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OSTRACODA, GENUS PALAEOCYTHERIDEA MANDELSTAM, 1947 FROM THE MIDDLE AND UPPER JURASSIC OF EUROPE

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Members of the ostracod genus *Palaeocytheridea*, common in the Boreal and Tethys regions in Europe, were used to distinguish a number of sequences that can be correlated, making this genus important for stratigraphy.

However the inaccuracy in the description of the hinge of *Palaeocytheridea*, made by M.I. Mandelstam when describing the type species *P. bakirovi* Mandelstam, 1947, and the replacement of the type species with *Eucythere denticulata* Sharapova, 1937 made later by P.S. Lubimova, led to a confusion in the understanding of the extent of the genus *Palaeocytheridea* and attributing to it some of the forms not only from other genera but also from other families.

We revised 93 forms of *palaeocytherideas* and 11 species were determined as valid, out of which one species is new. Based on shell outline, either elongated-subrectangular or elongated oval, it was established, that members of this genus can be clearly subdivided into two subgenera – *Palaeocytheridea* Tes., 2013 and *Malzevia* Tes., 2013 correspondingly. To the subgenus *Palaeocytheridea* we refer the following species: *P. (P.) bakirovi* Mand., 1947, *P. (P.) carinilia* (Sylv.-Bradl., 1948), *P. (P.) pavlovi* (Lyub., 1955), *P. (P.) kalandadzei* Tes., 2013; and to subgenus *Malzevia* – *P. (M.) parabakirovi* Malz, 1962, *P. (M.) rara* Permjakova, 1974, *P. (M.) priva* Perm., 1974, *P. (M.) subtilis* Perm., 1974, *P. (M.) laevis* Perm., 1974, *P. (M.) groissi* Schudack, 1997, *P. (M.) blaszykina* Franz, Tesakova, Beher, 2009.

Subgenus *Palaeocytheridea* is known in the geological history since the end of late Bajocian, while *Malzevia* is known from older strata – early Bajocian (Fig. 1). This allows the assumption that *palaeocytherideas* descend from *malzevias*. Another fact supporting this hypothesis is that all *Malzevia* ontogenetic stages had a carapace of solely elongated-oval outline. While in *palaeocytherideas* only early and middle moult stages had elongated-oval outline. As they grew the carapace became rounded-subrectangular in outline.

Based on the distribution of endemic and cosmopolitan forms of *palaeocytherideas* it was shown that Tethys and Boreal-Atlantic regions in Western and Eastern Europe were isolated during Bajocian and Bathonian, and the connection between these two parts of the European paleobasin is indicated starting from the middle of lower Callovian (Fig. 2). Ostracod zones based on stratigraphic distribution of species of genus *Palaeocytheridea* were suggested for the Middle Jurassic in Western and Eastern Europe and Ukraine.

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Figure captions.

Рис. 1. Phylogenetic scheme of members of subgenera *Palaeocytheridea* and *Malzevia*.

Рис. 2. Stratigraphic distribution of *palaeocytherideas* in the Middle-Upper Jurassic in Europe

Stage		Substage		Standard ammonite zonation	Ammonite zonation of the Russian Platform	<i>Palaeocytheridea</i> (Malzevia)	<i>Palaeocytheridea</i> (<i>Palaeocytheridea</i>)	
Tithonian	lower					<i>rara</i> <i>priva</i> <i>laevis</i> <i>subtilis</i> <i>blaszykina</i> <i>parabakirovi</i> <i>groissi</i>	<i>bakirovi</i> <i>kalandadzei</i> <i>carinilia</i> <i>pavlovi</i>	
		Callovian		coronatium	coronatium			
Bathonian	middle	jason		jason				
		lower	calloviense		calloviense			
			koenigi		gowerianus			
	herveyi		elatmae					
	upper	discus		calyx				
		orbis						
hodsoni								
middle	morrisi							
	subcontractus							
	progracilis							
lower	tenuiplicatus		ishmae					
	zigzag		besnosovi					
Bajocian	upper	parkinsoni		michalskii				
		garantiana		<i>garantiana</i>				
		niortense						
	lower	humphriesianum						
		propinqua						
		laeviuscula						
		discites						

