UPPER CRETACEOUS STAGES AND SUBSTAGES OF THE NORTHERN SIBERIA: BOUNDARIES AND RANGES

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In the north of Siberia within Upper Cretaceous marine deposits all the stages were recognized based on inocerams. The Upper Cenomanian is defined by the finds of Inoceramus (I.) pictus. The lower boundary of Turonian is defined by the first occurrence of I. (Mytiloides) labiatus in the section. The Middle Turonian lower boundary is registed by the find of I. (I.) cf. cuvieri (Sow.). The position of the Upper Turonian lower boundary is not clear. The lower boundary of Coniacian is drawn by the first joint occurrence of Cremnoceramus inconstans (Woods) and Volviceramus subinvolutus (Bodyl.). The Lower Coniacian embraces the beds with local species I. (I.) schulginae (Efim.) I.(I.) jangodaensis (Efim.). The I. (Haenleinia) russiensis local zone is recognized as corresponding to the Middle and Upper Coniacian. The Santonian lower boundary is defined by the appearance of the genus Sphenoceramus. The lower and upper Santonian corresponds to the S. cardissodes zone and the upper Santonian to the S. patootensis zone when the range is ment. The Campanian is represented by gaized clays and clayey silts, which rest on the Upper Santonian with sharp deep wash out. The Campanian is not divided into the stages for lack of inocerams and ammonites. Two beds contain dinocysts: the lower yields Isabelidinium spp. and the upper Chatangiella niiga, they are well correlated with those from Campanian of New Jersey (Atlantic shore of USA). Marine Maastrichtian consists of very variegated rocks of sandy composition. It is dated by the finds of Baculites ex gr. anceps and Tancredia americana (Meek), as well as by the appearance of pollen assemblage with Aquilapollenites quadrilobus (Rouse). Inocerams were not found in the Maastrichtian.