

ABOUT LOWER-MIDDLE EOCENE BOUNDARY IN THE CRIMEA AND MANGYSHLAK

The peculiarity of lower-middle Eocene Boundary in the Crimea is in absence of visible marks of sedimentation change. In opposite, the depositional sequence of Eocene near of this boundary in Mangyshlak is characterized by gaps and rapid alternation of rocks. From new biostratigraphic data the revision of l.-m. Eocene boundary in these regions is made.

In Bakhchisarai section the layers between lower Eocene (Simferopolian regiostage) and middle Eocene (Bodrakian regiostage) were made into «transitional layers». In these layers and also in upper part of simferopolian of western-central Crimea the appearance of rare Lutetian nummulites (*N.alponensis*, *N.maior*, *N.cf.perplexus*) and more frequent assilinas (*A.spira abrardi*, *A.tenuimarginata*) is observed. Some bio-lithofacial features (iron oxigens, increase of glauconite, bioturbation) is pointed out on shallowing of basin in the beginning of Lutetian, wich began in late Cuisian. The features of following deepening is marked already in transitional layers. They are: decrise of large nummulites tests, increase of assilina and discocyclina tests, appearance of beds with crabs and horizon with stilolites.

Litho-biofacial features of l.-m. Eocene boundary in Mangyshlak are in increase of terrigenous material, disappearance of large nummulites, increase of discocyclina number and appearance of abundant *N.aff.leupoldi*. This taxa is also characteristic for lower Lutetian of the Crimea.

In spite of differences in litho-biofacial characteristics on l.-m-Eocene boundary in considered regions, the features of geological evolution are common and possibly connected with sinsedimentary tectonic.