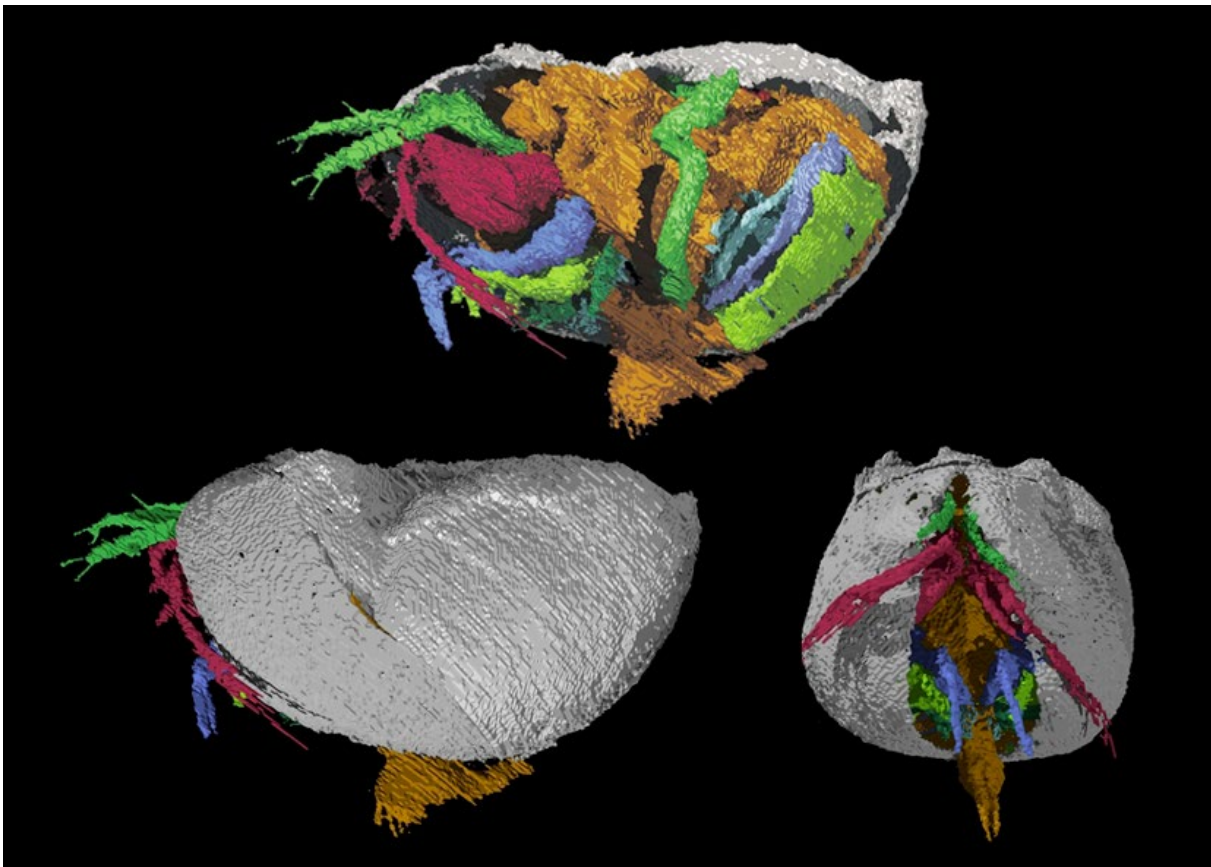


THE OSTRACODOLOGIST

1968
Number 12



The Silurian ostracod *Colymbosathon eclecticicos* Siveter *et al.*, 2003 with preserved soft-parts

Siveter, David J., Sutton, M., Briggs, D.E.G. & Siveter, Derek J. 2003. An ostracode crustacean with soft parts from the Lower Silurian. *Science* **302**:1749-1751.

THE OSTRACODOLOGIST

Newsletter for Ostracode Workers

No. 12

Tel Aviv, June 1968

FIRST ALL UNION COLLOQUIUM ON OSTRACODA - LVOV, 1963, O.S. Vialov

(Dr. R.H. Bate kindly arranged for the translation of pp. 3-13 of the Colloquium Volume. It was translated by Mrs. Helen Sabo of the British Museum, (Natural History).

(Summary of pages 3-13)

In connection with certain questions on the stratigraphy of Tertiary deposits and the need of adjusting the species nomenclature of ostracods, the Lvov Geological Society decided to hold in Lvov a colloquium on Tertiary ostracods, and addressed the IV Conference of the Co-ordinating Commission on Micropaleontology, which took place in Moscow in March 1963.

The Co-ordination Commission decided to widen the subject and to organise (apart from a special Tertiary colloquium) a general one dedicated to theoretical questions...

At the beginning of June 1963, the Committee started preparations for the colloquium...

The special colloquium on Tertiary ostracods was organised, first of all, for a wide, mutual acquaintance with collections of ostracods, deriving from various places. It was assumed that it would be possible to establish a surface and a stratigraphical distribution of either species, to find general forms or complexes, to define more concretely some questions of nomenclature, to discuss various handling of single species and the understanding of their proportion, and to get to know the types of new species, described by the participants of the colloquium or with the forms appeared so far only in the lists. Finally, it was important for the specialists to get to know each other and to establish personal contact for a further harmony for either question on the systematics of ostracods, their nomenclature and biostratigraphical importance, and also for an exchange of collection material, publications, etc.

Therefore, the main attention was concentrated on examining the collections - work with the microscope. The programme was arranged in such a way that every day, during the morning session, one could have the short reports concerning stratigraphic importance and nomenclature of ostracods, to exchange opinions and then to examine the collections and discuss various questions concretely. The first day was to be dedicated to Paleogene ostracods, the second to the Miocene and the third to Pliocene and Quaternary ostracods.

The mutual examining of collections proved so useful, that the participants gave it all their free time. Some paleontologists remained in Lvov even after the colloquium had ended.

It is probable that in future, in all special colloquia dedicated to ostracods or to any other groups of fossils of a determined age, the maximum time would be left to work with the collections.

As far as the general colloquium is concerned, it had a theoretical character and questions of biostratigraphy were not discussed.

Quite recently, at the IV Conference of the Co-ordination Commission on Micro-paleontology (Moscow, March 1963), the section of ostracods of this Commission was formed. The need for a regular convocation of colloquia on general questions was emphasised, and the most important questions on the study of ostracods were prepared...

Then, in accordance with these resolutions, the questions of morphology of the ostracod carapace (terminology, sexual dimorphism and orientation), were the first to be included in the programme of the general colloquium.

Further on, the ostracod section of the Co-ordination Commission has prepared for the beginning of the colloquium a layout of works on the most important question of the study of systematics of ostracods and has compiled a list of paleontologists who would be able to work out the systematics of various families. It was assumed that after the confirmation of the plan, the presidium of the Co-ordination Commission would be able to ask the corresponding organizations to include this type of work in the thematic plan. We believe that this is one of the most important forms of the co-ordinating activity.

The Paleontological Institute of the Academy of Sciences USSR is, at present, finishing the preparation of the "Dictionary of paleontological terms".* The section of the dictionary dealing with ostracods is compiled by V.A. Ivanova. This part of the dictionary was discussed during the Colloquium so that some amendments and revisions could be added.

Therefore the report of Ivanova on the terminology of elements of the ostracod carapace was submitted. A typed text of the dictionary was previously being sent to all organisations and specialists on ostracods...

We were anxious to ask the zoologists, dealing with ostracods, to participate at the colloquium. Their presence, naturally, would have been very useful in examining general questions on the morphology of shell systematics. Therefore, we were trying to locate specialists on living ostracods. The apparently complete list of zoologists-ostracodologists was, unfortunately, very short. Only

*Published by "Nauka" in 1965. E.G.

E.I. Shornikov (Novocherkassk) was able to attend. During general questions, he spoke on various subjects concerning the biology of living ostracods. 111 specialists on ostracods were present; far more than at the IV Congress of the Co-ordination Commission in Moscow. In the list of paleontologists of the Coordination Commission, 110 were specialists on ostracods. Now it comprises 157... Briefly, 2/3 of specialists attended the colloquium in Lvov. They were representatives of 78 organisations from 42 towns of the Soviet Union...

The stratigraphers, non-ostracodologists, interested in biostratigraphical questions connected with ostracods, took part in a special colloquium dedicated to Tertiary deposits.

In our opinion, the Paleogene and Neogene Commissions of the Interdepartmental Stratigraphical Committee should be informed about all the conferences dealing with Tertiary deposits. Circulars and invitations were sent to chairmen of both commissions. A.G. Eberzin, the chairman of the Neogene Commission, attended the Colloquium...Eleven members were non-specialists on ostracods...V.E. Livental, one of the founders of the study of ostracods in USSR, was unable to attend.

The Colloquium was organised jointly with the Co-ordination Commission on Micro-paleontology, the Lvov Geological Society and the Institute of Geology & Geochemistry of Combustible Materials of the Ukrainian SSR, the Lvov State University and the Lvov Department of the All-Union Paleontological Society. The sessions and work with microscopes took place in the building of the Institute of Geology and Geochemistry of Combustible Materials.

SPECIAL COLLOQUIUM ON TERTIARY OSTRACODS

This colloquium started on 15 October. After the introductory speech by O.S. Vialov,* the reports on the Paleogene were read. The conclusions reached by the authors of these reports make it essential to reconstruct the whole scheme of the stratigraphy of Maikop deposits, and their analogues, in southern Ukraine and western part of Central Asia.

After the interval, there was a scrutiny of collections and a comparison of materials on various sections of the Paleogene. Special attention was paid to work on collections.

On the second and third days of the Colloquium, the reports dealt with Miocene and Pliocene...The following collections were examined:

*The report of Vialov has been published in the collection "Maikop deposits and their age analogues in Ukraine and Central Asia". Kiev. 1964.

On Paleogene ostracods - T.P. Rozyeva, from Turkmenia and Mangashlyk; I.A. Khohklova, from Aralo-Turgaisk Basin, etc.

On Neogene ostracods - N.M. Il'nitskaya, Sarmatian and Meotian, from Odessa region; N.A. Aleksandrova, from the freshwater Miocene of Kirgizia, etc.

On Pliocene and Quaternary ostracods - N. Ya. Suprunova, from the N.W. Caucasian region; G.I. Karmishina, Saratov-Volga region, etc.

The collection of living ostracods, brought to the Colloquium by E.I. Shornikov, was also examined.

...During the work with microscopes, some various nomenclature questions arose and were sometimes dealt with satisfactorily. We were able to notice certain peculiarities in the distribution of ostracods... It was interesting to observe in the collections from an altogether different region some well-known forms - called sometimes by another name - and then the discussions took place about this particular name. It was important to scrutinize some typical specimens of some new species and to discuss with authors of these species their characteristics and meaning. The individuality of some species was, at times, doubtful; but after discussion, some conclusive evidence was reached.

For young paleontologists, the work during the colloquium was a kind of school. They received general advice and some useful methodical information and, the ones who brought collections were able to check their definitions. The paleontologists of productive organizations have expressed more interest for the scientific work and for the material they have been treating...

The concrete individual deductions have not been incorporated in the resolution of the Colloquium, but we find it necessary to disclose here certain information.

The Paleogene group paid great attention to the wide distribution - but only in Paleocene deposits - of the species Trachyleberis mangischlakensis Mand., found in the Paleocene of Turkmenia, Aralo-Turgaisk depression, Mangashlyk and Ukraine. Very characteristic for the Paleocene was also Tr. alveolalata (Sharap.) discovered in Turkmenia and the Giscaspian Basin. In general, there was a certain similarity between Paleogene complexes of ostracods of the Aralo-Turgaisk depression and those of Central Asia, and certain differences from the complexes of ostracods of the Paleogene of Ukraine, gravitating more towards western Europe.

The generic and specific composition of the ostracods of the Middle and Upper Oligocene of Turkmenia, is very close to the composition of the fauna of the Sarbatyr formation of Lizyl-Kum.

Attention was drawn to the need of re-examining, at the next colloquium, the understanding of the species Tr. hyalina (Sharap.). The whole group of species, similar to Tr. scabra (Munst.), should also be re-examined...

Some dissensions arose about the relativity of the species Cytheridea pernota Oertli & Key to this genus or to the genus Clithrocytheridea. This is a very important form, widely distributed in the western Europe (only in the Rupel stage) and known in the Oligocene of Ukraine and Mangashlyk. There were some doubts about the independence of species Cytheridea mashrikovi Ros., C. limpidusa Ros., C. testataformis Ros., C. granii Ros., C. mulleriformis Ros., C. dancvi Ros. and C. explorata Ros. The forms described being among new species, are very similar to each other and, at the same time, very near to C. mulleri (Munst.). Some members expressed the opinion that they should be all attached to one species: C. mulleri (Munst.). In any case, all these species need a thorough re-examination.

It was decided to abolish the species Trachyleberis aculeata Ros., as everybody came to the conclusion that this title is a junior synonym of Tr. spiniferima (Jones et Sherborn); besides, Tr. aculeata (Bosquet) was described in 1852 under the same specific name. The name Tr. salubris Mand. in coll. was also abolished; the forms which are indicated thus only in collections, are at present described under the name Tr. praebaensis Ros. In the freshwater deposits of Oligocene of Bet-Pak-Dala (Kazakhstan), some very interesting ostracods, representatives of a new genus and species, and unknown in more ancient or younger deposits, were singled out. It is possible that this species will be characteristic for Oligocene. This is connected with the fact that freshwater ostracods have in general a very wide vertical distribution and cannot usually be considered interesting as leading forms.

The examination of Neogene collections has shown a similarity, which is quite natural, between Sarmatian and Maotian ostracods of the Odessa region, Caucasus and Crimea. In general, the complexes of ostracods of the Upper Sarmatian are similar to the complexes of the Lower Maotian, but the Maotian forms are considerably different to those from the Pontian. Thus, the ostracod fauna confirms the opinion that the Maotian belongs to the Miocene.

In comparing the ostracod fauna of the Tortonian of Ciscarpathians with that of the Middle Miocene of Ciscaucasia, only a few common species were discovered. The difference, noticed previously, between those two coeval complexes was confirmed.

It was very interesting to observe the discover of common forms in quite different regions and in various facies. These discoveries helped to establish or to specify the age. Thus, Cyprinotus baturini Schneider and the identical representatives of the genus Loxococoncha were found in Sarmatian deposits of Transcarpathians and in Kirgizia. The age of the Miocene stratum of the Karkarinsk depression (Kazakhstan) was specified from the discovery of species Mediocypris brodi Schneider described previously from the Middle Miocene deposits of the Lower Ciscaucasia. The species Cyprinotus vialovi Schneider known from the Miocene deposits of the Fergana Valley and Moldavia, was discovered in the Middle Sarmatian of the Black Sea Basin. In general, a very wide distribution of the genus Mediocypris, most important in the stratigraphical sense, was established.

In examining the collection material from the Neogene of Transcarpathians, Crimea and n. Caucasus it was suggested to unite, under one name, the forms described as Cyprideis heterostigma (Reuss), C. heterostigma sublitoralis (Pok.) and C. litoralis (Brady). It was also said that Cyprideis heterostigma tribulata (Reuss) and C. torosa (Jones) are synonyms.

The species, described by Zalanyi from the Pontian of Serbia as Paracypris acuminata Zal. and being characteristic (according to Sheremata) to the Upper Pannonian of Transcarpathians, has been discussed. There were doubts about transferring this species into the genus Candona. Apparently, there exists a living species Candona acuminata (Fischer), which has nothing in common with Candona acuminata (Zal.).

Finally, it was suggested to work out a precise criteria for differentiating species related to the genera Paracypris and Pontoniella.

A mutual examination of collections helped to eliminate certain errors and discrepancies in determinations... The Tertiary Colloquium proved to be most useful...everybody found it absolutely essential to continue the practice of conducting private colloquia of this kind, dedicated to a definite age group of ostracods.

It was suggested to conduct yearly colloquia - perhaps separately on Paleogene and Neogene... We hope that curators on Palaeogene and Neogene - M.I. Mandelshtam and G.F. Schneider - will take care of this...

General Colloquium on Tertiary Ostracoda

The Colloquium took place from the 18th to 22nd October and was introduced by O.S. Vialov. I.E. Zanina characterised briefly the importance and the present situation of basic questions in the programme of terminology of elements of the shells, questions of orientation of shells and of appearances of dimorphism.

The morning session was entirely dedicated to the report of V.A. Ivanova on the terminology of elements of the ostracod carapace; discussions mostly about the dictionary of morphological terms of the ostracod carapace... The evening session consisted of reports relating to the morphology of characteristics in the shells of ostracods; examination of collections.

Next day - a report by V.A. Chizhova on orientation and dimorphism of shells of certain ostracods and other reports also on the orientation of shells... Then, the work on collections... On 21 October, various reports dealing with dimorphism, then - discussions of reports and collections.

The last day, 22 October, was very full. In the morning, questions of organisational character. I.E. Zanina submitted a plan of work on primary questions in the study of ostracods, compiled by the special commission: a study of the

systematics of individual families. The corresponding Institutes and organisations will be asked to include the subjects in their working plans.

Further on, a group of curators was appointed for separate systematic and age groups of ostracods. The same day, a conference of the Lvov Geological Society with a report by V.A. Chizhova on Carboniferous ostracods, took place. Afterwards, O.S. Vialov reported on his voyage to Antarctica.

In the evening, the last meeting of the Organisation Committee of the Colloquium attended by the members of the Commission of the Section of Ostracoda of the Co-ordination Commission; then, a final meeting of all participants of the Colloquium...

The final stage was a three-day excursion (organised by the author) in the Carpathians; to acquaint the participants with general characteristics of the geological structure and the nature of flysch and molass strata, and to acquire specimens of Tortonian and Pannonian deposits, containing ostracods.

...There were certain mistakes in conducting the Colloquium...especially on the organisation side... Special colloquia require more time - three days for a Tertiary colloquium was obviously not enough... We were asked by the Co-ordination Commission to combine the special colloquium with the general...

It was important to meet and to set up acquaintances, to look through collections and to exchange opinions and impressions amongst us. The next step would be that the elected curators of families or groups of ostracods of definite age should direct the systematic age groups for the whole territory of the Soviet Union...

The participants themselves were often at fault...the ones who brought their collections, did not supply tables illustrating the distribution of the ostracods. Some did not submit the stratigraphical information... Some collection material was often badly selected...or not offered for exchange...very few paleontologists submitted the list of their published works or the list of new species instituted by them...at the general colloquium, it was important to show, on drawings, the peculiarities in the structure of shells, the details of morphology which were discussed in reports. The Organisation Committee, in their circular, asked for drawings and sketches with well defined details to be brought - however, some members had nothing but small photographs...

Many participants expressed the wish to have more often special colloquia (as the one on Tertiary ostracods) on Triassic, Jurassic and Cretaceous ostracods... It was suggested to include in the programme of the next general colloquium questions of ecology, and even to dedicate it entirely to this subject...

The study of the ostracods from the stratotypes of basic units of the stratigraphical scale of the Neogene in the Pontus-Caspian region is very important. The same refers to foraminifers. Two Paleogene excursions took place in 1955 to the basic sections of the Paleogene of Ukraine, Crimea, Volga region and Caucasus and, in 1960, to the whole of Central Asia. Taking into consideration the experience of these excursions and their extremely important results,

similar Neogene excursions will be most welcome...to learn about the basic sections of the Neogene of the European part of the USSR and, above all, the stratotypes (or type sections) of basic units of the stratigraphic scale of the Neogene in the Pontus-Caspian region. The excursion should consist of stratigraphers, palaeontologists... Some monographs, with description of microfauna (foraminifers and ostracods) from all the Neogene stratotypes (or type sections) found on the territory of the European USSR - must be compiled.

I should also suggest a similar expedition - and then a monographic study of microfauna - to the Asiatic part of the USSR (Transcaspien). [Such an expedition took place in 1964, under the guidance and on the initiative of the author, for the study of the standard section of Paleogene in the regions of Bakhchisarai in the Crimea.]

There should be, in some micropalaeontological centre, a more complete microfauna collection from all stratotypes - some sort of a standard collection. Personally, I consider as a very important factor having local and foreign collections and comparative material from type sections (of various ages) concentrated in definite centres. Many geologists have brought, from their journeys, specimens from various localities. Sometimes they just lie idle, sometimes they are studied and analysed... This interesting and useful material should be made available to everybody, but not remain unknown and scattered in different places...

The Centres of preservation could be established by the Co-ordination Commission, or exist individually, but the information about them should be available to everybody. It is, for example, very interesting to know that in Lvov there are some specimens from the Tertiary deposits of Australia, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Albania, etc.

So far, there is no such centre in Lvov, and the material is to be found in various laboratories. However, the information about it is concentrated in the Paleontological section of the Lvov Geological Society.

For scientific development of paleontologists and their qualifications, i.e., in order to improve the quality of their work, it is absolutely essential to include in the programme of their activity on the study of scientific subjects - a study of one group of ostracods. It is also important that the paleontologists are able to collect the material for the study themselves, to organise their own stratigraphic work -- and not only deal with material belonging to somebody else. This will increase their interest in the material and in the work generally... A very important and a very delicate question is the conservation of original specimens, especially holotypes.

In most cases, with exception of a few large laboratories, all material is usually kept in the collections of the authors. At times they are inaccessible for other paleontologists, or are being preserved without proper care -- holotypes and specimens are not classified and sometimes even lost during removals -- gradually mislaid and lost for good. At the same time, the classified collections, described above, are the scientific property of the State and do not belong to single individuals. The holotypes of individual species are the most precious material of international importance. It is for

the study of holotypes and for comparing collections, that the paleontologists travel to foreign countries, postponing decisions on questions of systematics, etc., in order to examine other collections. This question was discussed at length during the Colloquium.

During the final session, the question was raised about the publication of material... Some articles reached the Organisation Committee with a great delay: therefore this sbornik has been published only in 1966 -- two-and-a-half years after the Colloquium took place.

I sincerely hope that this first colloquium on ostracods, in spite of all its faults, has been beneficial and that it will be the beginning of a friendly cooperation and tradition of carrying out systematically similar colloquia in future. It is most regretful that no colloquia - private or general -- has been organised within the last two and a half years.

COLLOQUIUM ON THE PALEOECOLOGY OF OSTRACODA - PAU, 21-25 JULY 1970

Up to 15.3. 1968, 69 of the 115 persons who received the First Circular replied, over 40 are planning to give papers.

Post-Colloquium excursions are planned for 26-28 July, 1970.

Persons interested please write to:

Secretariat,
Groupe Stratigraphique,
SNPA Centre de Recherches,
64-Pau, France.

NOTE ON THE GENUS KRITHE

W.A. van den Bold

Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge.

During recent studies of fossil deeper-water sediments in Europe and the Caribbean it has become evident that species of the genus *Krithe* are very similar, and in some cases even identical on both sides of the Atlantic, and that further comparison of material may lead to interesting results. On the other hand, it has also become clear that in earlier studies we were not sufficiently aware of the variation that can develop in the anterior marginal area, and this may have resulted in erroneous indentifications.

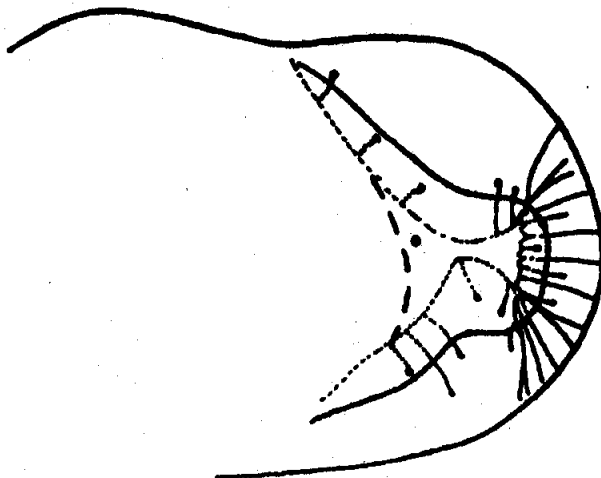


Fig. 1

The writer believes that the position of the orifices of normal porecanals within a species (or subspecies) of *Krithe* remains (fairly) constant and that the loss or addition, or change of position of one or more of these in the same morphological species may be of phylogenetic (or ecological) significance. The anterior margin is the most important region where changes in the position of "normal" porecanals can be observed. This change may go hand in hand with more subtle changes in the shape of the carapace, e.g., in the curvature of the dorsal margin as can be illustrated in the case of *Krithe morkhoveni*. This species appears first in the Caribbean in the upper part of the Lower Miocene (*Catapsydrax stainforthi* zone). In the Lower and Middle Miocene, this species has one long "false" radial porecanal and 2 short ones in the dorsal part of the anterior marginal area. In the Upper Miocene a form appears in which all three canals are of equal (short) length and in which the curvature of the dorsal margin becomes more abrupt. This may be the form figured by Brady, 1880, Pl. 27, fig. 1 h as *Krithe producta*. However, the original form persists (although rare) as high as the Lower Pleistocene (Manchioneal Formation, Jamaica). The problem is further complicated by the

extreme variation in size and shape of the anterior vestibule. This can be illustrated in a small population from the type locality of the Navy Island Member of the Manchioneal Formation (Navy Island, opposite Port Antonio, Jamaica). Here only the form with short antero-dorsal canals occurs, the orifices of which lie in a straight, oblique line. When the vestibule widens considerably the position of the orifices of these porecanals remain the same, but they now lie within the vestibule and change from "false radial" to "normal" porecanals. (see fig. 1)

The writer plans to undertake a revision of the species of Krithe in the Caribbean, but at the same time would welcome the opportunity to study any material of Neogene Krithe from outside this area, that may help to throw new light on the worldwide distribution of species. It is hoped, that this note may cause others to re-examine their species of Krithe and perhaps find similar variations.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION, ADDRESS CHANGES, REQUESTS

DENMARK

(change)
THEISEN, B.F.
Zoologisk Laboratorium
Universitetsparken 15
2100 København Ø

ENGLAND

(change)
MCHARDY, R.A.
Dept. of Oceanography
The University
Southampton

FRANCE

(change)
GROSDIDIER, E.
ERAP-ELFRE, Laboratoire Exploration
Section Micropaleontologie
31-BOUSSENS

GERMANY (West)

ULICZNY, F.
Inst. für Paleontologie
Richard Wagner str. 10/11
Munich 2

Pleistocene ostracoda of Greece

INDIA

SINGH, D.

Pleistocene and Recent of Kashmir Area

Civil Eng. Dept., G.N. Engineering College
Ludhiana, PANJAB

VICTOR, G.

Cretaceous/Tertiary sedimentation of
the Cauvery BasinAnnamalai University
Annamalainagar P.O.
Madras State

SOUTH AFRICA

DINGLE, R.V.

Recent, Tertiary & Cretaceous ostracods
of South AfricaMarine Geology Section
Institute of Oceanography
University of Cape Town
Rondebosch, Cape.

SPAIN

WITT W.

"Revision of EGGER 1858, if troubles
with Egger's species, please contact."c/o Shell Espana
Alcala 45
Madrid 14

SWEDEN

(change)

JAANUSSON, V.
Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet
Paleozoologiska sektionen
Stockholm 50

UNITED STATES

(change)

ALLISON, E.C.
Department of Geology
San Diego State College
San Diego, Cal. 92115

(change)

MADDOCKS, R.F.
Geology Department
University of Houston
Houston, Tex. 77004

(change)

MORKHOVEN, F. van
9218 Ilona Lane
Houston, Tex. 77024

U.S.S.R.

IMNADZE, Z.A.

Micropaleontological Laboratory, VNIGNI
65 Lenin st., Tiflis, Gruzian SSR

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ON OSTRACODA FOR 1967 - PART II

- ANDERSON, F.W., Ostracods from the Weald Clay of England
Bull. Geol. Surv. Great Brit., No. 27, pp. 237-269, 1 fig., 4 pls.,
A new genus: Miocytheridea and 14 new sp. and ssp. of the genus Cypridea.
Biostratigraphic zonation and description of the ostracod fauna of the Weald Clay.
- ANDERSON, F.W., BAZLEY, R.A.B. and SHEPARD-THORN, E.R., The Sedimentary and Faunal Sequence of the Wadhurst Clay (Wealden) in Boreholes at Waahurst Park, Sussex. Bull. Geol. Surv. Great Brit., No. 27, pp. 171-235, 4 figs., 7 pls. 30 new sp. and ssp. of the genus Cypridea
- ANICHINI, G., Gli Ostracodi della Sardegna
Rend. del Seminario della Facolta di Scienze della Universita di Cagliari
Vol XXXVII., Fasc 1/2, pp. 1-42, 8 figs.
Description of recent freshwater ostracoda. 10 spp. described, 8 of them new.
- APOSTOLESCU, V., Determination des Ostracodes de la Mission Singer-Polignac en Nouvelle-Caledonie.
Ed. Fond. Singer-Polignac, pp. 121-125, 2 pls.
- BOLD, W.A. van den, Ostracoda of the Gatun Formation, Panama
Micropaleontology, vol. 13, no. 3, pp. 306-318, 2 figs., 1 pl.
1 new sp.: Pterigocytheris miocenica
- FERGUSON, E. Jr., Cyprinotus newmexicoensis a New Cyprid Ostracod
The American Midland Naturalist, vol. 78, no. 1, pp. 248-251, figs. 1-5
- GANNING, B., Laboratory experiments in the ecological work on rockpool animals with special notes on the ostracod Heterocypris salinus
Helgolander wiss.Meeresunters., vol 15, pp. 27-40, 8 figs., 3 tbls.
- GERRY, E. & OERTLI, H.J., Bisulcocypris triassica n.sp.(Crust.,Ostrac.)from Israel
Bull.Centre Rech. Pau-SNPA, vol. 1, no. 2, pp. 375-381, 2 figs., 1 tabl.
A new sp. of the genus Bisulcocypris from the Anisian-Ladinian of the Dead Sea area.
First known occurrence of the genus from the Triassic.
- GRAMM, M.N. & BUKHARINA, A.A., (Cypridea-like Ostracoda in the Neogen of Uzbekistan)
Paleont. Zhurn., no. 4, pp. 95-101, 6 figs., 1 pl.
A new genus: Karshicypridea and two new spp., K.karaktajensis (the genotype) and K. paradoxa described.
- GREKOFF, N., KROMMELBEIN, K., Etude comparee des Ostracodes Mesozoiques continentaux des bassins Atlatiques: Serie de Cocobeach, Gabon et Serie de Bahia, Bresil. Rev.Inst.Francais du Petrole, vol. XXII, no. 9, 1307-1353, 14 figs., 2 tbls., 9 pls. "Biostratigraphical and paleontological comparison of mesozoic continental formations of equatorial Africa (Gabon), and South America (Brazil)." 51 spp. described, 9 new.

GROSDIDIER, E., Quelques Ostracodes nouveaux de la serie ante-salifere ("wealdienne") des bassins cotiers du Gabon et du Congo
Rev. Micropaléont., vol. 10, no. 2, pp. 107-118, 1 fig., 3 pls.
8 spp. described, all new.

HAGERMAN, L. Ostracods of the Tverminne area, Gulf of Finland
Comm. Biol., Soc. Scient. Fennica, vol. 30, no. 2, 12 pp., 1 fig., 2 tabs.

HANGANU, E., NEGOTA, F., Contributii la trasarea limitei Miocen-Pliocen pe baza de Ostracoda.
S. si cer. geol., geog. si geogr., Seria geologie, vol. 12, no. 1, pp. 225-230,
2 tabs., 3 pls.

HAZEL, J.E., Corrections: classification and distribution of the recent Hemicytheridae and Trachyleberididae (Ostracoda) off Northeastern North America.
Journ. Paleont., vol. 41, no. 5, pp. 1284-1285

HULLINGS, N.C., A Review of the Recent Marine Podocopid and Platycopid Ostracods of the Gulf of Mexico.
Cont. Mar. Sci. vol. 12, pp. 80-100, 1 pl., 1 tbl.

HULLINGS, N.C., Marine Ostracoda from the western North Atlantic Ocean: Labrador Sea, Gulf of St. Lawrence and off Nova Scotia.
Crustaceana, vol. 13, pt. 3, pp. 310-328, 8 figs., 2 tabs., 1 pl.
13 spp. and 1 ssp.; 2 new spp.: Bythocythere bilobatus and Elofsonella granulata and a new ssp.: Eucytheridea punctillata expunctillata

MCKENZIE, K.G., Saipanellidae: a new family of podocopid ostracoda.
Crustaceana, vol. 13, pt. 1, pp. 103-113, 3 figs.
Type genus: Saipanella n. gen. The family includes Cardobairdia van den BOLD 1960.

Range: Aptian to Recent.

MCKENZIE, K.G., SWAIN, F.M., Recent Ostracoda from Scammon Lagoon, Baja California
Journ. Paleont., vol. 41, no. 2, 36 figs, 1 tbl., 2 pls.
"The Ostracoda of the Scammon Lagoon are found in three recognizable assemblages: (1) inner lagoon, (2) lower lagoon, and (3) general lagoon, each of which has characteristic species and ecological associations. The fauna, exclusive of myodocopids, comprises 40 genera and 52 species of which one genus and ten species are new. The new genus is Anterocythere, and the new species are Bairdia phlegeri, Pumilocytheridea pseudogardensis, Camplocythere hartmanni, Ambostracon hulingsi, Anterocythere purii, Paracytherois mexicana, Pellucistoma bensoni, Trachyleberidea henryhowei, Xestoleberis scammonensis and Cytherella vozcaicoensis."

MCGREGOR, D.L., Rhythmic pulsation of the hepatopancreas in freshwater ostracoda

Trans. Amer. Microsc. Soc. vol. 86, no. 2, pp. 166-169, 1 fig.

MARGERIE, P., Inventaire des ostracods conserves dans les couches inferieures des formations post-companiennes du Mont-Aime (Marne).

Mem. Soc. Agric., Commerce, Sci. et Arts, Dep. Marne., vol. 82, pp. 7-29, 3 pls.

23 spp. described, 7 new.

MARTINSSON, A., The succession and correlation of ostracode faunas in the Silurian of Gotland.

Geol. Foren. i Stockholm Forhand. Vol. 89, pp. 350-386, 3 figs.

Correlation of the Siluro-Devonian sequence of Gotland with other areas around the Baltic, "The late Leintwardinian-early Downtonian interval can be correlated with the British sequence, and the Whitcliffian late pre-Gedinnian interval with sequences in Nova Scotia and Maine".

MASOLI, M., Microfauna nel Domeriano di Verona.

Stud. Trentini Sc. Nat., sect. A, vol. 51, no. 2, pp. 131-151, 1 fig., 4 pls.

OERTLI, H.J., Essai d'interpretation ecologique des associations d'Ostracodes de l'Eocene superieur et de l'Oligocene de Cormeilles-en Parisis.

Bull. Centre Rech. Pau-SNPA, vol. 1, no. 2, pp. 367-373, 1 fig.

Paleosalinity determinations on basis of ostracod associations correspond with the results of geochemical investigations of the borone content (except the Sannoisian samples).

OHMERT, W., Die Ostracoden-Gattung Cythereis aus der Oberkreide Sudbayerns.

Thesis, Ludwig-Maximilians University, Munich, 192+VII pp. 18 figs, 9 pls.

26 spp. and 13 ssp. described, 23 spp. and all ssp. are new, ranging from Cenomanian to Maastrichtian.

PLUMHOFF, F., Die Gattung Aphelocythere (Ostracoda) im NW-europaischen Jura und zur Entwicklung der Mikrofauna am Ubergang Domerium/Toarcium.

Senck. leth., vol. 48, no. 6, pp. 549-577, 2 figs., 4 pls.

"Data on the taxonomy, stratigraphic distribution and the presumable phylogenetic development of 10 species of the ostracode genus Aphelocythere occurring in the Jurassic of Germany and France are presented. All the species are of stratigraphic value in the Toarcian and Aalenian. Two of them, A. sulcata and A. torosa are newly described."

POZARYSKI, W. et al., The Xth European Micropaleontological Colloquium in Poland-1967

Inst. Geol. Biul. 211, 2 vols. 407 pp., 71 figs. & tbls., 20 pls.

Ostracoda: see vol. 1, articles by POZARYSKA, K., pp. 41-67; SZEJN, J., pp. 69-92 and KOPIK, J., et al.: pp. 93-184.

SCHALLREUTER, R., Neue ostracoden aus ordovizischen Geschiben.

Geologie, vol. 16, no. 5, pp. 615-631, 7 figs.

SCHALLREUTER, R., Postskriptum zur Taxonomie der Tetradellidae (Ostracoda)

N. Jb. Geol. Paleont. Mh. 1967, no. 7, pp. 431-446, 7 figs.

SCHMIDT, R.A.M. New generic assignments for some Pleistocene ostracoda from Alaska.

J.Pal., vol.41, no.2, pp.487-488, 1 pl.

SOKAC, A., Pontische Ostrakodenfauna an den sudostlichen Abhangen der Zagrebacka Gora.

Geol.Vjesnik, vol.20, pp.63-68, 1 tbl., 4 pls.

Description of 29 spp. of freshwater (to brackish) ostracoda. Two spp. Candona (Camptocypris) flectimarginata and Xestoleberis zagrebiensis are new.

SOKAC, A., Neue Benennung der Ostrakodenart Hemicytheria pokornyi SOKAC
Geol.Vjesnik, 22 vol.20, p.349

H.pokornyi SOKAC, 1963 is Homonym of H.pokornyi SEREMETA, 1961 the new name is H. Groatica SOKAC

WISE, C.D., & GERRY, E., Directory of ostracode workers.

Micropaleontology, vol.13, no.3, pp.381-384.

Over four hundred names and addresses of persons engaged in or connected with ostracode research.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ON OSTRACODA FOR 1968 - PART I

BATE, R.H., A new bairdiid ostracod from the Carboniferous of Spain.

J.nat.Hist.1968, no.2, pp.111-115, 7 figs.

Bairdia wagneri n.sp. from the basal Namurian.

BATE, R.H. Praeschuleridea ventriosa ventriosa (Plumhoff) and Paraschuleridea ornata Bate (Ostracoda from the Bajocian of N.E.England.)

J.Nat.Hist., 1968, no.2, pp.205-214, 4 figs.

HAZEL, J.E., Ostracodes from the Brightseat Formation (Danian) of Maryland.

J.Pal., vol.42, no.1, pp.100-142, 17 figs, 6 pls.

35 spp. described, 13 spp. and 2 spp. are new. One new genus: Opimocythere
genotype: Opimocythere browni.

KILENYI, T.I., and ALLEN, N.W., Marine-brackish bands and their microfauna from the lower part of the Weald Clay of Surrey and Sussex.

Paleontology, vol.11, pt.1, pp.141-162, 9 figs., 2 pls.

8 spp. described, 3 spp. and one subgenus: Sternbergella (Parasternbergella) are new.

PLEASE ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS FOR "THE OSTRACODOLOGIST" TO:

EPHRAIM GERRY
P.O.B. 5283
JERUSALEM, ISRAEL.