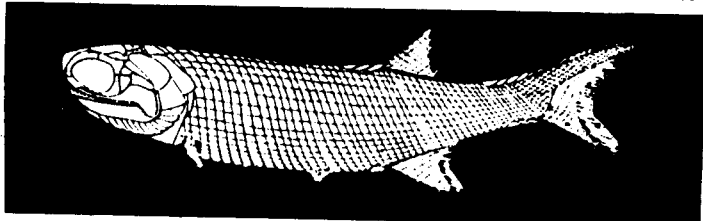

SYMPOSIUM • July 4-8, 1988 • Hradec Králové • Czechoslovakia



Results of the Research on the Permocarboniferous Fauna

- Lower Buntsandstein). Plants and sporomorphs are frequent from the late Gzhelian to Sakmarian, rare in the Artinskian, nearly missing from the Kungurian to Abadehian and again frequent (sporomorphs) from Dzhulfian onwards in the Central European Permian. In the Southern Alps and Mecsek Mts. (Hungary) sporomorphs are also frequent in the Middle Permian and Abadehian. Conchostracans are in Central Europe frequent from the Late Gzhelian to Artinskian and from Late Changxingian to Early Triassic. In the Southern Alps and Mecsek Mts. they are rare in the Lower Permian, frequent in the Middle Permian (here unknown from Central Europe) and missing in the highest Permian/basal Triassic (here frequent in Central Europe). Tetrapod footprints are frequent from Late Gzhelian to Artinskian and in the Abadehian in whole Europe, but missing or extremely rare in the Kungurian and Middle Permian and from Dzhulfian to Early Lower Triassic (Brahmanian). Hydromeduses and arthropod trackways are very frequent in the Central and West European Artinskian, mostly rare in older sediments and nearly missing in younger one. Fresh water ostracods, bivalves, insects and tetrapods are frequent (in the case of insects rare, but regularly present) from Late Gzhelian to Artinskian, higher up they are practically missing.

The Rotliegendes of the ČSSR is especially important for the correlation of different biostratigraphic zonations, because in several outcrops quite different fossil groups can be found together, like in the localities Prosečné (Kálná Horizon) and Rožmitál (Vižňov Horizon), where sporomorphs, hydromeduses, conchostracans, vertebrates, tetrapod footprints and arthropod trackways occur.

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RECENT RESULTS OF THE STUDY OF PERMO-CARBONIFEROUS VERTEBRATES FROM BOREHOLES IN BOHEMIAN LIMNIC BASINS.

The systematic collection and study of vertebrate remains from boreholes was started in 1982. The fauna was found in lithostratigraphic units of the Westphalian D to Autunian age.

The most frequent finds are represented by fish scales, teeth, bones and coprolites. The articulated parts of vertebrate bodies

are rather rare. In addition to vertebrates, remains of lamelli-
branches, ostracods, syncarids, arachnids, and insects are being
found. Sharks (Orthacanthus sp., ?Expleuracanthus sp., ?Xenacant-
hus sp., ?Tubulacanthus sulcatus, Palaeoxyris appendiculata) are
represented by indeterminate fragments of calcified cartilage,
dentition teeth, mucous membrane denticles, egg capsules, and
spiral coprolites. Acanthodians (Acanthodes sp., A. "gracilis
bendai") are represented by scales, fin spines, scapulocoracoids,
dermotrichia, mandibular bones etc. However, parts of articulated
body fragments were also found. Palaeoniscoid fishes (Watsonicht-
hys sphaerosideritarum, Watsonichthys sp., Progyrolepis speciosus,
Zaborichthys fragmentalis, Sphaerolepis kounoviensis, Spinaricht-
hys dispersus, ?Aeduella sp., Paramblypterus sp.) are largely
represented by isolated scales, teeth, and bones, but the more
complete specimens are known too. Amphibians (?Branchiosaurus
sp.) are known according to two more complete specimens but ma-
jority of findings are represented by isolated bones.

The fauna is well applicable for stratigraphic correlations
within the Bohemian limoic basins.

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THE VERTEBRATE FAUNA FROM GREER, WEST VIRGINIA

The carboniferous (Upper Mississippian) deposits at Greer,
West Virginia (U.S.A.) have produced articulated skeletons of
the early tetrapods Greererpeton burkemorani Romer and Protero-
gyrinus scheelei Romer. Detailed anatomical studies of their re-
mains have added substantially to our knowledge of primitive and
derived features within early tetrapods. Isolated and fragmentary
remains of at least two other unnamed tetrapod taxa have also been
recovered from this locality.

In addition to these finds, the Greer quarry has produced
fully articulated skeletons of the lungfish Iranodis castrensis
Thomson, isolated remains of a large rhizodontiform crossoppte-
rygian (possibly Strepsodus), paleoniscoid scales and teeth, one
shark spine, and many spines of the acanthodian "Gyracanthus".