

S Y M P O S I U M

NEW RESULTS
ON
PERMOCARBONIFEROUS FAUNA

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PFALZMUSEUM FÜR NATURKUNDE (POLLICHIA-MUSEUM)
BAD DÜRKHEIM, FRG

WUTTKE, Michael

Taphonomy of the amphibians from Lake Heimkirchen (Lower Permian, Saar-Nahe Basin, SW-Germany).

-His contribution will follow-

ZAJIC, Jaroslav

Review of the Steaphanian acanthodians of Bohemian limic basins.

The isolated acanthodian scales and fin spines are relatively common in the Bohemian Stephanian. FRIC (1875) was the first who mentioned fin spines of *Acanthodes* sp. coming from Kounov (Kounov Member). The acanthodian remains were successively found in following lithostratigraphical units (for stratigraphy see ZAJIC & ŠTAMBERG, 1986): Msec Member (Žilov; FRIC, 1877), Klobuky Horizon (Klobuky; FRIC, 1912), and Plouznice Horizon (Plouznice; FRIC, 1912). However, the best preserved and most complete specimens have been found in boreholes (Msec Member) with the exception of the specimens from Žilov (FRITSCH, 1893) and Jedomělce (ZAJIC, 1985). Boreholes also yielded acanthodian remains coming from further lithostratigraphic units (Jelenice Member and Zdětín Horizon). No fully complete specimen has been found up to now. Hithero fins, however, yield many new data on osteology of Stephanian acanthodians of Bohemia as well as basis for solution of their taxonomical position and relations.

ZIDEK, Jiri

Xenacanth genera: How many and how to tell them apart.

The most recent published reviews of xenacanth systematics are by SCHAEFFER (1981), ZANGERL (1981), and CAPPETTA (1987), of which ZANGERL's is the most comprehensive. ZANGERL recognized two families, Diplodoselachidae DICK 1981 (then in ms.) and Xenacantidae FRITSCH 1889. The former was erected for *Diplodoselache woodi* DICK 1981 from the Scottish Early Carboniferous. In the Xenacantidae, ZANGERL included the genera *Orthacanthus* AGASSIZ 1843, *Pleuracanthus* AGASSIZ 1837 (nom. praeocc.), *Xenacanthus* BEYRICH 1848 (including *Hypospondylus* JAEKEL 1911, *Triodus* JORDAN 1849 (= *Expleuracanthus* HEYLER 1969), *Diacranodus* GARMAN 1885, *Bransonella* HARLTON 1933, *Anodontacanthus* DAVIS 1881, *Platyacanthus* FRITSCH 1889, and *Phricacanthus* DAVIS 1879.