

periodic bottom currents. The dissolution of aragonite skeletons proves that the water was under saturated with respect to aragonite. It can be the result of relatively high depth of deposition or the specific water circulation.

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BIOSTRATIGRAPHY OF THE UPPER BOREAL BATHONIAN AND CALLOVIAN OF EUROPEAN RUSSIA

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Much new information on the ammonite biostratigraphy of the Upper Boreal Bathonian and Callovian of the European Russia is reviewed (Gulyaev, Kiselev, 1999; Gulyaev, 1999, 2001; Kiselev, 1999; 2001). The 34 biohorizons, 14 subzones and 9 zones can now be recognized (see Figure). Close correlation with British Sub-Boreal Standart scale is possible from the *Koenigi* Zone to the end of Callovian. The lowermost Callovian (*Elatmae* and *Subpatruus* Zones) correlation is still only partially possible because of the poorly overlapping bioprovincialism of the ammonites/ The base of the *Elatmae* Zone and therefore - of the Russian Callovian is defined by the first appearance of *Macrocephaliles jaquoti*, which indicate the beginning of steady connection of the East-European (Russian) sea with the Tethyan basins. This species is well known from the base of the *Herveyi* Zone (*Keppleri* Biohorizon) of Western Europe. In central Russia it also associated with *Kepplerites* ex gr. *keppleri*. Direct correlation between the Upper Bathonian Infimum Zone and the Western-European standard pre-Callovian zonations is impossible because of the absence overlapping bioprovincialism of the ammonites. This Zone correlated with the *Calyx* Zone of east Greenland.

Notes on Figure:

- 1) Less coarsely ribbed, than nominal subspecies
- 2) To be published, - *Cadoceras bodylevskyi* Frebold, 1964 sensu Puolton (1987).
- 3) The *Jaquoti* Biohorizon is allocated in Volga basin, the *Poultoni* and *Primaevum* Biohorizons - in Pechora basin.
- 4) To be published, = *Chamoussetia saratoviensis* Callomon et Wright, 1989 sensu Mitta (1999).
- 5) -*Chamoussetia saratoviensis* Callomon et Wright, p.812.
- 6) *Kepplerites curtilobus* (Buckman, 1922) sensu Callomon and Page (Callomon et al., 1988) correspond to *K. indigestus* (Buckman, 1922).
- 7) *Kepplerites trichoforus* (Buckman, 1922) correspond to *K. galilaeii* (Oppel, 1862).
- 8) The *Pagei* Biohorizon is precisely now allocated only in the Saratov area.
- 9) Probably, the layers 9, 10 of the *Medea* Subzone stratotype (Kidlington), which are not characterized by ammonites.
- 10) To be published, group of *Amm. fimiferus* Phillips, *Amm. patruus* Eichwald, etc.

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North-West Europe				European Russia			East Greenland (Callomon, 1993)			
SUBSTAGE	ZONE	Subzone	Biohorizon	Biohorizon	Subzone	ZONE	Biohorizon, ZONE, SUBSTAGE			
UPPER CALLOVIAN	LAMBERTI	Lamberti	<i>Paucicostatum</i>		Lamberti	LAMBERTI		UPPER CALLOVIAN		
			<i>Mojarowskii</i>							
		<i>Lamberti</i>								
		<i>Praelamberti</i>								
	ATHLETA	Henrici	<i>Henrici</i>	Henrici		Spinosum			ATHLETA	
			<i>Messiaeni</i>							
ATHLETA	Spinosum	<i>Kuklikum</i>		Spinosum	ATHLETA					
		<i>Funiferus</i>								
		<i>Patruus</i>								
ATHLETA	Proniae	<i>Allae subsp.</i>		Proniae	ATHLETA					
		<i>Allae allae</i>								
ATHLETA	Phacinum	<i>Allae allae</i>		Phacinum	ATHLETA	<i>L. keyserlingi</i>				
MIDDLE CALLOVIAN	CORONATUM	Grossouvrei	<i>Grossouvrei</i>		Grossouvrei	CORONATUM		MIDDLE CALLOVIAN		
			<i>Posterior</i>							
	CORONATUM	Obductum	<i>Crassum</i>		Obductum	CORONATUM				
			<i>Obductum</i>							
JASON	Jason	<i>Jason β</i>	Jason		Jason	JASON				
		<i>Jason α</i>								
JASON	Medea	<i>Medea magnum</i>		Medea	JASON	<i>K. cf. /aff. jason</i>				
		<i>Medea medea</i>								
		<i>lacuna</i> ¹	<i>Enodatum aeeta</i>							
LOWER CALLOVIAN	CALLOVIENSE	Enodatum	<i>Enodatum enodatum</i>		Enodatum	CALLOVIENSE		CALLOVIENSE		
			<i>Enodatum crispatum</i>							
			<i>Difficilis</i>	<i>Fracidus</i>						
			<i>Pagei</i>							
	CALLOVIENSE	Calloviense	<i>Micans</i>		Calloviense	CALLOVIENSE				
			<i>Calloviense</i>							
	KOENIGI	Galilaei	<i>Galilaei</i>		Galilaei	KOENIGI		<i>Galilaei</i>		
			Curtolobus	<i>Trichophorus</i>					<i>Curtolobus</i>	
				<i>Tolyte</i>						
	KOENIGI	Curtolobus	<i>"Curtolobus"</i>	<i>Indigestus</i>		Curtolobus		KOENIGI		
			<i>Gowerianus</i>							
	KOENIGI	Gowerianus	<i>Gowerianus</i>	<i>Gowerianus gowerianus</i>		Gowerianus		KOENIGI		
<i>Metorchus</i>										
HERVEYI	Kamptus	<i>lacuna</i>	<i>Crobyloides</i>		Subpatruus	ELATMAE				
		<i>Kamptus γ</i>	<i>Uzhovkensis</i>							
		<i>Kamptus β</i>	<i>Subpatruus</i>							
	<i>Herveyi</i>	<i>Surensis</i>								
	Terebratus	<i>Terebratus β</i>	<i>Tschernischevi</i>							
		<i>Terebratus α</i>								
HERVEYI	Keppleri	<i>Verus</i>	<i>Elatmae elatmae</i>		Elatmae	ELATMAE				
		<i>Kepleri (Jacquoti)</i>	<i>Primaevum</i>	<i>Jacquoti</i>						
			<i>Poultoni</i>							
UPPER BATHONIAN				<i>Infimum subsp. nov.</i>	INFIMUM		CALYX			
				<i>Infimum infimum</i>						
						<i>K. vardekloeftensis</i>	CALYX			
					<i>K. peramplus</i>					

Tabl.1. The biostratigraphic subdivision of the Upper Boreal Bathonian and Callovian of European Russia, its correlation with the standard scale of North-West Europe and East Greenland.