# THE RESULTS OF STUDYING OF CRETACEOUS BIVALVIA (PYCNODONTEIDEA, OXYTOMOIDEA) FROM SOUTH-EAST OF THE EASTERN-EUROPEAN PLATFORM

Ivanov, A. V. Scientific Research Geological Institute of the Saratov State University, Russia

1. The most complex substantiation of the system of ostreid ? oxytomid bivalves is achievable in combination with the previously used methods, which took into account the structure of shell's external surface, its microstructure and soft tissues, with the detailed study of the new type of its sculpture. It allows to divide the order Ostreoida into three suborder: Ostreina Ferrussac, 1822, Gryphaeina Sobetski, 1982 and Exogyrina A. Ivanov, 1995, and also to revise their systematic on lower taxonomic levels. 2. Systematic diversity of numerous groups of the Bivalvia from south-east of the Eastern-European Platform: superfamily Pycnodontoidea (Ostreoida) and superfamily Oxytomoidea(Pectinoida) include 6 families, 25 genera and more than 100 species. 3. In evolution of Mesozoic representatives of the order Ostreoida and superfamily Oxytomoidea we can distinguish the followings stages: Early Cretaceous (Berriasian-Aptian), Early-Late Cretaceous (Albian-Coniacian) and Late Cretaceous (Santonian-Maastrichtian). It's very well correspond with the stage development of all Mesozoic marine biota from the south-east of the European paleobiogeographical province.4. The author gives the phylogenetic scheme of the Cretaceous pycnodontid oysters on generic level and it allows him to distinguish not only the main trends of their morphogenesis and parallelism in development but also periodicity change of some characters (inner bank's peculiarities, shell's top spirogirity) which associated with evolutional reversibility and the existence of similar rows of shell's shape variations as a result of homological variability. 5. The Cenomanian, Turonian, Campanian and Maastrichthyan complexes of ostreid and oxytomid bivalves which the author marks out for the south-east of the Eastern-European Platfrom discovers in the deposits of the same age in Europe, Siberia, North America, North Africa and thus, it can use for global correlation.