398] = "SORAUF J.E. (1981).- Biomineralisation, structure and
diagenesis of the coelenterate skeleton.- Acta Palaeontologica Polonica
25, 3-4: 327-343.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 46, ID=5977^<b>Topic(s):
</b>mineralogy, microstructures; Cnidaria skeletons; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^[a review of
biomineralization and microstructure in the major cnidarian groups]^1";
s[6399] = "BRIDGE D., CUNNINGHAM C.W., DeSALLE R., BUSS L.W. (1995).-
Class-level relationships in the phylum Cnidaria: Molecular and
morphological evidence.- Molecular Biology and Evolution 12, 4:
679-689.- <b>FC&#038;P 29-1</b>, p. 48, ID=7040^<b>Topic(s):
</b>classification, molecular data; Cnidaria; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^The
evolutionary history of cnidarian life cycles has been debated since
the 1880s, with different hypothesis favored even by current textbooks.
Contributing to the disagreement is the fact that the systematic
relationships of the four cnidarian classes have received relatively
little examination using modern systematic methods. Here we present
analyses of class-level relationships based on 18S ribosomal DNA (rDNA)
sequence, mitochondrial 16S rDNA sequence, mitochondrial genome
structure, and morphological characters. DNA sequences were aligned
using a repeatable parsimony-based approach incorporating a range of
alignment parameters. Analyses of individual data sets and of all data
combined are unanimous in grouping the classes possessing a medusa
stage, leaving the holobenthic Anthozoa basal within the phylum.
[original summary]^1";
s[6400] = "BONDARENKO O.B., MIKHAILOVA I.A. (1984).- Kratkiy
opredeletel iskopaemykh bespozvonochnykh [short guide to fossil
invertebrates].- Bestimmungsbuch fossiler Virbelloser: 88-106.-
<b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p. 43, ID=0952^<b>Topic(s): </b>atlas of
fossils; Cnidaria, Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria Porifera;
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<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6401] = "GRASSHOFF M., SCHEER G. (1991).- Die Publikationsdaten von E.J.C. Esper &#034;Die Pflanzen-thiere&#034;.- Senckenbergiana biologica 71, 1/3: 191-208.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-1</b>, p. 29, ID=3367^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Cnidaria, Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^The publication data of E.J.C. Esper&#039;s &#034;Die Pflanzenthiere&#8230;&#034; and &#034;Fortsetzungen der Pflanzenthiere&#8230;&#034; (1788-1830) are listed in detail. Concerned are: Porifera, Cnidaria-Anthozoa, Cnidaria-Hydrozoa, Bryozoa, Crinoidea, [and Rhodophyta!].^1";
s[6402] = "STANLEY G.D.jr, STURMER W. (1987).- A new fossil ctenophore discovered by x-rays.- Nature 328: 61-63.- <b>FC&#038;P 17-1</b>, p. 18, ID=2114^<b>Topic(s): </b>x-rays study; Ctenophora; <b>Systematics: </b>Ctenophora; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6403] = "OLIVER W.A.jr (1974).- Disconia Westphal 1974 is not a coral.- FC&P 3, 1: 9.- <b>FC&#038;P 3-1</b>, p. 9, ID=6250^<b>Topic(s): </b>misidentified coral; false coral; <b>Systematics: </b>Echinodermata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^K.W. Westphal (author of the genus), N.G. Lane and J.T. Sprinkle (pelmatozoan specialists) and I are agreed that the genus Disconia (Journal of Paleontology 48, 1: 79-80, pl. 1,2) is based on an echinoderm rather than a coral. According to Prof. Lane, it is probably a junior synonym of Lichenocrinus Hall 1866. [original text of a note]^1";
s[6404] = "WESTPHAL K.W. (1974).- Disconia is not a coral.- Journal of Paleontology 48, 5: 1096.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 40, ID=6285^<b>Topic(s): </b>misidentified coral; false coral; <b>Systematics: </b>Echinodermata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6405] = "PERRIN C. (1987).- Solenomeris: un Foraminifere Acervulinidae constructeur de récifs.- Revue de Micropaleontologie 30, 3:197-206.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 11, ID=4052^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef forming; forams; <b>Systematics: </b>Foraminifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6406] = "VAVRA N. (1978).- Sphaerogypsina Galloway 1933 (Foraminifera) - von Reuss (1848) als Bryozoe (Ceriopora globulus) und als Koralle (Chaetetes pygmaeus) beschrieben.- Neues Jhb. Geol. Palaeontol. Mh. 12: 741-746.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 57, ID=6304^<b>Topic(s): </b>misidentification; foram non coral; <b>Systematics: </b>Foraminifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6407] = "HAMADA T. (1977).- Miscellaneous notes on fossils and fossilization. 1 Medusae and their conditions to be fossilized. [in Japanese].- Kaseki (fossils) 27: 61-75.- <b>FC&#038;P 7-2</b>, p. 25, ID=5656^<b>Topic(s): </b>fossilization; Medusae; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6408] = "FLUGEL E., HILLMER G., SCHOLZ J. (1993).- Microbial Carbonates and Reefs: An Introduction.- Facies 29: 1-2.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 86, ID=4201^<b>Topic(s): </b>microbial carbonates; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Monera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6409] = "DI SALVO L.H. (1973).- Microbial Ecology.- In Jones O.A. &#038; R. Endean (eds): Biology and Geology of Coral Reefs, vol. 2, Biology 1 (Academic Press, New York and London): 1-15.- <b>FC&#038;P 3-2</b>, p. 36, ID=4928^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecology; <b>Systematics: </b>Monera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6410] = "VACELET J. (1990).- Storage cells of calcified relict sponges.- In Rutzler K. (ed.): New Perspectives in Sponge Biology; Smithsonian Institution Press; 533 pp: 144-152.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-1.1</b>, p. 60, ID=0903^<b>Topic(s): </b>storage cells; Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Cells at the base of the soft tissue enclosed in the skeletons of
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Merlia, Acanthochaetetes and Petrobiona are dormant bodies involved in the regenerative process or in wintering. Evidence of repeated regeneration after growth stoppage in stromatoporoids and chaetetids may indicate that they had similar reserve cells in their skeletons.^1";
s[6411] = "REITNER J., KEUPP H. (1989).- Basalskelette bei Schwaemmen: Beispiel einer polyphyletischen Entwicklung.- Geowissenschaften 7, 3: 71-78.- <b>FC&#038;P 18-1</b>, p. 51, ID=2302^<b>Topic(s): </b>skeletel structures, polyphyly; Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6412] = "SENOWBARI-DARYAN B. (1989).- Spicula in segmentierten Schwaemmen.- Berliner geowissenschaftliche Abhandlungen A106: 473-516.- <b>FC&#038;P 18-2</b>, p. 47, ID=2510^<b>Topic(s): </b>spiculae; Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6413] = "WOOD R.A. (1990).- Reefbuilding Sponges.- American Scientist 79: 224-233.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-2.1</b>, p. 43, ID=2783^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef builders; sponges; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^This review article summarizes the different kinds of sponges, their organization, the history of the discovery of &#034;coralline sponges&#034; with their aspiculate skeletons and traces their relationships to archaeocyathids, sphinctozoans, stromatoporoids, and chaetetids. An extensive historical review of opinions about the affinities of these four groups is presented. The viewpoint that the solid skeletons are a convergent feature of diverse sponge lineages and hence express a stage of evolution rather than characterizing a monophyletic taxon is endorsed. Sponge faunas of the upper Paleozoic are claimed to fill the gap between mid-Paleozoic and Mesozoic stromatoporoids. Many features of corals and sponges are convergent and should not be the basis of definitions of taxonomic groups. Only spicules are reliable for determinations of affinitiy and phylogeny of sponges.^1";
s[6414] = "WOOD R.A. (1991).- Problematic reef-building sponges.- In Simonetta A. and Conway Morris S. (eds.): The Early Evolution of Metazoa and the significance of problematic taxa. Proceedings of an International Symposium, University of Camerino. Cambridge University Press: 113-124.- <b>FC&#038;P 20-2</b>, p. 75, ID=2804^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef builders?; sponges; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Spicules reveal a polyphyletic origin for stromatoporoids, chaetetids, and sphinctozoans within the Demospongiae and Calcarea. Calcareous skeletons have been independently acquired and are easy to secrete through a limited number of biomineralization mechanisms. The calcareous skeletons are of little value in assessing evolutionary ancestry. These groups are regarded as grades, not reflecting systematic position but determined ecologically. Archaeocyaths inhabited soft substrates in unstable conditions and were unable to construct a reef framework. They gave rise to some sphinctozoan- and stromatoporoid-grade forms. Stromatoporoids and chaetetids are modular organisms with great plasticity of growth morphology. Their encrusting growth allowed them to build mid-Paleozoic reefs. Sphinctozoans are solitary or pseudomodular, small and fragile; they were dwellers and bafflers. Corals became dominant reef-builders of the Mesozoic and Tertiary presumably due to the acquisition of more porous skeletons and their faster calcification rates aided by zooxanthellae. Modular grades of sponges may be derived from solitary ones by paedomorphosis.^1";
s[6415] = "ZHURAVLEV A.Yu., DEBRENNE F., WOOD R.A. (1990).- A synonymized nomenclature for calcified sponges.- Geological Magazine 127: 587-589.- <b>FC&#038;P 20-1.1</b>, p. 80, ID=2882^<b>Topic(s): </b>glossary of terms, homologies; calcified sponges; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^[To show homology, the terms used for stromatoporoids and chaetetids by Wood (1987), for sphinctozoans by Finks (1983), and for archaeocyaths by Debrenne, Zhuravlev and Rozanov (1989) are arranged in a table.]^1";
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s[6416] = "MEHL D., REISWIG H.M. (1991).- The presence of flagellar
vanes in choanomeres of Porifera and their possible phylogenetic
implications.- Z. zool. Evolut.-forsch. 29: 312-319.- <b>FC&#038;P
20-2</b>, p. 70, ID=2972^<b>Topic(s): </b>flagellar vanes, monophyly;
Porifera, flagellar vanes; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Wing-shaped projections
(vanes) of the flagella of choanomeres are documented from the
hexactinellid sponge Aphrocallistes vastus. This observation completes
the report of such flagellar structures from the major taxa of the
Porifera: Demospongiae, Calcarea and Hexactinellida. It thus allows us
to assume flagellar vanes being an autapomorphy of the monophylum
Porifera. The wing-shaped flagellar vanes of sponge choanomeres often
have been compared with appendages of choanoflagellates, e.g. Codosiga,
but fundamental differences seem not to allow any homologization of
these structures. Only extensive comparative TEM studies on
well-fixated tissues, e.g. from fresh water sponges such as Ephydatia,
will settle this question.^1";
s[6417] = "RIGBY J.K. (1995).- Sponges as microfossils.-
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L.E. &#038; Ausich W.I. (eds): Siliceous Microfossils]: 1-17.-
<b>FC&#038;P 25-1</b>, p. 45, ID=3048^<b>Topic(s): </b>microfossils;
Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6418] = "DIAZ M.C. (1996).- Visual keys for sponge species
identification: an evaluation of the current Linnaeus II software.-
Bulletin de l&#039;Institut royal des sciences naturelles de Belgique,
Biologie 66, suppl. 1996 [Willenz P. (ed.): Recent advances in sponge
biodiversity inventory and documentation]: 73-80.- <b>FC&#038;P
25-2</b>, p. 29, ID=3095^<b>Topic(s): </b>classification software;
Porifera classification; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>; <b>Geography: </b>^The application of &#034;IdentifyIt&#034; from
Linnaeus II to create a visual sponge identification guide is explored.
A model for a field key using morphological characters with its various
states represented graphically is developed. Taxonomic characters that
can be easily and accurately represented and interpreted by an
inexperienced user are chosen. These characters include shape, surface,
oscule morphology and arrangement with a range of 3-15 character states
each. A graphic representation of the skeletal characteristics and/or
whole animal pictures, stored in the &#034;Species card&#034; mode of
Linnaeus II, will allow further corroboration of the identification
produced by the search from the &#034;IdentifyIt&#034; key. The graphic
capabilities and limitations of the current Linnaeus II software to
create and use a visual identification system are discussed. [original
abstract]^1";
s[6419] = "DOMINGO M. (1996).- Models of practical taxonomic reasoning
in knowledge-based systems: an application to Porifera.- Bulletin de
l&#039;Institut royal des sciences naturelles de Belgique, Biologie 66,
suppl. 1996 [Willenz P. (ed.): Recent advances in sponge biodiversity
inventory and documentation]: 27-35.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-2</b>, p. 29,
ID=3096^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy, practical aspects; Porifera;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography:
</b>^When identifying a specimen, experts in systematics are able to
draw sound conclusions even in the presence of uncertain and incomplete
data. The purpose of this paper is to report on how expert system
technologies enable us to model taxonomic expertise and simulate some
of the experts&#039; reasoning skills. We emphasise the reasoning
strategies of SPONGIA, an expert system to help in the identification
of marine sponges. It has been implemented using the MILORD II language
for the construction of expert systems. We illustrate how the richness
of taxonomic knowledge has been represented by means on rules and
meta-rules. In addition, we show how the uncertainty handling and
deduction mechanisms make it possible to emulate complex identification
strategies such as those exhibited by experts in systematics. [original
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abstract]^1";
s[6420] = "HAJDU E., SOEST W.M.van (1996).- Choosing among Poriferan
morphological characters within the cladistic paradigm.- Bulletin de
l&#039;Institut royal des sciences naturelles de Belgique, Biologie 66,
suppl. 1996 [Willenz P. (ed.): Recent advances in sponge biodiversity
inventory and documentation]: 81-88.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-2</b>, p. 29,
ID=3097^<b>Topic(s): </b>cladistics; Porifera; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^A protocol is
proposed by which certain classes of characters may be selected for use
in phylogenetic reconstruction due to their overall better consistency
in phylogenies. Alternatively, they could receive additional weight as
opposed to classes that show an overall poor consistency and should be
down weighted. We recognized 16 classes of characters within previously
published data matrices of 17 poriferan phylogenies involving 221 OTUs
(Operational Taxonomic Units, = terminal taxa). Only five classes occur
in samples of large enough size that can allow discussion of observed
trends. The high consistency observed in choanosomal architecture
characters is possibly an artefact. Megascleres and microscleres show
opposing results and these are discussed with reference to function and
adaptation. In general, results are deemed preliminary because sample
sizes are too small for the majority of recognized classes of
characters, and different classes of characters may perform differently
in different taxa, a suspicion which calls for an even larger sample
base. [original abstract]^1";
s[6421] = "LE RENARD J., LEVI C., CONRUYT N., MANAGO M. (1996).- Sur la
representation et le traitement des connaissances descriptives: une
application au domaine des eponges du genre Hyalonema.- Bulletin de
l&#039;Institut royal des sciences naturelles de Belgique, Biologie 66,
suppl. 1996 [Willenz P. (ed.): Recent advances in sponge biodiversity
inventory and documentation]: 37-48.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-2</b>, p. 29,
ID=3099^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Porifera hyalonema; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Sponges of the
genus Hyalonema were used as an application domain for conceiving,
developing and evaluating softwares that cover a great part of the
taxonomist needs: acquiring and managing descriptions, processing
characters for classification purpose, building expert systems based on
induction or case-based reasoning technologies for identification
purpose. All these tools are relying on a new representation formalism
of descriptions, which is naturally structured. The structure is
elaborated by representing all what is observable in a descriptive
model. The multiple interests of this methodological approach are
discussed, in particular its affinity to high quality information
exchanges between researchers, through networks. Some already available
software tools are briefly presented. [English abstract of a paper in
French]^1";
s[6422] = "SOEST R.W.M.van, SCHALK P.H., SMITH K., PICTON B.E., BRUGMAN
M., DIAZ M.C., SANDERS M.L., WEERDT de W.H., RUETZLER K. (1996).-
Por-Linnaeus: The application of interactive multimedia software for
species data storage and computer assisted identification of Porifera.-
Bulletin de l&#039;Institut royal des sciences naturelles de Belgique,
Biologie 66, suppl. 1996 [Willenz P. (ed.): Recent advances in sponge
biodiversity inventory and documentation]: 63-72.- <b>FC&#038;P
25-2</b>, p. 30, ID=3107^<b>Topic(s): </b>software for data storage
&#038; taxonomy; Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Poriferan species data
storage and identification using ETI&#039;s multimedia software package
Linnaeus II were tested in several regional projects (Western Europe,
Central West Atlantic and Papua New Guinea). Multimedia species data
storage (texts, pictures, films) and retrieval with this software
program appear to be easy to use, through pull down menus, button and
text clicking, and uniformly applicable through standardized formats.
Identification using multiple keys and a diversity of multi-media
characters may be easily customized for different user groups. Regional
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or taxonomic monographs are assembled on CD-ROM for cheap and easily accessible dissemination. The stored data will also be made accessible on line. [original abstract]^1";
s[6423] = "VELDE van de W. (1996).- Requirements for a knowledge medium in sponge taxonomy.- Bulletin de l&#039;Institut royal des sciences naturelles de Belgique, Biologie 66, suppl. 1996 [Willenz P. (ed.): Recent advances in sponge biodiversity inventory and documentation]: 15-26.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-2</b>, p. 30, ID=3112^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^This note discusses requirements for a knowledge medium in sponge taxonomy. Such a knowledge medium provides computer-support for the day-to-day scientific work of a group of expert-scientists, working in the field of systematics for sponges. It is also an instrument for the dissemination and use of the research results produced in it. The quality of such a knowledge medium depends on the extent in which it supports the daily practices of scientists working together, making abstraction of the differences in time, space and conceptual vocabulary that divides them. After a general motivation we describe a selection of functional and non-functional requirements and illustrate these with an experimental implementation based software agents on the World-Wide Web. [original abstract]^1";
s[6424] = "GRASSHOFF M. (1992).- Die Evolution der Schwamme. I. Die Entwicklung des Kanalfiltersystems.- Natur u. Museum 122, 7: 201-210. [in German].- <b>FC&#038;P 21-2</b>, p. 49, ID=3279^<b>Topic(s): </b>pore system; Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Die stammesgeschichtliche Ableitung der Schwaemme, ebenso wie der anderen &#034;Niederen Tiere&#034;, war bis in die neueste Zeit ein ungeloestes Problem der Zoologie. Das ist nicht etwa einem Mangel an Sachkenntnissen zuzuschreiben, die durchaus reichlich sind, sondern dem mangelhaften methodischen Ansatz und der duerftigen theoretischen Zugangsweise der bis heute ueblichen Stammesgeschichtsforschung: man glaubt die gewunschten Einsichten in Evolutionsablaufe dadurch zu erhalten, dass man anatomische (und auch physiologische) Gegebenheiten verschiedener Tiergruppen vergleicht und im Sinne der Homologienforschung reiht. Solche Vorgabe lasst aber jede beliebige Reihung zu und liefert somit ganzlich unverbindliche Ergebnisse. [first fragment of extensive summary]^1";
s[6425] = "WOOD R.A. (1992).- Book review: Reitner J. &#038; Keupp H. (eds) 1991. Fossil and Recent Sponges, xviii + 595 pp. Berlin, Heidelberg: Springer Verlag. ISBN 3 540 52509 2.- Geological Magazine 729: 381.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-2</b>, p. 23, ID=3311^<b>Topic(s): </b>book review; Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6426] = "GRASSHOFF M. (1992).- Die Evolution der Schwamme. II. Bautypen und Vereinfachungen.- Natur u. Museum 122, 8: 237-247.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-2</b>, p. 50, ID=3346^<b>Topic(s): </b>structures; Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Teil I des Aufsatzes im Juliheft von Natur u. Museum zeigte, auf welchem Wege die Korper-Konstruktion der urtuemlichen Gallertoide entstand. Das Ergebnis ist der Schwamm als hoechst effizientes Feinfiltersystem, welches feinste Partikel, vor allem auch Bakterien, als Nahrungs-basis nutzbar macht. Der Zusammenhalt des Korpers mit seiner nur geringen Masse ruht ganzlich auf Skelettstrukturen. In sie eingebunden ist das ausgedehnte Kanalsystem mit seinen weitlumigen Einstrom- und Ausstrom-Teilen und den Engstellen, in denen der Wasser-strom angetrieben und ausgefiltert wird. Die unterschiedlichen Ausgestaltungen lassen Entwicklungslinien erkennen, die von der ursprunglich komplizierten Form hin zu Vereinfachungen fuehren.^1";
s[6427] = "ENGESER T., MEHL D. (1993).- Corrections and additions to the nomenclature of the Porifera in the Treatise on Invertebrate Paleontology (Part E).- Berliner geowissenschaftliche Abhandlungen E09:
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183-190.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>, p. 90, ID=3535^<b>Topic(s):
</b>nomenclature; Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^The Treatise on Invertebrate
Paleontology, Part E Porifera (De Laubenfels 1955) cotains unusally
many nomenclatorial errors and omissions. These are misspellings,
unrecognized homonyms, unjustified replacement names, unrecognized
objective synonyms, wrongly designated type species, wrong autorships
and publication dates etc. and others. In this publication, they are
corrected or the errors are pointed out respectively. Since younger
subjective synonyms possibly exist, the homonyms here found with two
exceptions are not replaced by new names. Manzonia Giattini 1904 non
Manzonia Brusina 1870 nec Pomel 1883 is replaced by Manzonispongia
n.gen., a Tertiary hexactinellid sponge. For Walcottella De Laubenfels
1955 (nom.nov. pro Rhopalicus Schrammen 1936, non Foerster 1856) which
is preoccupied by Walcottella Ulrich &#038; Bassler 1931 (Crust.) we
propose Keuppiella nov.gen. Both genera keep their respective type
species.^1";
s[6428] = "CAVALIER-SMITH T., ALLOSOPP M.T.E.P., CHAO E.-E.,
BOURY-ESNAULT N., VACELET J., (1996).- Sponge phylogeny, animal
monophyly, and the origin of the nervous system: 18S rRNA evidence.-
Canadian Journal of Zoology 74: 2031-2045.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-2</b>, p.
56, ID=3733^<b>Topic(s): </b>phylogeny, molecular evidence; Porifera
phylogeny; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^We sequenced 18S rRNA genes of a calcareous sponge,
Clathrina cerebrum, a demosponge, Axinella polypoides, and a zoanthid
cnidarian, Parazoanthus arinellae. Our phylogenetic analysis supports
the monophyly of kingdom Animalia and confirms that choanoflagellate
protozoans are their closest relatives. Sponges as a whole are
monophyletic, but possibly paraphyletic; demosponges and hexactinellids
form a monophyletic group of siliceous sponges. Our phylogenetic trees
support a monophyletic origin of the nervous systems in the immediate
common ancestor of Cnidaria and Ctenophora. They weakly suggest that
animals with a nervous system may be more closely related to clacareous
sponges than to siliceous sponges; the nervous system might have
originated in an early calcareous sponge. Our trees confirm that
Myxozoa and Placozoa are animals that arose by secondary loss of the
nervous system, but suggest that Myxozoa may be sisters of, rather than
derived from, Bilateria. Kingom Animalia is divided into four
subkingdoms: Radiata (Porifera, Cnidaria, Placozoa, Ctenophora),
Myxozoa, Mesozoa, and Bilateria. The 18S rRNA evolution in early
Bilateria followed by normal low rates for about 500 million years.^1";
s[6429] = "WATANABE Y., FUSETANI N. (eds) (1997).- Sponge sciences:
multidisciplinary perspectives.- In: Sponge sciences: multidisciplinary
perspectives [Y. Watanabe &#038; N. Fusetani (eds); 458pp; Springer
Verlag ( ISBN 4-431-70205-9)]. ISBN 4-431-70205-9.- <b>FC&#038;P
27-1</b>, p. 15, ID=3791^<b>Topic(s): </b>multidisciplinary research;
poriferan research; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>; <b>Geography: </b>^&#034;Sponge Sciences&#034; is the proceedings
of the International Coference on Sponge Science, held at the Lake Biwa
Research Institute in March 1996. The conference was organized as a
forum between meetings of the Porifera Congress, which are held every 7
or 8 years. More than 100 researchers from 15 countries participated in
the International Conference on Sponge Science, the first ever convened
in the Japan-Asia region. A number of reports covering various aspects
of sponge studies were presented at the conference, and those reports,
with subsequent discussions, represent significant achievements in the
field. * The important achievements that came out of the conference
have been compiled in 35 research papers in this volume of
proceedings.^1";
s[6430] = "BOROJEVIC R., BOURY-ESNAULT N., DESQUEYROUX-FAUNDEZ R., LEVI
C., PANSINI M., RUETZLER K., SOEST R.W.M. van, STONE S., URIZ M.-J.,
VACELET J. (1997).- Thesaurus of Sponge Morphology.- Smithsonian
contributions to Zoology 596 [Boury-Esnault N &#038; Ruetzler K.
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(eds)]: 55 pp., 305 figs.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-1</b>, p. 101,
ID=3852^<b>Topic(s): </b>structures, glossary; Porifera;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography:
</b>^This is a vademecum of terms for describing all aspects of sponge
morphology, such as habit, surface structure, consistency, and anatomy.
Definitions of microscopic features include aquiferous system,
cytology, reproductive structures, skeletal architecture, and
calcareous and siliceous spicules. Terms were selected and reviewed by
an international group of 10 experts in sponge systematics, during
several workshops. Each entry is accompanied by a precise diagnosis and
an illustration. Terms listed as &#034;rejected&#034; are those judged
unsuitable, redundant, or preoccupied. The thesaurus will aid
descriptions in future systematic papers, computerized data banks, and
identification keys. The literature cited presents a historical
perspective on similar attempts to create a precise terminology of
sponge morphology and helps to further clarify the selected terms.^1";
s[6431] = "ZIEGLER B.J. (1995).- Application of fluid transport design
theory to sponge functional morphology.- Indiana University,
Bloomington; unpublished M.Sc. thesis; 79 pp.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-1</b>,
p. 112, ID=3871^<b>Topic(s): </b>fluid transport theory; Porifera,
fluid transport theory; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Certain extant sponges exhibit canal
architecture consistent with engineering fluid transport design theory
and this has been used to interpret functional morphology of putative
fossil sponges (stromatoporoids). Canal systems of two species of
modern sponges were impregnated with colored resins and canal diameters
were measured. Three functional models were tested: diffusion-based
transport; non-optimal bulk-flow transport; and optimal bulk-flow
(Murray&#039;s Law) transport. Optimal bulk-flow transport minimizes
the metabolic costs of moving fluid through the system and the
metabolic costs of maintaining the system. A diffusion-based transport
system, regulated by Pick&#039;s first law, would exhibit uniform
cross-sectional areas within the aquiferous modules. In this type of
system the sum of all canal diameters squared should therefore remain
constant. In non-optimally designed bulk-flow systems, governed by
Poiseuille&#039;s Law, flow is proportional to the fourth power of the
radius, and the diameters to the fourth power would sum to a constant.
Systems obeying Murray&#039;s Law would exhibit a cubic relationship
and the diameters to the third power would sum to a constant. For the
modern sponges statistical tests show that the diffusion-based
hypothesis can be rejected while both non-optimal and optimal bulk-flow
hypotheses are accepted. Murray&#039;s Law assumes an optimal design,
and morphology does not have to optimize a function to have adaptive
significance. If a putative fossil sponge conforms to Murray&#039;s
Law, then a sponge affinity is logical. However, if the architecture is
inconsistent with Murray&#039;s Law, a sponge affinity cannot be
rejected. [abstract condensed by C.W. Stearn]^1";
s[6432] = "ZHURAVLEV A.Yu. (1998).- A sponge season in Paris.-
Znanie-sila 1998, 4: 60-7. [???].- <b>FC&#038;P 28-1</b>, p. 17,
ID=3959^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>???; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6433] = "BOIKO E.V. (1991).- Variety of skeletal structures in
chamber sponges.- Proceedings of the Institute of Geology and
Geophysics, Siberian Branch, USSR Academy of Science 793 [Problems of
fossils in the USSR]: 119-129.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 39,
ID=4101^<b>Topic(s): </b>structures; Porifera; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6434] = "MARIN F., GAUTRET P. (1994).- Les teneurs en acides amines
des matrices organiques solubles associees aux squelettes calcaires des
demosponges et des cnidaires: une implication possible dans leur
transformation diagenetique.- Bulletin de la Societe geologique de
France 165, 1: 77-84.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 60,
ID=4131^<b>Topic(s): </b>aragonite vs calcite; Porifera;
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<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^The two common calcium carbonate polymorphs, calcite and aragonite, have been alternatively predominant in both sediments (Sandberg 1983) and in skeletal carbonates (Wilkinson 1979), in partcular in those secreted by sponges (Cuif and Gautret 1991a). Changes in water chemistry and variations in temperature are often used to explain these oscillating global trends (Railsback and Anderson 1987). However, these parameters are not adequate to justify why, under the same diagenetic conditions, the skeletons of sponges and corals do not undergo the same mineralogical transformations, especially in Upper Triassic deposits. To interpret this anomaly it is necessary to take into account the peculiar feature of biogenic carbonates produced by the two taxa, the presence of an organic matrix closely linked to the mineral phase. This matrix, secreted during skeletogenesis, has two presumed functions: binding of calcium ions and orientation of crystal growth. Even after death and burial of the organisms, strong molecular interactions between the organic - mainly proteinaceous - and the inorganic phases will be maintained. The divergent diagenetic trends observed in sponge and coral skeletons could be partially induced by the biochemical differences in the organic matrix. [part of extensive summary]^1";
s[6435] = "RIGBY J.K., BUDD G.E., WOOD R.A., DEBRENNE F. (1993).- Porifera.- The Fossil Record 2 [M.J. Benton (ed.)], chapter 5: 71-99.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 80, ID=4182^<b>Topic(s): </b>paleontology; Porifera, review; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^[Most of this summary is devoted to the sponges and archaeocyathids. The section on the chaetetids has been updated from data in Hill (1981). That on Mesozoic &#034;stromatoporoids&#034; is data from Lecompte (1956) updated by Wood. The section on Paleozoic stromatoporoids is based on Lecompte (1956) and Stearn (1980).]^1";
s[6436] = "FOURCADE E., TERMIER G., TERMIER H. (1975).- Sur la proche parenté de Verticillites Defrance 1829 et d&#039;Ellipsactinia Steinmann 1878 (Spongiaires hypercalcifiés).- C. R. Acad. Sci. Paris 280, 12, sér. D: 1441-1443.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 47, ID=5190^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6437] = "LEVI C., BOURY-ESNAULT N. (eds) (1980).- Biologie des Spongiaires.- Coll. Int. CNRS 291 (Biologie des spongiaires); 531 pp; Lyon.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 57, ID=5847^<b>Topic(s): </b>biology; Porifera, biology; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6438] = "SAROOP H.C. (1984).- The Sponge Organisms: Discussion and Comments.- FC&P 13, 2: 29.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-2</b>, p. 29, ID=6370^<b>Topic(s): </b>phylogeny, systematics; sponges; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Speculations about the origin of early archaeocyathid sponges and coelenterates have caused many authors to reexamine data of such fossils as the Stromatactis problematica, the stromatoporoid and the lithistid faunas. But the sponges can also be classified as organisms occupying a position in an hierarchic energy-flow between flora and fauna. In terms with the palaeontological taxonomy they should be placed within the Archaeocyatha super-phylum or the sponge organisms. The super-phylum would include the Archaeocyatha phylum (sub-phylum Stromatactis problematica and sub-phylum Archaeocythidae with intermediate class of the petrobionid flora, including the Receptaculites biocoenosis type A) and, of course, the Porifera phylum. * The Porifera phylum includes the Porifera sub-phylum and a newly defined Stromatoporata sub-phylum. The Stromatoporata sub-phylum, showing signs of renaissance, envelopes the classes Stromatoporidae, Chaetetidiae (including Tabulaospongiae) and the Sclerospongiae (as described by E.F. Goreau &#038; W.D. Hartman 1969: 8th Meeting, Association Island Marine Laboratories, Jamaica). * The petrobionid floral organisms should also be considered within the sub-phylum to
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accord with their type and spicules in so far, as regulations of water flow and aquasity are concerned (see G. Termier: FC&P 6, 1: ). * Several studies made on sclerosponges and demi-sclerosponges (i.e. Chaetetidiae) show wide histological and structural variations (cf. J. Vacelet &#038; C. Levi 1958: C.R. Acad. Sci. Paris 246; C.W. Stearn 1972: Lethaia 5), leading many scientists to consider the Porifera as animals. * Mais, les sponges: d&#039;organisation au d&#039;animaux? Stromatatactis problematica may well claim dinoflagellate symbionts. [full text of a paleontological note]^1";
s[6439] = "WEBBY B.D., DEBRENNE F., KERSHAW S., KRUSE P.D., NESTOR H., RIGBY J.K., SENOWBARI-DARYAN B., STEARN C.W., STOCK C.W., VACELET J., WEST R.R., WILLENZ P., WOOD R.A., ZHURAVLEV A.Yu. (2010).- Glossary of terms applied to the hypercalcified Porifera.- Treatise Online 04, Part E, Revised, Vol. 4, Chap. 8: 21 pp.paleo.ku.edu/treatiseonline. [book chapter] - <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 47, ID=6426^<b>Topic(s): </b>sponges hypercalcified; hypercalcified sponges; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^[this glossary contains the definitions of 480 terms associated with the hypercalcified sponges]^1";
s[6440] = "SALOMON D. (1989).- On the origin of Hexasterophora and Amphidiscophora with a special remark on Itararella gracilis and Microhemidiscia ortmanni Kling &#038; Reif (1969); an important but largely disregarded documentation.- FC&P 18, 2: 26-28. [short note] - <b>FC&#038;P 18-2</b>, p. 26, ID=6781^<b>Topic(s): </b>spicules; Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^In some hexasterophoran taxa (the dictyonal Hexactinosa and Lychniscosa, and partly the lyssakine Euplectelliidae) the main parenchymalian spicules are fused into a siliceous basal skeleton. The resulting rigid skeletons are likely to be preserved as fossils, and thus the hexasterophoran hexactinellids are well-documented in the fossil record (e.g. in the Upper Jurassic of Swabia and in the Upper Cretaceous of Northern Germany). * In contrast no recent Amphidiscophora possess fused spicules, and so far we have no evidence of any fossil amphidiscophoran hexactinellids with rigid skeletons. For this reason, the fossil record of amphidiscophoran hexactinellids is extremely poor and mainly consists of isolated amphidiscs. [fragments of a short note]^1";
s[6441] = "LEVI C. (1999).- Sponge science, from origin to outlook.- Memoirs of the Queensland Museum 44 [J.N.A. Hooper (ed.): Proceedings of the 5th International Sponge Symposium]: 1-9.- <b>FC&#038;P 28-2</b>, p. 7, ID=6930^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6442] = "BERGQUIST P.R. (1999).- The present state of sponge science.- Memoirs of the Queensland Museum 44 [J.N.A. Hooper (ed.): Proceedings of the 5th International Sponge Symposium]: 23-27.- <b>FC&#038;P 28-2</b>, p. 7, ID=6932^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6443] = "VACELET J. (1999).- Outlook to the future of sponges.- Memoirs of the Queensland Museum 44 [J.N.A. Hooper (ed.): Proceedings of the 5th International Sponge Symposium]: 27-33.- <b>FC&#038;P 28-2</b>, p. 7, ID=6933^<b>Topic(s): </b>; Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6444] = "ADAMS C.L., McINERNEY J.O., KELLY M. (1999).- Indications of relationships between poriferan classes using full-length 18s rRNA gene sequences.- Memoirs of the Queensland Museum 44 [J.N.A. Hooper (ed.): Proceedings of the 5th International Sponge Symposium]: 33-45.- <b>FC&#038;P 28-2</b>, p. 7, ID=6934^<b>Topic(s): </b>classification, molecular data; Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6445] = "MULLER W.E.G., MULLER I.M. (1999).- Origin of the Metazoa: A review of molecular biological studies with sponges.- Memoirs of the Queensland Museum 44 [J.N.A. Hooper (ed.): Proceedings of the 5th International Sponge Symposium]: 381-398.- <b>FC&#038;P 28-2</b>, p. 9,
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ID=6969^<b>Topic(s): </b>phylogeny; Porifera; <b>Systematics: 
</b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6446] = "SCHONBERG C.H.L. (1999).- An improved method of tissue 
digestion for spicule mounts in sponge taxonomy.- Memoirs of the 
Queensland Museum 44 [J.N.A. Hooper (ed.): Proceedings of the 5th 
International Sponge Symposium]: 533-540.- <b>FC&#038;P 28-2</b>, p. 
10, ID=6985^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; Porifera; <b>Systematics: 
</b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6447] = "MEHL-JANUSSEN D. (1999).- On the concept of &#034;reticulate 
evolution&#034; from a sponge&#039;s viewpoint.- FC&P 28, 2: 14-16.- 
<b>FC&#038;P 28-2</b>, p. 14, ID=7003^<b>Topic(s): </b>evolution 
reticulate; Porifera; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: 
</b>; <b>Geography: </b>^The assertion that &#034;for most taxa, there 
is no meaningful interface between molecular systematics and 
morphological taxonomy&#034; (Veron 1999: Sendai symposium, book of 
abstracts, p. 9) does not hold true. For many good reasons, some of 
which result directly from molecular biological research, we can safely 
reject the concept of &#034;reticulate evolution&#034;. [excerpt from a 
short note]^1";
s[6448] = "WHITE R.D. (1997).- A type catalogue of the fossil 
invertebrates (Archaeocyatha, Porifera, Receptaculitidae and 
Stromatoporoidea) in the Yale Peabody Museum.- Postilla, Peabody Museum 
of Natural History, Yale University, New Haven, No. 213, 23 pp.- 
<b>FC&#038;P 26-1</b>, p. 79, ID=3655^<b>Topic(s): </b>fossil 
collections; type catalogue, Yale Peabody Museum; <b>Systematics: 
</b>Porifera Cnidaria; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: 
</b>^[stromatoporoid types that are listed are mostly from Parks&#039;s 
(1933) and Northrup&#039;s (1939) work in the Gaspe area of Canada, 
from Twenhofel&#039;s (1928) work on Anticosti Island, and from 
Girty&#039;s (1895) work in upstate New York]^1";
s[6449] = "MOHN E. (1984).- System und Phylogenie der Lebewesen. Vol. 
1. Physikalische, chemische und biologische Evolution - Prokaryonta - 
Eukaryonta (bis Ctenophora).- Schweizerbart, Stuttgart; 884 pp. [book] 
- <b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p. 71, ID=6628^<b>Topic(s): </b>phylogeny; 
Porifera, Cnidaria; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera Cnidaria; 
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6450] = "MEHL D. (1996).- Organization and microstructure of the 
chancelloriid skeleton: implications for the biomineralization of the 
Chancelloriidae.- Bulletin de l&#039;lnst. Oceanographique de Monaco, 
Special Volume 14, 4: 377-385.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-1</b>, p. 73, 
ID=3647^<b>Topic(s): </b>structures, microstructures; Porifera 
Chancelloridae; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; 
<b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6451] = "NITECKI M.H., DEBRENNE F. (1979 ).- The nature of 
Radiocyathids and their relationship to Receptaculitids and 
Archaeocyathids.- Geobios .: 5-27.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 51, 
ID=0297^<b>Topic(s): </b>Receptaculitida; Radiocyathida, Archaeocyatha; 
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: 
</b>^The morphological analysis of the structural plan of the 
Radiocyathids skeleton implies a closer relationship to Receptaculitids 
and Archaeocyathids. As a working hypothesis, they may possibly form a 
link between part or all of these two groups.^1";
s[6452] = "SOEST R.W.M.van, BRAEKMAN J.-C., FAULKNER D.J., HAJDU, E., 
HARPER M.K., VACELET J., (1996).- The genus Batzella: a chemosystematic 
problem.- Bulletin de l&#039;Institut royal des sciences naturelles de 
Belgique, Biologie 66, suppl. 1996 [Willenz P. (ed.): Recent advances 
in sponge biodiversity inventory and documentation]: 89-101.- 
<b>FC&#038;P 25-2</b>, p. 30, ID=3108^<b>Topic(s): 
</b>chemosystematics; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: 
</b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Biogenetically unrelated cyclic guanidine 
alkaloids and pyrroloquinoline alkaloids have been reported from 
sponges assigned to the genus Batzella. These sponges have been 
assigned to this genus because of their possession of a simple 
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complement of thin strongyles in irregular plumoreticulate arrangement.
Cyclic guanidine alkaloids were first reported from an alleged
axinellid species from the Caribbean, Ptilocaulis aff. P. spiculifer,
and subsequently from a second Carribean specimen identified as
Ptilocaulis spiculifer and at the same time from a Red Sea
poecilosclerid, Hemimycale sp. Closely related compounds were described
from a Caribbean specimen identified as Batzella sp. and also from the
poecilosclerids Crambe crambe (Mediterranean) and Monanchora arbuscula
(Brazil). Isobatzellins (pyrroloquinoline alkaloids) were reported from
a black deep-water species from the Bahamas identified as Batzella sp.
[initial part of extensive summary]^1";
s[6453] = "MISTIAEN B. (1984).- Comments on the Caunopora Tubes:
stratigraphic distribution and microstructure.- Palaeontographica
Americana 54: 501-508 [Oliver W. A. Jr et al. (eds): Recent advances in
the paleobiology and geology of the Cnidaria: Proceedings of the 4th
International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria].- <b>FC&#038;P 14-2</b>, p.
39, ID=1050^<b>Topic(s): </b>distribution, microstructures; Caunopora
Stroms; <b>Systematics: </b>problematica; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^Caunopores are usually considered tubes of commensal
tabulates in stromatoporoids, and have been noted in 27 stromatoporoid
genera. The stromatoporoid genera most often allied with caunopores are
Stromatopora, Stromatoporella and Clathrodictyon. Caunopores are very
frequent in Middle Devonian stromatoporoids, and possibly disappear at
the top of the Givetian; indeed, the presence of caunopores in Frasnian
stromatoporoids is doubtful. Caunopores are usually referred to
Syringopora but the microstructure of the caunopores is very different
from the lamellar microstructure of Syringopora. [original summary]^1";
s[6454] = "KORDE K.B. (1980).- Nekotorye dannye o Hydroconozoa. [some
data on Hydroconozoa; in Russian].- Korally i rify fanerozoya SSSR
[B.S. Sokolov (ed.)]: pp ... .- <b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 41,
ID=5810^<b>Topic(s): </b>; ? Hydroconozoa; <b>Systematics:
</b>problematica; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6455] = "GAUTRET P., EZZOUBAIR F., CUIF J.-P. (1992).- Recherche sur
les affinites des Spongiomorphidae Frech 1890. 1 Caracteristiques
microstructurales et mineralogiques de Spongiomorpha acyclica Frech
1890.- Geobios 25, 3: 345-355.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-2</b>, p. 10,
ID=3296^<b>Topic(s): </b>microstructures; Spongiomorphidae;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography:
</b>^^1";
s[6456] = "EZZOUBAIR F., GAUTRET P. (1993).- Recherche sur les
affinites des Spongiomorphidae Frech, 1890. 2 - Revision des
caractereristiques microstructurales des especes initialement
attributes aux Spongiomorphidae.- Geobios 26, 3: 279-290.- <b>FC&#038;P
22-2</b>, p. 91, ID=3536^<b>Topic(s): </b>microstructures;
Spongiomorphs; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^Skeletal characters of Spongiomorphids have been
established by reference to microstructural features of Spongiomorpha
acyclica Frech. Also the other Triassic forms from Fischerwiese
(Zlambach beds, South-Austria) initally gathered in Spongiomorphids are
reexamined and their microstructures described. The study evidences the
homogenity of microstructures and modalities of growth in 5 among these
species, otherwise strictly identical to a Triassic family of
scleractinian corals, the Astraeomorphidae, the diagnosis of which has
been recently emended, taking in account microstructural features. It
is proposed to integrate Spongiomorphids to this family, except for S.
(Heptastylopsis) ramosa differing by its typically trabecular
microstructural organization.^1";
s[6457] = "COCKBAIN A.E. (1976).- Stromatopora kimberleyensis
Etheridge, Jr. 1918, is a piece of bone.- Report Geological Survey
Western Australia 1975: 133-135.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-1</b>, p. 30,
ID=0107^<b>Topic(s): </b>misidentified strom; stroms, false;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6458] = "DUBATOLOV V.N., SPASSKIY N.Ya. (1973).- O principakh
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paleobiogeograficheskogo rayoniroyaniya morey.- Trudy Instituta
Geologii i Geofiziki AN SSSR (Sibirskoe Otdeleniye) 169: 11-18.-
<b>FC&#038;P 7-1</b>, p. 20, ID=0172^<b>Topic(s): </b>biogeography;
biogeography; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^(Principles of the formation of marine
palaeobiogeographical provinces.)^1";
s[6459] = "BETEKHTINA O.A., ZHURAVLEVA I.T. (1979).- Sreda i
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[environment and life in the geological past - problems of
ecostratigraphy].- Izdatiel&#039;stvo Nauka, Sibirskoye Otdeleniye,
Novosibirsk.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 50, ID=0295^<b>Topic(s):
</b>stratigraphy, ecostratigraphy; stratigraphy; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^The work includes 16
articles, devided into 4 sections : I - Ecology and Systematics, II -
Synecology, Ecostratigraphy and Paleobiogeography, III - Environment,
IV - Organogenous buildups. Various aspects of the connection between
the environment and the organism are considered in all the articles.
Two first sections unite the articles dedicated to the methods of the
use of the ecological observations necessary for the Systematics of
some groups of biostratigraphical constructions. The articles of
section III are dedicated to the characteristic of the environmental
conditions of the organism&#039;s life, consider the significance of
some nonbiotic factors for the development of the life on the Earth and
pecularities of settling of the organisms in the ancient basins as
well. The last forth section includes two articles, considered various
types of organogenous buildups and issues of the terminology.^1";
s[6460] = "GEISTER J. (1983).- Facies geometries and preservational
potential of Recent and fossil coral reefs.- Biologie et Geologie des
Recifs coralliens; Society for Reef Studies, Colloque annuel (Nice
1983).- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 13, ID=0384^<b>Topic(s): </b>facies,
taphonomy; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6461] = "GEISTER J., HERB R. (eds) (1984).- Géologie et paléoécologie
des récifs.- Institut de Géologie de l&#039;Université de Berne: 589
pp., 344 figs, 5 pls, 18 tabs.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 13,
ID=0386^<b>Topic(s): </b>geology, ecology; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Dans le cadre du 3ème cycle
en Sciences de la Terre des universités de Suisse romande
l&#039;Université de Berne a organisé en mars 1984 un cours sur la
géologie et la paléoécologie des récifs. Ce cours s&#039;est tenu à
l&#039;Institut de Géologie de l&#039;Université de Berne et a duré 10
jours. * Le cours s&#039;adressait aux géologues diplômés de toutes les
universités de Suisse romande. Le but du cours était de donner une
synthèse d&#039;intérêt général des connaissances actuelles dans le
domaine des récifs. Pour cela 22 spécialistes avaient été invités comme
enseignants à donner les conférences. * Les contributions des
différents conférenciers sont contenues sous forme condensée dans notre
volume.^1";
s[6462] = "TESLENKO, MAMBETOV, ZHURAVLEVA et al. (1983).- Bioherm
layers of Dedebulaskaya and the story of their development.- Sreda i
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124-138 [Nauka, Novosibirsk].- <b>FC&#038;P 13-2</b>, p. 50,
ID=0583^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
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organic buildups.- V Vsesoyuzny Simpozium po iskopaemym Korallam i
rifam, Dushanbe; Izdatelstvo Donish [1983]: 43-44.- <b>FC&#038;P
13-2</b>, p. 51, ID=0586^<b>Topic(s): </b>research methods; reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6464] = "SCHOLLE P.A., BEBOUT D.G., MOORE C.H. (1984).- Carbonate
depositional environments.- American Association of Petroleum
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<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
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323: 109.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-2</b>, p. 37, ID=0724^<b>Topic(s):
</b>clonal organisms; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6466] = "HOOK J.E., GOLUBIC S., MILLIMAN J.D. (1984).- Micritic
cement in microborings is not necessarily a shallow-water indicator.-
Journal of sedimentary Petrology 54, 2: 425-431.- <b>FC&#038;P
15-1.2</b>, p. 41, ID=0768^<b>Topic(s): </b>microborings; diagenesis
ecology; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography:
</b>^Intragranular, micritic cement has been observed in microborings
from deep-sea sedimentary particles (pteropod shells), depths 528 m to
871 m. It is particularly conspicuous in non-depositional environments
such as the Blake Plateau. Such cementation may be concurrent and
analogous to the formation of intergranular deep-sea cement. It can
occur at such energy levels where particle-to-particle contacts do not
persist for sufficient time to allow intergranular cementation.^1";
s[6467] = "SHEEHAN P.M. (1985).- Reefs are not so different - They
follow the evolutionary pattern of level-bottom communities.- Geology
13: 46-49.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-1.2</b>, p. 43, ID=0774^<b>Topic(s):
</b>geohistory; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^There is a pervasive attitude that reefs were
isolated from the mainstream of evolution and that their history had
quite a different pattern from the level-bottom marine biota. However,
three striking similarities exist between the evolution of reefs and
other marine communities. (1) Reef composition and ecologic structure
were governed by the composition of the three Phanerozoic evolutionary
faunas. (2) Reefs were decimated by the major extinction events of the
geologic record. (3) Reefs conform to the pattern of level-bottom
community evolution. Intervals when reefs were absent were due either
to the absence of appropriate frame-building organisms in the biota
(for example in the Middle and Late Cambrian) or to the absence of
reefs following extinction events before frame-building organisms
re-evolved a reef-building mode of life.^1";
s[6468] = "FORTUNOVA N.K. (1981).- Porodoobrazuyushchiye organizmy.-
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Atlas Karbonatnykh Porod i Porodoobrazuyushchikh Organizmov Rifovykh
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<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6469] = "SANDO W.J. (1984).- Biostratigraphy.- Palaeontographica
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50, ID=1004^<b>Topic(s): </b>stratigraphy; stratigraphy;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6470] = "TSIEN H.-H. (1984).- Organisms: their ecology and function
in carbonate construction.- Palaeontographica Americana 54: 415-420
[Oliver W. A. Jr et al. (eds): Recent advances in the paleobiology and
geology of the Cnidaria: Proceedings of the 4th International Symposium
on Fossil Cnidaria].- <b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p. 57,
ID=1058^<b>Topic(s): </b>carbonates organogenic; paleontology, reef
complexes; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography:
</b>^The role of Stromatoporoids as indicators of water depth, water
clarity, current and light conditions, seasonality, and salinity is
briefly discussed.^1";
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<b>FC&#038;P 33-2</b>, p. 8, ID=1092^<b>Topic(s): </b>databases of
fossils; fossils numerical methods; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^PaleoTax is a Windows-based
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relational database program to record, analyse, and output
palaeontological data. The program is taxon-based and handles
taxonomic, stratigraphic, and geographic data. Its structure is
relational and subdivided into literature, stratigraphy, geography,
sample material, taxonomy, and literature citations. It encompasses 39
tables and 254 data fields. Additional tables and fields can be added,
depending on the user&#039;s needs. The edit forms, which can also be
modified, are not part of the program. The main purposes of PaleoTax
are to record data obtained from the literature and to serve as an
information system. Once they have been recorded, data can be sorted
and searched for under various aspects. PaleoTax generates reports in
ASCII, RTF, and HTML for the most important tables, such as species,
genera, and localities, and can export the whole database as a large
catalogue in the form of the classic Fossilium Catalogus or as an
Internet application. Data analysis is an important part of PaleoTax: a
program interpreter provided with PaleoTax makes it easy for the user
to analyse the data and to display the results as graphs. The
analytical results can also be exported as ASCII files. [original
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www.geology.cz/bulletin/contents/art2005.03.193.- <b>FC&#038;P 34</b>,
p. 96, ID=1358^<b>Topic(s): </b>carbonates; carbonates; <b>Systematics:
</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Sedimentation
experiments with artificially prepared slurries of comparable
complexity have resulted in the production of structures that are
nearly identical to stromatactis, including the details of typical
stromatactis formations and the changes in the surrounding sediment.
These consistently repeatable experiments show clear cause-and-effect
relationships between the processes and resulting fabrics.
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<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
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26. Februar 1915 - 6. Juli 2004.- Jahrbuch der Geologischen
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ID=1382^<b>Topic(s): </b>biographical; biographic note; <b>Systematics:
</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6475] = "KRASNOV Ye.V., PREOBRAZHENSKIY B.V., SAVITSKIY V.O. (1975).-
Main development stages of reef building organisms.- Trudy
dalnevostochn. nauchn. centr. Inst. Biol. Morya 4 [Ye.V. Krasnov (ed.):
Paleobiology of bottom invertebrates of marine coastal zones]: 175-192;
Vladyvostok.- <b>FC&#038;P 11-2</b>, p. 40, ID=1870^<b>Topic(s):
</b>reef builders; reef builders; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^The authors describe the
major groups of marine animals and plants that did build organogenic
structures, including reefs, in the seas of the Far East [of Russia]
from Proterozoic to recent times. * Changes in composition and ecologic
grouping of reef-forming organisms and their associations with the
tectonics, volcanism and temperatures of ancient basins are also
discussed. [original summary]^1";
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<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6478] = "COATES A.G., JACKSON J.B.C. (1985).- Morphological themes in
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of clonal organisms:, 67-106. [Yale University Press].- <b>FC&#038;P
16-1</b>, p. 57, ID=1948^<b>Topic(s): </b>morphology, phylogeny; Rugosa
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<b>FC&#038;P 17-2</b>, p. 26, ID=2177^<b>Topic(s): </b>skeletal
microstructures; invertebrates; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>; <b>Geography: </b>^The use of microstructural characteristics of
calcareous skeletons is rapidly growing in invertebrate palaeontology
(Chen 1985). In the 19th century, the method was applied to some
zoological groups (i.e. Madreporaria), but it was only after the great
improvements given by Boggild and others that it has been generally
accepted. These works are founded on the definition of different basic
microstructural components, the arrangement of which provides various
kinds of skeletal tissues. This paper makes an attempt to show that a
relevant definition of these fundamental units requires progress in two
directions of observation. Firstly, it is now obvious that the basic
microstructural components (i.e. prisms, lamellae, etc.) may have
greatly different internal organizations related to the diverse taxa in
which they were observed. For instance, it is shown here that the so
called simple prisms of two lamellibranch genera (Pinna and Trigonia)
have very distinct structural features, which appear only in samples
treated with adequate preparative methods (enzymatic proteolysis, or
decalcification with fixative mixtures). Secondly, it also seems
necessary to bear in mind the general organization of the secretory
layer of the pallial edge, and its relations with the orientation of
the microstructural components. Some evidences are given in this way by
comparing the typical crossed-lamellar tissue of Acrosterigma and
Vepricardium, with the external layer of the Dosinia, which has long
been considered as some kind of prismatic composite.^1";
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carbonates; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography:
</b>^Diagenetic sequences of many stages are known from various
carbonate rocks but the diagenetic spatial variations within a given
facies, outcrop, hand specimen or thin section are only gradually
rediscovered and taken into account in porosity studies. The variations
occur in various carbonate facies such as reefs, beachrocks,
shallow-water deposits, hardgrounds and concretions. Multiple parallel
diagenetic pathways branching in time are recognized in such cases. [
&#8230; ] Realization of spatial variations in porosity development
spoils fast and simple correlations, assessments, or predictions. The
synthesis of the detailed analytical information, however, provides a
route toward application of diagenetic complexities. [abridged
extensive summary]^1";
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18-1</b>, p. 19, ID=2207^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecosystems, biocoenoses;
ecology; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography:
</b>^^1";
s[6482] = "WANG YIFENG, ZHANG YIKUN (1988).- Application of Artificial
Intelligence Principle to Paleontologic Taxonomy.- Acta Palaeontologica
Sinica 27, 4: 521-524.- <b>FC&#038;P 18-1</b>, p. 46,
ID=2287^<b>Topic(s): </b>numerical taxonomy; fossils; <b>Systematics:
</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^This paper discusses
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the automatic classification of paleontologic fossils by
micro-computer. It is pointed out that the system of paleontologic
taxonomy can be represented by predicate formulas and the fossils can
be automatically classified by means of predicate calculus. Taking into
consideration the features of paleontologic taxonomy, the authors have
put forward a control strategy for the rule selection, which greatly
raises the operating efficiency. The paper also discusses the computer
program for paleontologic taxonomy. Through practice it has been proved
that the approach given here is very effective.^1";
s[6483] = "TALENT J.A. (1988).- Organic reef-building: episodes of
extinction and symbiosis?.- Senckenbergiana lethaea 69, 3/4: 315-368.-
<b>FC&#038;P 18-1</b>, p. 48, ID=2291^<b>Topic(s): </b>history,
episodicity; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^A review of the geological record of reef-building
activity shows it to have been episodic, the associations of the
principal frame-builders tending to change from episode to episode. It
is argued that this episodicity may have been, in part, a reflection of
the changing pattern of symbiosis and extinctions through time, new
groups of organisms, becoming associated with photosynthesizing algae
and thus developing the capacity for extravagant, skeletal growth.^1";
s[6484] = "STAFF G.M., POWELL E.N. (1988).- The paleoecological and
differential preservation on macroinvertebrate species richness in
death assemblages.- Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology
063, 1-3: 73-89.- <b>FC&#038;P 18-1</b>, p. 50, ID=2299^<b>Topic(s):
</b>; fossils, ecology, taphonomy; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6485] = "PERRY C.T., HEPBURN L.J. (2007).- Syn-depositional
alteration of coral reef framework through bioerosion, encrustation and
cementation: Taphonomic signatures of reef accretion and reef
depositional events.- Earth-Science Reviews 86, 1-4: 106-144.-
<b>FC&#038;P 35</b>, p. 111, ID=2446^<b>Topic(s): </b>bioerosion;
reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography:
</b>^The development of coral reef framework and the preservational
character of both in-situ and rubble coral is strongly influenced by a
range of physical, chemical and biologically-mediated taphonomic
processes. These operate at, or just below, the reef framework-water
interface and can be defined as having either a constructive or
destructive effect upon primary reef framework (i.e., coral)
constituents. Constructional activities add additional calcium
carbonate to the primary framework structure via secondary framework
growth and early cementation. Destructive processes, which remove or
degrade primary (and secondary) framework carbonate, are associated
with the effects of either physical (mainly storm) disturbance or
biological erosion (termed bioerosion). Key bioeroding groups include
the grazing fish and echinoid groups, as well as the activities of an
array of infaunal borers. These include specific groups of sponges,
bivalves and worms (termed macroborers), as well as cyanobacteria,
chlorophytes, rhodophytes and fungi (termed microborers). The relative
importance of each process and the rates at which they operate vary
spatially across individual reef systems. In addition, many of these
processes leave distinctive signatures on, or in, the coral framework.
In some cases (e.g., calcareous encrusters) these are the skeletons of
the organisms themselves, whilst in other cases the organism may leave
behind a trace of their activity (e.g., macro- and microborers). These
represent useful palaeoenvironmental tools, firstly because they often
have good preservation potential and, secondly because the range and
extent of many of the individual species, groups and processes involved
exhibit reasonably well-constrained environment and/or depth-related
distributions. As a result these taphonomically important organisms or
processes can be used to delineate between reef environments in core or
outcrop, and to aid the interpretation of reef depositional processes
and &#039;events&#039;. This review summarises current understanding
regarding the distribution of these species/processes within
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contemporary reef settings and considers the suites of taphonomic signatures that may aid in the recognition and interpretation of depositional environments and events.^1";
s[6486] = "SANTISTEBAN C., TABERNER C. (1988).- Sedimentary models of silicoclastic deposits and coral reefs interrelation.- In: Carbonate-clastic transitions [Doyle L. J. &#038; Roberts H. H. (eds)]: 35-76; Elsevier, Amsterdam.- <b>FC&#038;P 18-2</b>, p. 30, ID=2470^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs - silicoclastics interactions; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6487] = "KUHLMANN D.H.H. (1989).- Ecological adaption and a compensatory theory of coral assemblages in the maintenance of reef growth.- Mem. Ass. Australas. Palaeontols 8 [Jell P. A. &#038; Pickett J. W. (eds): Fossil Cnidaria 5 (Proceedings of the Fifth International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria including Archaeocyatha and Spongiomorphs)]: 433-438.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 14, ID=2561^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecological adaptation, reef growth; ecological adaptation; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6488] = "COPPER P., LONG D.G.F. (1989).- Stratigraphic revisions for a key Ordovician &#47; Silurian boundary section, Anticosti Island, Canada.- Newsletters in Stratigraphy 21, 1: 59-73.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 22, ID=2583^<b>Topic(s): </b>stratigraphy; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6489] = "STEARN C.W., CARROLL R.L. (1989).- Paleontology: The Record of Life.- John Wiley and Sons, New York, 453 pp.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 24, ID=2587^<b>Topic(s): </b>; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6490] = "BEAUVAIS L. (1989).- Microfacies analysis of the Torinosu limestone of Sibaganding.- CCOP Techn. Publication 19 [Fontaine H. &#038; Gafoer S. (eds): The Pre-Tertiary fossils of Sumatra and their environment]: 195-204.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 28, ID=2592^<b>Topic(s): </b>carbonates; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6491] = "SCRUTTON C.T. (1990).- Origin and early diversification: Reefs.- In Briggs D. E. G. &#038; Crowther P. R. (eds): Palaeobiology: a synthesis. Blackwells Scientific Publications, Oxford.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 33, ID=2609^<b>Topic(s): </b>origins, early diversifications; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6492] = "FELDMANN R.M. (1990).- On Impacts and Extinction: Biological Solutions to Biological Problems.- Palaeontology 64, 1: 151-154.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 39, ID=2612^<b>Topic(s): </b>extinctions, impacts; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6493] = "OSPANOVA N.K. (1989).- Vozniknovenie skeleta na vendo-kembriyskom rubezhe. [origination of skeleton at the Vendian &#47; Cambrian boundary; in Russian].- Dokl. Akad. Nauk Tadzhikskoy SSR, 32, 12: 843-846.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 39, ID=2613^<b>Topic(s): </b>phylogeny, skeletogenesis; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6494] = "BOSENCE D., WALTHAM D. (1990).- Computer modeling the internal architecture of carbonate platforms.- Geology 18: 26-30.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-1.1</b>, p. 56, ID=2674^<b>Topic(s): </b>carbonate platforms; carbonate platforms; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^A numerical computer model is described that calculates the internal architecture of carbonate platforms In response to varying values of carbonate production, subaerial and submarine erosion, sediment redeposition, and sea-level changes. The computer-generated sections closely resemble large-scale outcrops and interpreted seismic profiles through carbonate platform. Stillstand and transgressive sequences have prograding and downlapping platform geometries with lagoons developing in transgressive systems. Regressive sequences have downlapping clinoforms and erosional upper surfaces.
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Glacioeustatic scale cycles have a major control on platform geometry
with erosional sequence boundaries developing during low stands and
platform drowning occurring during transgressive periods. Lowstand
downlapping wedges are minor features when compared with clastic
systems, and major progradation and downlap of slope deposits develop
with transgressions and flooding of platform tops. Carbonate erosion
rates are varied and have an important effect on the morphology of
floodback surfaces, which have a major control on platform top
production. The computer program contributes to the analysis of
carbonate systems in two ways: it gives a visual picture of the
quantitative effects of the many parameters controlling carbonate
geometries, and it aids quantitative analysis of the architectures and
time scales of ancient outcrop or seismic sequences.^1";
s[6495] = "ADAMS C.G., LEE D.E., ROSEN B.R. (1990).- Conflicting
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Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology 77: 289-313.-
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<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6496] = "SORAUF J.E., TUTTLE D.W. (1988).- Dark-Field Illumination in
Photography of Acetate Peels.- Journal of Paleontology 62, 1: 153-156.-
<b>FC&#038;P 19-2.1</b>, p. 24, ID=2736^<b>Topic(s): </b>research
techniques, photography; acetate peels; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6497] = "KUZNETSOV V.G. (1990).- The Evolution of Reef Structures
through Time: Importance of Tectonic and Biological Controls.- Facies
22: 159-168.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-2.1</b>, p. 38, ID=2760^<b>Topic(s):
</b>tectonism, geography; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>; <b>Geography: </b>^The evolution of reefs is controlled by
biological and global factors. The paper stresses the importance of the
tectonic and paleogeographical control. The evolution of reefs is
reflected by the changes in the composition of reef-building
communities during geological time, by changes in the mineralogical
composition of reef carbonates, and by changes in types, sizes and
tectonic settings of reefs. The composition of reef-building
communities is characterized by the development of new adaptive
patterns with decreasing diversity, by migration of reef-building
organisms to low-level communities, and by total or partial extinction
of reef organisms. Several changes in the composition of reef
carbonates (calcite, Mg-calcite, aragonite), strongly dependent on the
skeletal mineralogy of the reef organisms, are evident during Riphean
and Phanerozoic times. These changes coincide only roughly with the
long-time intervals recognized for the mineralogical composition of
non-reefal carbonates. Reef types started with the small organic
buildups of the Proterozoic and the Early Cambrian followed by the
differentiated reefs of the late Cambrian, the dome-shaped pinnacle
reefs and atolls of the Ordovician, and the strongly differentiated
reef-complexes of the Silurian and Devonian. The importance of bioherms
decreased during the Mesozoic and Caenozoic. Reef structures increased
in size during geological time from Precambrian and Cambrian (height -
elevation above off-reef basinal bottom: several meters) to Ordovician
(height several hundreds of meters), Devonian (more than 1000 meters)
to Caenozoic reefs (up to 2000 meters). Increase in thickness (of the
total reef structure) and elevation above sea bottom was connected with
an increase in the number of facies types. [abbreviated summary]^1";
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the Jupiter Formation, Anticosti Island, Canada: a major reference
section above the Ordovician &#47; Silurian boundary.- Newsletters in
Stratigraphy 23, 1: 11-36.- <b>FC&#038;P 20-1.1</b>, p. 17,
ID=2792^<b>Topic(s): </b>stratigraphy; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^[includes figures and
references to reefs]^1";
s[6499] = "DEBRENNE F., LAFUSTE J., LEMOINE M. (1991).- Les lames
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38: 109-112.- <b>FC&#038;P 20-1.1</b>, p. 81, ID=2887^<b>Topic(s):
</b>research techniques, thin sections; paleontological techniques;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6500] = "KUHLMANN D.H.H. (1982).- Darwin&#039;s Coral Reef research -
a Review and Tribute.- P.S.Z.N. I: Marine Ecology, 3, 3: 193-212.-
<b>FC&#038;P 20-2</b>, p. 67, ID=2964^<b>Topic(s): </b>Darwin&#039;s
contribution; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^In rememberance of the death of Charles Darwin 100
years ago, a review is given on his coral reef research from the point
of view of present knowledge. Although during Darwin&#039;s time no one
was aware of the changing level of the glacial sea or of the important
function of the symbiontic zooxanthellae in the life of hermatypic
corals, his observations and considerations on the ecology of corals
and on the formation of coral reefs are relevant to this day. But of
course his ideas need new causal interpretations. The origin of the
different reef types can no longer be explained by subsidence only, but
by different modes biologists and geologists described during the
following century. To summarize all the many existing theories, the all
enclosing &#034;theory of compensation&#034; is put forward here in
honor of this great man.^1";
s[6501] = "LANGER W. (1991).- Der Palaeontologe und Geologe Carl
Ferdinand Roemer. Erinnerung anlasslich seines 100. Todestages.- Natur
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67, ID=2965^<b>Topic(s): </b>biographical; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6502] = "SCHRODER W., STEIN H. (1991).- Als Geologe bei deutschen
Auswanderern in Texas. Zum 100. Todestag von Ferdinand Roemer
(1818-1891).- Natur und Museum 121: 387-400. [in German].- <b>FC&#038;P
20-2</b>, p. 67, ID=2967^<b>Topic(s): </b>biographical; biography;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6503] = "CZABALAY L. (1994).- Korrelation der Molluskenfaunen des
Urgons von Ungarn (Villany- und Mecsek-Gebirge) und Osterreich
(Vorarlberg).- Jubilaeumsschrift 20 Jahre Geologische Zusammenarbeit
Oesterreich-Ungarn 2: 209-224. [in German].- <b>FC&#038;P 25-1</b>, p.
40, ID=3028^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Correlation of the Urgonian
Molluscan Faunas of Hungary (Villany and Mecsek Mountains) and Austria
(Vorarlberg). Bivalve und gastropod faunas from Urgonian facies were
studied at various localities and through time, i.e. in Vorarlberg
(Schrattenkalk: Upper Barremian-Lower Aptian), and in Hungary in the
Villany Mountains (Nagyharsany Limestone Formation: Lower
Barremian-Lower Albian), and in the Mecsek Mountains (Magyaregregy
Conglomerate Formation: Upper Hauterivian-Lower Aptian). Some corals
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s[6504] = "MILLER S. (1996).- Carolina, the Keys, and Coral Reef
Research.- Geotimes 41, 4 (Carbonates &#038; Reefs): 24-22 [?!].-
<b>FC&#038;P 25-1</b>, p. 53, ID=3067^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography:
</b>^[underwater studies support the protection and use of coastal
resources]^1";
s[6505] = "PETERS E.C., McCARTY H.H. (1996).- Carbonate crisis.-
Geotimes 41, 4 (Carbonates &#038; Reefs): 20-23.- <b>FC&#038;P
25-1</b>, p. 54, ID=3070^<b>Topic(s): </b>carbonate platforms;
carbonate crisis; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^[discusses occurrence of black band disease, white
band, bleaching, new diseases; areas include Florida, St. Croix; refers
to relationship between disease and other disturbance of coral reef
association]^1";
s[6506] = "VIGNES R., LEBBE J. (1996).- Database management systems in
systematics.- Bulletin de l&#039;Institut royal des sciences naturelles
de Belgique, Biologie 66, suppl. 1996 [Willenz P. (ed.): Recent
advances in sponge biodiversity inventory and documentation]: 7-13.-
<b>FC&#038;P 25-2</b>, p. 30, ID=3113^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy
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databases; taxonomy; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6507] = "LOSER H. (1996).- Erfassung und Auswertung palaentologischer Daten mit Personalcomputern.- Mitt. Abt. Geol. und Palaeont. Landesmuseum Joanneum 54: 189-214.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-2</b>, p. 38, ID=3121^<b>Topic(s): </b>databases of fossils; paleontology, data bases; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^The data occuring in palaeontology are analyzed. The characteristics of the extant and fossil organisms are divided into five basic units of data: - morphology, - ecology, - taxonomical relations, - stratigraphical and - (palaeo-) geographical occurrence. Six data complexes are divided from these units. Their relationships are defined and the database structures designed on the basis of the Entity-Relationship-Model. The data structures are described in detail and advice is given for building up databases. The various opportunities of querying the database and particularly of assessing the data are thoroughly discussed. Data obtainable by transactions on the stratigraphical and (palaeo-)geographical distribution of the organisms are considered. Finally, the database on post-Palaeozoic corals compiled by the author is introduced and some first results as well as future projects are represented.^1";
s[6508] = "ALBRIGHT G.R. (1991).- Late Devonian and Early Mississippian paleogeography of the Death Valley region, California.- SEPM, Pacific Section [Field Trip Guidebook] 67 [Cooper J.D. &#038; Stevens C.H. (eds.): Paleozoic paleogeography of the western United States II]: 253-269.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-1.1</b>, p. 45, ID=3219^<b>Topic(s): </b>geography; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6509] = "ARMSTRONG A.K., MAMET B.L. (1988).- Mississippian (Lower Carboniferous) biostratigraphy, facies, and microfossils, Pedregosa Basin, southeastern Arizona and southwestern New Mexico.- U.S. Geological Survey Bulletin 1826; 40 pp.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-1.1</b>, p. 45, ID=3220^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6510] = "Geological Society of India (1991).- The Himalayan fossil controversy.- Geological Society of India Journal 37, 1: 80-88.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-1.1</b>, p. 45, ID=3225^<b>Topic(s): </b>fraud data; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^[Contains opinions on paleontological papers of V.J. Gupta, which introduced false data on distribution of some fossils, among them corals]^1";
s[6511] = "AVLAR H., OEKETORP K. (1991).- Katalog der Typen und Belegstücke zur Paläozoologie im Geologisch- Paläontologischen Institut und Museum der Westfälischen Wilhelms-Universität. I. Teil: Invertebrata - Coelenterata / Archaeocyatha.- Sammlung der Forschungsstelle für Korallenpaläozoologie. Geologisch-Paläontologisches Museum, Veröffentlichungen 5; 142 pp.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-1.1</b>, p. 47, ID=3234^<b>Topic(s): </b>collections of fossils; collections fossils; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6512] = "MILLER W.III (1991).- Hierarchical concept of reef development.- N. JB. Geol. Palaeont, Abh. 182, 1: 21-35.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-1.1</b>, p. 55, ID=3266^<b>Topic(s): </b>hierarchy of reef development processes; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Reef development is usually described either in terms of long-term ecologic succession or merely as the result of facies migrations. In fact, many spatio-temporal levels of development could be represented by patterns preserved in reef sequences, including (in ascending scale): processes involving growth of individual organisms, colonization and ecologic interactions; ecologic succession and environmentally-driven succession-like processes; community replacement owing to habitat changes; large-scale regional processes of &#034;reef growth&#034;; and, at the most inclusive level, community
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evolution. Because of abundance of durable frame-building and binding
organisms, and potential for rapid envelopment and early lithification,
reefs and other bioconstructions may contain evidence of all these
levels of biotic change through time.^1";
s[6513] = "DANCHIN A., DEBRENNE F. (1992).- Les premieres formes de
vie.- In Adoutte A. et al.: La memoire de la Terre; Points-Sciences Ed.
Seuil: 151-167.- <b>FC&#038;P 21-1.1</b>, p. 62, ID=3287^<b>Topic(s):
</b>phylogeny early; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6514] = "BERTRAND M., COEN-AUBERT M., DUMOULIN V., PREAT A., TOURNEUR
F. (1993).- Sedimentologie et paleoecologie de I&#039;Emsien superieur
et de l&#039;Eifelien inferieur des regions de Couvin et de
Villers-la-Tour (bord sud du Synclinorium de Dinant, Belgique).- Neues
Jahrbuch fuer Geologie und Palaeontologie, Abhandlungen 188, 2:
177-211.- <b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>, p. 24, ID=3473^<b>Topic(s):
</b>sedimentology, ecology; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Three sections have been studied in the area
between Couvin and Villers-la-Tour, at the southern margin of the
Dinant Synclinorium. They expose Upper Emsian and Lower Eifelian strata
(Eau Noire and Couvin Formations). The coral fauna (Rugosa, Tabulata
and Chaetetida) has been examined in detail and a new species of the
rugose coral genus Thamnophyllun, T. turritum, is described. Parasites
and commensals of corals and Chaetetids are also recorded. Six
microfacies families are described and interpreted in terms of
sequential analysis. This analysis shows a regressive progradational
megasequence on a ramp lacking a continuous rim and typical lagoonal
facies.^1";
s[6515] = "OLIVER W.A.jr (1992).- Fossil record and evolution.- In:
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<b>FC&#038;P 22-2</b>, p. 79, ID=3499^<b>Topic(s): </b>phylogeny,
fossils; fossil record; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6516] = "REITNER J., NEUEWILER F., GUNKEL F. (eds) (1996).- Global
and Regional Controls on Biogenic Sedimentation I. Reef Evolution.-
Goettinger Arbeiten zur Geologie und Palaontologie, Special Volume 2.-
<b>FC&#038;P 26-1</b>, p. 22, ID=3560^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs
geohistory; reefs history; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>global^This volume provides a uniform documentation
of scientific results achieved in the course of the Priority Program of
the German Research Foundation (DFG) containing numerous &#034;Research
Reports&#034;.^1";
s[6517] = "NEUWEILER F., REITNER J., ARP G. (1996).- Controlling
Factors and Environmental Significance of Organomicrite Production and
Buildup Development.- Goettinger Arbeiten zur Geologie und
Palaeontologie, Special Volume 2 [Reitner J., Neuewiller F. &#038;
Gunkel F. (eds): Global and Regional Controls on Biogenic Sedimentation
I. Reef Evolution]: pp ???.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-1</b>, p. 33,
ID=3589^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, organomicrite; reefs organomicrite;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Data
obtained from Lower Cretaceous mud mounds provide evidence for organic
matrix mediated micrite production in place. Intracrystalline organic
macromolecules are typically enriched in Asp and Glu. Mineralization is
confined to non-living organic substrates (organomineralization of
Trichet &#038; Defarge 1995) originally derived from microbes, biofilms
and &#47; or metazoans. For seeding and epitaxial overgrowth organic
substrates and seed crystals need a persistent interaction with the
surrounding medium. Therefore, sedimentary starvation is required.
Sedimentary starvation is realized via protected space (semi-closed
cavities, interstitial pore space, sponge body container), via rapid
sealevel rise (TST-confined mud mounds), via rapid drop of sealevel
(emersion), and analogue episodes of low carbonate production
presumably controlled by eutrophism. Crystal growth also requires an
increased carbonate alkalinity. This is provided via sulfate reduction
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on local scale and &#47; or via continental weathering in the
surrounding Paleozoic massifs. Genetically, mud mounds of the Soba Reef
Area correspond to organomicrite reefs. These reefs are opportunistic,
i.e. their occurrence within the photic zone indicates major crisis of
the stenotopic scleractinian coral &#47; calcareous algae community.
Mud mounds of the Soba Reef Area share some important features with
Albian &#47; Cenomanian hardgrounds (organomicrite related
lithification, dominance of active filter feeding organisms,
restriction of sediment supply) but hardgrounds were influenced by
stronger submarine dissolution and were exposed to relatively strong
current systems.^1";
s[6518] = "SCHWEIZER V. (1996).- Mineralogy of the Insoluble Residues
of Upper Jurassic Limestones.- Goettinger Arbeiten zur Geologie und
Palaeontologie, Special Volume 2 [Reitner J., Neuewiller F. &#038;
Gunkel F. (eds): Global and Regional Controls on Biogenic Sedimentation
I. Reef Evolution]: pp ???.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-1</b>, p. 39,
ID=3600^<b>Topic(s): </b>carbonates; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^In the area of the western
Swabian Alb more than 1,000 samples of well bedded Upper Jurassic
limestones, marls and of spongiolithic buildups were analyzed with
regard to their insoluble residues. The silt-sized residues consist of
quartz, feldspar, pyrite and rare apatite. The clay-sized residues
consist of illite respectively illite &#47; smectite mixed layer,
chlorite and kaolinite. The distribution of both the clay mineral
association and the geometry of the illite &#47; smectite mixed layer
X-ray pattern show distinctive differences within the sequence which
can be used for a stratigraphic subdivision of the Upper Jurassic
series.^1";
s[6519] = "BECHSTADT T., ZUHLKE R. (1996).- Reef Evolution: Geometries
and Stratigraphic Modeling.- Goettinger Arbeiten zur Geologie und
Palaeontologie, Special Volume 2 [Reitner J., Neuewiller F. &#038;
Gunkel F. (eds): Global and Regional Controls on Biogenic Sedimentation
I. Reef Evolution]: pp ???.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-1</b>, p. 47,
ID=3622^<b>Topic(s): </b>geology, stratigraphy; reefs; <b>Systematics:
</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Reef geometry is
controlled by internal and external factors. Biological and
paleoecological changes represent the most important internal factors.
Changes in accommodation space due to (eustatic?) sealevel fluctuations
and/or changes in total subsidence as well as variable sediment
production and input constitute important external factors for reef
development. Variations of any factor result in e.g. aggradational,
progradational or retrogradational stratal patterns of reefs or in
&#034;drowning&#034;. On a broader scale, these internal and external
factors influencing reef geometries also control the development and
the different types of carbonate platforms (ramps, shelves, etc.). The
resulting geometries can be modeled by stratigraphic simulation
programs, e.g. PHIL 5.1, which are able to vary the important internal
and external factors controlling sedimentation.^1";
s[6520] = "FLUGEL E., KIESSLING W., GOLONKA J. (1996).- Phanerozoic
Reef Patterns: Data Survey, Distribution Maps and Interpretation.-
Goettinger Arbeiten zur Geologie und Palaeontologie, Special Volume 2
[Reitner J., Neuewiller F. &#038; Gunkel F. (eds): Global and Regional
Controls on Biogenic Sedimentation I. Reef Evolution]: pp ???.-
<b>FC&#038;P 26-1</b>, p. 47, ID=3623^<b>Topic(s): </b>data base;
reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography:
</b>^A comprehensive computer database of ancient reefs provides new
insights in global and regional changes of positions of reefs (shown in
updated paleogeographical maps), biotic composition and diversity as
well as constructive and destructive processes. The investigation was
focused on &#034;Pangean reefs&#034; (Carboniferous to Jurassic).
Current studies enlarge the database and contrast reef distribution and
composition data against secular Phanerozoic trends.^1";
s[6521] = "HUSSNER H., ROSSLER J. (1996).- Modeling of Reef Growth in a
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3-Dimensional Space.- Goettinger Arbeiten zur Geologie und
Palaeontologie, Special Volume 2 [Reitner J., Neuewiller F. &#038;
Gunkel F. (eds): Global and Regional Controls on Biogenic Sedimentation
I. Reef Evolution]: pp ???.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-1</b>, p. 48,
ID=3624^<b>Topic(s): </b>growth modeling; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Reef growth is the outcome of
a positive feedback between carbonate production and carbonate
stabilization. This basic game has been played by a variety of
organisms of many different taxa through the Phanerozoic. This
self-enhancing growth potential is cut back by a number of
environmental factors such as depth dependent growth potential, erosion
and sealevel changes. This basic concept is the backbone of our
computer-based reef model. It is cast into a mathematical form by a
Fisher equation adapted to the specifics of reef growth, such as
dependence of production rate on light and water depth, erosion and
redeposition. The solution of this equation is the reef topography
represented by reef height as a function of region and time. The
solutions can be represented as 3-d topography or vertical sections
thereof. The latter allow for sequence stratigraphic analysis.^1";
s[6522] = "FERNANDEZ DIAS L., PUTNIS A., PRIETO M., PUTNIS C.V.
(1996).- The role of magnesium in the crystallization of calcite and
aragonite in a porous medium.- Journal of Sedimentary Research 66, 3:
482-491.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-1</b>, p. 48, ID=3626^<b>Topic(s):
</b>calcite, aragonite; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^Morphological development of calcite crystals is
related to supersaturation conditions during growth. Crystallization of
calcium carbonate (calcite and aragonite) as well as Mg-calcite was
studied under controlled supersaturation conditions by the counter
diffusion of Ca2+ and CO32- ions through a porous transport medium (a
column of silica gel). Under our experimental conditions, where ion
transport is constrained to be diffusion controlled, nucleation and
growth take place under conditions of high supersaturation, the actual
threshold value of the supersaturation depending on the supersaturation
gradient. In the pure CaCO3 system, calcite grows at lower
supersaturation than aragonite. The calcite develops relatively simple
rhombohedra while the aragonite grows as spherulites. Presence of Mg2+
in the interstitial fluid inhibits nucleation, increasing the threshold
supersaturation at which crystallization begins. The resulting
Mg-calcite crystals show a range of morphologies depending on the Mg
content and the supersaturation at the point of crystallization. At
high values of supersaturation, up to 15 mol% MgCO3 is incorporated
into the calcite and the crystals form spheres. At lower
supersaturations, Mg content decreases and morphologies change
progressively through a well-defined and reproducible sequence from
spheres to dumbbell-like forms to wheat-sheaf-like bundles and
eventually single crystals with steep rhombohedral faces. The crystals
are compositionally zoned, showing both sector and oscillatory zoning.
The compositional evolution is related to the supersaturation and
interface roughness during crystal growth.^1";
s[6523] = "BENIER C., BERSET S. (1988).- Les collections du departement
de geologie et de paleontologie des Invertebres du Museum Geneve. 26.
La collection Alphonse Favre (Porifera, Polychaeta, Coelenterata,
Echinodermata).- Revue de Paleobiologie 7, 2: 557-572.- <b>FC&#038;P
26-1</b>, p. 66, ID=3636^<b>Topic(s): </b>collections of fossils;
fossils collections; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^The specimens of the collection A. Favre are listed,
among them numerous corals from the Jurassic and Cretaceous of Austria,
France, Germany, Spain, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.^1";
s[6524] = "FAGERSTROM J.A. (1997).- Reef-building: a biological
phenomenon.- Boletin de la Real Sociedad Espanola de Historia Natural,
Seccion Geologica 92, 1/4: 007-013.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-2</b>, p. 20,
ID=3697^<b>Topic(s): </b>biology; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Marine organic reefs are
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biological-paleobiological features; they are not
sedimentologic-stratigraphic features resulting from locally
over-thickened accumulations of sediment. The positive topographic
relief of reefs is due to the relatively rapid upward growth, skeletal
strength &#47; rigidity and high packing density of the clonal (or
gregarious) organisms comprising the reef framework. In modem, tropical
reefs, these features reach their acme at the relatively narrow,
shallow water crest marking the interface between the backreef lagoon
or reef flat and the forereef or seaward slope. In ancient reefs,
sediment commonly comprises a much greater volume of the reef than the
framework. However, it is the organisms, preserved either in their
original growth positions or in situ, that distinguish reefs from
accumulations of transported skeletal debris on level-bottom
substrates. Both modern and ancient reef communities have
characteristic taxonomic compositions, diversitites and guild
structures. It is the relative skeletal volume (or areal coverage) of
members of the constructor, baffler and binder guilds that controls the
reef-building prowess and in ancient reefs becomes the basis for their
classification as framestones, bafflestones and boundstones,
respectively.^1";
s[6525] = "GUDO M. (1997).- Ist Konstruktionsmorphologie ein
Aktualistisches Prinzip der Palaeontologie? .- Courier
Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg 201: 145-160.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-2</b>, p.
58, ID=3735^<b>Topic(s): </b>constructional morphology; <b>Systematics:
</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Constructional
Morphology was developed as a continuation of questions and methods
introduced in the concept of aktuopaleontology. The foundation of the
principle of &#34;Aktualismus&#34; or Uniformitarism is attributed to
Lyell (1830-1833), Gressly (1838) and Walther (1893). Using the present
conditions as a key to the past, Schaeffer (1962) developed the
principle of uniformitarism into the concept of aktuopaleontology by
drawing on several research methods such as ichnology, taphonomy,
functional morphology and facies reconstructions. Presupposing that
there is a difference in understanding functions in the environment and
the working of the whole organism, the group &#34;Kritische
Evlutionstheorie&#34; developed a new concept of organisms as hydraulic
energy conducing entities. Reconstructions can be performed for recent
as well as for fossil organisms; the analysis of fossil organisms makes
reference to constructional models developed for recent organism. Many
of the terms and concepts of the constructional theory of organisms are
based on ideas of Schaeffer. In this text it is demonstrated that
constructional morphology can be ssen as a continous development with
aktuopaleontology as its starting point. It is shown to be a principle
of uniformitarism. The soft body reconstruction of rugose corals is
given as an example, based on the generalized representation of rugose
skeleton ontogeny from Schindewolf (1950) and the constructional model
for recent anthozoans.^1";
s[6526] = "RAMSEYER K., MIANO T.M., d&#039;ORAZIO V., WILDBERGER A.,
WAGNER T., GEISTER J. (1997).- Nature and origin of organic matter in
carbonates from speleothems, marine cements and coral skeletons.- Org.
Geochem. 26: 361-378.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-2</b>, p. 61,
ID=3740^<b>Topic(s): </b>carbonates; organic matter; <b>Systematics:
</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Organic matter in
speleothem calcite, marine carbonate cements and aragonitic coral
skeletons was studied to determine its location, molecular structure,
functionality and effect on mineral growth. SEM analyses showed that
inorganically precipitated carbonates incorporate, during growth,
adsorbed organic matter between submicroscopic subunits of the crystals
whereas biologically secreted carbonates incorporate biogenic tissue
between the crystals. Molecular fluorescence spectroscopy indicated
that low molecular weight fulvic acids are the most important
constituents of the organic matter. The fulvic acids are probably
derived from soils (speleothem calcite), dissolved organic matter
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(marine carbonates) and biological decay products (aragonitic coral
skeleton).^1";
s[6527] = "SOTO F., LIN BAOYU (1997).- Biostratigraphic and
biogeographic affinities of Fammenian rugose corals in the
Dzhungar-Hinggan Basin (Northern China).- Coral Research Bulletin 05:
239-246.- <b>FC&#038;P 27-1</b>, p. 77, ID=3790^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biostratigraphy, biogeography; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^In this study the
stratigraphic range and geographic distribution of Famennian solitary
rugose corals, not or poorly dissepimented, corresponding to the
Cyathaxonia-fauna and belonging to the Dzungar-Hinggan Basin (N China),
were analysed in detail. Coral fauna is well preserved in the
Hongguleleng (Hongguleleng area, North Xinjiang, NW China) Hongermiao
(Xuguit Qi area, Inner Mongolia, NE China) and Upper Daminshan (Sonid
Zuoqi-Abag Qi areas, Inner Mongolia, NE China) Formations. The studies
of the distributions of sixteen generic taxa known up to now in this
basin allows us to confirm the existence of endemic taxa (Honggulasma
and Hebukophyllum), significantly amplify the stratigraphic
distribution of Nicholsoniella and Caninia and to ratify for the rest
of the genera (Petraiella, Guerichiphyllum, Friedbergia, Gorizdronia,
Kozlowskinia, Nalivkinella, Ufimia, Cyathaxonia, Catactotoechus,
Metriophyllum, Syringaxon and Amplexus) a similar distribution to what
other Famennian basins in the rest of the world have. Besides, the
geographic distributions of these same taxa imply fairly strict
relations of the Dzungar-Hinggan Basin with the North East of Siberia
(Omolon Region), Urals and Eastern Europe (especially Poland), along
the North and West edges of the Proto-Thetys Ocean.^1";
s[6528] = "HLADIL J., CEJCHAN P., SEDLAK R. (1997).- Image analysis of
thin sections: Implication for calcite fabric of diagenetically changed
coral skeletons.- Coral Research Bulletin 05: 171-179.- <b>FC&#038;P
27-1</b>, p. 51, ID=3807^<b>Topic(s): </b>carbonates; carbonates
diagenesis; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography:
</b>^Image analysis enables the detection, separation and
series-ordering of diagenetical stages. Early diagenetical growth of
fibral tufts was largely confirmed including the specific reactions
with ambit of the sclerenchyme. The regularly dominant &#34;tablet&#34;
[= short c-axis] crystal population are utterly assigned to late
diagenetical stages. Eventual early populations of &#34;tablet&#34;
calcite crystals are not satisfactory detected during our studies.
Nevertheless, the crystallization of the early tablets is theoretically
possible. The microenvironment of these domains has to be separated by
membranes and the survived tablet generation has to be marked by
solution-sutures on crystal margins. In previous studies on coral
microstructures, the late origin of tablet crystals has been either
supported (J. Sorauf) or refused (J. Lafuste). We can suggest a future
test of the potentially conflicting results: a comparison of ultra-thin
sections and image-analytic series based on thin sections (i.e. from
approximately the same place of the skeleton).^1";
s[6529] = "STEININGER F.F., MARONDE D. (1997).- Staedte unter Wasser -
2 Milliarden Jahre, Begleitheft zur gleichnamigen Ausstetlung im
Naturmuseum Senckenberg.- Kleine Senckenberg-Reihe 24; 186 pp; 160
figs.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-2</b>, p. 6, ID=3879^<b>Topic(s): </b>exhibition
catalogue; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^Exhibition catalogue of the Senckenberg-Museum
(Frankfurt am Main) incorporating 25 contributions of German
reef-scientists compiled within the scope of the International Year of
the Reef 1997. This booklet is meant as a catalogue to the special
exhibition of the same name that can be visited until November 16, 1997
in the Senckenberg-Museum (Frankfurt am Main). It is about reefs, those
spectacular settlements below the sea-level, which were built for
example by corals, sponges and bivalves. It gives details on reefs and
their constructors during the &#34;Erdgeschichte&#34;. The first reefs
developed at least two billion years ago, so called stromatolite-reefs,
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which are the most important reefal structures at that time. Other
types of fossil reefs and their constructors, for example coral reefs
of the Devonian Era or the fascinating rudist-reefs of the Cretaceaous,
are described. Information about excursions to several localities of
fossil reefs in Germany is given. Not only fossil reefs are considered,
living coral reefs and the role they play for mankind (fishery,
biological resources for pharmaceutical products, a.s.o.) are also
taken into account. Several contributions cover the endangerment of
recent reefs, caused by pollution of the oceans, the cut down of
tropical rain forests or excessive tourism and give advice for
travellers, visiting those areas, to save the &#34;marine
rainforests&#34;. The booklet presents the results of research-projects
within the scope of the development of reefs, promoted by the Deutsche
Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG). Articles are written in colloquial German
and give an extensive information on the grand constructors below the
sea not only for Paleontologists or Geologists but especially for the
interested laymen. [translated from Natur und Museum 127, 9]^1";
s[6530] = "OEKENTORP K. (1998).- Fossilien in der Sakralkunst - die
Meistermann-Fenster im Paulus-Dom zu Miinster - Fossils in
Ecclesiastical Art - The Windows of Meistermann in St. Paul&#039;s
Cathedral, Munster.- N. Jb. Geol. Palaont. Abb. 208: 663-683.-
<b>FC&#038;P 27-2</b>, p. 46, ID=3902^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecclesiastical
art; fossils; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^Fossils have already made their entry into the
visual arts. Their usage in ecclesiastical art is doubtlessly novel.
The new church windows in the choir of St. Paul&#039;s cathedral in
Munster may even be unique. Designed by George Meistermann, perhaps the
most important German glass painter of this century, the windows
illustrate X-ray-photographs of fossils from the Hunsruck-shales of
Bundenbach. This peculiarity within ecclesiastical art deserves
treatment for its paleontological value. Meistermann surely was aware
of the nature of fossils and knew of the importance of fossils in
understanding the history of life and its evolution. Thus, the fossils
illustrated in the St. Paul&#039;s cathedral windows reflect a further
meaning: the representation of the perception of natural sciences
within the arena of ecclesiastical thought.^1";
s[6531] = "LATHUILIERE B. (1998).- Visite des carrieres d&#039;Euville
et de Pagny sur Meuse.- Bulletin soc.geol. de l&#039;Ardeche 178, 11
pp.- <b>FC&#038;P 28-1</b>, p. 15, ID=3956^<b>Topic(s): </b>geology;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6532] = "BOLSHAKOVA L.N., BONDARENKO O.B., HECKER M.R., DUBATOLOV
V.N., ZHURAVLEV, A.YU., ILINA T.G., ROZANOV A.YU., SAYUTINA T.A.,
SOKOLOV B.S., SYTOVA V.A., TESAKOV YU.I., ULITINA L.M., CHUDINOVA I.I.,
(1997).- Doroty Hill (1907-1997).- Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal 1997, 6:
111-112.- <b>FC&#038;P 28-1</b>, p. 17, ID=3957^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biographical; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6533] = "STANLEY S.M., HARDIE L.A. (1998).- Secular oscillations in
the carbonate mineralogy of reef-building and sediment-producing
organisms driven by tectonically forced shifts in seawater chemistry.-
Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology 144: 3-19. [see also
GSA today 9, 2: 1-7].- <b>FC&#038;P 28-1</b>, p. 54,
ID=3996^<b>Topic(s): </b>aragonite - calcite epochs; carbonate
mineralogy, calcifying organisms; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^The primary mineralogy of
oolites and early marine carbonate cements led Sanberg (Nature 305:
19-22) to divide the Phanerozoic Eon into three intervals of
&#039;aragonite seas&#039; and two intervals of &#039;calcite
seas&#039;. Hardie (Geology 24: 279-283) has shown that these
oscillations, together with synchronous oscillations in the mineralogy
of marine potash evaporites, can be explained by secular shifts in the
Mg/Ca ratio of sea water driven by changes in the spreading rates along
mid-ocean ridges. The Hardie model also predicts that high Mg-calcite
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should precipitate along with aragonite as it does in today&#039;s
aragonite sea. We have encountered oscillations in the carbonate
mineralogy of hypercalcifying organisms (ones that have produced mass
skeletons, large reefs, or voluminous bodies of sediment) that
correspond to Sandberg&#039;s aragonite seas and that are predicted by
the Hardie model. Particular groups of corals, sponges, and algae
appear to have been dominant reef builders only when favored by an
appropriate Mg/Ca ratio in sea water. [part of extensive summary]^1";
s[6534] = "STEARN C.W. (1999).- Easy access to doubtful taxonomic
decisions.- Palaeontologia Electronica 02, 1: 4p.- <b>FC&#038;P
28-2</b>, p. 39, ID=4038^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy databases;
databases; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography:
</b>^The answers to specific questions addressed to paleontological
databases will depend on the taxonomic biases of those entering the
data. Recent revision of stromatoporoid genera has reduced generic
diversity of Paleozoic stromatoporoids by one-third and affected both
temporal diversity trends and paleogeographic diversity distribution.
Revision of the genus Amphipora is used to illustrate the consequences
of adopting a taxonomic philosophy of &#034;lumping&#034; for studies
in generic and specific diversity. The regulation of free access to
databases on the internet has been studied by committees of the U. S.
Congress and the U. N. World Intellectual Property Organization.^1";
s[6535] = "LOSER H., LATHUILIERE B. (1993).- Die Struktur taxonomischer
Daten in der Palaeontologie und ihre Verarbeitung in der Datenbasis.-
Beiträge z. Math. Geol. u. Geoinformatik 5: 165-172.- <b>FC&#038;P
23-1.1</b>, p. 93, ID=4051^<b>Topic(s): </b>databases paleontological;
paleontological data; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^The structure of a data base for handling taxonomic
data of paleontology is built up on the basis of the Rules of
Zoological Nomenclature. The authors show that the successful use of
data banks depends on their structure and that it is necessary to
observe certain rules and principles of design. Numerous practical tips
are given for readers who wish to build up their own data banks. The
system was first used to store the data of the scleractinian corals
from the Cretaceous. Several paleontologists prepare or consider to use
the system for other fossil animal groups (foraminiferes, paleozoic
corals), too.^1";
s[6536] = "DAUPHIN Y., PERRIN C. (1992).- Mise en évidence de la
présence de matière organique dans un ciment d&#039;aragonite
botryoidale par spectrométrie infrarouge à transformée de Fourier
(FTIR).- N. Jb. Geol. Pal. 186, 3: 301-319.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>,
p. 11, ID=4055^<b>Topic(s): </b>aragonite cements; <b>Systematics:
</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6537] = "TSIEN H.-H. (1994).- Contribution of reef building organisms
in reef carbonate construction.- Courier Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg
172 [Oekentorp-Kuester P. (ed.) Proceedings of the VI. International
Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and Porifera, Vol. 2]: 95-102.-
<b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 15, ID=4067^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef-building
processes; reef builders; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^The reef phenomenon is essentially a biological
phenomenon; therefore, it is important to emphasize its biological and
ecological aspects in terms of reef construction. However, the role of
organisms in the construction of a reef is manifold. Many organisms
play more than one role in the production of reef carbonate. They may
produce reef carbonates, either independently or by cooperation with
other groups of organisms. The ways in which organisms contribute to
reef construction can be classified as follows: 1. Framework
construction: Production of solid reef bodies with heavily calcified
colonies. 2. Consolidation: Cryptic reef organisms occur in cavities
and interstices. They encrust and bind reef colonies to consolidate the
reef framework. 3. Binding: Encrusting organisms overgrow and bind
blocks and debris together to form rigid reef carbonates. 4. Baffling:
Branching colonies can slow down water movement and allow sediments to
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settle. 5. Stabilizing: Lamellar organisms may cover the debris or
loose sediments and would protect them, thus enabling their rapid
cementation to form rigid reef carbonate. 6. Biocementing: In a
protected environment, the colonization of microorganisms can produce
large quantities of micrite cement as metabolic byproducts, which would
fill the interstices and cement the debris and blocks into a solid reef
carbonate. 7. Forming reef carbonate contributors: In clear water
environment, microorganisms can immediately form important quantities
of self-supporting rigid micritic reef carbonates. 8. Contribution to
sedimentation: Their debris may become sediment The vast quantities of
blocks and debris produced by organisms that fill interstices of the
frameworks of reef bodies help to increase the reef volume. 9.
Co-building: Forming of reef carbonate by cooperation of several
different organisms.^1";
s[6538] = "LOSER H., LATHUILIERE B. (1994).- Data banks in
palaeontology and the need for standardization.- Courier
Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg 172 [Oekentorp-Kuester P. (ed.)
Proceedings of the VI. International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and
Porifera, Vol. 2]: 419-427.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 26,
ID=4098^<b>Topic(s): </b>databases paleontological; paleontological
data; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography:
</b>^Personal computers are increasingly used for scientific work. In
palaeontology they are employed mainly for building up data banks on
literature and localities, as well as on taxa with their morphological
characteristics. Compared with card files and lists, data banks offer
the following advantages: - They are not sorted according to a single
criterion but allow universal searching according to all criteria. -
They permit rapid access to information. - Several data banks can be
interlinked. The acquisition of data is mostly a time-consuming
process. In order to enable data banks to be exchanged without
difficulty and thus to obviate the need for other institutions having
to collect the same data all over again, colleagues are requested to
consider the problem of compatibility in their choice of computers and
data bank systems. Different computer systems and data formats have so
far hampered exchanges. We therefore suggest introducing a data
structure standard (especially for IBM compatible personal computers
under the operating system MS-DOS).^1";
s[6539] = "WOOD R.A. (1993).- Nutrients, predation, and the history of
reef-building.- Palaios 8: 526-543.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>, p. 69,
ID=4186^<b>Topic(s): </b>geohistory; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^The trophic structure of
modern tropical benthic communities, especially reefs, is profoundly
influenced by ambient nutrient levels and resultant predator
characteristics. In oligotrophic regimes the presence of abundant
specialist grazers promotes succession and yields climax-stage
communities. Such communities produce the classic &#34;framework&#34;
reef dominated by large, heavily calcified phototrophs and multiserial
mixotrophs. These primary producers bear many antipredator adaptations
and have a marked preference for hard-substrates. Increasing nutrient
levels favor a transition in the benthos from photo- and mixotrophs via
benthic algae to soft-substrate communities of solitary or uniserial
heterotrophs feeding on planktonic primary producers. Under such high
nutrient conditions, small heterotrophs are perpetually superior
competitors, thus maintaining assemblages which resemble pioneer
stages. Here, the history of Phanerozoic reef-building is reassessed
according to an analysis of trophic structure. Broad global patterns
may be largely explained by changes in nutrient availability. Differing
rates of oceanic circulation linked to climatic fluctuations and
sea-level changes determined the range of trophic regimes available in
shallow marine tropical habitats. Most Phanerozoic reefal buildups are
revealed as soft-substrate dwelling heterotrophic communities and as
such were not well-adapted to oligotrophic conditions: they were
trophically quite unlike modern coral reefs and had markedly different
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environmental requirements. Prolonged phases when heavily calcified
multiserial metazoans, although available, did not form framework reefs
are postulated as times when few oligotrophic regimes were present in
tropical shallow seas, i.e., most of the early Carboniferous, Permian
and mid-late Cretaceous. Acquisition of mixotrophic nutrition allowed
invasion of previously inaccessible oligotrophic environments, but
current evidence suggests that photosymbiosis was not acquired by reef-
building organisms until the early to mid-Mesozoic onwards, with the
possible exception of the mid-Palaeozoic. This may have been in
response to increasing predation pressure and appears to have been
facilitated by the creation of extensive oligotrophic regimes. The
resilience of Tertiary scleractinian coral reefs to climatic
vicissitudes might be largely explained by the rise of anti-fouling
grazers, especially fish, during this time.^1";
s[6540] = "KEUPP H., JENISCH A., HERRMANN R., NEUWEILER F., REITNER J.
(1993).- Microbial Carbonate crusts - a Key to the Enviromental
Analysis of Fossil Spongiolites? .- Facies 29: 41-54.- <b>FC&#038;P
23-1.1</b>, p. 88, ID=4203^<b>Topic(s): </b>carbonates microbial;
microbial crusts; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^Morphological and geochemical comparisons between
modern cryptic microbialites from Lizard Island &#47; Great Barrier
Reef and fossil counterparts in the Upper Jurassic (Southern Germany,
Dobrogea &#47; Romania) and late Lower Cretaceous (Aptian &#47; Albian
from Cantabria &#47; Spain) spongiolitic environments show that there
are common factors controlling the crust formations mostly independent
of light despite of diverging (paleo) oceanographic positions as well
as relationships of competitors. Factors such as increased alkalinity,
oligotrophy, and reduced allochthonous deposition are of major
importance. Thrombolitic microbiolites are interpreted as biologically
induced and therefore calcified in isotopic equilibrium with the
surrounding sea water. Corresponding with shallowing upward cycles,
microbial mats which produce stromatolitic peloidal crusts become more
important. Different bio-markers are introduced for the first time
extracted and analyzed from spongiolitic limestones of lower
Kimmeridgian age from Southern Germany.^1";
s[6541] = "DING YUNJIE, XIA G.Y., XU S.Y., ZHAO S.Y., LI L., ZHANG Y.X.
(1991).- The Carboniferous-Permian boundary in China.- Geological
Publishing House, Beijing, 170 pp. [in Chinese, with English
abstract].- <b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>, p. 44, ID=4246^<b>Topic(s):
</b>stratigraphy; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6542] = "KERSHAW S. (1994).- Classification and geological
significance of biostromes.- Facies 31: 81-92.- <b>FC&#038;P 24-1</b>,
p. 87, ID=4450^<b>Topic(s): </b>classification of biostromes; reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography:
</b>^Biostrome and bioherm were described as terms by Cumings (1932),
and bioherm has become synonymous with reef because of the discrete
mound or lens shape in vertical section. The phrase &#34;reefs and
biostromes&#34; is common in the literature and emphasises that
biostromes are normally regarded explicitly as not reefal structures,
because of the lack of topographic relief and common absence of a
framework. However, the posifion adopted here is that bioherm and
biostrome are most usefully applied to simply describe the outline
shape of an organic accumulation, and not to denote any particular
inherent internal structural organisation. Furthermore, the view here
is that biostromes are most usefully considered as single organic
layers (i.e. beds). Observations of biostromes of numerous ages and
settings indicate that a considerable variety of internal structure
exists within the outline which defines biostrome. Often, the structure
comprises frameworks and dense clusters of in-place organisms and is
just as much &#34;reefal&#34; as similar constructions with a biohermal
shape. In other cases biostromes consist of beds of skeletal debris
consistent with the concept of biostrome used by many workers. These
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differences demonstrate that classification of biostromes is needed in
order to allow comprehensive palaeoenvironmental analysis, and
highlight the long-standing problem of using &#039;reef&#039; to
describe organic buildups. For biostromes, autobiostrome,
autoparabiostrome, and parabiostrome are introduced to describe a
continuum from structures where the constructing organisms are mostly
in place (autobiostromes), to mostly debris of the structure
(parabiostromes), with autoparabiostrome as intermediate.
Allobiostrome, describes biostromes formed of material derived from
allochthonous sources, for example skeletal plankton sedimented onto
the sea bed. Most biostromes are of calcareous construction and their
composition is most adequately described by existing limestone
classification terminology.[part of extensive summary]^1";
s[6543] = "LELESHUS V.L. (1994).- The cycles of the continuous sea
sedimentation in Middle Asian Phanerozoic.- Dokladv Rossiiskoy Akademii
nauk 1994, 3: 345-347. [in Russian].- <b>FC&#038;P 24-1</b>, p. 48,
ID=4452^<b>Topic(s): </b>geohistory; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6544] = "DAI YONG-DING, LIU TIE-BING, SHEN JI-YING (1994).- Bio-ore
formation and biomineralization.- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica 33, 5:
575-592.- <b>FC&#038;P 24-1</b>, p. 55, ID=4461^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biomineralization; Bio-ore Formation; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^About fifty-five kinds of
biominerals are listed and divided into four stages of amorphous,
intermediate, matured and fossilized facies. The biominerals are mainly
characterized by weak alkali and weak acid salts, calcareous compounds
(25 kinds) oxides (12) and oxysalts (32), hydrated (25) or hydroxylated
(6) minerals and uniaxial negative crystals or approximately the like.
Based on comparison of the element abundance sequence with that in
Lithosphere (Ls) and Biosphere (Bs) the biomineral elements can be
divided into six groups: (1) Bs Ls Bm-Zn, Cu; (2) Bs Bm Ls - O, C, H,
N, S, Cl, As, Se; (3) Bm Bs Ls - P, Br, I, B; (4) Bm Ls Bs - Ca, Sr;
(5) Ls Bm Bs - Si, Al, Mg, Ba, F, Pb, Sn, Fe, Ti, Mn, V, Cr, Ni, Co;
and (6) Ls Bs Bm - Na, K. Calcium is the most important metallic
element in biomineral body because it has a greater cationic radius
than Mg, Fe and Na that is demanded by large complex anions, weaker
alkalinity than K and Na, and a larger abundance than Sr and Ba. [part
of extensive summary]^1";
s[6545] = "STEPHENS L.D., CALDER D.R. (1992).- John McCrady of South
Carolina: pioneer student of North American Hydrozoa.- Archives of
Natural History 19, 1: 39-54.- <b>FC&#038;P 24-1</b>, p. 61,
ID=4473^<b>Topic(s): </b>biographical; biographical; <b>Systematics:
</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^South Carolina
naturalist John McCrady (1831-1881), a protege of Louis Agassiz, was a
pioneer in the study of Hydrozoa in North America. McCrady undertook
investigations on hydrozoan life cycles, and provided thorough
descriptions of most taxa. At least 20 of the families, genera, and
species that he described and named are still recognised as valid. His
ideas concerning classification and nomenclature within the Hydrozoa
were remarkable for their time. As a result of the American Civil War,
personal problems, cultural predilections, and preoccupation with other
scientific interests, McCrady discontinued his hydrozoan research after
1860. Thereafter, his efforts in science were devoted to formulating a
&#034;Law of Development&#034;, and to criticism of Darwinian theory.^1";
s[6546] = "AYALON A., LONGSTAFFE F.J. (1995).- Stable isotope evidence
for the origin of diagenetic carbonate minerals from the Lower Jurassic
Inmar Formation, southern Israel.- Sedimentology 42, 1: 147-160.-
<b>FC&#038;P 24-1</b>, p. 82, ID=4515^<b>Topic(s): </b>stable isotopes;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^The
oxygen isotope compositions of diagenetic carbonate minerals from the
Lower Jurassic Inmar Formation, southern Israel, have been used to
identify porewater types during diagenesis. Changes in porewater
composition can be related to major geological events within southern
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Israel. In particular, saline brines played an important role in late
(Pliocene-Pleistocene) dolomitization of these rocks. Diagenetic
carbonates included early siderite (d18OSMOW= +24.4 to +26.5‰; d13CPDB
= -1.1 to +0.8‰), late dolomite, ferroan dolomite and ankerite
(d18OSMOW = +18.4 to +25.8‰; d13CPDB = -2.1 to +0.2‰), and calcite
(d18OSMOW = +21.3 to +32.6‰; d13CPDB = -4.2 to +3.2‰). The petrographic
and isotopic results suggest that siderite formed early in the
diagenetic history at shallow depths. The dolomitic phases formed at
greater depths late in diagenesis. Crystallization of secondary calcite
spans early to late diagenesis, consistent with its large range in
isotopic values. A strong negative correlation exists between burial
depth (temperature) and the oxygen isotopic compositions of the
dolomitic cements. In addition, the d18O values of the dolomitic phases
in the northern Negev and Judea Mountains are in isotopic equilibrium
with present formation waters. This behaviour suggests that formation
of secondary dolomite post-dates the tectonic activity responsible for
the present relief of southern Israel (Upper Miocene to Pliocene) and
that the dolomite crystallized from present formation waters. Such is
not the case in the Central Negev. In that locality, present formation
waters have much lower salinities and d18O values, indicating invasion
of freshwater, and are out of isotopic equilibrium with secondary
dolomite. Recharge of the Inmar Formation by meteoric water in the
Central Negev occurred in the Pleistocene, and halted formation of
dolomite.^1";
s[6547] = "HUSSNER H. (1994).- Reefs, an elementary principle with many
complex realizations.- Beringeria 11: 1-99.- <b>FC&#038;P 24-1</b>, p.
85, ID=4521^<b>Topic(s): </b>feedback circuits; reefs; <b>Systematics:
</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^In this work reefs are
viewed as the result of self enhancing feedback circuits. Reef growth
comprises enhanced production of carbonate compared to the surroundings
and a better fixation of this carbonate as compared to the
surroundings. Moreover both of these elementary principles of
reef-growth enforce each other. This makes reefs different from
physically dominated sedimentary processes. In reefs biological
programs in multigeneration communities dominate the sedimentation
process, which demand and allow upward growth rather than isotropic
distribution. These principles are demonstrated in four case studies.
[part of extensive summary]^1";
s[6548] = "COPPER P. (1994).- Paleoscene 14. Organisms and carbonate
substrates in marine environments.- Geoscience Canada 19, 3: 97-112.-
<b>FC&#038;P 24-2</b>, p. 36, ID=4532^<b>Topic(s): </b>benthos,
carbonates; organisms, carbonates; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Carbonate substrates are
normally produced in situ by organisms that live above, at or below the
sediment-water interface; that is they represent a relatively
self-enclosed ecosystem. During the last 3.5 bilion years, there have
been major cyclical variations in the global carbonate sediment budget
in the oceans, and organisms have been, to a large extent, directly
responsible for these variations. At the substrate level, there is a
direct interplay between the planktic and nektic organisms that occupy
the watermass above, and the benthic organisms that utilize the
substrate as a food resource and domicile below though these
relationships depend more on grain size, nutrient in the sediment, pore
chemistry, and the general nature of the substrate (texture, fabric,
etc.) than it does on the mineralogical differences between the
siliciclastic or calcium carbonate composition of the sedimentary
grains. This synthesis is an attempt to look at both the macrocosmos
and microcosmos of organisms and the carbonate substrates they occupy.
It will exclude the reef and intertidal-subtidal microbial mat
environments, as well as terrestrial fresh water ecosystems. Trace
fossils will be treated only in passing because of their importance to
recognition of sediment cycling. Fossil organisms provide many clues to
the ancient marine environment, as their distribution is limited by
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physico-chemical factors such as temperature light, substrate and
watermass chemistry (pH, Eh, solubles, salinity, etc.), gases
(oxidizing, reducing etc.) ambient physical energy, random or
predictable catastrophic effects (tides, storms, sea level change,
etc.), the nature of the substrate (hard, soft, mobile, static, smooth,
rough, grain size, etc.), and biological factors, such as their own
functional limitations and relationships to other organisms occupying
the substrate. [original introduction]^1";
s[6549] = "TRIBBLE G.W., ATKINSON M.J., SANSONE F.J., SMITH S.V.
(1994).- Reef metabolism and endo-upwelling in perspective.- Coral
Reefs 13, 4: 199-201.- <b>FC&#038;P 24-2</b>, p. 81,
ID=4563^<b>Topic(s): </b>endo-upwelling; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Rougerie and Wauthy (1993)
have recently advanced the concept of endo-upwelling to explain high
rates of metabolism for oceanic coral reefs and atolls. The principal
hypothesis advanced in this and previous papers (Rougerie and Wauthy
1986, 1988; Rougerie et al 1992) is that geothermal heat deep within
the basalt and limestone underlying Pacific island reefs, stimulates
nutrient-rich Antarctic Intermediate Water at depths of several hundred
meters to flow upward through the reef structure. The emergence of this
nutrient-rich water in the shallow surface water of reefs is used to
explain high rates of carbon fixation, commonly measured on reef flats.
There are two problems with this hypothesis, one of a general nature,
and one that is specific to the data presented: (1) productivity on
reefs does not require a large supply of &#34;exotic&#34; nutrients and
(2) the data on nutrient concentration of interstitial water are easily
explained by the oxidation of organic matter within the reef structure
and sediments. [first fragment of a polemical short paper]^1";
s[6550] = "WAGNER P.J. (1995).- Stratigraphic tests of cladistic
hypotheses.- Paleobiology 21, 2: 153-178.- <b>FC&#038;P 24-2</b>, p.
81, ID=4564^<b>Topic(s): </b>cladistics, stratigraphic testing;
cladistics; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography:
</b>^Cladograms predict the order in which fossil taxa appeared and,
thus, make predictions about general patterns in the stratigraphic
record. Inconsistencies between cladistic predictions and the observed
stratigraphic record reflect either inadequate sampling of a
clade&#39;s species, incomplete estimates of stratigraphic ranges, or
homoplasy producing an incorrect phylogenetic hypothesis. A method
presented in this paper attempts to separate the effects of homoplasy
from the effects of inadequate sampling. Sampling densities of
individual species are used to calculate confidence intervals on their
stratigraphic ranges. The method uses these confidence intervals to
test the order of branching predicted by a cladogram. The Lophospiridae
(&#34;Archaeogastropoda&#34;) of the Ordovician provide a useful test
group because the clade has a good fossil record and it produced
species over a long time. Confidence intervals reject several cladistic
hypotheses that postulate improbable &#34;ghost lineages&#34;. Other
hypotheses are acceptable only with explicit ancestor-descendant
relationships. The accepted cladogram is the shortest one that
stratigraphic data cannot reject. The results caution against
evaluating phylogenetic hypotheses of fossil taxa without considering
both stratigraphic data and the possible presence of ancestral species,
as both factors can affect interpretations of a clade&#39;s
evolutionary dynamics and its patterns of morphologic evolution.^1";
s[6551] = "PRATT B.R. (1995).- The origin, biota and evolution of
deep-water mud-mounds.- Special Publications International Association
of Sedimentologists 23: 49-123.- <b>FC&#038;P 24-2</b>, p. 96,
ID=4601^<b>Topic(s): </b>mud mounds, origin biota evolution; mud
mounds, deep-water; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^[minor contributions of stromatoporoids to Silurian
and Devonian mounds is mentioned on pages 65-75, and to Mesozoic
structures on pages 89 and 94; they are also mentioned in the review of
the biota of the mounds on pages 101 and 107 and plotted on figures 57
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and 58]^1";
s[6552] = "REITNER J., NEUWEILER F. et al. (1995).- Mud mounds: a
polygenetic spectrum of fine-grained carbonate buildups.- Facies 32:
1-70.- <b>FC&#038;P 24-2</b>, p. 103, ID=4616^<b>Topic(s): </b>mud
mounds, polygenetic; reefs, mud mounds; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^This research report contains
nine case studies (part II to X) dealing with Palaeozoic and Mesozoic
mud mounds, microbial reefs, and modern zones of active micrite
production, and two parts (I and XI) summarizing the major questions
and results. The formation of different types of in situ formed
micrites (automicrites) in close association with siliceous sponges is
documented in Devonian, Carboniferous, Triassic, Jurassic and
Cretaceous mounds and suggests a common origin with a modern facies
found within reef caves. Processes involved in the formation of
autochthonous micrites comprise: (i) calcifying mucus enriched in Asp
and Glu, this type presumably is linked to the formation of
stromatolites, thrombolites and massive fabrics; (ii) protein-rich
substances within confined spaces (e.g. microcavities) result in
peloidal pockets, peloidal coatings and peloidal stromatolites, and
(iii) decay of sponge soft tissues, presumably enriched with symbiotic
bacteria, lead to the micropeloidal preservation of parts of former
sponge bodies. As a consequence, there is strong evidence that the
primary production of micrite in place represents the initial cause for
buildup development. The mode of precipitation corresponds to
biologically-induced, matrix-mediated mineralization which results in
high-Mg-calcites, isotopically balanced with inorganic cements or
equilibrium skeletal carbonates, respectively. If distinct automicritic
fabrics are absent, the source or origin of micrite remains
questionable. However, the co-occurring identifiable components are
inadequate, by quantity and physiology, to explain the enhanced
accumulation of fine-grained calcium carbonate. The stromatolite reefs
from the Permian Zechstein Basin are regarded as reminiscent of
ancestral (Precambrian) reef facies, considered the precursor of
automicrite &#47; sponge buildups. Automicrite &#47; sponge buildups
represent the basic Phanerozoic reef type. Analogous facies are still
present within modern cryptic reef habitats, where the biocalcifying
carbonate factory is restricted in space.^1";
s[6553] = "LELESHUS V.L., ZLOBIN Yu.G. (1971).- Experimental specific
determination by aid of computer.- Izv. A.N. Tadjik. SSR., Otd. biol.
nauk. 1, 42: 59-63.- <b>FC&#038;P 2-1</b>, p. 16, ID=4719^<b>Topic(s):
</b>species recognition, numerical taxonomy; species recognition;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6554] = "LELESHUS V.L. (1971).- Rate of Evolution of paleozoic
organisms.- Doklady A.N. Tadjik. SSR 14, 7: 51-55.- <b>FC&#038;P
2-1</b>, p. 17, ID=4724^<b>Topic(s): </b>phylogeny, evolution rate;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6555] = "YONGE C.M. (1971).- Thomas G. Goreau: A Tribute.- In
Regional Variation in Indian Ocean Coral Reefs [D. R. Stoddart and Sir
M. Yonge (eds): Proceedings of the 28th Symposium of The Zoological
Society of London; published for The Zoological Society of London by
Academic Press, London and New York]: pp XXI-XXXV.- <b>FC&#038;P
2-2</b>, p. 11, ID=4746^<b>Topic(s): </b>biographical; Thomas G.
Goreau, in memoriam; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6556] = "BARNES J., BELLAMY D.J., JONES D.J., WHITTON B.A., DREW
E.A., KENYON L., LYTHGOE J.N., ROSEN B.R., (1971).- Morphology and
Ecology of the Reef Front of Aldabra.- In Regional Variation in Indian
Ocean Coral Reefs [D. R. Stoddart and Sir M. Yonge (eds): Proceedings
of the 28th Symposium of The Zoological Society of London; published
for The Zoological Society of London by Academic Press, London and New
York]: 87-114.- <b>FC&#038;P 2-2</b>, p. 11, ID=4750^<b>Topic(s):
</b>reefs, ecology; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^^1";
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s[6557] = "FLEISSNER H., FLEISSNER G. (1971).- The Coral Gardens of Shadwan.- In Regional Variation in Indian Ocean Coral Reefs [D. R. Stoddart and Sir M. Yonge (eds): Proceedings of the 28th Symposium of The Zoological Society of London; published for The Zoological Society of London by Academic Press, London and New York]: 535-539.- <b>FC&#038;P 2-2</b>, p. 12, ID=4760^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6558] = "WANG CHAOSIANG (1972).- Biography of Professor Ting-Ying H. Ma.- Acta Geologica Taiwanica 15: 1-8.- <b>FC&#038;P 2-2</b>, p. 25, ID=4835^<b>Topic(s): </b>biographical; biography of T.-Y. H.Ma; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^[listed are the papers of T.H. Ma (years 1932-1970)]^1";
s[6559] = "BIRENHEIDE R. (1973).- Korallen-Duennschliffe.- Natur u. Museum 103, 7: 257-261.- <b>FC&#038;P 3-1</b>, p. 11, ID=4837^<b>Topic(s): </b>research techniques; thin sections; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6560] = "KUHN-SCHNYDER E. (1973).- Louis Agassiz (1807-1873) mit eine Portrat.- Mitteil. Palaeont. Inst. Univ. Zuerich 84 &#47; Jber. u. Mitt. Oberrh. Geol. Ver. N.F. 55: 133-144.- <b>FC&#038;P 3-1</b>, p. 12, ID=4839^<b>Topic(s): </b>biographical; Agassiz; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6561] = "SCRUTTON C.T., HIPKIN R.G. (1973).- Long-term changes in the rotation rate of the Earth.- Earth. Sci. Rev. 9: 259-274.- <b>FC&#038;P 3-1</b>, p. 13, ID=4842^<b>Topic(s): </b>Earth rotation rate, sclerochronology; Earth rotation rates; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^In the last decade, major advances in both observational and theoretical fields have taken place in our understanding of the rotation of the Earth. With the adoption of Atomic Time, the rotation rate can now be measured with unprecedented precision and independently of planetary or lunar motions. Information from earlier observations is also being recovered more accurately: independent analyses and new data from ancient eclipse observations have increased confidence in the controversial results obtained earlier. Perhaps the most outstanding development is the tentative measurement of the mean rotation rate in the remote geological past, made possible by the study of periodicities in the skeletal growth of fossil organisms. The improved data have exposed new geophysical problems and accentuated earlier ones. An unexplained acceleration of the Earth&#039;s rotation is confirmed by the re-examination of ancient eclipse records. In addition, Darwin&#039;s theory of tidal friction now has the arbitrariness of its time-scale replaced by data from modern astronomical observations so that, in spite of various theoretical refinements, it leads to the unacceptable prediction of a catastrophic period in the history of the Earth-Moon system in the mid-Precambrian. Information from the study of fossil growth increments can make a vital contribution in both these problems. The palaeontological data have been gathered mainly from corals and bivalves, although several other groups with accretionary skeletons provide a few figures and are potentially useful. The unexpected cosmogonic applications of these data have stimulated research into the physiological and particularly the ecological factors controlling incremental growth in these organisms, especially the bivalves. The main problems center on the recording accuracy and the definition of the growth increments. The difficulty of eliminating irregular interference and of recovering geophysically useful measurements from the fossil record is discussed and we have tried to assess the reliability of the information already derived from this source.^1";
s[6562] = "BOARDMAN R.S., CHEETHAM A.H., OLIVER W.A.jr (eds) (1973).- Animal colonies-development and function through time.- Dowden, Hutchinson and Ross, Inc., Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania (overseas by Wiley-Interscience).- <b>FC&#038;P 3-1</b>, p. 14, ID=4843^<b>Topic(s): </b>colonial organisms; colonial organisms; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^This volume brings together
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the views of zoologists and paleontologists specializing in the study
of metazoan colonies. Contents include expanded versions of papers from
the symposium on animal colonies held at the November 1971 meeting of
the Geological Society of America and the Paleontological Society, as
well as additional commentary and papers of a review nature which
provide an overall perspective. The contributors examine the basic
nature of metazoan colonies, review much of the existing literature,
and offer new morphologic data from both fossil and modern animals. The
papers present new information on the development and function of key
groups of living and fossil colonial animals. New descriptive data
permit evaluation of the concept of coloniality as applied to the
Porifera, Coelenterata, Bryozoa and Hemichordata (Class Graptolithina).
The fossil records of these phyla are used to document the evolution of
the colonial habit. The text is extensively illustrated with 140 line
drawings and over 200 photographs. [from publishers notice]^1";
s[6563] = "LAPORTE L.F. (1974).- Reefs in Time and Space.- SEPM Special
Publication 18; 256 pp.- <b>FC&#038;P 3-1</b>, p. 14,
ID=4844^<b>Topic(s): </b>history; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^This is a series of generally
excellent papers on several aspects of living and fossil reefs.
&#34;Articles by Bloom, Purdy, and Goreau and Land emphasize the
significance of Pleistocene events in determining present day reef
geometry&#34;. Purdy&#39;s long paper (68pp) is especially notable in
challenging some aspects of &#34;Darwinian&#34; theory on reef origin.
He argues that &#34;many, if not most, of the shape attributes of
modern reefs are fundamentally karst-induced rather than
growth-induced&#34;, and provides a wealth of experimental and
observational data to support his conclusions. The paper by Heckel
(65pp) is a thorough and excellent review of reefs and &#34;reefs&#34;
through geologic time. He discusses terminology and reef classification
with emphasis on differentiating between description and
interpretation. After a system by system review of &#34;reefs&#34; in
the geologic record and of the major biological contributors to these
structures, he discusses modern analogs and origins. The papers by
Krebs and by Bosellini and Rossi summarize their studies of classic
ancient reef complexes of central Europe. Matthews reviews and analyzes
the complexities of diagenesis in recent and ancient &#34;reefs&#34;.
Contents of the symposium are as follows: * Geomorphology of Reef
Complexes, by Arthur L. Bloom; * Reef configurations: Cause and effect,
by Edward G. Purdy; * Fore-Reef morphology and depositional processes,
North Jamaica, by Thomas F. Goreau and Lynton S. Land; * Carbonate
Buildups in the Geologic Record: a Review, by Philip H. Heckel; *
Devonian Carbonate Complexes of Central Europe, by Wolfgang Krebs; *
Triassic Carbonate Buildups of the Dolomites, Northern Italy, by
Alfonso Bosellini and Daniele Rossi; * A Process Approach to Diagenesis
of Reefs and Reef Associated Limestones, by R.K. Matthews.^1";
s[6564] = "ELLOY R. (1973).- Quelques aspects de la sédimentation
récifale.- Bulletin Centre Rech. Pau SNPA 7, 1: 137-142.- <b>FC&#038;P
3-1</b>, p. 16, ID=4850^<b>Topic(s): </b>sedimentology; reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Les
récifs ont existé depuis les temps les plus reculés. Ils constituent
fréquemment des pièges pour les hydrocarbures aussi bien que pour les
métaux. Malgré les changements écologiques survenus depuis le
Protérozoïque, certains aspects du paysage récifal demeurent identiques
à eux-memes, en particulier les morphologies des organismes ainsi que
différentes formes géométriques des appareils (angles des talus). Ces
critères constants sont utiles à la compréhension et à la prospection
des récifs quel que soit leur âge.^1";
s[6565] = "FRIEDMAN G.M. (1973).- Cementation in Reefs.- Bulletin
Centre Rech. Pau SNPA 7, 1: 171-176.- <b>FC&#038;P 3-1</b>, p. 17,
ID=4852^<b>Topic(s): </b>cementation; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Dans les récifs on peut
observer deux sortes de cimentation: sous-marine et subaérienne. * Dans
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la cimentation sous-marine des récifs, l&#039;aragonite et la calcite
magnésienne oblitèrent progressivement les pores existants. Quand le pH
devient élevé (approximativement 9,0-10,0) les grains de quartz, dans
les récifs, sont remplacés par le CaCO3 qui précipite aussi sous forme
de ciment. Une telle augmentation du pH est un processus biologique. *
Dans la cimentation subaérienne, l&#039;aragonite des cristaux est
progressivement dissoute dans les récifs qui se trouvent au-dessus du
niveau de la mer. Cette dissolution continue jusqu&#039;à ce qu&#039;il
ne reste que des enveloppes micritiques . Les enveloppes micritiques
consistent originellement en calcite magnésienne mais elles deviennent
de la calcite peu magnésienne pendant la diagénèse subaérienne. La
dissolution de l&#039;aragonite crée une porosité et une perméabilité
extrêmement importante. La formation subséquente de la calcite sur les
enveloppes micritiques réduit les vides des pores secondaires.^1";
s[6566] = "GLOCKHOFF C. (1973).- Geotectonic evolution and subsidence
of Bahama Platform.- Bulletin geological Society of America 84, 10:
3473-3482.- <b>FC&#038;P 3-1</b>, p. 17, ID=4854^<b>Topic(s):
</b>carbonate platforms; Bahama Platform; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6567] = "PURDY E.G. (1974).- Reef configurations: cause and effect.-
SEPM Special Publication 18 [Leo Laporte (ed.): Reef in Time and
Space]: 9-76.- <b>FC&#038;P 3-1</b>, p. 18, ID=4857^<b>Topic(s):
</b>reef morphologies, causes vs effects; reef morphologies;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^It has
been generally assumed that the deep borings on Pacific atolls have
confirmed Darwin&#039;s theory of coral reef development which holds
that continued subsidence results in the successive appearance of
fringing reefs, barrier reefs and atolls. It is certainly true that the
considerable thicknesses of shallow water carbonates encountered in
these core holes necessitates subsidence; however it does not
necessarily follow that this subsidence has resulted in the genetic
succession of reef types advocated by Darwin. It is the purpose of the
present paper to enlarge on an alternate theory first presented by
MacNeil, and in so doing to demonstrate that many, if not most, of the
shape attributes of modern reefs are fundamentally karst-induced rather
than growth-induced. There can be little doubt that the carbonate
platforms beneath most modern reefs have suffered some degree of
subaerial exposure. This general inference is warranted by the apparent
thinness of Holocene shallow water carbonate deposits in conjunction
with the low stand of sea level during the Wisconsin glaciation. Thus
it seems logical to conclude that most modern reefs have developed on a
karst substrate. The occurrence of drowned sink holes a few hundred
feet deep on several modern carbonate platforms supports the same
conclusion and more importantly suggests a potential for the
development of considerable solution relief. * Experiments with
limestone blocks indicate the feasibility of solution development of
the diagnostic cross-section morphology of both barrier reefs and
atolls. Tropical karst landforms are suggestive of the same conclusion.
All that is apparently required is a large surface area of gently
dipping beds that is bordered on one or more sides by a relatively
steep slope. The dissolving action of meteoric water differentially
lowers the central area relative to that immediately adjacent to the
steep slopes and results in a partially or completely rimmed solution
basin. Subsequent rise in sea level permits coral colonization of both
the solution rim and the residual karst prominences within the basin.
The resulting barrier reef or atoll, with its satellite lagoon reefs,
is thus formed without recourse to a prior history of reef development.
The attributes of the reefs themselves support this interpretation.
Special pleas have been advanced for many of these, but all seem
related to the development of a karst solution basin. Thus, drowned
&#034;atolls&#034; reflect drowned karst topography; reef passes
originate as drainage breaches in the solution rim; faroes are a karst
product of breaching; peripheral limestone islands are exposures of the
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fossil drainage divide; and spurs and grooves are expressions of
lapies. These karst-induced differences in relief are perpetuated, and
indeed accentuated, by reef growth, but reef growth per se has little
to do with the basic configuration.^1";
s[6568] = "BRANDON D.E. (1973).- Waters of the Great Barrier Reef
Province.- In O.A. Jones &#038; R. Endean (eds): Biology and Geology of
Coral Reefs; Academic Press New York and London; vol. 1: Geology 1:
187-232.- <b>FC&#038;P 3-1</b>, p. 22, ID=4868^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6569] = "MONSEUR G. (1974).- Rythme sédimentaire et minéralisations
stratiformes dans l&#039;environnement récifal.- Geol. Rundschau 63, 1:
23-40.- <b>FC&#038;P 3-2</b>, p. 31, ID=4913^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs vs
stratiform ore deposits; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>; <b>Geography: </b>^During the International Sedimentological
Congress of Heidelberg (Germany), the author - in collaboration with
his colleague J. Pel of the University of Liege (Belgium) - has
emphasized the influence of the sedimentary rythm about the location of
the stratiform ore deposits in some facies of the reef environment and
has proposed a first synthesis of the relations between several
stratiform deposits of varying mineralogy and different ages also
associated with reef complexes. * In this paper, the author illustrates
the sedimentological method used previously in resting principally on a
comparative analysis of the ore conditions which characterize the
stratiform lead zinc deposits of Reocin (Spain), Eastern Alps (Bavaria,
Austria), Pine Point (Canada) and SE Missouri (United States).^1";
s[6570] = "PURDY E.G. (1973).- Formes récifales: cause et effet.-
Sciences de la Terre 18, 3: 245-255 ; Nancy.- <b>FC&#038;P 3-2</b>, p.
35, ID=4925^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef morphologies, causes vs effects; reef
morphologies; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^Bien que les principes généraux de la théorie de
Darwin sur le développement récifal soient acceptés, l&#039;auteur
suggère que la configuration actuelle des récifs est surtout
conditionnée par une morphologie karstique préexistante acquise par les
plates-formes carbonatées durant la glaciation pleistocene.
L&#039;expérimentation confirme la théorie selon laquelle une
plate-forme carbonatée exposée à la dissolution subaérienne se
modifiera, à l&#039;échelle régionale, pour donner une dépression
centrale limitée par un ressaut bordier. A une échelle plus locale, la
morphologie karstique est déterminée par le climat: les climats
tropicaux donnent une topographie de karst conique tandis que les
climats tempérés engendrent un paysage à dolines. Ces reliefs
karstiques submergés tous d&#039;une transgression ultérieure,
influencent la géométrie de nouveaux récifs; les barrières récifales
s&#039;installent sur les ressauts bordiers tandis que localement des
récifs de type &#34;patch&#34; se développent sur les parties hautes
des karsts coniques.^1";
s[6571] = "MONSEUR G., PEL J. (1974).- Reef environment and Stratiform
ore deposits (Essay of a synthesis of the relationship between them).-
In G.C. Amstutz &#038; A.J. Bernard (eds): Ores in sediments: 195-207;
Berlin.- <b>FC&#038;P 3-2</b>, p. 40, ID=4961^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs vs
stratiform ore deposits; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Comparative analysis of Givetian reef
complexes from Belgium and Aptian reef complexes from the Santander
province in Spain displays an identical sedimentary rhythm. The study
of the stratiform Reocin lead-zinc deposit, located in Aptian
dolostones from this Santander province, has disclosed genetic
relations between mineralization and location in the reef complex.
These relations are dependent on the sedimentary rhythm. This
observation affords a basis for comparing several stratiform deposits
of varying mineralogy and different ages, also associated with reef
complexes. Sedimentological analysis leads to an examination of other
deposits related with peri-reef facies and eventually to a conclusion
concerning the paleogeographical distribution of stratiform
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mineralization within reef complexes.^1";
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s[6573] = "FLOOD P.G. (1974).- Sand movements on Heron Island - a vegetated sand cay, Great Barrier Reef Province, Australia.- In Proceedings of the Second International Symposium on Coral Reefs (22nd June to 2nd July 1973, Brisbane); Published by The Great Barrier Reef Committee; vol. 2: 387-394.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 18, ID=5032^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs sedimentology; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6574] = "BARTHEL K.W. (1974).- Black pebbles, fossil and recent on and near coral islands.- In Proceedings of the Second International Symposium on Coral Reefs (22nd June to 2nd July 1973, Brisbane); Published by The Great Barrier Reef Committee; vol. 2: 395-400.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 18, ID=5033^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs sedimentology; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6575] = "McLEAN R.F. (1974).- Geologic significance of bioerosion of beach-rock.- In Proceedings of the Second International Symposium on Coral Reefs (22nd June to 2nd July 1973, Brisbane); Published by The Great Barrier Reef Committee; vol. 2: 401-408.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 19, ID=5034^<b>Topic(s): </b>bioerosion; bioerosion; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6576] = "DAVIES P.J. (1974).- Cation electrode measurements in the Capricorn area, southern Great Barrier Reef Province.- In Proceedings of the Second International Symposium on Coral Reefs (22nd June to 2nd July 1973, Brisbane); Published by The Great Barrier Reef Committee; vol. 2: 449-455.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 19, ID=5038^<b>Topic(s): </b>; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6577] = "KONISHI K., OMURA A., NAKAMICHI O. (1974).- Radiometric coral ages and sea level records from the late Quaternary reef complexes of the Ryukyu Islands.- In Proceedings of the Second International Symposium on Coral Reefs (22nd June to 2nd July 1973, Brisbane); Published by The Great Barrier Reef Committee; vol. 2: 595-613.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 19, ID=5051^<b>Topic(s): </b>geochronometry, eustacy; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6578] = "SMITH D.F. (1974).- Ecosystem model extraction, an alternative to model building.- In Proceedings of the Second International Symposium on Coral Reefs (22nd June to 2nd July 1973, Brisbane); Published by The Great Barrier Reef Committee; vol. 2: 671-681.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 20, ID=5056^<b>Topic(s): </b>ecosystems models; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6579] = "BLOOM A.L. (1974).- Geomorphology of reef complexes.- SEPM Special Publication 18 [L. Laporte (ed.): Reefs in Time and Space]: 1-7.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 20, ID=5058^<b>Topic(s): </b>geomorphology; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6580] = "HECKEL P.H. (1974).- Carbonate buildups in the geologic Record: a review.- SEPM Special Publication 18 [L. Laporte (ed.): Reefs in Time and Space]: 90-154.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 20, ID=5060^<b>Topic(s): </b>review; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6581] = "MATTHEWS R.K. (1974).- A process approach to diagenesis of reefs and reef associated limestones.- SEPM Special Publication 18 [L. Laporte (ed.): Reefs in Time and Space]: 234-256.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 20, ID=5063^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs diagenesis; reefs, diagenesis; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
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s[6583] = "IVANOVA E.A. et al. (1972).- Catalogue des originaux conservés à l&#039;Institut de Paléontologie de l&#039;Académie des Sciences de l&#039;URSS. Liste des travaux, 1ère partie: Invertébrés, Algues, Problematica, Paléoécologie.- Inst. Paléont. AN SSSR, Moscou; 210 pp.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 32, ID=5103^<b>Topic(s): </b>catalogue of type specimens; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6584] = "BUYNOVSKIY A., KOCHANOVA M. (1973).- Ustesy hlavného dolomitu revuckej doliny a ich megalodontova fauna [Récifs de Hauptdolomite et la faune de mégalodontes de la vallée Revucka Dolina].- Geol. Prace, Zpr. 60: 169-195.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 42, ID=5159^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6585] = "FAIRBRIDGE R.W. (ed.) (1975).- The Encyclopedia of World Regional Geology. Part I: Western Hemisphere (Including Antarctica and Australia).- Encyclopedia of Earth Sciences Series, vol. III.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-2</b>, p. 39, ID=5195^<b>Topic(s): </b>geology; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^[some articles contain information on Recent and fossil reefs]^1";
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s[6588] = "ARNAUD P.M. (1974).- Contribution à la bionomie marine benthique des regions antarctiques et subantarctiques avec en annexe la liste générale des espèces animales benthiques actuellement connues en Terre Adélie.- Tethys 06, 3: 467-653.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-2</b>, p. 44, ID=5204^<b>Topic(s): </b>benthos; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
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s[6590] = "FUJINUKI T. (1975).- Chemical composition of reef sediments and palaeoenvironmental analysis.- Marine Sciences Monthly 7, 9 [Proceedings of the &#034;Ancient Reef Complex&#034; Symposium]: . ???.- <b>FC&#038;P 5-1</b>, p. 16, ID=5333^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef sediments, chemistry, ecology; reef sediments; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
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complexes; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography:
</b>^^1";
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</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6594] = "RAVIKOVICH A.I., ZHURAVLEVA I.T. (1975).- Evolution of
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[B.S. Sokolov (ed.)], 2: 11-19.- <b>FC&#038;P 5-2</b>, p. 7,
ID=5411^<b>Topic(s): </b>history; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^An account of the succession
of communities involved in reef building.^1";
s[6595] = "TERMIER H., TERMIER G. (1975).- Role de la photosynthese
dans le phenomene recifal.- Drevniye Cnidaria [B.S. Sokolov (ed.)], 2:
5-10.- <b>FC&#038;P 5-2</b>, p. 8, ID=5419^<b>Topic(s):
</b>photosynthesis; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^General review of the role of photosynthesisers in
reef formation.^1";
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<b>FC&#038;P 5-1</b>, p. 5, ID=5467^<b>Topic(s): </b>biographical;
obituary; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography:
</b>^We regret to report the death in early June of Professor Jon N.
Weber, geochemist, Pennsylvania State University. * Prof. Weber was
born in Kitchener, Ontario, Canada in 1935, received his Ph.D. degree
in geochemistry at Toronto (Ontario) in 1962, and taught at Penn State
from that time. * He published several papers on skeletal composition
of Holocene corals and was studying various aspects of coral and reef
growth and composition at the time of his death.^1";
s[6597] = "NEGUS P.E. (1976).- R. F. Tomes, FGS, 1823-1904.- FC&P 5, 1:
6-9.- <b>FC&#038;P 5-1</b>, p. 6, ID=5468^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biographical; biography; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>; <b>Geography: </b>^[biography and list of publications]^1";
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as &#034;varieties&#034;.- FC&P 6, 1: 14-15.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-1</b>, p.
14, ID=5488^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy nomenclature; nomenclature,
variety; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography:
</b>^Terms for subdivisions of species (variety, forma, mutant,
subspecies) have been applied by paleontologists for many years without
appreciable consistency. Commonly, a single taxon would be designated
as a &#34;variety&#34;, a &#34;subspecies&#34;, or a &#34;species&#34;
by workers with little regard for the rank assigned previously by
others. The current International Code of Zoological Nomenclature is
applicable to species-group taxa (i.e., species and subspecies), but it
definitely excludes from availability and from formal zoological
nomenclature (ICZN, Arts. 1, 15) those infrasubspecific taxa (i.e.,
varieties and formae) initially proposed after 1960. The essential
equivalency, for practical purposes, of taxa cited as
&#34;subspecies&#34;, &#34;formae&#34;, &#34;variety&#34;, etc. in
older publications was recognized in the Code (ICZN, Art. 45), however,
so that all these taxa proposed prior to 1961 (and otherwise available)
are to be regarded and cited as &#34;subspecies&#34;. It seems
undesirable and incorrect to cite available pre-1961 names as &#34;A-us
b-us var. c-us&#34; now rather than as &#34;A-us b-us subsp. c-us&#34;.
[ ] Objectively unavailable infrasubspecific taxa also cannot serve as
type species for genus-group taxa. Genus-group taxa based on such
&#34;type species&#34;, therefore, are unavailable. Removal from
consideration of a &#34;designated&#34; taxon having an unavailable
name, however, may originally fix as type species (e.g., by monotypy)
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another taxon having an available name so that the genus-group name may
retain availability. [initial and final parts of a nomenclatorial
note]^1";
s[6599] = "WATERSTON C.D. (1977).- Ian Francis Sime (1902-1976).- FC&P
6, 2: 3.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-2</b>, p. 3, ID=5530^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biographical; obituary; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>; <b>Geography: </b>^[obituary of Ian Francis Sime, 1902-1976]^1";
s[6600] = "KATO M. (1977).- Ichiro Hayasaka (1891-1977).- FC&P 6, 2:
3-5.- <b>FC&#038;P 6-2</b>, p. 3, ID=5531^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biographical; obituary; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>; <b>Geography: </b>^[obituary of Ichiro Hayasaka, 1891-1977,with
list of his coelenterate papers]^1";
s[6601] = "MORI K. (1978).- Professor Motoki Eguchi (1905-1978).- FC&P
7, 1: 3.- <b>FC&#038;P 7-1</b>, p. 3, ID=5539^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biographical; obituary; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>; <b>Geography: </b>^[obituary of an author of over 100 papers on
scleractinian corals]^1";
s[6602] = "STRUSZ D.L. (1978).- Book review - D. Hill: Bibliography and
index of Australian Palaeozoic corals.- FC&P 7, 2: 4. [book review] -
<b>FC&#038;P 7-2</b>, p. 4, ID=5567^<b>Topic(s): </b>bibliography;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6603] = "SUTHERLAND P.K. (1979).- Memorial for Charles L. Rowett.-
FC&P 8, 1: 5-7.- <b>FC&#038;P 8-1</b>, p. 5, ID=5578^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biographical; obituary; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>; <b>Geography: </b>^[obituary of Charles Llewellyn Rowett jr
(1931-1978), with a list of his publications]^1";
s[6604] = "JONES O.A., ENDEAN R. (eds) (1977).- Biology and Geology of
Coral Reefs 4 (Geology 2).- Academic Press, New York - San Francisco -
London.- <b>FC&#038;P 7-1</b>, p. 31, ID=5590^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs;
reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography:
</b>^^1";
s[6605] = "JAMES N.P. (1978).- Facies Models 10. Reefs.- Geoscience
Canada 5, 1: 16-26.- <b>FC&#038;P 7-2</b>, p. 14, ID=5607^<b>Topic(s):
</b>reef facies; reef facies; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6606] = "FEDOROWSKI J. (1979).- Maria Rozkowska (1899-1979).- FC&P 8,
2: 11-13.- <b>FC&#038;P 8-2</b>, p. 11, ID=5690^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biographical; obituary; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>; <b>Geography: </b>^[obituary of M. Rozkowska, with a list of her
papers]^1";
s[6607] = "LENZ A.C. (1979).- Robert Kingsley Jull (1938-1979).- FC&P
8, 2: 14-16.- <b>FC&#038;P 8-2</b>, p. 14, ID=5691^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biographical; obituary; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>; <b>Geography: </b>^[obituary of R.K. Jull, with a list of his
papers]^1";
s[6608] = "BENTON M.J. (1979).- H.A. Nicholson (1844-1899): pioneer of
thin section taxonomy.- FC&P 8, 2: 17-24.- <b>FC&#038;P 8-2</b>, p. 17,
ID=5692^<b>Topic(s): </b>biographical; paleontology, thin sections;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography:
</b>^[contains biography, contribution to thin section method, data on
Nicholson&#039;s collections, and on his work, list of his papers -
with numerous references]^1";
s[6609] = "SCRUTTON C.T. (1979).- The preparation of sections or peels
of corals and stromatoporoids: a question of curatorial policy.- Spec.
Pap. Palaeont. 22 [M.G. Bassett (ed.): Curation of palaeontological
collections]: 97-101.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 56,
ID=5711^<b>Topic(s): </b>research techniques; thin sections, peels;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^The
need for the preparation of thin sections or acetate peels for the
proper study of internal structures in corals and stromatoporoids is
stressed. Type specimens of species in these groups which have not
already been sectioned or peeled will ultimately require preparation
for adequate revision. Curators are urged to allow such work to be done
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on type material in their care and a procedure is suggested to help
them assess the need for preparation and to ensure that the original
form of the specimen is adequatley recorded. [original summary]^1";
s[6610] = "NESTOR H. (1980).- Ob izmeneniyakh troficheskoy struktury i
produktivnosti rifovykh ekosistem. [changing trophic structure and
productivity in reefal ecosystems; in Russian].- Korally i rify
fanerozoya SSSR [B.S. Sokolov (ed.)]: p. 14-18.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>,
p. 41, ID=5819^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef ecosystems, trophic structure;
reef ecosystems; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6611] = "BENTON M.J. (1979).- H.A. Nicholson (1844-1899),
invertebrate palaeontologist: bibliography and catalogue of his type
and figured material.- R. Scotish Museum, Inform. Ser.: 94 pp., 4 figs;
Edinburgh.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-1</b>, p. 54, ID=5844^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biographical; biography; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>; <b>Geography: </b>^[biography, bibliography &#038; collections
types]^1";
s[6612] = "PICKETT J.W. (1980).- Catalogue of type and figured
specimens of coelenterates, Geological and Mining Museum, Sydney.- FC&P
9, 2: 5-9.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-2</b>, p. 5, ID=5848^<b>Topic(s):
</b>collections of fossils; coelenterate collections; <b>Systematics:
</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^[Geological and Mining
Museum, Sydney - types and figured specimens of stroms, Rugosa,
Tabulata and Conulata; with list of references]^1";
s[6613] = "YU CHANGMING, LIN YINGDANG (1981).- Professor Yu Chien Chang
(1898-1980).- FC&P 10, 1: 4-6.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 4,
ID=5851^<b>Topic(s): </b>biographical; obituary; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^[obituary and list of main
papers of Professor C.C. Yu, one of the most renowned palaeontologists
and geologists of China; his main scientific work and field of research
were in Paleozoic corals, nautiloid palaeontology and Palaeozoic and
Late Proterozoic geology]^1";
s[6614] = "MITCHELL M., SUTHERLAND P.K. (1980).- Published Papers of
Stanley Smith.- FC&P 9, 2: 22-26.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-2</b>, p. 22,
ID=5872^<b>Topic(s): </b>biographical; bibliography, S. Smith;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography:
</b>^[complete list of papers by Stanley Smith (1883-1955), mostly on
fossil corals]^1";
s[6615] = "HILL D. (1980).- Coral Bibliographies of some 20th century
British geologists including their coral, biostratigraphical and
palaeontological papers.- FC&P 9, 2: 27-39.- <b>FC&#038;P 9-2</b>, p.
27, ID=5873^<b>Topic(s): </b>biographical; bibliographies, coral
workers; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography:
</b>^[bibliographies, and references to obituqaries, if present, of:
F.E.S. Alexander (nee Caldwell, 1908-1958), R.G. Carruthers
(1880-1965), J.K. Charlesworth (1889-1972), A.E. Clark (?-?), J.M.M.
Dingwall (Mrs J.V. Harrison, ?-1971), J.A. Douglas (1884-1978), E.J.
Garwood (1864-1949), J.W. Gregory (1864-1932), F.J.W. Holwill
(1925-1966), R.G.S. Hudson (1895-1965), W.D. Lang (1878-1966), H.P.
Lewis (1895?-1947), E. Neaverson (1885-1972), Sir T.F. Sibly
(1883-1948),L.B. Smyth (1883-1952), H.D. Thomas (1900-1966), A. Vaughan
(1868-1915), A. Wilmore (1862-1932)]^1";
s[6616] = "LAFUSTE J. (1980).- Sections ultra-minces de figures de
corrosion a l&#039;eau oxygenee. Procede et application aux lamelles et
micro-lamelles de Tabulata.- Geobios 1980, 13, 6: 929-933.-
<b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 23, ID=5895^<b>Topic(s): </b>research
techniques; thin sections, Tabulata; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^La corrosion par ebullition
dans l&#039;eau oxygenee a 30 volumes fait apparaître des reliefs sur
les surfaces polies des squelettes calcitiques. Les sections de ces
reliefs presentent un aspect pectniforme typique, dont une des
particularites est d&#039;indiquer le sens de leur secretion.^1";
s[6617] = "FLUGEL E. (1978).- Mikrofazielle Untersuchungsmethoden von
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Kalken.- Springer Verlag, Berlin, Heidelberg: xi + 454 pp., 33 pls, 68
figs, 57 tab.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p. 25, ID=5897^<b>Topic(s):
</b>carbonates; carbonates microfacies; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^handbook of microfacies
analysis^1";
s[6618] = "MORI K. (1980).- Professor Motoki Eguchi, April 21, 1905 -
March 4, 1978. Obituary, Bibliography and Checklist of Corals.- Sci.
Rep. Tohoku Univ., Ser. 2, 50, 1-2: 1-18.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-1</b>, p.
32, ID=5943^<b>Topic(s): </b>biographical; obituary; <b>Systematics:
</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^[obituary; Eguchi M.
(1905-1978)]^1";
s[6619] = "JACKSON J.B.C. (1979).- Morphological strategies of sessile
animals.- Biology and systematics of colonial animals [G. Larwood
&#038; B. Rosen (eds)]: 499-556; Academic Press, London.- <b>FC&#038;P
10-1</b>, p. 58, ID=6012^<b>Topic(s): </b>benthos, morphological
strategies; sessile animals; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6620] = "anonymous (1981).- Karl Werner Barthel (1928-1981).- FC&P
10, 2: 5.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-2</b>, p. 5, ID=6042^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biographical; obituary note; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Prof. Dr. Karl Werner Barthel from the
Institut f. Geologie und Palaeontologie der Technischen Universitaet
Berlin, born 15 September 1928, died suddenly and unexpectedly on 13
October 1981. * His scientific field of work, filled with profound
interest, was far-reaching. This is manifested in his numerous
publications on various topics in stratigraphy and paleontology.
Shortly before his death he was greatly involved in the organization of
a Special Field of Research on &#034;Geoscientific Problems in Arid
Regions&#034;. * His inquiring mind induced him to occupy himself with
a series of investigations on recent and fossil reefs. [abbreviated
original note; accompanied by list of recent publications of Prof.
Barthel]^1";
s[6621] = "anonymous (1981).- Wolfgang Krebs (1933-1981).- FC&P 10, 2:
5.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-2</b>, p. 5, ID=6043^<b>Topic(s): </b>biographical;
obituary note; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^Prof. Dr. W. Krebs of Institut fuer Geologie und
Palaeontologie der Technischen Universitaet Braunschweig, died on 10
November 1981 in a road traffic accident. One of his main fields of
scientific interest was the study of fossil reefs and reef development.
[fragment of an obituary note]^1";
s[6622] = "SCHUHMACHER H. (1977).- Okologie der Anfangsstadien der
Riffentwicklung mit besonderer Beruecksichtigung der Sedimentation.-
Habilitationsschrift Bochum: 152 pp., 76 figs, 16 pls.- <b>FC&#038;P
10-2</b>, p. 13, ID=6068^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs initiation,
sedimentation; reefs, initial phases; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6623] = "HILL D. (1981).- Select list of biographies and
bibliographies of workers on the taxonomy and biostratigraphy of
Palaeozoic corals.- FC&P 10, 2: 16-30.- <b>FC&#038;P 10-2</b>, p. 16,
ID=6072^<b>Topic(s): </b>biographical; coral workers; <b>Systematics:
</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^The list contains
information predominantly on deceased coral research workers; selection
of items for each worker was guided by relative completeness or ease of
access to journals or books mentioned. * The chief first source of
information used for those deceased prior to 1938 was K. Lambrecht, W.
&#038; A. Quenstedt, Fossilium Catalogus I: Animalia, pars 72
Palaeontologia, Catalogus bio-bibliographicus, 1938, Dr. W. Junk,
Gravenshage, in the 1978 reprint Edition by the Arno Press Inc., New
York. * The University of Queensland Library did not receive its copy
of W.A.S. Sargent&#039;s 1980 Geologists and the History of Geology, 5
vols, New York, Arno Press in time for use in this issue of Fossil
Cnidaria. * My starting point for names to be selected was the list of
references in the Treatise on Invertebrate Paleontology, Part F
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Supplement I Coelentarata, Anthozoa subclasses Rugosa, Tabulata, 2
vols., 1981, Geological Society of America and University of Kansas
Press. [original introduction; the &#034;list&#034; contains 212 names,
from Othenio Abel to Karl Alfred Zittel]^1";
s[6624] = "SEMENOFF-TIAN-CHANSKY P. (1982).- A la memoire de
Jean-Pierre Chevalier (1926-1981).- FC&P 11, 1: 7-14.- <b>FC&#038;P
11-1</b>, p. 7, ID=6111^<b>Topic(s): </b>biographical; obituary;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Il y a
un an disparaissait brutalement Jean-Pierre Chevalier, l&#039;accident
fatal etant survenu sur une ile isolee des Australes. * Au Museum il
etait notre Directeur, collegue et ami. Beaucoup de lecteurs du
&#034;Fossil Cnidaria&#034; l&#039;ont connu ou rencontre lors des
congres sur les coraux fossiles ou actuels et notamment au Symposium de
Paris qu&#039;il avait dirige en 1975. [ &#8230; ] C&#039;est avec
infiniment de tristesse que nous avons appris sa disparition en pleine
mission. Ses amis et collegues garderont de lui le souvenir d&#039;un
homme ardent au travail, a l&#039;exactitude rigoureuse, et dont la
bienveillance et la modestie etaient reconnues de tous. [fragments of
extensive obituary; it is followed by list of publications]^1";
s[6625] = "GEISTER J. (1982).- Published coral papers by Professor
Gottlieb von Koch.- FC&P 11, 1: 38-40.- <b>FC&#038;P 11-1</b>, p. 38,
ID=6117^<b>Topic(s): </b>biographical; bibliography, G. Koch;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^The
following is thought to be a complete list of the published works on
corals by Gottlieb von Koch, the former director of the Zoology
Department (1875-1914) of the Hessisches Landesmuseum of Darmstadt,
Germany. The list is selected from the paper of G. Scheer, of 1959: Zur
Geschichte der Korallenforschung, which appeared in Bericht 1958/59
naturwiss. Verein Darmstadt: 37-49.^1";
s[6626] = "SOKOLOV B.S. (ed.) (1981).- Phanerozoic problematica.- Trudy
[ ??? ] 481; 136pp; Nauka, Moskva.- <b>FC&#038;P 11-1</b>, p. 55,
ID=6128^<b>Topic(s): </b>problematica; paleontology, problematica;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^[three
of the six articles are related to Archaeocyatha within the
&#034;subkingdom Archeata&#034; Zhuravleva and Miagkova 1972; some new
structures (redimiculi) are proposed for classification *
microstructures of incertae sedis animals close to Archaeocyatha
(Cribricyathida, Aphrosalpingata) are studied; a new form of life is
presented again by Preobrazhenskiy; those who attended the 3rd
Symposium in Warsaw would probably remember the slides of a brightly
coloured &#034;ball&#034; with a top collar tentatively related to
Coelenterata under the name Bothwellia australense]^1";
s[6627] = "RONIEWICZ E. (1982).- Doctor Anna Stasinska (1920-1982).-
FC&P 11, 2: 4-6.- <b>FC&#038;P 11-2</b>, p. 4, ID=6139^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biographical; obituary; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Doctor Anna Stasinska, renowned Polish
specialist in Tabulata, died suddenly in Warsaw on July 14, 1982.
[first fragment of an obituary, accompanied by list of publications]^1";
s[6628] = "LAUB R.S. (1982).- Edward J. Buehler 1916 - 1982.- FC&P 11,
2: 7.- <b>FC&#038;P 11-2</b>, p. 7, ID=6140^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biographical; obituary; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>; <b>Geography: </b>^It is with deep regret that I report the death
of my friend and colleague, Edward J. Buehler, who succumbed after a
period of illness, at his home in Amherst, New York, on 12 July 1982.
[first fragment of an obituary]^1";
s[6629] = "ROBERTS J., JELL P.A. (eds) (1983).- Dorothy Hill Jubilee
Memoir.- Mem. Ass. Australas. Palaeontols 1 [J. Roberts &#038; P.A.
Jell (eds): Dorothy Hill Jubilee Memoir]; pp??.- <b>FC&#038;P 12-1</b>,
p. 11, ID=6173^<b>Topic(s): </b>biographical; paleontology, sponges,
corals; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography:
</b>^[the first memoir of the Association of Australian
Palaeontologists is appropriately the Dorothy Hill Jubilee Memoir, a
collection of papers from the Jubilee meeting held in Brisbane on the
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9th, 10th September 1982 to honour her 75th Birthday]^1";
s[6630] = "anonymous (A.B.Ivanovskiy ?) (1983).- Bibliographies (papers
on fossil corals) of some deceased Soviet paleontologists.- FC&P 12, 2:
21-27.- <b>FC&#038;P 12-2</b>, p. 21, ID=6205^<b>Topic(s):
</b>bibliography; bibliographies, fossil corals; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^[contains lists of coral
papers by K.G. Voynovskiy-Krieger (1894-1979), D.D. Degtyarev
(1906-1978), N.V. Kabakovich (1914-1980), V.B. Goryanov (1935-1982),
and E.I. Kachanov (1934-1983)]^1";
s[6631] = "LAFUSTE J. (1974).- Amelioration de la technique des lames
Ultra-minces. Emploi 1) de l&#039;oxyde de Cerium, 2) du &#034;cavity
cleanser&#034;.- FC&P 3, 1: 8-9.- <b>FC&#038;P 3-1</b>, p. 8,
ID=6249^<b>Topic(s): </b>research techniques; ultra-thin sections;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6632] = "COATES A.G. (1973).- Memorial to Thomas Goreau (1924-1970).-
FC&P 2, 2: 4-6.- <b>FC&#038;P 2-2</b>, p. 4, ID=6272^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biographical; Goreau T., obituary; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^It seems appropriate, even
three years after his death, to include in our Newsletter ( ) a brief
memorial to one of the most outstanding coral biologists of recent
times&#8230; [first fragment of an obituary; listed are also
publications of T. Goreau (years 1947 to 1970)]^1";
s[6633] = "anonymous (1973).- Illustrated Catalogue of the type
collections of the Palaeontological Museum of the University of
Uppsala. I.- De Rebus paleontol. Mus. Upsaliensis 1973: 1-8, 7 figs.;
Uppsala, Palaeontol. Inst.- <b>FC&#038;P 3-2</b>, p. 43,
ID=6280^<b>Topic(s): </b>; fossils; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^illustrated catalogue of
types^1";
s[6634] = "OLIVER W.A.jr (1975).- Memorial to Charles W. Merriam
(1905-1974).- FC&P 4, 1: 6-7.- <b>FC&#038;P 4-1</b>, p. 6,
ID=6281^<b>Topic(s): </b>biographical; obituary; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Charles W. Merriam was born
on July 6, 1905 in Berkeley, California USA and died a few miles away
on July 7, 1974, in Menlo Park. Between these dates, Merriam had a
varied career as paleontologist and stratigrapher in several
institutions. * Through most of the time, his principal interest was in
the Paleozoic rocks and corals of the Great Basin and Pacific Coast
provinces of the United States, although his early studies include
important work on Tertiary fossils (most notably a monograph on
Turritella). His Devonian publications began in 1934 and extended to
the year of his death. At the time of his death, he had just completed
a manuscript on Silurian and Devonian rugose corals from Southeastern
Alaska. [&#8230;] Merriam&#039;s bibliography includes 42 titles.
Listed below are those of interest to coral specialists. Specific
studies of corals are marked with an asterisk (*); unmarked papers
include significant observations on corals or their biostratigraphy.
[first and last fragment of an obituary; accompanying list includes 21
selected papers]^1";
s[6635] = "MASSE J.P. (1975).- Reef terminology.- FC&P 4, 2: 11-14.-
<b>FC&#038;P 4-2</b>, p. 11, ID=6294^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs
terminology; reefs terminology; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>; <b>Geography: </b>^[report on special meeting held during the
Paris Symposium of IASFCP in Septemeber 1975, chaired by J.P. Masse,
aimed at clarification of terms pertaining to organic buildups]^1";
s[6636] = "HOTTINGER L. (1984).- Stratégies vitales et processus
écologiques sélectionnés régissant la constitution de corps
bioconstruits.- Géologie et paléoécologie des récifs [J. Geister &#038;
R. Herb (eds)]: 2.1-2.21.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 10,
ID=6315^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Une comparaison entre milieux
terrestres que nous connaissons par notre vie quotidienne, et
aquatiques qui nous sont étrangers, facilite la compréhension des
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processus vitaux responsables de la formation des récifs (Fig. 1). Les
différences écologiques les plus importantes sur terre et en mer
résident dans la viscosité différente du milieu aérien dans lequel la
vie terrestre évolue, et du milieu aquatique abritant la vie
sous-marine. La viscosité aquatique a une multitude de conséquences
directes et indirectes: (1) inertie relative du transport de substances
dans le milieu aquatique et en particulier dans le sol; (2)
restrictions des surfaces réactives dans le sol aux deux phases solides
et fluides et restriction des modes possibles de réactions chimiques
dans le sol par l&#039;absence de la phase gazeuse; (3) importance
physique des mouvements de l&#039;eau souvent destructifs, limitant la
vie; (4) absorption rapide de la lumière dans la colonne d&#039;eau;
(4) possibilité de se maintenir en suspens dans l&#039;eau libre à peu
de frais énergétiques (vie planctonique). * Les conséquences de ces
quelques points (qui sont loin d&#039;être exhaustifs) se reflètent
dans la faible productivité relative du milieu aquatique et dans
l&#039;attrait vital du milieu terrestre dès que la quantité de
l&#039;eau transitant le système est suffisante. La différence de
productivité terre - mer peut atteindre trois ordres de grandeur.
[introductory chapter]^1";
s[6637] = "MONTY C. (1984).- Mud-mounds: geology and palaeoecology.-
Géologie et paléoécologie des récifs [J. Geister &#038; R. Herb (eds)]:
23.1-23.8.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 11, ID=6336^<b>Topic(s): </b>mud
mounds; mud mounds; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^Mud-mounds are persistant carbonate build-ups
ranging at least from Early Cambrian to Cretaceous and probably Recent
times. Once interpreted as true ecological reefs built by
&#34;stromatactis organisms&#34;, by bryozoans, stromatoporoids, etc.,
the recognition of the volumetric abundance of constitutive mud led
many authors (Pray 1958; Lees 1964) to discard this interpretation. *
Beside their considerable sedimentological and (micro-)
palaeontological interest they are of great economic importance in
terms of oil and ore deposits (lead-zinc). Their accretion appears to
result from the superposition of sigmoidal muddy lenses eventually
separated by clay seams or grainstone tongues of variable importance.
This pattern may impart crude irregular bedding to the overall mound;
in cases, stratification may be emphasized by alignment of lamellar
organisms or of trains of fenestrae. Mud-mounds range from less than
metric to hectometric dimensions in thickness and diameter; they may
occur in fields of scattered mounds or coalesce laterally to form
larger kilometric banks. [initial parts of an introduction]^1";
s[6638] = "DULLO W.-C. (1984).- Carbonate diagenesis: selected examples
of Cenozoic and Mesozoic reefs.- Géologie et paléoécologie des récifs
[J. Geister &#038; R. Herb (eds)]: 27.1-27.18.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>,
p. 12, ID=6340^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs diagenesis; reefs, diagenesis;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography:
</b>^Diagenesis starts directly after the formation or genesis of any
skeletal grain. That means, for example, cementation occurs already in
living corals in those parts, wich are not more covered by the living
tissue. Most of the non-skeletal grains therefore are either the
products of primary diagenetic effects, like ooids, grapestones, or
micritized grains, or are reworked grains, already influenced by
diagenesis, like bio- or lithoclasts. Hence no carbonate rock exists on
earth, neglecting the age, which is not a product of diagenesis. *
Three main diagenetic environments can be distinguished: (1) submarine
diagenesis (marine phreatic) in shallow seas or in deeper parts of the
oceans; (2) vadose diagenesis under the influence of rain water; (3)
freshwater phreatic diagenesis below or in the water table. [first part
of an introduction]^1";
s[6639] = "BOURROUILH-LE JAN F.G. (1984).- Les bauxites de karsts
océaniens: gisements de bauxite dans les calcaires récifaux.- Géologie
et paléoécologie des récifs [J. Geister &#038; R. Herb (eds)]:
30.1-30.11.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 12, ID=6343^<b>Topic(s):
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</b>bauxites; bauxite deposits; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>; <b>Geography: </b>^L&#039;analyse systématique d&#039;un certain
nombre de plates-formes carbonatées du SW Pacifique a permis de mettre
précédemment en évidence: (a) l&#039;origine karstique de la
morphologie dite: en &#034;atoll soulevé&#034;; (b) l&#039;existence
systématique de sols actuels plus ou moins épais, rouges, meubles
(Terra Rossa), riches en alumine (bauxite) et phosphate, remplissant et
recouvrant la surface karstique des plates-formes carbonatées; (c) la
liaison entre certains sols, riches en alumine mais aussi en phosphate,
avec l&#039;arrivée de matériaux volcaniques, cendres, ponces et
tephra, sur et à la périphérie de ces îles, et la maturation
pédologique postérieure de ces matériaux volcaniques au niveau
d&#039;un sol (Tercinier 1972). [introductory chapter]^1";
s[6640] = "BUROLLET P. (1984).- Récifs fossiles et géologie
pétrolière.- Géologie et paléoécologie des récifs [J. Geister &#038; R.
Herb (eds)]: 31.1-31.16.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 12,
ID=6344^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs hydrocarbons; reefs petroleum;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Les
récifs fossiles intéressent les géologues pétroliers depuis près de 100
ans. Ils représentent en effet des réservoirs prolifiques pour les
hydrocarbures et ont été parmi les premiers découverts (Cemsah en
Egypte par exemple). * Si certains récifs ont été aisés à découvrir,
soit en liaison avec des indices de surface, soit par leur situation
structurale élevée, d&#039;autres ne peuvent être décelés qu&#039;après
des études géologiques et géophysiques; et la difficulté même de ces
études laisse encore ouverte la porte à de nouvelles découvertes ou a
des extensions, même dans des bassins déjà explorés de façon intensive.
C&#039;est pourquoi l&#039;industrie pétrolière accorde une importance
particulière à la recherche sur les constructions récifales: modèles
dans l&#039;actuel, études paléo-écologiques de l&#039;environnement,
conditions de diagénèse, détection géophysique avec amélioration
continuelle des méthodes seismiques, utilisation faciologique des
diagraphies différées dans les sondages. [introductory fragments]^1";
s[6641] = "LAGNY P. (1984).- Milieu récifal et minéralisations
plombo-zincifères.- Géologie et paléoécologie des récifs [J. Geister
&#038; R. Herb (eds)]: 32.1-32.16.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p. 12,
ID=6345^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs mineralization Pb-Zn; reefs, Pb-Zn
minerals; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography:
</b>^Un certain nombre de gisements Pb-Zn sont localisés dans des
formations récifales d&#039;âge et de nature différents. Parmi les plus
importants, citons: * dans le Cambrien de la plate-forme stable des
USA, le district du Missouri Sud-Est (biohermes à stromatolithes); *
dans le Dévonien du Canada, le district de Pine Point (barrière
récifale à stromatoporoïdes et polypiers); * dans le Carbonifère
d&#039;Irlande, les gisements de Tynagh et Silvermines (&#34;mud
mounds&#34; à stromatactis); * dans le Trias des Alpes orientales, les
gisements de Salafossa, Raibl, Bleiberg, Mezica (plate-forme carbonatée
ladino-carnienne interprétée par de nombreux auteurs comme un vaste
complexe récifal); * dans le Crétacé du Nord de l&#039;Espagne, le
district de Reocin (complexe urgonien à rudistes et polypiers). * Ces
exemples démontrent, en première analyse, l&#039;importance des
formations récifales en tant que roches encaissantes de concentrations
plombo-zincifères. Ils indiquent aussi une certaine variété des
organismes constructeurs et de la morphologie des appareils récifaux. *
Cependant, sans vouloir simplifier à l&#039;extrême, on peut dire
qu&#039;il n&#039;existe pas de relations étroites entre la
sédimentation récifale et la présence de minéralisations &#8230;
[introductory fragments]^1";
s[6642] = "ROSEN B.R. (1983).- Reef island staging posts and
Noah&#039;s Arks.- Reef Encounter 1, 1: 5-6.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-1</b>, p.
16, ID=6346^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef islands; reef islands;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6643] = "WEYER D. (1984).- Wolfgang Haller (1909-1982).- FC&P 13, 2:
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7.- <b>FC&#038;P 13-2</b>, p. 7, ID=6356^<b>Topic(s): </b>biographical;
obituary note; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^In 1982 Wolfgang Haller died (30.5.1909 -
28.9.1982). * He was a student of Rudolf Wedekind and one of his papers
dealt with Paleozoic corals: Einige biostratigraphische Untersuchungen
in der Rohrer Mulde (Eifel) unter besonderer Berucksichtigung der
Ketophyllen; Jb. preuss. geol. Landesanst. 56: 590-632. [brief obituary
note]^1";
s[6644] = "WOOD R. (2010).- Taphonomy of reefs through time.- Topics in
geobiology 32 [P.A. Allison et D.J. Bottjer (eds): Taphonomy: bias and
process through time; 2nd Edition; Springer]: 375-409.- <b>FC&#038;P
36</b>, p. 122, ID=6568^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, taphonomy; reefs,
taphonomy; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography:
</b>^Reefs are susceptible to multiple physical, chemical and
biological taphonomic processes. Bioerosion, in particular has
escalated through time and might be expected to have influenced the
taphonomy of reefs. The following biases can be predicted: (1) In the
absence of grain-reducing activities by reef biota (fish, echinoids,
and clionid sponges) abrasion on Paleozoic reefs would have been
dominated by physical processes and sediment grains may have been more
coarse. (2) Increased bioerosion since the Jurassic is such that modern
reefs are quickly reduced to rubble and sand leaving only the resilient
branching corals and thick coralline algae. By contrast, many
pre-Jurassic reefs commonly preserve intact, in situ frameworks that
include massive or laminar, often soft-sediment-dwelling, growth forms.
(3) After the appearance of reef fish in the Eocene, sediment
production and distribution within reef complexes is likely to have
increased markedly but this has not yet been fully elucidated. (4)
Escalation in rates of bioerosion from the Miocene onwards are such
that it can be expected that substantial aprons of reef-slope sediment
may not have been present on pre-Miocene reefs. [first part of
extensive abstract]^1";
s[6645] = "FAGERSTROM J.A., WEST R.R. (2010).- Roles of clone-clone
interactions in building reef frameworks: principles and examples.-
Facies [on-line first].- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p. 125,
ID=6575^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef frameworks, clonal organisms; reef
frameworks; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography:
</b>^In living and fossil reefs, rapid upward clone growth provides
positive topographic relief; the skeletal framework provides rigidity.
Clonal organisms have been the chief frame-builders during most of the
Phanerozoic; large clone size, growth habit, growth form, and
arrangement of these clones in the framework result from rapid growth
rates. Dense skeletal packing enhances rigidity and results in
live-live interactions between juxtaposed clones. These interactions
are both heterospecific and conspecific; the former mostly involve
spatial competition whereas the latter involve clone fusion,
self-overgrowth and fission. We describe three types of fusion: a)
inter-clone fusion of two or more clones, each from a separate
propagule; b) intra-clone fusion of parts of the same clone having its
origin from a single propagule; it includes recovery from partial clone
degradation and self-overgrowth; c) quasi-fusion between a live
bud/polyp/zooid and a dead part (stem; branch) of the same or a
different clone, i.e. a live-dead association. [original abstract]^1";
s[6646] = "SORAUF J.E., FEDOROWSKI J. (2010).- William A. Oliver, Jr.
(1926-2005).- Palaeoworld 19, 3-4: 340-347.- <b>FC&#038;P 36</b>, p.
137, ID=6601^<b>Topic(s): </b>biographical; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^[an extensive and detailed
memory of W.A. Oliver (1926-2005), student of fossil corals; contains
chapters on his personal life, research and publications]^1";
s[6647] = "KATO M. (1985).- Masao Minato (1915-1984) - memorial.- FC&P
14, 1: 4-14.- <b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p. 4, ID=6602^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biographical; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^Minato worked [in] diverse fields of geological
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sciences. His scientific achievements cover Quaternary geology and
Neogene tectonism. Also, he engaged in petroleum exploration, ground
water prospecting, land subsidence prevention and other aspects of
applied geology. But his main field of research was Palaeozoic
stratigraphy, palaeontology and geotectonics. He became interested in
corals while he was mapping the Paleozoic strata in the Kitakami
mountains in late 1930&#039;s. The Visean Onimuru limestone Formation
there is particuarly rich in coralline fossils. * He loved corals.
Nearly one third of all his scientific writings are somehow connected
with his coral studies, and include a monograph on the Japanese
Carboniferous and Permian corals, a monograph on the family
Waagenophyllidae, and his meticulous ontogenetical study on Gotlandian
corals. [excerpts from the memorial; attached is a list of
Minato&#039;s papers related to Paleozoic corals with 105 records,
starting in 1941, ending in 1983]^1";
s[6648] = "WHITE D.E. (1985).- Yang Shengwu (1940-1984) - obituary.-
FC&P 14, 1: 14-16.- <b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p. 14, ID=6603^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biographical; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^On the 22nd September, 1984 Mr Yang Shengwu,
recently appointed Head of the Stratigraphy, Palaeontology and
Palaeogeography Section of the Regional Geological Surveying Team,
Guizhou Province, tragically met his death in Alaska, United States of
America, while representing his country in a Chinese-American programme
of scientific and technological cooperation. [first part of an
obituary; another victim of the same accident was Mr John Webster of
the U.S. Geological Survey]^1";
s[6649] = "IVEN C. (1985).- Book review: System und Phylogenie der
Lebewesen. Vol. 1; by E. Mohn (1984).- FC&P 14, 1: 71. [book review] -
<b>FC&#038;P 14-1</b>, p. 71, ID=6627^<b>Topic(s): </b>phylogeny, tree
of life; systematics, phylogeny; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>; <b>Geography: </b>^This is the first of three volumes. The books
describes the phylogenetic system of modern organisms. Fossil
organisms, as far as possible, are also included. The system of
organisms is quite new and certainly much more adequate to the natural
system than the old-fashioned one including two kingdoms of plants and
animals. All orders including most families are thoroughly described
and excellently illustrated by drawings. Latest scientific results are
included. The morphology, anatomy, cytology, embryology, ontogeny,
reproduction, life habitat, nutrition and behaviour, phylogeny and many
other things are reported. * About 100 pages are dealing with sponges
and about 200 with coelenterates. This important book represents a
treasure of information. It can be recommended to every biologist and
palaeontologist and should be available in every scientific library.
[original review]^1";
s[6650] = "PESIC L. (1985).- Dr Valerija Kostic-Podgorska, Scientific
Counselor - in memoriam.- FC&P 14, 2: 3-6.- <b>FC&#038;P 14-2</b>, p.
3, ID=6692^<b>Topic(s): </b>biographical; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Besides more than 40
published works in scientific journals in Yugoslavia and abroad, dr.
Valerija Kostic-Podgorska was distinguished also by her outstanding
pedagogic activities which were characterized by her diligence not
often found in our circles. She always had time and understanding for
problems of students, doctoral candidates and younger co-workers to
whom she unselfishy transmitted her vast scientific experience.
[fragment of an obituary; attached is a list of 30 coral papers of
Kostic-Podgorska, supplied by Luka Pesic and Dragica Turnsek]^1";
s[6651] = "HUSSNER H. (1986).- Forschungsprogramm &#034;Evolution von
Riffen&#034;.- FC&P 15, 1.2: 10-13.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-1.2</b>, p. 10,
ID=6723^<b>Topic(s): </b>research project; reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Seit Juli 1984 läuft am
Institut für Paläontologie der Universität Erlangen unter der Leitung
von Erik Flügel ein von der Deutschen Forschungsgemeinschaft (DFG)
gefördertes Forschungsprojekt &#34;Evolution von Riffen&#34;. Dieses
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Projekt soll zunächst bis 1988 fortgesetzt werden. Im Rahmen dieser
Untersuchungen wurden bisher bereits devonische, permische,
triassische, jurassische sowie pleistozäne und holozäne Riffe und
riffähnliche Strukturen (Mud Mounds, Reef Mounds) bearbeitet. Letztere
werden im Folgenden jeweils unter den Begriff &#34;Riff&#34;
subsummiert. Diese Arbeiten sind zum Teil abgeschlossen, ein anderer
Teil wird fortgesetzt. Neu hinzu kommen kretazische und tertiäre Riffe.
Arbeitsgebiete waren bzw. sind: Suddeutschland, Rheinisches
Schiefergebirge, Ardennen, Dänemark, Alpen, Karpaten, Dinariden,
Helleniden, Tunesien, Antiatlas, Montagne Noire, Rotes Meer, Kenia,
Karibik, Florida, Texas, Mexiko. [introduction to description of the
project]^1";
s[6652] = "KALJO D., NESTOR H. (1986).- In memoriam Einar Klaamann,
1933-1986.- FC&P 15, 2: 4-5.- <b>FC&#038;P 15-2</b>, p. 4,
ID=6730^<b>Topic(s): </b>biographical; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^With great regret we report
on the death of our friend and colleague Einar Klaamann, head of the
Biostratigraphy Section of the Institute of Geology, Academy of
Sciences of the Estonian SSR who passed away on July 11, 1986 after a
long period of serious illness. [&#8230;] he had published more than 80
different papers on tabulate corals, Silurian stratigraphy and
paleoecology, most of them well known to coral specialists. Below we
list only the most important of them. During the last period of his
life he studied tabulates from Gotland but the work was left
unfinished. [fragments of an obituary; attached is a list of 16
selected &#034;most important&#034; papers of Klaamann concerning the
tabulate corals]^1";
s[6653] = "KALJO D., KLAAMANN E. (eds) (1986).- Theory and Practice of
Ecostratigraphy. [29 papers: in Russian, with English summaries].-
<b>FC&#038;P 15-2</b>, p. 60, ID=6751^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy,
ecostratigraphy; <b>Systematics: </b>ecostratigraphy; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Das Werk beinhaltet die Forschungsergebnisse
der am Projekt Ökostratigraphie des Internationalen Geologischen
Kooperationsprogrammes mitwirkenden sowjetischen Wissenschaftler. Als
gemeinsames Ziel stellt sich die Vervollkommnung biostratigraphischer
Methoden, auf der Basis des Vergleichs faziell unterschiedlicher
Ablagerungen. Am Beispiel verschiedener Silur- und Devonbecken auf dem
Territorium der SSSR werden alle paläobiologischen und lithologischen
Daten geprüft sowie die biofazielle Bedeutung von Faunenassoziationen
in allen Fazies- und bathymetrischen Profilen der Paläobecken
aufgedeckt.^1";
s[6654] = "SORAUF J.E. (1988).- Book review: The evolution of reef
communities (by J. A. Fagerstrom, 1987).- FC&P 17, 2: 45-46.-
<b>FC&#038;P 17-2</b>, p. 45, ID=6773^<b>Topic(s): </b>book review;
reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography:
</b>^The greatest attraction of this book on reef communities is the
synthesis of data and opinions from numerous disciplines into a very
readable volume on virtually all aspects of the reef phenomenon. The
very long list of bibliographic references includes nearly 400
published during the 1980&#039;s, with several published as recently as
1986. [writes Sorauf]^1";
s[6655] = "BRICE D. (1990).- Mademoiselle Dorothée le Maitre, son
oeuvre; 1896-1990.- FC&P 19, 2.1: 4-8.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-2.1</b>, p. 4,
ID=6788^<b>Topic(s): </b>biographical; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Le 26 Janvier 1990,
Mademoiselle D. Le Maître, Directeur scientifique au C.N.R.S. et
Professeur honoraire à la Faculté Libre des Sciences de Lille est
décédée à la maison de retraite de l&#039;hôpital de Loudéac
(Côtes-du-Nord). Avec elle disparait une grande figure de la
Paléontologie française, une vie entièrement consacrée à l&#039;étude
du Dévonien et de ses faunes, à la Géologie de l&#039;Afrique du Nord
et à l&#039;enseignement. [first fragment of an obituary; attached is a
list of 70 papers by Dorothée le Maitre, published from 1929 to 1966]^1";
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s[6656] = "GILL G. (1990).- Jean Gabriel Lafuste (1930-1990).- FC&P 19,
2.1: 8a-8b.- <b>FC&#038;P 19-2.1</b>, p. 8a, ID=6789^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biographical; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^On the 1st of December 1990. Jean Gabriel Lafuste
passed away in La Rochelle (France) [&#8230;] Jean Gabriel was a man of
principles - very many principles to which he arrived by his own
original thinking. From the very beginning he rejected the idea to
present a doctoral thesis. For him a person early in his career cannot
suggest a valuable thesis. It should then be postponed towards the end
of the career but by then most of the data is already published and
discussed. Consequently a thesis is rather a waste of time. Poor
Lafuste, he ran into considerable trouble because of this! On the other
hand he insisted on perfectly documented and illustrated short clear
notes which brought substantial new data. [&#8230;] Jean Gabriel has
revolutionized not only the study of tabulate corals by recognizing in
great detail a hierarchy of basic microstructural elements
(microlamellae, lamellae, fibres) with a typical disposition and a
transition in time characteristic of each genus, but also that of
rugose corals where he discovered microstructural analogy. He
contributed to microstructural comprehension in other groups of fossil
and Recent organisms such as Archaeocyatha, Sponges Stromatopora,
Bryozoans, Tentaculites and investigated also higher groups -
cephalopods, fish scales and others. [excerpts from an obituary]^1";
s[6657] = "GILL G. (1991).- Jean Gabriel Lafuste, 1930-1990:
bibliographie (1953-1991).- FC&P 20, 1.1: 25-30.- <b>FC&#038;P
20-1.1</b>, p. 25, ID=6793^<b>Topic(s): </b>biographical;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography:
</b>^[compiled with help of S. Barta-Calmus and F. Tourneur; lists 95
publications; attached is a photograph of J. Lafuste]^1";
s[6658] = "ELKINA E.A., KANYGINA A.B., FINASHINOV G.H., NILOVOY L.Ya.
(1986).- Boris Sergeyevich Sokolov.- Materialy k bibliografii Uchenykh
SSSR, ser. Geol. Nauk 32: 128 pp., 1 fig.; Nauka, Moskva.- <b>FC&#038;P
20-1.1</b>, p. 31, ID=6794^<b>Topic(s): </b>biographical;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography:
</b>^[bibliography and (?) biography]^1";
s[6659] = "VASCONCELLOS A.C.de (1993).- Numerical and Evolutionary
Biogeography in Paleontology.- FC&P 22, 1: 27-28. [short note] -
<b>FC&#038;P 22-1</b>, p. 27, ID=6823^<b>Topic(s): </b>biogeography;
biogeography; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^The basic task of historical biogeography is to
formulate hypotheses about the pattern of distribution of animals and
plants (Wiley 1981, Mayden 1987). However, such work is not so easy to
be done, especially when extincted groups are involved. [initial part
of a short note]^1";
s[6660] = "GERDES G., CLAES M., DUNAJTSCHIK-PIEWAK K., RIEGE H.,
KRUMBEIN W.E., REINECK H.-E. (1993).- Contribution of Microbial Mats to
Sedimentary Surface Structures.- Facies 29, 1-2: 61-74.- <b>FC&#038;P
23-1.1</b>, p. 87, ID=6843^<b>Topic(s): </b>carbonates microbial;
microbial mats; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6661] = "HEFTER J., THIEL V., JENISCH A., GALLING U., KEMPE S.,
MICHAELIS W. (1993).- Biomarker Indications for Microbial Contribution
to Recent and Late Jurassic Carbonate Deposits.- Facies 29, 1-2:
93-106.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.1</b>, p. 87, ID=6844^<b>Topic(s):
</b>carbonates microbial; microbial carbonates; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6662] = "SEYFRIED H., LEINFELDER R. (1992).-
Meeresspiegelschwankungen - Ursachen, Folgen, Wechselwirkungen.- Jb.
Univ. Stuttgart 1992 (Wechselwirkungen): 16 pp., 14 figs.- <b>FC&#038;P
23-1.1</b>, p. 92, ID=6848^<b>Topic(s): </b>sea level changes; sea
level changes; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6663] = "OLIVER W.A.jr, CAIRNS S.D. (1994).- John West Wells
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1907-1994.- FC&P 23, 1.2: 1-12.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-1.2</b>, p. 1,
ID=6851^<b>Topic(s): </b>biographical; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^John&#39;s first publications
(in 1930/32) were on scleractinian corals and these continued to be the
main focus of his research; over half of his 175+ publications over the
next 58 years addressed some aspect of scleractinian biology. He
published regularly on Cenozoic and Mesozoic Scleractinia throughout
his career, but not until 1950, coincident with his fieldwork at Arno
Atoll, did he seriously begin to publish on Recent Scleractinia. His
collaboration with T.W. Vaughan, on the &#34;The revision of the
suborders, families, and genera of the Scleractinia&#34; (1943a), is
perhaps his greatest contribution to coral biology. This monograph was
the first modern synthesis of the higher-level classification of the
Scleractinia (the next proceeding being that of Duncan in 1885) and is
the basic reference for most coral workers. The monograph includes not
only diagnoses and keys to all the scleractinian higher taxa, but a
summary of coral anatomy and morphology, reproduction, ecology,
distribution, and evolution, and an extensive bibliography. This
seminal work set the stage for Wells&#039; later account of the
Scleractinia in the &#34;Treatise on Invertebrate Paleontology&#34;
(1956d) and finally an updated list of all scleractinian generic and
subgeneric names and their type species (1986b, 1987b). [excerpt from
an obituary; attached is Wells&#039; portrait and a list of his
publications (1930-1988)]^1";
s[6664] = "MORSCH S.M. (1994).- À la mémoire de Louise Beauvais
(1930-1994).- FC&P 23, 2.1: 5-15.- <b>FC&#038;P 23-2.1</b>, p. 5,
ID=6852^<b>Topic(s): </b>biographical; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^La disparition de Louise
Beauvais-Bertrand emportée en quelques semaines par une maladie
implacable, à été pour la communauté scientifique à laquelle elle
appartenait, une douloureuse surprise. * Spécialiste des
Scléractiniaires mésozoïques, notamment du Jurassique et du Crétacé
inférieur, elle a consacré une partie de sa carrière aux études
morphologiques et systématiques, afin de suivre leur évolution et
d&#039;en établir une échelle biostratigraphique. Elle avait également
pour but leur interprétation paléobiogéographique, de même qu&#039;elle
s&#039;était attachée aux études sédimentologiques et paléoécologiques
des formations récifales. [introductory part of an obituary; attached
is a portrait of L. Beauvais and a list of her 114 publications for the
years 1953-1994, with one more paper in press and another one
submitted]^1";
s[6665] = "HOFLING R. (1995).- Eine erweiterte Riff-Typologie und ihre
Anwendung auf Biokonstruktionen.- FC&P 24, 1: 24-25.- <b>FC&#038;P
24-1</b>, p. 24, ID=6858^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs typology; reefs,
typology; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography:
</b>^Ausgehend von einem kritischen Rückblick auf die bisher im
Schrifttum unterschiedlich verwendeten Termini zur Beschreibung bzw.
Klassifizierung von Riffen wird eine erweiterte, auf dem jeweils
dominierenden Interngefüge basierende, für alle fossilen
Biokonstruktionen anwendbare Rifftypologie aufgestellt und anhand von
Beispielen aus der Erdgeschichte veranschaulicht. Hierbei werden die
sechs Biokonstruktionsgruppen skelettale wie non-skelettale Bioherme
und Biostrome, Reef Mounds und Mud Mounds, zumeist mit mehreren
Untergruppen, festgelegt und von non-rezifalen Bildungen abgetrennt.
[introductory part of a short note; taken from the
&#034;Habilitationsschrift&#034; of Ludwig-Maximilians-Universitat in
Munich; 1992]^1";
s[6666] = "VASCONCELLOS A.C.de (1995).- Natural History book dealers.-
FC&P 24, 1: 99-102.- <b>FC&#038;P 24-1</b>, p. 99, ID=6863^<b>Topic(s):
</b>book dealers directory; paleontology; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^[a note with wealth of data
on international sources for books on &#034;natural history&#034;
sciences, especially taxonomic monographs and the out-of-print
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publications]^1";
s[6667] = "REN JISHUN (1995).- In memory of Huang Jiqing (1904-1995).-
FC&P 24, 2: 22-32.- <b>FC&#038;P 24-2</b>, p. 22, ID=6865^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biographical; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^Huang [Jiqing] specialized in structural geology,
geotectonics, petroleum geology, paleontology and stratigraphy. In the
seventy years of his geologist&#039;s career, he published over 150
academic theses and 20 monographs. In his book &#34;On Major Tectonic
Forms of China&#34;, he first put forward the method of historical
analysis to describe the subdivision of geotectonic elements, their
characteristics and evolution, and established the polycyclic theory of
tectonic movements, thus laid the foundation of historical geotectonic
teaching in China. He established the theory of continental source beds
of petroleum together with the theory of polystage reservoir rocks and
insisted on the search for oil in East China when the famous Daqing Oil
Field and others were discovered. [fragment of an obituary of Huang
Jiqing (Huang T.K.); attached is a portrait of Huang Jiqing and a list
of his 90 publications]^1";
s[6668] = "OLIVER W.A.jr (1996).- William H. Easton (1916-1996).- FC&P
25, 2: 3.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-2</b>, p. 3, ID=6868^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biographical; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^Dr. William H. Easton, 80, an authority on fossil
corals and author of a widely used textbook, Invertebrate Paleontology,
authored more than 100 papers, many of them on corals. His special
interests were Carboniferous corals and the radioisotopic dating of
coral reefs. Bill received his PhD degree at the University of Chicago
in 1940 and was on the Illinois Geological Survey from 1940-44. He
served on the faculty of the University of Southern California from
1944 until his retirement. He was a past president of the
Paleontological Society and a fellow of the Geological Society of
America. [full text of a short obituary]^1";
s[6669] = "WEBB G.E. (1996).- William Jasper Sando (1927-1996).- FC&P
25, 2: 3-11.- <b>FC&#038;P 25-2</b>, p. 3, ID=6869^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biographical; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^William J. Sando, Geologist Emeritus of the United
States Geological Survey and Research Associate of the Smithsonian
Institution died at his home on October 9th, 1996 after a prolonged
illness. [&#8230;] William J. Sando&#039;s career represents one of
long service to his nation and to the science of Lower Carboniferous
corals and geology. He will be sorely missed by his colleagues at the
U.S. Geological Survey and by his many friends and colleagues in the
international fossil coral and geological communities. [excerpts from
an obituary; attached is a list of 142 papers by W.J. Sando; let us
note also Sando was for many years an indefatigable correspondent of
the FC&P newsletter]^1";
s[6670] = "FOOTE M. (1996).- On the probability of [finding] ancestors
in the fossil record.- Paleobiology 22, 2: 141-151.- <b>FC&#038;P
25-2</b>, p. 35, ID=6871^<b>Topic(s): </b>phylogeny, evolutionary
theory; phylogeny; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^Three homogeneous models of species origination and
extinction are used to assess the probability that ancestor-descendant
pairs are preserved in the fossil record. In the model of cladogenetic
budding, a species can persist after it branches and can therefore have
multiple direct descendants. In the bifurcation model, a species
branches to give rise to two distinct direct descendants, itself
terminating in the process. In the model of phyletic transformation, a
species gives rise to a single direct descendant without branching,
itself tenninating in the process. Assuming homogeneous preservation,
even under pessimistic assumptions regarding the completeness of the
fossil record, the probability of finding fossil ancestor-descendant
pairs is not negligible. [initial part of an abstract; for full text
see http:&#47;&#47; www.jstor.org/pss/2401114]^1";
s[6671] = "FOOTE M., RAUP D.M. (1996).- Fossil preservation and the
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stratigraphic ranges of taxa.- Paleobiology 22, 2: 121-140.-
<b>FC&#038;P 25-2</b>, p. 35, ID=6872^<b>Topic(s): </b>phylogeny,
evolution rate; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^The incompleteness of the fossil record hinders the
inference of evolutionary rates and patterns. Here, we derive
relationships among true taxonomic durations, preservation probability,
and observed taxonomic ranges. We use these relationships to estimate
original distributions of taxonomic durations, preservation
probability, and completeness (proportion of taxa preserved), given
only the observed ranges. No data on occurrences within the ranges of
taxa are required. When preservation is random and the original
distribution of durations is exponential, the inference of durations,
preservabihty, and completeness is exact. However, reasonable
approximations are possible given non-exponential duration
distributions and temporal and taxonomic variation in preservabihty.
Thus, the approaches we describe have great potential in studies of
taphonomy, evolutionary rates and patterns, and genealogy. [first part
of an extensive abstract; for full text see http:&#47;&#47;
www.jstor.org/pss/2401113]^1";
s[6672] = "anonymous (1997).- Wu Wangshi. [1931-1997].- FC&P 26, 1:
2-4.- <b>FC&#038;P 26-1</b>, p. 2, ID=6873^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biographical; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^On January 15th morning, Prof. Wu Wang Shi died at
the hospital after a prolonged illness. * Wu Wang Shi was born in Wuxi,
Jiangsu Province on July, 1931. She completed the university course at
the University of Nanjing in 1954 and served in the Institute of
Palaeontology, Academia Sinica, now the Nanjing Institute of Geology
and Palaeontology, Academia Sinica (NIGPAC) till her death. In 1956,
She took the graduate study on the Carboniferous and Permian corals in
the Institute. Since then she had devoted herself in this field and in
the Carboniferous and Permian biostratigraphy of South China till the
end of her life. In 1984-1991, she had been committed to be the
Director of the NIGPAC. She had been elected as the Chairwoman of the
International Subcommision on Permian Stratigraphy and the Council
Member of the International Association for study on Fossil Cnidaria
and Porifera. * We lost not only an active and keen researcher on
Paleozoic corals and biostratigraphy but also a friend. [obituary note;
attached is a list of publications of prof. Wu Wangshi]^1";
s[6673] = "OLIVER W.A.jr (1997).- American Women and the Ph.D.- FC&P
26, 1: 16. [short note] - <b>FC&#038;P 26-1</b>, p. 16,
ID=6875^<b>Topic(s): </b>biographical; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^My interest and memory were
recently stirred by reading that Florence Bascom was the first woman to
earn a Ph.D. in geology from an American institution; this in 1893
(Geotimes, November 1996, p. 12). Not so: Cnidarologists should know
that the first was earned some five years earlier by a woman studying
Paleozoic (mostly Devonian) corals. Mary Emilee Holmes earned a Ph.D.
in paleontology from the University of Michigan in 1887 (Geotimes,
November 1986, p. 11) or 1888 (Arnold 1977, Geology v.5, p.493).
Holmes&#039; thesis, The Morphology of the Carinae upon the Septa of
Rugose Corals, was accepted by her Committee (Alexander Winchell and
others) on June 20, 1887, and published that same year in Boston by
Bradlee Whidden. According to Arnold, Holmes was the first woman Fellow
of the Geological Society of America, elected in May 1889 (Bascom
became the second woman Fellow in 1894). [full text of a short note]^1";
s[6674] = "LATHUILIERE B., BARTA-CALMUS S. (1999).- In memoriam Gabriel
A. Gill 1932-1998.- FC&P 28, 1: 2-8.- <b>FC&#038;P 28-1</b>, p. 2,
ID=6921^<b>Topic(s): </b>biographical; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^A côté de cet axe central de
sa recherche [coraux fossils] G. Gill a contribué par ses récoltes
d&#039;ammonites à préciser la stratigraphie du Jurassique du Neguev.
Il a également secondé son épouse dans diverses publications concernant
les bois fossiles. Il est enfin à l&#039;initiative d&#039;un travail
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dans lequel il s&#039;est beaucoup investi concernant
l&#039;utilisation des coraux puis d&#039;autres squelettes
d&#039;invertébrés dans la substitution des racines dentaires. *
Gabriel Gill nous lègue un corpus d&#039;écrits publiés qui ne
représente qu&#039;une partie modeste de son travail, mais ce
qu&#039;il a écrit est d&#039;une solidité qui lui fait grand honneur.
C&#039;est certainement un des tout premiers corallistes de ce siècle
qui nous a quitté. [excerpts from an obituary; attached is a portrait
of G.A. Gill and a list of his 54 publications]^1";
s[6675] = "DOUGHERTY B.J., McCRACKEN A.D., NOWLAN G.S., McLEAN R.A.
(1999).- Thomas Bolton.- FC&P 28, 1: 12-13.- <b>FC&#038;P 28-1</b>, p.
12, ID=6922^<b>Topic(s): </b>biographical; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Thomas Elwood Bolton, eminent
palaeontologist, biostratigrapher, and geologist passed away in Ottawa
on November 21st, 1997 at the age of 73. [&#8230;] His research covered
a remarkable diversity of organisms including trilobites, eurypterids,
corals, brachiopods, crinoids, cystoids, bryozoans, sponges,
nautiloids, gastropods and pelecypods He published over 80 papers in
his career and was working on at least 5 additional papers at the time
of his death. [excerpts from an obituary; reported as modified from
Journal of Paleontology 72, 4: 795]^1";
s[6676] = "KOLOBOVA I.M., KHOACHY L.I. (1990).- Prezident Vsyesoyuznogo
Paleontologicheskogo Obshchestva, Boris Sergeyevich Sokolov (k
75-letiyu so dnya rozhdeniya).- Ezhegodnik Vsesoyuznogo
Paleontologicheskogo Obshchestva 33: 274-277; Nauka, Leningrad.-
<b>FC&#038;P 28-1</b>, p. 19, ID=6923^<b>Topic(s): </b>biographical;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6677] = "LELESHUS V.L. (1999).- Alexander I. Lavrusevich
(1930-1998).- FC&P 28, 2: 6.- <b>FC&#038;P 28-2</b>, p. 6,
ID=6928^<b>Topic(s): </b>biographical; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^On the 22 of October 1998, in
the city Orel (Russia), during the lecture talking in the Orel
Pedagogic Institute, suddenly died famous palaeontologist, prominent
investigator of Rugose Corals from Middle Asia, Doctor of
Geological-Mineralogical Sciences, Professor Alexander Lavrusevich. *
Alexander was born at 18 January 1930 in Byelorussia. In 1941, on the
beginning of the war between Germany and USSR together with his parents
he was removed from Byelorussia to Tadjikistan. In 1948 he was entering
and in 1953 was graduating the Department of Geology of Tadjik State
University. After graduating from the University he worked in Tadjik
Geological Goverment Department. On 1957 he began studing of Rugose
Corals from Palaeozoic of Middle Asia. A.I. Lavrusevich reveal very big
diversity of Rugose Corals from South Thian Shan. He collected,
determited and described about 20000 patterns belonging to 250 species
and 100 generas of Upper Ordovician, Silurian and Lower Devonian Rugose
Corals from Central Tadjikistan. Alexander discovered and described 22
new genera of Rugose Corals: Amandaraia Lavrusevich, 1968; Chavsakia
Lavr., 1959; Cruciphyllum Lavr., 1976, Cystipaliphyllum Lavr., 1964;
Farabophyllum Lavr., 1971; Gissarophyllum Lavr., 1964;
Heterophrentoides Lavr., 1991; Isfaraia Lavr., 1991; Ketophylloides
Lavr., 1971; Maikotia Lavr., 1967 a.o. During 1966-1991 he worked in
the Department of Geology of Tadjik State University. At 1991 he was
leaving from Dushanbe to Orel and began to teach in the Orel Pedagogic
Institute. Alexander Lavrusevich authored 60 scientific papers, many of
them on corals. [original text]^1";
s[6678] = "KAWAMURA M., OKA T., KONDO T. (eds) (1997).- Commemorative
volume for Professor Makoto Kato.- Nakanishi Insatsu, Sapporo; 612 pp.
[commemorative volume] - <b>FC&#038;P 29-1</b>, p. 31,
ID=7012^<b>Topic(s): </b>commemorative volume; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6679] = "FEIST R., TALENT J.A., DAURER A. (eds) (1999).- North
Gondwana: Mid-Paleozoic Terranes, Stratigraphy and Biota.- Abhandlungen
der Geologischen Bundesanstalt 54; 463 pp. ISBN 3-85316-02-6. [book] -
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<b>FC&#038;P 29-1</b>, p. 38, ID=7013^<b>Topic(s): </b>geology,
biostratigraphy; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>Gondwana N^[among numerous other papers the volume
contains 3 papers on Devonian corals: Bruhl &#038; Pohler - on
tabulates from Australia; Pedder on Rugosa from Morocco and Plusquellec
&#038; Jahnke on tabulates from southern Rhenish Mts]^1";
s[6680] = "NOWLAN G.S., SMITH C.H. (2001).- Memorial to Thomas E.
Bolton, 1924-1997.- FC&P 30, 1: 13-17.- <b>FC&#038;P 30-1</b>, p. 13,
ID=7057^<b>Topic(s): </b>biographical; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Just a few short weeks after
being awarded the Billings Medal of the Geological Association of
Canada, Thomas Elwood Bolton passed away in Ottawa on November 21st,
1997. [&#8230;] &#8230;Tom, as usual, was modest about his own efforts
and quick to acknowledge the efforts of his colleagues and the support
of his wife Beverley. This humble man, who was the very essence of
co-operation and collaboration, serves as an example to us all.
[excerpts from an obituary; full text has been published in first in
1998 in Geological Society of America Memorials, vol. 29; the present
obituary is accompanied by selected bibliography of Bolton&#039;s
papers]^1";
s[6681] = "SUGIYAMA T., EZAKI Y. (2001).- Memorial to Toshihiko Sato.-
FC&P 30, 1: 17-18.- <b>FC&#038;P 30-1</b>, p. 17, ID=7058^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biographical; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^Dr. Toshihiko Sato, 72, former professor of Shinshu
University, passed away on October 11, 2000 after fighting against his
cancer for one and a half year. He was a pioneer using SEM for
observation of coral skeletons in Japan. [brief obituary note; listed
are 7 papers of T. Sato, pertaining to corals]^1";
s[6682] = "anonymous (2001).- Dr Manfred Grasshoff.- FC&P 30, 1:
47-49.- <b>FC&#038;P 30-1</b>, p. 47, ID=7082^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biographical; biography, bibliography; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^On January, 13th 2001 Dr.
Manfred Grasshoff became 65 years old. Dr. Grasshoff worked at the
Forschungsinstitut und Naturmuseum Senckenberg in Frankfurt/Germany.
Two main fields of scientific work are his scope: Coelenterates and
African spiders - both connected by research on evolutionary trends in
these groups. Concerning corals, he is interested especially on recent
gorgonarians - mainly of the Atlantic, the Red Sea and the
Mediterranean but also of New Caledonia/Pacific. Moreover, of main
interest are his studies of biological structures under the point of
view of mechanical and hydraulic functions of the animal body. He
became well known by the signpost-like results. [short biographical
note, accompanied by abbreviated list of Grasshoff&#039;s
publications]^1";
s[6683] = "LELESHUS V.L. (2001).- Eigth Biodiversity Maxima of
Invertebrates in the Phanerozoic of Middle Asia.- Geologija 33: 50-55;
Vilnius.- <b>FC&#038;P 31-1</b>, p. 11, ID=7086^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biodiversity change; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6684] = "OEKENTORP K., BAUMEISTER R., LUTTE B.-P., SCHRODER S.
(2002).- Dr. Alfons Glinski.- FC&P 31, 1: 22-25.- <b>FC&#038;P
31-1</b>, p. 22, ID=7095^<b>Topic(s): </b>biographical; <b>Systematics:
</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^[obituary of A. Glinski
(1923-2002), with his portrait, list of his publications, and a list of
taxa named in his honour]^1";
s[6685] = "OEKENTORP K., TROSTHEIDE F. (2002).- 65th Birthday [of]
Dieter Weyer.- FC&P 31, 1: 26-49.- <b>FC&#038;P 31-1</b>, p. 26,
ID=7096^<b>Topic(s): </b>biographical; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^[biography of D. Weyer,
accompanied by his portrait, list of his publications,
&#034;Begrüssungansprache&#034; (by Hans Pellmann),
&#034;Laudatio&#034; (by Klemens Oekentorp), list of taxa named in
honour of D. Weyer, and a list of 174 publications authored or
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co-authored by the Jubilate; presented is also contents of the &#034;Festschrift&#034; commemorating Weyer&#039;s 65th birthday, which is Coral Research Bulletin 7: 240 pp., 34 pls (S. Schröder, H. Löser &#038; K. Oekentorp 2002)]^1";
s[6686] = "OEKENTORP K., LOSER H. (2002).- Laudatio and Bibliography. [of Dieter Weyer].- Coral Research Bulletin 7: 005-020. [Dieter Weyer&#039;s 65th birthday commemorative volume; S. Schröder, H. Löser &#038; K. Oekentorp (eds)].- <b>FC&#038;P 31-1</b>, p. 33, ID=7097^<b>Topic(s): </b>biographical; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^[introductory part to Dieter Weyer&#039;s 65th birthday commemorative volume (S. Schröder, H. Löser &#038; K. Oekentorp 2002; eds); with Weyer&#039;s biography and a list of his papers]^1";
s[6687] = "anonymous (2002).- Dr Bernd Hergarten passed away.- FC&P 31, 2: 22.- <b>FC&#038;P 31-2</b>, p. 22, ID=7124^<b>Topic(s): </b>biographical; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^Caused by a tragical accident (crash of his airplane) Dr. Bernd Hergarten died on March, 24th 2001, aged 56 years. Colleague Hergarten was a long standing member of our Association. * Teacher for chemistry at the Hermann-Josef-Kolleg &#47; High-School at the Monastery Steinfeld near Sötenich [in the well-known Sötenich-Syncline &#47; Eifel], Hergarten was interested in natural sciences in every respect, and was committed to nature protection; for example, special fields of knowledge were orchids and fungi. In Palaeontology he was specialized on Conulariids and he became well recognized by international specialists of that group. * Open-minded, objective and tranquil Hergarten was liked by the pupils, estimated by his colleagues and well accepted by specialists. [obituary note; listed are three papers authored by Hergarten (1985, 1988 and 1994) on Devonian Conulariids from Germany]^1";
s[6688] = "OEKENTORP K. (2003).- Dr. Pierre Semenoff-Tian-Chansky.- FC&P 32, 2: 18.- <b>FC&#038;P 32-2</b>, p. 18, ID=7153^<b>Topic(s): </b>biographical; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6689] = "MOSER B., FRITZ I. (2003).- Some remarks about the Collections of Mineralogy and Geology &#038; Palaeontology at the Landesmuseum Joanneum in Graz, Austria.- FC&P 32, 2: 29-30.- <b>FC&#038;P 32-2</b>, p. 29, ID=7154^<b>Topic(s): </b>collections of fossils; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^In the year 1811 Archduke Johann, the brother of Emperor Franz I, decided to open his combination of a teaching institution for natural-technical sciences and a museum in Graz. He brought his various collections from their former place of presentation, the castle of Schönbrunn in Vienna, as a very great and valuable start to the heart of Styria. And he wanted only specialists for teaching and for the work in his collections. * So Friederich Mohs came to be the first teacher in mineralogy and the first curator of the mineralogical collection, at that time containing about 2500 objects, including minerals, rocks and fossils. The collection grew and Mohs invented the world-famous hardness-scale during his time in Graz. [introductory part of a short note]^1";
s[6690] = "WEYER D. (2003).- Ospanova, Narima (Nonna) Kazhenovna.- FC&P 32, 2: 32-36.- <b>FC&#038;P 32-2</b>, p. 32, ID=7155^<b>Topic(s): </b>biographical; Heliolitida; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^[bibliography, with 49 papers authored or co-authored by N.K. Ospanova, published from 1979 to 2003]^1";
s[6691] = "DEBRENNE F. (2013).- Boris Sergueievitch Sokolov, 1914-2013.- FC&#038;P 37: 8-9.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 008, ID=7263^<b>Topic(s): </b>obituary note, with portrait; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^[...] Directeur du d&#233;partement de pal&#233;ontologie et stratigraphie de l&#180;Institut de g&#233;ologie de g&#233;ophysique de l&#180;Acad&#233;mie des sciences (branche sib&#233;rienne) il fait de
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ce d&#233;partement un des centres les plus reconnus pour ses
recherches en pal&#233;ontologie et en stratigraphie du Rif&#233;en au
quaternaire. [...] Il a publi&#233; plus de 400 travaux scientifiques
dont 10 livres d&#233;di&#233;s a diff&#233;rents aspects de la
g&#233;ologie, la pal&#233;ontologie, la stratigraphie et
l&#180;&#233;volution g&#233;n&#233;rale de la biosphere. [abridged]^1";
s[6692] = "ADACHI N., LIU J. &#038; EZAKI Y. (2012).- Early Ordovician
stromatoporoid Pulchrilamina spinosa from South China: geobiological
significance and implications for the Early development of
skeletal-dominated reefs.- Paleontological Research 16, 1: 59-69.-
<b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 013, ID=7264^<b>Topic(s): </b>skeletal reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera, Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Ordovician L, Tremadocian-Floian; <b>Geography: </b>China S, Hubei
&#038; Guizhou^The thin, laminar to low domical, encrusting
stromatoporoid Pulchrilamina spinosa is reported from the
Tremadocian-Floian in Hubei and Guizhou provinces, South China. The
Chinese Pulchrilamina appeared earlier (late Tremadocian-early Floian)
than North American equivalents (early Floian), which possess large
domical forms and are the main framework-builders. Pulchrilamina
appeared much earlier than the observed diversification of other
stromatoporoids. These skeletal reef-builders thus provide excellent
clues for understanding the initial evolution of the stromatoporoids
and the subsequent development of the skeletal-dominated (especially
stromatoporoid - dominated) reefs that reached their first acme in the
late Middle-Late Ordovician.^1";
s[6693] = "ALLISON N., TUDHOPE A.W. &#038; EIMF (2012).- The skeletal
geochemistry of the sclerosponge Astrosclera willeyana: Implications
for biomineralisation processes and palaeoenvironmental
reconstruction.- Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology
313-314: 70-77.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 013, ID=7265^<b>Topic(s):
</b>sclerosponge skeleton, chemistry; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera,
Astrosclera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^To
investigate the controls on the geochemistry of aragonitic sclerosponge
skeletons, we used secondary ion mass spectrometry (SIMS) to analyse an
Astrosclera willeyana specimen. The high spatial resolution of SIMS
allows the independent analysis of the two key crystal structures in
the skeleton i.e. the fused spherulites (formed intracellularly and
fused together at the surface of the skeleton) and the epitaxial
backfill (deposited extracellularly at the base of the sponge tissue).
We analysed Sr/Ca, Mg/Ca and Ba/Ca across a short (~5mm) transect of
fused spherulites which represented several years growth. We observe
cyclical variations (with a length of 0.1 to 0.6 mm in both Sr/Ca and
Mg/Ca in some (but not all) sections of the transect. The observed
ranges of Sr/Ca and Mg/Ca over the presumed seasonal cycles are ~9.5 to
11.5 mmol mol-1 and 0.6 to 1.0 mmol mol-1 respectively. The annual
seawater temperature range at the study site is ~4.3&#176;C, so the
inferred temperature sensitivity of skeletal Sr/Ca and Mg/Ca is ~0.5
mmol mol-1&#176;C (or 5%&#176;C-1) and ~0.1 mmol mol-1&#176;C (or
13%&#176;C-1) respectively. This is higher than observed in most
previous sclerosponge studies or anticipated from studies of synthetic
aragonite. This indicates that the chemistry of the A. willeyana
skeleton is affected by one or more additional influences, besides
temperature, which are currently unresolved. The pH of the
precipitating fluid, estimated from skeletal &#948;11B, is ~8.1-8.2 for
both fused spherulites and epitaxial backfill. Epitaxial backfill
contains significantly higher Sr/Ca, Mg/Ca and B/Ca and significantly
lower Ba/Ca than the fused spherulites but Sr/Ca and Mg/Ca are
positively correlated by the same relationship in both skeletal
features. This suggests that the geochemistry of each feature is
predominantly controlled by a common process. This is unlikely to be
Rayleigh fractionation, which is indicated by negative correlations
between Sr and Mg in aragonite.^1";
s[6694] = "ANTCLIFFE J.B. (2013).- Questioning the evidence of organic
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compounds called sponge biomarkers.- Palaeontology 56, 5: 917-925.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 014, ID=7266^<b>Topic(s): </b>organic compounds, presumed sponge biomarkers; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Proterozoic, Cryogenian, Huqf Supergroup; <b>Geography: </b>Oman^Elevated concentrations of an organic compound, 24-isopropylcholestane, found in the Precambrian Huqf Supergroup of Oman may provide the oldest known sponge &#039;fossil&#039;. This evidence is of critical importance for a properly balanced understanding of the origin of animals. Several different pelagophyte (class Pelagophyceae part of the Stramenopiles within the Chromaveolata) algae are also capable of producing these exact compounds, and may similarly have done so in deep time. Modern marine algae are also reported to produce structural isomers that are compositionally identical to the sponge marker; they do this in copious quantities. Further, 24-isopropylcholestane can be produced by diagenetic alteration of compounds produced in large quantities by algae. It is also possible that contamination by petroleum derived lubricating oil used when coring while extracting these compounds from subsurface layers, has affected the data. All extinct organisms that may have produced this compounds are unavailable for analysis by the modern organic chemist and cannot be eliminated from the list of possible producers of the sponge marker. There are also significant uncertainties regarding the dating of the strata from which these ancient compounds are found. Although the compounds are widely reported as c. 751 Ma, they are younger than 645 Ma. It seems more likely that these compounds represent algal biochemical evolution at a time when algal burial occurred in great quantity with well known coeval algal fossils but no sponge fossils. The macroalgal biomass may have declined during the agronomic revolution at the base of the Cambrian Period owing to processing by metazoans, accounting for the comparative scarcity of these sponge markers in Phanerozoic sediments, after which time sponge spicules and body fossils become evident.^1";
s[6695] = "BOGOYAVLENSKAYA O.V. &#038; ELKIN Yu.A. (2011).- Klassifikacya paleozoyskikh i mezozyskikh gidroidnykh polipov i centry ikh vozniknoveniya [Classification of Paleozoic and Mesozoic hydroid polyps and their centers of origin; in Russian].- Litosfera 2011, 2: 13-30.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 015, ID=7267^<b>Topic(s): </b>stromatoporoids (as hydrozoans); <b>Systematics: </b>Stromatoporata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic, Mesozoic; <b>Geography: </b>^In the paper are traced the development of some morphological features of Paleozoic and Mesozoic Stromatoporata (hydroid polyps). On the basis of evolution of astrorhizal elements is confirmed the status of this group in system of Hydrozoa . Paleozoic Stromatoporata and Mesozoic Sphaeractinoidea are equivalent representatives of class Hydrozoa, phylum Cnidaria. It is offered the new revised system of this group: 3 subclasses, 19 orders and 43 families are singled out. The 100 genera of Stromatoporata and Sphaeractinoidea are analyzed. Connections between Paleozoic Stromatoporata and Mesozoic Sphaeractinoidea hydroid polyps are considered. Morphology of a skeleton and progress of astrorhiza are analyzed. Relations of evolution of fossil hydroid polyps with maxima of tectonic-magmatic cycles are recognized. The centers of origin of fossil hydroids at the end of Baikal and the beginning Caledonian cycles have been connected with the Ural-Mongolian belt. Mesozoic Stromatoporata have been connected with the seas of Tethys ocean. For the determining of centers of origin and distribution is used the method of geohistorical biogeography.^1";
s[6696] = "BOTTING J.P. &#038; MUIR L.A. (2013).- Spicule structure and affinities of the Late Ordovician hexactinellid-like sponge Cyathophycus loydelli from the Llanfawr Mudstones Lagerst&#228;tte, Wales.- Lethaia 46, 4: 454-469.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 016, ID=7268^<b>Topic(s): </b>early sponges; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera, ?Hexactinellida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician L, Sandbian;
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<b>Geography: </b>UK, Wales^Exceptionally well-preserved specimens of
the reticulosan sponge Cyathophycus loydelli from the Sandbian (Late
Ordovician) Llanfawr Mudstones Formation of Llandrindod, Wales, UK,
have been examined using scanning electron microscopy (SEM). The
specimens include exquisitely detailed pyritized spicules, and granular
pyritization of surrounding soft tissues. Spicules frequently show
axial canals of diameter similar to those of modern siliceous sponges,
with hexagonal symmetry typical of modern demosponges rather than
hexactinellids. In one case, the axial filament is also preserved. The
largest spicules (ray diameter >20&#956;m) show a complex structure,
with a laminar external region similar to that of the extant
hexactinellid Monorhaphis. Some spicules preserve sub-micron detail of
the spicule surface, resembling the reticulate collagenous sheath of
Monorhaphis. The hexagonal symmetry of the canal confirms that at least
some Reticulosa are not crown-group hexactinellids, but stem-group
Hexactinellida or Demospongea, or stem-group Silicea. This suggests
that a square canal is a sufficient diagnostic feature of total-group
Hexactinellida, but that hexagonal canals were more widely distributed
among Early Silicea and were probably not restricted to demosponges.
Alternatively, comparison with the structure of modern verongiid fibres
suggests that these may be homologous with the outer layers of
Cyathophycus spicules, and Cyathophycus may instead be a stem-group
demosponge. The preserved detail of the surface layer shows that
pyritization can preserve certain material with extraordinarily fine
resolution.^1";
s[6697] = "BOTTING J.P., MUIR L.A., LI Xiang-Feng &#038; LIN Jih-Pai
(2012).- An enigmatic, possibly chemosymbiotic, hexactinellid sponge
from the early Cambrian of South China.- Acta Palaeontologica Polonica
58, 3: 641-649.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 017, ID=7269^<b>Topic(s):
</b>chemosymbiotic (?) sponges, taxonomy; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera,
Hexactinellida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L, Tommotian-Atdabanian;
<b>Geography: </b>China S^Six specimens of a strongly curved,
cylindrical hexactinellid sponge have been recovered from the
Tommotian-Atdabanian Hetang Biota of South China, and are described as
Decumbispongia yuani gen. et sp. nov. The robust, thick-walled sponge
shows no evidence of an osculum or basal structures, and the body form
is inconsistent with an upright, filter-feeding life position.
Interpretations as a detritivore feeding by amoeboid extensions, or as
a facultative chemosynthetic symbiosis of sponge and bacteria are
considered. The latter interpretation is preferred due to the highly
constrained body shape, and the body form is interpreted from this
perspective. The species indicates that Cambrian sponges occupied at
least some autecological niches that appear to have been vacant since
that time.^1";
s[6698] = "BOTTING J.P., MUIR L.A., XIAO S., LI X. &#038; LIN J.-P.
(2012).- Evidence for spicule homology in calcareous and siliceous
sponges: bimineralic spicules in Lenica sp. from the Early Cambrian of
South China.- Lethaia 45, 4: 463-475.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 017,
ID=7270^<b>Topic(s): </b>bimineralic sponge spicules, phylogeny;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L, Hetang
biota; <b>Geography: </b>China S^The relationships of the extant sponge
classes, and the nature of the last common ancestor of all sponges, are
currently unclear. Early sponges preserved in the fossil record differ
greatly from extant taxa, and therefore information from the fossil
record is critical for testing hypotheses of sponge phylogenetic
relationships that are based on modern taxa. New specimens of the
enigmatic sponge Lenica sp., from the Early Cambrian Hetang Biota of
South China, exhibit an unusual spicule structure. Each spicule
consists of a siliceous core with an axial canal, an organic outer
layer and a middle layer interpreted to have been originally calcium
carbonate. This finding confirms previous work suggesting the existence
of bimineralic spicules in early sponges. Combined with data from
other early sponges, the new findings imply that the two fundamental
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spicule structures of modern sponges were derived from a compound,
bimineralic precursor. Spicules are therefore homologous structures in
Calcarea and Silicea, and if sponges are paraphyletic with respect to
Eumetazoa, then spicules may also have been a primitive feature of
Metazoa.^1";
s[6699] = "DA SILVA A.-C., KERSHAW S. &#038; BOULVAIN F. (2011).-
Stromatoporoid palaeoecology in the Frasnian (Upper Devonian) Belgian
platform, and its applications in interpretation of carbonate platform
environments.- Palaeontology 54, 4: 883-905.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 018,
ID=7271^<b>Topic(s): </b>stromatoporoids, ecology; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera, Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L,
Frasnian; <b>Geography: </b>Belgium, Ardennes^Stromatoporoid faunas in
the Frasnian of southern Belgium are abundant in the carbonate platform
environments present in this area. Stromatoporoids dominate the large
skeletal organisms and occur principally in biostromes. The
stromatoporoid assemblage is represented by a small number of taxa.
Stromatoporoid genera include Actinostroma, Amphipora, Atelodictyon,
Clathrocoilona, Salairella, Stachyodes, Stictostroma, Stromatopora and
Trupetostroma which are present in environments ranging from the outer,
outer intermediate, inner intermediate and inner zones and associated
biostromes. Most large skeletal stromatoporoids are low profile, which
reinforces the conclusions of previous studies that low-profile growth
forms were the most successful stromatoporoid forms. These low-profile
forms are likely to have been important sediment stabilisers that may
have led to expansion of the carbonate factory. Growth forms vary
between facies, indicating some degree of environmental control on
form, for example, laminar in the intermediate zone, bulbous and
domical in the inner and outer zones. Stromatoporoid taxa vary in
occurrence across the environmental gradient from shallow to deep.
There is some taxonomic control on growth forms, with some taxa showing
more variability than others in different environments.^1";
s[6700] = "DA SILVA A.-C., KERSHAW S. &#038; BOULVAIN F. (2011).-
Sedimentology and stromatoporoid palaeoecology of Frasnian (Upper
Devonian) carbonate mounds in southern Belgium.- Lethaia 44: 255-274.-
<b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 018, ID=7272^<b>Topic(s): </b>carbonate mounds,
stromatoporoids, sedimentology, ecology; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera,
Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L, Frasnian;
<b>Geography: </b>Belgium, Ardennes^Stromatoporoids are the most
abundant large skeletal organisms in middle Frasnian carbonate mound
environments of southern Belgium. They occur in environments ranging
from flank and off-mound, mound core, shallow mound and restricted
mound. A detailed log and comprehensive sampling of stromatoporoids in
a single section cutting through all middle Frasnian mound levels in La
Boverie-Rochefort Quarry, near Rochefort and Dinant reveals a
stromatoporoid assemblage comprising 10 genera, 472 samples, containing
an overall total of 3079 stromatoporoids (including complete and
fragmented specimens) have been studied. The following list gives
abundance using numbers of specimens and areas of total stromatoporoid
area on outcrop surfaces (% number, % area in cm2): Actinostroma (0.4,
9.2), Amphipora (15.5, 1.7), Atelodictyon (0.2, 4.4),
Clathrocoilona(0.3, 0.5), Euryamphipora (13.7, 0.7), Idiostroma (2,
1.9), Salairella (1.2, 9.6), branching Stachyodes (43.2, 59.1), laminar
Stachyodes australe (1.9, 1.3), Stictostroma (4.8, 13.1) and
Trupetostroma (0.2, 0.8), showing that Stachyodes is approximately half
of the total assemblage. Deeper environments contain more abundant low
profile forms, shallow water facies contain more domical and bulbous
forms, branching forms are ubiquitous. Low profile stromatoporoids are
likely to have been important sediment stabilizers that may have led to
expansion of the carbonate factory, and they may have therefore
contributed to the structural building of the mounds.
Stromatoporoid-coral intergrowths are observed in only Stictostroma
suggesting that there is a close biological relationship between them,
however, stromatoporoid skeletons in almost all cases appear to be
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unaffected by the presence of intergrown corals, suggesting they were
commensals.^1";
s[6701] = "DA SILVA A.-C., KERSHAW S., BOULVAIN F. &#038; REITNER J.
(2011).- Long-expected! - First record of demosponge-type spicules in a
Devonian stromatoporoid (Frasnian, Belgium).- In: Aretz, M., Delculee,
S., Denayer, J. &#038; Poty, E. (Eds.): 11th Symposium on Fossil
Cnidaria and Porifera, Liege, August 19-29, 2011, Abstracts.
K&#246;lner Forum f&#252;r Geologie und Pal&#228;ontologie 19: 32-33.-
<b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 019, ID=7273^<b>Topic(s): </b>stromatoporoid
spicules; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera, Stromatoporoidea;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L, Frasnian; <b>Geography: </b>Belgium,
Ardennes^The stromatoporoids are hypercalcified sponges which were
major reef-builders during the Palaeozoic... Here, for the first time,
are presented some evidence of demosponge-type spicules in a Devonian
stromatoporoid... The stromatoporoid skeleton is cassiculate with
locally dominant coenosteles or coenostromes and with a melanospheric
microstructure. The spicules are of two size ranges, the large ones are
ranging between 500 to 2000 &#956;m long and the small ones are 50 to
100 &#956;m long... [abridged]^1";
s[6702] = "FERNANDEZ-MARTINEZ E., FERNANDEZ L.P., MENDEZ-BEDIA I., SOTO
F. &#038; MISTIAEN B. (2010).- Earliest Pragian (Early Devonian) corals
and stromatoporoids from reefal settings in the Cantabrian Zone (N
Spain).- Geologica Acta 8, 3: 301-323; Barcelona.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37,
111, ID=7274^<b>Topic(s): </b>corals, stromatoporoids, taxonomy, reefs;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria, Anthozoa, Porifera, Stromatoporoidea;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L, Pragian L; <b>Geography: </b>Spain N,
Cantabrian Zone^The oldest reefal episode in the Cantabrian Zone
(earliest Pragian) consists of small biostromal patch reefs, mainly
built by corals and stromatoporoids, and developed on a storm-dominated
ramp. Four outcrops provide the stratigraphic framework in which these
reef facies developed, and these permitted an interpretation of their
depositional setting in terms of a relatively distal or protected
shelf. We systematically describe three species of rugose corals, five
species of tabulate corals, and six species of stromatoporoids. This
fauna is allocated to three Pragian fossil associations. Association 1
is mainly composed of massive tabulate corals and stromatoporoids.
Association 2 contains dominant branching rugose and tabulate corals.
Finally, association 3 is represented by tiny massive tabulate corals.
Each association occurs at a specific location within a framework of
high-frequency deepening upward cycles, being related to a specific
depositional setting. This mode of occurrence suggests that their
development was tuned by relative base-level oscillations, forming
during rises that took the sea-bottom to relatively deep or sheltered
conditions, with rare reworking by storm-related currents. Finally, a
comparison of this reefal fauna with examples of similar age from
elsewhere is presented in order to explore their affinities.^1";
s[6703] = "FINKS R.M. (2010).- The Sponge Family Guadalupiidae in the
Texas Permian.- Journal of Paleontology 84, 5: 821-847.-
<b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 020, ID=7275^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy, new taxa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera, Guadalupiidae; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Permian; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Texas W^New and old species and
genera of the family Guadalupiidae (spherulitic hypercalcified
demosponges of the order Agelasida) are described or redescribed from
the West Texas Permian. The entire family is reviewed and observations
are made on the epibionts, growth patterns, functional morphology,
ecological relationships, morphologic variability, modular structure,
and evolutionary history of these largely reef-dwelling sponges. The
stratigraphic distribution of species is also noted; many are limited
and can define zones. The new genera Exovasa and Incisimura and the new
species Guadalupia auricula, G. cupulosa, G. ramescens, G. microcamera,
G. vasa, Cystothalamia megacysta, Lemonea simplex, Incisimura bella,
and Exovasa cystauletoides are described. Almost all previously
published taxa are redescribed and in some cases redefined. The
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Guadalupiidae are unique among hypercalcified sponges in having a
modular thalamid layer (thalamidarium) covered on the exhalant surface
by a non-modular stromatoporoid-like layer (trabecularium).^1";
s[6704] = "GERMAN T.N. &#038; PODKOVYROV V.N. (2012).- Records of a new
spongelike group in the Riphean biota.- Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal 46,
3: 3-10.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 021, ID=7276^<b>Topic(s):
</b>microfossils, sponge-like; <b>Systematics: </b>?Porifera,
??Hexactinellida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Meso/Neoproterozoic, Lakhanda
Fm; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Siberia SE, Maya River^New microfossils
of presumably sponge organization grade have been recorded in the
Meso-Neoproterozoic boundary beds of the Riphean Lakhanda Formation
(Maya River, Uchur-Maya Region, southeastern Siberia). Because of the
microscopic size, they remained invisible for a long time among
abundant green algae on the surface of individual acritarchs in
associations with nematode-like organisms and zygotes and suspensors of
fungal microfossils. The specimens were found during a reexamination of
the type material of Annulusia annulata Timofeev et Hermann, 1979,
fixed on biofilms. The biofilms have shown the presence of very small,
abundant, colonial organisms represented by aggregations of cells
tightly connected in a soft tissue structure. In morphological
characters, mode of life, occurrence of spicule-like structures,
symmetry of their body, with a central canal positioned at the apex and
interpreted here as an osculum, they are considered to be similar to
the sponges Demospongiae and Hexactinellida. The microfossils with a
syncytium and collagen-fibrous network (amorphous body) resemble the
sponge class Hexactinellida.^1";
s[6705] = "KERNER A., VIGNES LEBBE R. &#038; DEBRENNE F. (2011).-
Computer-aided identification of the Archaeocyatha genera now available
online.- Carnets de G&#233;ologie / Notebooks on Geology, Brest, Letter
2011/02 (CG2011_L02), pp 99-102.
[http://paleopolis.rediris.es/cg/CG2011_L02]- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 021,
ID=7277^<b>Topic(s): </b>archaeocyatha, genera database, identification
key; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera, Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography: </b>^The Archaeocyatha are a key group in
several of the many discrete disciplines that together make feasible a
valid history of the Earth: they are the oldest of the calcified
sponges, the first metazoans to build reefs (in association with
calcimicrobes), are characteristic fossils used for the biozonation of
the first, pre-trilobitic Cambrian stage (Tommotian). To date, a valid
key to their identification has not been available, so a tool for that
purpose has been devised: it was created using the software XPER2, and
is now available free, online. Published in English, the knowledge base
includes the 307 valid described genera identified by 120 descriptors
(85 morphological and ontogenetic, 8 stratigraphic and geographic and
27 taxonomic). A key to identification is supplemented by detailed
descriptive cards with images of type specimens of each genus and
details of their morphology that aid identification. [identification
key is available at http://www.infosyslab.fr/archaeocyatha]^1";
s[6706] = "KHROMYKH V.G. (2010).- Evolution of Stromatoporoidea in the
Ordovician-Silurian epicontinental basin of the Siberian Platform and
Taimyr.- Russian Geology and Geophysics 51: 684-693.- <b>FC&#038;P</b>
37, 22, ID=7278^<b>Topic(s): </b>stromatoporoids, phylogeny;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera, Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Ordovician, Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Siberian Platform,
Taimyr^The paper discusses the evolution of Stromatoporoidea in the
epicontinental sedimentary basin of the Siberian Platform and Taimyr
during the Ordovician and Silurian. Specimens of the oldest genus,
Priscastroma, were found in the middle of Middle Ordovician sediments.
This genus is represented by the species P. gemina Khrom., which has
two forms, A and B. Tracing the emergence of new genera over time, we
identified two distinct branches in stromatoporoid evolution. The
ancestor of the first branch is P. gemina f. A, which gave rise to the
genus Cystostroma. The latter is the ancestor of two subbranches with
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predominant horizontal skeletal elements. The subbranches differ only
in tissue microstructure. The genera Stromatocerium, Dermatostroma, and
Aulacera display dense fibrous microstructure, whereas the genus
Rosenella and its descendants display dense microstructure. The genus
Lophiostroma, with a lamellar-fibrous tissue, may be a dead branch of
evolution. The ancestor of the second branch is P. gemina f. B, which
gave rise to the genus Labechia and its descendants. This branch has a
dense tissue, with predominant vertical skeletal elements. Ordovician
stromatoporoids from Siberia were compared with those from other basins
of the world. Comparison shows that all the Ordovician genera from the
epicontinental basin of the Siberian Platform and Taimyr originated
here. Thus, this basin was one of the centers of stromatoporoid
origin.^1";
s[6707] = "MAY A. &#038; RODRIGUEZ S. (2012).- Pragian (Lower Devonian)
stromatoporoids and rugose corals from Zujar (Sierra Morena, southern
Spain).- Geologica Belgica 15, 4: 226-235.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 022,
ID=7279^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy, new taxa, reef biota, biogeography;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera, Stromatoporoidea, Cnidaria, Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L, Pragian; <b>Geography: </b>Spain,
Obejo-Valsequillo-Puebla de la Reina Domain^The locality Zujar at the
boundary between the Badajoz and Cordoba provinces belongs to the
Obejo-Valsequillo-Puebla de la Reina Domain. Within the fossiliferous
reefal carbonates of Pragian age cropping out in Zujar, 10
stromatoporoid species and 7 rugose coral species are identified. The
new rugose coral species Martinophyllum miriamae n. sp. is described.
Hexagonaria soraufi Rodriguez Garcia, 1978 is a subspecies of
Martinophyllum ornatum Jell &#038; Pedder, 1969. The Pragian fauna of
Zujar is a typical fauna of the Old World Realm with remarkably close
relationships to Arctic Canada and Australia. Most species have been
recorded for the first time from Spain. No significant relationships to
the Eastern Americas Realm are visible. Remarkable is, that none of the
stromatoporoid species of Zujar is known from the famous Pragian reef
complex of Koneprusy in Bohemia, meanwhile the rugose coral fauna (e.g.
Joachimastraea barrandei Galle, Hladil &#038; May, 1999) shows some
relations. Some of the species found are ancestors of important
constructors of the Middle Devonian reef complexes, demonstrating that
the roots of the Givetian-Frasnian reef complexes reach down to the
Pragian.^1";
s[6708] = "OLSZEWSKA-NEJBERT D. &#038; SWIERCZEWSKA-GLADYSZ E. (2012).-
Redescriptions of Cenomanian hexactinellid sponges from Podillia
(South-West Ukraine) and designation of neotypes.- Palaeontology 55, 6:
1265-1278.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 023, ID=7280^<b>Topic(s): </b>fossil
sponges, new collection, taxonomic revision; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera, Hexactinellida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous U,
Cenomanian; <b>Geography: </b>Ukraine W, Podilia^Newly collected
phosphatised hexactinellid sponges are recorded from upper Cenomanian
strata in the villages of Nezvys&#039;ko and Rakovets&#039; of
Podillia, south-west Ukraine. Sponges from Nezvys&#039;ko were first
described in the late 19th century by Emil H. Dunikowski, but the
original specimens appear to have been lost. Five neotypes of the
hexactinellids Laocoetis maxima, Callodictyonella regularis,
Plocoscyphia podolica, Toulminia polonica and Leiostracosia crassa are
here designated. In addition, diagnoses of all species are provided and
descriptions emended and supplemented.^1";
s[6709] = "RIGBY J.K., CHURCH S.B. &#038; ANDERSON N.K. (2010).- Middle
Cambrian Sponges from the Drum Mountains and House Range in Western
Utah.- Journal of Paleontology 84, 1: 66-78.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 024,
ID=7281^<b>Topic(s): </b>fossil sponges, taxonomy; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian M; <b>Geography: </b>USA,
Utah^A diverse assemblage of Middle Cambrian sponges, recently
collected from the Wheeler and Marjum Formations of western Millard
County, Utah, includes a variety of demosponges and hexactinellids.
This collection includes the verongiid Vauxia bellula Walcott, 1920,
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and the protomonaxonids Choia carteri and Choia ridleyi Walcott, 1920,
Hamptonia bowerbanki Walcott, 1920, and Hamptonia parva n. sp.
Hexactinellids in the collection include the reticulosid
protospongioids Diagoniella hindei Walcott, 1920, and Diagoniella magna
n. sp.; the dierespongioid hydnodictyid Valospongia? gigantus Rigby,
1973; and the hintzespongioid Hintzespongia bilamina Rigby and
Gutschick, 1976. A specimen of the problematic Sentinelia? draco
Walcott, 1920, is also documented as part of the collection.^1";
s[6710] = "SENOWBARI-DARYAN B. &#038; LINK M. (2011).- Hypercalcified
segmented sponges (&#034;sphinctozoans&#034;) from the Upper Triassic
(Norian) reef boulders of Taurus Mountains (southern Turkey).- Facies
57, 4: 663-693.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 024, ID=7282^<b>Topic(s):
</b>sphinctozoans, taxonomy; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera, Sphinctozoa
sensu lato; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic U, Norian; <b>Geography:
</b>Turkey S, Taurus Mts^Norian reef boulders, exposed in a locality
near the fountain &#034;Tavuk Cesme&#034; (&#034;Chicken
Fountain&#034;) in Taurus Mountains, southern Turkey yielded a large
number of hypercalcified sponges, including &#034;sphinctozoans&#034;,
&#034;inozoans&#034;, &#034;spongiomorphids&#034;, and
&#034;chaetetids&#034;. The sphinctozoans from this locality are
described in this paper. Geologically, this locality belongs to the
Anamas-Akseki autochthonous. The reef boulders of this locality are
exposed near the &#034;Tavuk Cesme&#034; fountain, located at the road,
leading from the town of Aksu to Yenisarbademli. The following taxa are
described: Amblysiphonella taurica nov. sp., Anthalythalamia riedeli
Senowbari-Daryan, Calabrisiphonella sphaerica nov. sp.,
Calabrisiphonella cuifi nov. sp., Cinnabaria minima Senowbari-Daryan,
Colospongia recta nov. sp., Colospongia sp. 1, Colospongia sp. 2,
Colospongia sp. 3, Cryptocoelia compacta nov. sp., Cryptocoelia? sp.,
Deningeria crassireticulata Senowbari-Daryan, Zuhlke, Bechstadt and
Flugel, Discosiphonella minima Senowbari-Daryan and Link,
Gigantothalamia ovoidalis Senowbari-Daryan, Hajarispongia dipoyrazensis
nov. sp., Hajarispongia cortexifera nov. sp., Kashanella irregularis
Senowbari-Daryan, Kashanella cylindrica nov. sp., Parauvanella
ferdowsensis Senowbari-Daryan, Parastylothalamia cylindrica nov. gen.,
nov. sp., Asiphothalamia polyosculata nov. gen, nov. sp., Sollasia
norica nov. sp., and Thaumastocoelia sphaeroida Senowbari-Daryan. The
most abundant sponge is Amblysiphonella taurica nov. sp. followed by
Hajarispongia dipoyrazensis nov. sp., Colospongia and Discosiphonella
minima Senowbari-Daryan and Link are also relatively abundant. The
stylothalamid sponge Parastylothalamia nov. gen. is an abundant sponge
genus in other Norian reefs of the Taurus Mountains, but is rare at the
&#034;Tavuk Cesme&#034; locality.^1";
s[6711] = "SKORLOTOVA N.A. (2013).- Novye arkheocyathy iz otlozheniy
atdabanskogo yarusa Sibirskoy platformy [new Atdabanian Archaeocyatha
from Siberian Platform].- Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal 47, 6: 3-9.-
<b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 025, ID=7283^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy, new taxa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera, Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Siberian Platform^^1";
s[6712] = "TSYGANKO V.S. (2013).- A new hydroid coral from the
Famennian stage of the Chernyshev Uplift, Polar Urals.-
Paleontologicheskiy Zhurnal 47, 3: 14-15.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 025,
ID=7284^<b>Topic(s): </b>stromatooroids as hydrocorals, new taxa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera, Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian L, Famennian M; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Urals N,
Chernyshev Uplift^A new stromatoporate species of the unusual genus
Pararosenella Vassiljuk et Bogoyavlenskaya, 1990, P. olimpiadae sp.
nov., is described; it is found for the first time in the Middle
Famennian Substage of the Devonian in the Chernyshev Uplift, Polar
Urals.^1";
s[6713] = "VODRAZKA R. &#038; CRAME J.A. (2011).- First Fossil Sponge
from Antarctica and its Paleobiogeographical Significance.- Journal of
Paleontology 85, 1: 48-57.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 025,
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ID=7285^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy, new taxa, biogeography;
<b>Systematics: </b>Porifera, Hexactinellida; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cretaceous, Albian-Cenomanian; <b>Geography: </b>Antarctica, James
Ross Island^Laocoetis piserai n. sp. (Hexactinellida, Porifera) from
the mid-Cretaceous (i.e., Albian-Cenomanian) of James Ross Island is
the first record of a fossil sponge from Antarctica. This new
occurrence of a formerly widespread genus was restricted to relatively
deep waters on the margins of an active volcanic arc. Its occurrence in
Antarctica is further evidence that the genus Laocoetis underwent a
dramatic reduction in its geographic range through the Cenozoic. The
only living species of the genus at the present day is Laocoetis perion
from Madagascar.^1";
s[6714] = "WOLNIEWICZ P. (2012).- Stromatoporoid diversity in the
Devonian of the Ardennes: a reinterpretation.- Geologica Belgica 15,
1-2: 3-7.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 026, ID=7286^<b>Topic(s):
</b>biodiversity, temporal trends, rarefaction method; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera, Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian;
<b>Geography: </b>Belgium, Ardennes^Previous studies of the
stromatoporoid palaeobiodiversity in the Devonian of the Ardennes are
revised. The data set used in this study consists of 3416 specimens of
180 species. The rarefaction method was employed in order to reduce
sampling bias in the diversity curves. The estimated stromatoporoid
diversity reached its plateau in the Eifelian (Couvin Formation) and in
the Givetian, and decreased during the Late Devonian.^1";
s[6715] = "WOLNIEWICZ P. (2012).- Same taxonomic name, different
species: a threat to stromatoporoid biodiversity research.- Geologica
Belgica 15, 4: 236-244.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 026, ID=7287^<b>Topic(s):
</b>taxonomy, biodiversity; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera,
Stromatoporoidea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography:
</b>Belgium, Ardennes, Poland, Holy Cross Mts^Taxonomic inconsistencies
between two published collections of Devonian stromatoporoids were
examined. The studied collections contain stromatoporoids sampled from
the Middle and Upper Devonian from the Ardennes (collection by
Lecompte) and the Holy Cross Mountains (collection by Kazmierczak). The
study was limited to stromatoporoid species that were assigned to the
order Stromatoporellida. At least eight species which were described
from the Devonian of both the Ardennes and the Holy Cross Mountains
should be revised: F. ruedemanni, H. crassum, H. porosum, H.
perseptatum, S. lensiforme, S. socialis, T. laceratum, T. pingue.
Specimens that were assigned to C. damnoniensis, C. spissa, H.
episcopale, H. schlueteri, P. cellulosum and S. huronense do not need
to be revised. The inconsistencies may severely influence the outcome
of palaeogeographic and biodiversity studies, since the error is not
distributed randomly among stratigraphic intervals and it affects
classification at the genus-level.^1";
s[6716] = "WOLNIEWICZ P. (2013).- The limited value of traditional
morphometric features in stromatoporoid taxonomy.- Palaeontology 56, 5:
947-959.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 027, ID=7288^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy,
diagnostic features; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera, Stromatoporoidea;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>^The morphological
variation of stromatoporoids, which are solitary organisms, is
partitioned into its presumably genetic and environmental components.
Potentially heritable, environmentally mediated and residual components
of morphological variability were estimated in a test set containing
Devonian stromatoporoids of the genus Gerronostromaria from southern
Poland using analysis of variance. The taxonomic importance of
traditional morphometric features is limited, because they are
dominated by the intra-skeletal component of variance. Conventional
metrics were therefore replaced by stereological and textural
quantities. Both stereological and textural features are dominated by
the inter-skeletal and inter-locality components of variation and thus
may be valuable in taxonomic and environmental studies of
stromatoporoids. Statistical analyses of these characters (principal
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component analysis and cluster analysis) were performed. Of 13
characters considered most useful in taxonomic studies, only five have
been used previously in conventional species definitions.^1";
s[6717] = "YANG Ai-Hua &#038; YUAN Ke-Xing (2012).- Overview of
research on the Archaeocyaths.- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica 51, 2:
222-237.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 027, ID=7289^<b>Topic(s): </b>research
review; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera, Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography: </b>China^Archaeocyatha (Porifera) were
an important group of marine sessile organisms during the Cambrian,
they evolved rapidly and were globally distributed during the Early
Cambrian. They are therefore important for biostratigraphic correlation
over large areas, nationally and internationally. In this paper we
review and discuss developments in classification and ideas of
relationships in the Class Archaeocyatha, particularly the work of
Debrenne et al. (2002). We highlight the need for a cladistic approach
in attempting to further clarify changing ideas about phylogenetic
relationships. In terms of biostratigraphy and palaeogeography, the
archaeocyaths of the Atdabanian, Botoman, and Toyonian Stages are
particularly useful for Early Cambrian stratigraphic correlation and
palaeobiogeographic analysis. We summarize the history and current
status of research on archeocyathan systematic, biostratigraphic, and
palaeogeographic distribution within China, as well as internationally,
and identify important foci of interest for further work - most notably
that they formed an important component of the Lower Cambrian carbonate
fauna of the Yangtze Platform.^1";
s[6718] = "YANG Xing-Lian, ZHAO Yuan-Long, ZHU Mao-Yan, CUI Tao &#038;
YANG Kai-Di (2010).- Sponges from the Early Cambrian Niutitang
Formation at Danzhai, Guizhou and their environmental background.- Acta
Palaeontologica Sinica 49, 3: 348-359.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 028,
ID=7290^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy, ecology; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera calcarea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L, Niutitang Fm;
<b>Geography: </b>China, Guizhou^^1";
s[6719] = "ZAPALSKI M.K. &#038; HUBERT B. (2011).- First fossil record
of parasitism in Devonian calcareous sponges (stromatoporoids).-
Parasitology 138, 1: 132-138.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 028,
ID=7291^<b>Topic(s): </b>endobionts, parasitism; <b>Systematics:
</b>Porifera, Stromatoporoidea, Torquaysalpinx; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian M, Givetian; <b>Geography: </b>France, Ardennes, Mont
d&#039;Haurs section^* Introduction. Palaeozoic calcareous sponges
(stromatoporoids) are common bio-constructing fossils, they are
sometimes found in association with helicoidal structures of unknown
biological affinities. The interaction between the tube-forming
organisms has usually been classified as commensalism. ** Methods.
About 260 stromatoporoid skeletons from the Middle Devonian (Givetian)
of the Mont d&#039;Haurs section near Givet (Champagne-Ardenne, France)
were thin-sectioned and analysed under transmitted light. *** Results.
Approximately 10% of the examined stromatoporoids (mainly belonging to
the genera Actinostroma, Stromatopora and Stromatoporella) contain
tubes classified as Torquaysalpinx sp. The Torquaysalpinx organisms
penetrated the skeletons of stromatoporoids in vivo (as evidenced by
skeletal overgrowths), around the infesting organisms, growth bands are
bent down. **** Conclusion. Diminished growth rates around the
infesting organism demonstrate a negative influence on the host,
similar to that seen in the modern demosponge-polychaete association of
Verongia-Haplosyllis. This is demonstrated by changes in growth bands.
As in the above-mentioned association, the endosymbiont might have been
feeding directly upon the tissues of the host. The Torquaysalpinx
organisms were gaining habitat and possibly also food resources - for
them this interaction was clearly positive. This long-term association
can therefore be classified as parasitism. This is the first evidence
for parasitism in Palaeozoic sponges.^1";
s[6720] = "ARETZ M. (2010).- Habitats of colonial rugose corals: the
Mississippian of western Europe as example for a general
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classification.- Lethaia 43: 558-572.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 029,
ID=7292^<b>Topic(s): </b>colonial corals, habitat classification;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria, Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous L; <b>Geography: </b>Europe W^Colonial rugose corals
are a major constituent of shallow-water marine benthic communities in
Mississippian times. The study of western European rugose coral
habitats from the base of the Tournaisian stage to the Serpukhovian
stage allows the recognition of four basic habitat types, which can be
divided into a total of 11 subtypes. The classification is mainly based
on field data, and thus rapidly applicable. Level-bottom communities in
which large colony distances are characteristic (type A) represent the
most basic community type, polyspecific (subtype A1) and monospecific
(subtype A2) subtypes occur. Reduced colony distances result in the
formation of coral meadows (type B), which either show homogenous coral
distribution (subtype B1) or the development of patches (subtype B2).
Coral biostromes (type C) represent a spectrum between hydrodynamically
controlled biostromes (nothing in place, subtype C1) and biologically
constructed and controlled biostromes (subtype C2). The bulk of the
biostromes represent mixtures of those two subtypes (subtype C3).
Colonial rugose corals are widely encountered in Mississippian bioherms
where they are dwellers (subtype D1), form capping beds (subtype D2),
support framework building along with other organisms (subtype D3) and
form coral framework (subtype D4). The latter is probably the most
uncommon of all subtypes in Mississippian times. The classification is
widely applicable to other groups.^1";
s[6721] = "ASHOURI A.R., ABBASI M.A. &#038; KHAKSAR K. (2010).-
Alborziphyllinae, a new Late Devonian Rugose corals subfamily.- Journal
of Sciences, Islamic Republic of Iran 21, 2: 131-136; Tehran.-
<b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 030, ID=7293^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy, new taxa;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria, Rugosa, Laccophyllidae, Alborziphyllinae;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L, Famennian, Khoshyeilagh Fm;
<b>Geography: </b>Iran, Alborz E^Members of the family Laccophyllidae
are small, solitary rugose corals with stratigraphic ranges from
Silurian to Permian. Among the laccophyllids, axial ends of major septa
are united in an aulos and dissepiments may be absent or present. Minor
septa can be contratingent and sometimes are small or in some genera
are absent. Septa and aulos may be thick or thin. In this study,
Famennian rugose corals of the Khoshyeilagh Formation in the north of
Meyghan village (35 km NE Shahrood, Eastern Alborz) have been
investigated for the first time. All the studied corals share their
common characteristics with family Laccophyllidae. Convincingly, based
on comparison of the presence of some key features among the collected
samples with characteristics of existed subfamilies of laccophyllids,
establishing a new subfamily can be essential. The Alborziphyllinae
(new subfamily) encompasses a Late Devonian laccophyllid lineage. The
new subfamily described here includes a new genus, Alborziphyllum and
two new species, Alborziphyllum ferdowsiense and Alborziphyllum
lonsdaleiforme.^1";
s[6722] = "BERKOWSKI B. (2012).- Life strategies and function of
dissepiments in rugose coral Catactotoechus instabilis from the Lower
Devonian of Morocco.- Acta Palaeontologica Polonica 57, 2: 391-400.-
<b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 030, ID=7294^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral skeletons,
dissepiments, function; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria, Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L, Emsian; <b>Geography: </b>Morocco,
Anti-Atlas, Hamar Laghdad^This study focuses on the life strategies of
small, dissepimented rugose coral Catactotoechus instabilis
(representative of Cyathaxonia fauna) from the Emsian argillaceous
deposits of mud mounds of Hamar Laghdad (Anti-Atlas, Morocco). Numerous
constrictions and rejuvenescence phenomena as well as frequent
deflections of growth directions among the studied specimens suggest
unfavourable bottom conditions resulted from sliding down of the soft
sediment on the mound slopes. Dissepimental structures observed on
well-preserved calices and thin sections played an important role in
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the life of the coral, supporting their successful recovery after
temporary burial within unstable soft sediment. The development of
lonsdaleoid dissepiments, apart from being biologically controlled, was
also strongly influenced by environmental factors. Such modifications
in lonsdaleoid dissepiments growth were observed in phases of
constrictions, rejuvenescence and deflections of growth, when their
development was significantly increased in comparison to phases of
their stable growth. Dissepiment morphology suggests that the process
of formation of lonsdaleoid dissepiments in Catactotoechus instabilis
is consistent with the hydraulic model.^1";
s[6723] = "BERKOWSKI B. &#038; KLUG C. (2012).- Lucky rugose corals on
crinoid stems: unusual examples of subepidermal epizoans from the
Devonian of Morocco.- Lethaia 45, 1: 24-33.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 136,
ID=7295^<b>Topic(s): </b>epibionts, subepidermal epizoans;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria, Rugosa, Echinodermata, Crinoidea;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L, Emsian; <b>Geography: </b>Morocco,
Anti-Atlas, Hamar Laghdad^In the fossil record, evidence for true
epizoans, i.e. living animals inhabiting other living host-animals, is
rather rare. A host reaction is usually needed to proof the syn
vivo-settling of the epizoan. Herein, we provide a first report of such
an epizoan biocoenosis from various strata of the Early Devonian of
Hamar Laghdad, the world-renowned Moroccan mud-mound locality. In this
case, solitary rugose corals settled as larvae on crinoid stems,
perhaps at a spot where the epidermis was missing for some reason
(injury, disease). Both the crinoid and the coral began to grow around
each other. By doing so, the affected crinoid columnals formed a
swelling, where ultimately only an opening slightly larger than the
coral orifice remained. We discuss both macroecological and small-scale
synecological aspects of this biocoenosis. The coral profited from its
elevated home because it reached into more rapid currents providing the
polyp with more food than at the densely populated seafloor, which was
probably covered by a coral-meadow around the mounds and hydrothermal
vents.^1";
s[6724] = "BERKOWSKI B. &#038; WEYER D. (2012).- Hamaraxonia, a new
pseudocolumellate genus of Middle Devonian deep-water Rugosa (Anthozoa)
from Morocco.- Geologica Belgica 15, 4: 245-253.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37,
031, ID=7296^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy, new taxa, phylogenetic lineage;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria, Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M,
Eifelian M; <b>Geography: </b>Morocco, Anti-Atlas, Hamar Laghdad^The
monotypic genus Hamaraxonia gen. nov., with type species Hamaraxonia
africana sp. nov., is described, based on only four specimens, from the
middle Eifelian (top Costapolygnathus costatus Zone to basal Tortodus
australis Zone) of the Hamar Laghdad, Anti-Atlas, SE-Morocco. In its
prominent axial boss and dissepiments in maturity, the new genus is
unique among pre-Carboniferous ahermatypic Rugosa. It is classified
within the still polyphyletic subfamily Columnaxoniinae Weyer, 1980 of
the family Cyathaxoniidae Milne-Edwards &#038; Haime, 1850 (suborder
Cyathaxoniina Spasskiy, 1977). Possible ancestors will probably be
found among the neighbouring subfamily Laccophyllinae Grabau, 1928. For
the moment, a phylogenetic line: Laccophyllum Simpson, 1900 >
Hamarophyllum Berkowski, 2004 > gen. nov. pro Cyathaxonia hercynica
Roemer, 1855 (Weyer &#038; Zagora, 1990) > Hamaraxonia gen. nov. may be
proposed, pending further records from other regions and additional
intermediate taxa. The commonly used term columella (aseptal origin)
and the nearly forgotten term pseudocolumella (septal origin) are
redefined in the already morphogenetic sense of their authors
(Milne-Edwards &#038; Haime 1848) by selecting morpho-terminological
types: Cyathaxonia cornu Michelin, 1847 (late Tournaisian), and
Clisiophyllum keyserlingi M&#039;Coy, 1849 (middle/late Visean).^1";
s[6725] = "BLAKE P.R. (2010).- Devonian Corals of the Yarrol Province,
eastern-central Queensland.- Memoir of the Association of Australasian
Palaeontologists 38: 1-191.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 032,
ID=7297^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy, new taxa, biogeography,
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biostratigraphy; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria, Rugosa, Tabulata;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Australia, Queensland,
Yarrol Province^The Yarrol Province in eastern-central Queensland
contains rocks ranging from latest Silurian to Permian. Devonian corals
are locally abundant within the Yarrol Province, but their preservation
is typically poor compared to the well known Carboniferous coral faunas
of this Province and except for the Mount Etna coral fauna, the
Devonian corals have not been systematically described. Early and
Middle Devonian corals have been known from the Yarrol Province for a
long time, even though they have never been properly described. As a
result of this study it is now known that a fairly diverse Late
Devonian coral fauna is also present, and this is the first Late
Devonian coral fauna identified in Queensland. Overall, this study has
identified seventy-seven species of coral referable to forty-five
genera. Seventeen of the species are new: Tryplasma? careoseptum, T?
abyssum, Aphyllum simplexum, Cystiphylloides immanum, Breviphyllum
mirourum, Smithiphyllum petercollsi, S. finseni, Papiliophyllum jelli,
Disphyllum castellum, D. stupendum, Temnophyllum kroombitense, T.
stainesi, Squameofavosites craigileei, Alveolites murrayi, Heliolites
amplusa, H. comminus and Multithecopora tubus. Eighteen species have
been left in open nomenclature due to insufficient material or poor
preservation, and the remainder have been placed into forty-two
previously described species. The corals have been divided into six
faunas, with three faunas in the Early Devonian, two in the Middle
Devonian, and one in the Late Devonian. These are the Taragoola, Holly,
Armagh, Hopeful, Beschs and Kroombit faunas respectively. The Early
Devonian faunas share some of the common corals, such as Heliolites
daintreei, but do not show any strong affinities with other Early
Devonian coral faunas around Australia. The Middle Devonian Hopeful
Fauna contains only a small number of species. The Givetian Beschs
Fauna was diverse and many of the species are well known from eastern
Australia, though it has few colonial rugose corals compared to most
other Givetian faunas in Australia. The Kroombit Fauna is less diverse
than other described Late Devonian faunas in the Canning Basin of
Western Australia and Mostyn Vale Formation in New South Wales, and it
shares only a few species with them. The distribution of corals such as
Alveolites murrayi were very useful in mapping the Late Devonian rocks
of the Yarrol Province.^1";
s[6726] = "COEN-AUBERT M. (2011).- Reassignment to the Middle Devonian
of some rugose corals investigated by le Maitre (1934) in the Chalonnes
Formation from the Southeastern Armorican Massif (France).- Bulletin de
l&#039;Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique, Sciences de
la Terre 81: 27-53.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 033, ID=7298^<b>Topic(s):
</b>taxonomy, biostratigraphy; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria, Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M, Chalonnes Fm; <b>Geography:
</b>France, Armorican Massif SE^Nine taxa of rugose corals collected by
le Maitre (1934) and coming from the Chalonnes Formation of the
Southeastern Armorican Massif in France have been revised. They belong
to the genera StringophyllumWedekind, 1922, Sociophyllum Birenheide,
1962, Acanthophyllum Dybowski, 1873, Beugniesastraea Coen-Aubert, 1989
and Fasciphyllum Schl&#252;ter, 1885. Among this material,
Stringophyllum acanthicum (Frech, 1885), Sociophyllum elongatum
(Schl&#252;ter, 1881), Acanthophyllum vermiculare (Goldfuss, 1826) and
A. tortum (Tsien, 1969) occur close to the Eifelian-Givetian boundary,
on the south side of the Dinant Synclinorium in Belgium. Moreover, the
first three species have been defined in the Middle Devonian of the
Eifel Hills in Germany and they are observed in the Late Eifelian and
the Early Givetian of this area. For comparison, A. heterophyllum
(Milne-Edwards &#038; Haime, 1851) and Sociophyllum cf. elongatum
sampled by le Maitre (1934) in the Late Emsian Valet Formation from the
Southeastern Armorican Massif have also been investigated. The Belgian
material of Stringophyllum acanthicum is included in the systematic
description of this taxon.^1";
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s[6727] = "COEN-AUBERT M. (2011).- Stratigraphic distribution of massive rugose corals at the base of the Late Frasnian in Belgium.- In: Aretz, M., Delculee, S., Denayer, J. &#038; Poty, E. (Eds.): 11th Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and Porifera, Liege, August 19-29, 2011, Abstracts; K&#246;lner Forum f&#252;r Geologie und Pal&#228;ontologie 19: 28-29.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 033, ID=7299^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy, biostratigraphy; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria, Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian U, Frasnian U; <b>Geography: </b>Belgium, Ardennes^Among the massive rugose corals, the genus Frechastraea Scrutton 1968 succeeds to the genus Hexagonaria G&#252;rich 1896 at the base of the Late Frasnian in Belgium... [abridged]^1";
s[6728] = "COEN-AUBERT M. (2012).- New species of Frechastraea Scrutton, 1968 at the base of the Late Frasnian in Belgium.- Belgica 15, 4: 265-272.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 034, ID=7300^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy, new taxa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria, Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian U, Frasnian U; <b>Geography: </b>Belgium, Ardennes^Frechastraea coeni n. sp. is widely distributed at the base of the Late Frasnian from the Philippeville Massif, the north side of the Dinant Synclinorium, the south side of the Namur Synclinorium and the Vesdre Massif. It occurs within the Early Palmatolepis rhenana conodont Zone and is locally associated with F. glabra n. sp. and F. phillipsastraeiformis (Moenke, 1954). However, F. phillipsastraeiformis, which is also described in this paper, may be already present at the top of the Middle Frasnian from the Philippeville Massif and the south side of the Dinant Synclinorium.^1";
s[6729] = "DENAYER J. (2011).- Dorlodotia and related genera (Rugosa) from the Visean (Mississippian; Carboniferous) of Zonguldak and Bartin (North-western Turkey).- Palaeontology 54, 6: 1435-1454. - <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 034, ID=7301^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy, new taxa, phylogenetic lineage; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria, Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L, Visean, Livian; <b>Geography: </b>Turkey, Pontides^A rich and diverse coral fauna collected from the Livian (Visean, Mississippian) of Zonguldak and Bartin (North-western Turkey) contains numerous specimens of Dorlodotia and related forms. The most common species,D. delepinei Charles, 1933, is redetermined as Dorlodotia briarti, an European species. A new species of Dorlodotia is described for very large, phaceloid forms: D. euxinensis. The genus Ceriodotia is created for species close to Dorlodotia with a cerioid habit. It comprises two species: C. bartinensis and C. petalaxoides, both common in the Visean of Zonguldak and Bartin. Based on comparison of morphological characters and features of the astogeny, a phylogenetic lineage is proposed for Dorlodotia and the new taxa. The evolution of D. euxinensis from D. briarti is peramorphic. Subsequent paedomorphosis resulted in the lineage D. euxinensis - C. bartinensis - C. petalaxoides. Ceriodotia probably includes Visean taxa from Asia previously described as &#039;Acrocyathus&#039;.^1";
s[6730] = "DENAYER J. (2012).- Corals of the Upper Visean microbial-sponge-bryozoan-coral bioherm and related strata of Kongul Yayla (Taurides, South Turkey).- Geologica Belgica 15, 4: 317-328.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 035, ID=7302^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy, new taxa, biostratigraphy, biogeography; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria, Rugosa, Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L, Visean, Asbian; <b>Geography: </b>Turkey S, Taurides^The microbial-sponge-bryozoan-coral bioherm of Kongul Yayla in the Central Taurides (South Turkey) contains a rich and diversified fauna. Sponges and rugose corals are of particular interest. The most common taxa are Siphonodendron irregulare, S. pauciradiale, S. cf. intermedium, Lithostrotion araneum, L. decipiens, L. maccoyanum, Axophyllum aff. pseudokirsopianum, Palaeosmilia multiseptata, P. murchisoni, Clisiophyllum aff. keyserlingi, Amygdalophyllum sp., Rotiphyllum cf. densum, Amplexocarinia aff. cravenensis, Soshkineophyllum? sp. and Espielia tauridensis sp. nov. newly described here. The tabulate corals are mostly michelinids, syringoporids, cladochonids and auloporids.
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Heterocorals and chaetetids are also present. Siphonodendron
pauciradiale and Lithostrotion maccoyanum are the guide taxa for the
RC7&#223; biozone and indicate an late Asbian age for the bioherm.
Facies and coral assemblage argue for a South-European affinity of the
Kongul Yayla reef and probably for the whole Anatolian terrane.^1";
s[6731] = "DENAYER J., POTY E., MARION J.-M. &#038; MOTTEQUIN B.
(2012).- Lower and Middle Famennian (Upper Devonian) rugose corals from
southern Belgium and northern France.- Geologica Belgica 15, 4:
273-283.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 035, ID=7303^<b>Topic(s): </b>mass
extinctions, recovery faunas; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria, Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian U, Famennian L M; <b>Geography:
</b>Belgium S, France N^After the late Frasnian extinctions, the rugose
corals slowly recovered during the Lower and Middle Famennian (crepida
to marginifera conodont zones) in southern Belgium and northern France
(Avesnois) (Namur-Dinant Basin). Six genera represented by seven
species are recognized and described here, one species (Breviphrentis
superstes) is new. The rugose coral fauna described herein includes
small solitary forms belonging to the so-called Cyathaxonia fauna and
is similar or very close to those previously described within the same
stratigraphic interval in Australia, China and Germany. It also
contains a large species belonging to the genus Breviphrentis which was
considered as extinct since the end of the Givetian (Middle Devonian)
(&#034;Lazarus taxon&#034;). The tabulate corals from the Lower and
Middle Famennian of this area, mainly represented by auloporids, are
also briefly discussed. Rugosa only constituted a minor part of the
fauna after the end-Frasnian crisis in the Namur-Dinant Basin contrary
to the brachiopods, which were abundant and relatively diversified, and
no rugose corals have been recovered from the early Lower Famennian
(triangularis Zone). The first important Famennian coral radiation only
took place during the Latest Famennian (Strunian).^1";
s[6732] = "FEDOROWSKI J., BAMBER W.E. &#038; BARANOVA D.V. (2012).- An
Unusual Occurrence of Bashkirian (Pennsylvanian) Rugose Corals from the
Sverdrup Basin, Arctic Canada.- Journal of Paleontology 86, 6:
979-995.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 036, ID=7304^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy,
biogeography, biostratigraphy; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria, Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous U, Bashkirian; <b>Geography:
</b>Arctic Canada, Sverdrup Basin^The oldest known Carboniferous rugose
coral fauna in the Canadian Arctic Islands was collected in the
Yelverton Inlet area of northern Ellesmere Island, from Bashkirian
carbonates of the lower Nansen and Otto Fiord formations. It includes
the genera Dibunophyllum Thomson and Nicholson, Lonsdaleia McCoy,
Palaeosmilia Milne-Edwards and Haime and Tizraia? Said and Rodriguez.
Such a generic assemblage is unknown elsewhere above the Serpukhovian.
An upper? Bashkirian specimen of Paraheritschioides Sando, collected
above the main fauna, is the oldest known representative of that genus.
Faunal comparisons suggest Novaya Zemlya or northern Timan as the most
likely source areas for the Yelverton Inlet fauna.^1";
s[6733] = "HE Xin-Yi &#038; TANG Lan (2011).- Restudy of Middle-Late
Ordovician and Llandovery Rugosa source area of the Yangtze Region with
a discussion of some rugose coral genera.- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica
50, 1: 013-031.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 037, ID=7305^<b>Topic(s):
</b>taxonomy; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria, Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Ordovician M-U, Silurian, Llandovery; <b>Geography: </b>China,
Yangtze Region.^^1";
s[6734] = "HE Xin-Yi &#038; TANG Lan (2013).- Classification and
evolutionary trends of Middle Ordovician to Silurian Rugosa from the
Yangtze Region.- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica 52, 1: 035-050.-
<b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 037, ID=7305^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy, phylogeny;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria, Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician
M-U, Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>China, Yangtze Region.^^1";
s[6735] = "KAWAMURA T. &#038; STEVENS C.H. (2012).- Middle
Pennsylvanian Rugose Corals from the Baird Formation, Klamath
Mountains, Northwestern California.- Journal of Paleontology 86, 3:
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513-520.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 037, ID=7307^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy, new taxa, biostratigraphy, biogeography; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria, Rugosa, Foraminifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous U, Bashkirian, Baird Fm; <b>Geography: </b>USA, California, Klamath Mts^Four new species of colonial corals, one previously described coral, and two other unidentified species of coral have been recovered from the Baird Formation in the Klamath Mountains of northwestern California. The newly erected species are Heritschioides armstrongi n. sp., Pararachnastraea klamathensis n. sp., P. watkinsi n. sp., and P. kabyaiensis n. sp. These corals are associated with the fusulinids Millerella marblensis Thompson, 1944, Paramillerella Thompson, 1951, and Pseudostaffella Thompson, 1942, emend Groves, 1984, suggesting an early Atokan (Bashkirian) age. Both the coral and foraminiferal faunas bear a resemblance to those of similar age in the Brooks Range, Alaska, which could suggest geographic proximity between the two terranes at that time. These corals also represent the earliest known occurrence of the Family Durhamididae.^1";
s[6736] = "KIDO E. &#038; SUGIYAMA T. (2011).- Silurian rugose corals from the Kurosegawa Terrane, Southwest Japan, and their paleobiogeographic implications.- Bulletin of Geosciences 86, 1: 49-61.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 037, ID=7308^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy, biostratigraphy, biogeography; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria, Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian, Gionyama Fm, Llandovery - Ludlow L; <b>Geography: </b>Japan, Kurosegawa Terrane^The Silurian to Devonian Gionyama Formation is assigned to the Kurosegawa Terrane in Southwest Japan. Abundant rugose corals in the Middle Member (late Llandovery to early Ludlow) of this formation represent 18 species belonging to 13 genera. These species are: Tryplasma sp. aff. T. ozakii, Tryplasma sp. A, Tryplasma sp. B, Cystiphyllum sp., Holmophyllum sp., Holmophyllum? sp., Labechiellata regularis, Rhizophyllum sp. A, Rhizophyllum sp. B, Neobrachyelasma japonica, Pseudamplexus sp., Amsdenoides sp., Amplexoides sp. aff. A. chaoi, Strombodes sp., Nanshanophyllum hamadai, N. gokasense, Shensiphyllum sp., and Ptychophyllum sp. The rugose corals from the Gionyama Formation include cosmopolitan genera that commonly occur in China, Kazakhstan, Siberia, Gotland, eastern Australia, and North America. Endemic genera, such as Nanshanophyllum and Shensiphyllum, which only occur in South China and Qaidam, are also present. Their stratigraphic ranges are restricted to the late Llandovery. The occurrences of these endemic genera may indicate a strong paleobiogeographic relation between the South China Block and &#034;Proto-Japan&#034; during the Silurian.^1";
s[6737] = "KOSSOVAYA O.L. &#038; KROPACHEVA G.S. (2013).- Extinction of Guadalupian rugose corals: an example of biotic response to the Kamura event (southern Primorye, Russia).- In: Gasiewicz A. &#038; Slowakiewicz M. (eds) Palaeozoic Climate Cycles: Their Evolutionary and Sedimentological Impact. Geological Society, London, Special Publication 376. First published online August 6, 2013, http://dx.doi.org/10.1144/SP376.13- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 038, ID=7309^<b>Topic(s): </b>extinctions, ecology; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria, Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian M; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, Russian Far East, Primorye S^Permian Rugosa of southern Primorye (Russian Far East) occur in a series of terranes of different tectonic origin. The taxonomical composition of Guadalupian (Wordian-Capitanian) rugose corals distributed in southern Primorye changed progressively in an ecological succession, starting with primitive persistent cosmopolitan taxa (assemblage I). This was replaced by assemblage II with a marked invasion of Peri-Gondwanian genera such as Timorphyllum and Verbeekiella, and, in the Late Capitanian, by typical Cathyasian colonial waagenophyllids (assemblage III). Subsequent communities have nearly no transitional forms. The latter assemblage was abruptly replaced by small fasciculate and solitary primitive forms (assemblage IV). Species peculiarities of assemblages of the Parafusulina stricta Zone and the specific
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lithological features of coral-bearing deposits indicate a
palaeogeographical differentiation of terrane positions. The terranes
are of various origins: oceanic arcs, passive margin and guyot. The
extinction of massive colonial Rugosa in southern Primorye (western
Palaeo-Pacific) is identified as a biotic event that is recognizable in
Japan, and probably in Inner Mongolia. It also coincides with a general
reduction in coral diversity at the end of the Capitanian in China. The
present study of the taxonomical distribution of corals has enabled the
level of massive waagenophyllid extinction to be defined precisely and
to correlate it to a similar pattern in adjacent territories of the
Palaeo-Pacific below the Lopingian boundary. The diversity decrease
coincides with the last phase of the Kamura event, and the effects of
the Emeishan volcanism is correlated with a second positive shift in
&#948;13C (South China). The assumed cooling impacted on the fauna in
the western Palaeo-Pacific. The stepwise elimination of massive
colonial waagenophyllids and large fusulinids documented in the
southern Primorye at the end of the Capitanian is considered to be the
first step in the Permian-Triassic extinction, about 8 Myr prior to the
final Permian-Triassic (P-T) global event.^1";
s[6738] = "LIAO Weihua &#038; MA Xueping (2011).- On the Givetian
transgression in South China and the Endophyllum-bearing beds - with a
comparison of Endophyllum from S-China and &#034;Endophyllum&#034; from
N-Xinjiang.- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica 50, 1: 064-076.-
<b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 039, ID=7310^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria, Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M,
Givetian; <b>Geography: </b>China^^1";
s[6739] = "LIAO Weihua &#038; MA Xueping (2011).- On the coral genera
Endophyllum Milne-Edwards &#038; Haime and Parendophyllum Liao &#038;
Ma.- In: Aretz, M., Delculee, S., Denayer, J. &#038; Poty, E. (Eds.):
11th Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and Porifera, Liege, August 19-29,
2011, Abstracts; K&#246;lner Forum f&#252;r Geologie und
Pal&#228;ontologie 19: 94-95.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 039,
ID=7310^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy, new taxa; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria, Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M, Givetian;
<b>Geography: </b>China^Endophyllum are subfasciculate, cerioid or
aphroid corals. Corallites large, with septal stereozone broken up by
large irregular lonsdaleid dissepiments. Major septa long, attenuate,
and commonly convolute in the tabularium. Endophyllum is a cosmopolitan
genus in the Middle Devonian (Givetian) of Europe, Australia and Asia
including South China. Specimens referred to so-called
&#034;Endophyllum&#034; were reported from northern Xinjiang, NW China
(Cai 1983, Liao &#038; Cai 1987). However, they differ obviously from
the Endophyllum of Europe and South China in the morphology of their
epitheca, septa, dissepiments, tabulae and even in their minute
skeletal structures. The major septa of &#034;Endophyllum&#034; from
northern Xinjiang are not convolute in the tabularium. Its tabularium
is rather simple and the minute skeletal structures of the septum are
probably composed of composite rhabdacanth. We transfer the Xinjiang
materials to a new genus, Parendophyllum. Parendophyllum Liao &#038; Ma
2011 (type species: Parendophyllum stereoplasma Liao &#038; Ma 2011)
Diagnosis: corallum is cerioid, corallites are large, with a thick
septal stereozone and a large irregular lonsdaleoid dissepiments, Septa
of two orders, major septa are long but not convolute in tabularium,
Tabularium is rather simple and tabulae are convex or horizontal. The
minute skeletal structures of septum are composed of composite
rhabdacanth... [abridged]^1";
s[6740] = "NESTELL M.K. &#038; STEVENS C.H. (2013).- Mixed Tethyan and
McCloud Belt Rugose Corals and Fusulinids in an Upper Triassic
Conglomerate, Central Oregon.- Journal of Paleontology 87, 5: 909-921.-
<b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 040, ID=7312^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy,
biostratigraphy, biogeography, redeposition; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria, Rugosa, Foraminifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous
- Permian ? Triassic; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Oregon, McCloud
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Belt^Colonial rugose corals ranging in age from Carboniferous to Late
Triassic and Early Permian (Cisuralian) fusulinids have been recovered
from cobbles in a conglomerate in the Upper Triassic Brisbois Member of
the Vester Formation in the Izee terrane in central Oregon. Early
Permian (late Sakmarian or early Artinskian) fusulinids typical of
those present in the Coyote Butte Limestone in the nearby Grindstone
terrane (part of the allochthonous McCloud Belt) include
Eoparafusulina, Pseudofusulinella, Chalaroschwagerina, and Schwagerina.
The presence of these fusulinid genera and the Pennsylvanian coral
Heritschioides?, which is mostly restricted to the McCloud Belt,
suggest these particular cobbles were derived from limestone in that
belt. The Early Permian fusulinids Changmeia bostwicki new species and
Changmeia bigflatensis new species, and the Early Permian corals
Yokoyamaella? oregonensis new species and Yokoyamaella? sp. 1, all of
which have Tethyan affinities, occur rarely in other cobbles. The
presence of definitive fossils from the two different realms in a
conglomerate associated with beds containing Late Triassic ammonoids
indicates that by Late Triassic time a fragment of a Tethyan terrane
was close to or had been amalgamated with a terrane belonging to the
McCloud Belt.^1";
6744 s[6741] = "NUDDS J. (2013).- New records of Solenodendron (Rugosa) in
Ireland and their stratigraphic and phylogenetic significance.- Irish
Journal of Earth Sciences 31: 1-5.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 041,
ID=7313^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy, biostratigraphy, phylogeny;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria, Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Carboniferous L, Visean, Chadian; <b>Geography: </b>Ireland, Clare
&#038; Donegal Counties^New records of Solenodendron hibernicum are
described from the Chadian of Counties Clare and Donegal, the oldest
records of this genus in Ireland. (The term &#039;Chadian&#039; is used
herein rather than the &#039;Lower Visean&#039; preferred by some
authors for this part of the Irish Visean succession.) Solenodendron is
referred to the family Aulinidae Hill, 1981, which is elevated herein
from subfamilial level. A continuous phylogeny of Solenodendron is
proposed from the Courceyan to the Brigantian Substage.^1";
6745 s[6742] = "PLUSQUELLEC Y., GOURVENNEC R. &#038; JAOUEN P.-A. (2012).-
New data on Angustiphyllum Altevogt, 1965, an automobile free-living
rugose coral from the Eifelian of the Western Armorican Massif
(France).- Geologica Belgica 15, 4: 254-264.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 041,
ID=7314^<b>Topic(s): </b>new taxa, morphology, biostratigraphy;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria, Rugosa, Hadrophyllidae; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian M, Eifelian U; <b>Geography: </b>France, Armorican
Massif^The genus Angustiphyllum is recorded for the first time in the
Armorican Massif (Rade de Brest) and two new species are erected: A.
stylophorum and A. vidalae. The well preserved material shows the
indisputable presence of costae on the exterior side of the corallum,
which, besides the wedge-like morphology of the corallum, constitutes
the main diagnostic feature of the genus. Angustiphyllum seems to be a
good index for the Upper Eifelian of the Ibero-Armorican Domain.^1";
6746 s[6743] = "RODRIGUEZ S. &#038; BAMBER E.W. (2012).- Gregarious growth
versus colonial habit in the rugose coral family Geyerophyllidae
Minato, 1955.- Geologica Belgica 15, 4: 355-360.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37,
040, ID=7315^<b>Topic(s): </b>growth habit, solitary, gregarious,
colonial; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria, Rugosa, Geyerophyllidae;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>^The family
Geyerophyllidae Minato, 1955 includes corals having clinotabulae,
lonsdaleoid dissepiments and a variable complex axial structure formed
as an extension of the cardinal septum. Included in the family are four
genera originally considered to have a colonial (fasciculate) growth
habit - Carniaphyllum Heritsch, Carinthiaphyllum Heritsch,
Lonsdaleoides Heritsch, and Darwasophyllum Pyzhyanov. More recent
studies and a review of the type specimens of Carniaphyllum,
Carinthiaphyllum and Lonsdaleoides have shown them to be solitary
corals with a gregarious growth habit. In its original description and
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in all subsequent works, Darwasophyllum has consistently been referred
to as a fasciculate coral, but the presence of offsets has not been
illustrated in the genus and a colonial growth habit has not been
clearly demonstrated. Early Serpukhovian specimens of Darwasophyllum
from the Etherington Formation (Mississippian) in Canada were initially
regarded as fasciculate colonies with long, sub-parallel, closely
spaced corallites. When they were studied in detail by means of serial
sections, however, these corals were found to be solitary individuals
grouped into gregaria, without shared structures or offsets. Thus, true
colonies are unknown in the Geyerophyllidae and all genera described as
colonial in that family consist of gregarious, solitary corals.^1";
s[6744] = "RODRIGUEZ S., SOMERVILLE I.D., SAID I. &#038; COZAR P.
(2013).- An upper Visean (Asbian-Brigantian) and Serpukhovian coral
succession at Djebel Ouarkziz (Northern Tindouf Basin, Southern
Morocco).- Rivista Italiana di Paleontologia e Stratigrafia 119, 1:
3-17.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 042, ID=7316^<b>Topic(s): </b>corals,
stratigraphic succession; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria, Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L, Visean, Serpukhovian;
<b>Geography: </b>Morocco, Tindouf Basin^The Djebel Ouarkziz Formation,
located in the northern part of the Tindouf Basin, in western Algeria
and southern Morocco, is composed mainly of shales with interbedded
limestones, dolostones and sandstones. The limestone beds are
relatively thin, but are laterally persistent, and can be followed
along strike for tens of kilometres. We have identified 19 limestone
beds in three main sections; one logged along the road from Assa to
Zag, a second in the Tinguiz-Remz Valley, 15 km to the east, and a
third section 10 km west of the Assa-Zag road section. Rugose coral
assemblages are recorded in most limestone beds, but the
stratigraphically higher beds become more diverse However, many rugose
genera and species are persistent throughout much of the succession.
The oldest coral assemblages are Asbian in age and the youngest coral
assemblages indicate a Serpukhovian age, as confirmed by foraminiferal
biostratigraphy. The first appearance of rugose corals shows a
different pattern than that in northern Moroccan basins; some common
genera that first appear in the Asbian and lower Brigantian in northern
Morocco and Europe, appear much later, in the upper Brigantian or
Serpukhovian in the Djebel Ouarkziz. The genus Kizilia, which is rare
in the Upper Visean in northern Moroccan basins, is, however, abundant
in the Tindouf Basin. Interestingly, the occurrence of the genus
Lonsdaleia in the Serpukhovian from Djebel Ouarkziz poses a
palaeogeographic problem because of its absence in northern Moroccan
basins (except as transported elements in Serpukhovian conglomerates).
Similarly, Actinocyathus in the Serpukhovian in the Tindouf Basin is
not present north of the Anti-Atlas Mountains. A possible coral
migration route to the Tindouf Basin may be from the northeast via the
Bechar Basin in Algeria, similar to that already inferred for
foraminifers and calcareous algae.^1";
s[6745] = "RODRIGUEZ S., SOMERVILLE I.D., SAID I. &#038; COZAR P.
(2013).- Rugose corals from a Carboniferous biostrome in the Tindouf
Basin, S. Morocco.- Spanish Journal of Palaeontology 28, 2: 255-284.-
<b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 043, ID=7317^<b>Topic(s): </b>corals, biostrome,
biostratigraphy, biogeography; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria, Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L/U; <b>Geography: </b>Morocco,
Tindouf Basin^A rich rugose coral assemblage has been recorded from a
biostrome at the top of the Djebel Ouarkziz Fm in the Tindouf Basin, S.
Morocco. It is composed of 10 genera and 14 species, of which 5 are
new. It represents essentially a Mississippian-type coral fauna but
with some evolved species. However, its age, as determined by
foraminifers and conodonts, is lower Bashkirian (Lower Pennsylvanian).
The presence of Mississippian-like corals in the Bashkirian indicates
that the epicontinental basins in northern Gondwana (Saharan basins)
were a refuge for coral faunas during the late Serpukhovian extinction
event. The persistence of the Mississippian assemblages in the
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Bashkirian from northern Gondwana was probably due to a combination of
warm waters and tectonic stability. The coral assemblage from the
Tindouf biostrome is similar to those corals recorded from Ellesmere
Island, Arctic Canada and Novaya Zemlya, Arctic Russia where similar
tropical warm water conditions have been identified during the
Bashkirian in the northern hemisphere.^1";
s[6746] = "SAID I., SOMERVILLE I.D., RODRIGUEZ S. &#038; COZAR P.
(2013).- Mississippian coral assemblages from the Khenifra area,
Central Morocco: biostratigraphy, biofacies, palaeoecology and
palaeobiogeography.- Gondwana Research 13, 1: 367-379.-
<b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 044, ID=7318^<b>Topic(s): </b>corals,
biostratigraphy, environments, biogeography; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria, Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L;
<b>Geography: </b>Morocco, Khenifra Basin^Analysis of Mississippian
coral assemblages from the Khenifra region of Central Morocco together
with data from foraminiferal / algal microfossils has established new
age dating of 5 localities within the Azrou-Khenifra Basin: Souk El Had
and Sidi Lamine, where corals occur mainly in biostromes protected by
oolitic shoals, Tabainout, where corals have been recorded in different
environments related to microbial mounds, Alhajra Almatkouba, where
corals occur in biostromal reworked beds and Tiouinine, where corals
occur in a well-structured, fringing reef. This study demonstrates the
presence of richer more diverse coral assemblages than previously
recorded, in a variety of environmental settings. These coral
assemblages strengthen correlations with the Adarouch area in the NE
part of the Azrou-Khenifra Basin. It is emphasized that in the upper
Visean there are close similarities with rugose coral assemblages in
other parts of the Western Palaeotethys including North Africa, SW
Spain and NW Europe, and that all belong to the same biogeographic
province. ^1";
s[6747] = "SOMERVILLE I.D., RODRIGUEZ S., SAID I. &#038; COZAR P.
(2012).- Mississippian coral assemblages from Tabainout mud-mound
complex, Khenifra area, Central Morocco.- Geologica Belgica 15, 4:
308-316.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 044, ID=7319^<b>Topic(s): </b>corals,
mud-mounds, ecology, biogeography; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria,
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L, Visean U; <b>Geography:
</b>Morocco, Azrou-Khenifra Basin^Analysis of Mississippian coral
assemblages from the Khenifra region of Central Morocco has
demonstrated the presence of a rich and diverse coral fauna. Rugose
coral assemblages from the Tabainout mud-mound complex comprise
abundant colonial and solitary taxa, particularly in the basal bedded
limestones, as well as the upper bedded flank and coquina capping beds.
The massive core facies with stromatactoid cavities in contrast has
rare solitary corals. The overlying shales, marls and limestone bands
which buried the mud-mound are dominated by small non-dissepimented
solitary rugosans. The age of the Tabainout mound based on foraminifers
is established as upper Visean (late Asbian-late Brigantian). The coral
assemblage strengthens correlations with the Adarouch area in the
northern part of the Azrou-Khenifra Basin where similar mud mounds
occur. These assemblages also show similarity with coeval coral faunas
from the Jerada mud-mounds (buildups) of NE Morocco and together
represent part of the same palaeobiogeographic province (Western
European Coral Province).^1";
s[6748] = "SORAUF J.E. &#038; KISSLING D.L. (2012).- Rugosans immured
in Silurian Paleofavosites, Brassfield Formation (Llandovery) of Ohio.-
Geologica Belgica 15, 4: 220-225.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 045,
ID=7320^<b>Topic(s): </b>corals, bioimmuration; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria, Rugosa, Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian,
Llandovery, Brassfield Fm; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Ohio^The occurrence
of a solitary rugose coral, Streptelasma sp., anchored within colonial
skeleton of the tabulate coral Paleofavosites prolificus is here
reported. Numerous specimens of Streptelasma were found within three
coralla of this tabulate species among 55 collected from the uppermost
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30 cm of the Lower Silurian (Llandovery) Brassfield Formation at
Fairborn, Ohio. These rugosans are largely immured in the favositid
coralla, and, as bioclaustrations, reveal important information on the
paleobiology of both species. However, the immuring of some
Streptelasma within Paleofavosites coralla was not complete during the
life of the rugosan, as calice openings of these are present at the
corallum surface. Complete immuration (or total overgrowth) indicates
that the rugosan no longer competed successfully for space, whether
entombment occurred after the death of the rugosan or was the cause of
its death is unknown. Streptelasma, in assuming an epibiotic lifestyle
probably benefited from the secure attachment to the larger, stable
colonial form of Paleofavosites prolificus and were able to exist
within this particular Brassfield facies interpreted to have been a
vigorous, current-swept environment. These high energy environments
would have been inimical to the small, light-weight rugosans living as
isolated corallites. The successful settling and growth of the rugosans
on the tabulate colonies reflects their higher status in an aggression
hierarchy. This interspecies interaction indicates an early Paleozoic
development of an aggression hierarchy of corals belonging to the
Rugosa and Tabulata (Phylum Cnidaria).^1";
s[6749] = "STEVENS C.H., FEDOROWSKI J. &#038; KAWAMURA T. (2012).- New
unusual skeletal structure in an Upper Carboniferous rugose coral,
Klamath Mountains, Northern California.- Journal of Paleontology 86, 1:
120-125.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 046, ID=7321^<b>Topic(s): </b>corals,
skeletal structures, septal cysts; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria,
Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous U; <b>Geography: </b>Usa,
California, Klamath Mts^Unique among the Rugosa are specialized
cyst-like structures in corals from an upper Carboniferous limestone
within the Baird Formation in the Klamath Mountains, northern
California. These structures, here referred to as septal cysts, occur
mostly along the distal margins of the dark line extending along the
axes of the major septa as seen in transverse section. However, they
also commonly extend beyond the distal extent of those lines and may
interrupt the fibrous coating in the more proximal parts of some septa.
Their function is uncertain. Also present are small dissepiments which
form a ring around the distal margins of the minor septa. These
structures, however, do not appear to be related to the development of
those septa. Some other taxa, including corals from the Bashkirian of
Spain and the Kasimovian of Kansas, possess some specialized structures
similar to those in the California specimens suggesting at least a
remote relationship.^1";
s[6750] = "WRIGHT A. &#038; PRESCHER H. (2011).- Comments on subspecies
of Calceola sandalina.- In: Aretz, M., Delculee, S., Denayer, J. &#038;
Poty, E. (Eds.): 11th Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and Porifera, Liege,
August 19-29, 2011, Abstracts. K&#246;lner Forum f&#252;r Geologie und
Pal&#228;ontologie 19: 190.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 046,
ID=7322^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy, subspecies, type material;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria, Rugosa, Calceola; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Germany^The neotype of the type species
of Calceola, C. sandalina Linne, 1771, was selected and illustrated by
Richter (1928)... But what are the diagnostic features of Calceola
sandalina sandalina? Goldfuss (1840) erected C. s. var. dilatata and C.
s. exaltata, both of which were regarded by Richter (1928) as junior
synonyms of the type subspecies. Other German subspecies of C.
sandalina... Focussing on German subspecies, it is well known that
these were largely based on the apical angle of the corallite, the
curvature of the counter face, and the related length/width ratio of
the corallite. No attention has been paid to other morphological
features such as shape of the operculum, numbers of septa or patterns
of septal insertion... [abridged]^1";
s[6751] = "WRZOLEK T. (2011).- Soft taxonomy - case of Devonian
phillipsastreid rugose corals.- In: Aretz, M., Delculee, S., Denayer,
J. &#038; Poty, E. (Eds.): 11th Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and
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Porifera, Liege, August 19-29, 2011, Abstracts. K&#246;lner Forum
f&#252;r Geologie und Pal&#228;ontologie 19: 191-193.- <b>FC&#038;P</b>
37, 047, ID=7323^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy, morphometry;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria, Rugosa, Phillipsastreidae;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>^Analysis of nine
genera or species groups of Devonian massive phillipsastreid rugose
corals indicates difficulties in obtaining sharply distinguished taxa
at genus level. This may indicate either close genetic affinity within
the group studied, or/and its high phenetic plasticity. The other
factor responsible may be small size of variability space analyzed...
In attempt to overcome the limitations of such a
&#034;statistical&#034; analysis, the next step was comparison of
genera, pair by pair and character by character. The following 11
characters were established as of primary importance, i.e. permitting
in some cases sharp distinction between genera: MU - wall type, SC -
septal continuity, IN1 - internal wall, IN2 - length of septal
expansion, PP - horseshoe dissepiments, DIC - corallite size, #S1 -
septal number, TM - tabularium diameter, L1 - length of major septa, D1
- septal thickness, TT - spacing of tabulae / tabellae. The other
characters were found less significant... [data analysis indicates
that] Medusaephyllum Roemer 1855... should be included wholly or in
part into Phillipsastrea d&#039;Orbigny 1849... Sudetiphyllia
Fedorowski 1991 [is] well defined and distinct genus [abridged]^1";
s[6752] = "WRZOLEK T. (2011).- New data on Devonian phillipsastreid
rugosan Rozkowskaella.- In: Aretz, M., Delculee, S., Denayer, J. &#038;
Poty, E. (Eds.): 11th Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and Porifera, Liege,
August 19-29, 2011, Abstracts. K&#246;lner Forum f&#252;r Geologie und
Pal&#228;ontologie 19: 194-195.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 047,
ID=7324^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria,
Rugosa, Phillipsastreidae; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian U, Frasnian U;
<b>Geography: </b>Poland, Holy Cross Mts^Over 30 specimens of solitary
or weakly dendroid phillipsastreid Upper Frasnian rugosans, from the
Holy Cross Mts, Poland, with anomalous, oval to triangular shapes, are
identified here as Rozkowskaella sandaliformis (Rozkowska 1980). New
morphological characters observed in this species are regular budding,
and overflowing of skeletal tissue over old calicinal margins.
[abridged]^1";
s[6753] = "YU Changmin (2010).- Further study on Devonian rugose coral
Heterophaulactis Yu, 1974 from Lower Emsian Yujiang Formation in
Guangxi, China. .- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica 49, 1: 29-43.-
<b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 048, ID=7325^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria, Rugosa, Heterophaulactis;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L, Emsian, Yujiang Fm; <b>Geography:
</b>China, Guangxi^^1";
s[6754] = "BAE B.-Y., ELIAS R.J. &#038; LEE D.-J. (2013).- Growth
characteristics in co-occurring Upper Ordovician species of the
tabulate Catenipora from southern Manitoba, Canada.- Lethaia 46, 1:
98-113.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 048, ID=7326^<b>Topic(s): </b>colonial
corals, growth parameters; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria, Tabulata,
Catenipora; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician U, Red River Fm;
<b>Geography: </b>Canada, Manitoba^Four species of the tabulate coral
Catenipora are present in the Selkirk Member of the Red River Formation
at Garson, Manitoba. They provide an opportunity to compare the growth
characteristics of multiple, co-occurring species that produced
cateniform coralla. Corallite increase, cyclomorphism and other growth
features show high variability within and/or among the species. A total
of five types of lateral increase and two types of axial increase are
recognized. Lateral increase accounts for over 80% of all occurrences
of corallite increase in each species, with the four species differing
significantly in the relative frequency of the various types of lateral
increase. The type of axial increase, megacorallites and agglutinated
patches of corallites that developed from normal, undamaged corallites
in C. foerstei are species specific. In all species, cyclic
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fluctuations in the tabularial area of corallites are considered to be
annual, and the variable growth rates within colonies and species are
attributed to differences in astogenetic stages or environmental
conditions. Average annual vertical growth was positively correlated
with average tabularial area in C. foerstei, C. cf. robusta and C.
rubra. Catenipora cf. agglomeratiformis, however, which had the lowest
average tabularial area and greatest sensitivity to sediment influx,
had a high average growth rate comparable to that of C. rubra, which
had the largest average tabularial area. The formation of ranks or
lacunae by certain types of lateral increase seems to have been the
most effective strategy for maintaining and/or expanding the colony
growth surface in all four species, and was most common in C.cf.
agglomeratiformis. A reptant growth pattern, characterized by creeping
ranks, permitted effective recovery of damaged parts as well as quick
formation of new ranks or lacunae. The growth surface of these species
was situated near the sediment-water interface.^1";
s[6755] = "BERKOWSKI B. &#038; ZAPALSKI M.K. (2013).- Unusual
tabulate-crinoid biocoenosis from the Lower Devonian of Morocco.-
Lethaia, doi: 10.1111/let.12048.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 049,
ID=7327^<b>Topic(s): </b>crinoid-coral biocoenosis; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria, Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L, Pragian;
<b>Geography: </b>Morocco, Hamar Laghdad^The Early Devonian (Pragian:
sulcatus to pireneae conodont zones) crinoid-coral biocoenosis from
Hamar Laghdad, Morocco contains fragments of crinoid stalks of various
taxa encrusted by spherical and ellipsoidal coralla of the tabulate
coral Hamarilopora minima. These corals were encrusting host crinoids
syn vivo, and this is evidenced by pluricolumnals exceeding 30 elements
overgrown from all sides. Most known to date crinoid-epibiont
associations display various types of reaction to the epibiont, such as
swellings and deformations. In the case discussed here, no clear
interaction is visible; therefore, this association can be classified
as paroecia. It can be inferred, however, that due to a change in
mechanical properties of the crinoid stalk (losing flexibility), the
epizoan influence on the host was negative, while the coral was
profiting from the elevated position over the seafloor and
nutrient-bearing water currents. It can be supposed that this
interaction was close to parasitism. No strict species-specific
relationship between the epizoan and the host was observed.^1";
s[6756] = "CORONADO I., PEREZ-HUERTA A. &#038; RODRIGUEZ S. (2013).-
Primary biogenic skeletal structures in Multithecopora (Tabulata,
Pennsylvanian).- Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology 386:
286-299.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 050, ID=7328^<b>Topic(s): </b>corals,
skeletal microstructure; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria, Tabulata,
Multithecopora; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous U; <b>Geography:
</b>Spain^Corals are significant components of fossil marine
communities and important for paleoenvironmental reconstructions
throughout the Phanerozoic. Despite their abundance and diversity in
Paleozoic rocks, the presence, and criteria for the recognition of
primary, biogenic skeletal structures is highly controversial. The aim
of this study is a multilevel analysis of the diverse morphological
elements that form well-preserved specimens of the Carboniferous
Multithecopora tabulate coral skeleton. Results indicate that samples
are minimally altered by diagenesis, but most importantly that skeletal
structures are biogenic in nature, and similar to those of modern and
fossil carbonate-producing organisms. Nano- and microcrystals form a
complex framework of different domains of crystal morphologies that
comprise the bulk of the skeleton in Multithecopora. These domains are
thought to be the possible phenotypic response of the genotype of these
corals, and had a structural importance during the life of the
organism. Overall, this study sheds light for a better understanding on
the controversy that exists about the biogenic or abiogenic origin of
the Paleozoic coral microstructures.^1";
s[6757] = "DE BAETS K., KLUG C. &#038; PLUSQUELLEC Y. (2010).-
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Zlichovian faunas with early ammonoids from Morocco and their use for
the correlation of the eastern Anti-Atlas and the western Dra Valley.-
Bulletin of Geosciences 85, 2: 317-352.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 050,
ID=7329^<b>Topic(s): </b>corals, ammonoids, biostratigraphy;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria, Tabulata, Micheliniidae; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian L, Emsian L; <b>Geography: </b>Morocco, Anti-Atlas^Two
sections were sampled and measured at Mdaour-El-Kbir (Dra Valley,
western Anti-Atlas) and at eastern Ouidane Chebbi (Tafilalt, eastern
Anti-Atlas). In situ elements of two partially limonitized and one
carbonatic fauna were found in both sections. We report this fauna from
the upper Merza-Akhsai Formation and the lower Mdaour-el-Kbir Formation
at Mdaour-el-Kbir for the first time. Based on these faunas, we
recorded a correlation of the early Emsian (Zlichovian) strata in the
Tafilalt and the Dra Valley regions, which are about 350 km apart.
Additionally, new ammonoid finds (Teicherticeras cf. senior, Lenzites
gesinae, Weyeroceras angustus) are figured and described including the
stratigraphic context. The diagnoses of Lenzites gesinae and
Weyeroceras angustus are emended. Tabulate corals (Michelinia
mdaourensis sp. nov., Petridictyum sp.) found in both the Tafilalt and
Dra Valley are figured and described for the first time.^1";
s[6758] = "DIXON O.A. &#038; JELL J.S. (2012).- Heliolitine tabulate
corals from Late Ordovician and possibly early Silurian allochthonous
limestones in the Broken River Province, Queensland, Australia.-
Alcheringa 36, 1: 1-30.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 051, ID=7330^<b>Topic(s):
</b>taxonomy, biostratigraphy; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria, Tabulata,
Heliolitida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician U, Ashgillian, Silurian
L?; <b>Geography: </b>Australia, Queensland, Broken River
Province^Coral faunas of Late Ordovician (Ashgill) and possibly early
Silurian age are present in allochthonous limestone blocks incorporated
in debris flow deposits in the Broken River Province of north
Queensland. The limestones occur in the Carriers Well Formation and
Crooked Creek Conglomerate, which now lie within structurally deformed
fault slices, and are evidence of the existence of a former carbonate
platform of this age situated to the west. The fauna from the Carriers
Well Formation includes 15 taxa belonging to the heliolitine coral
families Heliolitidae, Pseudoplasmoporidae, Plasmoporidae,
Plasmoporellidae and Sibiriolitidae. New taxa present areWairunalites
greeni gen. et sp. nov. and Plasmoporella marginata sp. nov. The fauna
includes other species belonging to Heliolites, Plasmoporella and
Sibiriolites in common with Late Ordovician faunas of New South Wales,
central Asia and northern China. A limestone block in the Crooked Creek
Conglomerate contains a few non-diagnostic heliolitine corals, together
with rugosan, favositine and halysitine corals similar to those in the
blocks of the Carriers Well Formation, but it also contains several
alveolitine tabulates suggesting a possible early Silurian age.^1";
s[6759] = "DYACHENKO N.K. (2010).- Nekotorye pozdneemsskiye korally
Tabulata i Heliolitida Dayanskoy svity yugo-vostoka Gornogo Altaya [in
Russian: Some Upper Emsian tabulate corals and heliolitids of Daya
suite of SE Gornyi Altay].- Trudy Tomskogo gosudarstvennogo
Universiteta 277: 293-295.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 052,
ID=7331^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria,
Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L, Emsian; <b>Geography:
</b>Russia, Gornyi Altay^Pachyfavosites vilvaensis Sokolov, Alveolites
levis Tchernychev, Thamnopora pulchra Tchernychev and Pachycanalicula
aff. schandiensis Dubatolov are figured and shortly described.
[abridged]^1";
s[6760] = "HUBMANN B. &#038; MESSNER F. (2011).- Pseudopercula in
Thamnopora orthostachys, Plabutsch Formation (Eifelian), Graz
Palaeozoic.- In: Aretz, M., Delculee, S., Denayer, J. &#038; Poty, E.
(Eds.): 11th Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and Porifera, Liege, August
19-29, 2011, Abstracts. K&#246;lner Forum f&#252;r Geologie und
Pal&#228;ontologie 19: 55-56.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 052,
ID=7332^<b>Topic(s): </b>corals, skeletal structures, pseudopercula;
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<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria, Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian
M, Eifelian, Plabutsch Fm; <b>Geography: </b>Austria, Graz
Paleozoic^The Graz Palaeozoic, part of the Upper Austroalpine Variscan
sequence, represents a diversity hot spot of corals belonging to the
&#034;Austroalpine Coral Fauna&#034; (Hubmann 2002)... Among them, very
common are branches of thamnoporids which were named Pachypora
orthostachys by Penecke (1894: 607). Actually this tabulate belongs to
Thamnopora, but we do not comply with Kropfitsch &#038; Schouppe (1953)
that the species &#034;orthostachys&#034; is a younger synonym of Th.
reticulata (Blainville). However, detailed studies of surfaces of
Thamnopora orthostachys from two separate outcrops (Marmorbruch and
Fuchsenloch) yielded in several specimens concentrically wrinkled
structures at the bottom of some corallites... [named]
...&#034;pseudopercula&#034;. Pseudopercula ... are calcareous
membranes closing the apertures of certain corallites. Pseudopercula
occur preferentially at the basal parts of branches... The formation of
pseudopercula is therefore obviously a reaction of the thamnoporid
colonies to protect their tissue in stressed zones. The sealing of
portions of the colonies represents a strategy to preserve as much of
the soft body as possible under stress conditions. Logically, polyps
trapped under a close cover could not scavenge for food, but were able
to communicate over the pore system.^1";
s[6761] = "IBARAKI Y., SHUJI Niko, HOSAKA R. &#038; TAZAWA J. (2009).-
Devonian tabulate corals from limestone float in the Kotakigawa River,
Omi area, Niigata Prefecture, central Japan.- Journal of the Geological
Society of Japan 115, 8: 423-426.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 053,
ID=7333^<b>Topic(s): </b>redeposited corals, taxonomy; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria, Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography:
</b>Japan, Omi Area^Devonian tabulate corals, Mesofavosites cf. igoi
(Kamei, 1955), Pachyhelioplasma sp., Auloporoidea fam., gen. and sp.
indet., are newly found from limestone float in the lower reaches of
Kotakigawa River, Omi area.^1";
s[6762] = "LIANG Kun, LEE Dong-Jin, ELIAS R.J., PARNASTE H. &#038;
MOTUS M.-A. (2013).- Growth characteristics of Protoheliolites
norvegicus (Tabulata; Upper Ordovician; Estonia).- Palaeontology 56, 4:
867-891.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 053, ID=7334^<b>Topic(s): </b>colonial
corals, growth characteristics, phylogeny; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria, Tabulata, Heliolitida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician U,
Katian; <b>Geography: </b>Estonia NW^Protoheliolites is an early
heliolitine coral characterized by closely spaced corallites separated
in places by sparse coenenchyme. Growth characteristics in the type
species, P. norvegicus, are revealed by detailed analysis based on
serial peels and thin sections of coralla from the uppermost Katian of
north-western Estonia. Colonies of this species had a strong ability to
recover from damage and partial mortality, resulting in various forms
of rejuvenation, regeneration, fusion and reorganization of corallites;
in some cases, this involved relatively large areas of undifferentiated
soft parts. The shells of commensal cornulitids became enclosed in host
coralla during colony growth. Coralla of P. norvegicus exhibit
distinctive growth cycles due to responses to seasonal changes. The
production of new corallites by coenenchymal increase usually occurred
in low-density bands, in which corallites generally display round to
subrounded transverse outlines. In high-density bands, the corallites
became crenulated, their wall thickness increased, septal development
was more pronounced, and the amount of coenenchyme increased. In
addition to these cyclomorphic changes, there were significant
astogenetic changes during growth. Compared with the early stage of
colony development, distinctive characteristics in the late astogenetic
stage include a decrease in the growth rate of the colony, better
coordination among corallites, maximum development of corallite
crenulations and septa in high-density bands, more numerous
coenenchymal tubules and a greater proportion of corallum area occupied
by coenenchyme. In general, the role of polyps in determining
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morphological characteristics of individual corallites, such as
tabularium area, corallite crenulations and wall thickness, was
subordinate to the astogeny of the colony. Growth characteristics
including colony-wide coordination of polyp behaviour and subjugation
of individuals to restore the colony following damage suggest a strong
astogenetic control and high level of colony integration.
Protoheliolites probably arose from a heliolitine genus rather than
from a nonheliolitine group as some authors have proposed.^1";
s[6763] = "MOTUS M.-A. &#038; ZAYKA Y. (2012).- The oldest heliolitids
from the early Katian of the East Baltic region.- Geologiska
Foreningens Forhandlingar (GFF) 134, 3: 225-234.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37,
054, ID=7335^<b>Topic(s): </b>corals, taxonomy, early phylogeny;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria, Tabulata, Heliolitida; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Ordovician U, Katian; <b>Geography: </b>Estonia N, Russia NW^The
earliest heliolitids appeared more or less simultaneously in the Late
Ordovician shallow seas of different palaeocontinents. In this paper
the early Katian heliolitids, represented by the genus Protaraea, are
described from the East Baltic region (North Estonia and north-west
Russia) and discussed in detail for the first time. A new species
Protaraea procella n. sp. Motus is established and a neotype for
Protaraea diffluens (Eichwald) is designated. The new species shows a
wide intraspecific variability including variably oriented septal
trabeculae, which results in corallites commonly being poorly defined
or not apparent in transverse sections of coralla. P. procella has much
larger coralla than P. diffluens, with predominantly laminar growth
forms, whereas the latter species is usually encrusting, suggesting
that the two species were adapted to different palaeoenvironmental
conditions. The new data indicate that these heliolitids, together with
other tabulate corals, were already geographically dispersed in the
early Katian and thereby contribute to a better understanding of coral
diversification patterns in Baltica.^1";
s[6764] = "NIKO Shuji (2008).- Stratigraphy of the Upper Silurian
Hitoegane Formation and Auloporid Tabulate Corals from a New Outcrop of
the Formation in the Shinhirayuonsen Area, Gifu Prefecture.- Bulletin
of the National Science Museum, Series C, Geology &#038; Paleontology
34: 43-50; Tokyo.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 055, ID=7336^<b>Topic(s):
</b>fossil corals, taxonomy, biostratigraphy; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria, Tabulata, Auloporida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian U,
Ludlowian, Hitoegane Fm; <b>Geography: </b>Japan, Gifu Prefecture^A new
outcrop of the Hitoegane Formation in the Shinhirayuonsen area,
Takayama-shi, Gifu Prefecture is discovered, resulting in a
stratigraphic redefinition of the formation as the Late Silurian
(mainly Ludlow) shallow marine succession. Fossiliferous limestone
(biolithite and bioclastic wackestone), tuffaceous sandstone and shale
are principal constituents of the formation, whose thickness ranges
40-50 m, but its original thickness was in excess of those amounts. The
auloporid tabulate corals in the present new locality are described.
They are Aulopora? sp. indet., Syringoporella yamakoshii Niko, 2001 and
Aulostegites? sp. indet. Among them, S. yamakoshii is a common species
with the type locality of the formation.^1";
s[6765] = "NIKO Shuji (2009).- Middle Permian tabulate corals from the
Akasaka Limestone, Gifu Prefecture.- Bulletin of the National Museum of
Nature and Science, Series C, Geology &#038; Paleontology 35: 39-51;
Tokyo.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 055, ID=7337^<b>Topic(s): </b>fossil
corals, taxonomy, new taxa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria, Tabulata;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian M, Capitanian, Akasaka Limestone;
<b>Geography: </b>Japan, Gifu Prefecture^[original keywords]:
Capitanian, late Middle Permian, tabulate corals, Akasakapora gen.
nov., Pseudoromingeria, Sinopora, Akasaka Limestone, Gifu ^1";
s[6766] = "NIKO Shuji (2010).- Two new early Carboniferous species of
pachyporid tabulate corals from the Akiyoshi Limestone Group, Yamaguchi
Prefecture.- Bulletin of the Akiyoshi-dai Museum of Natural History 45:
11-16.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 055, ID=7338^<b>Topic(s): </b>fossil
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corals, taxonomy, new taxa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria, Tabulata, Pachyporidae; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L, Akiyoshi Limestone Group; <b>Geography: </b>Japan, Yamaguchi Prefecture^^1";
s[6767] = "NIKO Shuji (2011).- Acaciapora kanmerai, a new Early Carboniferous species of pachyporid tabulate corals from the Akiyoshi Limestone Group, Yamaguchi Prefecture.- Bulletin of the Akiyoshi-dai Museum of Natural History 46: 9-15.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 055, ID=7339^<b>Topic(s): </b>fossil corals, taxonomy, new taxa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria, Tabulata, Pachyporidae; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L, Akiyoshi Limestone Group; <b>Geography: </b>Japan, Yamaguchi Prefecture^^1";
s[6768] = "NIKO Shuji (2011).- Sinkiangopora kanumai, a New Tabulate Coral Species from the Permian Mizuyagadani Formation, Gifu Prefecture, Japan.- Bulletin of the National Museum of Nature and Science, Series C, Geology &#038; Paleontology 37: 43-46; Tokyo.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 056, ID=7340^<b>Topic(s): </b>fossil corals, taxonomy, new taxa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria, Tabulata, Pachyporidae; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian L, Mizuyagadani Fm; <b>Geography: </b>Japan, Gifu Prefecture^[original keywords:] Early Permian, tabulate coral, Pachyporidae, Sinkiangopora kanumai sp. nov., Mizuyagadani Formation, Gifu, Central Japan^1";
s[6769] = "NIKO Shuji (2012).- Trachypsammia konbo, a new species of Early Carboniferous tabulate corals from the Akiyoshi Limestone Group, Yamaguchi Prefecture.- Bulletin of the Akiyoshi-dai Museum of Natural History 47: 1-4.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 056, ID=7341^<b>Topic(s): </b>fossil corals, taxonomy, new species; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria, Tabulata, Trachypsammia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L, Akiyoshi Limestone Group; <b>Geography: </b>Japan, Yamaguchi Prefecture^^1";
s[6770] = "NIKO Shuji (2012).- Additional Material of Favositid and Auloporid Tabulate Corals from the Devonian Fukuji Formation, Gifu Prefecture, Japan.- Bulletin of the National Museum of Nature and Science, Series C, Geology &#038; Paleontology 38: 47-62; Tokyo.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 056, ID=7342^<b>Topic(s): </b>fossil corals, taxonomy; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria, Tabulata, Trachypsammia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian, Fukuji Fm, Lochkovian-?Eifelian; <b>Geography: </b>Japan, Gifu Prefecture^[original keywords:] Lochkovian to Eifelian? (Early to Middle? Devonian), tabulate corals, Crenulipora kuwanoi sp. nov., Hida Gaien Belt, Fukuji Formation^1";
s[6771] = "NIKO Shuji &#038; ADACHI Tomio (2008).- Aulostegites nodai, a New Species of Early Silurian Tabulate Coral from the Gionyama Formation, Miyazaki Prefecture.- Bulletin of the National Museum of Nature and Science, Series C, Geology &#038; Paleontology 34: 39-42; Tokyo.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 056, ID=7343^<b>Topic(s): </b>fossil corals, new species; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria, Tabulata, Aulostegites; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian L, Wenlockian U, Gionyama Fm; <b>Geography: </b>Japan, Miyazaki Prefecture^A new auloporid tabulate coral species, Aulostegites nodai, is described from the upper Wenlock (Lower Silurian) G2 Member of the Gionyama Formation in the Kuraoka area, Miyazaki Prefecture. The Early Silurian species differs from a comparable species, A. longlinensis Chow in Xian et al., 1980 from the Lower to Middle Devonian of South China, in its smaller corallite diameters and shorter spine-like projections. Aulostegites sp. indet. (Senzai and Niko, 2003) from the Fukata Formation, Yokokurayama Group, Kochi Prefecture is conspecific with A. nodai.^1";
s[6772] = "NIKO Shuji &#038; HAIKAWA Takehiko (2008).- Sinkiangopora shuhoensis, a new species of pachyporid tabulate coral from the Millerella yowarensis zone (Serpukhovian, Early Carboniferous) of the Akiyoshi Limestone Group in the Minami-dai area, Yamaguchi Prefecture.- Bulletin of the Akiyoshi-dai Museum of Natural History 43: 7-10.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 056, ID=7344^<b>Topic(s): </b>fossil corals, new species; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria, Tabulata, Pachyporidae; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L, Serpukhovian, Akiyoshi Limestone Group; <b>Geography: </b>Japan, Yamaguchi Prefecture^^1";
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s[6773] = "NIKO Shuji &#038; HAIKAWA Takehiko (2009).- Pseudofavositid and micheliniid tabulate corals from the Millerella yowarensis zone (Serpukhovian, Early Carboniferous) of the Akiyoshi Limestone Group in the Minami-dai area, Yamaguchi Prefecture.- Bulletin of the Akiyoshi-dai Museum of Natural History 44: 1-4.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 057, ID=7345^<b>Topic(s): </b>fossil corals, taxonomy; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria, Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L, Serpukhovian, Akiyoshi Limestone Group; <b>Geography: </b>Japan, Yamaguchi Prefecture^^1";
s[6774] = "NIKO Shuji &#038; HAIKAWA Takehiko (2010).- Cleistoporid tabulate corals from Millerella yowarensis zone (Serpukhovian, Early Carboniferous) of the Akiyoshi Limestome Group in the Minami-dai area, Yamaguchi Prefecture.- Bulletin of the Akiyoshi-dai Museum of Natural History 45: 17-20.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 057, ID=7346^<b>Topic(s): </b>fossil corals, taxonomy; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria, Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L, Serpukhovian, Akiyoshi Limestone Group; <b>Geography: </b>Japan, Yamaguchi Prefecture^^1";
s[6775] = "NIKO Shuji &#038; HAIKAWA Takehiko (2011).- Favositid tabulate corals from the Fusulinella biconica zone (Moscovian, Late Carboniferous) of the Akiyoshi Limestone Group in the Isa-Maruyama area, Yamaguchi Prefecture.- Bulletin of the Akiyoshi-dai Museum of Natural History 46: 17-35.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 057, ID=7347^<b>Topic(s): </b>fossil corals, taxonomy; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria, Tabulata, Favositida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L, Serpukhovian, Akiyoshi Limestone Group; <b>Geography: </b>Japan, Yamaguchi Prefecture^^1";
s[6776] = "NIKO Shuji &#038; SENZAI Y. (2010).- Stratigraphy of the Devonian Kamianama Formation in the Kuzuryu Lake-Ise River area, Fukui Prefecture and its favositid coral fauna.- Bulletin of the National Museum of Nature and Science, Series C, Geology &#038; Paleontology 36: 31-59; Tokyo.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 057, ID=7348^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy, fossil corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria, Tabulata, Favositida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L-M, Kamianama Fm; <b>Geography: </b>Japan, Fukui Prefecture^[original keywords:] Early to Middle Devonian, tabulate corals, Favositida, Kamianama Formation, Oisedani Member, Hakubado Member, Fukui^1";
s[6777] = "NIKO Shuji &#038; SENZAI Y. (2011).- Additional Material of Favositid Tabulate Corals from the Devonian Kamianama Formation, Fukui Prefecture, Japan.- Bulletin of the National Museum of Nature and Science, Series C, Geology &#038; Paleontology 37: 29-41; Tokyo.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 057, ID=7349^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy, fossil corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria, Tabulata, Favositida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L-M, Kamianama Fm; <b>Geography: </b>Japan, Fukui Prefecture^[original keywords:] Early to Middle Devonian, tabulate corals, Favositida, Kamianama Formation, Oisedani Member, Hakubado Member, Fukui^1";
s[6778] = "OSPANOVA N.K. (2012).- Taxonomical problems of the Heliolitida.- Geologica Belgica 15, 4: 215-219.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 058, ID=6778^<b>Topic(s): </b>fossil corals, taxonomy; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria, Tabulata, Heliolitida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Paleozoic; <b>Geography: </b>Middle Asia^Systematic position of group is accepted by the beginning scientist after the teacher or after the leader in the field of studying of this group of corals. But the lowest categories (species and genera) are established by him, first of all, on a regional material. Long-term study of heliolitids of Central Tajikistan and their comparison with heliolitids from other regions shows faunistical peculiarity of each region. Ambiguity of treatment of the same morphological features as a result takes place. The situation becomes complicated by parallelism of development between some taxa of the Heliolitida and wide variability of features of many species. Standardization of arrangement of coenenchyme because of parallelism of development results in occurrence of forms with a similar structure, but with a different genetic basis. So we can tell now that the main
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problem in definition of taxa of the Heliolitida is the heterogeneous genus Heliolites.^1";
s[6779] = "PLUSQUELLEC Y. &#038; FRANKE C. (2010).- Presence precoce du genre Kerforneidictyum represente par K. oeslingensis n. sp. (Cnidaria, Tabulata) dans l&#039;Emsien inferieur du Grand-Duche de Luxembourg.- Ferrantia 58: 72-80; Luxembourg.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 058, ID=7351^<b>Topic(s): </b>fossil corals, morphology, taxonomy; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria, Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L, Emsian L; <b>Geography: </b>Luxembourg^A new species of Kerforneidictyum, K. oeslingensis n. sp., is described. It is mainly characterized by the following features: apical angle reaching up to 160&#176;, deep calices with numerous small spines roughly of the same size, setted in two rows or scattered on septal ridges which are wider than the interseptal furrows, no obvious cardinal ridge, tabulae scarce or missing. The species has been collected in the lowermost Emsian of the Givonne-Eislek Anticlinorium in Luxembourg. It is 1) the first record of the genus in the Devonian of Luxembourg and 2) in the autochtonous part (S.E. Laurussia) of the Ardenno-Rhenish Mountains and 3) very likely the first - or one of the two first - representative of the genus taking into account Gondwana and Laurussia.^1";
s[6780] = "SEILACHER A. &#038; THOMAS R.D.K. (2012).- Self-organization and emergent individuality of favositid corals adapted to live on soft substrates.- Lethaia 45, 1: 2-13.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 059, ID=7352^<b>Topic(s): </b>colonial corals, soft substrates; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria, Tabulata, Favositida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>^Secondary soft-bottom dwellers share the problem that their ancestors, attached to hard substrates, had lost their mobility. On soft substrates, only a limited number of alternative tricks are available to maintain sessile organisms in life position or to right them following disturbance. Consequently, convergent adaptations have emerged in unrelated members of this ecological guild. Those of favositid corals are of particular interest because, on account of their small polyps, they were always colonial. A comparative analysis of forms adopted by favositids on soft substrates shows that key elements of their adaptive paradigms could have been achieved by self-organization. This arose without centralized control by means of inherited reaction norms of individual polyps to local environmental conditions. The unique spiral growth habit of Favosites turbinatus Billings and its emergent individuality at the colony-level of organization are explained in these terms. &#034;Suicidal&#034; lids entombed altruistic marginal polyps, forming a secondary epitheca as the growing colony settled into the sediment. These lids also record the size and spacing of soft tentacles in this species.^1";
s[6781] = "WANG Guang-Xu &#038; DENG Zhan-Qiu (2010).- Application of cluster analysis to classification of cateniporids.- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica 49, 4: 478-486.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 059, ID=7353^<b>Topic(s): </b>fossil corals, numerical data, cluster analysis; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria, Tabulata, Halysitida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6782] = "ZAPALSKI M.K. (2012).- Tabulate corals from the Givetian and Frasnian of the southern region of the Holy Cross Mountains (Poland).- Special Papers in Palaeontology 87: 3-100.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 060, ID=7354^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy, variability, new taxa; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria, Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian, Givetian, Frasnian; <b>Geography: </b>Poland, Holy Cross Mts^Givetian and Frasnian tabulate corals from the southern region of the Holy Cross Mountains, Poland, are described. Both Givetian and Frasnian tabulate faunas from the study region are dominated by alveolitids and comprise 52 species (Favositida: 40 species, Syringoporida: 6 species, Auloporida: 6 species). A new genus belonging to Syringoporida is proposed - Sapounofouskilites gen. nov. - and five new species are erected (Favositida: Striatopora sciuricauda sp. nov., Alveolites? obtortiformis sp. nov., Crassialveolites oliveri sp. nov., Roseoporella
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heuvelmansi sp. nov.; and Auloporida: Aulopora slosarskii sp. nov.).
Study of the intracolonial variation in tabulates shows that minimal
and maximal corallite lumen diameters and pore diameters are the best
taxonomical discriminators for Alveolitidae and Coenitidae, while the
double wall thickness and tabulae spacing are less useful characters.
Moreover, alveolitids and coenitids show overall greater intracolonial
variation than, for example, heliolitids. The tabulate endobiont
Chaetosalpinx? plusquelleci isp. nov. is newly described. Study of
tabulate endobionts - that is, Chaetosalpinx? plusquelleci,
Helicosalpinx cf. asturiana Oekentorp and H. isp. - show that these
were parasites of tabulate corals. Givetian and Frasnian tabulate
faunas from the Kielce (southern) Region of the Holy Cross Mountains
are dominated by Alveolitidae.^1";
s[6783] = "ZAPALSKI M.K. &#038; BERKOWSKI B. (2012).- The oldest
species of ?Yavorskia (Tabulata) from the Upper Famennian of the Holy
Cross Mountains (Poland).- Acta Geologica Polonica 62, 2: 197-204.-
<b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 060, ID=7355^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy,
biogeography; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria, Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian U, Famennian; <b>Geography: </b>Poland, Holy Cross Mts^A
single perfectly preserved colony of a tabulate coral assigned
tentatively to the genus Yavorskia Fomitchev, 1931, collected from
Upper Famennian beds (Palmatolepis expansa conodont Zone) in a trench
located north of the Kowala Quarry (Holy Cross Mts., central Poland) is
here described as a new species, ?Y. paszkowskii sp. nov. It differs
from other representatives of the genus in the lack of dissepimental
structures and in smaller corallite diameters, and may therefore
represent the ancestral taxon of this typically early Carboniferous
genus. Yavorskia tabulates were apparently migrating eastwards along
the southern margin of Laurussia and farther east and north towards
Siberia, as they appear in the Famennian in Europe and in the early
Carboniferous in the Altaides. Such a conclusion is consistent with
previous observations on Early-Middle Devonian Pleurodictyform tabulate
distribution.^1";
s[6784] = "ZAPALSKI M.K. &#038; DOHNALIK M. (2012).- Blastogeny in
tabulate corals: case studies using X-ray microtomography.- Lethaia 46,
2: 223-231.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 061, ID=7356^<b>Topic(s): </b>X-ray
microtomography, fossil corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria, Tabulata;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian, Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>^X-ray
microtomography (XMT) is a non-invasive and non-destructive method that
has often been used to study fossils. It allows serial sections to be
made as little as few micrometers apart, such a resolution is
unachievable for classical serial sectioning, moreover, in contrast to
the latter, the specimen is not destroyed. Microtomography can,
however, be applied only in cases where differences in X-ray absorption
between the skeleton and its infilling are great. We show that this
method may be also applied to tabulate corals. Case studies of
blastogeny are based on Silurian (Aulopora, Favosites) and Devonian
(Thamnopora) specimens from Poland. We show that the sequence of events
in the blastogeny of Aulopora sp. is different from that of
&#034;Aulopora serpens minor&#034; from the Devonian of the Holy Cross
Mountains and similar to auloporids from the Devonian of England.
Blastogeny in Favosites is very similar to that known from the related
genera Squameofavosites and Thamnopora. This suggests that members of
the genus Aulopora may be more diversified within the genus (as
presently understood) than genera within the Favositidae.^1";
s[6785] = "ZAPALSKI M.K. &#038; NOWINSKI A. (2011).- A new Silurian
Avicenia (Tabulata): taxonomy, growth pattern, and colony integration.-
Geodiversitas 33, 4: 541-551; Paris.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 061,
ID=7357^<b>Topic(s): </b>fossil corals, new species, blastogeny;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria, Tabulata, Heliolitida; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>Poland (glacial Baltic erratics)^A new
heliolitid tabulate coral Avicenia kocyani n. sp. is described from
Silurian erratic boulders from Pomerania (Poland). The new species has
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higher intracolonial variation than other heliolitids. The growth
pattern in corallites of the new species is not correlated with the
growth pattern in coenenchymal tubes. This phenomenon is probably
caused by different gene expressions in corallites and common tissue.
Coenenchymal corals with a common skeleton, developed as polygonal
tubes may have two levels of colonial integration: lower, with
uncoordinated growth of corallites and common tissue (as for example in
Avicenia kocyani n. sp.) and higher, with a unified growth pattern
throughout the colony (as for example in Heliolites diligensis
Bondarenko, 1966). Heliolitids are known to show strong provincialism
during the Silurian. The discovery of Avicenia Leleshus, 1974 in Europe
(previously known only from Central Asia) shows that at least some of
them had a wider distribution than previously thought.^1";
s[6786] = "ZAPALSKI M.K., TRAMMER J. &#038; MISTIAEN B. (2012).-
Unusual growth pattern in the Frasnian alveolitids (Tabulata) from the
Holy Cross Mountains (Poland).- Palaeontology 55, 3: 697-706.-
<b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 062, ID=7358^<b>Topic(s): </b>colonial corals,
growth patterns; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria, Tabulata, Alveolitidae;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian U, Frasnian L; <b>Geography: </b>Poland,
Holy Cross Mts^Growth periodicity is a phenomenon occurring in fossil
and modern corals. The most apparent feature is growth banding, and
environmental changes are broadly accepted as controls on this
phenomenon. If environment controls the growth, then all corallites
within a colony should repeat the same growth pattern, as individuals
are clones and must have shared the same environment. A study on
several species of Alveolitidae (Anthozoa, Tabulata) from the Late
Devonian (Early Frasnian) of the Holy Cross Mountains (Poland) shows
that the growth pattern varies between neighbouring individuals within
the same corallum. This contradicts observations of closely related
Favositida as demonstrated on Pachyfavosites sp. from the Givetian of
Avesnois, France, where neighbouring individuals repeat the same
pattern. Therefore, environmental control on growth rhythm in
Alveolitidae can be excluded, the causes of differences between
individuals remain unknown.^1";
s[6787] = "ALVAREZ-PEREZ G. (2010).- Presencia del g&#233;nero
Eupsammia en el Eoceno de la Cuenca de Igualada (NE de Espana).-
Publicaciones del Seminario de Paleontologia de Zaragoza 9: 49-51.-
<b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 063, ID=7360^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria, Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Eocene; <b>Geography: </b>Spain NE^^1";
s[6788] = "ILCHEVA A. &#038; MOCHUROVA-DEKOVA N. (2011).- Catalogue of
type collections of Early Cretaceous corals (Scleractinia, Anthozoa) at
the National Museum of Natural History, Sofia.- Spisanie na Balgarskoto
Geologicesko Druzestvo 72, 1-3: 129-140.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 063,
ID=7360^<b>Topic(s): </b>fossil corals, museum catalogue, published
material; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria, Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cretaceous L; <b>Geography: </b>Bulgaria^The catalogue provides
information about the availability of type material of Early Cretaceous
coral taxa in the invertebrate fossil collections of National Museum of
Natural History, Sofia, Bulgaria. The major part of the fossil coral
type material was published by Zlatarski (1966; 1967a, b; 1968a, b;
1970; 1972). At present most of Zlatarski&#180;s type specimens and
thin sections are housed in the museum. They belong to 24 coral species
from the Barremian-Lower Aptian of several localities in central North
Bulgaria (Fore-Balkan). Second well represented part of the coral type
collection contains all the type specimens and all thin sections of 6
new species of Valanginian corals collected in Lyubasha Mountain,
Pernik district (Srednogorie, SW Bulgaria) and published by Roniewicz
(2008). Some new species introduced by Zlatarski and Roniewicz are also
type species of new genera. A syntype, described by Toula (1889) is
also included in the catalogue.^1";
s[6789] = "KLAUS J.S., LUTZ B.P., MCNEILL D.F., JOHNSON K.G. &#038;
ISHMAN S.E. (2011).- Rise and fall of Pliocene free-living corals in
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the Caribbean.- Geology 39: 375-378.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 063,
ID=7361^<b>Topic(s): </b>free-living corals, biodiversity, temporal
trends; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria, Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Pliocene; <b>Geography: </b>Caribbean^Climate change is currently
having an impact on shallow-water corals, and global circulation models
predict that levels of pCO2 and temperature will rise within the next
century above anything recorded for at least the past 650 k.y. The
Pliocene Epoch is a recent, albeit imperfect, geologic analog for such
conditions in the Caribbean. Diverse communities of free-living
solitary and flabellomeandroid (FSFM) corals inhabited shallow
nearshore to deeper oligophotic habitats of the Pliocene. FSFM corals
were well suited to the low-angle depositional profiles, increased
productivity, increased sedimentation, and warmer temperatures of the
Pliocene. Origination rates of FSFM coral species between 8 and 4 Ma
are roughly double other zooxanthellate corals. FSFM corals underwent
abrupt extinction between 2 and 1 Ma, as environmental conditions
changed and suitable habitat was eliminated. The evolutionary
bottleneck of Pliocene-Pleistocene extinctions and relic steep-margined
Pleistocene topography may leave modern faunas vulnerable as we return
to Pliocene-like conditions.^1";
s[6790] = "KOLODZIEJ B., IVANOV M. &#038; IDAKIEVA V. (2012).- Prolific
development of pachythecaliines in Late Barremian, Bulgaria: coral
taxonomy and sedimentary environment.- Annales Societatis Geologorum
Poloniae 82: 291-330.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 064, ID=7362^<b>Topic(s):
</b>fossil corals, taxonomy, ecology; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria,
Scleractinia, Pachythecaliina; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous L,
Barremian, Lovech Urgonian Gr, Emen Fm; <b>Geography: </b>Bulgaria
N-central^Diversified and abundant corals of the suborder
Pachythecaliina (order Hexanthiniaria) are described from Upper
Barremian, biostromal reefs of the Emen Formation, Lovech Urgonian
Group, north central Bulgaria. The corals are mostly of the phaceloid
growth form and represent 14 species (six new), 12 genera (three new),
belonging to five families. Pachythecaliines occur along, with the
small, monopleurid cylindrical rudist Mathesia darderi. The rudists
frequently are densely clustered, occur between coral branches or are
in contact with them. Other corals, with the exception of the phaceloid
Calamophylliopsis and other rudists, are rare. Non-laminated
microbialite crusts provided additional, structural support for
bioconstruction development. Microbialites (automicrites) can be
interpreted as a product of microbial activity, or alternatively, as a
result of carbonate precipitation, brought about by non-living organic
substrates (organomineralization s.s.). In addition to microbialites,
metazoans are encrusted by heterotrophic skeletal microorganisms, while
photophilic and oligotrophic microencrusters, usually common in other
coral-bearing limestones of the Emen Formation, are very rare. The
section at the Rusalya Quarry (NW of Veliko Tarnovo), about 42 m thick,
provides the sedimentary and environmental context for the reefal
biostromes. The vertical biotic and sedimentary succession displays a
general shallowing trend: from the outer carbonate platform with
bioclastic limestones containing small boundstone patches (corals, but
not pachythecaliines, Lithocodium aggregatum), to the inner platform
with rudist biostromes. The pachythecaliine-rich biostromes, 2.5 m
thick, were developed in a low-energy environment, referred to the
distal part of the rudist-dominated area of the platform. The
development of microbialites was facilitated by a low sedimentation
rate, and possibly by increased nutrient level. Only poorly diversified
and non-phaceloid pachythecaliines occur in other coral-rich limestones
and marls of the Urgonian complex in Bulgaria. The assemblage described
is the most remarkable, Early Cretaceous coral community worldwide,
with regard to pachythecaliines. Phaceloid pachythecaliines are only
more common in the Upper Jurassic rocks, being particularly diversified
in the Tithonian-Lower Berriasian &#352;tramberk Limestone (Czech
Republic) and its equivalent in the Polish Outer Carpathians. However,
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their sedimentary context differs from that described for the corals of the Emen Formation.^1";
s[6791] = "LIAO Wei-Hua, JI Zhang-Sheng &#038; WU Gui-Chun (2012).- Late Jurassic scleractinian corals from Gerze, Northwestern Xizang (Tibet).- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica 51, 3: 290-307.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 065, ID=7363^<b>Topic(s): </b>fossil corals, taxonomy, biogeography; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria, Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic U; <b>Geography: </b>China, Tibet NW, Gerze^The described and illustrated scleractinian corals comprise 17 genera and 23 species, including one new species Stylosmilia xizangensis sp. nov. and six which are specifically indeterminable. Amongst them are: Heliocoenia aff. etalloni, H. bandukidzea, Heliocoenia orbignyi, Isastraea bernensis, Axosmilia sessilis, Cryptocoenia octosepta, genus Dermosmilia with D. laxata and D. cf. laxata, Thecosmilia trichotoma, Thamnasteria coquandi, Thamnasteria mettensis, Mitrodendron ogilvieae, Rhipidogyra flabellum, Isastraea rariseptata, Latiastraea pakongensis, Mitrodendron yilashanensis. Taken as a whole, this coral fauna indicates a Late Jurassic age. It bears a close relationship with those of Europe (Portugal, France, Germany, Switzerland, Poland, Czech, Romania, Ukraine and Greece), with Central South Asia (Azerbaijan, Georgia), and with parts of Gondwana (Madagascar and India).^1";
s[6792] = "LOPEZ-PEREZ R.A. (2008).- Fossil corals from the Gulf of California, M&#233;xico: still a depauperate fauna but it bears more species than previously thought.- Proceedings of the California Academy of Sciences 4, 59, 12: 503-519.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 065, ID=7364^<b>Topic(s): </b>fossil corals, taxonomy, ecology; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria, Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Miocene, Pliocene, Pleistocene; <b>Geography: </b>Mexico, Gulf of California^A new collection of fossil hermatypic corals from the late Miocene Imperial Formation, the early Pliocene San Marcos Formation, the middle to late Pliocene Carmen Formation and the Pleistocene, Gulf of California, Mexico, has yielded four undescribed species Siderastrea sp., cf. Placosmilia sp., Favia sp. 1., and Favia sp. 2. Additionally, new occurrences of the previously described Pocillopora damicornis (Linnaeus 1758), Pocillopora verrucosa (Ellis and Solander 1786), Pocillopora meandrina Dana 1846, Gardineroseris planulata (Dana 1846), Pavona clavus (Dana 1846), Porites lobata Dana 1846, Diploria sarasotana Weisbord 1974 as well as Dichocoenia eminens Weisbord 1974, are reported. The fauna occurs either in low-angle ramps or flat lying terraces of variable extension. Most outcrops are small, and reminiscent of more extensive deposits usually deposited on open, exposed, high-energy environments. However, well reserved units deposited on protected embayments are also present. Except at Isla Coronados and La Ventana where multiple coral terraces occur, coral bearing units represent single spatio-temporal growth episodes. The present analysis shows that hermatypic coral fauna between late Miocene to late Pleistocene in the Gulf of California is still depauperate; nonetheless it bears many more species than previously thought.^1";
s[6793] = "LOPEZ-PEREZ R.A. (2012).- Late Miocene to Pleistocene Reef Corals in the Gulf of California.- Bulletins of American Paleontology 383: 1-78.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 066, ID=7365^<b>Topic(s): </b>fossil corals, taxonomy, ecology; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria, Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Miocene, Pliocene, Pleistocene; <b>Geography: </b>Mexico, Gulf of California^A new collection of fossil reef corals from the late Miocene Imperial Formation, the early Pliocene San Marcos Formation, the middle to late Pliocene Carmen Formation, and the Pleistocene, Gulf of California, Mexico, has yielded four new species Siderastrea annae n. sp., Placosmilia? aliciae n. sp., Favia maitreyiae n. sp., and Favia tulsidasi n. sp. Additionally, new occurrences of the previously described Pocillopora damicornis (Linnaeus, 1758), Pocillopora verrucosa (Ellis &#038; Solander, 1786), Pocillopora meandrina Dana, 1846, Gardineroseris planulata (Dana, 1846), Pavona
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clavus (Dana, 1846), Porites lobata Dana, 1846, Diploria sarasotana
Weisbord, 1974, as well as Dichocoenia eminens Weisbord, 1974, are
reported. Morphometric analysis failed to distinguish between S.
californica Vaughan, 1917, and S. mendenhalli Vaughan, 1917, therefore
the former is synonymized with the latter. The fauna occurred either in
low-angle ramps or flat-lying terraces of variable extension. Most
outcrops were small, and reminiscent of more extensive deposits usually
formed in open, exposed, high-energy environments. However, well
preserved units deposited in protected embayments are also present.
Except at Isla Coronados and La Ventana where multiple coral terraces
occur, coral bearing units represent single spatiotemporal growth
episodes. The present analysis shows that the reef coral fauna between
late Miocene to late Pleistocene in the Gulf of California can be
considered depauperate when compared to the Caribbean fauna;
nonetheless, it bears many more species than previously thought.^1";
s[6794] = "LOPEZ-PEREZ R.A. &#038; BUDD A.F. (2009).- Coral
diversification in the Gulf of California during Late Miocene to
Pleistocene.- In: Johnson M.E., Ledesma-V&#225;squez J. (Eds.): Atlas
of coastal ecosystems in the Western Gulf of California: past and
present. University of Arizona Press, Tuscon, Ariz., pp 58-71.-
<b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 067, ID=7366^<b>Topic(s): </b>fossil corals,
biodiversity; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria, Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Miocene, Pliocene, Pleistocene; <b>Geography:
</b>Mexico, Gulf of California^^1";
s[6795] = "L&#214;SER H. (2011).- Remarks on the Scleractinian coral
genus Anisoria Vidal, 1917.- Treballs del Museu de Geologia de
Barcelona 17: 7-10.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 067, ID=7367^<b>Topic(s):
</b>fossil corals, taxonomy, revision; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria,
Scleractinia, Anisoria; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous U, Campanian,
Maastrichtian; <b>Geography: </b>Spain N^The Scleractinian coral genus
Anisoria Vidal, 1917 is a Late Cretaceous (Campanian - Maastrichtian)
coral endemic to the north of the Iberian peninsula. Herein it is
reconsidered on the basis of thin sections obtained from one syntype of
the type species Anisoria vidali and additional material of the type
species from its type locality. This makes it possible to define the
fine structure of this coral in greater detail and to state its
systematic position more precisely. The genus is comparable to other
so-called Meandrininid genera such as Meandroria, Pachygyra and
Orbignygyra. The closest relationship exists with Pachygyra, which has
a lamellar columella that is lacking in Anisoria.^1";
s[6796] = "L&#214;SER H. (2011).- Systematic revision of the
Placocoeniidae (Scleractinia; Late Cretaceous).- Neues Jahrbuch
f&#252;r Geologie und Pal&#228;ontologie, Abhandlungen 261: 195-200.-
<b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 067, ID=7368^<b>Topic(s): </b>fossil corals,
taxonomy, revision; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria, Scleractinia,
Placocoeniidae; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous U; <b>Geography:
</b>^The Late Cretaceous coral family Placocoeniidae is revised on the
base of the type and topotypic material of the type species of
Placocoenia, Astrea macrophthalma Goldfuss, 1826. The types of the type
species of genera currently assigned to this family were examined and
confirmed or discarded as members of the family. After its revision,
the Placocoeniidae contains four genera - Barycora, Columnocaeniopsis,
Columnocoenia, and Placocoenia - which are all very similar, if not
synonymous. The family ranges from the Coniacian to Maastrichtian. All
Jurassic and Early Cretaceous species currently assigned to these
genera need to be reclassified to genera of the Columastraeidae because
they do not fit into the concept of the Placocoeniidae or its genera.^1";
s[6797] = "L&#214;SER H. (2011).- The Cretaceous corals from the Bisbee
Group (Sonora; Late Barremian - Early Albian): introduction and family
Aulastraeoporidae.- Revista mexicana de ciencias geol&#243;gicas 28, 2:
254-261.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 068, ID=7369^<b>Topic(s): </b>fossil
corals, taxonomy, revision; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria, Scleractinia,
Aulastraeoporidae; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous L, Barremian-Albian,
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Bisbee Gr; <b>Geography: </b>Mexico, Sonora^The present contribution is
the first instalment in a systematic revision of the corals from the
Sonoran Bisbee Group (Late Barremian to Early Albian). The article
gives a short overview on the lithostratigraphy and outcrops of the
study area and reports the corals of the family Aulastraeoporidae
(suborder Rhipidogyrina). The family contains 10 genera, three of which
were found in Sonora. Since the genera Aulastraeopora and Preverastraea
were recently systematically revised including the material from the
Bisbee Group, the details are not repeated here. For the genus
Paraacanthogyra a new species from the Early Albian of the Cerro la
Ceja mountain range is reported. This species is the first indication
of the genus in the Western Hemisphere. It differs from other species
of the same genus by its very small calicular diameter.^1";
s[6798] = "L&#214;SER H. (2011).- Revision of the Microsaraea species
from the Monti d&#039;Ocre area (Scleractinia; Early Cretaceous).-
Rivista italiana di paleontologia e stratigrafia 117, 2: 347-352.-
<b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 068, ID=7370^<b>Topic(s): </b>fossil corals,
taxonomy; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria, Scleractinia, Microsaraea;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous L, Aptian; <b>Geography: </b>Italy,
Abbruzzi^Two coral species from the Early Aptian of the Monti
d&#039;Ocre area (Abbruzzi) originally assigned to the genus
Microsaraea Koby, 1889 are revised on the basis of their type material.
Both are assigned to the genusPolyphylloseris. They are considered
synonymous. The senior synonym, Microsaraea distefanoi Prever, 1909,
was formerly assigned to the genus Microsolena and has a wide
geographical and stratigraphical distribution. Since Microsaraea
distefanoi Prever belongs to a different genus, the citations in the
literature of this species are critically reviewed and, where possible,
assigned to the proper Microsolena species.^1";
s[6799] = "L&#214;SER H. (2011).- Revision of the coral genera
Neocoenia and Helladastraea from the Cretaceous of Greece.-
Palaeodiversity 4: 7-15.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 069,
ID=7371^<b>Topic(s): </b>fossil corals, taxonomy, revision;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria, Scleractinia, Neocoenia, Helladastraea;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous; <b>Geography: </b>Greece, Panourgias
(former Dremisa)^The two Cretaceous scleractinian coral genera
Neocoenia and Helladastraea are revised on the basis of the type
material of their respective type species. The type material of the
type species of both genera come from the Greek locality Panourgias
(former Dremisa) originally dated as Cenomanian in age. Regarding the
geological outcrop situation, this age is only valid for part of the
samples, which come from different coral bearing layers.Neocoenia is a
plocoid form closely related to Columastrea and probably a senior
synonym of Stephanaxophyllia. Helladastraea, originally established as
a subgenus of Aspidiscus and long-time considered a junior synonym of
this genus is indeed very closely related to this genus, but differs by
its conical monticules.^1";
s[6800] = "L&#214;SER H. (2012).- Revision of Actinastrea, the most
common Cretaceous coral genus.- Pal&#228;ontologische Zeitschrift 86,
1: 15-22.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 069, ID=7372^<b>Topic(s): </b>fossil
corals, taxonomy, revision; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria, Scleractinia,
Actinastrea, Stelidioseris; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic, Cretaceous;
<b>Geography: </b>^The very common and species rich Scleractinian genus
Actinastrea (family Actinastraeidae, suborder Archeocaeniina) is
revised on the basis of the type material of its type species and
additional material from the type locality. A lectotype is designated
for the type species. It was discovered that Jurassic to Early
Cretaceous corals currently assigned to Actinastrea do not fit into the
concept of this genus. These species belong to the genus Stelidioseris,
which is also revised on the basis of the type of the type species
including designating a lectotype. These two genera are distinguished
by various characteristics: septal external parts are swollen in
Actinastreabut not in Stelidioseris, the costae are confluent in
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Stelidioseris, but not in Actinastrea, the coenosteum is granulated in
Actinastrea, but narrower than in Actinastrea and only with costae in
Stelidioseris. Actinastrea is restricted to the Late Cretaceous (Late
Turonian - Maastrichtian) whereas Stelidioseris originates in the
Jurassic and reaches into the Late Cretaceous, but is less common from
the Turonian on.^1";
s[6801] = "L&#214;SER H. (2012).- Campanian corals from Bayburt
(Turkey).- Neues Jahrbuch f&#252;r Geologie und Pal&#228;ontologie,
Abhandlungen 264, 1: 20-29.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 070,
ID=7373^<b>Topic(s): </b>fossil corals, taxonomy, biostratigraphy;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria, Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cretaceous, Campanian; <b>Geography: </b>Turkey N-central^Seven
coral species in six genera are reported from the limit between Early
and Late Campanian of North-Central Turkey. The fauna encompasses
typical Late Cretaceous elements, but the ranges of three genera are
changed. The last occurrence of Hemiporites Alloiteau, 1952 could be
modified from the Turonian to the Early Campanian. The first occurrence
of Montastraea Blainville, 1830 is modified from the middle Eocene to
the Early Campanian. The first occurrence of the genus Hydnophora
Fischer de Waldheim, 1807 is the Early Cenomanian.^1";
s[6802] = "L&#214;SER H. (2012).- The type of Aplosmilia vidali Angelis
d&#8242;Ossat, 1905 (Scleractinia; Early Cretaceous).- Treballs del
Museu de Geologia de Barcelona 18: 5-7.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 070,
ID=7374^<b>Topic(s): </b>fossil corals, taxonomy, type material;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria, Scleractinia, Aplosmilia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous L; <b>Geography: </b>^The Early
Cretaceous Scleractinian coral species Aplosmilia vidali Angelis
d&#039;Ossat, 1905 is revised and a lectotype is designated. The
solitary coral belongs to the genus Tiarasmilia and is probably a
senior synonym of the type species of this genus, Tiarasmilia casteri
Wells, 1932.^1";
s[6803] = "L&#214;SER H. (2012).- Taxonomy, distribution and diversity
of the genus Placocoenia (Scleractinia; Late Cretaceous).- Batalleria
17: 20-31.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 070, ID=7375^<b>Topic(s): </b>fossil
corals, taxonomy, distribution, biodiversity; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria, Scleractinia, Placocoenia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cretaceous U; <b>Geography: </b>^The Late Cretaceous coral genus
Placocoenia is revised on the species level. Species of the synonymous
genera Barycora, Columnocoenia and Columnocaeniopsis are included.
Reviewing the available type material, nine species are separated which
differ mainly by their calicular dimensions, septal symmetry and septal
counts. The genus occurred from the Early Turonian to Late
Maastrichtian, but is only known from a few areas. Species which were
formerly assigned to one of these genera including Placocoenia but do
not belong to them, are assigned to the correct genus as far as the
corresponding type material was available for study.^1";
s[6804] = "L&#214;SER H. (2012).- Revision of the family Hemiporitidae
(Scleractinia, Late Cretaceous).- Geodiversitas 34, 2: 399-407.-
<b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 071, ID=7376^<b>Topic(s): </b>fossil corals,
taxonomy, revision; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria, Scleractinia,
Hemiporitidae; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous U; <b>Geography:
</b>^The Late Cretaceous Scleractinian family Hemiporitidae (suborder
Faviina) is revised on the basis of its type genus and respective type
species. The family is characterised by having large trabeculae,
compact and strong septa with poor ornamentation at their lateral
faces, short and non-confluent costae, a strong lamellar columella, a
septothecal wall, and an endotheca made of thick tabulae. Together with
the name-giving genus Hemiporites, the two coral genera Cerionefocoenia
Reig Oriol, 1995 and Pachynefocoenia Reig Oriol, 1989 from the Late
Cretaceous of Spain are assigned to the family. All genera are revised
on the basis of the types of their respective type species. Further
genera formerly or currently assigned to the Hemiporitidae family are
discussed. The family occurs from the Turonian to Maastrichtian.^1";
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s[6805] = "L&#214;SER H. (2012).- Intraspecific variation in the genus
Stelidioseris (family Actinastraeidae, suborder Archeocaeniina, order
Scleractinia; Jurassic-Cretaceous).- Geologica Belgica 15, 4: 382-387.-
<b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 071, ID=7377^<b>Topic(s): </b>fossil corals,
taxonomy, morphometrics, statistical analysis; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria, Scleractinia, Stelidioseris; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Jurassic, Cretaceous; <b>Geography: </b>^The genus Stelidioseris (=
Actinastrea s.l.) is one of the most common genera in the Late Jurassic
and Early Cretaceous and has a high number of species. Species
separation is generally based on calicular dimensions, septal symmetry,
and septal number. To obtain better insight into intraspecific
variation and results for species separation, systematic measurements
of the corals were taken and statistically analysed. As a preliminary
study, ten type specimens were selected for analysis. In thin sections
a large number of calices (up to 200) were measured, including their
diameter, distance and the thickness of the wall and coenosteum. For
all values, the arithmetic mean, standard deviation and the coefficient
of variation were calculated. In Stelidioseris, the calicular diameter
is the character with the lowest variation. The distance of the
calicular centres, the thickness of the wall, and the number of calices
per a given area show a much higher variation and are therefore less
suitable for distinguishing samples within a population or species of
different faunas. It was found that about 70% of all values of the
lumen diameter fall in the first interval (range of the arithmetic mean
&#177; standard deviation). Hence, the first interval is a good
representation for most types of measured values in fossil corals. The
results are compared to traditional methods by remeasuring published
material. It is concluded that the application of systematic measuring
should be extended to other species rich coral genera.^1";
s[6806] = "L&#214;SER H. (2012).- Revision of the family
Amphiastraeidae from the Monti d&#039;Ocre area (Scleractinia; Early
Cretaceous).- Rivista italiana di paleontologia e stratigrafia 118, 3:
461-469.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 072, ID=7378^<b>Topic(s): </b>fossil
corals, taxonomy, revision; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria, Scleractinia,
Amphiastraeidae; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous L, Aptian;
<b>Geography: </b>Italy, Greece central^The four Amphiastrea species
from the Early Aptian of the Monti d&#039;Ocre area described as new by
Prever (1909) are revised on the basis of the type material. One
species - Amphiastrea paronai - remains in this genus. Another -
Amphiastrea delorenzoi - cannot be assigned to any genus. The remaining
two species belong to the new genus Hexamphiastrea, which differs from
all amphiastreid genera by its regular hexameral septal symmetry.
Amphiaulastrea suprema Morycowa &#038; Marcopoulou-Diacantoni, 1997
from the Early Aptian of Greece is designated as the type species. The
new genus is only known from the Early Aptian of Italy and Central
Greece.^1";
s[6807] = "L&#214;SER H. (2012).- Corals from the Maastrichtian
Ocozocoautla Formation (Chiapas, Mexico) - a closer look.- Revista
mexicana de ciencias geologicas 29, 3: 534-550.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37,
072, ID=7379^<b>Topic(s): </b>fossil corals, taxonomy, revision;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria, Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cretaceous U, Maastrichtian; <b>Geography: </b>Mexico, Chiapas^The
small Maastrichtian coral fauna of Ocozocoautla (Chiapas, Mexico) is
being taxonomically reviewed. In contrast to an older study, the
material is examined by preparing thin sections and carrying out
systematic measurements to ensure that any comparisons of the material
with existing species are of statistical significance. Twelve species
in ten genera from the suborders Archeocaeniina, Fungiina, Meandrinina,
Microsolenina and Poritina are described. The genera Multicolumnastraea
and Favioseris are discussed in detail. One genus and its species are
described as new: Filkornia is a colonial coral genus with very large
calices that belongs to the Late Cretaceous family Felixaraeidae. All
species are colonial corals from a shallow marine environment and many
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of them are known from localities outside the study area, mostly from the Maastrichtian of Jamaica.^1";
s[6808] = "L&#214;SER H. (2012).- Podoseris - a poorly known solitary coral from the Albian of England (Scleractinia).- Palaeodiversity 5: 7-11.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 073, ID=7380^<b>Topic(s): </b>fossil corals, taxonomy; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria, Scleractinia, Podoseris; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous L, Hunstanton Red Chalk; <b>Geography: </b>England, Norfolk^The late Early Cretaceous coral genus Podoseris has been revised on the basis of the type material of its type species and topotypical material from the type locality. Podoseris is a small solitary cupolate to tympanoid coral, which is endemic to the Hunstanton Red Chalk in Norfolk, England. The genus is characterised by almost compact pennular septa. It is therefore assigned to the family Synastraeidae. Podoseris counts with eight species, which are considered synonymous, with the exception of the Jurassic species, which does not belong to this genus.^1";
s[6809] = "L&#214;SER H. (2013).- Late Aptian (Cretaceous) corals from Central Greece.- Neues Jahrbuch f&#252;r Geologie und Pal&#228;ontologie, Abhandlungen 267, 1: 89-116.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 073, ID=7381^<b>Topic(s): </b>fossil corals, taxonomy, phylogeny; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria, Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous L, Aptian; <b>Geography: </b>Greece, Helicon Mts^Twenty-six coral species from twenty-one genera of Late Aptian (Early Cretaceous) age are reported from the Helicon Mountains in the Greek province of Boeotia. The studied section close to the village Aliartos includes mainly coarse, massive limestone-conglomerates with a relatively high amount of lithoclasts and carbonatic intraclasts. Most of the intraclasts originate from reefal limestones of similar environments and age. The fauna encompasses typical Early Cretaceous elements of the suborders Archeocaeniina, Faviina, Fungiina, Heterocoeniina, Meandrinina, Microsolenina, and Stylinina. The range of two genera has changed - the first occurrence of Adelastrea Reuss, 1854, and Pachyphyllia Alloiteau, 1957, were assigned to the Late Aptian, unlike the Turonian as considered earlier. The fauna shares species with localities worldwide, and their ages mainly range from Barremian to Early Albian. In contrast to very common Early Aptian coral faunas, Late Aptian faunas are rare. The present fauna helps to understand relationship to Albian and Cenomanian faunas.^1";
s[6810] = "L&#214;SER H. (2013).- An Early Albian shallow marine coral fauna from Southern France - insight into evolution and palaeobiogeography of Cretaceous corals.- Palaeobiodiversity and Palaeoenvironments 93, 1: 1-43.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 073, ID=7382^<b>Topic(s): </b>fossil corals, taxonomy, phylogeny, biogeography; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria, Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous L, Albian L; <b>Geography: </b>France S, Aude^A species rich hermatypic coral fauna from the late Early Albian (Mammillatum Zone) from Padern (Les Corbieres, Aude, France) is taxonomically revised. The fauna encompasses 45 species in 24 genera. Genera of the suborders Faviina and Microsolenina dominate, followed by genera of the suborders Stylinina and Fungiina. The suborders Caryophylliina, Fungiina, Heterocoeniina, Meandrinina and Rhipidogyrina are represented by only a few genera. One species of the genus Parnassomeandra is described as new. The hitherto poorly known genera Trochoseropsis and Cyathophoropsis are supported with new material and described and depicted in greater detail. The overall faunal composition is comparable with Aptian to Early Albian coral faunas of the same region and facies, however, the fauna shows some exotic elements that persisted into the Late Cretaceous. Most species are known from Barremian to Albian faunas of the Western Atlantic, the Aptian of the Central Tethys and the Albian Boreal South England Basin.^1";
s[6811] = "L&#214;SER H. (2013).- Revision of the family Asteroseriidae (Cretaceous).- Geodiversitas 35, 1: 23-31.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 074,
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ID=7383^<b>Topic(s): </b>fossil corals, taxonomy, revision;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria, Scleractinia, Asteroseriidae;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous, Hauterivian-Cenomanian; <b>Geography:
</b>^The Cretaceous coral family Asteroseriidae (suborder Fungiina) is
revised on the basis of its type genus and respective type species. The
family encompasses small solitary patellate corals with compact septa
in a regular hexameral symmetry. Septa are made of large trabeculae
expressed in a regularly ornamented upper septal margin and septal
lateral face. Synapticulae are present. In addition to the name-giving
genus Asteroseris de Fromentel, 1867, the genera Actinoseris
d&#039;Orbigny, 1849 and Microseris de Fromentel, 1867, from the
Cretaceous of France are assigned to the family. All genera are revised
on the basis of the types of their respective type species, as far as
available. Possible species of all three genera are presented. The
family ranges from Hauterivian to Cenomanian.^1";
s[6812] = "L&#214;SER H. (2013).- Morphology and taxonomy of the genus
Valloria (Scleractinia; Late Cretaceous).- Batalleria 18: 25-27.-
<b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 074, ID=7384^<b>Topic(s): </b>fossil corals,
taxonomy, revision; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria, Scleractinia,
Valloria; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous L; <b>Geography: </b>^The
Late Cretaceous coral genus Valloria is revised on the basis of
topotypical material from the type locality. Based on its septal
structure, the genus is assigned to the family Phyllosmiliidae
(suborder Meandrinina). It shows a meandrinoid growth pattern with a
strongly reduced coenosteum, indistinct calices and a lamellar
columella. The genus is very closely related to Pachygyra, but differs
by ist much narrower coenosteum. Two species are included: the type
species and Orbignygyra pyrenaica Reig Oriol, 1997.^1";
s[6813] = "L&#214;SER H. (2013).- Revision of the Hauterivian (Early
Cretaceous) corals of the Paris Basin, France: a work in progress.-
Bulletin d&#8216;information des g&#233;ologues du Bassin de Paris 50,
1: 17-24.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 075, ID=7385^<b>Topic(s): </b>fossil
corals, taxonomy, revision, interim report; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria, Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous L,
Hauterivian; <b>Geography: </b>France, Paris Basin^The coral fauna that
comes from sediments cropping out widely in the Aube, Haute-Marne and
Yonne departments, is the most species-rich Early Cretaceous coral
fauna known. The literature reports 159 species, among which 18 type
species have their type locality in the study area. This article gives
a brief overview of the research history, geology, lithostratigraphy,
outcrop situation and gives a preliminary list of genera with
illustrations.^1";
s[6814] = "L&#214;SER H. (2013).- Taxonomy and distribution of the
Early Cretaceous coral genus Actinastraeopsis.- Neues Jahrbuch f&#252;r
Geologie und Pal&#228;ontologie, Abhandlungen 269, 2: 189-202.-
<b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 075, ID=7386^<b>Topic(s): </b>fossil corals,
taxonomy, revision; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria, Scleractinia,
Actinastraeopsis; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous L; <b>Geography:
</b>^The poorly known Early Cretaceous coral genus Actinastraeopsis is
revised on the basis of available type material. It includes six
species (Cladophyllia birleyoe Gregory, 1899; Thecosmilia catalaunica
Angelis d&#8216;Ossat, 1905; Enallhelia gracilis Orbigny, 1850;
Stylosmilia organisans Orbigny, 1850; Actinastraeopsis phaceloides
Sikharulidze, 1977; Actinastraeopsis sp.); most of them were formerly
assigned to the genus Cladophyllia. Actinastraeopsis forms phaceloid
colonies made of densely packed thin branches. These colonies may reach
large dimensions and form bioherms measuring several meters in width
and height.Actinastraeopsis specimens show a large variation in their
calicular dimensions, whereas the number of septa is regular within
colonies and shows little variation. Septal counts and calicular
dimensions are mainly used to distinguish species. To cope with
variation within Actinastraeopsis species, the available material was
systematically measured and statistically analysed. About fifty samples
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from numerous worldwide localities ranging from the Hauterivian to the
Middle Albian were included.^1";
s[6815] = "L&#214;SER H. (2013).- The Cretaceous corals from the Bisbee
Group (Sonora; Late Barremian - Early Albian): genus Stelidioseris
(Actinastraeidae).- Paleontologia mexicana 63: 79-89.- <b>FC&#038;P</b>
37, 076, ID=7387^<b>Topic(s): </b>fossil corals, taxonomy, revision;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria, Scleractinia, Stelidioseris;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous L, Barremian-Albian, Bisbee Gr;
<b>Geography: </b>Mexico, Sonora^The current work constitutes the
second part of the systematic revision of the corals from the Bisbee
Group (Late Barremian to Early Albian) and deals with the genus
Stelidioseris (Family Actinastraeidae, suborder Archeocaeniina). To
distinguish samples within the Sonoran fauna and species of this genus,
systematic measurements of the corals were taken and statistically
analysed. From the Bisbee Group, six Stelidioseris species are here
described and illustrated: S. bellensis, S. hourcqi, S. japonica, S.
major, S. ruvida, S. whitneyi. Most of them are common Early Cretaceous
species with a wide geographic and stratigraphic distribution.^1";
s[6816] = "MELNIKOVA G.K. &#038; RONIEWICZ E. (2012).- Early Jurassic
corals of the Pamir Mountains - a new Triassic-Jurassic transitional
fauna.- Geologica Belgica 15, 4: 376-381.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 076,
ID=7388^<b>Topic(s): </b>fossil corals, taxonomy, biogeography,
biostratigraphy; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria, Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic L; <b>Geography: </b>Asia Central, Pamir
Mts^Four microstructural groups of corals representing the orders
Scleractinia and Hexanthiniaria are known in the Triassic and in the
Early Jurassic of the Tethys realm. In the south-eastern Pamir
Mountains, Lower Jurassic corals occur from the Hettangian to Toarcian
sediments. Hettangian?-Sinemurian and Sinemurian coral faunas discussed
in this paper come from the Gurumdy and Mynkhajir facies zones. Coral
associations are composed of classical Early Jurassic West European and
North African (Moroccan) taxa, accompanied by several genera previously
unknown in the West Tethys. After the end-Triassic extinction, the
Early Jurassic recovery faunas of the Pamir Mountains contain
Stylophyllopsis, Eocomoseris, a genus related to Elysastrea, and a
large number of Jurassic genera: Oppelismilia, Archaeosmilia,
Archaeosmiliopsis, Stylosmilia, Proaplophyllia, Cylismilia,
Intersmilia, Prodonacosmilia, Pachysmilia, Placophyllia and
Stephanastrea. More or less fragmented corals and complete skeletons
are found in detrital carbonate, oolitic, or micritic limestone facies.
Phaceloid growth forms prevail over solitary and massive ones.^1";
s[6817] = "MORYCOWA E. (2012).- Corals from the Tithonian carbonate
complex in the Dabrowa Tarnowska-Szczucin area (Polish Carpathian
Foreland).- Annales Societatis Geologorum Poloniae 82: 1-38.-
<b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 077, ID=7389^<b>Topic(s): </b>fossil corals,
taxonomy, biostratigraphy, biogeography; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria,
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic U, Tithonian, Swarzow Fm;
<b>Geography: </b>Poland, Carpathian Foreland^The studied corals have
been collected from cores of boreholes located in the central part of
the Polish Carpathian Foreland in the Dabrowa Tarnowska-Szczucin area.
The Jurassic complex in this area presents a continuous stratigraphic
section from the Upper Callovian to Tithonian, locally passing to the
Lower Cretaceous (Berriasian). Its thickness exceeds 1,100m in this
area. This complex is composed of marine, mainly shallow-water
deposits. The corals occur within the upper part of the Upper Jurassic
(Tithonian) deposits, almost entirely within the Swarzow Limestone
Formation (= coral-algal limestone formation). This occurrence marks
the northernmost extent of Tithonian shallow-water corals in Poland and
one of the northernmost in Europe. 42 coral species (among them 14 in
open nomenclature) were identified in deposits of this formation. They
include two new species: Complexastrea magna and Complexastrea
dabroviensis. All taxa, except one, belong to the order Scleractinia.
The described assemblage displays a Late Jurassic character. The
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broader stratigraphic span is assigned to some species, which are quoted from the Middle Jurassic and some species lasted until the Early Cretaceous, Berriasian and/or Valanginian.^1";
s[6818] = "PANDEY D.K., F&#220;RSICH F.T., GAMEIL M. &#038; AYOUB-HANNAA W.S. (2011).- Aspidiscus cristatus (Lamarck) from the Cenomanian of Wadi Quseib, East Sinai, Egypt.- Journal of the Palaeontology Society of India 56: 29-37.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 077, ID=7390^<b>Topic(s): </b>fossil corals, taxonomy, ecology; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria, Scleractinia, Aspidiscus; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous U, Cenomanian; <b>Geography: </b>Egypt, Sinai E^Aspidiscus cristatus (Lamarck) has been described and illustrated from three coral-bearing horizons of the Cenomanian sedimentary succession of Wadi Quseib, East Sinai, Egypt. The new specimens show well-preserved internal microarchitectures, which corroborate its assignment to family Latomeandridae Alloiteau, 1952. The stratigraphic range of Aspidiscus cristatus suggests that it can be used as index for the Middle to early Late Cenomanian. Based on the morphology of Aspidiscus cristatus and its consistent record, it is suggested here that the coral had a narrow facies range, being adapted to a free mode of life on soft, marly to argillaceous substrate, in low-energy environments subjected to high rates of sedimentation.^1";
s[6819] = "PERRIN C. (2012).- Paleobiogeography of scleractinian reef corals: Changing patterns during the Oligocene - Miocene climatic transition in the Mediterranean.- Earth-Science Reviews 111: 1-24.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 078, ID=7391^<b>Topic(s): </b>fossil reef corals, biogeography, temporal trends, numerical data; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria, Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Oligocene, Miocene; <b>Geography: </b>Mediterranean^During the Oligocene-Miocene Greenhouse-to-Icehouse climatic transition, the biogeography of reef corals or zooxanthellate-like scleractinian corals was gradually changing from a pan-tropical Tethyan Province in the Eocene to three reef-coral Provinces of the Western Atlantic - Caribbean, Indo-Pacific and Mediterranean. Our REEFCORAL database encompasses update d and homogenized data on paleoenvironmental and systematics of scleractinian corals occurring in the Oligocene and Miocene outcrops from circum-Mediterranean regions, provided by most of relatively recently published data in the literature and by the study of published and unpublished collections of coral specimens from the same area, including the important collections housed at the MNHN (Paris) and our own collections. As there is no validated direct criterion for the identifi cation of the coral-zooxanthellate symbiosis in the fossil record, and considering the difficulty to use the biogeochemical approaches in the context of this study, the subjectivity of the morphological criteria and the relative recent age of the fossil corals we are dealing with, a uniformitarian approach has been used for inferring the symbiotic status of scleractinian genera in REEFCORAL. Among the 158 genera included in our database, 93 can be considered as zooxanthellate and 10 have a doubtful zooxanthellate status. This relatively exhaustive database was used to reconstruct the temporal and spatial distribution of scleractinian corals in the Mediterranean during the Oligocene - Miocene time in order to discuss the interplaying effects of the global cooling at that time, the reorganization of the Tethyan realm resulting from the African, Arabian and Eurasian plate collision and the emergence of the Alpine chains, driving the gradual northward movement of the whole region outside the tropical/subtropical belt. * It is shown that the structure of the Mediterranean z-coral Oligocene - Miocene paleobiodiversity was characterized by many geographically-restricted genera with a moderate to short stratigraphical range and a few long-ranging widespread genera. A major consequence of this structure is that the extinction pattern has proceeded through the preferential extinction of rare-occurrence genera through time. The potential rapid long-distance dispersal of most coral larvae compared to the size of the Oligocene -
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Miocene Mediterranean, explains why no biogeographical sub provinces
can be distinguished for the z-coral fauna. On a local scale,
ecological processes tend to sort coral taxa by limiting z-coral
development to geographically restricted and discontinuous areas. This
accounts for the large amount of geographically-restricted taxa forming
the Mediterranean coral fauna. ** The interaction of plate-tectonics,
Alpine orogenesis and climate at local to subregional scales exerts
strong controls over the spatio-temporal distribution of z-coral
assemblages within the circum-Mediterranean realm. In particular, we
suggest that the richness and composition of the Eastern Atlantic coral
fauna are indirectly related to the opening and closure of the eastern
seaway connection with the Indian Ocean, which controlled the E-W
circulation of surface waters and hence the westwards dispersal of
pelagic larvae. At the scale of the whole region, the gradual regional
climatic change produced by the northwards migration of the entire
area, superimposed on the global cooling, appears in large part
responsible for the extinction pattern of z-corals through time in the
Mediterranean biogeographical Province.^1";
s[6820] = "RONIEWICZ E. (2011).- Early Norian (Triassic) corals from
the Northern Calcareous Alps, Austria, and the intra-Norian faunal
turnover.- Acta Palaeontologica Polonica 56, 2: 401-428.-
<b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 079, ID=7392^<b>Topic(s): </b>fossil corals,
taxonomy, phylogeny; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria, Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic U, Norian; <b>Geography: </b>Austria, N
Calcareous Alps^The first description of early Norian coral fauna from
the Northern Calcareous Alps (Dachstein Plateau and Gosaukamm),
Austria, is presented: 31 scleractinian species from 24 genera
(including three corals not formally determined), and three
hexanthiniarian species belonging to two genera. The stratigraphical
position of the main part of the fauna discovered in the South
Dachstein Plateau at the Feisterscharte is determined by means of the
conodont Epigondolella quadrata (Lacian 1); single finds are from the
horizons with Epigondolella triangularis and Norigondolella navicula
(Lacian 3), and one close to the horizon with Epigondolella
cf.multidentata (Alaunian 1). Rare corals from the Gosaukamm are from
the Lacian 1 and Alaunian. Five species are described as new:
Retiophyllia vesicularis, Retiophyllia aranea, Margarosmilia adhios,
Hydrasmilia laciana; one new genus and species from the family
Coryphylliidae, Margarogyra hirsuta; one new genus and species,
Thamnasterites astreoides, cannot be assigned to a family. Two
hexanthiniarian species,Pachysolenia cylindrica and Pachydendron
microthallos, known exclusively from the Tethyan lower Norian,
represent stratigraphically valuable species. Aregularly porous coral
from the family Microsolenidae,Eocomoseris, which up to now has only
been known from the Jurassic and Cretaceous, is here identified from
the Triassic strata (originally described as Spongiomorpha
[Hexastylopsis] ramosa). Predominant taxa show solitary and phaceloid
(pseudocolonial) growth forms and an epithecal wall; pennules-bearing
corals are common. Carnian genera and genera typical of the Lacian and
Lacian-early Alaunian prevail; a hydrozoan genusCassianastraea has also
been encountered as well as a scleractiamorph coral, Furcophyllia
septafindens. The faunal composition contrasts with that of well known
late Norian-Rhaetian ones, the difference being observed not only at
the generic but also at the family level. The post-early Norian change
in coral spectrum documents the turnover of the coral fauna preceding
that at the Triassic/Jurassic boundary.^1";
s[6821] = "RONIEWICZ E. &#038; STANLEY G.D. jr (2013).- Upper Triassic
Corals from Nevada, Western North America, and the Implications for
Paleoecology and Paleogeography.- Journal of Paleontology 87, 5:
934-964.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 080, ID=7393^<b>Topic(s): </b>fossil
corals, taxonomy, biogeography, ecology; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria,
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic U; <b>Geography: </b>USA,
Nevada^Late Carnian-early Norian corals from the Luning and Osobb
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formations in west-central Nevada represent an important Late Triassic
fauna for understanding the paleoecology and the paleogeography of the
eastern Panthalassa region during Late Triassic time. The corals occur
in bedded limestone representing biostromes and patch reefs and their
composition presages the important global changeover of faunas of the
intra-Norian interval. A taxonomic analysis of over 60 specimens
reveals a majority of colonial corals ranging from cerioid, astreoid
(i.e., cerioid-plocoid lacking walls), meandroid and thamnasterioid
types. Surprisingly, remnants of the original aragonite microstructure
remain in some specimens, allowing a better comparison with more remote
Tethyan corals. In total, 14 genera have been identified from Nevada
while two genera remain undetermined. The fauna is composed of species
considered typical of both the North American Cordillera and cratonal
South America. The following genera and species are new and endemic to
the Americas: Khytrastrea silberlingi and K. cuifiamorpha, Flexastrea
serialis, Nevadoseris punctata, Areaseris nevadaensis and a new genus
Minasteria (with Astrocoenia shastensis Smith, 1927 as type species).
Likewise are the new species: Margarogyra silberlingi and Curtoseris
dunlapcanyonae. Genera Meandrovolzeia, Margarogyra, Ceriostella,
Ampakabastraea, Retiophyllia, Distichomeandra, Curtoseris, Thamnasteria
and Astraeomorpha provide important links to the former Tethys
province. The revised coral fauna changes previous views of the close
taxonomic similarity with the Tethys, instead producing a
paleogeographic pattern emphasizing a much greater degree of endemism.
This pattern emphasizes the isolation of Nevada from the Tethys and the
similarities with some outboard terranes of the Cordillera.^1";
s[6822] = "SENTOKU E. &#038; EZAKI Y. (2012).- Constraints on the
formation of colonies of the extant azooxanthellate scleractinian coral
Dendrophyllia arbuscula.- Lethaia 45, 1: 62-70.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37,
179, ID=7394^<b>Topic(s): </b>corals, blastogeny; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria, Scleractinia, Dendrophyllia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent;
<b>Geography: </b>^Scleractinia display a variety of growth forms,
whether zooxanthellate or azooxanthellate, as the consequence of the
combined effects of both intrinsic and extrinsic factors. New modules
arise in colonial corals through asexual reproduction, including
budding and division. The azooxanthellate, branching dendrophylliid
Dendrophyllia arbuscula van der Horst 1922, is a good species to
investigate intrinsic regularities in budding, because: (1) the lateral
corallites always occur in the vicinity of four primary septa,
excluding the two directive primary septa; (2) the two directive septa
in lateral corallites tend to be oriented almost perpendicular to the
growth orientation of parental corallites; (3) the lateral corallites
grow more-or-less diagonally upwards; and (4) these regularities are
retained from the axial to the derived lateral corallites during colony
growth. Accordingly, a colony of apparently complex dendroid corals is
formed according to certain universal rules that apply to successive
generations of corallites. The presence of two opposite sectors in
which budding does not occur seems to be common to other
azooxanthellate scleractinian families. Regularities, other than the
orientation of the directive septa, are also commonly found at least in
other azooxanthellate dendrophylliid genera. These regularities suggest
the presence of strict developmental constraints on the asexual
reproduction of the Scleractinia, both extant and extinct. These
regularities by azooxanthellate scleractinians, as one of the
representative colonial metazoan groups, provide us with fundamental
data with which we can understand how colonies are constructed.^1";
s[6823] = "SENTOKU E. &#038; EZAKI Y. (2012).- Regularity and polarity
in budding of the colonial scleractinian Dendrophyllia ehrenbergiana:
consequences of radio-bilateral symmetry of the scleractinian body
plan.- Lethaia 45, 4: 586-593.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 081,
ID=7395^<b>Topic(s): </b>corals, blastogeny; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria, Scleractinia, Dendrophyllia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent;
<b>Geography: </b>^Regularities and polarity in budding of the
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azooxanthellate scleractinian Dendrophyllia ehrenbergiana were examined
with the aim of understanding the developmental constraints on the
formation of colonies. Its mode of budding, in light of the
orientations of directive septa of offsets and the inclination angle of
budding, is consistent with that of other dendrophyllids; however, the
offsets of D. ehrenbergiana only occur near the two primary septa on
the convex side of individual corallites, showing a plane of bilateral
symmetry with a distinct polarity. These regularities and polarity are
seen in the axial and its derived corallites throughout growth. Of
note, the polarity at individual corallites is clearly reflected in
subsequent colony growth by the branching pattern and corallite number.
These characteristics imply the presence of radio-bilateral symmetrical
constraints on the asexual reproduction of the Scleractinia and give us
invaluable clues to the understanding of shape-making mechanisms of
marine modular organisms.^1";
s[6824] = "SENTOKU E. &#038; EZAKI Y. (2012).- Regularity in budding
mode and resultant growth morphology of the azooxanthellate colonial
scleractinian Tubastraea coccinea.- Coral reefs 31, 1: 67-74.-
<b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 082, ID=7396^<b>Topic(s): </b>corals, blastogeny;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria, Scleractinia, Tubastraea;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^Scleractinia exhibit a
variety of growth forms, whether zooxanthellate or azooxanthellate,
according to factors that control asexual reproduction and ensuing
coral growth. The azooxanthellate branching scleractinian Dendrophyllia
arbuscula shows regular modes of budding in terms of the locations of
budding sites, the orientations of directive septa, and the inclination
angle of budding throughout colonial growth. This study reports that
such regularities are also found in the apparently different growth
form of the massive dendrophylliid Tubastraea coccinea, which shows the
following growth features: (1) the offsets (lateral corallites) always
occur near four primary septa, except the two directive primary septa,
meaning that the lateral corallites do not appear in the sectors of the
two directive septa; (2) the two directive septa in lateral corallites
tend to be oriented subperpendicular to the growth direction of the
parental corallites; (3) the lateral corallites grow approximately
diagonally upwards; and (4) these regularities are seen in the axial
and derived lateral corallites among all generations during colony
growth. Large differences in growth form are found between the
branching D. arbuscula and massive T. coccinea, irrespective of the
presence of specific regularities. It is likely that subtle
modifications of certain parameters (e.g., budding interval, branch
length, corallite size, and inclination angle of lateral corallites)
have a strong effect on the overall growth morphology. A precise
understanding of such regularities, which occur regardless of
generation or taxonomic position, would contribute to understanding the
&#034;shape-controlling mechanism&#034; of corals, which are an
archetypal modular organism.^1";
s[6825] = "SENTOKU E. &#038; EZAKI Y. (2012).- Regularity in budding
mode and resultant growth morphology of the azooxanthellate colonial
scleractinian Cyathelia axillaris: effective and adaptive ways of
utilizing habitat resources.- Paleontological Research 16, 3: 252-259.-
<b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 083, ID=7397^<b>Topic(s): </b>corals, blastogeny;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria, Scleractinia, Cyathelia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^Azooxanthellate coral species obtain
nutrients by themselves, retaining their colonial growth forms
independently of other species. This study examines the regularity of
budding in the bushy, azooxanthellate scleractinian oculinid Cyathelia
axillaris in order to identify the developmental constraints on colony
formation and the ecological significance of colonial forms. The
sympodial form of C. axillaris develops its bushy morphology by
repeated dichotomous branching without clear axial corallites. The
regularities in budding process are as follows: (1) in most cases, two
buds originate simultaneously on opposite sides of medially constricted
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corallites near two parental second-order septa at individual distal
ends; (2) the two directive septa of lateral corallites are oriented
almost perpendicular to the directive septa of the immediate parental
corallites; (3) the lateral corallites grow more or less diagonally
upwards; and (4) these regularities remain valid from parental to
derived lateral corallites throughout growth. Thus, apparently complex,
threedimensional colonies with numerous offsets are formed according to
certain rules, irrespective of the generation of individual corallites.
The strict developmental constraints and the subtle modifications on
asexual reproduction greatly affect the colonial growth that is unique
to C. axillaris, for which the regularities in budding are effective
and adaptive ways of utilizing limited resources (i.e., growth spaces
and nutrients).^1";
s[6826] = "SENTOKU E. &#038; EZAKI Y. (2013).- Intrinsic constraints on
sympodial growth morphologies of azooxanthellate scleractinian coral
Dendrophyllia.- Plos One 8, 5; doi: 10.1371/journal.pone.0063790.-
<b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 083, ID=7398^<b>Topic(s): </b>corals, blastogeny;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria, Scleractinia, Dendrophyllia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^Background Asexual
increase occurs in virtually all colonial organisms. However, little is
known about the intrinsic mechanisms that control asexual reproduction
and the resultant morphologies of colonies. Scleractinian corals, both
symbiotic (zoaxanthellate) and non-symbiotic (azooxanthellate) corals
are known to form elaborate colonies. To better understand the growth
mechanisms that control species-specific type of colony in
azooxanthellate dendrophyllid scleractinian corals, we have studied
details of the budding pattern in the sympodial colonies of
Dendrophyllia boschmai and Dendrophyllia cribrosa. Principal Findings
Budding exhibits the following regularities: (1) the two directive
septa of offset corallites are oriented almost perpendicular to the
growth direction of parent corallites; (2) offsets generally occur in
either of the lateral primary septa that occur on one side of a
corallite; the individuals thus show a definite polarity with respect
to the directive septa, and only when branching dichotomously offsets
occur in both primary septa; (3) the lateral corallites grow
more-or-less diagonally upwards; and (4) the regularities and
polarities are maintained throughout growth. Given these regularities,
D. boschmai grows in a zigzag fashion by alternately budding on the
right and left sites. In contrast,D. cribrosa grows helically by
budding at a particular site. Conclusions / Significance The strict
constraints on budding regularities and shifts in budding sites
observed in the sympodial growth forms of corals greatly affect
resulting morphologies in azooxanthellate coral colonies. A precise
understanding of these intrinsic constraints leads to a fundamental
comprehension of colony-forming mechanisms in modular organisms.^1";
s[6827] = "SHEPHERD H.M.E., STANLEY G.D. jr &#038; AMIRHASSANKHANI F.
(2012).- Norian to Rhaetian scleractinian corals in the Ferdows patch
reef (Nayband Formation, East Central Iran).- Journal of Paleontology
86, 5: 801-812.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 084, ID=7407^<b>Topic(s):
</b>fossil corals, taxonomy, reefs, biostratigraphy; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria, Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic U, Norian,
Rhetian, Nayband Fm; <b>Geography: </b>Iran central^The Nayband
Formation is one of the best known sedimentary units in central Iran.
The type section consists of a thick succession of shale, siltstone,
reef limestone and sandstone that is subdivided into five distinct
members: Gelkan, Bidestan, Hoz-e-Sheykh, Howz-e-Khan and Qadir.
Abundant and well-preserved framework-building scleractinian corals are
included among the macrofossils of the Nayband Formation; these corals
characterize the formation and are the subject of this study. The
Hassan-Abad section, located in northeast Iran in Lute Block (northwest
of Ferdows city), was chosen for detailed study and sampling. Analysis
of sedimentary lithofacies and faunal assemblages in the Bidestan and
the Howz-e-Khan members indicate both biostromal and biohermal
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characters for the former shallow-water patch reefs and support a
Norian to Rhaetian age. The useful biostratigraphic hydrozoan
Heterastridium conglobatum was studied along with 14 taxa of
scleractinian corals: Stylophyllopsis rudis, Distichophyllia norica,
Paradistichophyllum dichotomum, Retiophyllia frechi, Retiophyllia
norica, Retiophyllia robusta, Chondrocoenia schafhaeutli, Chondrocoenia
ohmanni, Astraeomorpha crassisepta, Astraeomorpha confusa,
Astraeomorpha minor, Procyclolites triadicus, Pamiroseris
rectilamellosa, and Eocomoseris ramosa. These fossils clarify the
stratigraphy of the Nayband Formation, as well as provide new
information on the patch reefs and the framework constructors of these
reefs.^1";
s[6828] = "SORAUF J.E. &#038; HARRIES P.J. (2010).- Morphologic
Variation in Manicina areolata (Cnidaria, Scleractinia) from the
Pleistocene of South Florida.- Journal of Paleontology 84, 3: 505-517.-
<b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 085, ID=7400^<b>Topic(s): </b>fossil corals,
morphology, environmental variation; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria,
Scleractinia, Manicina; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Pleistocene; <b>Geography:
</b>USA, Florida S^Environmental variability exerts a substantial
control on massive, free-living, colonial corals such as Manicina
areolata, influencing their shape and size as well as other characters,
such as base morphology and colline complexity in meandroid forms. This
species is well adapted for life in shallow, wave-swept waters due to
its self-righting capabilities. Two different ecophenotypes of M.
areolata, as defined by overall shape and base morphology, are present
in two approximately coeval Pleistocene localities (PBA Quarry and
Holey Land Canal) in southern Florida. These differences reflect
adaptation to two depositional settings. Corallum size, shape, and oral
complexity allow clear differentiation between these two environments.
Greater corallum size, as primarily manifested by significantly greater
height, tends to accompany increased grain size. The basal area and
weight per cm2 of the coralla appear to be primary limiting factors in
M. areolata&#039;s growth by controlling the coral&#039;s ability to
self-right after overturning or causing sinking into less cohesive
substrates. Complexity of confluent corallites increases with
increasing size and colony volume. Thus, complexity of valley and
colline patterns on the oral surface increases as a function of base
area, so that collines developed on smaller, soft-substrate-inhabiting
colonies are characteristically less complex than are those of larger,
higher colonies. These complexities and variation in shape are
apparently related to environmental conditions, predominantly
substrate, water depth, and physical energy, resulting in recognizable
ecophenotypes.^1";
s[6829] = "S&#216;RENSEN A.M., FLORIS S. &#038; SURLYK F. (2011).- Late
Cretaceous scleractinian corals from the rocky shore of Iv&#246; Klack,
southern Sweden, including some of the northernmost zooxanthellate
corals.- Cretaceous Research 32: 259-263.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 086,
ID=7401^<b>Topic(s): </b>fossil corals, taxonomy, ecology,
biogeography; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria, Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous U; <b>Geography: </b>Sweden S, Iv&#246;
Klack^A relatively low diversity coral fauna comprising eight
zooxanthellate, three azooxanthellate, and one unidentified species is
described from a Late Cretaceous rocky shore at Iv&#246; Klack,
southern Sweden. All species, except the solitary azooxanthellate
Paracyathus? sp., are represented by one or two specimens only,
indicating low preservation potential similar to the aragonite-shelled
gastropod fauna from the same locality. The fauna comprises one out of
two northernmost zooxanthellate forms known and adds important
environmental information to the fauna and depositional conditions of
the rocky shore at Iv&#246; Klack.^1";
s[6830] = "STOLARSKI J., KITAHARA M.V., MILLER D.J., CAIRNS S.D., MAZUR
M. &#038; MEIBOM A. (2011).- The ancient evolutionary origins of
Scleractinia revealed by azooxanthellate corals.- BMC Evolutionary
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Biology 11, 316: 1-10.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 086, ID=7402^<b>Topic(s):
</b>fossil &#038; living corals, phylogeny, molecular clocks;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria, Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Paleozoic - Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^* Background. Scleractinian
corals are currently a focus of major interest because of their
ecological importance and the uncertain fate of coral reefs in the face
of increasing anthropogenic pressure. Despite this, remarkably little
is known about the evolutionary origins of corals. The Scleractinia
suddenly appear in the fossil record about 240 Ma, but the range of
morphological variation seen in these Middle Triassic fossils is
comparable to that of modern scleractinians, implying much earlier
origins that have so far remained elusive. A significant weakness in
reconstruction(s) of early coral evolution is that deep-sea corals have
been poorly represented in molecular phylogenetic analyses. ** Results.
By adding new data from a large and representative range of deep-water
species to existing molecular datasets and applying a relaxed molecular
clock, we show that two exclusively deep-sea families, the
Gardineriidae and Micrabaciidae, diverged prior to the Complexa/Robusta
coral split around 425 Ma, thereby pushing the evolutionary origin of
scleractinian corals deep into the Paleozoic. *** Conclusions. The
early divergence and distinctive morphologies of the extant gardineriid
and micrabaciid corals suggest a link with Ordovician
&#034;scleractiniamorph&#034; fossils that were previously assumed to
represent extinct anthozoan skeletonized lineages. Therefore,
scleractinian corals most likely evolved from Paleozoic soft-bodied
ancestors. Modern shallow-water Scleractinia, which are dependent on
symbionts, appear to have had several independent origins from
solitary, non-symbiotic precursors. The Scleractinia have survived
periods of massive climate change in the past, suggesting that as a
lineage they may be less vulnerable to future changes than often
assumed.^1";
s[6831] = "TAVIANI M., VERTINO A., LOPEZ CORREA M., SAVINI A., DE MOL
B., REMIA A., MONTAGNA P., ANGELETTI L., ZIBROWIUS H., ALVES T.,
SALOMIDI M., RITT B. &#038; HENRY P. (2011).- Pleistocene to Recent
scleractinian deep-water corals and coral facies in the Eastern
Mediterranean.- Facies 57: 579-603.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> issue number,
page, ID=****^<b>Topic(s): </b>corals fossil &#038; living, taxonomy,
ecology, history; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria, Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Pleistocene - Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>Mediterranean E^Recent investigations of the Eastern Mediterranean
Sea carried out during the GECO cruise with RV Urania provided a
substantial number of new cold-water coral (CWC) records, including
branching and solitary scleractinian species. These new sites are
located along steep escarpments and on topographic highs along the
margins of Crete, Karpathos, and Rhodes. The majority of the corals
represent fossil occurrences, predominantly Late Pleistocene
assemblages. Our research documents that the Eastern Mediterranean
Basin has been colonized by CWC at favorable times during the Last
Glacial, in particular during the Younger Dryas.Schizocyathus fissilis
is reported for the first time for the Mediterranean, while the finding
of Ceratotrochus magnaghii represents the first record for the Eastern
Mediterranean. Various coral facies occur on the southerly island
slopes of Crete, Karpathos, and Rhodes, including hardgrounds and loose
skeletal sediments. Hardgrounds occur on steep topographies between ca.
500 and 1,700m, and can conveniently be subdivided as (1)
Neopycnodonte-Desmophyllum framestone, (2) Desmophyllum-Caryophyllia
framestone, (3) Madrepora-Lophelia rudstone, (4) Pelagic mudstone and
wackestone, and (5) Siliciclastic-carbonate conglomerate and breccia.
Unconsolidated skeletal sediments containing corals mainly occur on
gentler topographic situations between ca. 140 and 600m and can be
subdivided as: (A) Lophelia-Madrepora rubble, (B) Dendrophyllia rubble,
(C) Stenocyathus rubble, (D) Caryophyllia calveri rubble, and (E)
fine-grained sediment with octocoral axes. Many of these facies types
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are also present in the western part of the Mediterranean and have
fossil representatives from the Pleistocene to the Recent. Radiocarbon
dating (AMS-14C) reveals Younger Dryas ages between 12.4 and 12.0 ka
cal BP for Lophelia pertusa and Madrepora oculata. Desmophyllum
dianthus occurs during the Last Glacial Maximum (21.8 ka cal BP) and
the Younger Dryas (11.7 ka cal BP), as well as during the Late Holocene
and subrecent times (4.4-0.6 ka cal BP). Caryophyllia sarsiae occurs
during the Late Glacial (15.5 ka cal BP), while Caryophyllia calveri
occurs during the Early Preboreal (10.8 ka cal BP). The ages for the
framework-constructing corals L. pertusa and M. oculata are coherent
with their temporal predominance during the Younger Dryas in other
parts of the Mediterranean.^1";
s[6832] = "TOKUDA Y. &#038; EZAKI Y. (2012).- Asexual reproduction of
Pliocene solitary scleractinian coral Truncatoflabellum: a
morphological and biometric study.- Journal of Paleontology 86, 2:
268-272.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 088, ID=7404^<b>Topic(s): </b>fossil
corals, reproduction patterns; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria,
Scleractinia, Truncatoflabellum; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Pliocene;
<b>Geography: </b>^Truncatoflabellum has been considered a free-living
genus that exhibits both sexual and asexual phases; divided lower
coralla (anthocauli) are specialized for asexual reproduction by
transverse division through a decalcification process, whereas the
upper coralla (anthocyathi) only undertake sexual reproduction, in a
life-cycle strategy that includes a distinct alternation of
generations. However, little evidence has been presented to support
this idea of its life cycle. We elucidate the life mode of
Truncatoflabellum by identifying key fossil characters (e.g., multiple
rejuvenations and decalcification records just beneath lateral spines)
and statistically analyzing the size distributions of over 500
individual coralla. Results of those morphological and biometric
analyses clearly indicate alternation of generations in the life cycle
of Truncatoflabellum.^1";
s[6833] = "TOKUDA Y. &#038; EZAKI Y. (2012).- Attachment structures in
Rhizotrochus (Scleractinia): macro- to microscopic traits and their
evolutionary significance.- Lethaia 46, 2: 232-244.- <b>FC&#038;P</b>
37, 089, ID=7405^<b>Topic(s): </b>corals, attachement structures,
phylogeny; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria, Scleractinia, Rhizotrochus;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>^Marine sessile benthic
organisms living on hard substrates have evolved a variety of
attachment strategies. Rhizotrochus (Scleractinia, Flabellidae) is a
representative azooxanthellate solitary scleractinian coral with a wide
geographical distribution and unique attachment structures; it firmly
attaches to hard substrates using numerous tube-like rootlets, which
are extended from a corallum wall, whereas most sessile corals are
attached by stereome-reinforced structures at their corallite bases.
Detailed morphological and constructional traits of the rootlets
themselves, along with their evolutionary significance, have not yet
been fully resolved. Growth and developmental processes of spines in
Truncatoflabellum and rootlets in Rhizotrochus suggest that these
structures are homologous, as they both develop from the growth edges
of walls and are formed by transformation of wall structures and their
skeletal microstructures possess similar characteristics, such as
patterns of rapid accretion and thickening deposits. Taking molecular
phylogeny and fossil records of flabellids into
consideration,Rhizotrochus evolved from a common free-living ancestor
and invaded hard-substrate habitats by exploiting rootlets of spines
origin, which were adaptive for soft-substrate environments.^1";
s[6834] = "YAZDI M., BAHRAMI A. &#038; LELOUX J. (2011).- Funginella?
isfahanensis n. sp. from the Upper Albian of Iran.- Revista mexicana de
ciencias geol&#243;gicas 28, 2: 226-234.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 089,
ID=7406^<b>Topic(s): </b>fossil corals, taxonomy; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria, Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous L, Albian
U; <b>Geography: </b>Iran^Funginella? isfahanensis n. sp. is a new
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nominal solitary scleractiniid coral from the upper Albian of Iran. Its dimensions, associated sedimentary facies and descriptions, all conform to those of the four specimens described as &#034;Funginella sp. 2&#034; in Abdel-Gawad and Gameil (1995, Cretaceous and Palaeocene Coral Faunas in Egypt and Greece: Coral Research Bulletin 4: 1-36) from North Sinai, Egypt. A preliminary discussion on small solitary cupolate coral species is presented.^1";
s[6835] = "REICH M. &#038; KUTSCHER M. (2011).- Sea Pens (Octocorallia: Pennatulacea) from the Late Cretaceous of Northern Germany.- Journal of Paleontology 85, 6: 1042-1051.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 090, ID=7407^<b>Topic(s): </b>fossil corals, taxonomy; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria, Octocorallia, Pennatulacea; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous U, White Chalk; <b>Geography: </b>Germany N, R&#252;gen Island^The Late Cretaceous white chalk of the Isle of R&#252;gen, northeastern Germany, yields a highly diverse marine floral and faunal assemblage with more than 1,400 described species, including pennatulacean corals. All the new collected material, composed of fragments of the axial rods, belongs to &#039;Graphularia&#039; quadrata Voigt, 1958, which was revised, and a new species, &#039;Graphularia&#039; rugia. Analyses of the microstructure of axial rods of modern and fossil sea pens facilitate the discussion of the systematic relationships of the fossil material. &#039;Graphularia&#039; quadrata shows an affinity to the Funiculinidae, whereas the new species &#039;Graphularia&#039; rugiaresembles the axial structure of the Pennatulidae.^1";
s[6836] = "ZUSCHIN M. &#038; GEBHARDT H. (2009).- Octocorals as hosts to serpulid-macroids from the Cretaceous of the Potiguar Basin, Brazil.- Lethaia 42, 3: 381-382.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 090, ID=7408^<b>Topic(s): </b>fossil corals, substrate to epibionts; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria, Octocorallia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous; <b>Geography: </b>Brazil, Potiguar Basin^^1";
s[6837] = "JOHN D.L., HUGHES N.C., GALAVIZ M.I., GUNDERSON G.O. &#038; MEYER R. (2010).- Unusually Preserved Metaconularia manni (Roy, 1935) from the Silurian of Iowa, and the Systematics of the Genus.- Journal of Paleontology 84, 1: 1-31.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 091, ID=7409^<b>Topic(s): </b>fossil scyphozoans, taxonomy, taphonomy, variation; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria, Conulariina; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian L, Scotch Grove Fm; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Iowa^The Welton Member of the Scotch Grove Formation at Shaffton Quarry, near Camanche, Iowa, is about 427 Ma old and contains numerous metaconulariid specimens, many of which are preserved in apex-downward orientation. Some of these show an unusual, splayed, &#034;Maltese cross&#034; configuration. Apex-downward configurations suggest rapid burial, consistent with the soft part preservation known in other taxa from this locality. The abundance of Metaconularia at Shaffton Quarry, and of topotype specimens of M. aspersa, the generic type species, permits evaluation of the degree of individual and intracollectional variation in peridermal ornament. Variation within and among individuals precludes reliance on ornamental differences in species differentiation in most cases. In view of these results we assign all Shaffton specimens to Metaconularia manni (Roy, 1935), and revise Metaconularia based on its type material from Europe and other material from Europe and North America. An exploratory phylogenetic analysis highlights aspects of character distribution within the genus, but the small number of characters states and possible taphonomic influences upon them limit confidence in the clade topology. Subgroups within the genus are characterized by larger, discoidal papillae, and by strong transverse corrugation and sinuous rows of smaller papillae. The genus itself comprises those conulariids with an external ornamentation of simple, round, small papillae, paired internal septae along the midlines, and a thin periderm that was to some degree pliable during life.^1";
s[6838] = "ROBSON S.P. &#038; YOUNG G.A. (2013).- Late Ordovician
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Conulariids from Manitoba, Canada.- Journal of Paleontology 87, 5:
775-785.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 091, ID=7410^<b>Topic(s): </b>fossil
scyphozoans, taxonomy; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria, Conulariina;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician U, Red River Fm; <b>Geography:
</b>Canada, Manitoba S^Six species of conulariids, assigned to four
genera, were recovered from the type locality of the Cat Head Member of
the Red River Formation in southern Manitoba, Canada. These are middle
Katian (Late Ordovician) in age. The most abundant conulariid species
from this locality, Conularia porcella, is new, and is represented by
21 specimens. Additionally, 28 three-dimensionally preserved
micromorphic conulariids, assigned to Eoconularia aff. loculata, were
recovered using acetic acid preparation from limestone samples of late
Katian (Late Ordovician) age. These samples had been collected from
Churchill, northern Manitoba, by the Geological Survey of Canada&#039;s
J.B. Tyrrell in 1894. These taxa are unusually abundant for
conulariids, which are normally represented by only a few specimens
from any given locality, and this abundance may be a reflection of the
exceptional preservation at these two localities.^1";
s[6839] = "SENDINO C., ZAGORSEK K. &#038; TAYLOR P.D. (2012).-
Asymmetry in an Ordovician conulariid cnidarian.- Lethaia 45, 3:
423-431.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 092, ID=7411^<b>Topic(s): </b>fossil
scyphozoans, asymmetry; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria, Conulariina;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician; <b>Geography: </b>Czech Republic,
Drabov^Conulariids are fossils of the presumed polyps of an extinct
scyphozoan cnidarian group. Their cone-shaped skeletons normally show
perfect tetraradial symmetry. However, in the Ordovician species
Metaconularia anomala (Barrande 1867) from Drabov (Czech Republic),
tetraradial symmetry is compromised in three ways: (1) the skeleton
often shows torsion; (2) the four sides may vary in width at the same
level within one individual; and (3) one side may be deleted to give a
triradial skeleton. Almost 2000 specimens were studied in museum
collections. About 56% of analysed specimens are twisted in an
anticlockwise direction (sinistral) when viewed from the apex towards
the aperture, 28% show no torsion, 1% exhibit clockwise torsion
(dextral) and the remaining 15% cannot be classified. Maximum measured
torsion rate was 1.5&#176;/mm. A significant negative correlation
between torsion rate and length suggests that more highly torted
individuals may have survived less well. Almost 5% of individuals show
loss of one side for at least part of their lengths. Although many
individuals have four sides of equal width, in a significant proportion
the sides are of unequal width, up to a maximum / minimum side width
ratio of 2 (i.e. widest face twice the width of the narrowest). In the
absence of a satisfactory taphonomic model to explain the asymmetries,
they are regarded as mirroring asymmetries in the living conulariids,
with the strong preference for sinistral torsion interpreted as an
example of a fixed asymmetry that was genetically controlled and
heritable. It is speculated that the signalling protein Nodal as well
as Hox-like genes were involved in controlling the asymmetries
described in M. anomala.^1";
s[6840] = "SENDINO C., ZAGORSEK K. &#038; VYHLASOVA Z.D. (2011).- The
aperture and its closure in an Ordovician conulariid.- Acta
Palaeontologica Polonica 56, 3: 659-663.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 093,
ID=7412^<b>Topic(s): </b>fossil scyphozoans, aperture closure;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria, Conulariina; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Ordovician U; <b>Geography: </b>Czech Republic, Prague Basin^The
conulariids, an enigmatic fossil group believed to be of cnidarian
(scyphozoan) affinity, have four-sided, acutely pyramidal exoskeletons
terminated in apertural closures. To date, three main closure types
have been recognised in conulariids (plicated, triangular lappets, and
lobate lappets) but the first type is poorly illustrated in the
literature. Here we present the first photographic illustration of an
unequivocal plicated closure inMetaconularia? anomala, based on study
of the rich (1700+ specimens) material from the Upper Ordovician of the
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Prague Basin. This closure is formed by inwardly folded, triangular
lappets centred on each of the four faces, with kite-shaped elements
centred on the four corners forming a webbing between the lappets.
Plicated closures were evidently rare in conulariids and restricted to
a few Ordovician species.^1";
s[6841] = "VAN ITEN H. &#038; SUDKAMP W.H. (2010).- Exceptionally
preserved conulariids and an edrioasteroid from the Hunsruck Slate
(Lower Devonian, SW Germany).- Palaeontology 53, 2: 403-414.-
<b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 093, ID=7413^<b>Topic(s): </b>fossil scyphozoans;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria, Conulariina; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian L, Emsian, Hunsruck Slate; <b>Geography: </b>Germany,
Bundenbach^Nineteen partial specimens of Conularia sp., together with
an articulated agelacrinitid edrioasteroid and several discinid
brachiopods, occur in close association with a probable biological
substrate on a small slab of silty Hunsruck Slate (Lower Devonian,
Emsian) from Bundenbach, Germany. Most of the conulariids occur in
V-like pairs or in a single cluster of 12 specimens arranged in a
fan-like radial pattern. Together with the edrioasteroid and (possibly)
brachiopods, the conulariids probably were attached to the substrate in
life and then were buried and possibly killed by a single influx of
silty mud. The apertural end of many of the conulariids is partially
covered by inwardly folded short lappets, which may have closed in
response to rapid (but gentle) burial. Rock matrix in the apertural
region of the peridermal cavity of nearly all of the conulariids
exhibits irregular, variably dense concentrations of pyrite. The
concentrations occur almost exclusively within the conulariids, where
they probably formed as a result of the decay of retracted conulariid
soft parts. Although the concentrations lack clearly defined anatomical
features that can be unambiguously homologized with particular
anatomical structures of any extant taxon, their form and distribution
within the conulariids are consistent with the hypothesis that
conulariids were polypoid scyphozoans.^1";
s[6842] = "VAN ITEN H., TOLLERTON V.P. jr, VER STRAETEN C.A., DE MORAES
LEME J., SIMOES M.G. &#038; RODRIGUES M.G. (2013).- Life mode of in
situ Conularia in a Middle Devonian epibole.- Palaeontology 56, 1:
29-48.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 094, ID=7414^<b>Topic(s): </b>fossil
scyphozoans, life mode; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria, Conulariina;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M, Givetian, Mount Marion Fm;
<b>Geography: </b>USA, New York^Exceptionally abundant specimens of
Conularia aff. desiderata Hall occur in multiple marine obrution
deposits, in a single sixth-order parasequence composed of argillaceous
and silty very fine sandstone, in the Otsego Member of the Mount Marion
Formation (Middle Devonian, Givetian) in eastern New York State, USA.
Associated fossils consist mostly of rhynchonelliform brachiopods but
also include bivalve molluscs, orthoconic nautiloids, linguliform
brachiopods and gastropods. Many of the brachiopods, bivalve molluscs
and conulariids have been buried in situ. Conulariids buried in situ
are oriented with their aperture facing obliquely upward and with their
long axis inclined at up to 87 degree to bedding. Most specimens are
solitary, but some occur in V-like pairs or in radial clusters
consisting of three specimens, with the component specimens being about
equally long or (less frequently) substantially different in length.
The compacted apical end of Conularia buried in situ generally rests
upon argillaceous sandstone. With one possible exception, none of the
examined specimens terminates in a schott (apical wall), and internal
schotts appear to be absent. The apical ends of specimens in V-like
pairs and radial clusters show no direct evidence of interconnection of
their periderms. The apical, middle or apertural region of some
inclined specimens abuts or is in close lateral proximity to a
recumbent conulariid or to one or more spiriferid brachiopods, some of
which have been buried in their original life orientation. The
azimuthal bearings of Conularia and nautiloid long axes and the
directions in which conulariids open are nonrandom, with conulariids
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being preferentially aligned between 350 and 50 degree and with their
apertural end facing north-east, and nautiloids being preferentially
aligned between 30 and 70 degree. Otsego Member Conularia were erect or
semi-erect, epifaunal or partially infaunal animals, the apical end of
which rested upon very fine bottom sediment. The origin of V-like pairs
and radial clusters remains enigmatic, but it is probable that
production of schotts was not a regular feature of this animals life
history. Finally, conulariids and associated fauna were occasionally
smothered by distal storm deposits, under the influence of relatively
weak bottom currents.^1";
s[6843] = "VAN ITEN H., ZHU Maoyan &#038; LI Guoxiang (2010).-
Redescription of Hexaconularia He and Yang, 1986 (Lower Cambrian, South
China): implications for the affinities of conulariid-like small shelly
fossils.- Palaeontology 53, 1: 191-199.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 095,
ID=7415^<b>Topic(s): </b>small shelly fossils, taxonomy, biology;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria? Conulariina?; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography: </b>China S^Hexaconularia, a Lower
Cambrian small shelly fossil (SSF) that has been allied with
conulariids and scyphozoan cnidarians, is redescribed and refigured. A
salient feature of this monospecific genus is the presence of distinct
apical and abapical regions. The apical region probably represents an
embryonic shell that apparently lacked a basal attachment structure.
Comparisons of this feature with the apical end of the smallest known
conulariids and with conulariids terminating in an apical wall (schott)
reveal substantial differences in structure and ornamentation.
Differences in apical anatomy between conulariids and Arthrochites,
possibly the nearest SSF relative of Hexaconularia, are also apparent.
Comparisons of Hexaconularia with Punctatus, an SSF taxon showing
distinct apical and abapical regions in both posthatching specimens and
prehatching embryos, suggest that the early development of
Hexaconularia was direct. These results have important implications for
hypotheses of a conulariid / scyphozoan affinity for Hexaconularia and
its possible SSF relatives, and they suggest that Hexaconularia-bearing
strata may yield prehatching embryos of this genus.^1";
s[6844] = "MUSCENTE A.D. &#038; ALLMON W.D. (2013).- Revision of the
Hydroid Plumalina Hall, 1858 in the Silurian and Devonian of New York.-
Journal of Paleontology 87, 4: 710-725.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 096,
ID=7416^<b>Topic(s): </b>fossil hydrozoans, revision; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria, Hydrozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian, Wenlock,
Devonian, Givetian - Famennian; <b>Geography: </b>USA, New York^The
feather-shaped Plumalina Hall, 1858 is revised on the basis of new and
reexamined specimens from New York. Previously described from Givetian
through Famennian deposits, a single compression of P. tenera n. sp.
from the Rochester Shale extends the range into the Wenlock, and
provides new information regarding Plumalina&#039;s biology. We assess
the utility of morphologic characters in diagnoses of taxa, and present
the first quantitative analysis of fossil hydroids to distinguish P.
brevis n. sp. (Frasnian) from other Devonian species. * Plumalina has
been compared to plants, graptolites, and octocorals. Some
interpretations have proposed affinities among hydrozoans based on
colony form and the presence of putative polyp bases. Our analysis
shows that, like extant thecate hydrozoans, Plumalina had a delicate,
chitinous hydrocaulus with weakly articulated hydrocladia. An
assemblage of in situ specimens, steeply inclined relative to the
bedding plane in an Ithaca Formation (Frasnian Stage) turbidite,
indicates that Devonian species produced sessile, erect colonies
attached to a hard substrate, comparable to extant hydroids that feed
in currents. Morphometric comparisons between putative Plumalina polyp
bases and polyp bases of modern analogues reveal similarities to
hydroids in the superfamily Plumularioidea McCrady, 1859. Plumalina is
the most abundant fossil hydroid so far reported, and is pertinent to
interpretations of the hydrozoan record.^1";
s[6845] = "STANLEY G.D. &#038; ZONNEVELD J.-P. (2011).- The occurrence
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of the Hydrozoan genus Cassianastraea from Upper Triassic (Carnian)
rocks of Williston Lake, British Columbia, Canada.- Journal of
Paleontology 85, 1: 29-31.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 097,
ID=7417^<b>Topic(s): </b>fossil hydrozoans; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria, Hydrozoa?; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic U, Carnian;
<b>Geography: </b>Canada, British Columbia^Cassianastraea is an
enigmatic colonial Triassic cnidarian first described as a coral but
subsequently referred to the Hydrozoa. We report here the first
occurrence in Canada of fossils we designate as Cassianastraea sp. from
the Williston Lake region of British Columbia. The specimens come from
older collections of the Geological Survey of Canada, collected in
Upper Triassic (Carnian) strata assigned to either the Ludington or
Baldonnel Formations. While well known in reef associations of the
former Tethys region, Cassianiastraea is relatively rare in North
America. The Carnian Baldonnel Formation contains the earliest coral
reefs from the North American craton and we suspect that Cassianastraea
sp. also came from this reef association.^1";
s[6846] = "DENG Zhan-Qiu &#038; WANG Guang-Xu (2012).- The Llandoverian
coral fauna from Xikeer, Western Tarim Basin.- Acta Palaeontologica
Sinica 51, 2: 176-185.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 097, ID=7418^<b>Topic(s):
</b>fossil corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria, Tabulata, Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian L, Llandoverian; <b>Geography: </b>China,
Xinjiang, Tarim Basin W^The coral fauna dealt with in this paper was
collected from Xikeer in Jiashi County, Xinjiang, in the western Tarim
Basin. The coral-bearing strata are assigned to the middle-lower part
of the Kolpingtag Formation, of Lower Llandovery age. Xikeer is the
only locality with Early Llandoverian corals in the Tarim Basin and
hence is of considerable palaeobiogeological interest within the
Silurian of China as a whole. The coral fauna includes following
species: Paleofavosites schmidti Sokolov, P. schmidti borealis Sokolov,
Schedohalysites raregonopora sp. nov., Mcleodea jiashiensis sp. nov.,
M. xikeerensis sp. nov., and Kodonophyllum cf. undulatum He and
Huang.^1";
s[6847] = "DENG Zhan-Qiu &#038; WANG Guang-Su (2013).- Mesozoic corals
and sponges from Ge&#039;Gyai and Rutong, Xizang.- Acta Palaeontologica
Sinica 52, 2: pp?.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 098, ID=7419^<b>Topic(s):
</b>fossil corals &#038; sponges; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria,
Anthozoa, Porifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Mesozoic; <b>Geography:
</b>China, Tibet, Ge&#039;Gyai &#038; Rutong^^1";
s[6848] = "JELL J., COOK A.G. &#038; JELL P.A. (2011).- Australian
Cretaceous Cnidaria and Porifera.- Alcheringa 35, 2: 241-284.-
<b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 098, ID=7420^<b>Topic(s): </b>fossil corals &#038;
sponges, review; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria, Anthozoa, Porifera;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous; <b>Geography: </b>Australia^Australian
Cretaceous sponge and coral faunas are reviewed and increased with new
discoveries. The largest new fauna described, from the very thin
Maastrichtian Miria Formation, an uncemented chalky marl, in the
Carnarvon Basin, Western Australia, includes a poriferan, Ventriculites
sp., the hydrozoans, Stylaster cretaceous sp. nov. and Astya nielseni
Wells, 1977 originally described from the Eocene of Tonga and the
scleractinian corals Smilotrochus carnarvonensis sp. nov., Conotrochus
giraliensis sp. nov., Parasmilia cyensis sp. nov., Palaeopsammia
cardabiaensis sp. nov., Flabellum miriaensis sp. nov., Ballanophyllia
acostae sp. nov., representatives of five genera left in open
nomenclature and Caryophyllia arcotensis (Forbes, 1846), originally
described from south India. The Santonian Gingin Chalk, in the northern
Perth Basin, Western Australia has yielded the scleractinian corals
Ceratotrochus ginginensis (Etheridge 1913), originally assigned to
Coelosmilia and Caryophyllia arcotensis (Forbes, 1846), holdfast
structures that probably supported octocorals and the poriferans,
Peronidella(?) globosa (Etheridge 1913) and Pachyteichisma corrugatus
sp. nov. Mckenziephyllia accordensis gen. et sp. nov. is described as
the first scleractinian coral (Faviidae) from the Eromanga Basin. It
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comes from the Albian Allaru Formation in the Barcaldine district of
central Queensland. Purisiphonia clarkei Bowerbank, 1869 is noted from
the Aptian Wallumbilla Formation as the only known poriferan in the
Surat and Eromanga basins.^1";
s[6849] = "JIANG Hong-Xia (2013).- Tabulate and rugose corals from the
Ordovician reefs in the southern edge of the Ordos Basin and their
paleoecology significance.- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica 52, 2: pp?.-
<b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 098, ID=7421^<b>Topic(s): </b>fossil corals,
ecology, reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria, Tabulata, Rugosa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician; <b>Geography: </b>China, Ordos
Basin^^1";
s[6850] = "LIAO Wei-Hua, DENG Zhan-Qiu, MA Xue-Ping &#038; LI Hua
(2013).- Corals of the transitional zone (Middle-Upper Devonian
boundary) in the Caiziyan section, Guilin, Guangxi.- Acta
Palaeontologica Sinica 52, 1: 001-017.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 098,
ID=7422^<b>Topic(s): </b>fossil corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria,
Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M/U; <b>Geography: </b>China,
Guangxi, Guilin^^1";
s[6851] = "WANG Guang-Xu, DENG Zhan-Qiu &#038; ZHAN Ren-Bin (2011).-
Coral fauna of the Baiyun&#039;an Formation (Silurian; Llandovery) from
Huaying Mountain, Eastern Sichuan.- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica 50, 4:
450-469.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 099, ID=7423^<b>Topic(s): </b>fossil
corals; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria, Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Silurian, Llandovery; <b>Geography: </b>China, Sichuan E^^1";
s[6852] = "ADACHI N., EZAKI Y. &#038; LIU Jianbo (2011).- Early
Ordovician shift in reef construction from microbial to metazoan
reefs.- Palaios 26, 02: 106-114.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 099,
ID=7424^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, bioconstructors, temporal trends;
<b>Systematics: </b>microbes, metazoans; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Ordovician L; <b>Geography: </b>^The Ordovician is a period when
novel reef ecosystems appeared along with new reef constructors and
skeletal-dominated reefs. The Lower Ordovician (late Tremadocian)
Fenhsiang Formation of the Three Gorges area in South China contains
the oldest known bryozoan reefs (lithistid sponge-bryozoan and
bryozoan-pelmatozoan reefs) alongside lithistid sponge-microbial reefs.
The latter are characterized by the dominance of microbialites that
encrusted and bound the frame-building sponges and inter-sponge
sediments. In contrast, the lithistid sponge-bryozoan and
bryozoan-pelmatozoan reefs are generally characterized by bryozoans
that encrusted the frame-building sponges or pelmatozoans and grew to
fill the inter-frameworks. These sponges and pelmatozoans did not
construct the rigid frameworks unaided; their association with
bryozoans enabled the development of small skeletal-dominated reefs
with rigid frameworks. Skeletal-dominated reefs, for which
frame-constructing and encrusting roles are conspicuous, were largely
unknown before the Early Ordovician. The appearance of skeletal
organisms (specifically colonial, encrusting bryozoans) enabled the
development of skeletal-dominated reefs, which were pioneers in the
rise of Middle-Late Ordovician reefs. The Early Ordovician
establishment of skeletal-dominated reefs at the earliest stages of the
Great Ordovician Biodiversification Event would have created novel
niches and biological interactions that further promoted the evolution
of reef-building and -dwelling organisms, as well as ensuing reef
ecosystems.^1";
s[6853] = "ADACHI N., EZAKI Y. &#038; LIU J. (2012).- The oldest
bryozoan reefs: a unique Early Ordovician skeletal framework
construction.- Lethaia 45, 1: 14-23.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 100,
ID=7425^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, ecological succession, temporal trends;
<b>Systematics: </b>bryozoans; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician L;
<b>Geography: </b>China S, Three Gorges Area^The oldest bryozoan reefs
occur in the Lower Ordovician (late Tremadocian) Fenhsiang Formation of
the Three Gorges area, South China. These reefs show a unique type of
bryozoan (Nekhorosheviella) framework, and were constructed as follows:
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the first stage involved colonization by lithistid sponges, which acted
as a baffler to trap sediments, providing bryozoans with a stable
substrate for attachment. The bryozoans then grew as an encruster on
the surfaces of sponges, showing a preferential downwards and lateral
growth within the sponge scaffolding to avoid biological and physical
disturbance. Finally, these biotic combinations among skeletal
organisms formed a rigid, three-dimensional skeletal framework. This
mode of bryozoan growth in association with lithistid sponges is
remarkable and unique in its growth direction, and the appearance of
such reefs, just prior to the widespread development of
skeletal-dominated reefs as part of the Great Ordovician
Biodiversification Event, provides an excellent example of the earliest
attempts by skeletal organisms to form frameworks by themselves. This
find significantly enhances our understanding of the initial stages of
skeletal-dominated reef evolution and the ensuing development of reefs
during the Middle-Late Ordovician.^1";
s[6854] = "ADACHI N., LIU J. &#038; EZAKI Y. (2013).- Early Ordovician
reefs in South China (Chenjiahe section, Hubei Province): deciphering
the early evolution of skeletal-dominated reefs.- Facies 59, 2:
451-466.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 100, ID=7426^<b>Topic(s): </b>bryozoan
reefs, reef structures, temporal trends; <b>Systematics: </b>bryozoans;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician L, Floian L; <b>Geography: </b>China S,
Hubei^The Lower Ordovician (late Tremadocian-early Floian) Fenhsiang
and the overlying Hunghuayuan Formations at the Chenjiahe section in
the Three Gorges area of Hubei Province, South China, include four
types of reef: microbe-dominated (lithistid sponge-stromatolite and
lithistid sponge-calcimicrobial) reefs, and skeletal-dominated
(lithistid sponge-bryozoan and bryozoan-pelmatozoan) reefs. The
microbe-dominated reefs are characterized by the dominance of microbial
sediments that encrusted and bound the surfaces of sponges to reinforce
the reef frameworks. In contrast, the skeletal-dominated reefs are
distinguished by bryozoans that encrusted frame-building sponges and
pelmatozoans, and that grew downward to fill the open spaces available
within the frameworks. A series of these reefs shows a temporal
succession in reef type, with a decline in the lithistid
sponge-stromatolite reefs and an increase in the lithistid sponges and
receptaculitids within the lithistid sponge-calcimicrobial reefs in the
Hunghuayuan Formation, the lithistid sponge-bryozoan reefs are common
in both the Fenhsiang and Hunghuayuan Formations. These features of the
Chenjiahe reefs are in marked contrast to other coeval reefs on the
Yangtze Platform and elsewhere. Skeletal-dominated reefs first
developed in the Three Gorges and adjacent areas, located on the
central part of the platform. Likewise, lithistid sponges and
receptaculitids first developed in the Three Gorges area and then
expanded their range. In contrast, stromatolites declined over time,
but remained abundant on a marginal part of the platform. The
spatial-temporal distributions of these reefs on the Yangtze Platform
reflect the initiation of the Great Ordovician Biodiversification Event
and its consequences, although influenced by local environmental
conditions. The Three Gorges area was a center for the development of
skeletal-dominated reefs, which were established earlier here than
elsewhere in the world. These reef types and their spatial-temporal
successions provide invaluable clues to the earliest evolution of
skeletal-dominated reefs and their ensuing development during the
Middle-Late Ordovician.^1";
s[6855] = "ADAMS E.W. &#038; HASLER C.-A. (2010).- The intrinsic effect
of shape on the retrogradation motif and timing of drowning of
carbonate patch reef systems (Lower Frasnian, Bugle Gap, Canning Basin,
Western Australia).- Sedimentology 57: 956-984.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37,
101, ID=7427^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, reef drowning, reef shapes;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian U, Frasnian L;
<b>Geography: </b>Australia W, Canning Basin^The evolution and
architecture of a set of retreating Lower Frasnian patch reef outcrops
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in the Canning Basin of Western Australia were evaluated, and their
depositional and stratigraphic contacts spatially recorded using
digital surveying tools. The geological data, together with
high-resolution digital elevation models, were assembled in
three-dimensional visualization and modelling software and subsequently
used for building two-dimensional surface models and three-dimensional
volumetric models. Numerical data on geometry and shape were extracted
from these models and used to quantitatively assess the retrogradation
motif of patch reef development. The development of the patch reefs
comprises three stages. During stages 1 and 2, the patch reefs
exhibited an overall retrogradational escarpment-type configuration
displayed by, on average, 60&#176; steep reef-margin walls that lacked
the support of coeval slope deposits. The subdivision between stages 1
and 2 is based on minor backstepping reducing less than 10% of the
platformtop area. The onset of stage 3 is recognized by stromatolite
development fringing reef-margin walls. During stage 3 an aggrading
accretionary reefmargin developed, comprising allochthonous and
autochthonous slope deposits. [abridged]^1";
s[6856] = "ALVARO J.J. &#038; DEBRENNE F. (2010).- The Great Atlasian
Reef Complex: An early Cambrian subtropical fringing belt that bordered
West Gondwana.- Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology 294,
3-4: 120-132.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 102, ID=7428^<b>Topic(s):
</b>archaeocyathan reefs, tectonics; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera,
Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L; <b>Geography:
</b>Morocco, Atlas^The so-called Great Atlasian Reef Complex developed
during early Cambrian time throughout the Moroccan margin (Souss Basin)
of West Gondwana. According to the syndepositional tectonic activity
associated with its intracratonic Ediacaran-Cambrian rift, the great
reef complex can be subdivided into four major archaeocyathan-microbial
reef episodes: * (i) The Atdabanian episode is recorded by a
SW-NE-trending, 400km long barrier reef that extended across the
western Anti-Atlas. It was controlled by large-scale reactivation of an
inherited rifting branch, which resulted in the nucleation and growth
of linear reef complexes located along its margin. The interplay of
block tilting, sharp modifications in accommodation space, and relative
sea-level rise led to a composite retrogradational-aggradational reef
systems tract, characterized by archaeocyathan-microbial kalyptrate
complexes (Tiout Member and Amouslek Formation) that protected
stromatolite-dominated, back-barrier environments (lower member of the
Igoudine Formation). ** (ii) The western Anti-Atlas recorded an early
Botoman reactivation of the same rifting branch that triggered a
lateral migration of frame-building centres of carbonate productivity.
As a result, the involved grabens and half-grabens recorded the
development of fringing mound complexes (lower Issafen Formation).
These occupied some linear intra-platform, deeper depressions capped by
marls and shales, whereas laterally equivalent shallower environments
recorded the development of patch-reefs and bioherms. *** (iii) The
western Anti-Atlas subsequently recorded a late Botoman interval of
tectonic quiescence superimposed to a local interval of progradational
pulses. This favoured the nucleation of dispersed
archaeocyathan-microbial patch-reefs and bioherms. **** (iv) A distinct
palaeogeographic area is recognized in the southern High Atlas, where
the entire Atdabanian-Botoman interval recorded small-scale,
synsedimentary block tilting and high rates of volcaniclastic input. As
a result, this sector was characterized by the record of microbial and
archaeocyathan-microbial patch-reefs and bioherms, preferentially
developed on the uplifted parts of tilted blocks. * The end of reef
development and carbonate productivity in the Souss Basin is related to
the progradation of siliciclastic depositional systems (Toyonian
regression), considered to have caused the collapse of reef communities
throughout West Gondwana.^1";
s[6857] = "BILL M., O&#039;DOGHERTY L. &#038; BAUMGARTNER P.O. (2011).-
Dyamics of a paleoecosystem reefs associated with oceanic change in
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carbonate sedimentary regime and carbon cycling (Oxfordian, Swiss
Jura).- Palaios 26, 04: 197-211.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 103,
ID=7429^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, reefs dynamics, oceanic change;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic U, Oxfordian;
<b>Geography: </b>Swiss Jura Mts^Herein we report an analysis of an
Oxfordian (Upper Jurassic) paleoreef located in the Swiss Jura
Mountains. The paleoreef is located in a Middle Oxfordian transitional
interval in which sedimentation switched from marl-dominated to
carbonate-dominated deposits. The paleoecosystem is composed of four
successive fossil communities characterized by microsolenid corals and
organisms that specialized in suspension feeding. Carbon isotopes
measured from echinoid spine carbonates exhibit a positive trend from
~1.0 &#8240; to 2.5 &#8240; in &#948;13C values from the base to the
top of the paleoreef. Comparison of &#948;13C curves with organic
matter and belemnites shows different patterns not compatible with a
global variation of the carbon cycle. Similar fossil assemblages and
stratigraphic sequences identical in age are found along the
continental margin of the Tethys-Atlantic Ocean. This
biolithostratigraphic succession corresponds to increasing &#948;13C
values of marine and biogenic carbonates, to the transition from
marl-dominated to carbonate-dominated deposits, and to the development
of carbonate platforms, which together suggest a change in the carbon
cycling regime within the Tethys-Atlantic Ocean system.^1";
s[6858] = "CHABLAIS J., MARTINI R., SAMANKASSOU E., ONOUE T. &#038;
SANO H. (2010).- Microfacies and depositional setting of the Upper
Triassic mid-oceanic atoll-type carbonates of the Sambosan Accretionary
Complex (southern Kyushu, Japan).- Facies 56, 2: 249-278.-
<b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 104, ID=7430^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef carbonates,
reef ecology, mid-oceanic reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Triassic U, Carnian ? Rhaetian, Sambosan Accretionary Complex;
<b>Geography: </b>Japan, Kyushu S^The Upper Triassic shallow-water
limestones of the Sambosan Accretionary Complex are reconstructed as a
remnant of a mid-oceanic atoll-type build-up upon a seamount in the
Panthalassan Ocean. The Sambosan atoll-type carbonates and its pedestal
were accreted along with deep-water ribbon-chert and related siliceous
rocks to the eastern margin of Asia during the Late Jurassic to Early
Cretaceous. Studied limestones crop out in southern Kyushu Island,
southwest Japan. Although the prevailing and intense deformation during
the accretionary process prevents measurement of sections in
stratigraphic successions, and sedimentary structures are poorly
preserved, microfacies description and foraminifers analysis allow us
to speculate the depositional setting of the Sambosan limestones.
Seventeen microfacies are distinguished and several foraminifers of
Tethyan affinity are identified. Foraminifers indicate a Late Carnian
to Rhaetian age. The Tethyan affinity of the macro- and microfaunas
suggests that the Sambosan seamount was located presumably in a low- to
middle-latitudinal zone of the southern hemisphere during the Late
Triassic.^1";
s[6859] = "CHABLAIS J., ONOUE T. &#038; MARTINI R. (2010).- Upper
Triassic reef-limestone blocks of southwestern Japan: New data from a
Panthalassan seamount.- Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology,
Palaeoecology 293, 1/2: 206-222.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 104,
ID=7431^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, reef-derived blocks, reef
reconstructions; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic U,
Norian - Rhaetian, Sambosan Accretionary Complex ; <b>Geography:
</b>Japan, Shikoku W^Norian-Rhaetian reef-limestone outcrops belonging
to the Sambosan Accretionary Complex located near and within Inaba
Cave, western Shikoku Island (Japan), are described in detail for the
first time. This patch-reef complex is inferred to have formed within
an atoll-type carbonate system accumulated over a mid-oceanic seamount
surrounded by deep-water radiolarian cherts in the Panthalassic Ocean
during the Late Triassic. Because most Upper Triassic reef studies are
from the former Tethys Ocean, counterparts from the Panthalassic Ocean,
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such as this study, are fundamental in resolving sedimentological,
palaeontological and palaeobiogeographical issues related to Late
Triassic reefs. The microfacies, palaeontology and palaeoecology of the
Inaba reef limestones were investigated. The reef-boundstone facies is
characterised by abundant coralline sponges that, in association with
microbial crusts, constitute the main framebuilders. Some phaceloid
and/or dendroid corals occur, but these groups are poorly represented,
as are algae. Microproblematica and foraminifers exhibit rich
associations, acting as secondary reef builders and/or reef dwellers.
The surrounding setting comprises biodetrital sponge-coral rudstone and
well-preserved megalodont rudstone-floatstone. The sedimentary contact
between reef and lagoon facies is observed for the first time within
Inaba Cave. Important similarities with the coeval Upper Triassic reefs
of the southern classic Peri-Tethys area and especially with the Omani
seamounts are recognised, suggesting a more southern-Hemisphere origin
for Upper Triassic Japanese reefs than predicted by previous reef
studies.^1";
s[6860] = "COPPER P. &#038; JIN J. (2012).- Early Silurian (Aeronian)
East Point Coral Patch Reefs of Anticosti Island, Eastern Canada: First
Reef Recovery from the Ordovician/Silurian Mass Extinction in Eastern
Laurentia.- Geosciences (MDPI) 2: 64-89; Basel.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37,
104, ID=7432^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, patch reef swarm, reef facies,
post-extinction reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Silurian L, Aeronian; <b>Geography: </b>Canada, Anticosti Island^An
extensive late Aeronian patch reef swarm outcrops for 60-70 km on
Anticosti Island, eastern Canada, located in the inner to mid-shelf
area of a prominent tropical carbonate platform of southeastern
Laurentia, at 20&#176;-25&#176; S paleolatitude of the southern typhoon
belt. This complex, described here for the first time, includes more
than 100 patch reefs, up to 60-80 m in diameter and 10 m high. Reefs
are exposed three-dimensionally on present-day tidal flats, as well as
inland along roads and rivers. Down the gentle 1&#176;-2&#176;
paleoslope, the reefs grade into coral-sponge biostromes, and westerly
they grade into inter-reef or deeper &#039;crinoidal meadow&#039;
facies. The reef builders were dominantly tabulate and rugose corals,
with lesser stromatoporoids. Other components include crinoids,
brachiopods, green algae (especially paleoporellids), and encrusting
cyanobacteria: reefs display some of the earliest known symbiotic
intergrowths of corals and stromatoporoids. Reefs were variably built
on a base of crinoidal grainstones, meadows of baffling tabulate
corals, brachiopod shells, or chlorophytes. These reefs mark an early
phase of reef recovery after a prominent reef gap of 5-6 million years
following the Ordovician/Silurian mass extinction events. The reefs
feature a maximal diversity of calcifying cyanobacteria, corals and
stromatoporoids, but low diversity of brachiopods, nautiloids and
crinoids. Following the North American Stratigraphic Code, we define
herein the Menier Formation, encompassing the lower two members of the
existing Jupiter Formation.^1";
s[6861] = "CORLETT H., JONES B. &#038; JIN Jisuo (2011).- Ecological
controls on Devonian stromatoporoid-dominated and coral-dominated reef
growth in the Mackenzie Basin, Northwest Territories, Canada.- Canadian
Journal of Earth Sciences 48, 12: 1543-1560.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 106,
ID=7433^<b>Topic(s): </b>strom reefs, coral reefs, ecological
constraints; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M,
Horn Plateau Fm; <b>Geography: </b>Canada, NW Territories, Mackenzie
Basin^The Horn Plateau Formation, composed of isolated reefs, is part
of the Devonian strata that formed in the Mackenzie Basin in the
Northwest Territories, Canada. The reefs stretch over a ~350 km
northeast-southwest trend and are dominated by tabulate and rugose
corals in the northeast, near exposed Canadian Shield rocks, and
stromatoporoids further out in the basin. Detailed facies analyses of
each reef type shows distinct differences in their biological makeup,
energy regimes, and carbonate sedimentation rates. Geochemical analyses
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(stable isotopes and rare-earth elements) set against established
paleogeography in the Mackenzie Basin reveal that the coral-dominated
and stromatoporoid-dominated reefs grew under different ecological
conditions. Separations in the data imply that the coral-dominated
reefs grew in waters that were relatively enriched in nutrients and the
stromatoporoid-dominated reefs, further down the ramp, were in
oligotrophic conditions. With no current established method to directly
measure Paleozoic nutrient levels or to detect where they were sourced
from, it is unclear why the coral-dominated reefs experienced higher
nutrient levels. The paleogeography of the Mackenzie Basin could have
affected the apparent stratification of nutrients on the carbonate
ramp. Possible nutrient sources in the area are from coastal upwelling
from the open ocean northwest of the ramp, or locally sourced nutrients
from runoff on the adjacent exposed Canadian Shield rocks.^1";
s[6862] = "DENAYER J. &#038; ARETZ M. (2011).- Discovery of a
Mississippian Reef in Turkey: The Upper Visean
Microbial-Sponge-Bryozoan-Coral Bioherm From Kongul Yayla (Taurides, S
Turkey).- Turkish Journal of Earth Sciences 20, 2011: 1-?.-
<b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 107, ID=7434^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs,
bioconstructors, reef structures; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L, Visean, Asbian; <b>Geography:
</b>Turkey, Taurides central^For the first time, a Mississippian reef
is described from Turkey. This microbial-sponge-bryozoan-coral bioherm
has been discovered in the Central Taurides (South Turkey), at Kongul
Yayla located between Hadim and Taskent. The bioherm contains a rich
and diversified fauna: sponges and rugose corals are of particular
interest. The bioherm shows four main facies reflecting distinct growth
stages from the base to the top: (1) the basal bioclastic beds, (2) the
core facies formed of framestone comprising rugose corals, lithistid
sponges, fistuliporid bryozoans and microbial boundstone, (3) the crest
facies with large colonies of cerioid rugose corals and chaetetid
sponges, and (4) the bioclastic facies containing reworked material
from the bioherm in lateral and overlying positions to it. The entire
bioherm is topped by siltstones with thin bioclastic horizons, often
slumped.Siphonodendron pauciradiale and Lithostrotion maccoyanum are
the guide taxa for the RC7&#946; biozone and indicate an upper Asbian
age for the bioherm. The Kongul Yayla bioherm resembles most the
Cracoean reefs from northern England. It confirms the position of this
buildup type along the platform margins and edges in the Palaeotethyan
realm as seen in the British Isles, Belgium, southern France, southern
Spain and North Africa. Facies and the coral fauna argue for a European
affinity of the Anatolian terrane.^1";
s[6863] = "EZAKI Y., LIU J. &#038; ADACHI N. (2012).- Lower Triassic
stromatolites in Luodian County, Guizhou Province, South China:
evidence for the protracted devastation of the marine environments.-
Geobiology 10, 1: 48-59.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 108,
ID=7435^<b>Topic(s): </b>mass extinctions, reef crises, stromatolites;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic L, Olenekian;
<b>Geography: </b>China S, Guizhou^Stromatolites are one of the oldest
and most intriguing organosedimentary deposits. In contrast to
stromatolites of the Precambrian to Early Ordovician, Phanerozoic
equivalents occurred episodically under specific conditions. A group of
previously undescribed stromatolites in composition occur in the Lower
Triassic (Olenekian) at the Dajiang section in the Luodian region of
Guizhou Province, South China. We described the textures of these
stromatolites with the aim of determining the genetic mechanisms and
revealing the nature of interactions between micro-organisms and marine
environments. Mesoscopic features show that the stromatolites consist
of several sets of stacked slices, and that they are embedded in
alternating beds of fine and coarse microsphere packstones that include
aggregates of microspheres, forming grapestones and lumps.
Microscopically, the stromatolites consist of spar- and
dolomite-infilled microspheres (average diameter, 100 &#956;m),
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micrites, peloids, small-sized pyrite framboids (average diameter, 5.8
&#956;m) and fenestrae. Micrite-dominant intercalations accentuate
laminated textures at a mesoscopic level and are laterally continuous
with micrite-rich parts in surrounding interstromatolites, indicating
the simultaneous, widespread deposition of these layers. The
microspheres and associated micrites were the products of in situ
microbial activity, probably sulphate-reducing or anoxygenic
phototrophic bacteria, which led to the formation of these unusual
stromatolites. Even during a protracted period of harsh marine
conditions, the micrite-rich carpets were deposited intermittently on
the stromatolites and their surroundings under severely
anoxic/sulphidic conditions. The presence of Early Triassic
stromatolites and their subtle but important vertical variations in
texture provide a record of temporal changes in marine conditions
during geobiologically critical intervals.^1";
s[6864] = "FAGERSTROM J.A. &#038; WEST R.R. (2011).- Roles of
clone-clone interactions in building reef frameworks: principles and
examples.- Facies 57: 375-394.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 109,
ID=7436^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef frameworks, clonal organisms, biological
interactions; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>fossil &#038;
living; <b>Geography: </b>^In living and fossil reefs, rapid upward
clone growth provides positive topographic relief, the skeletal
framework provides rigidity. Clonal organisms have been the chief
frame-builders during most of the Phanerozoic, large clone size, growth
habit, growth form, and arrangement of these clones in the framework
result from rapid growth rates. Dense skeletal packing enhances
rigidity and results in live-live interactions between juxtaposed
clones. These interactions are both heterospecific and conspecific, the
former mostly involve spatial competition whereas the latter involve
clone fusion, self-overgrowth, and fission. We describe three types of
fusion: (a) inter-clone fusion of two or more clones, each from a
separate propagule, (b) intra-clone fusion of parts of the same clone
having its origin from a single propagule, it includes recovery from
partial clone degradation and self-overgrowth, (c) quasifusion between
a live bud/polyp/zooid and a dead part (stem, branch) of the same or a
different clone, i.e., a livedead association.^1";
s[6865] = "FAICHNEY I.D.E., WEBSTER J.M., CLAGUE D.A., BRAGA J.C.,
RENEMA W. &#038; POTTS W.C. (2011).- The impact of the Mid-Pleistocene
Transition on the composition of submerged reefs of the Maui Nui
Complex, Hawaii.- Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology
299, 3-4: 493-506.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 110, ID=7437^<b>Topic(s):
</b>reefs, sea-level oscillations; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Pleistocene-mid, Maui Nui Complex; <b>Geography:
</b>USA, Hawaii^The submarine reef terraces (L1-L12) of the Maui Nui
Complex (MNC-the islands of Lanai, Molokai, Maui and Kahoolawe) in
Hawaii provide a unique opportunity to investigate the impact of
climate and sea level change on coral reef growth by examining changes
in reef development through the Mid-Pleistocene Transition (900-800
ka). We present an analysis of the biological and sedimentary
composition of the reefs that builds directly on recently published
chronological and morphological data. We define nine distinct limestone
facies and place them in a spatial and stratigraphic context within 12
reef terraces using ROV and submersible observations. These include
oolitic, two coral reef, two coralline algal nodule, algal crust,
hemi-pelagic mud, bioclastic and peloidal mud facies. These facies
characterise environments from high energy shallow water coral reef
crests to low energy non-reefal deep-water settings. Combining the
bottom observations and sedimentary facies data, we report a shift in
the observed sedimentary facies across the submerged reefs of the MNC
from dominant shallow coral reef facies on the deep reefs to coralline
algae dominated exposed outcrop morphology on the shallower reefs. We
argue that this shift is a reflection of the change in period and
amplitude of glacioeustatic sea level cycles (41 kyr and 60-70 m to 100
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kyr and 120 m) during the Mid-Pleistocene Transition (MPT, ~800 ka),
coupled with a slowing in the subsidence rate of the complex. The
growth of stratigraphically thick coral reef units on the deep Pre-MPT
reefs was due to the rapid subsidence of the substrate and the shorter,
smaller amplitude sea level cycles allowing re-occupation and coral
growth on successive cycle low-stands. Longer, larger amplitude sea
level cycles after the MPT combined with greater vertical stability at
this time produced conditions conducive to deep-water coralline algae
growth which veneered the shallower terraces. Additionally, we compare
reef development both within the MNC, and between the MNC and Hawaii.
Finally we suggest that climatic forcings such as sea-surface
temperature and oceanographic currents may also have influenced the
distribution of coral species within the sample suite, e.g., the
disappearance of the Acropora genus from the Maui Nui Complex in the
Middle Pleistocene.^1";
s[6866] = "GISCHLER E. &#038; ERKOC M.M. (2013).- Facies of Devonian
fore reef limestones: a quantitative study (Iberg Reef, Harz Mts.,
Germany).- Palaeobiodiversity and Palaeoenvironments 93, 1 : 91-101.-
<b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 111, ID=7438^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, reef facies,
diagenesis; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M U,
Iberg reef; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Harz^Facies in a 238-m-long core
drilled through the fore reef of the Devonian (Givetian-Frasnian) Iberg
Reef is largely characterised by detrital deposits. Fibrous, early
marine cements are common. Stromatoporoids, corals, and crinoids are
the dominant reef-building taxa. Brachiopods, cephalopods, and
conodontophorids belong to the reef dwellers. Reef destroyers include
gastropods and rare echinoids. Quantitative analysis of abundance data
allows for dilineation of five facies including detritus-rich
grainstones- rudstones, cement- and detritus-rich
grainstones-rudstones, cement-rich rudstones, stromatoporoid rudstones,
and crinoid grainstones. Time-series analysis indicates cyclic
sedimentation that might have been related to mid-late Devonian
third-order sea-level variations. However, the long-term (mid-Devonian
to Early Carboniferous) development of the Iberg Reef including the
post-reef seamount stage was presumably controlled by subsidence.^1";
s[6867] = "GUIDO A., HEINDEL K., BIRGEL D., ROSSO A., MASTANDREA A.,
SANFILIPPO R., RUSSO F. &#038; PECKMANN J. (2013).- Pendant
bioconstructions cemented by microbial carbonate in submerged marine
caves (Holocene, SE Sicily).- Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology,
Palaeoecology 388: 166-180.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 112,
ID=7439^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, reef cavities, pendant
bioconstructions; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Holocene;
<b>Geography: </b>Italy, Sicily SE^Unusual pendant bioconstructions
occur within two submerged caves in the Plemmirio Marine Protected
Area, south of Syracuse (SE Sicily). These cm- to dm-sized
bioconstructions project downward from the cave roofs. The main
framework builders are serpulids belonging to the genera Protula,
Semivermilia and Josephella. Encrusting bryozoans, corals, hydrozoans
and sponges are subordinately present, whereas bivalves and brachiopods
are overall rare. These faunal associations are characteristic of the
studied caves, but only in some places they form small bioconstructions
that are cemented by microbial carbonates made up by autochthonous,
peloidal to clotted peloidal and aphanitic micrite. The autochthonous
micrite stabilizes the pendant bioconstructions, herein referred to as
biostalactites. The microbial carbonate reveals high contents of
bacterial lipid biomarkers. Among the most abundant compounds are
mono-O-alkyl glycerol ethers (MAGEs) and branched fatty acids
(10-Me-C16:0; iso- and anteiso-C15:0 and -C17:0), interpreted as
biomarkers of sulfate-reducing bacteria. Other compounds preserved in
the autochthonous carbonates include lipids derived from marine zoo-
and phytoplankton (brassicasterol, dinosterol and monounsaturated
short-chain fatty acids), unspecified marine bacteria (saturated and
monounsaturated short-chain fatty acids) and land plants (long-chain
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fatty acids, long-chain alcohols, stigmasterol, sitosterol and
campesterol). The observed lipid biomarker signatures are remarkably
similar to those of post-glacial reefal microbialites, where
microbialite formation in cavities of the coral framework was also
mediated by sulfate-reducing bacteria. In the submerged caves of
Plemmirio Marine Protected Area, serpulid colonies apparently occur
preferentially where freshwater is seeping through crevices in the
limestone. The consequent nutrification is believed to favor serpulid
aggregation and the growth of other skeletal (i.e., bryozoans and
corals) and soft-bodied organisms (i.e., sponges and ascidiae). The
resultant accumulation of biomass and its taphonomy provide niches for
sulfate-reducing bacteria, which induce carbonate precipitation
cementing and stabilizing the biostalactites. The finding of pendant,
cemented bioconstructions in the Mazzere and Granchi caves of the
Plemmirio Marine Protected Area reveals that sulfate-reducing bacteria
are involved in microbialite formation in various cryptic environments.
The formation of such peloidal to clotted peloidal microcrystalline
carbonates in cryptic ecosystems is a significant factor for the
stabilization of different kinds of bioconstructions, spanning from
small biostalactites to large reefs.^1";
s[6868] = "VAN HULTEN F.F.N. (2012).- Devono-carboniferous carbonate
platform systems of the Netherlands.- Geologica Belgica 15, 4:
284-296.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 113, ID=7440^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs,
hydrocarbon traps; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian,
Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>Netherlands, deep subsurface^Large
Palaeozoic carbonate build-ups, globally important for hydrocarbon
exploitation, are generally not associated with the Netherlands or with
the larger Southern North Sea region. The last ten years, information
of new wells and seismic imaging have changed this perception. Recent
seismic interpretations have indicated massive reef like carbonate
platforms far below conventional petroleum exploration targets in the
Netherlands. Some of the platforms are very sizeable and comparison
with dimensions of Mississippian build-ups in the Caspian region or
Devonian reefs of Canada can be made. New well information, released
the last two years, dates the upper part of the platform as
Mississippian. Based on seismic interpretation, some platforms most
likely contain a Devonian core. UK petroleum exploration on the Mid
North Sea High also provides new insights into Devonian carbonate
build-ups. Due to the great depth of the Devono-Carboniferous strata in
most areas, it is unclear if these carbonate platform reservoirs are a
new petroleum exploration frontier or are situated below the economic
basement. For many years the same palaeogeographic map could be used
for North Western Europe for the Devonian and Mississippian time
interval. The new data requires a revised palaeogeography. The
following summary provides an overview.^1";
s[6869] = "KIESSLING W. (2010).- Reef expansion during the Triassic:
Spread of photosymbiosis balancing climatic cooling.- Palaeogeography,
Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology 290, 1-4: 11-19.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37,
114, ID=7441^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, photosymbiosis, climate cooling;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic; <b>Geography:
</b>^The PaleoReefs Database indicates that reef abundance increased
profoundly during the Triassic period, from a pronounced low in the
Early Triassic to a major peak in the Norian. This expansion is also
evident when standardizing for sampling. Corresponding to the reef
expansion is a relative increase of scleractinian corals as reef
builders, whereas the contribution of hypercalcifying sponges and
microbes decreased during the Triassic. The numerical expansion of
corals is paralleled by a proportional increase of morphological
features that are suggestive of photosymbiosis, such that the Norian
reef boom might be explained by the spread of photosymbiosis in
corals.The geographical expansion of reefs was far less pronounced
especially concerning palaeolatitude. Late Triassic reef growth was
limited to more or less the same latitudinal range as modern reefs. As
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oxygen isotope data and new modeling results indicate declining
temperatures and CO2 concentrations during the Late Triassic, the lack
of latitudinal expansion might be attributed to global cooling. Reef
development during the Triassic can thus be explained by the
evolutionary spread of photosymbiosis balancing the effects of climatic
cooling.^1";
s[6870] = "KIESSLING W. &#038; SIMPSON C. (2011).- On the potential for
ocean acidification to be a general cause of ancient reef crises.-
Global Change Biology 17: 56-67.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 114,
ID=7442^<b>Topic(s): </b>ocean acidification, reef crises;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography:
</b>^Anthropogenic rise in the carbon dioxide concentration in the
atmosphere leads to global warming and acidification of the oceans.
Ocean acidification (OA) is harmful to many organisms but especially to
those that build massive skeletons of calcium carbonate, such as reef
corals. Here, we test the recent suggestion that OA leads not only to
declining calcification of reef corals and reduced growth rates of
reefs but may also have been a trigger of ancient reef crises and mass
extinctions in the sea.We analyse the fossil record of biogenic reefs
and marine organisms to (1) assess the timing and intensity of ancient
reef crises, (2) check which reef crises were concurrent with inferred
pulses of carbon dioxide concentrations and (3) evaluate the
correlation between reef crises and mass extinctions and their
selectivity in terms of inferred physiological buffering.We conclude
that four of five global metazoan reef crises in the last 500 Myr were
probably at least partially governed by OA and rapid global warming.
However, only two of the big five mass extinctions show geological
evidence of OA.^1";
s[6871] = "K&#214;NIGSHOF P., NESBOR H.-D. &#038; FLICK H. (2010).-
Volcanism and reef development in the Devonian: A case study from the
Lahn syncline, Rheinisches Schiefergebirge (Germany).- Gondwana
Research 17: 264-280.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 115, ID=7443^<b>Topic(s):
</b>reefs, submarine volcanoes; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian, Givetian - Frasnian; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Rhenish
Slate Mts, Lahn syncline^New data from the Rheinisches Schiefergebirge
in Germany offer insights into a complex marine basinal facies setting
on the southern shelf area of the Old Red Continent. This
interdisciplinary approach has the aim of providing a reconstruction of
depositional and palaeoecological conditions of volcanic island induced
reef growth during the Middle Devonian time. Devonian volcanic activity
culminated in a Givetian-Frasnian phase producing mainly
alkali-basaltic to basanitic melts. Some volcanic buildups reached sea
level and gave rise to the development of reefs during times of reduced
volcanic activity. Reef communities in the Lahn syncline were dominated
by corals and stromatoporoids. In terms of conodont stratigraphy they
began to flourish during the Middle varcus-subzone in the Givetian and
lasted until the Late falsiovalis-subzone in the Frasnian. A facies
model is presented for the entire area that clarifies the association
of volcanism and reef development.^1";
s[6872] = "KOSSOVAYA O., VACHARD D. &#038; IZART A. (2013).- Climatic
impact on the reef biota in the Cisuralian and Guadalupian (Permian),
East European Platform.- Geological Society, London, Special
Publication 376: 343-366.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 116,
ID=7444^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef biota, climate change; <b>Systematics:
</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian L M; <b>Geography: </b>Russia, East
European Platform^As important components of extinct as well as modern
reefs, the measurement of changes in the composition of reef biota is
crucial in order to evaluate the influence of extrinsic factors on the
marine communities. The dramatic abiotic changes in the eastern and
northern Pangea was mirrored by a gradual transition from a photozoan
to a heterozoan association and the appearance of cool- (temperate-)
water carbonates both in reef and carbonate ramp environments. Analyses
of large skeletal and microbiotic components as well as microfacies
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succession were used for detailed explanation of reef structure,
especially for lesser-known heterozoan skeletal mounds. The youngest
skeletal mounds are recognized in the Roadian. The stable isotope data
demonstrated a negative oxygen shift between latest Sakmarian and late
early Artinskian coinciding with the end of P2 glaciation. The
multiplicative nature of the event included the series of successive
changes of extrinsic factors such as ice melting in interglacial
episodes, eustatic ocean level rise, change of oceanic circulation and
decrease of water temperature. The late Artinskian and subsequent
Kungurian climatic impacts in the Northern Hemisphere were irreversible
for the photozoan biota and prevented its further development. Roadian
(Guadalupian) bryonoderm extended skeletal mounds developed in rather
warm-water environments.^1";
s[6873] = "LASAGNA R., ALBERTELLI G., COLANTONI P., MORRI C. &#038;
BIANCHI C.N. (2010).- Ecological stages of Maldivian reefs after the
coral mass mortality of 1998.- Facies 56, 1: 1-11.- <b>FC&#038;P</b>
37, 116, ID=7445^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral bleaching 1998, reef recovery;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>Indian Ocean, Maldives^The bleaching event of 1998 caused
widespread mortality on coral reefs in the Maldives. Nearly 10 years
after the coral mass mortality, the state of Maldivian reefs was
evaluated paying specific attention to three ecological stages, linked
to the 3D structure of the coral community: young (high living hard
coral cover), mature (a balance between living coral cover and loose
sediment), and regressive (high amount of rubble and sand). The
relative importance of three biogeomorphological descriptors (living
hard corals; rubble and sand; coralline algae on rock) in the reef flat
(2-7 m depth) and in the slope (7-18 m) of three reefscapes related to
wave exposure was assessed. The role of wave energy in shaping
ecological stages is different in the reef flat (early stages are found
in low energy conditions) and in the slope (early stages are associated
with high energy sites).^1";
s[6874] = "LI Qi-Jian, WANG Yuan-Yuan, LI Yue, MA Jun-Ye, ZHANG
Yuan-Yuan, DENG Xiao-Jie &#038; CAI Xi-Yao (2012).- Embryonic patchy
reefs from the Silurian of Guizhou - an example of muddy sediments
constraining reef-bank growth.- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica 51, 1:
127-136.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 117, ID=7446^<b>Topic(s): </b>patch
reefs, muddy environment; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>China, Guizhou^^1";
s[6875] = "MACNEIL A.J. (2011).- &#8221;Microbial mounds prior to the
Frasnian-Famennian mass extinctions, Hantang, Guilin, South
China&#8221; by Shen et al., Sedimentology 57: 1615-1639: Discussion.-
Sedimentology 58: 2061-2065.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 117,
ID=7447^<b>Topic(s): </b>microbial mounds, polemical note;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian U, Frasnian U;
<b>Geography: </b>China S^[discussion of a paper; see FC&#038;P37 pp
130 &#038; 132 for original paper and reply of the authors to
MacNeil]^1";
s[6876] = "MARTINDALE R.C., BOTTJER D.J. &#038; CORSETTI F.A. (2012).-
Platy coral patch reefs from eastern Panthalassa (Nevada, USA): unique
reef construction in the Late Triassic.- Palaeogeography,
Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology 313-314: 41-58.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37,
117, ID=7448^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, platy corals; <b>Systematics:
</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic U, Norian; <b>Geography: </b>USA,
Nevada^Upper Triassic (Lower Norian) reefal buildups near Mina, Nevada,
represent some of the earliest scleractinian coral reefs from eastern
Panthalassa. The small patch reefs (~ 20-40 m high and ~ 50-150 m wide,
obvious metre-scale elevation above the surrounding sediments) are from
the Luning Allochthon and grew on an inner to middle ramp or in a deep
lagoon. The Mina patch reefs were constructed by several different
coral ecomorpho- types (platy, tabular, domal/massive, and branching
corals) interpreted to have had zooxanthellate symbionts, and record
subtle coral zonation within the reefs. Based on modern coral
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ecomorphotypes, platy to tabular corals at Mina grew in the lower
euphotic zone (stressed by low light conditions), and the massive or
domal corals inhabited shallower water (possibly above fair weather
wave base) and were stressed by wave energy. Unlike most other Late
Triassic reef ecosystems where phaceloid branching corals or calcareous
sponges constitute the principal bioconstructors, the platy to tabular
corals were the primary builders in the Mina patch reefs. The Mina
reefs are also unique because cryptic and cavernous internal
environments, epibionts, cryptobionts, and thick microbial crusts are
rare or absent. The combination of platy coral dominance with the lack
of epibionts/cryptobionts/microbial crusts suggests that the Norian
reefs from Mina, Nevada represent a unique form of scleractinian reef
construction from the Late Triassic.^1";
s[6877] = "MARTINDALE R.C., KRYSTYN L., BOTTJER D.J., CORSETTI F.A.,
SENOWBARI-DARYAN B. &#038; MARTINI R. (2013).- Depth transect of an
Upper Triassic (Rhaetian) reef from Gosau, Austria: Microfacies and
community ecology.- Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology
376: 1-21.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 118, ID=7449^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs,
bathymetry, ecology; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Triassic U, Rhaetian; <b>Geography: </b>Austria, Gosau^In the Late
Triassic (~235-201.3 Ma) scleractinian corals and hypercalcified
sponges built large, diverse reef ecosystems, the most famous of which
are the Dachstein reefs. This study presents a depth transect along an
Upper Triassic (lower Rhaetian) Dachstein reef from the Gosausee margin
of the Dachsteingebirge (Gosau, Austria). The Gosausee
microbial-sponge-coral reef is a complete barrier reef with an almost
continuous fore reef to lagoon transect preserved (a very rare
occurrence for the Triassic), and thus provides a window into depth
zonation of Dachstein-type reef facies and biotic succession. The
Gosausee reef facies exhibit strong depth control and five classic reef
facies or zones are identified: the fore reef, reef front, reef crest,
back reef, and lagoon facies. Thin, rare microbial fabrics and a high
abundance of fine-grained, mud-rich skeletal wackestones (transported
reef debris) characterize the deepest fore reef. As the reef shallows,
muddy sediments decrease in abundance and are replaced by microbial
fabrics, corals, and cements. Abundant sponges, microbial crusts, and
thick, marine cements typify the reef crest, whereas
microbialite-coated phaceloid corals are dominant in the back reef
facies. Heavily cemented oncoids or microbial-sponge bindstones are
characteristic of the lagoon. Based on their compositional and biotic
similarities, the Gosausee reef was likely part of the same barrier
reef systems as the source reef for the Gosaukamm reef breccia (one of
the classic Norian-Rhaetian Dachstein reefs). The reef zones of the
Gosausee margin can be used to interpret the depth or reef zone of less
well preserved reef fragments, can inform models of community ecology
and niche utilization in the Late Triassic, and highlight the need for
additional research into the environmental factors that controlled
biotic distribution in Upper Triassic reefs.^1";
s[6878] = "MARTINDALE R.C., ZONNEVELD J.-P. &#038; BOTTJER D.J.
(2010).- Microbial framework in Upper Triassic (Carnian) patch reefs
from Williston Lake, British Columbia, Canada.- Palaeogeography,
Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology 297, 3-4: 609-620.- <b>FC&#038;P</b>
37, 119, ID=7450^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, microbial framework;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic U, Carnian;
<b>Geography: </b>Canada, British Columbia^The Upper Triassic (Carnian)
patch reefs from Pardonet Hill, British Columbia, Canada are the only
known Upper Triassic reefal buildups from the craton margin of
northwestern Pangaea. These buildups occur within the lower Baldonnel
Formation and are characterized by a moderately diverse assemblage of
corals, spongiomorphs, crinoids, echinoderms, bivalves, gastropods,
brachiopods, and microbialites. Despite the evidence that these
buildups had a rigid structure (e.g. brecciation and hardgrounds) and
relief above the seafloor (visible in outcrop), the exact nature and
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extent of the framework has previously been undetermined. This study
focuses on the microfacies within these patch reefs and highlights the
importance of microbialites in the framework of these diminutive
buildups (~100m3 to 500m3). * The Pardonet Hill patch reefs were mapped
in outcrop to determine their structure, geometry, and the importance
of large metazoan framework builders. Samples of the reefal horizons
and surrounding strata were evaluated utilizing point count analyses of
organisms, cements, lithic grains, and microbial textures in thin
section. Quantitative analysis of the microfacies in concert with
traditional descriptions of reef construction and reef classification
allow a more thorough understanding of organism abundance and reef
structure. * Despite the presence of corals and spongiomorphs
throughout the outcrop, they very rarely form a true, intergrown
framework, except at the base of Patch Reef B. Instead, cemented
microbialites form a rigid framework in the core of some patch reefs.
Detailed examination of the microfacies and reef construction
demonstrates the importance of non-skeletal framework builders in the
structural fabric of these small buildups. Pardonet Hill Patch Reef B
is the first true reef with a microbial framework documented from the
Upper Triassic of North America. This microbial-coral framework bears a
striking similarity to some Triassic and Upper Jurassic coral-microbial
reefs from the Tethys, although the depositional environment of the
Pardonet Hill patch reefs is likely shallower and more energetic than
the Tethyan reefs.^1";
s[6879] = "MARTIN-GARIN B., LATHUILIERE B. &#038; GEISTER J. (2012).-
The shifting biogeography of reef corals during the Oxfordian (Late
Jurassic). A climatic control?.- Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology,
Palaeoecology 365-366: 136-153.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 120,
ID=7451^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, climatic change; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic U, Oxfordian; <b>Geography: </b>^Until
recently, the Jurassic was thought to have been a period characterised
by a predominantly warm and equable climate. During the Oxfordian (a
time span of six million years in the Late Jurassic) the distribution
of tropical coral reefs was limited to about 35&#176;N and near to
25&#176;S. However, in Middle Oxfordian time, coral reefs were abundant
only at higher latitudes and almost entirely missing near the equator.
During that time the area of maximum reef development had shifted
poleward to a belt lying between 20&#176;N and 35&#176;N, leaving
hardly any coral formations at the lower inner-tropical latitudes.
After demise towards the end of Middle Oxfordian time, the low-latitude
reefs recovered during the Late Oxfordian, accompanied by a southward
migration of reef corals in the northern hemisphere. As suggested by
stable isotope and palynological data, the faunal migration can be
correlated with a significant rise in seawater temperature during the
Middle Oxfordian.^1";
s[6880] = "MORROW J., HARRIES P.J. &#038; KRIVANEK J.G. (2011).- Reef
recovery following the Frasnian-Famennian (Late Devonian) mass
extinction: evidence from the Dugway Range, West-Central Utah.- Palaios
26: 607-622.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 120, ID=7452^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef
recovery, mass extinctions; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian U, Frasnian / Famennian; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Utah^The
temporally extensive late Middle through Late Devonian biotic crisis
involved at least three distinct peaks of elevated extinction intensity
during an interval spanning ,25 myr and resulted in the preferential
elimination of certain shallow-marine, warm-water taxa, especially
members of reef communities. By the end of the second peak, delimited
by the Frasnian-Famennian (F-F) boundary, the stromatoporoids, members
of the dominant constructor guild in mid-Paleozoic reefal ecosystems,
had ceased building reefs in most parts of the world. The northern
Dugway Range in west-central Utah, United States, however, represents
one of the few locations globally where stromatoporoids continued reef
building into the Famennian. Two measured sections there, which are
constrained biostratigraphically using conodonts, indicate that the
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biohermal sequences occur within the middle Palmatolepis crepida
biozone and are early Famennian in age. The post-F-F extinction Dugway
reefal faunas are depauperate and dominated by labechiid and
stylostromid stromatoporoids, as is characteristic of other early
Famennian reefs. In this region, evidence for reefal development is
episodic, with stromatoporoid-bearing units interbedded with peloidal
and coated-grain carbonate units lacking evidence of reef construction.
The stromatoporoid survivors, although fairly minor constituents of
Frasnian reef communities, belong to long-ranging clades and may
represent so called extinction-resistant taxa that flourished, albeit
locally in Laurentia, following the F-F mass extinction.^1";
s[6881] = "MORSILLI M., BOSELLINI F.R., POMAR L., HALLOCK P., AURELL M.
&#038; PAPAZZONI C.A. (2012).- Mesophotic coral buildups in a prodelta
setting (Late Eocene, southern Pyrenees, Spain): a mixed
carbonate-siliciclastic system.- Sedimentology 59: 766-794.-
<b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 121, ID=7453^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs, coral
buildups, carbonate-siliciclastic setting; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Eocene, Priabonian; <b>Geography: </b>Spain,
Pyrenees S^Lower Priabonian coral bioherms and biostromes, encased in
prodelta marls/clays, occur in the Ai&#180;nsa-Jaca piggyback basin, in
the South Central Pyrenean zone. Detailed mapping of lithofacies and
bounding surfaces onto photomosaics reveals the architecture of coral
buildups. Coral lithosomes occur either isolated or amalgamated in
larger buildups. Isolated lithosomes are 1 to 8m thick and a few
hundred metres wide; clay content within coral colonies is significant.
Stacked bioherms form low-relief buildups, commonly 20 to 30m thick,
locally up to 50m. These bioherms are progressively younger to the
west, following progradation of the deltaic complex. The lowermost
skeletal-rich beds consist of bryozoan floatstone with wackestone to
packstone matrix, in which planktonic foraminifera are abundant and
light-related organisms absent. Basal coral biostromes, and the base of
many bioherms, consist of platy-coral colonies &#8216;floating&#8217;
in a fine-grained matrix rich in branches of red algae. Corals with
domal or massive shape, locally mixed with branching corals and
phaceloid coral colonies, dominate buildup cores. These corals are
surrounded by matrix and lack organic framework. The matrix consists of
wackestone to packstone, locally floatstone, with conspicuous red algal
and coral fragments, along with bryozoans, planktonic and benthonic
foraminifera and locally sponges. Coral rudstone and skeletal
packstone, with wackestone to packstone matrix, also occur as wedges
abutting the buildup margins. Integrative analysis of rock textures,
skeletal components, buildup anatomy and facies architecture clearly
reveal that these coral buildups developed in a prodelta setting where
shifting of delta lobes or rainfall cycles episodically resulted in
water transparency that allowed zooxanthellate coral growth. The
bathymetric position of the buildups has been constrained from the
light-dependent communities and lithofacies distribution within the
buildups. The process-product analysis used here reinforces the
hypothesis that zooxanthellate corals thrived in mesophotic conditions
at least during the Late Eocene and until the Late Miocene. Comparative
analysis with some selected Upper Eocene coral buildups of the north
Mediterranean area show similarities in facies, components and
textures, and suggest that they also grew in relatively low light
(mesophotic) and low hydrodynamic conditions.^1";
s[6882] = "NOVAK V., SANTODOMINGO N., R&#214;SLER A., DI MARTINO E.,
BRAGA J.C., TAYLOR P.D., JOHNSON K.G. &#038; RENEMA W. (2013).-
Environmental reconstruction of a late Burdigalian (Miocene) patch reef
in deltaic deposits (East Kalimantan, Indonesia).- Palaeogeography,
Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology 374: 110-122.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37,
122, ID=7454^<b>Topic(s): </b>patch reef, siliciclastics dominated
setting, growth controls; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Miocene, Burdigalian; <b>Geography: </b>Indonesia, Kalimantan^Most
studies of Cenozoic shallow-water, mixed carbonate-siliciclastic
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depositional systems have focused on their sedimentology. To date,
however, comprehensive analyses of biotas and biofacies of Indo-West
Pacific reefs that developed in mixed carbonate-siliciclastic systems
are lacking. This study describes the palaeoenvironment and
biodiversity of a late Burdigalian patch reef that developed in a mixed
carbonate-siliciclastic depositional system. The studied exposure is
located at the northeast margin of the Kutai Basin near Bontang
(Indonesia), and is approximately 80m wide and 25m thick. Multi-taxon
analysis of the most abundant fossil groups, including larger benthic
foraminifera, corals, coralline algae, and bryozoans, aims to provide a
model for environmental interpretation that will allow comparison with
similar deposits of Indo-West Pacific region. Based on fossil content
and lithology, five different facies types have been distinguished:
foraminiferal packstone (FP), bioclastic packstone with foralgal
communities (BP), thin-platy coral sheetstone (CS), platy-tabular coral
platestone (CP), and shales (S). Among larger benthic foraminifera,
smaller and more robust forms dominate in the FP and BP facies, while
larger and flatter forms are the most abundant in the CS and CP facies.
Thin-platy corals are dominant in the CS facies and gradually change
into thicker platy-tabular forms in the CP facies. Assemblages and
growth forms of coralline algae show no major differences between the
facies types and are dominated by melobesioids and Sporolithon. The
majority of bryozoan species are encrusting and were found only in the
CS facies. Light-dependent organisms occurring in the reef indicate low
light conditions typical for mesophotic reefs. The relatively small
size of this reef complex and quite distinct vertical changes in the
facies types, combined with the high siliciclastic content in most of
the units, points to strong terrigenous input affecting water
transparency as the main factor controlling the reef growth.^1";
s[6883] = "OGAR V.V. (2012).- Carboniferous buildups in the Donets
Basin (Ukraine).- Geologica Belgica 15, 4: 340-349.- <b>FC&#038;P</b>
37, 123, ID=7455^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostromes, bioherms; <b>Systematics:
</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous; <b>Geography: </b>Ukraine,
Russia, Donets Basin^The Carboniferous (Mississippian and
Pennsylvanian) of the Donets Basin contains bioherms and biostromes in
several stratigraphic levels. The study of buildups of this region and
their comparison with other areas allows to suggest that the
composition of reef-building organisms changed during the
Carboniferous. Up to the late Visean, they were formed on a shallow
water carbonate platform, whereas younger bioconstructions are
restricted to distinctive limestone horizons of cyclothems. Visean
shallow-marine bioconstructions are represented by
Siphonodendron-biostromes which are typical for the Late Visean of many
areas of the Paleothetys. In the unstable conditions of the paralic
basin with frequent environmental changes bioconstructions formed
during transgressive phases. The late Serpukhovian buildups were
complex coral-chaetetid biostromes and bioherms. In Bashkirian times
appeared chaetetid and coral-chaetetid biostromes as well as algal
bioherms. In the early Moscovian coral and coral-chaetetid biostromes
were the most common. During the middle Moscovian dominated bioherms
probably of microbial origin, and at the end of Moscovian time
chaetetid biostromes were typical. At the earliest Gzhelian time
algae-sponge bioherms appeared in the Donets Basin.^1";
s[6884] = "OLIVIER M., COLOMBIE C., PITTET B. &#038; LATHUILIERE B.
(2011).- Microbial carbonates and corals on the marginal French Jura
platform (Late Oxfordian, Molinges section).- Facies 57, 3: 469-492.-
<b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 124, ID=7456^<b>Topic(s): </b>microbialites, coral
buildups, facies patterns; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Jurassic U, Oxfordian U; <b>Geography: </b>France, Jura Mts,
Molinges^Molinges was located on an Upper Jurassic ramp system of
low-energy regime that developed at the southern margin of the French
Jura platform. The sedimentary succession is characterized by the
transition from a mixed siliciclastic-carbonate to a carbonate
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depositional setting that occurred during a long-term shallowing-upward
trend. The disappearance of siliciclastics is explained by a climatic
change, from humid and cold to drier and warmer conditions, previously
identified in Late Oxfordian adjacent basins. The base of the section
shows marl-limestone alternations of outer ramp. In its middle part,
the section displays oncolitic marls, coral-microbialite beds and
oncolitic limestones that deposited in a mid ramp position. Finally,
the upper section part is made of oolitic limestones of inner ramp. In
outer- to mid-ramp settings submitted to terrigenous inputs, the
stacking pattern of deposits and facies evolution allow the
identification of elementary, small-, medium-, and large-scale
sequences. Small amplitudes of sea-level variations probably controlled
rapid shifts of facies belts and reef window occurrences. In
small-scale sequences, the coral beds developed during periods of
sea-level rise. The decreasing rate of sea-level rise is marked by the
downramp shift of the oncolitic limestone belt that led to the demise
of coral-microbialite beds. These bioconstructions are mainly
represented by thin biostromes in which corals never reach great sizes.
The coral assemblages mainly include the genera Enallhelia,
Dimorpharaea, Thamnasteria, and some solitary forms (Montlivaltia and
Epistreptophyllum). They suggest relatively low-mesotrophic conditions
in marine waters during the edification of the primary framework.
Relatively cold water temperatures and periods of more elevated
nutrient contents are probably responsible of the reduced coral
development and the formation of a large amount of microbialites.^1";
s[6885] = "OWEN A.W., DOYLE P., HARPER D.A.T. &#038; BRITT B.B.
(2012).- Corals and other reef-builders.- Lethaia 45, 1: 1.-
<b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 125, ID=7457^<b>Topic(s): </b>fossils,
reef-builders; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^Reefs and reef-building organisms have been a key
part of marine ecosystems throughout most of the Phanerozoic. The
present issue of Lethaia includes several papers on corals and other
reef-building organisms, which together demonstrate the value of these
groups in palaeoecology and particularly in understanding the influence
that environmental and other factors had on colonial organisms at a
wide range of scales. [extracted from editorial note of Lethaia
thematical volume on reef-building organisms]^1";
s[6886] = "PELLEGRINI A.F.A., SOJA C.M. &#038; MINJIN C. (2012).-
Post-tectonic limitations on Early Devonian (Emsian) reef development
in the Gobi-Altai region, Mongolia.- Lethaia 45, 1: 46-61.-
<b>FC&#038;P</b> 37 number, 125, ID=7458^<b>Topic(s): </b>reefs,
community succession, reef suppression; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L, Emsian, Chuluun Fm; <b>Geography:
</b>Mongolia, Gobi-Altay^This study investigates a Lower Devonian
(Emsian) carbonate sequence from the Chuluun Formation where it is
exposed in the Gobi-Altai region of southern Mongolia. Quantification
of abundance patterns across guild, morphotype and general taxonomic
levels was based on stratigraphical and thin-section analyses.
Comparison with other Emsian carbonate platforms allowed the factors
that influenced community development in the wake of a tectonic
perturbation to be determined. Our evidence reveals that potential
reef-building biotas preserved in the Chuluun Formation experienced
rapid colonization of a newly submerged carbonate platform following an
episode of tectonic uplift and the development of a coastal alluvial
fan. Although critical reef-building organisms were present, colonial
corals and stromatoporoids exhibited limited vertical growth and showed
no significant lateral expansion of individuals or biotic assemblages.
Nor did those taxa experience significant increases in abundance,
density, or size. We conclude that incomplete succession and the lack
of reef development occurred most likely because of an unsuitable
substrate, limited accommodation space and isolation that reduced
colonization potential.^1";
s[6887] = "PRUSS S.B., CLEMENTE H. &#038; LAFLAMME M. (2012).- Early
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(Series 2) Cambrian archaeocyathan reefs of southern Labrador as a locus for skeletal carbonate production.- Lethaia 45, 3: 401-410.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 126, ID=7459^<b>Topic(s): </b>archaeocyathan bioherms, ecology; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria, Archaeocyatha; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cambrian L, Series 2; <b>Geography: </b>Canada, Labrador S^Archaeocyathan reefs, the first reefs produced by animals, are prominent, global features of early Cambrian successions. However, microbialites - the dominant reef components of the Proterozoic - were still abundant in most archaeocyathan reefs. Although such reefs were a locus for carbonate production, it is unclear how much carbonate was produced skeletally. This analysis of well-known early Cambrian archaeocyathan patch reefs of the Forteau Formation, southern Labrador, demonstrates that skeletal carbonate was abundantly produced in these archaeocyathan reefs, although only about half was produced by archaeocyathans. Trilobites, echinoderms and brachiopods contributed substantially to the total carbonate budget, particularly in grainstone facies flanking the reefs. Through point count analysis of samples collected from the reef core and flanking grainstones, it can be demonstrated that skeletal material was most abundant in grainstone facies, where animals such as trilobites and echinoderms contributed significantly to carbonate production. In contrast, microbial fabrics were more abundant than skeletal fabrics in the reef core, although archaeocyathan material was more abundant than other skeletal debris. Similar to modern reefs, these reefs created a variety of habitats that allowed for the proliferation of skeletal organisms living on and around the reef, thereby promoting skeletal carbonate production through ecosystem engineering.^1";
s[6888] = "REUTER R.C., BRACHERT T.C., B&#214;CKER A. &#038; KLAUS J.S. (2011).- An unusual Pocillopora reef from the Late Miocene of Hispaniola.- Coral Reefs 30: 307.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 127, ID=7460^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral reef; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Miocene U; <b>Geography: </b>Caribbean, Hispaniola Island^^1";
s[6889] = "ROCHE R.C., PERRY C.T., JOHNSON K.G., SULTANA K., SMITHERS S.G. &#038; THOMPSON A.A. (2011).- Mid-Holocene coral community data as baselines for understanding contemporary reef ecological states.- Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology 299, 1-2: 159-167.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 127, ID=7461^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef ecology, reef dynamics, temporal trends; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Holocene-mid; <b>Geography: </b>^Land-use changes and associated deteriorations in water quality are cited as major drivers of marine ecosystem change, and can modify community abundance and diversity on coral reefs. This study uses palaeoecological data derived from a mid-Holocene age coral reef in the Wet Tropics region of Australia&#039;s Great Barrier Reef to develop a record of coral community composition and diversity, from a period that significantly pre-dates European settlement in the region. Major changes in catchment sediment and nutrient yields since European settlement have been documented, and thus the data presented provides a baseline against which to compare contemporary ecological datasets. Natural variations in coral assemblage composition, as preserved in core records, clearly occurred in this mid-Holocene reef and were associated with the reef shallowing to sea level as it accreted vertically. Comparisons between modern and mid-Holocene coral community data from equivalent water depths did not reveal marked shifts in coral community composition and diversity, suggesting the long-term persistence of a resilient coral assemblage over these time periods.^1";
s[6890] = "RODRIGUEZ S., SOMERVILLE I.D., SAID I. &#038; COZAR P. (2012).- Late Visean coral fringing reef at Tiouinine (Morocco): implications for the role of rugose corals as building organisms in the Mississippian.- Geological Journal 47, 5: 462-476.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 127, ID=7462^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral reefs, fringing reefs, rugosans; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria, Rugosa; <b>Stratigraphy:
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</b>Carboniferous L, Visean U; <b>Geography: </b>Morocco, Meseta^The
excellent exposure and preservation of a fringing reef located at
Tiouinine, near Khenifra (Central Moroccan Meseta) is a unique case in
the Mississippian which allows us to distinguish different facies belts
of a classical coral framework reef. The reefal facies rest on thin
basal siliciclastic rocks which rest unconformably on Ordovician
sandstones. There is a complete zonation from tidal deposits of the
inner shelf to reefal talus of the mid to outer shelf. Tidal deposits
occur in a narrow band and are composed of sandy packstones. There is a
transition to reef flat deposits composed of skeletal
packstone-grainstone with a patchy distribution of coral colonies.
There is also a transitional change to core reef facies that are
composed of fasciculate and massive corals reinforced by dasyclad algal
masses around the corals and microbial micropeloidal mudstone to
wackestone coating the corals and algae. The spaces between the corals
and algal masses are infilled by crinoidal and coral grainstone. The
dominant building organisms are rugose corals of the genera
Siphonodendron, Lithostrotion, Diphyphyllum and Tizraia, as well as
contributions from the tabulate genera Michelinia, Multithecopora and
Syringopora. The proximal reef talus is represented by skeletal
packstone and rudstone containing highly diverse bioclasts, with
corals, crinoids, foraminifers, gastropods and bivalves, as well as
large fragments of reworked coral colonies and some coral colonies in
growth position. These beds show erosive surfaces and amalgamation of
beds. A somewhat more distal reef talus is represented by well-bedded
marly limestones containing mainly crinoids and branches of fasciculate
corals. The existence of a well-preserved coral reef in the late Visean
contradicts the concept that rugose and tabulate corals did not build
reefs after the Late Devonian extinction.^1";
s[6891] = "SHEN Chuan-Chou, SIRINGAN F.P., LIN Ke, DAI Chang-Feng
&#038; GONG Shou-Yeh (2010).- Sea-level rise and coral-reef development
of Northwestern Luzon since 9.9 ka.- Palaeogeography,
Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology 292, 3-4: 465-473.- <b>FC&#038;P</b>
37, 128, ID=7463^<b>Topic(s): </b>sea-level changes, coral-reef growth,
tectonic correction; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Holocene; <b>Geography: </b>Philippines, Luzon NW^Coral reef growth
and relative sea-level record for the early mid-Holocene are
established from three boreholes drilled on a raised Holocene reef at
Currimao, northwestern Luzon, Philippines. Age control is provided by
230Th dates of 13 corals mostly in living position. The cores cover a
depth interval from 3.8m above to 26.7m below present mean sea level
(MSL) and consist of four lithofacies including (1) reef facies, (2)
bioclastic facies, (3) clayey facies and (4) tuffaceous facies. The
ages of dated corals vary from 6588 &#177; 27 ya at 1.4m below MSL to
9855 &#177; 42 ya at 22m below MSL. Results of this study indicate that
the reef started growing about 9.9 ka when the minimum sea level,
relative to the western Luzon coast, was about 27m below MSL after
tectonic correction. During 9.2-8.2 ka, reef accretion rate was as high
as 10-13m/ky. Coral reef developed to near paleo-sea level at about
6862 &#177; 28 ya and emerged due to tectonic uplift. The sea-level
curve of Currimao is generally similar to that of the Western Australia
coast but at least 8-11m higher than that of Tahiti from 10 to 8.5
ka.^1";
s[6892] = "SCHINDLER E. &#038; WEHRMANN A. (2011).- Genesis and
internal architecture of the Middle to Upper Devonian Gwirat Al Hyssan
reef-mound (Western Sahara).- Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology,
Palaeoecology 304: 184-193.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 129,
ID=7464^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral-reef mounds, genesis, structures;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M/U, Givetian /
Frasnian; <b>Geography: </b>Western Sahara, Tindouf Basin^On the
southern flanks of the Tindouf Basin (Western Sahara) reefal complexes
of various sizes were developed, mostly of Givetian age but possibly
reaching into the early Frasnian. Surrounding sedimentary rocks were
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dominantly sandstones, siltstones and marls. The larger reef complexes
in the northeastern part of Western Sahara show three reef cycles
within the Givetian and lowermost Frasnian, interrupted by marly
sedimentation. Farther to the west, more isolated reef structures in
open shelf settings occur often showing smaller dimensions. The present
study focuses on one of these western reefal build-ups. Besides
large-scale reefs dominated by stromatoporoids (NE), several smaller
bioherms have been investigated, such as the Gwirat Al Hyssan reef
mound near Smara. Initial reef growth was of late Givetian age as
indicated by corals (e.g. Heliolites). The main reef builders were the
corals Alveolites, Thamnopora, Aulopora, Frechastraea, Phillipsastrea,
and, to a lesser degree, Heliolites, Scoliopora, and Roemerolites.
Stromatoporoids also contributed, but were less frequent. Chaetetids
(e.g. Rhaphidopora) acted as pioneer stabilizers on bare sediment
surfaces. Preservation in life position was frequently observed in both
groups of organisms. Crinoids are not rare, but only present as debris.
In distinct areas of the reef (depressions) concentrations of
brachiopods and small solitary corals occur. The reef-mound has a
present elevation of 17 m and measures about 370 m in diameter.
Vertical as well as horizontal zonation could be recognized in detail.
The initial reef growth started on a submarine shoal of siliciclastic
sediments, containing various trace fossils and sedimentary structures
such as cross-bedding and wave ripples, interference ripples suggest
generation in very shallow water. The initial reef-building organisms
were encrusting chaetetids, followed by platy Frechastraea colonies,
thamnoporids were also present. The overlying reef limestones consist
of different corals and, to a minor degree, stromatoporoids. The latter
are sparsely distributed vertically as well as horizontally, depending
on their position within the reef. Growth forms are more robust
(bulbous) towards higher hydrodynamic conditions at the southern reef
front. Reef growth is interrupted by debris limestones of thamnoporid
and crinoid bioclasts, intercalated with detrital platy
stromatoporoids. Generally, the debris was not transported over long
distances, as demonstrated by the presence of relatively large
fragments. This &#8216;debris phase&#8217; (early Frasnian) is overlain
by the last documented stage in reef development represented by medium-
to thin-bedded coral-rich limestones. The onset of the carbonate
production of the Gwirat Al Hyssan reef-mound is maybe related to the
global transgressive Givetian - Frasnian Boundary Event.^1";
s[6893] = "SHEN Jianwei, WEBB G.E. &#038; QING H. (2010).- Microbial
mounds prior to the Frasnian-Famennian mass extinctions, Hantang,
Guilin, South China.- Sedimentology 57: 1615-1639.- <b>FC&#038;P</b>
37, 130, ID=7465^<b>Topic(s): </b>microbial mounds, platform margin,
pre-extinction buildups; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian U, Frasnian U; <b>Geography: </b>China S, Guilin^Late
Frasnian mounds of the Yunghsien Formation, Guilin, South China,
developed as part of the Guilin platform, mostly in reef-flat and
platform margin settings. Microbial mounds in platform margin settings
at Hantang, about 10 km west of Guilin, contain Frasnian biota, such as
Stachyodes and Kuangxiastraea and, thus, occur below the
Frasnian-Famennian mass extinction boundary. Platform margin facies
were dominated by microbes, algae and receptaculitids. Massive corals
and stromatoporoids are not common and rarely show reef-building
functions as they did in Givetian time. The margin mounds are composed
of brachiopod-receptaculitid cementstone, and a variety of boundstones
that contain Rothpletzella, Renalcis, thrombolite and stromatolite.
Other microbial communities include Girvanella, Izhella, Ortonella and
Wetheredella. Solenoporoid algae are abundant locally. Zebra structures
and neptunian dykes are well-developed at some intervals. Pervasive
early cementation played an important role in lithification of the
microbial boundstones and rudstones. Frasnian reefs of many regions of
the world were constructed by stromatoporoids and corals, although a
shift to calcimicrobe-dominated frameworks occurred before the
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Famennian. However, the exact ages of many Frasnian margin outcrops are
poorly constrained owing to difficulties dating shallow carbonate
facies. The Hantang mounds represent a microbe-dominated reef-building
community with rare skeletal reef builders, consistent with major Late
Devonian changes in reef composition, diversity and guild structure
occurring before the end of the Frasnian. A similar transition occurred
in the Canning Basin of Western Australia, but coeval successions in
North America, Western Europe and the northern Urals are either less
well-known or represent different bathymetric settings. The transition
in reef-building style below the Frasnian-Famennian boundary is
documented here in the two best exposed successions on two continents,
which may have been global. Set in the larger context of Late Devonian
and Mississippian microbial reef-building, the Hantang mounds help to
demonstrate that controls on microbial reef communities differed from
those on larger skeletal reef biota. Calcimicrobes replaced
stromatoporoids as major reef builders before the Frasnian-Famennian
extinction event, and increasing stromatoporoid diversity towards the
end of the Famennian did not result in a resurgence of skeletal reef
frameworks. Calcimicrobes dominated margin facies through the
Famennian, but declined near the Devonian-Carboniferous boundary.
Stromatolite and thrombolite facies, which occurred behind the mound
margin at Hantang, rose to dominate Mississippian shallow-water reef
frameworks with only a minor resurgence of the important Frasnian
calcimicrobe Renalcis in the Visean when well skeletonized organisms
(corals) also became volumetrically significant frame builders again.
[see discussion by MacNeil 2011 and reply by Shen et al 2011]^1";
s[6894] = "SHEN Jianwei, WEBB G.E. &#038; YANG Hongqiang (2011).- Reply
to the Discussion by Alex MacNeil on &#8220;Microbial mounds prior to
the Frasnian-Famennian mass extinctions, Hantang, Guilin, South
China&#8221; by Shen et al., Sedimentology, 57, 1615-1639.-
Sedimentology 58: 2066-2071.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 132,
ID=7466^<b>Topic(s): </b>microbial mounds; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian U, Frasnian U; <b>Geography: </b>China
S^We welcome the discussion of Shen et al. (2010) offered by MacNeil
(2011) as a chance to clarify the aims of the paper and to further
general discussion of the role of microbes in reef building through the
Late Devonian interval of global change. The main aim of Shen et al.
(2010) was to document a rare type of late Frasnian reef margin exposed
at Hantang, South China...^1";
s[6895] = "STOCK C.W. &#038; SANDBERG C.A. (2013).- Comment on
&#034;Reef recovery following the Frasnian-Famennian (Late Devonian)
mass extinction: evidence from the Dugway Range, West-Central
Utah&#034; published in Palaios by J. R. Morrow, P. J. Harries and J.
G. Krivanek.- Subcommission on Devonian Stratigraphy Newsletter 28:
15-24; Arlington, Texas.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 132,
ID=7467^<b>Topic(s): </b>polemical paper, reef recovery;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian U, Famennian;
<b>Geography: </b>USA, Utah^Morrow et al. (2011) reported the first
occurrence of Famennian stromatoporoids in the United States... Despite
some errors in this paper in documenting a low Famennian occurrence, we
herein confirm that it is datable as Middle crepida Zone... This
otherwise important contribution suffers from four circumstances: (1)
The senior author, Jared Morrow, who was knowledgeable in the local
geology of the Dugway Range and in the Devonian of the western United
States, could not have been involved in the final assembly of the
published paper... (2) Unfortunately, the authors did not include
stromatoporoid generic geologic range information from three extant
publications by Stearn et al. (1999), Nestor &#038; Stock (2001), and
Stock (2005)... (3) The M.S. thesis by Krivanek (2006), which bears
nearly the same title as Morrow et al. (2011) and is undoubtedly its
source, was not referenced. (4) Morrow et al. (2011) was not peer
reviewed by any scientists with extensive knowledge of stromatoporoids,
conodonts, complex local geology, or geology of the western United
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States... Following are some of the many errors that detract from this
important contribution... Problems arise with the presentation of
Morrow et al. (2011) Figure 12, a compilation of the geologic ranges of
Paleozoic stromatoporoid genera, and interpretations based on that
figure. Here is presented an updated genus range chart (Fig. 1), and
commentary on their interpretations... [abridged]^1";
s[6896] = "TOSOLINI A.-M.P., WALLACE M.W. &#038; GALLAGHER S.J.
(2012).- Shallow water mud-mounds of the Early Devonian Buchan Group,
East Gippsland, Australia.- Sedimentary Geology 281: 208-221.-
<b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 133, ID=7468^<b>Topic(s): </b>mud-mounds, ecology,
facies; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L, Buchan
Gr; <b>Geography: </b>Australia SE, Gippsland^The Lower Devonian Rocky
Camp Member of the Murrindal Limestone, Buchan Group of southeastern
Australia consists of a series of carbonate mud-mounds and smaller
lagoonal bioherms. The Rocky Camp mound is the best exposed of the
mud-mounds and has many characteristics in common with Waulsortian
(Carboniferous) mounds. Detailed paleoecological and sedimentological
studies indicate that the mound initially accumulated in the photic
zone, in contrast to most of the previously recorded mud-mounds. Five
facies are present in the mud-mound: a Dasycladacean Wackestone Facies
at the base of the mound represents a moderate energy, shallow water
bank environment within the photic zone. A Crinoidal Wackestone Facies
was deposited in a laterally equivalent foreslope setting. A
Poriferan-Crinoidal Mudstone Facies developed in a quiet, deeper water,
lee-side mound setting associated with a minor relative sea-level rise.
A Stromatoporoid-Coralline Packstone Facies in the upper part of the
mound deposited in a high-energy, fair-weather wave base, mound-front
environment. The crest of the mound is represented by a
Crinoidal-Receptaculitid Packstone Facies indicative of a
moderate-energy mound-top environment in the photic zone, sheltered by
the mound-front stromatoporoid-coral communities. A mound flank facies
is present on the southern side of the mound and this consists of
high-energy crinoidal grainstones. Mud-mound deposition was terminated
by a transgression that deposited dark gray, fossil-poor marl of the
overlying Taravale Formation. The Rocky Camp mound appears to have
originated in shallow water photic zone conditions and grew into a
high-energy environment, with the mound being eventually colonized by
corals and stromatoporoids. The indications of a high-energy
environment during later mound growth (growth form of colonial
metazoans and grainstones of the flanking facies) suggest that the
micrite in the mound was autochthonous and implies the presence of an
energy damping mechanism (probably biological) at the mound surface.^1";
s[6897] = "WANG Jian-Po, LI Yue, ZHANG Yuan-Yuan, LI Qi-Jian &#038;
DENG Xiao-Jie (2011).- Early-Middle Ordovician Calathium reef mounds:
history and paleontology.- Acta Palaeontologica Sinica 50, 1: 132-140.-
<b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 134, ID=7469^<b>Topic(s): </b>Calathium, reef
mounds; <b>Systematics: </b>problematica, Calathium; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Ordovician L-M; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6898] = "ZAMAGNI J., KOSIR A. &#038; MUTTI M. (2009).- The first
microbialite - coral mounds in the Cenozoic (Uppermost Paleocene) from
the Northern Tethys (Slovenia): Environmentally-triggered phase shifts
preceding the PETM?- Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology
274, 1-2: 1-17.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 134, ID=7470^<b>Topic(s):
</b>microbialite-coral mounds; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Paleocene / Eocene; <b>Geography: </b>Tethys N, Slovenia^Upper
Thanetian microbialite-coral mounds from the Adriatic Carbonate
Platform (SW Slovenia) are described herein for the first time,
representing an important case study of extensively
microbially-cemented boundstones in the Early Paleogene. The mounds are
constructed primarily by microbialites associated to small-sized coral
colonies, forming metric bioconstructions in a mid-ramp setting. *
Detailed macroscopic and microscopic studies show that microbes are the
major framework builders, playing a prominent role in the stabilization
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and growth of the mounds, with corals being the second most important
component. Microbial carbonates represent up to 70% of the mounds,
forming centimetric-thick crusts alternating with coral colonies. The
microbial nature of the crusts is demonstrated by their growth form and
internal microfabrics, showing accretionary, binding, and encrusting
growth fabrics, often with gravity-defying geometries. Thin sections
and polished slabs reveal a broad range of mesofabrics, with dense,
structureless micrite (leiolite), laminated crusts (stromatolites), and
clotted micritic masses (thrombolites). A first layer of
micro-encrusters, including leiolites and thrombolites, occurs in
cryptic habitats, whereas discontinuous stromatolites encrust the upper
surface of corals. A second encrustation, the major mound construction
phase, follows and is dominated by thrombolites, encrusting corals and
other micro-encrusters. This sequence represents the basic
constructional unit horizontally and vertically interlocked, in an
irregular pattern, to form the mounds. The processes, which favored the
deposition of these microbial carbonates, were mainly related to in
situ precipitation, with minor evidences for grain agglutination and
trapping processes. * Scleractinian corals comprise moderately
diversified community of small (centimetric) colonial, massive, platy
encrusting, and branching forms. Coral colonies are distributed
uniformly throughout the mounds without developing any ecological
zonation. These features indicate that coral development remained at
the pioneer stage throughout the mound growth. * The spatial
relationships between corals and microbialites, as well as the
characteristics of microbial crusts and coral colonies, indicate a
strong ecological competition between corals and microbes. A model for
the evolution of the trophic structures during the mound growth is
proposed, with changes in the paleoecology of the main bioconstructors
triggered by frequent environmental perturbations. Turbidity and
nutrient pressure, interpreted here as related to frequent recurrences
of wet phases during the warm, humid climate of the Uppermost
Thanetian, might have promoted temporary dominance of microbes over
corals, causing rapid environmentally-driven &#034;phase shifts&#034;
in the dominant biota.^1";
s[6899] = "ADSERA P. &#038; CALZADA S. (2009).- Holotipos y neotipos
depositados en el MGSB (2000-2008) y addenda al Cat&#225;logo y a los
Suplementos.- Scripta Musei Geologici Seminarii Barcinonensis (Ser.
Pal.) 8: 1-28.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 135, ID=7471^<b>Topic(s):
</b>catalogue of holotypes and neotypes of fossils; <b>Systematics:
</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6900] = "AL-ROUSAN S. &#038; FELIS T. (2013).- Long-term variability
in the stable carbon isotopic composition of Porites corals at the
northern Gulf of Aqaba, Red Sea.- Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology,
Palaeoecology 381-382: 1-14.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 135,
ID=7472^<b>Topic(s): </b>stable C isotopes, corals, long-term record;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria, Scleractinia, Porites; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Red Sea, Gulf of Aqaba N^To study
long-term variations in surface ocean &#948;13C, we investigated coral
skeletal &#948;13C records of 20 colonies of the shallow-water coral
Porites spp. from the northern Gulf of Aqaba and the northern Red Sea.
The coral colonies represent different water depths, a wide range of
different periods (Last Interglacial, Holocene, the last centuries, the
last decades), and various growth rates. Records from modern and fossil
corals show irregular seasonal cycles, attributed mainly to the
seasonal cycle of light. No attenuation in the amplitude of the
seasonal skeletal &#948;13C cycle with depth is evident, and no
significant correlation between mean annual coral &#948;13C and water
depth was observed in the modern corals. The mean coral extension rates
show no clear relationship with mean skeletal &#948;13C values. The
average skeletal &#948;13C value of modern corals was -2.74 &#177;
0.49&#8240;, offset from both calcite and aragonite equilibrium values
by about 5.22&#8240; and 6.26&#8240;, respectively. Modern corals
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reveal a clear trend toward lighter skeletal &#948;13C values since the
year 1974. At longer timescales, the skeletal &#948;13C values from
Last Interglacial and Holocene corals and from coral records extending
back to the mid- to late 18th century reveal much heavier &#948;13C
values compared to values from 1960 to the present. The trend toward
lighter skeletal &#948;13C values over the last decades can be
attributed to changes in the &#948;13C of the dissolved inorganic
carbon of the ambient seawater due to the addition of anthropogenically
derived CO2 (13C Suess effect) to the atmosphere. Other factors such as
the metabolic effects of corals may account for the modulation of
skeletal &#948;13C on shorter timescales. A centuries-long coral record
from the northern Red Sea reveals a magnitude of decrease in skeletal
&#948;13C comparable to global trends (1960-1990), whereas a
centuries-long coral record from the northern Gulf of Aqaba indicates a
larger decrease over the same period, probably due to local effects. In
conclusion, the combined carbon isotope records obtained from Porites
spp. corals from the northern Red Sea seem to be suited to provide
information on long-term world-wide changes in atmospheric CO2.^1";
s[6901] = "BOHATY J., AUSICH W.I., NARDIN E., NYHUIS C. &#038;
SCHR&#214;DER S. (2012).- Coral-crinoid biocoenosis and resulting trace
fossils from the Middle Devonian of the Eifel synclines (Rhenish
Massif, Germany).- Journal of Paleontology 86, 2: 282-301.-
<b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 137, ID=7473^<b>Topic(s): </b>biotic interactions,
commensalism, corals, crinoids; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Devonian M, Givetian; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Rhenish Slate Mts,
Eifel synclines^Fossil echinoderms are a rich source of information
concerning biotic interactions. In this study we analyzed the premortem
encrustation of the highly specialized Middle Devonian rugose corals
Aspasmophyllum crinophilum and ?&#034;Adradosia&#034; sp. on camerate
crinoid stems. Aspasmophyllum infested living crinoid stems by
sclerenchymal outgrowth that formed a skeletal ring but
?&#034;Adradosia&#034; sp. encrusted the stems rapidly, without
building a ring. These coral-crinoid biocoenoses indicate a settlement
advantage for the rugose corals within densely populated communities of
the lower Givetian. The corals could be interpreted as large
epizoozoans that benefited as secondary tierers reaching relatively
high tiering levels. It also suggests the ability for the affected
crinoids to repel the coral by overgrowing the corallite with a local
increased stereomic growth. Because the crinoid axial canals are not
penetrated, the corals cannot be considered as predators or parasites
of crinoids. Therefore, the described biocoenosis is interpreted as
commensalism. The species A. crinophilum is redescribed, and a neotype
is defined, because of the loss of the initial types. Two types of
ichnofossils can be attributed to the premortem encrustation of both
corals. They are described as Ostiocavichnus n. ichnogen. and are
attributed to the stereomic response of the infested hosts. These
swellings are characterized as either elliptical (Ostiocavichnus ovalis
n. ichnogen. n. ichnosp. due to the assumed reaction of A. crinophilum)
or subcircular concavities (O. rotundatus n. ichnogen. n. ichnosp. due
to the reaction of ?&#034;Adradosia sp.&#034;).^1";
s[6902] = "BOND D.P.G., ZATON M., WIGNALL P.B. &#038; MARYNOWSKI L.
(2013).- Evidence for shallow-water &#039;Upper Kellwasser&#039; anoxia
in the Frasnian-Famennian reefs of Alberta, Canada.- Lethaia 46, 3:
355-368.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 138, ID=7474^<b>Topic(s): </b>causes of
extinctions, shallow-water anoxia; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian U, Frasnian / Famennian; <b>Geography:
</b>Canada, Alberta^The Frasnian-Famennian extinction witnessed the
global devastation of both level-bottom and reef communities in low
latitudes. Marine extinctions in offshore level-bottom communities are
associated with two widespread, transgressive, anoxic &#039;Kellwasser
Events&#039; that support an anoxia-extinction link. Typical Kellwasser
facies of bituminous limestones and shales are not obviously recorded
in shallow-water settings, and thus, it is unclear whether anoxia
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played a role in reef losses. We evaluate geochemical, petrographic and
facies evidence for oxygen restriction from an extremely shallow-water
carbonate platform in Alberta. Sequence stratigraphy places the
Frasnian-Famennian boundary at a sequence boundary that tops a
laminated mudstone and interrupts carbonate platform deposition. Two
transgressive pulses have been identified, one of which is associated
with the second, major transgression of T-R cycle IId of the Devonian
eustatic sea-level curve. Geochemical proxies indicate that these
transgressions were accompanied by influx of dysoxic or anoxic waters.
Organic carbon and U enrichment in the Frasnian, particularly just
below the Frasnian-Famennian boundary, points to episodic dysoxic
conditions that probably persisted into the basal Famennian and were
coincidental with the global Upper Kellwasser Event. This study
provides the first evidence for the smoking gun of an anoxia-driven
extinction in very shallow waters, implicating this potent killer in
the demise of the Devonian reefs.^1";
s[6903] = "BOVER ARNAL T., L&#214;SER H., MORENO BEDMAR J.A., SALAS R.
&#038; STRASSER A. (2012).- Corals on the slope (Aptian, Maestrat
Basin, Spain).- Cretaceous Research 37: 43-64.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37,
138, ID=7475^<b>Topic(s): </b>non-reefal corals, marly setting;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria, Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cretaceous L, Aptian; <b>Geography: </b>Spain E, Maestrat Basin^The
term &#034;reef&#034; has been frequently misused when applied to
fossil coral communities. Our popular but biased view of coral
community structure based on the idyllic picture of recent tropical
reefs has failed to recognize that, in many fossil examples,
alternative states of community structure with no or limited framework
may occur. The Aptian colonial scleractinians analysed in the western
Maestrat Basin (eastern Spain) constitute an example of
non-reef-building coral populations, which thrived in marly slope
settings. These corals developed within the photic zone but below the
storm wave-base. All colonies are found well-preserved in life
position. They are mostly decimetres in size and mainly occur isolated
giving rise to a continuous and uniform (dominated by domal and massive
forms) unbound growth fabric with a low to medium degree of development
(coral skeletal volume = 5-20%). Occasionally, however, colonies
growing on top of each other forming small metre-sized bioherms are
also present. A total of 21 species were identified. Coral diversity in
each sample location varies between three and nine species. These
numbers of species are comparable with those exhibited by coeval coral
assemblages from other basins of the Tethys, but are comparatively low
when compared with diversities exhibited by many Recent and fossil
coral communities. The corals studied apparently found optimal
ecological conditions for their development on the marly slopes of the
western Maestrat Basin. This is primarily expressed in the unusually
large dimensions (up to 2.3m in width) of some of the coral colonies
when compared to other Cretaceous occurrences, and in the persistence
and resilience of the coral populations. The observed coral genera and
species (suborders Archeocaeniina, Faviina, Fungiina and Microsolenina)
are very common in the time interval between the Barremian and the
Early Albian and most of them have been reported from several other
localities in the western and central Tethyan realm. In addition, the
coral-bearing levels also contain the poorly known and exotic genera
Agrostyliastraea and Procladocora. There are no significant differences
at species level or in community structure between the Early and Late
Aptian faunas investigated. Therefore, the coral communities as well as
the environmental conditions controlling them would have been
relatively stable during the time intervals when these corals
flourished. An important palaeoecological implication is that
comparatively low species diversities and the absence of reef
frameworks do not necessarily imply unfavourable environmental
conditions for coral growth. Furthermore, this study may serve as an
example for the analysis of other level-bottom coral communities
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displaying a loose growth fabric.^1";
s[6904] = "CHOW N. &#038; WENDTE J. (2011).- Palaeosols and palaeokarst
beneath subaerial unconformities in an Upper Devonian isolated reef
complex (Judy Creek), Swan Hills Formation, west-central Alberta,
Canada.- Sedimentology 58: 960-993.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 140,
ID=7476^<b>Topic(s): </b>paleosols, truncated reefs; <b>Systematics:
</b>Devonian U, Frasnian, Swan Hills Fm; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian
U, Frasnian, Swan Hills Fm; <b>Geography: </b>Canada, Alberta^The
isolated Judy Creek reef complex in the Lower Frasnian Swan Hills
Formation in west-central Alberta, Canada, contains two subaerial
unconformities, R0.5 and R4, which formed as a consequence of relative
sea-level falls of at least regional scale. Deposits beneath these
unconformities have distinctive palaeosol and palaeokarst features.
Comparison of the R0.5 and R4 profiles indicates that the major
intrinsic controls on the development and modification of the profiles
are parent-material lithology, particularly the prior degree of
induration and particle size, the low topographic relief at the top of
the reef interior, and limited vegetation of the exposed reef top due
to unfavourable growth conditions and geographic isolation. In addition
to climate, the major extrinsic controls are the extent of relative
sea-level fall, and the degree of shoreface erosion during the ensuing
marine transgression. This study highlights the complex interplay of
mainly physical and chemical processes influencing the formation of
subaerial unconformities in carbonate environments during the Devonian.
[abridged]^1";
s[6905] = "CHUKI Hongo &#038; HAJIME Kayanne (2010).- Holocene
sea-level record from corals: Reliability of paleodepth indicators at
Ishigaki Island, Ryukyu Islands, Japan.- Palaeogeography,
Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology 287, 1-4: 143-151.- <b>FC&#038;P</b>
37, 140, ID=7477^<b>Topic(s): </b>sea-level records, corals data;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Holocene; <b>Geography:
</b>Japan, Ryukyu Islands^Holocene sea-level change provides direct
evidence of the melting of ice sheets; however, our understanding of
the timing and course of such change is limited by a lack of
information regarding environmental condition of corals. For example,
Holocene sea-level curves are compiled based on water depths estimated
from the occurrence of a small number of coral species, as species
identification is difficult work. The error associated with this method
of estimating sea level exceeds &#177;2.5m. In addition, there
generally occurs a difference in the living-water depth of corals
between high-energy reefs and low- to moderate-energy reefs. This
difference in living-water depth also results in an error in
reconstructed sea-level curves. In the present study, we analyzed drill
core and recorded the vertical distribution of corals at the
high-energy Ibaruma reef and low- to moderate-energy Fukido reef,
Ishigaki Island, Ryukyu Islands, Japan. Analyses of corymbose Acropora
(A. digitifera), massive Goniastrea (G. retiformis), massive
Pocillopora (P. verrucosa), massive Platygyra (P. ryukyuensis), and
other corals enables the accurate reconstruction of a sea-level curve
because these species are distributed in a narrow range, with a
weighted mean (MW) error of between &#177;0.5 and &#177;2.5m. These
observation data from Ibaruma and Fukido reefs can be used to
reconstruct Holocene sea-level curves based on drill core data from
Ibaruma reef; however, the two reefs yield contrasting sea-level
curves: the curve reconstructed based on data from Fukido reef is
several meters deeper than that reconstructed based on data from
Ibaruma reef. This discrepancy reflects the different energy levels of
the two reefs (high-energy at Ibaruma reef and low- to moderate-energy
at Fukido reef). Therefore, the accurate reconstruction of a Holocene
sea-level curve requires the identification of species from drill core
and observations of the vertical distribution of species at the
present-day reef at a location close to the drilling site. The Holocene
sea-level curve reconstructed based on drill core data from Ibaruma
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reef reveals a rapid sea-level rise of approximately 7.5m kyr-1 between
8000 and 6000 cal. years BP. The rate of sea-level rise decreased from
7.5 to 3.5m kyr-1 between 6000 and 5000 cal. years BP. A mid-Holocene
highstand occurred at around 5000 cal. years BP, at a level of
approximately 3 &#177; 2.5m above the present mean sea level. The
increase in ocean volume corresponding to this sea-level rise indicates
that melting of the Antarctic ice sheet continued beyond 6000 cal.
years BP, as most of the Northern Hemisphere ice sheets had melted by
6000 cal. years BP, resulting in sea levels similar to those of the
present day.^1";
s[6906] = "COPP I.A. (2011).- Late Devonian (Famennian) facies of the
outer Lennard Shelf, Canning Basin, Western Australia - a preliminary
study.- Geological Survey of Western Australia Record 2011, 5: 1-11;
Perth.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 141, ID=7478^<b>Topic(s): </b>subsurface
reef complex, sequence stratigraphy; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian U, Famennian; <b>Geography: </b>Australia
W, Canning Basin, Lennard Shelf^A robust sequence stratigraphic
interpretation of the Late Devonian succession over the outer Lennard
Shelf requires a thorough review and integration of petroleum and
mineral core, Geological Survey of Western Australia outcrop data,
Geoscience Australia subsurface interpretations, and recently acquired
3D seismic. The subsurface Late Famennian platform evolution of the
outer Lennard Shelf includes features and sequence boundaries that have
not been recognised in outcrop. The reef extinction event is poorly
cored and equivocal on well logs, and requires high-resolution
biostratigraphy and seismic correlations to be fully resolved. Where
identified, it is commonly within an interval with a spiky gamma-ray
well log motif that is distinct from its equivalent outcrop response.
In the Blina oilfield, a locally developed ramp system briefly replaced
a reef-rimmed platform during a widespread backstepping transgressive
event of Famennian 2A sequence (postera-expansa conodont zone). This
backstepping event has not been recognized in outcrop, but would lie
within Nullara Sequence 2. A possible paleokarst zone in Janpam North 1
indicates karsting may be associated with the Famennian 2A/2B sequence
boundary (expansa conodont zone), but its outcrop equivalent has
similarly not been recognized. Silty carbonates of the &#039;inner
platform&#039; facies dominate Famennian sequence 2B
(expansa-praesulcata conodont zone) of the outer Lennard Shelf, but are
unlike the Nullara Limestone back-reef facies in outcrop.
Paleotopography may have been an important control on the extent of
inner platform development on the Lennard Shelf.^1";
s[6907] = "COZAR P., VACHARD D., SOMERVILLE I.D., MEDINA-VAREA P.,
RODRIGUEZ S. &#038; SAID I. (2014).- The Tindouf Basin, a marine refuge
during the Serpukhovian (Carboniferous) mass extinctions in the
northwestern Gondwana platform.- Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology,
Palaeoecology 394: 12-28.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 142,
ID=7479^<b>Topic(s): </b>mass extinctions, marine refuges;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous, Serpukhovian,
Bashkirian; <b>Geography: </b>Morocco - Algeria, Tindouf Basin^Several
macrofaunas and microfossils of the Carboniferous Saharan basins have
longer stratigraphic ranges than those of other basins in the western
Palaeotethys realm, particularly in the Tindouf Basin
(Morocco-Algeria). Foraminifers are particularly abundant and diverse
in the Serpukhovian and basal Bashkirian compared to coeval basins, and
some taxa have longer ranges than in the neighbouring Reggan and Bechar
basins, although this effect is more marked compared to the western
Palaeotethyan assemblages in Europe. Several rugose coral species are
recorded from the early Bashkirian that previously were considered to
have disappeared in the Serpukhovian. The Tindouf Basin, as one of the
most western Saharan basins in North Africa, shows the greatest
stratigraphic ranges of taxa which diminish eastwards. Evidence for a
mass extinction event during the Serpukhovian in the Tindouf Basin has
not been clearly recognized, although a possible influence of
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glaciation is observed in the faunal diversity. Eustatic sea-level
changes were experienced in Tindouf with the cyclic pattern of
sedimentation, but warm water ocean currents from the palaeoequator
were able to maintain tropical conditions on the platform. Tectonics in
the area, led to emerging land masses and barriers, and created a
partly isolated basin in this sector of the western part of the Sahara
Platform in northern Gondwana. The combination of those factors
controlled the environmental conditions in the area, allowing the
persistence of the fauna for longer stratigraphic ranges than its
equivalent counterparts in the western Palaeotethys.^1";
s[6908] = "DA SILVA A.-C., DEKKERS M.J., MABILLE C. &#038; BOULVAIN F.
(2012).- Magnetic susceptibility and its relationship with
paleoenvironments, diagenesis and remagnetization: examples from the
Devonian carbonates of Belgium.- Studia Geophysica et Geodaetica 56:
677-704; Prague.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> issue number, page,
ID=****^<b>Topic(s): </b>magnetic susceptibility, carbonates,
isothermal remanent magnetization (IRM) acquisition curves, diagenesis;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian; <b>Geography:
</b>Belgium, Villers &#038; Tailfer sections^To better understand the
origin of the initial magnetic susceptibility (&#967;in) signal in
carbonate sequences, a rock magnetic investigation that includes
analysis of acquisition curves of the isothermal remanent magnetization
(IRM) and hysteresis parameters, was undertaken on Devonian carbonates
from the Villers and Tailfer sections, Belgium. Both sections are
divided into a lower unit, dominated by biostromal and external ramp
facies (biostromal unit) and an upper unit, only consisting of lagoonal
facies (lagoonal unit). The variations in &#967;in signal are mainly
driven by magnetite variation, mostly pseudosingle-domain (PSD)
magnetite. Clay minerals, pyrite, hematite and obviously calcite and
dolomite are also present but their contribution to the &#967;in
pattern is not significant. There is a correlation between detrital
proxies (Zr, Rb, Al2O3, TiO2) and &#967;in for the Tailfer biostromal
unit and the entire Villers section. The pervasive presence of
fine-grained magnetite is interpreted as related to remagnetization. In
absence of external fluids, the iron released during the smectite to
illite transition remains in situ. In those situations &#967;in may
reflect an inherited primary synsedimentary signal. In the lagoonal
unit of the Tailfer section, remagnetization appears to have obscured
the original detrital information prompting the need for an evaluation
of the composition of the susceptibility signal for individual case
studies.^1";
s[6909] = "DASSIE E.P., LEMLEY G.M. &#038; LINSLEY B.K. (2013).- The
Suess effect in Fiji coral &#948;13C and its potential as a tracer of
anthropogenic CO2 uptake.- Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology,
Palaeoecology 370: 30-40.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 144,
ID=7481^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral &#948;13C, anthropogenic CO2;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>Pacific, Fiji Islands^In the context of increasing anthropogenic
CO2 emissions, determining the rate of oceanic CO2 uptake is of high
interest. Centennial-scale changes in &#948;13C of the surface water
dissolved inorganic carbon (DIC) reservoir have been shown to be
influenced by the carbon isotopic composition of atmospheric CO2.
However, the availability of direct oceanic &#948;13C measurements is
limited and methods for reconstructing past &#948;13C variability of
the oceanic DIC are needed. Geochemical reconstructions of DIC
variability can help in understanding how the ocean has reacted to
historical changes in the carbon cycle. This study explores the
potential of using temporal variations in &#948;13C measured in five
Fijian Porites corals for reconstructing oceanic &#948;13C variability.
A centennial-scale decreasing &#948;13C trend is observed in these Fiji
corals. Other studies have linked similar decreasing &#948;13C trends
to anthropogenic changes in the atmospheric carbon reservoir (the
&#034;13C Suess effect&#034;). We conclude that solar irradiance is the
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factor influencing the &#948;13C cycle on a seasonal scale, however it
is not responsible for the centennial-scale decreasing &#948;13C trend.
In addition, variations in skeletal extension rate are not found to
account for centennial-scale &#948;13C variability in these corals.
Rather, we found that water depth at which a Fijian Porites colony
calcifies influences both &#948;13C and extension rate mean values. The
water depth-&#948;13C relationship induces a dampening effect on the
centennial-scale decreasing &#948;13C trend. We removed this
&#034;water depth effect&#034; from the &#948;13C composite, resulting
in a truer representation of &#948;13C variability of the Fiji surface
water DIC (&#948;13CFiji-DIC). The centennial-scale trend in this Fiji
coral composite &#948;13CFiji-DIC time-series shares similarities with
atmospheric &#948;13CCO2, implicating the 13C Suess effect as the
source of the this coral &#948;13C trend. Additionally, our study finds
that the &#948;13C variability between the atmosphere and the ocean in
this region is not synchronous; the coral &#948;13C response is delayed
by ~10 years. This agrees with the previously established model of
isotopic disequilibrium between atmospheric &#948;13CCO2 and oceanic
surface water DIC.^1";
s[6910] = "DELONG K.L., FLANNERY J.A., MAUPIN C.R., POORE R.Z. &#038;
QUINN T.M. (2011).- A coral Sr/Ca calibration and replication study of
two massive corals from the Gulf of Mexico.- Palaeogeography,
Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology 307, 1-4: 117-128.- <b>FC&#038;P</b>
37, 145, ID=7482^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral skeletons, Sr/Ca ratios;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico^This study examined the variations in the
ratio of strontium-to-calcium (Sr/Ca) for two Atlantic corals
(Montastraea faveolata and Siderastrea siderea) from the Dry Tortugas
National Park (centered on 24.7&#176;N, 82.8&#176;W) in the Gulf of
Mexico. Cores from coral colonies in close proximity (10s of meters)
and with the same environmental conditions (i.e., depth and water
chemistry) were micro-sampled with approximately monthly resolution and
the resulting Sr/Ca variations were calibrated with local sea surface
temperature (SST) records. Replication tests for coral Sr/Ca variations
found high agreement between intra-colony variations and between
individual colonies of S. siderea (a single M. faveolata colony was
sampled). Regression analysis of monthly variations in coral Sr/Ca and
local SST revealed significant correlation on monthly and inter-annual
timescales. Verification of the calibration on different timescales
found coral Sr/Ca-SST reconstructions in S. siderea were more accurate
than those from M. faveolata, especially on inter-annual timescales.
Sr/Ca-SST calibration equations for the two species are significantly
different (cf., Sr/Ca = -0.042 SST + 10.070, S. siderea; Sr/Ca = -0.027
SST + 9.893, M. faveolata). Mean linear extension for M. faveolata is
approximately twice that of S. siderea (4.63, 4.31, and 8.31 mm year-1,
A1, F1, and B3, respectively); however, seasonal Sr/Ca variability in
M. faveolata is less than S. siderea (0.323, 0.353, and 0.254 mmol
mol-1, A1, F1, and B3, respectively). The reduced slope for M.
faveolata is attributed to physical sampling issues associated with
complex time-skeletal structure of M. faveolata, i.e., a sampling
effect, and not a growth effect since the faster growing M. faveolata
has the reduced Sr/Ca variability.^1";
s[6911] = "DELONG K.L., QUINN T.M., TAYLOR F.W., SHEN Chuan-Chou &#038;
LIN Ke (2013).- Improving coral-base paleoclimate reconstructions by
replicating 350 years of coral Sr/Ca variations.- Palaeogeography,
Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology 373: 6-24.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 146,
ID=7483^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral skeleton, Sr/Ca ratio, climate
indication; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria, Scleractinia, Porites;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>New
Caledonia^Coral-based climate reconstructions are typically based on a
single record and this lack of replication leads to questions in
regards to chronology accuracy and reliability of the inclusive
geochemical variations to record climate viability. Here we present two
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multi-century coral Sr/Ca records recovered from a Porites lutea colony
offshore of Am&#233;d&#233;e Island, New Caledonia
(22&#176;28.8&#039;S, 166&#176;27.9&#039;E). The chronology was
developed by cross dating the coral Sr/Ca time series and verifying the
chronology with high precision absolute 230Th dating. We identify
chronological discrepancies of -2.3 and +3.7 years century-1 for
reconstructions based on a single core with uncertainty increasing
after ~250 years. We assess the impact of Porites skeletal architecture
on coral geochemistry by characterizing centimeter-scale architectural
structures with respect to sampling. Optimal sampling paths are those
on the slab surface parallel to the growth direction of individual
corallites along the central axis of an actively extending corallite
fan. Coral Sr/Ca time series extracted from optimal skeletal structures
are highly reproducible with a mean absolute difference of 0.021 mmol
mol-1 or 0.39 &#176;C for monthly determinations. Suboptimal skeletal
architecture is characterized by corallites extending through the slab
surface, and the coral Sr/Ca determinations derived from suboptimal
paths tend to produce a warm bias that varies between +0.04 and +2.30
&#176;C. Disorganized skeletal architecture is characterized by small,
terminating, or unclear corallite fans that produce a cold bias of
-0.11 to -2.45 &#176;C in coral Sr/Ca determinations. These problematic
architecture types also produce biases in coral &#948;18O
determinations, but to a lesser extent. We assess the impact of
sampling a coral colony along paths that vary from vertical to
horizontal in large and small Porites colonies with extension rates >6
mm year-1 and we determine there is no significant difference in the
coral Sr/Ca records.^1";
s[6912] = "DENAYER J. &#038; POTY E. (2010).- Facies and Palaeoecology
of the upper Member of the Aisemont formation (Late Frasnian, S.
Belgium): an unusual episode within the Late Frasnian crisis.-
Geologica Belgica 13, 3: 197-212.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 147,
ID=7484^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral limestones, ecology; <b>Systematics:
</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian U, Frasnian U, Aisemont Fm;
<b>Geography: </b>Belgium, Ardennes^The upper member of the Aisemont
Formation - also known as the &#034;second biostrome&#034; - is the
last significant Upper Frasnian carbonate unit in the northern part of
the Namur-Dinant Basin (Southern Belgium). It consists of bioclastic
limestone, often dolomitized, with numerous oncoids and corals. Despite
its local name, the member is not a biostrome because only one thin bed
is constructed by corals. It is mainly composed of limestone with
numerous oncoids and a rich fauna of opportunistic organisms
(bryozoans, brachiopods, gastropods, sponges, etc.) where
Phillipsastrea and Frechastraea are the dominant coral taxa, associated
with Alveolites. Ragged colonies of corals, as well as multi-encrusted
bodies, show that the sea floor was soft and the rate of sedimentation
was seasonal. These factors were unfavourable to common reef builders
(stromatoporoids), thus the occurrence of one bed constructed by corals
is a remarkable event that corresponds to the colonization of a hard
ground defining the base of a falling stage systems tract. This
confirms the model of the Aisemont sequence (third-order
transgression-regression cycle). The abundant development of microbial
structures in the member (oncoids) and in its lateral equivalent in
stromatolites and thrombolites of the Petit-Mont Member (Les Valisettes
Formation) in the Philippeville Anticlinorium is interpreted as an
evidence of the environmental deterioration corresponding to the Late
Frasnian Crisis.^1";
s[6913] = "DIXON O.A. (2010).- Endobiotic cornulitids in Upper
Ordovician tabulate corals and stromatoporoids from Anticosti Island,
Quebec.- Journal of Paleontology 84, 3: 518-528.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37,
147, ID=7485^<b>Topic(s): </b>endobionts, cornulitids, heliolitids;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician U, Ashgillian,
Ellis Bay Fm; <b>Geography: </b>Canada, Anticosti Island^Conoidal
shells of Cornulites celatus n. sp. occur commonly within host coralla
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of Propora conferta Milne-Edwards and Haime, 1851, sensu lato, from the
Laframboise Member of the Ellis Bay Formation (Ashgill: Upper
Ordovician) at Pointe Laframboise on western Anticosti Island. Examples
have also been found at the same locality in the tabulate corals
Paleofavosites sp., Acidolites arctatus Dixon, 1986, and A. compactus
Dixon, 1986, and the stromatoporoid Ecclimadictyon sp., but not in
other associated tabulate coral species. Growth interference between
the shells and their hosts indicates a commensal relationship. C.
celatus apparently had a more limited paleoenvironmental range than its
principal coral host species, which occurs abundantly elsewhere on the
island without its endobiotic partner. The diagnosis of Cornulites is
emended to include forms having a two-layered shell wall with a
distinctive outer layer consistently preserved as prismatic calcite.
This new species extends the known stratigraphic range of cornulitids
in commensal relationships with corals and stromatoporoids from the
Silurian back to the Upper Ordovician.^1";
s[6914] = "ERNST A. &#038; K&#214;NIGSHOF P/ (2010).- Bryozoan fauna
and microfacies from a Middle Devonian reef complex (Western Sahara,
Morocco).- Abhandlungen der Senckenberg Gesellschaft f&#252;r
Naturforschung 568: 1-91.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 148,
ID=7486^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef complex, bryozoans, microfacies;
<b>Systematics: </b>Bryozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M;
<b>Geography: </b>Western Sahara, Morocco^Devonian bryozoans from North
Africa are scarcely known. The present study is devoted to the
investigation of bryozoan fauna and microfacies of a Middle Devonian
reef complex in Western Sahara, Morocco. In total, 26 bryozoan species
were identified. Two genera with two species are new. The studied fauna
shows relations to the Middle Devonian of Holy Cross Mountains, Poland
and Rhenish Massif, Germany, as well as to the Middle Devonian of North
America.^1";
s[6915] = "ERNST A. &#038; MAY A. (2012).- Bryozoan Fauna from the
Lower Devonian (Middle Lochkovian) of Sierra de Guadarrama, Spain.-
Journal of Paleontology 86, 1: 60-80.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 148,
ID=7487^<b>Topic(s): </b>taxonomy, ecology; <b>Systematics:
</b>Bryozoa; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L, Lochkovian M;
<b>Geography: </b>Spain, Sierra de Guadarrama^A bryozoan fauna
containing 11 species is described from the Lower Devonian (middle
Lochkovian) of Arroyo del Agua, Sierra de Guadarrama, Guadalajara,
Spain. One genus containing one species is new: rhabdomesine
cryptostome Fehlerpora insolita n. gen., n. sp. Six additional new
species are described: three cystoporates: Cystiramus gracilis n. sp.,
Fistuliramus guadarramaensis n. sp., and Fistuliphragma tenuis n. sp.;
and three trepostomes: Eridotrypella hispanica n. sp., Boardmanella
dubia n. sp., and Leptotrypella inesae n. sp. Four further trepostome
species were identified: Leioclema incompositum Duncan, 1939, Minussina
spinosoformis Astrova, 1964b, Leptotrypella verisimilis Astrova, 1970,
and Leptotrypella vulgata Astrova, 1964b. The association is
distributed over three different sedimentary environments. The
high-energy one representing accumulation of debris from
bryozoan-coral-pelmatozoan thickets contains eight species dominated by
erect branched forms (six species). Tabulate corals are present,
especially branches which most likely belong to Subcladopora? abnormis
(Mironova, 1974). The environment with moderate to low wave influence
contains only two bryozoan species, one erect branched and one
encrusting. The third setting represents bryozoan thickets in situ
situated in deeper water, the most tranquil environment characterized
by four bryozoan species, dominated by three erect forms. Fenestrate
bryozoans are absent from the two higher energy environments, whereas
the bryozoan thickets in deeper water contain rare unidentified
fragments of fenestrates. The bryozoan fauna shows distinct relations
to the Lower Devonian (Lochkovian) of Ukraine, one species is known
from the Middle Devonian of U.S.A.^1";
s[6916] = "ERNST A., MAY A. &#038; MARKS S. (2012).- Bryozoans, corals,
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and microfacies of Lower Eifelian (Middle Devonian) limestones at
Kierspe, Germany.- Facies 58: 727-758.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 149,
ID=7488^<b>Topic(s): </b>bryozoans, corals, taxonomy, environments,
biogeography; <b>Systematics: </b>Bryozoa, Cnidaria, Anthozoa;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M, Eifelian L; <b>Geography: </b>Germany,
Sauerland^The Lower Eifelian Meinerzhagener Korallenkalk (= upper
Cultrijugatus Beds) at Kierspe, Sauerland, contains a rich reefal
fauna. Eight bryozoan species are described, two of them are new: the
cystoporate Fistuliporella kierspensis n. sp. and the trepostome
Leptotrypella sophiae n. sp. The bryozoans from the Meinerzhagener
Korallenkalk show distinct similarities to the Lower-Middle Devonian of
Spain (Santa Luc&#237;a Formation, Emsian-Eifelian), and to the Middle
Devonian (Eifelian) of Transcaucasia. The coral fauna comprises five
tabulate corals and one rugose coral that document a paleobiogeographic
relationship between Central and Eastern Europe and Central Asia. The
associated fauna is represented by brachiopods, ostracods, and
echinoderms. The studied limestones also commonly contain calcimicrobes
represented by three species. The faunal and microfacial
characteristics indicate a shallow marine depositional environment just
above the storm wave base, with a supposed depth of 20 m, within the
photic zone. The nutrient regime was at least a mesotrophic. The upper
boundary of the Cultrijugatus Beds coincides with the Chotec-Event that
strongly affected brachiopods, whereas corals and bryozoans were
insensitive to this event.^1";
s[6917] = "FRANKE C. (2010).- Marine Fauna der Wiltz-Schichten
(Ober-Emsium, Unter-Devon) der Mulde von Wiltz und der Daleider
Mulden-Gruppe (Luxemburg, Deutschland): Teil 1.- Ferrantia 58: 5-63;
Luxembourg.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 151, ID=7489^<b>Topic(s):
</b>fossils, benthic fauna, flora, shallow-marine setting;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian L, Emsian;
<b>Geography: </b>Luxembourg, Germany, Wiltz Beds^A multitude of new
finds permit a fundamental revision of the fossil contents of he Wiltz
layers. For this purpose, approx. 5,700 proofs of finds were evaluated.
Due to the numerous finds, the study will be published in several
parts. It turns out that the species-diversity is very much greater
than assumed to date. The presence of many of genera and species known
from other sedimentation areas have now been proved for the
Wiltz-layers in the Wiltz-basin and Daleiden Synclinal Group. This
publication includes plant fossils, Rhaphidopora sp. cf. Rhaphidopora
lonsdalei, Cornulites sp. and Pterygotoidea fam. et gen. et sp. indet.
The trilobite Leonaspis grafi n. sp. is redescribed. Finally, the area
examined can be defined as an extensive long-lived deposit region of a
shallow water situation extending from close to and far from the coast
of the Ardenno-Rhenish continental shelf with multifold faunistic
correspondences to other regions in the Variscan sea during the upper
Emsian.^1";
s[6918] = "GARBEROGLIO R.M. &#038; LASSO D.G. (2011).- Post-mortem and
symbiotic Sabellid and Serpulid-coral associations from the Lower
Cretaceous of Argentina.- Revista Brasileira de paleontologia 14, 3:
215-228.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 151, ID=7490^<b>Topic(s): </b>epibionts,
in vivo &#038; post mortem overgrowth, aanelids, corals;
<b>Systematics: </b>Annelida, Cnidaria, Anthozoa; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cretaceous L, Hauterivian; <b>Geography: </b>Argentina, Neuquen
Basin^One morphotype of sabellids (Sabellida, Sabellidae) and two of
serpulids (Sabellida, Serpulidae), found as encrusters on scleractinian
ramose corals of the species Stereocaenia triboleti (Koby) and
Columastrea antiqua Gerth, from the Agrio Formation (early Hauterivian)
from Neuqu&#233;n Basin, Argentina, are described. The identified
morphotypes, Glomerula lombricus (Defrance), Mucroserpula mucroserpula
Regenhardt and Propomatoceros sulcicarinatus Ware, have been previously
recorded from the Early Cretaceous of the northern Tethys. Two
different type of sabellid and serpulid-coral associations have been
recognized. The first and more abundant association corresponds to
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post-mortem encrustation on corals branches. The second one corresponds
to a symbiotic association between the serpulid P. sulcicarinatus and
both species of corals. The serpulid tubes are recorded parallel to the
coral branches reaching the upper tip of them and they were bioimmured
within the coral as they grew upwards. The studied symbiotic
relationship between serpulids and corals may be regarded as a
mutualism as both members probably benefited each other. This type of
association has similarities with recent cases of symbiosis between
serpulids and corals, but had no fossil record until now.^1";
s[6919] = "GATT M. &#038; DE ANGELI A. (2010).- A new coral-associated
decapod assemblage from the Upper Miocene (Messinian) Upper Coralline
Limestone of Malta (Central Mediterranean).- Palaeontology 53, 6:
1315-1348.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 152, ID=7491^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral
associated decapods; <b>Systematics: </b>Arthropoda, Decapoda;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Miocene, Messinian; <b>Geography:
</b>Mediterranean, Malta^A rich coral-associated decapod assemblage is
recorded from the &#039;Depiru Beds&#039; of the upper part of the
Upper Coralline Limestone (Messinian, Upper Miocene), from the island
of Malta. Nineteen species within 17 genera have been discovered, where
14 genera are new for Malta. Four new species are described, namely
Micippa annamariae sp. nov., Pilumnus scaber sp. nov., Panopeus
muelleri sp. nov. and Herbstia melitense sp. nov. Herbstia melitense
sp. nov. constitutes the first record of the genus from the fossil
record in the Mediterranean region. This discovery more than doubles
the number of known fossil decapod species from Malta. The fossil
bivalve Jouannetia (J.) semicaudata Des Moulins, 1830 and the extant
decapod Maja goltziana D&#039;Oliveira, 1888, are also recorded for the
first time from Malta. Other Neogene coral-associated decapod
assemblages are investigated and correlated with the new assemblage
from Malta. The migration of taxa between the Mediterranean region and
the Paratethys, particularly during the Lower Badenian (Langhian), is
evidenced by the strong affinity of the Maltese decapod assemblage with
that of the Middle Miocene Badenian assemblages from Hungary, Poland
and Ukraine. Upper Miocene, Messinian assemblages from Spain, Algeria
and Morocco are also similar to that from Malta.^1";
s[6920] = "GIRY C., FELIS T., K&#214;LLING M. &#038; SCHEFFERS S.
(2010).- Geochemistry and skeletal structure of Diploria strigosa,
implications for coral-based climate reconstruction.- Palaeogeography,
Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology 298, 3-4: 378-387.- <b>FC&#038;P</b>
37, 153, ID=7492^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral skeleton, geochemistry,
skeletal structure; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria, Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Atlantic,
tropical^Geochemical tracers incorporated into the skeleton of
reef-building corals are ideal proxies for reconstructing environmental
parameters of ambient seawater such as temperature and salinity at
subseasonal resolution. However, validation concerns of these
environmental proxies due to the complex skeleton of some tropical
Atlantic corals have hindered such coral-based environmental
reconstructions in this region compared to the tropical Pacific. In
order to identify complications associated with the complex skeletal
architecture of the massive brain coral Diploria strigosa, we performed
microsampling experiments along and across individual skeletal
elements. We demonstrate that the mesoscale heterogeneity of Sr/Ca,
&#948;18O and &#948;13C is a systematic feature of D. strigosa and is
linked to different vital effects between skeletal elements. The thecal
wall is significantly depleted in Sr, 18O and 13C compared to the
adjacent septa and columella and differences between apparent
temperature signatures of several degrees are greater for Sr/Ca
suggesting that this temperature proxy is more sensitive to skeletal
mixing than &#948;18O. Parallel subseasonal microsampling experiments
performed along individual skeletal elements of a single corallite of a
D. strigosa coral which grew at a rate of 0.65 cm/year allow for
investigating potential biases associated with its complex skeletal
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mesoarchitecture. Highest correlation between Sr/Ca and &#948;18O from
skeletal material retrieved from the centre of the thecal wall suggests
that microdrilling the theca provides the best environmental signal
compared to adjacent microsampling profiles. Moreover, based on
monthly-mean climatology, the temperature dependence of Sr/Ca for this
profile is comparable to previous calibrations published from faster
growing D. strigosa. Based on these results, we conclude that accurate
microsampling along the centre of the thecal wall of D. strigosa is a
prerequisite for generating robust climate reconstructions from its
skeleton.^1";
s[6921] = "GISCHLER E. (2010).- Indo-Pacific and Atlantic spurs and
grooves revisited: the possible effects of different Holocene sea-level
history, exposure, and reef accretion rate in the shallow fore reef.-
Facies 56, 2: 173-177.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 154, ID=7493^<b>Topic(s):
</b>reef morphology, spurs and grooves; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Holocene; <b>Geography: </b>^Shallow fore-reef
areas worldwide are usually characterized by spurs and grooves. A
comparison of examples from the three world oceans suggests that
Indo-Pacific spurs and grooves are shaped predominantly by erosion,
whereas western Atlantic spur and groove systems are largely a product
of constructive processes. I propose that this difference is caused by
regional differences in Holocene sea-level change, which controlled
exposure to waves and currents, and reef-accretion rates. The
transgressive-regressive sea-level curve in the Indo-Pacific realm,
i.e., the Mid-to-Late Holocene sea-level fall in these areas has
maintained high-energy conditions in the shallow fore reef. Higher
exposure to waves and currents favors erosion and leads to a dominance
of crustose coralline algae that have relatively slow growth rates. In
the western Atlantic, the transgressive Holocene sea level has caused
Mid-to-Late Holocene deepening and has maintained accommodation space
for reef accretion. Fast-growing acroporid corals thrive under lower
exposure and are more common than coralline algae. The fossil record of
the spur and groove system is rather poor, which is probably a
consequence of the need of excellent, three-dimensional outcrops for
identification.^1";
s[6922] = "GRETZ M., LATHUILIERE B., MARTINI R. &#038; BARTOLINI A.
(2013).- Hettangian corals of the Isle of Skye (Scotland): An
opportunity to better understand the palaeoenvironmental conditions
during the aftermath of the Triassic-Jurassic boundary crisis.-
Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology 376: 132-148.-
<b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 154, ID=7494^<b>Topic(s): </b>corals, stable
isotopes, paleoenvironment; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria, Scleractinia;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic L, Hettangian; <b>Geography:
</b>Scotland, Isle of Skye^At Ob Lusa (Isle of Skye, Scotland), six
distinct coral beds were observed in a modern outcrop where a
Hettangian succession is exposed. The coral associations are monogenic,
belonging to Lepidophyllia, a massive cerioid genus. The lowest bed has
relatively well-developed colonies that form small bioconstructions,
whereas the other beds have small and dispersed colonies that are
completely drowned in the matrix. Their morphology and size can vary,
but the general growth fabric is dominated by platy colonies. This type
of growth fabric is defined as a platestone. The most surprising
characteristic of these specimens, especially for the platy corals, is
their growth pattern; many samples do not exhibit the classical growth
polarity because they are bifacial. Geochemical analyses (&#948;18O,
&#948;13C) were conducted on oyster shells that were associated with
the corals. The results indicate that the mean palaeotemperature was
approximately 22 &#176;C. Sedimentological analysis revealed shallow
settings where the hydrodynamic energy and siliciclastic inputs
fluctuated. The general faunal assemblage of the outcrop had low
diversity and was mainly composed of allochthonous bioclasts. The
corals at Ob Lusa clearly did not live under ideal environmental
conditions for the development of corals.^1";
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s[6923] = "GRIFFITHS N., M&#220;LLER W., JOHNSON K.G. &#038; AGUILERA
O.A. (2013).- Evaluation of the effect of diagenetic cements on element
/ Ca ratios in aragonitic Early Miocene (~16 Ma) Caribbean corals:
Implications for &#8216;deep-time&#8217; palaeo-environmental
reconstructions.- Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology
369: 185-200.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 155, ID=7495^<b>Topic(s):
</b>corals, skeletal geochemistry, temperature proxies; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria, Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Miocene, Recent;
<b>Geography: </b>^Early Miocene corals (Siderastrea conferta and
Montastraea limbata) from the Paraguana Peninsula, Venezuela and a
modern coral (S. radians) from Bermuda were examined in order to
quantitatively assess the effect of skeletal preservation on element /
Ca proxies used for palaeo-environmental reconstructions. The
biostratigraphic age (Burdigalian) of the corals was confirmed via Sr
isotope stratigraphy to 16.5 &#177; 0.4 Ma. Light and scanning electron
microscopy revealed the presence of aragonite and calcite cements in
both fossil and modern corals, but brucite cements were found only in
the modern coral. Cement distribution is very heterogeneous, resulting
in zones of excellent preservation juxtaposed with less well preserved
regions in both modern and fossil coral. Oil-filled pore spaces were
noted in the fossil specimens. Targeted LA-ICPMS depth profile analyses
showed significant differences in Sr/Ca, Mg/Ca, B/Ca, Ba/Ca and U/Ca in
aragonite and calcite cements compared to primary skeletal aragonite.
Increased Sr/Ca and decreased Mg/Ca ratios were found in aragonite
cements compared to skeletal aragonite, whereas in calcite cements
these trends were reversed. B/Ca ratios were lower in both aragonite
and calcite cements compared to primary aragonite. Estimates of the
effect of 1% contamination by aragonite cements on coral Sr/Ca, Mg/Ca,
B/Ca and U/Ca palaeo-sea-surface-temperature reconstructions for the
fossil corals produced anomalies of -1.2&#176;C, -0.2&#176;C,
+0.3&#176;C and -0.1&#176;C respectively. Similar percentage calcite
cement contamination produced temperature anomalies of +1.7&#176;C,
+2.7&#176;C, +0.3&#176;C and -0.1&#176;C. Because of both highly
elevated and depleted Ba/Ca signatures in aragonite and calcite cements
respectively, care has to be exercised when reconstructing past flood
or upwelling events from fossil corals. When using targeted
spatially-resolved analysis, well-preserved early Miocene corals may
overall yield reliable &#8216;deep-time&#8217; palaeo-proxy information
in much the same way as commonly utilised Holo/Pleistocene corals.^1";
s[6924] = "HARRIES P.J. &#038; SORAUF J.E. (2010).- Epi- and endobionts
on and in free-living colonies of Manicina areolata (Cnidaria,
Scleractinia): a comparison of two Pleistocene communities from
southern Florida.- Palaios 25, 6: 400-414.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 156,
ID=7496^<b>Topic(s): </b>epi- and endobionts of corals; <b>Systematics:
</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Pleistocene; <b>Geography: </b>USA, Florida
SE^The epi- and endobiont communities (EEBCs) found within an
exquisitely preserved collection of 48 Manicina areolata specimens from
two Pleistocene localities in southeastern Florida, United States, were
examined in detail. The EEBCs include a broad taxonomic spectrum of
encrusting and boring organisms, but differ markedly between the two
localities. Specimens from the Canal locality generally show an equable
distribution of EEBCs, with serpulids, spirorbids, and/or chamids
numerically dominant and chamids dominating in average area, whereas
the Palm Beach Aggregates (PBA) coralla have a much less even
distribution of EEBC constituents and lithophagids numerically and
spatially dominate virtually all bases. Given the relative proximity of
the two localities and inferred distance from the Pleistocene
shoreline, it seems unlikely that any of the EEBC components would have
been substantially less available in one locality as compared to the
other. Therefore, we favor an explanation focused on sedimentologic
differences between the two areas. The Canal environment was shelly,
carbonate mud, in contrast to the shelly, coarser-grained siliciclastic
sediment present at PBA. The substrate at the Canal site was relatively
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soft, which resulted in corallum basal morphology commencing with a
prominent apical cone, whereas the substrate at the PBA site was firmer
and this support produced much flatter bases as well as allowing for a
substantially greater number of lithophagid bivalves to bore into the
coralla.^1";
s[6925] = "HEINDEL K., BIRGEL D., PECKMANN J., KUHNERT H. &#038;
WESTPHAL H. (2010).- Formation of deglacial microbialites in coral
reefs off Tahiti (IODP 310) involving sulfate-reducing bacteria.-
Palaios 25, 10: 618-635.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 157,
ID=7497^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral reefs, microbialites, sulfate-reducing
bacteria; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Holocene;
<b>Geography: </b>Pacific, Tahiti^During IODP Expedition 310 (Tahiti
Sea Level), drowned Pleistocene-Holocene barrier-reef terraces were
drilled on the slope of the volcanic island. The deglacial reef
succession typically consists of a coral framework encrusted by
coralline algae and later by microbialites; the latter make up
&#8804;80% of the rock volume. Lipid biomarkers were analyzed in order
to identify organisms involved in reef-microbialite formation at
Tahiti, as the genesis of deglacial microbialites and the conditions
favoring their formation are not fully understood. Sterols plus
saturated and monounsaturated short-chain fatty acids predominantly
derived from both marine primary producers (algae) and bacteria
comprise 44 wt% of all lipids on average, whereas long-chain fatty
acids and long-chain alcohols derived from higher land plants represent
an average of only 24 wt%. Bacterially derived mono-O-alkyl glycerol
ethers (MAGEs) and branched fatty acids (10-Me-C16:0; iso- and
anteiso-C15:0 and -C17:0) are exceptionally abundant in the microbial
carbonates (average, 19 wt%) and represent biomarkers of
intermediate-to-high specificity for sulfate-reducing bacteria. Both
are relatively enriched in 13C compared to eukaryotic lipids. No lipid
biomarkers indicative of cyanobacteria were preserved in the
microbialites. The abundances of Al, Si, Fe, Mn, Ba, pyroxene,
plagioclase, and magnetite reflect strong terrigenous influx with
Tahitian basalt as the major source. Chemical weathering of the basalt
most likely elevated nutrient levels in the reefs and this
fertilization led to an increase in primary production and organic
matter formation, boosting heterotrophic sulfate reduction. Based on
the observed biomarker patterns, sulfate-reducing bacteria were
apparently involved in the formation of microbialites in the coral
reefs off Tahiti during the last deglaciation.^1";
s[6926] = "HETZINGER S., PFEIFFER M., DULLO W.-C., GARBE-SCH&#214;NBERG
D. &#038; HALFAR J. (2010).- Rapid 20th century warming in the
Caribbean and impact of remote forcing on climate in the northern
tropical Atlantic as recorded in a Guadeloupe coral.- Palaeogeography,
Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology 296, 1-2: 111-124.- <b>FC&#038;P</b>
37, 158, ID=7498^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral skeleton, &#948;18O and Sr/Ca
time series, temperature proxies; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria,
Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Caribbean,
Guadeloupe^We have generated 104-year long (1895-1999) monthly
&#948;18O and Sr/Ca time series from a fast-growing Diploria strigosa
coral core drilled off Guadeloupe Island, Lesser Antilles. Coral Sr/Ca
reliably records interannual to decadal surface air temperature (SAT)
variations in the region and shows a pronounced warming of
approximately 1.5&#176;C since 1950, with the strongest warming
(1.2&#176;C) occurring since 1975. This warming is also evident in SAT
measured at Guadeloupe, which ends in 1951. Thus, our Sr/Ca series
extends the air temperature record by 56 years. We find that the past
few decades are the warmest years over the entire period of record. The
accelerated warming since 1950 is accompanied by a pronounced decrease
in regional precipitation. This dampens the warming signal indicated by
coral &#948;18O, which is too low (only 0.7-0.8&#176;C since 1951).
Consistently, &#948;18Osw estimated from the coral proxies also shows a
strong decrease since 1950. Our data suggest an inverse relationship
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between SAT and precipitation (i.e. warmer and drier) for the latter
half of the 20th century with the strongest trends since the mid-1970s.
This is consistent with recent observational and model data, which
report that while over the tropical oceans rainfall has increased due
to an increase in sea surface temperatures, precipitation over land
regions is reduced. A continuation of this warming and drying trend
over Caribbean land regions would have severe societal consequences,
especially in the context of anthropogenic warming. * The El Nino
Southern-Oscillation (ENSO) and the North Atlantic Oscillation (NAO)
are the two major climate modes affecting large-scale SST variability
in the northern tropical Atlantic. Both Sr/Ca and &#948;18O show a
close relationship to ENSO and the NAO. A quantitative comparison
between extremes in mean March-May coral &#948;18O and the Nino3 and
NAO indices imply that climate variability in the northern tropical
Atlantic is mainly forced by tropical Pacific and North Atlantic
variability. Spectral analysis suggests that the relative importance of
ENSO and the NAO is frequency dependent, with ENSO dominating at
interannual, and the NAO dominating at interdecadal time scales.^1";
s[6927] = "JAKUBOWICZ M., BERKOWSKI B. &#038; BELKA Z. (2013).-
Devonian rugose coral &#039;Amplexus&#039; and its relation to
submarine fluid seepage.- Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology,
Palaeoecology 386: 180-193.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 159,
ID=7499^<b>Topic(s): </b>corals, submarine seepage; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria, Rugosa, Amplexus; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian;
<b>Geography: </b>Morocco, Anti-Atlas^The rugose coral
&#039;Amplexus&#039; occurs frequently in the sedimentary cover of the
Devonian submarine volcanic intrusion in the eastern Anti-Atlas,
southern Morocco. This study elucidates the palaeoecology of
&#039;Amplexus&#039;, which forms very rich and mostly monospecific,
spot assemblages within the Lower and Middle Devonian carbonates.
Geological and isotopic evidences show that these associations
developed at hydrothermal vents and at a cold seep site. The
assemblages are always spatially associated with micritic carbonate
bodies, occurring within bedded, hemipelagic deposits. The
&#039;Amplexus&#039; corals preferred locations in the close proximity
of submarine hydrothermal fluid seepage, but they generally avoided
places with the most elevated temperatures. The corals colonised also a
hydrocarbon seep, probably only in its terminal phase of development,
when the fluid flow was still at least periodically active. This was
only possible as a result of the corals following a calice-in-calice
growth, developed due to the environmental toxicity, which facilitated
selective survival of larvae that settled in the shelter of empty
calices. The &#039;Amplexus&#039; corals appear to have constituted
ecological opportunists, thriving in the nutrient-rich, venting- and
seepage-affected areas that were hostile for other benthic organisms.
It can be suspected that the unusual, extremely simplified morphology
of &#039;Amplexus&#039; made it particularly well adapted to living in
environments typified by harsh and unstable conditions.^1";
s[6928] = "JAKUBOWICZ M., BERKOWSKI B. &#038; BELKA Z. (2013).- Cryptic
coral-crinoid &#034;hanging gardens&#034; from the Middle Devonian of
southern Morocco.- Geology: online since 13 December 2013 as doi
10.1130/G35217.1- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 159, ID=7500^<b>Topic(s):
</b>mud-mounds cavities, cryptic organisms, corals, crinoids;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M; <b>Geography:
</b>Morocco, Hamar Laghdad^An unusual and exceptionally well preserved
cryptic community of cnidarians, crinoids, sponges, and microbes
developed in a submarine cavity of Middle Devonian age in the Hamar
Laghdad area (Morocco). The biota encrusted the cavity roof and grew
predominantly in an upside-down position, forming spectacular
&#034;hanging gardens&#034;. The investigated assemblage differs
strikingly from both its Paleozoic and modern analogues; it constitutes
one of a very few known examples of fossil cryptic assemblages
developed in relatively deep water settings, and is the first report of
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a cryptic paleoecosystem dominated by rugose corals. The results
support the view that during the middle Paleozoic there was no distinct
polarization between open-surface and cryptic faunas in deep-water
environments, but keen competition for space already existed in
Devonian cryptic assemblages. The regional species pool seems to have
been the main determinant of the ecological succession and structure of
this cryptic community.^1";
s[6929] = "JOHNSON M.E., WEBB G.E., BAARLI B.G. &#038; WALSH D.R.
(2013).- Upper Devonian shoal-water delta integrated with cyclic
back-reef facies off the Mowanbini Archipelago (Canning Basin), Western
Australia.- Facies 59, 4: 991-1009.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 160,
ID=7501^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef - siliciclastics interaction;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian U, Frasnian;
<b>Geography: </b>Australia W, Canning Basin^The Oscar Range in Western
Australia&#039;s Canning Basin exhibits folded Proterozoic, quartzite,
quartzite conglomerate, phyllite, and metavolcanic rocks that survive
with positive relief. Facies of the Pillara Limestone were deposited
around this relief during Late Devonian (Frasnian) time. A segment of
the Great Devonian Barrier Reef with a linear reef margin strikes
parallel to the outer paleoislands in the Mowanbini Archipelago. A more
sheltered strait separates inner islands from the cratonic Devonian
mainland on the Kimberley Block. Large fandeltas emanated from the
craton, but locally small shoalwater deltas prograded from a drainage
basin on one of the larger paleoislands in the Oscar Range. That island
is expressed today by local topography exhumed from beneath a cover of
former Devonian, Carboniferous, and Permian strata. The Devonian
shoal-water delta rests unconformably on tilted Proterozoic phyllite
and incorporates abundant phyllitic debris accumulated under fluvial to
shoreface conditions. Some quartzite pebbles and hydrothermal quartz
were derived from a source more than a kilometer away. Rare gastropods
and stromatoporoid fragments in the deltaic sediments were abraded from
the adjacent reef margin. The clast-supported conglomerate in the
exposed shoal-water delta is mapped over a distance of 130 m to within
15 m of the inner reef margin, exposed nearby on steeply dipping
phyllite. A cyclic succession of mixed clastic and carbonate
parasequences, 31.5 m in thickness, follows above a disconformity
surface on the delta-top facies. The overall succession represents a
minor fall in relative sea level associated with erosion of delta
facies and a major transgression characterized by a retrograde
parasequence stacking pattern. The succession shifts through
siliciclastic-rich shoreface to intertidal distal back-reef facies,
ending with a subtidal, siliciclastic-poor proximal back-reef facies.
The study demonstrates how variability in sedimentary cycles is
influenced by local paleogeographic constraints in an island system
dominated by quartzite highlands and phyllite lowlands.^1";
s[6930] = "KALVODA J., BABEK O., ARETZ M., COSSEY P., DEVUYST F.X.,
HERGREAVES S. &#038; NUDDS J. (2012).- High resolution biostratigraphy
of the Tournaisian-Visean boundary interval in the North Staffordshire
Basin and correlation with the South Wales-Mendip Shelf.- Bulletin of
Geosciences 87, 3: 497-541.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 161,
ID=7502^<b>Topic(s): </b>biostratigraphy, sequence stratigraphy;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous L, Tournaisian
/ Visean; <b>Geography: </b>England, N Staffordshire Basin^A study of
three carbonate sections in the North Staffordshire Basin and two in
the South Wales-Mendip Shelf yielded so far the richest foraminiferal
associations at the Tournaisian-Visean boundary in Western Europe
enabling a very good correlation with the stratotype area in South
China. The biostratigraphic study was refined by sedimentological and
gamma-spectrometrical data in order to define and calibrate the high
resolution biostratigraphy across the boundary interval. The study
illustrates the cryptic entry of the stratigraphically important
species of the Chadian index genus Eoparastaffella which is abundant in
photozoan facies. Across the Tournaisian-Visean boundary, changes in
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the character of the foraminiferal associations reflect the gradual
change from heterozoan dominated late Tournaisian ramps to Visean
photozoan dominated platforms. The combined application of
biostratigraphic and sedimentological methods and gamma ray
manifestation of the mid Avonian sequence boundaries have proved useful
in the identification of the Tournaisian-Visean boundary in
Carboniferous successions on either side of the Wales-Brabant Massif
and has widespread applicability for successions of a similar age
across Western Europe.^1";
s[6931] = "KALVODA J., NUDDS J., BABEK O. &#038; HOWELLS C. (2013).-
Late Chadian-Early Arundian high-resolution biostratigraphy in the
Ogmore-by-Sea section (South Wales-Mendip shelf) and the mid-Avonian
unconformity.- Journal of the Geological Society, London
http://dx.doi.org/10.1144/jgs2013-023- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 162,
ID=7503^<b>Topic(s): </b>high-resolution biostratigraphy;
<b>Systematics: </b>Foraminifera; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous,
Chadian-Arundian; <b>Geography: </b>United Kingdom, South Wales -
Mendip^The study of the foraminiferal fauna in the Ogmore section in
south Wales produced a detailed late Chadian-early Arundian
biostratigraphy and sequence stratigraphy with a higher resolution than
in the Arundian stratotype in Hobbyhorse Bay. The earliest Visean (late
Chadian) pedogenic horizon close to the Gully Oolite and Caswell Bay
Mudstone boundary (MFZ9) corresponds to the mid-Avonian unconformity.
The entry of primitive archaediscids of MFZ10 within the Caswell Bay
Mudstone is followed by more advanced archaediscids of MFZ11 at the
base of the High Tor Limestone. The mid-Avonian unconformity at the
Chadian-Arundian boundary is not confined to the London-Brabant Massif,
but is also present in central Europe, the East European Platform, the
Urals, west Siberia and probably also in Kuzbass and North America. The
global extent of the the mid-Avonian unconformity suggests that it is a
consequence of early to mid-Visean glacioeustacy.^1";
s[6932] = "KIDO E., SUTTNER T.J., PONDRELLI M., CORRADINI C., CORRIGA
M.G., SIMONETTO L. &#038; BERKYOVA S. (2011).- Correlation of
Mid-Devonian coral deposits of the Carnic Alps across the
Austro-Italian border.- In: Aretz, M., Delculee, S., Denayer, J. &#038;
Poty, E. (Eds.): 11th Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria and Porifera, Liege,
August 19-29, 2011, Abstracts. K&#246;lner Forum f&#252;r Geologie und
Pal&#228;ontologie 19: 73-76.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 162,
ID=7504^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral deposits, stratigraphy, ecology;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M; <b>Geography:
</b>Austria, Italy, Carnic Alps^Mid-Devonian strata of the Carnic Alps
are distinguished into ten different units representing a neritic to
pelagic succession within an area of approx. 240 km2. Here we mainly
concern Middle Devonian coral rich deposits of the neritic succession
assigned to the Spinotti and Kellergrat Reef limestones and distal
slope sediments of the Hoher Trieb Formation... [abridged]^1";
s[6933] = "KIESSLING W., PANDEY D.K., SCHEMM-GREGORY M., MEWIS H.
&#038; ABERHAN M. (2011).- Marine benthic invertebrates from the Upper
Jurassic of northern Ethiopia and their biogeographic affinities.-
Journal of African Earth Sciences 59, 2-3: 195-214.- <b>FC&#038;P</b>
37, 163, ID=7505^<b>Topic(s): </b>fossil corals, brachiopods, bivalves,
taxonomy; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic U,
Oxfordian; <b>Geography: </b>Ethiopia N, Mekele Outlier^We present the
first modern description of corals, brachiopods and bivalves from the
Antalo Limestone in the Mekele Outlier of northern Ethiopia. This fauna
is largely of Oxfordian age and lived in shallow subtidal environments
and in small patch reefs. In combining our new data with fossil
occurrence data from the Paleobiology Database, we conducted
multidimensional scaling analyses to assess biogeographic patterns and
the delineation of the Ethiopian Province for the Callovian to
Kimmeridgian stages. Results suggest that an Ethiopian Province is
indeed evident for our focal groups, but this is more confined than
traditionally assumed. The so defined Ethiopian Province includes
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Tunisia, the Levant, Arabia and much of East Africa, but excludes
Tanzania and India. The special status of India and Tanzania is perhaps
due to latitudinal gradients in faunal composition.^1";
s[6934] = "KILBOURNE K.H., MOYER R.P., QUINN T.M. &#038; GROTTOLI A.G.
(2011).- Testing coral-based tropical cyclone reconstructions: An
example from Puerto Rico.- Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology,
Palaeoecology 307, 1-4: 90-97.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 163,
ID=7506^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral skeletons, &#948;18O anomalies, tropical
cyclones; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent;
<b>Geography: </b>Atlantic, Puerto Rico^Complimenting modern records of
tropical cyclone activity with longer historical and
paleoclimatological records would increase our understanding of natural
tropical cyclone variability on decadal to centennial time scales.
Tropical cyclones produce large amounts of precipitation with
significantly lower &#948;18O values than normal precipitation, and
hence may be geochemically identifiable as negative &#948;18O anomalies
in marine carbonate &#948;18O records. This study investigates the
usefulness of coral skeletal &#948;18O as a means of reconstructing
past tropical cyclone events. Isotopic modeling of rainfall mixing with
seawater shows that detecting an isotopic signal from a tropical
cyclone in a coral requires a salinity of ~33 psu at the time of coral
growth, but this threshold is dependent on the isotopic composition of
both fresh and saline end-members. A comparison between coral &#948;18O
and historical records of tropical cyclone activity, river discharge,
and precipitation from multiple sites in Puerto Rico shows that
tropical cyclones are not distinguishable in the coral record from
normal rainfall using this approach at these sites.^1";
s[6935] = "KLEEMANN K. (2009).- Gastrochaenolites hospitium isp. nov.,
trace fossil by a coral-associated boring bivalve from the Eocene and
Miocene of Austria.- Geologica Carpathica 60, 4: 339-342.-
<b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 164, ID=7507^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral-associated
boring bivalve; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Eocene,
Miocene; <b>Geography: </b>Austria^Gastrochaenolites hospitium isp.
nov. is a domichnial boring showing the so-called false floors in
scleractinian coral skeletons. The borings are semi-circular in
mid-longitudinal section. They are produced by the mytilid Lithophaga
(Leiosolenus) and keep up with further growth of their hosts for years.
The false floors, being a retrusive equilibrium trace, are related to
annual events.^1";
s[6936] = "KOLODZIEJ B., GOLUBIC S., BUCUR I.I., RADTKE G. &#038;
TRIBOLLET A. (2012).- Early Cretaceous record of microboring organisms
in skeletons of growing corals.- Lethaia 45, 1: 34-45.-
<b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 164, ID=7508^<b>Topic(s): </b>microborers, living
corals skeletons; <b>Systematics: </b>chlorophytes, fungi, microbes;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous L; <b>Geography: </b>Romania^A
spectacularly preserved assemblage of microbial euendoliths,
penetrating into skeletons of growing scleractinian corals, has been
recognized in Early Aptian (Early Cretaceous) reef limestone of the
Rarau Mountains (East Carpathians, NE Romania). Microboring
euendolithic filaments were found in five coral colonies of the
suborder Microsolenina. They remained in part well-preserved, often
impregnated with iron oxides, which made them visible even in strongly
recrystallized parts of coral skeletons. Filaments of a wide range of
sizes (2-40&#956;m in diameter) were concentrated within medium parts
of coral septa, oriented along the septa in the direction of the coral
growth. The larger filaments were tubular, occurring in bundles and
branched into finer, often tapering branches. Their behaviour and
organization were quite similar to the modern euendolithic siphonalean
chlorophyte Ostreobium. Filament diameters exceeded those reported for
the modern species, but covered a similarly wide size range. Narrower
frequently branching filaments, 4-8&#956;m in diameter, resemble distal
branching patterns of modern Ostreobium quekettii. Some very thin
filaments (ca. 1-2&#956;m) observed within skeleton or inside the large
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tubular filaments, sometimes associated with globular swellings, may
represent euendolithic fungi. The recrystallization of coral skeleton
had limited effect on preservation of euendoliths due to their
impregnation with iron oxides; microbial euendoliths were subjected to
different taphonomic changes.^1";
s[6937] = "KRONE R., PASTER M. &#038; SCHUHMACHER H. (2011).- Effect of
the surgeonfish Ctenochaetus striatus (Acanthuridae) on the processes
of sediment transport and deposition on a coral reef in the Red Sea.-
Facies 57, 2: 215-221.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 165, ID=7509^<b>Topic(s):
</b>coral reefs, reef sweepers; <b>Systematics: </b>surgeonfish;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Red Sea^Excessive
sedimentation is a major threat to coral reefs. It can damage or kill
reef-building corals and can prevent the successful settlement of their
planktonie larvae. The surgeonfish Ctenochaetus striatus feeds on rocky
surfaces by sweeping loose material into its mouth with its flexible,
broom-like teeth. In addition, it grasps and removes hard substrates
with the aid of its special palate structure. It then transports
sediment matter off the reef by defecating the ingested material
outside the rocky zone of the reef. We analyzed 150 feces samples of
six individuals, differentiating between (1) ingested by sweeping and
(2) ingested by scraping, and compared their content with inorganic
land-derived and marine sediments trapped at the feeding area.
Projections based on fish densities, defecation rates, and quantities
as well as composition of sediments collected by traps on the same reef
site suggest that C. striatus removes at least 18% of the inorganic
sediment sinking onto the reef crest. The eroded share in the exported
matter is about 13%. This finding points to a hitherto not verified
role of C. striatus as a reef sweeper and reef scraper, whereby the
first function is by far dominating. [original abstract; Wrzolek]
[electronic supplementary material for this paper is available to
authorized users at online version of this article - doi:
10.1007/s10347-010-0239-8]^1";
s[6938] = "KRUZIC P., SRSEN P. &#038; BENKOVIC L. (2012).- The impact
of seawater temperature on coral growth parameters of the colonial
coral Cladocora caespitosa (Anthozoa, Scleractinia) in the eastern
Adriatic Sea.- Facies 58, 4: 477-491.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 166,
ID=7510^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral growth, seawater temperature;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria, Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Adriatic Sea^The scleractinian coral
Cladocora caespitosa deserves a special place among the major carbonate
bioconstructors of the Mediterranean Sea. Annual coral skeleton growth,
coral calcification, and skeleton density of the colonial coral C.
caespitosa taken from 25 locations in the eastern Adriatic Sea were
analyzed and compared with annual sea surface temperatures (SST). The
growth rates of the coral C. caespitosa from the 25 stations in the
Adriatic Sea ranged from 1.92 to 4.19 mm per year, with higher growth
rates of the investigated corallites in the southern part of the
Adriatic Sea. These growth rates are similar to those measured in other
areas of the Mediterranean Sea. The correlation between coral growth
and sea temperatures in the Adriatic Sea is seen as follows: an
X-radiograph analysis of coral growth in C. caespitosa colonies that
are over 60 years old showed that higher growth rates of this coral
coincided with a warmer period in the Mediterranean Sea. A positive
significant correlation exists between corallite growth rates and SST
and coral calcification and SST. A negative correlation exists between
coral density and SST. Coral growth rates also showed a correlation
with higher eutrophication caused by nearby fish farms, along with a
greater depth of the investigated colonies and high bottom currents.^1";
s[6939] = "LARMAGNAT S. &#038; NEUWEILER F. (2011).- Exploring a link
between Atlantic coral mounds and Phanerozoic carbonate mudmounds:
Insights from pore water fluorescent dissolved organic matter (FDOM),
Pen Duick mounds, offshore Morocco.- Marine Geology 282: 149-159.-
<b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 166, ID=7511^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral mounds, mud
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mounds, Ca-carbonate authigenesis; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent &#038; Phanerozoic; <b>Geography: </b>^This
study explores a genetic link between modern Atlantic coral mounds and
ancient, sponge-rich carbonate mudmounds based on Ca-carbonate
authigenesis driven by induced-and-supported organomineralization
(ISOM). The potential for ISOM in Atlantic coral mounds is tracked by
peak patterns of fluorescent dissolved organic matter (FDOM) present in
pore waters down to 3 m of sediment depth (Gamma mound, Beta mound, Pen
Duick escarpment, offshore Morocco). The modern coral-rich mound
system, which by itself appears diverse and with a variety of
controlling factors, maintains an excellent potential to drive ISOM and
to share a crucial process of early diagenesis with Phanerozoic sponge
rich carbonate mudmounds.^1";
s[6940] = "MANNI R. (2006).- Catalogue of the type fossils stored in
the palaeontological museum of &#034;La Sapienza&#034; University of
Rome: 1.- Geologica Romana 39: 95-110.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 167,
ID=7512^<b>Topic(s): </b>museal colletion, fossils, catalogue of types;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6941] = "MANNI R. (2007).- Catalogue of the type fossils stored in
the palaeontological museum of &#034;La Sapienza&#034; University of
Rome: 2.- Geologica Romana 40: 37-47.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 168,
ID=7513^<b>Topic(s): </b>museal colletion, fossils, catalogue of types;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6942] = "MARALI S., WISSHAK M., LOPEZ CORREA M. &#038; FREIWALD A.
(2013).- Skeletal microstructure and stable isotope signature of three
bathyal solitary cold-water corals from the Azores.- Palaeogeography,
Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology 373: 25-38.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 168,
ID=7514^<b>Topic(s): </b>cold water corals, skeletons, stable isotopes;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria, Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Recent; <b>Geography: </b>Atlantic, Azores^Skeletons of cold-water
corals are potential geochemical archives that record oceanographic
parameters, such as bottom water temperature in the deep sea. In this
study, the three solitary scleractinian species,Caryophyllia cyathus,
Desmophyllum cristagalli and Stenocyathus vermiformis, were sampled
from upper bathyal 500m water depths in the southern Faial Channel
(Azores archipelago). The stable carbon isotope (&#948;13C) and oxygen
isotope (&#948;18O) compositions of the corals were analysed and
related to their skeletal architecture. Background data, including data
from high-resolution temperature logs and on the ambient seawater
isotopic composition, were compared with &#948;18O-based temperature
reconstructions to test the suitability of these cold-water corals as
geochemical archives and to explore the role of vital effects on
skeletal geochemistry. Although all of the corals experienced identical
and near-stable salinities and temperatures, the stable isotopic
signatures vary within and among species. Both &#948;13C and &#948;18O
values fluctuate in relation to growth bandings and are therefore most
likely dependent on calcification rates and associated kinetic vital
effects. The studied specimens are 13C depleted with respect to
equilibrium with ambient seawater, indicating significant uptake of
respired CO2 by their skeletons. Skeletal &#948;18O values vary by up
to 3.6&#8240; among the growth bands of one of the coral specimens,
translating into an unrealistic reconstructed temperature amplitude of
~16 &#176;C. This contrasts with the minute intra-annual amplitude of
the stable temperature regime (annual mean 12.30 &#177; 0.25 &#176;C).
Nevertheless, &#948;13C vs. &#948;18O regression lines can be used to
deduce ambient temperatures by applying the lines technique (Smith et
al., 2000; Palaios 15: 25-32), which yields temperatures that coincide
with the measured maximum temperature range in the case of D.
cristagalli and for most C. cyathus samples, but deviate by 2.95
&#176;C from the measured annual mean in the case of the S. vermiformis
specimen.^1";
s[6943] = "MARTINDALE R.C., BERELSON W.M., CORSETTI F.A., BOTTJER D.J.
&#038; WEST A.J. (2012).- Constraining carbonate chemistry at a
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potential ocean acidification event (the Triassic-Jurassic boundary)
using the presence of corals and coral reefs in the fossil record.-
Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology 350-352: 114-123.-
<b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 169, ID=7515^<b>Topic(s): </b>ocean acidification,
carbonate crisis, mass extinction; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic / Jurassic; <b>Geography: </b>^Ocean
acidification associated with emplacement of the Central Atlantic
Magmatic Province (CAMP) has been hypothesized as a kill mechanism for
the end-Triassic mass extinction, but few direct proxies for ancient
ocean acidity are available. This paper describes a new proxy that uses
the presence of fossil corals and coral reefs to determine aragonite
saturation state (&#937;Arag). Modern scleractinian corals struggle to
biomineralize a skeleton below an &#937;Arag of 2 and modern shallow
water coral reefs are typically only found in areas with source water
of &#937;Arag >3, so when corals or coral reefs are preserved in the
fossil record, these ocean saturation states can be inferred.
Atmospheric pCO2 reconstructions are combined with the coral &#937;Arag
limitations to calculate the total dissolved inorganic carbon (DIC) in
the Late Triassic ocean, which is a measure of the buffering capacity
or ocean sensitivity to acidification. Once DIC is known, the severity
of an acidification due to a carbon dioxide injection can be
determined, for example the Triassic-Jurassic (T-J) event. Our results
suggest that if Late Triassic DIC values were low to moderate
(2000-3000 &#956;mol/kg), the T-J pCO2 increases would have depressed
saturation state to the point where coral biomineralization would have
been extremely challenging (&#937;Arag &#060;2), resulting in the
observed coral and coral reef gap in the fossil record. While the
average pCO2 elevations recorded in stomatal and pedogenic proxies are
not sufficient to cause complete carbonate undersaturation, modeled
scenarios for CAMP-related T-J pCO2 increases (within error of
pedogenic pCO2 proxies) suggest that aragonite undersaturation is
plausible and in extreme cases calcite undersaturation is achievable.
Thus, a short but extreme acidification event could occur and would
satisfactorily explain the significant extinction of calcareous
organisms, the Early Hettangian coral gap, and the T-J carbonate
crisis.^1";
s[6944] = "MAY A. (2011).- Buchbesprechung: 709. Ernst, A. &#038;
K&#246;nigshof, P. (2010): Bryozoan fauna and microfacies from a Middle
Devonian reef complex (Western Sahara, Morocco).- Zentralblatt f&#252;r
Geologie und Pal&#228;ontologie Teil II 2011, 3/4: 641-645.-
<b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 170, ID=7516^<b>Topic(s): </b>book review,
bryozoans, reefs; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian;
<b>Geography: </b>Western Sahara, Morocco^A review of the book of Ernst
&#038; K&#246;nigshof (2010) is given: The part of the book on the
bryozoans (chapters &#034;Taxonomic descriptions&#034;,
&#034;Systematic palaeontology&#034;, &#034;Appendix&#034; and plates)
is very good. However, the part on stratigraphy and facies (chapters
&#034;Geological setting&#034; and &#034;Microfacies analysis&#034;) is
unsatisfying. Among others, the given proof of a Late Givetian age is
shown to be unsubstantiated. Fortunately, the [present] reviewer can
demonstrate by the few informations on corals given by Ernst &#038;
K&#246;nigshof (2010), that these fossils are probably Late Givetian in
age. [abridged]^1";
s[6945] = "MCGHEE G.R. jr, CLAPHAM M.E., SHEEHAN P.M., BOTTJER D.J.
&#038; DROSER M.L. (2013).- A new ecological-severity ranking of major
Phanerozoic biodiversity crises.- Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology,
Palaeoecology 370: 260-270.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 170,
ID=7517^<b>Topic(s): </b>mass extinctions, ranking of crises;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^A new
ecological-severity ranking of the major Phanerozoic biodiversity
crises is proposed in which the Capitanian crisis is ranked lesser than
the Frasnian (Late Devonian) but greater than the Serpukhovian
(end-Mississippian), and the Famennian (end-Devonian) crisis is ranked
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as equal in ecological impact to the Hirnantian (end-Ordovician). Two
new decouplings between taxonomic severity and ecological severity are
revealed in these analyses, the Capitanian and Famennian crises, in
which the ecological impact of the biodiversity loss was markedly
different from the magnitude of the biodiversity loss. These analyses
also reveal that the &#034;Great Devonian Interchange&#034; (GDI)
invasive-species event in the Givetian biodiversity crisis may provide
an important palaeoecological analog for the study of present-day
extinction and homogenization in ecosystems produced by modern invasive
species.^1";
s[6946] = "MCMONAGLE L.B., LUNT P., WILSON M.E.J., JOHNSON K.J.,
MANNING C. &#038; YOUNG J. (2011).- A re-assessment of age dating of
fossiliferous limestones in eastern Sabah, Borneo: Implications for
understanding the origins of the Indo-Pacific marine biodiversity
hotspot.- Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology 305, 1-4:
28-42.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 171, ID=7518^<b>Topic(s): </b>diversity
hotspot, stratigraphy; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Oligocene; <b>Geography: </b>Borneo, Sabah E^On the basis of a
combined larger benthic foraminifera, nannofossil and strontium isotope
dating programme we confidently re-assign muddy carbonate deposits from
the Lower Kinabatangan River Area of Borneo to the Oligocene rather
than the Early Miocene. High-diversity, coral-rich (>50 species)
deposits are here tightly constrained to predominately at, or just
after, the Early to Late Oligocene boundary (Larger benthic
foraminifera zone - Te1, Nannofossil zone - NP24, Sr isotope ages -
28.8-27.6 Ma). This new dating potentially pushes back the start of the
Indo-West Pacific Centre of Marine Diversity, at least for corals,
about 5 million years earlier than previous data indicated. Our new
data supports maintaining separation of the muddy carbonates
(previously defined as the Lower Kinabatangan Limestones: Haile &#038;
Wong, 1965) from nearby crystalline limestones of the Gomantong
Limestone Formation dated here as Early Miocene (Larger benthic
foraminifera zone - Te5/earliest Tf1, Sr isotope age - 21.0 Ma). This
apparently punctuated development of shallow marine carbonates is seen
at several locations in northern Borneo; an area underlain by oceanic
crust and long dominated by very deep marine sedimentation (Hutchison,
2005). The opportunistic formation of clastic-influenced coastal and
isolated biohermal carbonates is both an important palaeontological
data point and a geological marker of changing basin settings. The new
data on the first shallow marine deposits in a long established deep
marine location, and evidence for unconformities, has important
implications for the regional tectonic model, in an area of hydrocarbon
exploration.^1";
s[6947] = "MISTIAEN B., BRICE D., ZAPALSKI M.K. &#038; LOONES C.
(2012).- Brachiopods and Their Auloporid Epibionts in the Devonian of
Boulonnais (France): Comparison with Other Associations Globally.- In:
Earth and Life - International Year of Planet Earth 2012: 159-188.-
<b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 172, ID=7519^<b>Topic(s): </b>brachiopods,
auloporids, epibionts; <b>Systematics: </b>Brachiopoda, Cnidaria,
Auloporida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian U, Frasnian; <b>Geography:
</b>France, Boulonnais^From research undertaken on brachiopods
encrusted by auloporids at two intervals in the Frasnian (Beaulieu and
Ferques Formations) of Boulonnais (France), we conclude that the most
important factors influencing encrustation were usually (in decreasing
order): size of the host, morphology, feeding currents, shell
orientation in vivo and shell ornament. Shell structure (punctate or
impunctate) seems not to have influenced the rate of encrustation. In
the cases discussed, most but not all auloporids encrusted their hosts
in vivo. The most favourable environments for development of both
brachiopods and epibionts seem to have been hard bottoms and thin
limestone beds alternating with argillaceous beds. The influence of
environmental (sedimentologic) conditions is difficult to precisely
specify in terms of the development of encrustation, but seems to have
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played an important role.^1";
s[6948] = "NAKAZAWA T., UENO K., KAWAHATA H. &#038; FUJIKAWA M.
(2011).- Gzhelian-Asselian Palaeoaplysina-microencruster reef community
in the Taishaku and Akiyoshi limestones, SW Japan: Implications for
Late Paleozoic reef evolution on mid-Panthalassan atolls.-
Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology 310, 3-4: 378-392.-
<b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 172, ID=7520^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef communities;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous - Permian,
Gzhelian - Asselian, Akiyoshi Limestone; <b>Geography: </b>Japan SW^A
Palaeoaplysina-microencruster reef community is recognized in the
Gzhelian-Asselian interval of the Taishaku and Akiyoshi limestones in
SW Japan, which represent accreted Panthalassan atoll carbonates. In a
reef-core area of the atoll, the alga Palaeoaplysina acted as a
framebuilder and was associated with various binders (e.g., Tubiphytes,
Archaeolithoporella, cystoporate bryozoans, and microbialites) and
sediment-bafflers such as fenestrate and cryptostomate bryozoans and
phylloid algae. In a subtidal environment of the back-reef area,
Palaeoaplysina and phylloid algae flourished as sediment-bafflers. A
microbial community, includingTubiphytes and sessile foraminifers, was
predominant in a very shallow, peritidal environment of the back-reef
area. * Palaeoaplysina was distributed mainly along the northern margin
of Pangea and is regarded as a boreal element. During Gzhelian-Asselian
time, its distribution extended to the tropical or subtropical
Panthalassa Ocean due to global cooling. On the Akiyoshi atolls, the
Palaeoaplysina-microencruster community was succeeded by a
sponge-microencruster community in the late Early Permian. The timing
of this biotic turnover is similar to that of a change in climate from
icehouse to greenhouse conditions, and coincides with superplume
activity beneath the mid-Panthalassa Ocean.^1";
s[6949] = "OSBORNE M.C., DUNBAR R.B., MUCCIARONE D.A., SANCHEZ-CABEZA
J.-A. &#038; DRUFFEL E. (2013).- Regional calibration of coral-based
climate reconstructions from Palau, West Pacific Warm Pool (WPWP).-
Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology 386: 308-320.-
<b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 173, ID=7521^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral skeletons,
stable elements, trace elements, climate reconstruction;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent; <b>Geography:
</b>Pacific, West Pacific warm pool, Palau^Stable isotopic and trace
element records from corals collected within the West Pacific Warm Pool
(WPWP) are well suited to examine interannual to decadal climate
variability associated with the El Nino-Southern Oscillation (ENSO)
phenomenon. The most commonly used climate recorder in corals is
&#948;18O (&#948;18OCRL), a parameter subject to multiple regional and
local environmental influences. Location-specific calibration of
&#948;18OCRL is a necessary first step for developing long-term
paleoceanographic reconstructions. Here we present four new coral
&#948;18O stratigraphies from the Republic of Palau (7.5&#176;N
134.5&#176;E), and compare our records with instrumental measurements
for the period 1950-2008. We also compare our results with a previously
published coral record from Palau. We employ a new sea surface salinity
(SSS) product and validate its utility for coral-based paleoclimate
calibrations. We not only examine differences among the records but
also identify strong and regionally coherent environmental signals. We
find that SSS variability is the dominant influence on &#948;18OCRL in
Palau, while sea surface temperature (SST) is of secondary importance.
Our results show that time-averaging multiple &#948;18OCRL records into
a single composite series produce greater correlations with
instrumental data and indices than individual stratigraphies alone. Our
results are consistent with observations of a strengthening of the
hydrological cycle in the WPWP region over the past 50 years, though
the magnitudes of long term linear trends differ among the different
Palau &#948;18OCRL records. Interannual and interdecadal variabilities
between the Palau &#948;18OCRL records are more consistent than the
long term linear trends. Monthly Palauan &#948;18OCRL anomalies capture
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strong El Nino events with high fidelity over the calibration period.
This study provides constraints for future paleoenvironmental
investigations in Palau using longer coral records.^1";
s[6950] = "PAS D., DA SILVA A.-C., CORNET P., BULTYNCK P.,
K&#214;NIGSHOF P. &#038; BOULVAIN F. (2012).- Sedimentary development
of a continuous Middle Devonian to Mississippian section from the
fore-reef fringe of the Brilon Reef Complex (Rheinisches
Schiefergebirge, Germany).- Facies 59, 4: 969-990.- <b>FC&#038;P</b>
37, 174, ID=7522^<b>Topic(s): </b>fore-reef sediments, Brilon reef
complex; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian M,
Givetian - Carboniferous, Visean; <b>Geography: </b>Rhenish Slate Mts,
Brilon Reef Complex^The Brilon-reef complex is one of the biggest
Devonian carbonate buildups (~80 km2) of the Rheinisches
Schiefergebirge. The Burgberg section is located in the southeastern
fore-reef area of the Brilon Reef Complex and exposes a succession of
strata (117 m thick), which extends from the Middle Givetian (middle
varcus conodont Zone) to the Visean (bilineatus conodont Zone). Field
and microfacies observations led to the definition of nine microfacies
that are integrated into a sedimentary model divided into off-reef,
intermediate fore-reef, and proximal fore-reef sedimentary domains
(SD). The off-reef domain (SD1) is the most distal setting observed and
is characterized by fine-grained sediments, dominated by pelagic biota
and the local occurrence of gravity-flow deposits. The intermediate
fore-reef (SD2) is characterized by a mixture of biota and sediments
coming from both deeper-water and shallow-water sources and is
influenced by storm and gravity-flow currents. In this domain, Renalcis
moundlike structures developed locally. Finally, the proximal fore-reef
(SD3) corresponds to the most proximal setting that is strongly
influenced by gravity-flow currents derived from the Brilon Reef
Complex. The temporal evolution of microfacies in the fore-reef setting
of the Burgberg section show five main paleoenvironmental trends
influenced by the onset, general development, and demise/drowning of
the Brilon Reef Complex. Fore-reef to off-reef lithologies and their
temporal changes are from the base to the top of the section: (U1) -
finegrained sediments with large reef debris, corresponding to the
initial development of the reef building upon submarine volcaniclastic
deposits during the Middle Givetian (middle varcus Zone) and first
export of reef debris in the fore-reef setting, (U2) - high increase of
reef-derived material in the fore-reef area, corresponding to a
significant progradation of the reef from the Middle Givetian to the
Early Frasnian (maximum extension of the Brilon Reef Complex to the
south, disparilis to the falsiovalis conodont biozones), (U3) -
progressive decrease of shallow-water derived material and increase of
fine-grained sediments and deep-water biota into the fore-reef setting,
corresponding to the stepwise withdrawal of the reef influence, from
the Middle to the Late Frasnian (jamieae conodont Zone), (U4) -
development of a submarine rise characterized by nodular and
cephalopod-bearing limestones extending from the Late Frasnian to the
Late Famennian corresponding to the demise and drowning of the Brilon
Reef Complex as a result of the Late Frasnian Kellwasser events (upper
rhenana and triangularis conodont biozones), (U5) - significant
deepening of the Burgberg area starting in the Late Famennian, directly
followed by an aggrading trend marked by pelagic shales overlying the
nodular limestone deposits.^1";
s[6951] = "RACHEBOEUF P.R., CASIER J.-G., PLUSQUELLEC Y., TORO M.,
MENDOZA D., PIRES DE CARVALHO M., LE HERISSE A., PARIS F.,
FERNANDEZ-MARTINEZ E., TOURNEUR F., BROUTIN J., CRASQUIN S. &#038;
JANVIER P. (2012).- New data on the Silurian-Devonian palaeontology and
biostratigraphy of Bolivia.- Bulletin of Geosciences 87, 2: 269-314.-
<b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 175, ID=7523^<b>Topic(s): </b>fossils,
biostratigraphy, biogeography; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Silurian, Devonian; <b>Geography: </b>Bolivia^In order to precisely
establish the bio- and chronostratigraphic position of several levels
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of the Silurian-Devonian succession of Bolivia, with respect to the
International Time Scale, additional Silurian and Devonian localities
belonging to the Eastern Cordillera and the Interandean Zone areas have
been recently revised and sampled, both for macrofossils and
palynomorphs. Specifically, the localities are Nunumayani, and Muruhuta
from the late Silurian-early Devonian time interval. Correlations with
other fossiliferous localities are discussed, namely Huacallani and
Rumicorral. A new outcrop yielding Middle Devonian tabulate corals at
Pisacavina is described, its faunal content is described, and compared
with the historical coral collection. As a result, it appears clearly
that the Silurian-Devonian Bolivian fauna needs a thorough revision, as
well as the selection of stratigraphically significant macrofossils.
Besides macrofossils, the analysis of palynomorph assemblages is
significant in establishment of both intra-Bolivian and international
correlations before any reliable biogeographic reconstruction is done.
This paper records the first discovery of a plant of the genus
Protolepidodendron from the Devonian of Bolivia. An ostracod assemblage
from Pisacavina is described, illustrated, and discussed for the first
time, it suggests an Early Devonian or an Eifelian age. Newly described
taxa include the coral Parastriatopora boliviana sp. nov., and the
chonetoidean brachiopods Sanjuanetes glemareci sp. nov., and
Kentronetes giae sp. nov.^1";
s[6952] = "SANFILIPPO R., ROSSO A., BASSO D., VIOLANTI D., DI GERONIMO
I., DI GERONIMO R., BENZONI F. &#038; ROBBA E. (2011).- Cobbles
colonization pattern from a tsunami-affected coastal area (SW Thailand,
Andaman Sea).- Facies 57, 1: 1-13.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 176,
ID=7524^<b>Topic(s): </b>cobble communities, settlement patterns;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent, post 2004 tsunami;
<b>Geography: </b>Indian Ocean, Andaman Islands^We studied the
sclerobiont community associated with organogenic and lithic cobbles
from soft bottoms in the Khao Lak coastal area (Andaman Sea) that was
damaged by the 2004 tsunami. The 15 cobbles examined originate from
grab and hand sampling carried out in the years 2006 and 2007 in the
depth range of 4.6-15.2 m. A rich endo- and epibenthos was identified,
mainly consisting of algae, foraminifers, sponges, cnidarians,
polychaetes, bryozoans and bivalves. Associations on each examined
cobble show similarities in composition and structure being
characterized by a few dominant groups. Differences were noted in the
degree and pattern of colonization, distinguishing for each cobble an
upward and a downward side at the time of sampling. The mean total
coverage is 15.09% being higher on the upper sides (17.4%) compared to
the lower sides (12.8%). Calcareous algae, bivalves and sponges prevail
on upper sides, while bryozoans prevail on lower sides. The
sclerobionts distribution allowed to infer the orientation of cobbles
on the seafloor during colonization. Major colonization values,
exceeding 30% coverage, were observed on organogenic cobbles located in
the proximity of reefs or collected from below 12 m of water depth.
Conversely, cobbles from the shallowest stations result poorly
colonized, independently of their composition. The water turbidity and
wave motion as a possible cause of the observed distributions were
discussed. The Khao Lak cobble community seems to be largely unaffected
by the tsunami event, as suggested by the estimated biodiversity,
abundance and coverage of sclerobionts.^1";
s[6953] = "SANTOS A., MAYORAL E., BAARLI B.G., DA SILVA C., CACHAO M.
&#038; JOHNSON M.E. (2012).- Symbiotic association of a pyrgomatid
barnacle with a coral from a volcanic middle Miocene shoreline (Porto
Santo, Madeira Archipelago, Portugal).- Palaeontology 55, 1: 173-182.-
<b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 177, ID=7525^<b>Topic(s): </b>bioclaustration,
coral, barnacle; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Miocene M;
<b>Geography: </b>Atlantic, Madeira Archipelago^The bioclaustration of
the pyrgomatid barnacle Ceratoconcha aff. costata within the carbonate
skeleton of a colonial hermatypical coral (Tarbellastrea reussiana) is
described from a middle Miocene basaltic rocky palaeoshore on a small
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north-eastern Atlantic islet of Porto Santo (Madeira Archipelago,
Portugal). The resulting structure is named as a new trace fossil
Imbutichnus igen. nov., characterized by a small, funnel-like cavity, a
circular to oval cross-section, with a nearly cylindrical shape in the
upper part and a conical shape towards the base. Imbutichnus costatum
isp. nov. is defined as a bioclaustration structure produced by the
overgrowth of a pyrgomatid barnacle by a coral. From an ethologic point
of view, Imbutichnus is attributed to the Impedichnia category. In
terms of palaeoecology, it is interpreted as the result of a parasitic
relationship. This is also the oldest record of pyrgomatid barnacles in
the eastern Atlantic and clearly demonstrates that the Miocene
palaeogeographic range of Ceratoconcha was much wider than previously
assumed.^1";
s[6954] = "SCHNEIDER S., BERNING B., BITNER M.A., CARRIOL R.-P.,
J&#196;GER M., KRIWET J., KROH A. &#038; WERNER W. (2009).- A
parautochthonous shallow marine fauna from the Late Burdigalian (early
Ottnangian) of Gurlarn (Lower Bavaria, SE Germany): Macrofaunal
inventory and paleoecology.- Neues Jahrbuch f&#252;r Geologie und
Pal&#228;ontologie, Abhandlungen 254, 1/2: 63-103.- <b>FC&#038;P</b>
37, 177, ID=7526^<b>Topic(s): </b>macrofossils, parautochthonous,
taxonomy, ecology; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Miocene,
Burdigalian, U; <b>Geography: </b>Germany, Lower Bavaria^This paper
describes and illustrates a diverse parautochthonous macrofauna from a
single Upper Burdigalian (lower Ottnangian) horizon at Gurlarn in Lower
Bavaria (SE Germany). In total, 80 different taxa are recorded in
specific or open nomenclature; some 50% of these taxa are bryozoans,
followed by bivalves (16 taxa), cirripedes (7 taxa), echinoderms,
corals (5 taxa each), brachiopods, fish (4 taxa each), serpulids, and
gastropods (3 taxa each). The presence of additional organisms was
documented by actualistic comparison based on indirect evidence such as
drillholes, bite marks, and specialized growth forms of bryozoan
colonies. Analysis of aut- and synecological indicators suggests that
the fauna thrived in a near-shore shallow marine setting at a water
depth of 5-20 m. Based on particular faunal elements and overall faunal
composition we hypothesize that the environment is characterized by
three distinct but interfingering habitats, i.e. (1) rocky slopes and
boulders, (2) seagrass meadows, and (3) bryozoan meadows. Because
similar, albeit less well-preserved, faunas occur at several localities
along the northern coast of the early Ottnangian Molasse Sea, the
parautochthonous assemblage from Gurlarn provides an excellent example
for the structure of these typical biota.^1";
s[6955] = "SENOWBARI-DARYAN B., STANLEY G.D. jr &#038; ONOUE T.
(2012).- Upper Triassic (Carnian) reef biota from the Sambosan
Accretionary Complex, Kyushu, Japan.- Facies 58, 4: 671-684.-
<b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 178, ID=7527^<b>Topic(s): </b>reef biota,
calcified sponges, algae, problematica; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Triassic U, Carnian, Sambosan Accretionary
Complex; <b>Geography: </b>Japan, Kyushu^Calcified sponges, algae, and
reef problematica are abundant yet poorly known from the Triassic of
Japan. They are abundant in shallow-water carbonate, redeposited blocks
ofthe Sambosan Accretionary Complex, Konose Group, and southern Kyushu.
Based on study of thin-sections from reef limestone exposed along the
Kuma River, some important organisms and reef microfacies are
described, which seem typical of Upper Triassic reef complexes. The
most abundant reef organisms are hypercalcified sponges, including
sphinctozoans, inozoans and chaetetids, followed by cyanophycean algae
(including &#034;Tubiphytes&#034;-like organisms), and solenoporacean
red algae. Loose sponge spicules in one thin-section also indicate the
occurrence of rare hexactinellid sponges. Chambered demosponges
described from the Konose carbonate rocks include Solenolmia manon
manon (M&#252;nster), Colospongia sp., Jablonskyia andrusovi
(Jablonsky), several unidentified chambered sponges as well as the
inozoid Permocorynella sp. 1 and Permocorynella sp. 2. Also present are
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chaetetid sponges and solenoporacean red algae belonging to
Parachaetetes cassianus (Fl&#252;gel) and Parachaetetes? sp. or
Solenopora? sp. Especially abundant in thin-sections are cyanophyceans
and &#034;Tubiphytes&#034;-like organisms. Among the organisms is
Cladogirvanella Ott and Hedstroemia sp. The composition ofthe biota and
presence of typical problematic organisms increases our knowledge of
shallow-water Upper Triassic carbonate rocks in a remote setting in
western Panthalassa. The composition of the biota indicates a mostly
Carnian age. Most comparable organisms are known from both the
northeastern and southern Tethys.^1";
s[6956] = "SOMERVILLE I.D., COZAR P., SAID I., VACHARD D., MEDINA-VAREA
P. &#038; RODRIGUEZ S. (2013).- Palaeobiogeographical constraints on
the distribution of foraminifers and rugose corals in the Carboniferous
Tindouf Basin, South Morocco.- Journal of Paleogeography 2, 1: 1-18.-
<b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 180, ID=7528^<b>Topic(s): </b>corals, forams,
biogeography; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Carboniferous;
<b>Geography: </b>Morocco S, Tindouf Basin^The northern flank of the
Tindouf Syncline in southern Morocco exhibits a continuous, well
exposed Carboniferous succession with limestones of late Asbian to
early Bashkirian age containing rich and diverse foraminiferal and
rugose coral assemblages. Analysis of these assemblages provides new
data on the relatively poorly known Saharan basins. * The
palaeobiogeographical relationship of the Tindouf Basin with other
Palaeotethyan basins is complex. Although there is a predominance of
cosmopolitan taxa for the Palaeotethys, it is recognized that there was
an influence of basins from NW Europe, such as the UK and Ireland. Some
taxa are recorded in both NW Europe and Tindouf without any
characteristic contributions from intermediate basins in northern
Morocco. The neighbouring Bechar Basin in Algeria presents distinct
assemblages. The bulk of the data analyzed suggest that this sector of
the western Palaeotethys can be subdivided into four
palaeobiogeographical subprovinces: the Atlantic subprovince (UK,
Ireland, N. France and Belgium), the Mediterranean subprovince
(Pyrenees, Montagne Noire, Betic Cordillera, Rif - N. Morocco, and
Balearic Islands), and the Saharan subprovince (Bechar, Reganne,
Ahnet-Mouydir and Tindouf). In between, mobile belts of mixed faunal
assemblage characteristics are observed (e.g., SW Spain and Central
Meseta) forming the West peri-Gondwanan subprovince. ** Analysis of the
Tindouf Basin faunas shows that, as in other Saharan basins, there is a
high diversity and abundance of foraminiferal taxa, with a higher
proportion of survivors and longer stratigraphic ranges, features also
mirrored by rugose corals. This emphasizes the longevity of the
carbonate platform in a tropical setting, where periodic transgressions
introduced new assemblages, and oceanic currents are interpreted as one
of the main controlling factors for the distribution of the taxa in
these subprovinces. Moreover, not only were water temperatures on the
platform higher, but also tectonic stability greater. It is considered
that the effects of the first phases of the Gondwanan glaciation were
minimal on the Tindouf faunas.^1";
s[6957] = "SORAUF J.E., EZAKI Y., FEDOROWSKI J., JELL J.S., KATO M.,
MORYCOWA E. &#038; RONIEWICZ E. (2012).- Mentors: the generation
1935-1985.- Geologica Belgica 15, 4: 204-208.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37,
180, ID=7529^<b>Topic(s): </b>paleontologists, coral students,
scientific biographies; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>;
<b>Geography: </b>^The lives and scientific contributions of five
eminent academic geologists and paleontologists, James Alloiteau
(Museum National d&#039;Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France), Dorothy
Hill (University of Queensland, Australia), Marius Lecompte (University
of Louvain, Belgium), Masao Minato (Hokkaido University, Sapporo,
Japan), and Maria R&#243;&#380;kowska (Adam Mickiewicz University,
Poland) are briefly summarized here. Each of these paleontologists made
major contributions to the study of fossil corals and/or sponges, and
each overcame considerable difficulties and disruptions in their lives
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to excel as mentors to us. All showed remarkable determination and love
for paleontological research, and inspired their students and
colleagues to understand details of structure and systematic positions
of fossil corals and sponges. Each of these individual mentors was the
subject of a presentation by a former student at the 11th International
Symposium on Fossil Corals and Sponges in Liege, Belgium, thus,
somewhat broader coverage of each is provided in the abstracts volume
of the meeting.^1";
s[6958] = "SPENGLER A.E. &#038; READ J.F. (2010).- Sequence development
on a sediment-starved, low accommodation epeiric carbonate ramp:
Silurian Wabash Platform, USA mid-continent during icehouse to
greenhouse transition.- Sedimentary Geology 224: 84-115.-
<b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 181, ID=7530^<b>Topic(s): </b>carbonata platform,
sequence development, icehouse-greenhouse transition; <b>Systematics:
</b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician / Silurian; <b>Geography:
</b>USA, Wabash Platform^Twelve cored wells through the Silurian
section of the Wabash Platform, Indiana, U.S.A., and 2 non-cored
basinal wells with cuttings, were studied to define the sequence
stratigraphy of a sediment-starved ramp within a low-latitude epeiric
sea during the latest Ordovician icehouse to Silurian greenhouse
transition. The Wabash Platform (approximately 200,000 km2 area) was
bounded to the north by the Michigan Basin, to the east by the
Appalachian foreland basin, and passed to the southwest into the
Vincennes Basin, which was open to the ocean. Facies developed include:
platform-fringing buildups (stromatactis wackestone core,
stromatoporoid skeletal wackestone caps and crinoidal
rudstone/packstone flank facies), and non-buildup crinoid
grainstone-packstone sheets (shoals), skeletal wackestone (variably
cherty, between fair weather and storm wave base, deep lagoon and deep
ramp) and carbonate mudstone (clean to argillaceous, sub-storm wave
base, deep lagoon and deep ramp/basin). The eleven sequences, 2 m to 30
m thick and 1 to 4 m.y. durations (average ~ 2.5 m.y.), generally can
be correlated to global sea-level cycles. The lower three sequences are
disconformity-bounded (reflecting moderate ice sheets) but the others
are relatively conformable. The most easily mapped regional surfaces
are the transgressive surfaces, because the correlative conformities
are cryptic. The wide well spacing prevented mapping of lowstand system
tracts. The transgressive systems tracts are upward-deepening,
upward-fining carbonate units, that become more argillaceous and silty
upward. The highstand systems tracts are upward-coarsening carbonate
mudstone to wackestone-packstone and rare grainstone. Barrier bank
complexes and isolated buildups aggraded during deposition of the upper
4 sequences to form a discontinuous raised rim (~ 40 m relief) to the
ramp while the interior of the platform remained sediment starved.
Subsidence rates in the basin were very low (0.6 to 1.2 cm/k.y.), but
the low platform accumulation rates (0.2 cm/k.y. to 0.8 cm/k.y.)
prevented the seafloor from building to sea level in all but the lower
three sequences and later over barrier banks (accumulation rates 2
cm/k.y.). Parasequence development in high-accommodation settings
elsewhere in the Silurian in North America records transition from
moderate ice-sheets to an ice-free world. This is weakly expressed on
the Wabash Platform due to the dominantly deeper subtidal setting. The
remarkably low sedimentation rates resulted from the epeiric sea being
isolated from the open ocean, and they likely are typical of the large
epeiric seas of the Paleozoic.^1";
s[6959] = "SQUIRES R.L. (1999).- Upper Paleocene to lower Eocene
(&#034;Meganos Stage&#034;) marine megafossils in the uppermost Santa
Susana Formation, Simi Valley, southern California.- Contributions in
Science 479: 1-38.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 183, ID=7531^<b>Topic(s):
</b>marine megafossils; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Eocene L, Santa Susana Fm; <b>Geography: </b>USA, California S^^1";
s[6960] = "STEELE-PETROVICH H.M. (2011).- Replacement name for
Tetradium Dana, 1846. - Journal of Paleontology 85, 4: 802-803.-
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<b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 184, ID=7532^<b>Topic(s): </b>calcareous algae,
case of homonymy; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician
M U; <b>Geography: </b>^Tetradium Dana, 1846 (type species: Tetradium
fibratum Safford, 1856), a common Middle and Upper Ordovician fossil,
is a calcareous filamentous florideophyte alga (Phylum Rhodophyta)
(Steele-Petrovich, 2009a, 2009b), and not a tabulate coral or a
chaetetid sponge, as traditionally classified. This makes it a later
homonym of Tetradium Loureiro, 1790 (see Farr et al., 1979), a Recent
tree. It will be substituted by Prismostylus Okulitch 1935. A new
specific classification of the genus Prismostylus Okulitch (and
possibly other closely related genera) would have to be based probably
on tube morphology. Family and Order names that are based on the
illegitimate genus Tetradium (i.e., Tetradiidae Nicholson, 1879 and
Tetradiida Okulitch, 1936, respectively), which would normally become
Tetradiaceae and Tetradiales in botanical tradition, must be replaced
also (ICBN, Rec. 16B, Art. 18.3). Therefore, the replacement names
selected here are Family Prismostylaceae and Order Prismostylales. The
type species is Prismostylus columnaris (Hall), 1847, as designated by
Okulitch (1935) when the genus was defined.^1";
s[6961] = "STEVENS C.H. (2010).- Distribution of three key Early
Permian fossil groups in western USA and northern Mexico and their
relevance to interpretation of paleotectonic features along the
southwestern margin of Laurentia.- Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology,
Palaeoecology 288, 1-4: 103-107.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 184,
ID=7533^<b>Topic(s): </b>fossil groups, biogeography; <b>Systematics:
</b>corals, fusulinids; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Permian L; <b>Geography:
</b>USA SW, Mexico N^Three species groups, including two groups of
corals and one of fusulinids, delineate the zone of favorable marine
environments for these animals along the shelves bordering southwestern
Laurentia during the Cisuralian (Early Permian). The three species
groups are: the coral Protowentzelella group of late Asselian to early
Sakmarian age, the fusulinid Eoparafusulina linearis group of late
Sakmarian age, and the coral Pararachnastraea illipahensis group of
late Artinskian to Kungurian age. Occurrences of these three species
groups clearly outline most of the major paleotectonic features that
were present along the southwestern margin of the Laurentian shelf at
that time. The paucity of data in Mexico, however, leaves open the
question of large-scale displacement on the Mojave-Sonora megashear, a
feature proposed to cut across northern Mexico and southwestern USA,
although the data presented here could be construed to suggest lack of
significant displacement in post-Pennsylvanian time.^1";
s[6962] = "SUCHY V., SYKOROVA I., DOBES P., MACHOVIC V., FILIP J.,
ZEMAN A. &#038; STEJSKAL M. (2012).- Blackened bioclasts and bituminous
impregnations in the Koneprusy Limestone (Lower Devonian), the
Barrandian area, Czech Republic: implications for basin analysis.-
Facies 58: 759-777.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 185, ID=7534^<b>Topic(s):
</b>blackened bioclasts, bitumen; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>Devonian carbonates, Variscan Orogeny;
<b>Geography: </b>Czech Republic, Barrandian^Carbonate reef talus
facies of the Koneprusy Limestone (Pragian, Lower Devonian, Barrandian)
locally exhibit widespread impregnation by organic matter resulting in
a partial to complete blackening of the limestones. Two contrasting
types of impregnation are recognized: blackening of individual
carbonate fossils and bioclastic layers within the limestone originated
very early during diagenesis. The blackening is due to finely dispersed
organic matter and possibly some iron sulphides and clay minerals that
selectively adhered to the outer layers of corals, bryozoans, and
crinoid fragments, leaving other fossils unaltered. These darkened
fossils are similar to black pebbles - i.e., reworked, dark to black
limestone clasts and bioclasts that are known to occur exclusively in
shallow-water zones of both ancient and modern carbonates. The
alteration of fossil fragments may have taken place in very
shallow-water environments, possibly those of saline and reducing
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back-reef lagoons or supratidal/intertidal zones, with organic matter
being derived from decayed algae and microbes, or early vascular
terrestrial plant material. Following the coloration, the blackened
fossils were removed from their original position by waves or storms
and transported into relatively deeper-water reef slope settings to
form graded, &#8220;salt-and-pepper&#8221;-colored bioclastic beds. The
presence of blackened fossils in the carbonate succession may point to
episodic emergence and indicates a vanished vegetated siliciclastic
hinterland that may once have existed to the west or south from the
present-day erosive edge of the Barrandian Devonian strata. Subvertical
veins cutting the Koneprusy Limestone and filled with black solid
bitumen and blackened calcite resulted from a subsequent but
substantially later diagenetic event, which is a testament of aqueous
and petroleum fluid migration through the succession during deeper
burial. Microthermometric characteristics of the aqueous inclusions
embedded in vein calcite indicate that the veins were precipitated by
brines of low to moderate salinity (0.5-9.5 wt% NaCl equiv.) with
temperatures in the range of 87-116 &#176;C. The bitumen in the veins
is epi-impsonite (Rr = 0.70-1.90%), which is interpreted as degraded
petroleum residuum that experienced thermal alteration at around 120
&#176;C. The AFT modeling combined with fluid inclusion
microthermometry and wider geological considerations indicate that the
veins originated during the Variscan orogeny, most probably upon deep
burial of the Lower Paleozoic strata in Carboniferous time.^1";
s[6963] = "SURLYK F. &#038; S&#216;RENSEN A.M. (2010).- An early
Campanian rocky shore at Iv&#246; Klack, southern Sweden.- Cretaceous
Research 31, 6: 567-576.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 186,
ID=7535^<b>Topic(s): </b>rocky shore, morphology, fossils ;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous U, Campanian;
<b>Geography: </b>Sweden S, Kristianstad Basin^Well-exposed, ancient
rocky shores are rare and the associated shelly faunas are normally
strongly worn and fragmented due to erosion during both sea-level rise
and fall. An early Campanian rocky shore with a rich fauna is preserved
at Iv&#246; Klack in the Kristianstad Basin, southern Sweden. Iv&#246;
Klack is situated on the small, hilly island of Iv&#246; situated in
lake Iv&#246;sj&#246;n with a lake level about 6 m above present-day
sea level. The rocky shore was formed during a major late early
Campanian transgression caused by a sea-level rise up to about 100m
above present sea level. An archipelago was formed along the northern
basin margin during the transgression with numerous small islands and
peninsulas. The steep palaeo-coast at Iv&#246; Klack consists of gneiss
overlain in the lower part by more than 30m of kaolin in places
containing large boulders of gneiss with a kaolinized outer crust. The
kaolin wedges out upslope and is absent above 30-35 m above lake level.
The kaolin is overlain by up to 5m of muddy quartz sand with highly
angular grains, representing a residue of the kaolin formed during
transgressive wave and current reworking. The steep gneiss coast was
rapidly transgressed by the sea in the latest early Campanian and at
least 25m of onlapping coarse-grained skeletal sand, gravel and whole
fossils were deposited on the clean gneiss surface during the
Belemnellocamax mammilatus belemnite biozone. Large boulders of gneiss
are common in the carbonates and formed distinct boulder beds at some
levels but these are now quarried away. The top 6m of the preserved
carbonate succession are free of boulders. The rocky surface is fairly
even on a large scale, but highly irregular in detail with numerous
metre-sized hummocks and boulders formed during terrestrial weathering
and kaolinization. The lowest part of the shore is developed as a
bench, topped by a sub-horizontal irregular platform, 20-30 m wide,
with large hummocks and rounded boulders. The platform passes upwards
into a steep boulder-strewn slope. A well-developed glauconitized
hardground with Thalassinoides burrows and several incipient
hardgrounds occur in the carbonates draping the bench and lower part of
the platform. They dip gently outwards and probably represent a kind of
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beach rock. A highly diverse benthic fauna with more than 200
shell-bearing species lived between, below and on the hummocks and
boulders. It comprises bivalves, brachiopods, polychaetes, gastropods,
echinoids, asteroids, bryozoans and is dominated by large oysters and
includes the northernmost Late Cretaceous rudists and hermatypic
corals. The remaining benthic invertebrate groups are represented by
only a few species each. The non-benthic invertebrate fauna comprises
four belemnite species and one rare ammonite species. The lower
Campanian carbonates of the small basin have yielded an unusually
diverse vertebrate fauna totalling more than 60 species, including
mosasaurs, plesiosaurs, crocodiles, turtles, birds, and as many as 44
species of sharks and rays. Iv&#246; Klack thus provides information on
virtually all trophic levels in the rocky shore ecosystem and
represents the most diverse rocky shore fauna known from the geological
record. This paper aims at providing the framework for a series of
papers on the palaeoecology of the main benthic faunal groups.^1";
s[6964] = "SZENTE I., BARON-SZABO R.C., HRADECKA L., KVACEK J.,
SVOBODOVA M., SVABENICKA L., SCHLAGINTWEIT F. &#038; LOBITZER H.
(2010).- The Lower Gosau Subgroup of the Kohlbachgraben and
&#034;Station Billroth&#034; North of St. Gilgen (Turonian-?Coniacian,
Salzburg, Austria).- Abhandlungen der Geologischen Bundesanstalt 65:
135-154.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 187, ID=7536^<b>Topic(s): </b>geology,
fossils, biostratigraphy; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Cretaceous U, Turonian, Turonian / Coniacian, Lower Gosau Subgroup
; <b>Geography: </b>Austria, Salzburg^Grey marls of the Lower
Gosau-Subgroup exposed in a left tributary of the Kohlbachgraben north
of St. Gilgen have yielded foraminifers, calcareous nannofossils and
palynomorphs as well as poorly preserved plant remains. The
microfossils indicate a Turonian or Turonian/Coniacian boundary age. On
top of the grey marls a several meters thick succession of marly
limestone and marl follows, whose fossil fauna is dominated by
radiolitid rudists. Grey marls sampled in two exposures situated near
the long-known fossil locality &#034;Billroth&#034; yielded poorly
preserved microfossils as well as a moderately diverse colonial coral
and rudist assemblage, indicating a Turonian age. The most important
findings of palynomorphs and macrofossils are briefly described and
figured.^1";
s[6965] = "VILELLA J. &#038; CALZADA S. (2007).- Segundo suplemento al
cat&#225;logo de holotipos del Museo Geol&#243;gico del Seminario de
Barcelona.- Scripta Musei Geologici Seminarii Barcinonensis (Ser. Pal.)
3: 1-36.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 189, ID=7537^<b>Topic(s): </b>museal
collection, fossils, catalogue of types; <b>Systematics: </b>;
<b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^^1";
s[6966] = "VINN O. &#038; MOTUS M.-A. (2012).- New endobiotic
cornulitid and Cornulites sp. aff. Cornulites celatus (Cornulitida,
Tentaculita) from the Katian of Vormsi Island, Estonia.- Geologiska
Foreningens Forhandlingar(GFF) 134, 1: 3-6.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 189,
ID=7538^<b>Topic(s): </b>edobionts in corals, cornulitids;
<b>Systematics: </b>Cornulitida, Heliolitida; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Ordovician L, Katian; <b>Geography: </b>Estonia^Two species of
endobiotic cornulitids are described from heliolitid corals of the
Katian (Late Ordovician) of Estonia. They are thus far the earliest
known showing this symbiotic relationship. Conchicolites hosholmenis n.
sp. represents the only known symbiotic coral endobiont species in the
genus. Cornulites sp. aff. Cornulites celatus closely resembles the
North American endobiotic species C. celatus from tabulates of the
Hirnantian (Late Ordovician).^1";
s[6967] = "VINN O. &#038; MOTUS M.-A. (2012).- Diverse early endobiotic
coral symbiont assemblage from the Katian (Late Ordovician) of
Baltica.- Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology 321-322:
137-141.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 190, ID=7539^<b>Topic(s): </b>edobionts
in corals, cornulitids, symbiosis; <b>Systematics: </b>Cornulitida,
Heliolitida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Ordovician L, Katian; <b>Geography:
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</b>Estonia NW^A diverse early endobiotic coral symbiont assemblage has been detected within heliolitid tabulate corals of Katian age from northwestern Estonia. This assemblage indicates that the earliest endobiotic coral symbiont communities were not restricted to North America. The symbiotic endobiont assemblage comprises abundant Cornulites aff. celatus and rare Conchicolites hosholmensis and Chaetosalpinx sp. The cornulitids are the earliest known symbiotic endobionts of this group. The symbiotic endobionts presumably occurred in certain hosts only and preferred Protoheliolites dubius over Propora speciosa. This record indicates that early endobiotic cornulitids were more diverse than previously thought and appeared in large numbers in the Katian. It is possible that the appearance of abundant skeletal symbiotic coral endobionts may coincide with the Global Ordovician Biodiversification Event, supporting the hypothesis of escape from increased predation.^1";
s[6968] = "VINN O. &#038; WILSON M.A. (2010).- Endosymbiotic Cornulites in the Sheinwoodian (Early Silurian) stromatoporoids of Saaremaa, Estonia.- Neues Jahrbuch f&#252;r Geologie und Pal&#228;ontologie Abhandlungen 257, 1: 13-22.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 190, ID=7540^<b>Topic(s): </b>endosymbiosis, stromatoporoids, cornulitids; <b>Systematics: </b>Porifera, Stromatoporoidea, Cornulitida; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Silurian, Sheinwoodian; <b>Geography: </b>Estonia, Saaremaa^The new endosymbiotic cornulitid Cornulites stromatoporoides n. sp. is described here from the Sheinwoodian stromatoporoids of Saaremaa, Estonia. This new species represents the earliest record of cornulitid endosymbiosis, probably reflecting increased pressure by boring and durophagous predators on worms with mineral tubes in the Silurian. In lower Sheinwoodian open shelf marls, 30% of stromatoporoids are infested by C. stromatoporoides n. sp., 77 % of stromatoporoids in upper Sheinwoodian shoal limestones also had this endosymbiotic relationship. C. stromatoporoides n. sp. has thus far only been found as an endosymbiont in stromatoporoids. There is a range of one to six, averaging 2.4, endosymbiotic C. stromatoporoides n. sp. specimens (syn vivo) per infested stromatoporoid in the lower Sheinwoodian. Large stromatoporoids contain more Cornulites endosymbionts than smaller stromatoporoids.^1";
s[6969] = "VODRAZKA R., SKLENAR J., CECH S., LAURIN J. &#038; HRADECKA L. (2009).- Phosphatic intraclasts in shallow-water hemipelagic strata: a source of palaeoecological, taphonomic and biostratigraphic data (Upper Turonian, Bohemian Cretaceous Basin).- Cretaceous Research 30: 204-222.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 191, ID=7541^<b>Topic(s): </b>phosphatic lag, fossils, burial, diagenesis, exhumation; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Cretaceous U, Turonian; <b>Geography: </b>Czech Republic, Bohemian Cretaceous Basin, Byckovice^A prominent phosphatic lag exposed in the Upper Turonian hemipelagic strata near Byckovice, Bohemian Cretaceous Basin, yields an enormous accumulation of diversified, phosphatized and unphosphatized fauna. Taphonomic, palaeoecological and sedimentological data suggest that the phosphatic lag records a complex history of burial, mineralization and exhumation of sediment and fossils. Three main stages can be distinguished in the formation of the lag: (1) deposition of a hemipelagic marlstone or limestone inhabited by a diversified, softground fauna, then (2) intense phosphatization, winnowing of unconsolidated sediment and exhumation of the phosphates due to a combined effect of elevated bottom shear stress and bioturbation, and (3) resumption of hemipelagic deposition and establishment of a new assemblage dominated by sponges attaching to the exhumed phosphatic intraclasts. The occurrence of sponges inhabiting phosphatic intraclasts is unique in both fossil and recent ecosystems. One of these sponges, a poorly known hexactinellid Laocoetis cretacea (Rauff) is therefore described in detail. Biostratigraphic data suggest that the lag represents the uppermost Subprionocyclus neptuni Zone and lowermost Mytiloides scupini Zone. Well-log correlation with coeval, orbitally tuned strata further
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suggests that the absolute duration approximated 350 kyr.^1";
s[6970] = "WILSON M.A., FELDMAN H.R. &#038; BELDING KRIVICICH E.
(2010).- Bioerosion in an equatorial Middle Jurassic coral-sponge reef
community (Callovian, Matmor Formation, southern Israel).-
Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology 289, 1-4: 93-101.-
<b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 192, ID=7542^<b>Topic(s): </b>bioerosion,
coral-sponge reef; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Jurassic
M, Callovian, Matmor Fm; <b>Geography: </b>Israel S^The Matmor
Formation (Middle Jurassic, Callovian, 165-161 mya) in southern Israel
contains abundant coral-sponge patch reefs and large crinoids which
have been extensively bioeroded by bivalves, worms, barnacles,
phoronids, and others producing eight ichnospecies. It is significant
for the evolutionary history of bioerosion because this is the first
equatorial Middle Jurassic boring ichnofauna to be documented. When
compared to contemporaneous ichnofaunas, this assemblage is of average
diversity and abundance but has only rare sponge borings and contains
abundant specimens of Oichnus paraboloides as shallow pits on crinoid
stems. The Matmor Formation surprisingly lacks carbonate hardgrounds,
which are otherwise abundant in subtropical and temperate
equivalents.^1";
s[6971] = "YU Kefu, ZHAO Jianxin, ROFF G., LYBOLT M., FENG Yuexing,
CLARK T. &#038; LI Shu (2012).- High-precision U-series ages of
transported coral blocks on Heron Reef (southern Great Barrier Reef)
and storm activity during the past century.- Palaeogeography,
Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology 337-338: 23-36.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37,
192, ID=7543^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral blocks, radiometric dating, storm
frequency; <b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Recent;
<b>Geography: </b>Great Barrier Reef, Heron Island^Transported coral
blocks scattered on reef flats have previously been identified as
useful proxies for past storm occurrences. High-precision TIMS U-series
dating and detailed field observations of 110 coral samples collected
from 102 individual transported coral colonies (coral blocks) and 4
transported sections of reef matrix (reef blocks) from the northern
side of Heron Reef (southern Great Barrier Reef) indicate that: (1) the
youngest age of corals attached to reef blocks may represent the age of
possible past storm occurrence, providing a proxy for historical storm
reconstruction; (2) most ages of dated storm-transported coral and reef
blocks match well relatively with known cyclone and storm events,
further supporting that they are good indicators of past storm events;
and (3) age distribution and relative probability frequency analysis of
the dated coral and reef blocks suggest that there have been eight
broad periods of storm occurrence since 1900 AD (1904-1909, 1914-1916,
1935-1941, 1945-1960, 1965-1967, 1976-1977, 1983-1988 and 2001-2007),
roughly showing decadal variations. The coral-based storm
reconstruction therefore extended the database of past storm
occurrences around Heron Reef area. These findings suggest that coral
reefs in the southern Great Barrier Reef are frequently influenced by
periods of high storm activity, and show strong resilience to natural
disturbances over the past century. Additionally, our results show for
the first time that the blue skeletal coral Heliopora coerulea (order:
Helioporacae) has U concentrations of only 0.12 to 0.30 ppm, ~5-10%
that of common reef building corals with white skeletons (Order:
Scleractinia), which may be a unique chemical signature of the only
living species of the Helioporidae family.^1";
s[6972] = "ZALECKA K. &#038; WRZOLEK T. (2011).- The database of Fossil
Cnidaria &#038; Porifera newsletter, 1972-2010.- In: Aretz, M.,
Delculee, S., Denayer, J. &#038; Poty, E. (Eds.): 11th Symposium on
Fossil Cnidaria and Porifera, Liege, August 19-29, 2011, Abstracts.
K&#246;lner Forum f&#252;r Geologie und Pal&#228;ontologie 19: 196.-
<b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 193, ID=7544^<b>Topic(s): </b>bibliographic
database, fossil corals &#038; sponges, temporal trends;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography: </b>^The
database of almost 7000 entries has been compiled of publications,
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which were listed in current bibliographies of Fossil Cnidaria &#038;
Porifera, newsletters of the International Association for the Study of
Fossil Cnidaria and Porifera (IASFCP) in the years 1972-2010. The data
records contain informations on authors, publication year and title,
systematic group, stratigraphy, geography, abstract (full or
abbreviated), journal, book, also DOI number or equivalent for some
records. [Wrzolek; extracted from an abstract; the database - 6710
records - is available on-line at
http://kse.wnoz.us.edu.pl/sql/index.php]^1";
s[6973] = "ZAMAGNI J., MUTTI M. &#038; KOSIR A. (2012).- The evolution
of mid Paleocene-early Eocene coral communities: How to survive during
rapid global warming.- Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology,
Palaeoecology 317-318: 48-65.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 193,
ID=7545^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral communities, diversity trends, global
warming; <b>Systematics: </b>Cnidaria, Scleractinia; <b>Stratigraphy:
</b>Paleocene - Eocene; <b>Geography: </b>^Today, diverse communities
of zooxanthellate corals thrive, but do not build reef, under a wide
range of environmental conditions. In these settings they inhabit
natural bottom communities, sometimes forming patch-reefs, coral
carpets and knobs. Episodes in the fossil record, characterized by
limited coral-reef development but widespread occurrence of
coral-bearing carbonates, may represent the fossil analogs of these
non-reef building, zooxanthellate coral communities. If so, the study
of these corals could have valuable implications for paleoenvironmental
reconstructions. Here we focus on the evolution of early Paleogene
corals as a fossil example of coral communities mainly composed by
zooxanthellate corals (or likely zooxanthellate), commonly occurring
within carbonate biofacies and with relatively high diversity but with
a limited bioconstructional potential as testified by the reduced
record of coral reefs. We correlate changes of bioconstructional
potential and community compositions of these fossil corals with the
main ecological / environmental conditions at that time. The early
Paleogene greenhouse climate was characterized by relatively short
pulses of warming with the most prominent occurring at the Paleocene -
Eocene boundary (PETM event), associated with high weathering rates,
nutrient fluxes, and pCO2 levels. A synthesis of coral occurrences
integrated with our data from the Adriatic Carbonate Platform (SW
Slovenia) and the Minervois region (SW France), provides evidence for
temporal changes in the reef-building capacity of corals associated
with a shift in community composition toward forms adapted to tolerate
deteriorating sea-water conditions. During the middle Paleocene
coral-algal patch reefs and barrier reefs occurred from shallow-water
settings, locally with reef-crest structures. A first shift can be
traced from middle Paleocene to late Paleocene, with small coral-algal
patch reefs and coral-bearing mounds development in shallow to
intermediate water depths. In these mounds corals were highly
subordinated as bioconstructors to other groups tolerant to higher
levels of trophic resources (calcareous red algae, encrusting
foraminifera, microbes, and sponges). A second shift occurred at the
onset of the early Eocene with a further reduction of coral
framework-building capacity. These coral communities mainly formed
knobs in shallow-water, turbid settings associated with abundant
foraminiferal deposits. We suggest that environmental conditions other
than high temperature determined a combination of interrelated
stressors that limited the coral-reef construction. A continuous
enhancement of sediment load / nutrients combined with geochemical
changes of ocean waters likely displaced corals as the main
bioconstructors during the late Paleocene-early Eocene times.
Nonetheless, these conditions did not affect the capacity of some
corals to colonize the substrate, maintain biodiversity, and act as
locally important carbonate-sediment producers, suggesting broad
environmental tolerance limits of various species of corals. The
implications of this study include clues as to how both ancient and
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modern zooxanthellate corals could respond to changing climate.^1";
s[6974] = "ZAPALSKI M.K. (2011).- Is absence of proof a proof of
absence? Comments on commensalism.- Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology,
Palaeoecology 302: 484-488.- <b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 195,
ID=7546^<b>Topic(s): </b>biotic interactions, commensalism;
<b>Systematics: </b>; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>; <b>Geography:
</b>^Commensalism in the narrow sense can be understood as an
interaction strictly neutral for one organism and positive for the
other. Neutral interaction is the absence of interaction and as such it
cannot be proven (the proof of absence cannot be made) and consequently
it can be regarded as a concept unfit for empirical science. In the
broad sense it is often understood as a weak (positive or negative)
interaction on one hand and positive on the other. This approach also
seems imperfect, as weak interactions should be regarded rather as
mutualism or parasitism, respectively. The borders between interactions
(commensalism/parasitism and commensalism / mutualism) are difficult to
define, hence commensalism should rather be considered as a theoretical
interval within the continuum of interactions. Detection of
commensalism in recent associations is rather difficult, while in the
fossil record it seems impossible. Commensalism as a null hypothesis in
paleoecology cannot be retained, as the possibility of making a type II
error is very high. The terms &#034;paroecia&#034; and
&#034;endoecia&#034; seem to be more useful to use in cases when a
particular ecological relationship is difficult to prove.^1";
s[6975] = "ZAPALSKI M.K. (2014).- Evidence of photosymbiosis in
Palaeozoic tabulate corals.- Proceedings Royal Society B 22 281: 1775
20132663. doi: 10.1098/rspb.2013.2633 (online since December 2013)-
<b>FC&#038;P</b> 37, 195, ID=7547^<b>Topic(s): </b>coral skeletons,
photosymbiosis, stable isotopes C &#038; O; <b>Systematics:
</b>Cnidaria, Scleractinia, Tabulata; <b>Stratigraphy: </b>Phanerozoic,
post-Silurian; <b>Geography: </b>^Coral reefs form the most diverse of
all marine ecosystems on the Earth. Corals are among their main
components and owe their bioconstructing abilities to a symbiosis with
algae (Symbiodinium). The coral-algae symbiosis had been traced back to
the Triassic (ca 240 Ma). Modern reef-building corals (Scleractinia)
appeared after the Permian-Triassic crisis; in the Palaeozoic, some of
the main reef constructors were extinct tabulate corals. The calcium
carbonate secreted by extant photosymbiotic corals bears characteristic
isotope (C and O) signatures. The analysis of tabulate corals belonging
to four orders (Favositida, Heliolitida, Syringoporida and Auloporida)
from Silurian to Permian strata of Europe and Africa shows these
characteristic carbon and oxygen stable isotope signatures. The
&#948;18O to &#948;13C ratios in recent photosymbiotic scleractinians
are very similar to those of Palaeozoic tabulates, thus providing
strong evidence of such symbioses as early as the Middle Silurian (ca
430 Ma). Corals in Palaeozoic reefs used the same cellular mechanisms
for carbonate secretion as recent reefs, and thus contributed to reef
formation. [electronic supplementary material at
http://dx.doi.org/10.1098/rspb.2013.2663]^1";
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