

PERMIAN-TRIASSIC BOUNDARY IN THE CONTINENTAL SERIES AND CORRELATION WITH THE MARINE SCALE

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The Permian-Triassic boundary (PTB) inside of continental series is marked by the change of the Late Permian tetrapods communities with Dicynodon for the Early Triassic assemblages including Lystrosaurus, known from the South Africa, Antarctica, European Russia, China, Mongolia, India and Siberia. In the West China and South Africa the intermediate zone, where Dicynodon and Lystrosaurus found together, is discovered. After tetrapods, sporomorph assemblages (sa) are the most efficient for interfacial correlations. The oldest Triassic beds of European Russia underlying Astashich member of Vokhmian with Lystrosaurus georgi Kalan. contains the sa, characterized by the mixture of the typical Late Permian (Klausipollenites schaubergeri (Pot. et Kl. aus) Jans., Striatoabieites richteri (Klaus) Hart, Lueckisporites virkkiae Pot. et Klaus) and characteristic Early Triassic forms (Polycingulatisporites, Densoisporites playfordi (Balme) Dettm., Pechorosporites disertus Yarosh., Ephedripites permassensis Yarosh., abundant Cycadopites), as well as the fungal Tympanicysta. Stratigraphically most significant are the find here Otynisporites eotriassicus Fugl, the index species of the same name megaspore zone established by Fuglevicz in the basal Buntsandstein of Poland and traced then by Jiduan in the above mentioned intermediate tetrapod zone of the West China. This level is easily recognized and adopted everywhere as the PTB. Kozur indicate O. eotriassicus in the marine Tesero oolithe (base of the Werfen Formation of South Alps) a traditional PTB in the marine series together with the conodonts Hindeodus latidentatus praeparvus Kozur. Most experts trace the PTB at the base of overlying conodont zone Hindeodus parvus. If this proposal is adopted, it will create serious difficulties for precise detecting of this level in the continental series.