

Provincialism of some Lower Cretaceous dasyclad algae from Mid- and Eastern Europe; paleogeographic significance

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Generally, two major provinces are recognized regarding the paleogeographic repartition of the Lower Cretaceous dasyclad algae: a European province and an African one.

Several taxa identified and described in the last decades from the Barremian-Aptian deposits of the Mid- and Eastern Europe outline an area including, together with common taxa of the two major provinces, a specific association for this region:- *Cymopolia? dubia*, was identified in Romania (South Carpathians and Apuseni Mountains) and in Poland (Tatra);- *Salpingoporella patruliusi*, described from Romania (Apuseni Mountains and South Carpathians) was also found in Poland (Tatra Mountains) and Hungary (Villany zone);- *Similiclypeina conradi* was identified in Romania (South Carpathians and Apuseni Mountains) and also found in Turkey (Eastern Pontides) and Georgia (Caucasus);- *Angioporella bakalovae* is known from Romania (South Carpathians), Bulgaria (Prebalkan) and Georgia (Caucasus);- *Kopetdagaria sphaerica* described from Turkmeniya (Kopet Dag) was also found in Bulgaria (Prebalkan) and Romania (South Carpathians).

The spreading area of this association overlain several tectonic blokes, and partially correspond to the Preapulian domain situated between the African and European domains. Its eastern extension to the Eastern Pontides and Caucasus allow us to separate a Carpatho-Pontic algal province with an intermediate paleogeographic position similar to that of the Preapulian domain.