

Foraminifers of Cenomanian-Turonian boundary in the Northern Hemisphere

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In several regions of Northern Hemisphere Upper Cenomanian dark-grey or black clays contain characteristic planktonic and benthic foraminifers.

Owing to the investigation of planktonic foraminifers from two Crimean sections: Sukhoi Log (basin of the Belbek river) and Aksudere (basin of the Kachi river), V. Podobina offered to define two subzones of *Rotalipora cushmani* zone: lower - *Rotalipora greenhornensis*, upper - *Praeglobotruncana gibba*, *Rotalipora micheli*. The upper subzone of Late Cenomanian obviously related with the "plenus zone". Dark-coloured rocks enriched by organic matter usually confined to this zone. The upper - Lower Turonian *Helvetoglobotruncana praehelvetica* zone was established by the authors. Upper in the section traced the famous Early Turonian *Helvetoglobotruncana helvetica* zone known from many published works (the samples for investigation were presented by Prof. D. Naidin).

Similar dark-grey, almost black bitumenous clays of Cenomanian age were discovered by V. Podobina in the north region of Western Siberia at the top of Uvatskian horizon (Tazovskaya, Purpeiskaya areas and others). Foraminiferal assemblage is characterized by the prevalence of agglutinated quartz-siliceous forms of family Trochamminidae (*Trochammina wetteri*, T. subbotinae zone) and by specific composition which is similar to Cenomanian assemblage of Northern Alaska defined there as *Gaudryina* (?) *irenensis* - *Trochammina* zone.