

## PALEOCENE DISCOCYCLINA AND EOCENE NUMMULITES OF THE CRIMEA. RESULTS OF REVISION

The most full description of Crimean nummulites (25 species) was given by Nemkov and Barkhatova about forty years ago. This work focuses on revision of nummulites and Paleocene discocyclinas of this region. 56 taxa (species, subspecies, affinities) of nummulites, belonging to twelve phyla, are identified of which 28 taxa were defined for the first time, two taxa are new. Quantitative analysis is done. Phyla *N.nitidus*, *N.irregularis*, *N.praelucasi* are represented in the Crimea in the time span from middle-late Ilerdian up to early Lutetian. *Discocyclina seunesi* was identified in type section of Eastern Crimea. Paleontological characteristic of Ilerdian and early Lutetian was added by species, typical for Mediterranean: *N.exilis*, *N.spirectypus*, *N.maior*, *N.alponensis*.

The main peculiarity of Crimean nummulites assemblages is in prevalence of phyla with evolutionary trend to increase in step of spiral. Specific composition and diversity of Ilerdian-early Cuisian assemblages of south-western Crimea is most comparable with those of western-central Mediterranean and differ from more eastern and north-western parts of Tethian basin (Eastern Crimea, North Caucasus, Transcaspiian regions, Central Europe). Middle-late Cuisian nummulites assemblages of western-central Crimea resemble the same of northern and southern Black Sea Lowland, eastern Mediterranean and north-eastern regions of Tethys, distinguishing from last by high diversity. Taking into consideration data after another groups of forams and mollusca, the question about belonging of the Crimea in early-middle Eocene to some sort of zoogeographic province is not solved.