

A portrait of Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, a German writer and philosopher, wearing a white powdered wig and a dark coat. He is holding a piece of paper in his left hand. In the background, a building with a dome is visible.

19<sup>th</sup>

# International Senckenberg Conference

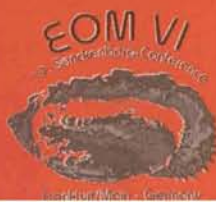
European  
Ostracodologist's  
Meeting VI



Frankfurt am Main – September 2007

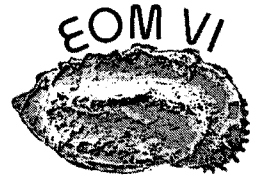
*Abstract Volume*

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**European Ostracodologists' Meeting VI  
(EOM VI)**

**19<sup>th</sup> International Senckenberg Conference**

Wednesday 5 – Friday 7 September 2007.

Forschungsinstitut und Naturmuseum Senckenberg, Senckenberganlage 25, Frankfurt/Main

**ABSTRACT VOLUME**

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August 2007

## Ostracods of the Callovian-Oxfordian boundary from Central Russia and Southern France: Similarities and differences

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### Abstract

Ostracods have been the subject of detailed bed-by-bed study in the sections of Dubki (Saratov; Central Russia) and Savournon (SE France). In the first of these sections, the studied ostracod sequence across the boundary includes 26 species represented by abundant, autochthonous, well-preserved specimens. In Savournon, ostracods are rare, yet they are recorded in all the studied samples. In total, the studied assemblage includes 94 specimens from the 21 recorded samples ranging from upper Callovian, Lamberti Subbiozone, Paucicostatum Biohorizon to lower Oxfordian, Mariae Biozone, Scarburgense Subbiozone. The available specimens are quite poorly preserved making their determination difficult. Only two forms were determined at species level. The studied sections of Dubki and Savournon do not share taxa below the genus level. However, the genera *Cytherella*, *Neurocythere*, *Paracypris* and *Tethysia* are recorded in both sections.

Both sections show almost identical values of species diversity: 26 species in Dubki and 27 species in Savournon. However, since the section of Savournon spans a much shorter stratigraphic range, the species diversity in SE France would double that from Russia. Despite the generally poor state of preservation of specimens in Savournon compared to Dubki, they are regarded as generally autochthonous, and the different preservation is interpreted as an influence in substrate and burial conditions. The sharp drop in species diversity and abundance recorded in the upper assemblage probably reflects a clear environmental change at the Callovian-Oxfordian boundary. However, this change in ostracod assemblages seems to occur slightly above (top of Redcliffense Biohorizon in Savournon and at the middle part of the Alphacordatum Biohorizon in Dubki) the Callovian-Oxfordian boundary according to ammonite sequence (base of Redcliffense Biohorizon). This divergence can apparently be explained by similar bottom conditions in both areas, but an earlier reaction of ostracod fauna in the Vocontian Basin (SE France) may reflect slightly shallower environment conditions than on the Russian Platform. Acknowledgements: This paper has been funded by the research projects RFBR no. 06-05-64284 (Russia) and CGL 2004- 02694/BTE (MEC-CSIC, Spain).