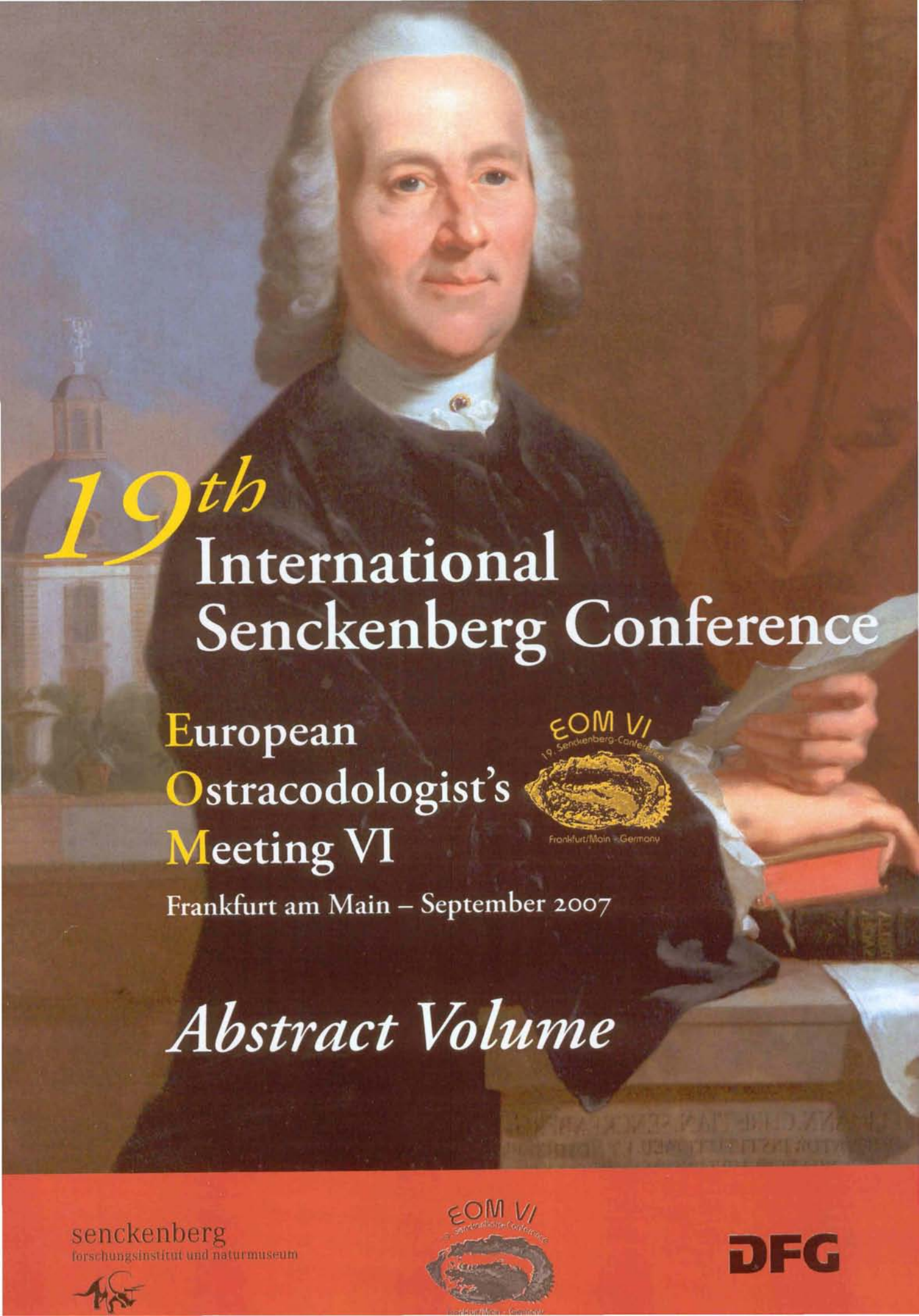

19th International Senckenberg Conference

European Ostracodologist's Meeting VI

Frankfurt am Main – September 2007

Abstract Volume

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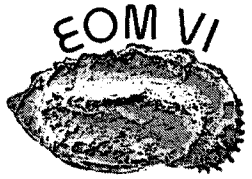

European Ostracodologists' Meeting VI (EOM VI)

19th International Senckenberg Conference

Wednesday 5 – Friday 7 September 2007.
Forschungsinstitut und Naturmuseum Senckenberg, Senckenberganlage 25, Frankfurt/Main

ABSTRACT VOLUME

Prepared by Alan LORD and Claudia FRANZ,
Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg

August 2007

A new view on the Bathonian ostracods of Poland

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Abstract

During the geological excursion of the 7th International Congress on the Jurassic System, ostracods were collected from the classical section of the Middle Jurassic deposits of Częstochowa area (Poland). Approximately 6 000 well preserved specimens of autochthonous ostracods representing more than 100 species were found. They correspond to almost all ammonite biozones of the Polish Bathonian. The use of SEM allowed a considerable extension of the ostracod association compared to Blaszyk's data. Furthermore, stratigraphic ranges of studied species were refined.

The palaeobiogeographical study of Polish ostracods is of particular interest as the territory of Poland took the key position between the Western and Eastern parts of the Jurassic marine basin in Europe. The distribution table of studied ostracods in the Eastern and Western Europe was created based on our data and literature sources. The highest number of common species (29) was found between Poland and Germany, less species are shared with England (15) and France (10). This data show the maximal similarity with the ostracod fauna of the adjacent territories to the west, and we can conclude close connections between them in Bathonian time. At the same time, we found only five common species with the Ukrainian ostracod fauna. Thus the connection with eastern aquatories was problematic and may be sporadic. It is interesting that the Ukrainian fauna was more diverse in Bajocian and shared half of its species with western Europe. During Bathonian, the diversity of Ukrainian ostracods drops, the influence of the western European aquatories decreases and elements common with Eastern areas appear. In Callovian, 10 species of Bajocian and Bathonian ostracods from western Europe (including Poland) appeared in the territory of Ukraine. Thus, we can assume an existence of a sub-latitudinal strait in the Polish territory, which functioned in Bajocian, almost closed in Bathonian, and reopened in Callovian.

Acknowledgements: This paper has been funded by the research projects RFBR no.06-05-64284(Russia)