

# **The first description of Eocen polleoflora pollen from the Upper-Zea depression.**

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The Upper-Zea depression is located on the joint of the folded Stanovik-Dzhuggur zone and Amur-Ohotsky folded area. In the edge of south-western part of the depression on the coal-bearing area the thickness of Paleogenic strata do not exceed 15 m. They are mainly of sandy-argillaceous structure with clay-carbonaceous partings, that indicates the frequent change of sedimentation regime. For pollenocomplex the predominance of Gimnospermae ( up to 53.4%) and the Taxodiaceae family (up to 36.3%) is typical. Angiospermae pollen - up to 39.9%, spores of sporophytes - up to 21%. Cupressaceae, Ephedra, Pinaceae, Ginkgocycadophytes are also in structure of gimnospermae. The other types of pollen are in less amounts.

The Angiospermae of the given interval are of 38 namings, where the families Juglandaceae, as much as Quercitus sparsus, Castanea form the main background. Permanently pollen of Hamameiidaceae, Rutaceae, Tiliaceae, Araliaceae and Moraceae, Ulmoideipites, Magnoliaceae, is met, as well as single pollen of relict Late Cretaceous flora: Loranthus, Aquilapollenites. For definition pollenocomplex age the participation of correlative taxons of Eocene Pistillipollenites and Anacolosidites is very important.

The complex described reflects humidic thermotemperature climate of the Middle Eocen. That time Gimnospermae and widely-leaf vegetative associations with subtropical, tough-leaf forms were widely spread. The representatives of thermotemperature, widely-leaf and boreal flora were also presented.