

Importance of different microfaunas for definition and correlation of Permian stage boundaries

KOZUR, H.W., Altwachwitz 7, 01326 Dresden, Germany

The base of the Asselian is defined by the appearance of *Streptognathodus isolatus*. The base of the Sakmarian can be defined by the appearance of *Streptognathodus barskovi* and *Sweetognathus*. The base of the Kungurian is defined by the appearance of *Neostreptognathodus pnevi* that coincides with the appearance of *N. exsculptus* in the Tethys.

The base of the Roadian (=base of the Guadalupian Series) at the appearance of *Mesogondolella nankingensis* coincides with the appearance of *M. saraciniesis* in the open-sea Tethyan conodont faunas, with the base of the *Armenina-Eoverbeekina* fusulinid zone and with the base of the *Spinodeflandrella foremanae*-*Parafollicucullus cornelli* radiolarian zone. The traditional base of the Wordian with the appearance of *Waagenoceras* should be preserved because this event has a high correlation potential throughout the Tethys (base of the *M. siciliensis* Zone of the open-sea Tethyan conodont faunas, base of the *Neoschwagerina simplex* fusulinid zone, base of the *Parafollicucullus longtanensis* radiolarian zone). The base of the Capitanian is defined by the appearance of *M. postserrata*.

The base of the Lopingian Series can be defined either by the appearance of *Clarkina altudaensis*, which coincides with the appearance of the typical Lopingian *Ishigaconus scholasticus* radiolarian fauna and with a distinct change in the fusulinid fauna or by the appearance of *C. leveni*, which is recognisable in the entire Tethys. The base of the Dorashamian is defined by the appearance of *C. subcarinata*.