

Biostratigraphic chart for the Lower Cretaceous of the central and eastern European (Russian) platform

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A standard correlation chart was compiled for the Lower Cretaceous of the Russian Platform in 1954. It was published in 1955 and unified charts and correlation charts were specified in 1962. Thirteen and nineteen zones respectively were recognized in the first and second versions of the standard part of the chart. The correlation part initially covered 10 and 11 regions respectively. In the 1962 chart, the Valanginian was subdivided into Lower, Middle and Upper Valanginian, comprising the *rjasanensis* and *stenomphala* zones (Lower Valanginian), *hoplitoides*, *keyserlingi* + *michalskii* zones (Middle Valanginian) and *polyptychus* zone (Upper Valanginian). In the Lower Hauterivian the *hystrix* zone and the higher *biassalensis* zone were recognized for the central regions and Emba region respectively. The *versicolor* zone was recognized in the Upper Hauterivian. The *decheni* + *discofalcatus* and *jasikowi* zones were recognized for the Lower and Upper Barremian, respectively. The Aptian was subdivided into Lower and Upper Aptian. The Lower Aptian comprised the *ridzewskyi*, *weissi* + *bowerbanki* + *deshayesi* zones. The Upper Aptian comprised the *tschernyschewi* and *melchioris* zones. The Upper, Middle and Lower Albian comprised (in ascending order) the *jacobi* and *tardefurcata* (Lower), *dentatus* (Middle) and *inflata* (Upper) zones. The standard part was represented by the ammonite zones with typical cephalopod assemblages and scarce bivalves.

During the subsequent 30 years, extensive stratigraphic data resulting from surveys, prospecting and exploration necessitated the compilation of new charts. Consequently, the Interdepartmental Stratigraphic Committee (MSC of the USSR) decided to compile new charts using the available data and incorporating the state-of-the art position on Stage subdivision of the Lower Cretaceous. The standard part of the chart incorporates data available for 18 districts and subdistricts belonging to four major regions of the central and eastern Russian Platform. These are the Moscow Syneclyse, Ulyanovsk-Saratov Trough, north-western Caspian Depression, and the Kalmyk-Astrakhan Volga region. The most abundant faunal occurrences were reported from the Moscow Syneclyse, and it is therefore used as a type area. Sixteen authors from five cities (Moscow, Nizhnii Novgorod, Saratov, Guriev, St. Petersburg) and nine institutions (PGOTsentrgeologia, Moscow University, VSEGEI, VNIGRI, PGOSemorgo-geologia, Volgogeologia, NII of Saratov University, Nizhnevolzhskgeologia, and KazNIGRI) took part in the compilation of the present chart. All the recently published data were taken into account as well. PGOTsentrgeologia represented by

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and eastern East European (Russian) platform

Typical Assemblages

Ammonites	Bivalvia	Belemnites	Brachiopoda	Foraminifera	Radiolaria
<i>Caliphilites vancouverensis</i> Spath, <i>Prothyroceras cf. goodhalli</i> Spath	<i>Aucellina gryphaeoides</i> (Sow.) <i>Aucellina stuckenbergi</i> Pavl. <i>Actinocerasmus sulcatus</i> Sav.		<i>Perebelemnites tourtiae</i> (Weigl.)		<i>Haplophragmoides uniorbis</i> Elch., <i>Ammobaculoides explanatus</i> Malm., <i>Trochammina kugitangensis</i> Byk. <i>Haplophragmoides ultramimus</i> (Vass.), <i>Epi-stomia postciliopora</i> (Vass.), <i>Hedbergella caspiae</i> (Vass.), <i>H. globigerinelloides</i> (Subb.) <i>Gumbelites eugeneriae</i> Vass. <i>Haplophragmoides ultramimus</i> (Vass.), <i>Evothisialis abvensis</i> Nik. et Vass., <i>Volvulinella parva</i> Khan., <i>Marginulina marginata</i> Vass. <i>Prostrotites shabermans</i> (Czern.) <i>Haplophragmoides hemicostatus</i> Reuss., <i>Trochammina morsa</i> , <i>Hedbergella sulcata</i> (Reuss.), <i>Hedbergella intermedia</i> (Reuss.) <i>Epeorus spiralis</i> (Reuss.), <i>Trochammina dampfii</i> Mjatl. <i>Ostrea (Ostrea) gradata</i> (Berth.) <i>Evolvularia subvolvata</i> Nik. et Mjatl., <i>Gaudryina barremica</i> (Lam.), <i>Leptostrophus meeki</i> (Reuss.), <i>Leptostrophus (Leptostrophus) barremicus</i> (Reuss.) <i>Epeorus spiralis</i> (Reuss.), <i>Trochammina dampfii</i> Mjatl. <i>Orthoterebra asperula</i> (Chapn.). <i>Platostoma obtusum</i> (Reuss.), <i>Nebulammina vacuolis</i> Khan., <i>Lingulellina tenuis</i> (Bukal.) <i>Lenticulina guillana</i> (Berth.), <i>Palaeula costata</i> (Aeg.), <i>Leptostrophus (Leptostrophus) albus</i> , <i>Valvularia gracilis</i> Dan., <i>Pectenites quadratus</i> Mjatl., <i>Hedbergella planispina</i> (Trop.) <i>Recalvoites bavaricus</i> Vass., <i>Ammobaculites arcatus</i> Cope, <i>Dorothyia nitens</i> Nik. et Vass., <i>Verneuilina bavarica</i> Mjatl., <i>Verneuiloides caspiae</i> Mjatl., <i>Verneuiloides borealis</i> (Mjatl.), <i>Verneuilina dampfii</i> Mjatl. <i>Meristina marginata</i> (Czern.) <i>Lenticulina bavarica</i> Vass., <i>Verneuilina bavarica</i> Mjatl., <i>Gyrodinoides scaber</i> Mjatl., <i>Gaudryina glabrata</i> (Mjatl.), <i>Leptostrophus (Leptostrophus) barremicus</i> (Reuss.) <i>Hypothyridina apicata</i> (Deshayes), <i>Dolium clavigerum</i> spicifer Mjatl., <i>Meristina guillana</i> (Berth.), <i>Haplophragmoids indexus</i> (Mjatl.), <i>H. rosaceus</i> Subb., <i>Ammobaculites arcatus</i> Cope, <i>Epeorus dainesi</i> Mjatl., <i>Hedbergella planispira</i> Berth. <i>Buliminella humilis</i> Ant. et A Kuzn., <i>Gavelinella</i> n. sp. infaunicapitans (Mjatl.), <i>Cancisella woodi</i> (Khan.), <i>Gavelinella dorsolensis</i> F. et M. Solivina kuznetsovae Ant. <i>Quinqueloculina infracretacea</i> A Kuzn., <i>Compsira cretacea</i> Reuss., <i>Lenticulina barremica</i> (Ag.), <i>Marginulina spinulosa</i> Mjatl., <i>M. elchenbergi</i> Mjatl., <i>Discorbis agalarovae</i> Ant., <i>Conobrodes indexensis</i> Mjatl., <i>Conobrodes barremicus</i> (Mjatl.), <i>Gyrodinoides solokovae</i> (Mjatl.), <i>Gavelinella barremiana</i> Berth. <i>Lituaria luteiformis</i> (Brady). <i>Haplophragmoids barremicus</i> Mjatl., <i>Meristina guillana</i> (Berth.), <i>M. chama-</i> ni M., <i>Ammobaculites acrobates</i> M., <i>A. trophocardi-</i> des Bart., <i>Trochammina numerosa</i> Ak., <i>Evolvularia portentosa</i> M. et Kosci., <i>Pseudobolivina teploviensis</i> et Mjatl. <i>Ammodiscus infracretaceus</i> Ak., <i>Haplophragmoids luteiformis</i> Ak., <i>Spiriplacostamina magnifica</i> Ak. et Kelus., <i>Trochammina magnifica</i> Mjatl., Berth., <i>Trochammina mira</i> Ak., <i>T. nica</i> Ak., <i>Bimorillina textulariaformis</i> Ak., <i>Verneuilina minuscula</i> Ak., <i>Spiriplacostamina parvula</i> A Kuzn. <i>Marginulina gracilisima</i> (Reuss.), <i>Leptaena Roem.</i> , <i>M. zaspeliorum</i> var. <i>nordicosparsa</i> Mjatl., <i>Margulinella pyramidalis</i> (Koch). <i>Verneuilina perobliqua</i> (Reuss.), <i>Globulina praetexta</i> M., <i>G. priesca</i> Reuss., <i>Quinqueloculina micros</i> (Mam.). <i>Mitilites multiovula</i> (Rom.), <i>Tolyphammina cretacea</i> Dain., <i>Haplophragmoids subchapmani</i> Kuzn., <i>Ammobaculites begenaiiformis</i> M., <i>A. subaequulus</i> M., <i>Trochammina neocomiana</i> M., <i>Valvularimmina rathovskajae</i> Kuz., <i>Verneuilinoides neocomiensis</i> (Mjatl.), <i>Bulbo-</i> <i>baculites volvensis</i> (Dain.), <i>Pseudobolivina stypica</i> Mjatl., <i>Cribrostomoides infra-</i> <i>cretaceus</i> (Mjatl.)
<i>Dimorphites beresovkensis</i> Glas. D. cf. burukensis Glas., <i>Anahoplites</i> sp. <i>Hoplites dentatus</i> (Sow.), <i>H. sparti</i> Breit., <i>H. benettianus</i> (Sow.), <i>H. deluc</i> Brongt., <i>H. engelianus</i> Ret., <i>Archoplites jachromensis</i> (Nik.)			<i>Inoceramus anglicus</i>		
<i>Anadiscoceras tenuis</i> Casey <i>A. strangulatum</i> Casey <i>Vigiliceras sinuoz</i> Sav. <i>Archoplites bogoslovskiy</i> Sav. <i>A. cf. gerassimovi</i> Bar. et J. Mich. <i>A. jachromensis</i> (Nik.) <i>Cleoniceras (Mesocyclina) confertum</i> Mich.					
<i>Hypacanthoplites jacobi</i> (Coll.)					
<i>Panoplites melchioris</i> Anth.					
<i>Epichoneticas</i> tschern yschewi (Sinz.)					
<i>Sammarinoceras trautscholdi</i> (Sinz.)					
<i>Deshayesites waisi</i> (Neum. et Uhl.), <i>D. deshayesi</i> (Leym.), <i>D. consortoides</i> Sinz. <i>D. viderius</i> (Czern.) <i>Solenites</i> cf. <i>trautscholdi</i> Sinz., <i>Tropaeum bowerbanki</i> Sow., <i>Matheronites ridzhevskyi</i> (Kar.)	<i>Inoceramus volgensis</i> Glasun., <i>Inoceramus borealis</i> Glasun., <i>Corbula polita</i> Tr.				
<i>Craspedodiscus discofalcatus</i> (Lah.)					
<i>Speetonicas progrediens</i> Lah.					
<i>Simbirkites decheni</i> Room., <i>Sumbornatus</i> Lah., <i>Speetonicas progrediens</i> Lah., <i>Silpius</i> Weert., <i>Cricoceras</i> cf. <i>wackeneri</i> Koen., <i>C. matheronii</i> (d'Orb.)	<i>Melemaea crassitesta</i> Room., <i>Corbula polita</i> Tr., <i>Protocardia concinna</i> Buch., <i>Lima concolorina</i> (d'Orb.), <i>Diranodonota golovkinii</i> (Sinz.) <i>Oxytoma cornuta</i> (d'Orb.), <i>O. pavula</i> Gmel., <i>Campionectes imperialis</i> (Keyss.), <i>C. cinctus</i> (Sow.), <i>Inoceramus cf. suciella</i> Tr., <i>Circulus glaucofasciatus</i> Sm., <i>Corbula polita</i> Tr., <i>Protocardia subspinosa</i> , <i>Asteria porrecta</i> Buch., <i>Atrypa</i> (Lah.), <i>Inoceramus suciella</i> (M. et A. Kuzn.), <i>Campionectes imperialis</i> (Keyss.)		<i>Oxyteuthis jaskowi</i> (Lah.)		
<i>Polyptychites keyserlingi</i> (Neum. et Uhl.), <i>P. michelii</i> (Bogos.), <i>P. lejanus</i> (Bogos.), <i>Tennioptychites hoplitoides</i> (Nik.), <i>T. mokshensis</i> (Bogos.), <i>T. triptychiformis</i> (Nik.), <i>Menites glaber</i> (Nik.)					
<i>Pseudogramma undulato - plicatilis</i> (Schir.), <i>Proteopelta kurnykhensis</i> (Schir.), <i>Menites implexus</i> I. Sason., <i>Stichowskiceras principale</i> I. Sason.					
<i>Peregrinoceras</i> spp., <i>Surites tsikwinianus</i> (Bogos.), <i>S. kozakowianus</i> (Bogos.), <i>S. dorsorundinus</i> (Bogos.), <i>B. surites</i> sp., <i>Externiceras solowtowicum</i> (Bogos.), <i>Genissimova mostae</i> (Bogos.)	<i>Buchiella inflata</i> (Lah.), <i>B. crassa</i> (Pavl.) <i>B. keyserlingi</i> (Tr.)				
<i>Risanites jasmenensis</i> (Wenzel.), <i>R. subrasenensis</i> (Nik.), <i>Euthymiceras transversum</i> (Bogos.), <i>B. subrasenense</i> sp., <i>Externiceras solowtowicum</i> (Bogos.)	<i>Buchiella volgensis</i> (Lah.), <i>B. okensis</i> (Pavl.) <i>B. unduloides</i> (Pavl.), <i>B. fischeriana</i> (d'Orb.) <i>Campionectes lamellosus</i> (Sow.) <i>Lima subcostata</i> Geras.		<i>Acroteuthis mosquensis</i> (Pavl.), <i>A. russensis</i> (Nik.) <i>A. arctica</i> (Blöthg.)		
<i>Risanites jasmenensis</i> (Wenzel.), <i>R. subrasenensis</i> (Nik.), <i>Euthymiceras transversum</i> (Bogos.)	<i>Buchiella volgensis</i> (Lah.), <i>B. fischeriana</i> (d'Orb.), <i>B. unschierensis</i> (Pavl.), <i>B. teretifoloides</i> (Lah.), <i>Campionectes lamellosus</i> (Sow.), <i>Entolium nummulare</i> (Fisch.), <i>Lima subcostata</i> Geras., <i>Ctenostrewn distans</i> Elch., <i>Pleuromya telinea</i> Ag., <i>Gresslyia alauina</i> (Fisch.), <i>Trigona suavi</i> Strem. et Geras., <i>Laevingtonia michaloviensis</i> Geras.		<i>Acroteuthis mosquensis</i> (Pavl.), <i>A. arctica</i> (Blöthg.)	<i>Praecyclothyris pervagata</i> Sm., <i>P. eximata</i> Sm., <i>P. postescheneensis</i> Sm., <i>Spasskiana jasmenensis</i> Sm., <i>Ostrea (Ostrea) videricus</i> Sm., <i>Russula bifida</i> Geras. Sm., <i>R. rotundata</i> Sm., <i>R. rovigliarica</i> Sm., <i>Atrypa retrorsus</i> Sm.	

A. G. OLFERIEV and P. A. GERASIMOV contributed greatly to the compilation of the chart. N. I. SHULGINA and S. A. CHIRVA were appointed responsible for the organizing work and consideration of the chart by the Interdepartmental Stratigraphic Committee and its chairman A. I. ZHAMOIDA.

The left hand part of the chart shows the ammonite zonation for the Lower Cretaceous worked out under the guidance of Dr. V. N. VERESHCHAGIN for the entire former Soviet Union; it was published in the Resolution of the MSC and its permanent Commission (1981).

However, it is quite obvious that a general zonation cannot be used for the entire former Soviet Union, and that only regional zonal schemes can be applied. Unfortunately, the author was ill at the time and could not advocate her viewpoint. Nevertheless, the above scheme is considered to be mandatory, though undoubtedly the left hand part should contain zones of stratotype stages.

The right hand part of the chart presents a regional scheme for the central and eastern regions, comprising 19 ammonite zones. In contrast to the earlier charts, parallel zonations are also given: The *Buchia* zones, belemnite, and foraminifera zones and beds, as well as radiolaria and brachiopod beds. Also we give the 7 formation members (or series) which can be seen throughout all the regions.

The Berriasian in this scheme comprises two zones. The lower zone remained the same (*rjasanensis*). However, I believe that the *rjasanensis* Zone can be subdivided into three zones or subzones – *rjasanensis + subclypeiforme*, *rjasanensis + kochi*, and *rjasanensis + euthymiceras + spasskensis* – but this proposal has not been accepted. The higher (*stenomphala*) zone of the original scheme was replaced by the *tzikwinianus* zone (GERASIMOV, 1971) because the index species of the former zone had not been recorded and its range was uncertain.

In the Lower Valanginian, SAZONOVA (1970) recognized the *undulato-plicatilis* zone. GERASIMOV (1986) amalgamated the overlying *hoplitoides* and *keyserlingi* zones into a single zone because he considered that it was impossible to distinguish them. The former *polyptychus* zone remained in the Upper Valanginian. The *bojarkensis* and *polyptychoides* zones (ARISTOV & IVANOV, 1971; SHULGINA et al., 1979) were recognized in the Lower Hauterivian for the first time. In my opinion, the Hauterivian *versicolor* zone of the original scheme should be assigned to the Lower Hauterivian because of the fact that in the boreal, more northern regions it lies just above the deposits of the *bojarkensis* Zone. However, the geologists from the Caucasus who were present at the meeting where the decision regarding the scheme was taken presented reasons for placing the zone in the Upper Hauterivian. With regard to the zonal scheme for the higher stages, I agreed with what had been decided by the authors because I have not personally studied the Barremian, Aptian and Albian.

In Addition to the chart presented here, three other stratigraphic charts were compiled for the Russian Platform. Two of these consist of the standard and correlation part. In East Belarus and the South Ukraine, (four districts and subdistricts), the deposits contain mainly foraminifers and pollen-and-spore assemblages. Here only four ammonite zones can be recognized: *keyserlingi + hoplitoides*, *versicolor*, *dentatus*, *inflatum* and *dispar*. Six beds with palynoflors were recognized in the standard part.

For the northern regions of the Russian Platform (seven districts) starting from Franz Josef Land, Kolguev Island, the Timan-Pechora region, and the Sy-sola River basin, the Neocomian of the standard part is represented by the Siberian zones and faunal assemblages. The higher horizons contain foraminifers

and palynoflors. A working chart was compiled for the south-western part of the platform. The Lower Cretaceous deposits of the southern Baltic area, West Belarus, Cis-Carpathians, the South Ukraine, and the Black Sea and Moldavia area (ten districts) are represented only by the upper part of the succession (Aptian-Albian) and contain scarce marine bivalves, foraminifers and shark's teeth (Lithuania).

About 40 authors participated in the compilation of the four charts.

In terms of palaeozoogeography, the East European Platform belongs (at least for the Neocomian) to the Boreal-Atlantic realm. In a joint paper (SAKS et al., 1971) three areas: Boreal-Atlantic, Boreal-Pacific and Arctic regions were recognized in the Boreal Realm. Each of the regions was subdivided into a number of provinces. The Boreal-Atlantic region consists of the East and West European provinces. The East European province contains the Russian sub-province and the Pechora subprovince. The West European region includes Poland, England and Germany.

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