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The data on Upper Cretaceous Radiolaria is very limited all over the world. This situation makes difficult to correlate deposits from a distant territories. Because of this reason each new locality and indication of radiolarian events has a particular importance for the biostratigraphy of this microfossils group allowing to determine Cretaceous stages boundaries. In our investigation the Late Cretaceous Radiolarian associations occur in deposits of Chernjanskaya and Terepshanskaya Formations and described from: a) cores of two boreholes from Orel and Tambov City region and b) samples of the outcrop from Yrupinsk City region. Radiolaria are abundantly presented in a light gray in color, not strongly lithified claystones). 52 species of Radiolaria from the Coniacian-Campanian deposits have been extracted.

The Late Cretaceous Radiolarian associations from Orel, Tambov and Yrupinsk Cities regions were correlated with those located towards the north, as Moscow and the Volga River basin (published data). Coniacian-Santonian and Santonian-Early Campanian successive Radiolarian assemblages are recognized. Although the discovered associations contain some endemic species at certain stratigraphic levels, the majority of taxa has a Tethyan origin: the Coniacian level is distinguished by *Aliievium superbum*, *Pseudoaulophacus florencensis*, *Patellula planoconvexa* and Santonian-Early Campanian is characterised by *Euchitonia santonica*, *Histiastrium aster* and *Lithostrobus rostovtsevi*.

Radiolarian species from this region and of this age are the first time described and illustrated with images made in both electronic and transmitted light microscopes.