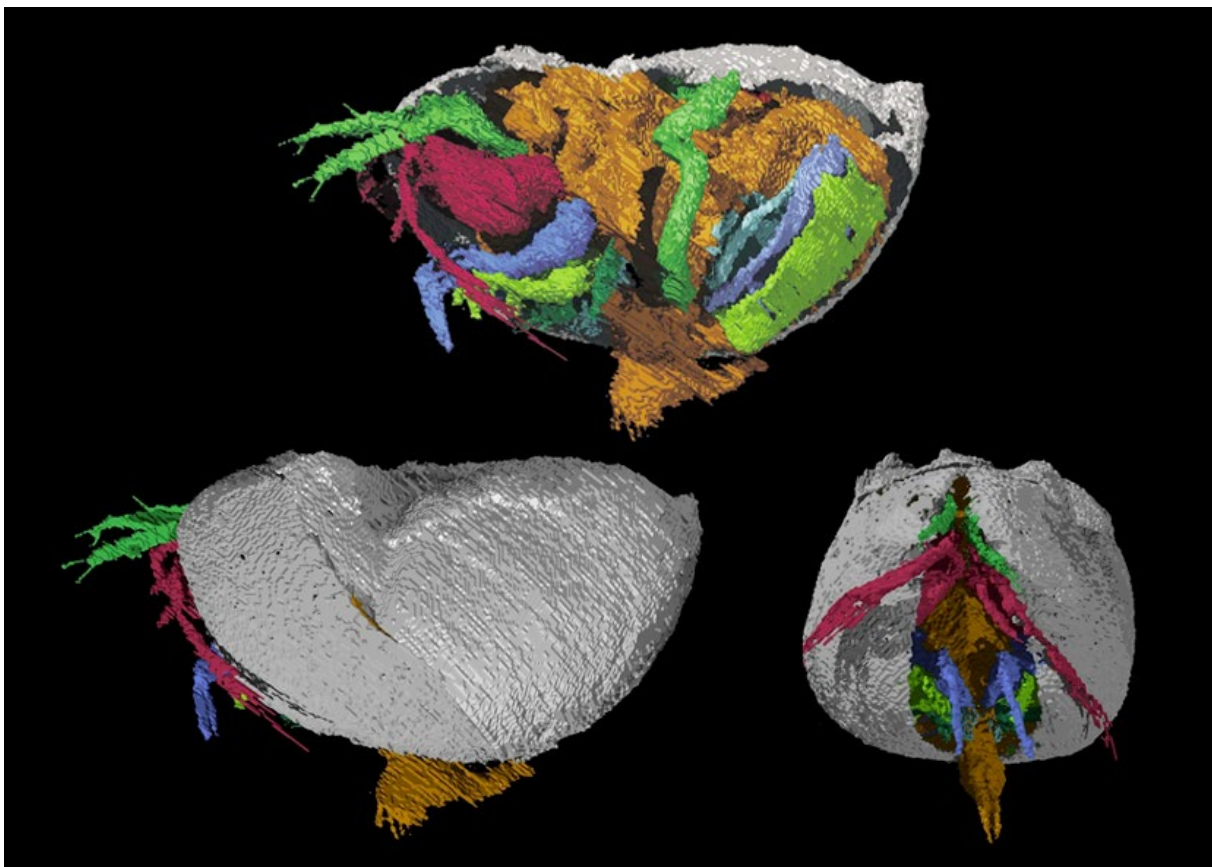


# THE OSTRACODOLOGIST

1971

Number 17-18



The Silurian ostracod *Colymbosathon eclecticus* 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. 17/18

Tel Aviv, December 1971

Dear Friends,

Because of various reasons (not all of it your Editor's fault) there was a period of silence. I apologise to all, both those who kindly sent items which are not up to date any more, and those who thought they are being left out or forgotten.

Wishing all of you a happy and fruitful 1972.

Ephraim Gerry

1970 Friends of the Ostracodes Meeting in Milwaukee  
during the Geological Society of America,  
Paleontological Society Convention

The meeting was convened at 8:30 P.M. in the Sheraton-Schroeder Hotel and was attended by 17 people. The need for a revision of the Treatise ostracode volume was discussed. It was agreed that the time is ripe for the Paleozoic ostracodes to be revised, probably as a separate part together with the introductory material, classification, ecology, biostratigraphy, etc. The Cypridacea and Cytheracea still require much basic work, but considering the host of new taxa since 1961, effort toward Treatise revision in those groups also should begin as soon as possible. Enough scanning microscopes are available to permit this mode of illustration to be made of much of the type material that is accessible for refiguring.

It was the consensus of the group that more workers should be involved in the Treatise revision, including the many active Europeans. Anatomical features should be included this time. Ecology and paleoecology of Ostracoda should be expanded. More effort to locate and refigure types should be made. The revised ostracode volume would probably require at

least two parts. The group hopes that the Treatise administrators will recognize the need for the revision.

The problems in various groups of Ostracode were discussed briefly, along with the possibility of preparing a discussion of ostracode zonation.

The projected meeting of ostracode workers at the University of Delaware in 1972 was discussed.

Those present briefly described their recent work.

Meade Cabot, University of Kansas, Lawrence, is studying population variations in ostracodes from the southern ocean.

Wayne R. Gibson, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee is working on paleoecology of Miocene ostracodes from St. Marys Formation, Maryland.

Joseph Durazzi, Case Western Reserve University-Cleveland is investigating the environmental effects on the shell chemistry of ostracodes, including magnesium, strontium and oxygen isotopes.

Philip Sandberg, University of Illinois-Urbana, has recently been using the scanning electron microscope on freeze-dried specimens of ostracode appendages.

Albert L. Guber, Pennsylvania State University-University Park, has completed work on dimorphic structures in tetradiids and is now studying the Upper Carboniferous ostracode populations, in western Pennsylvania, from a paleosalinity point of view. The difficult problem separating the specimen from indurated sediments was partly solved by use of the product Quaternary-0.

Jean M. Berdan, U. S. Geological Survey-Washington, D. C. is working on middle Paleozoic Ostracoda of the coastal belt of Maine that have European affinities. She reported that Gregory Sohn of the U.S.G.S. has been revising Paraparchites.

Robert F. Lundin, Arizona State University-Tempe, has completed work on Silurian ostracodes from several formations in Tennessee and during his leave of absence in Europe last year, he began study of some non-Paleocopida Paleozoic ostracodes.

Steven M. Warshauer, University of Cincinnati, has been working on Edenian (U. Ordovician) ostracodes from Indiana, Ohio, and Kentucky based on his own measured sections.

John A. Howe, Bowling Green University, Ohio, is starting to work on Pennsylvanian ostracodes. Don C. Steinker, and Paula Dziak, also from Bowling Green attended the meeting.

A.T. Kilenyi, Macalester College, St. Paul, has completed the taxonomy of the Thames Estuary ostracodes. He is currently pursuing the concept that phenotypy does not apply to the ostracodes with which he is working. Spirited discussions generally ensue when he brings up the subject.

William K. Pooser, Cities Service Oil Co., Houston has recently finished a study of Oligocene ostracodes from the Cooper Marl at Charleston, South Carolina.

Harold W. Scott, Michigan State University, East Lansing, although not working on ostracodes at present, is interested in developments in the group.

James W. Teeter, University of Akron, Ohio has been studying samples from freshwater lakes in Florida.

Donald Hoskins, Pennsylvania Geological Survey, Harrisburg, is not now working on ostracodes but is interested in developments in Paleozoic forms.

F.M. Swain, University of Delaware-Newark, and University of Minnesota-Minneapolis is completing papers on Decorah Shale (Ordovician) and Pacific Coast Holocene ostracodes. SEM study of Sahul Shelf Holocene species, in cooperation with Kenneth McKenzie has been done, and SEM work on selected freshwater species is nearly complete. A Lower Cretaceous-Jurassic paper with P. M. Brown on the Atlantic Coast was submitted to the U.S.G.S. 2 years ago, and an Upper Miocene Atlantic Coast paper was submitted over a year ago to the Survey.

Richard H. Benson, Smithsonian Institution-Washington could not attend but reports completion of the following projects "Architectural solutions to structural stress in rigid micro-organisms through SEM examination: (publ. in Proc. Third Ann. Stereoscan Colloq., 1970); "Role of ornamentation in the design and function of the ostracode carapace"; "Terminology of surface features in the ornate ostracodes" with P. C. Sylvester Bradley submitted to Lethaea; and a paper on a new deep-sea genus.

Raymond Bate of the British Museum (N.H.), London is reported to have found Upper Cretaceous phosphatized ostracodes from Brazil that contain traces of appendages.

The meeting was adjourned at 10.45 P.M. and was followed by informal discussions on Cyprideis torosa and other problems. A similar meeting next year will probably be organized. This year's meeting was sponsored by the Paleontological Society through President William Easton and was one of a group of similar meetings organized by Reuben Ross.

F.M. Swain  
November 18, 1970  
Newark, Delaware.

1971 Friends of the Ostracoda Meeting in Washington, D.C.

The Friends of the Ostracoda met in informal session on November 1, 1971 in conjunction with the Annual Meetings of the Geological Society of America. Because this was the tenth anniversary of the publication of the ostracode volume of the TREATISE, J.M. Berdan and I.G. Sohn arranged a panel to review the significant advances in the study of Ostracoda during the past decade. Sohn, who chaired the meeting, read a letter from Prof. Howe, who is convalescing from surgery performed this summer, and distributed reprints "Preliminary list of new ostracod taxa 1961-1971: Melanges, no. 3, October 1971" prepared by Prof. Howe for this session. A card signed by the following participants was mailed to Prof. Howe; R.H. Benson, J.M. Beran, W.A. van den Bold, W.K. Braun, D. Dalorme, D. Dickie, J.J. Durazzi, D.J. Echols, R. Flower, R.E. Gernant, A.L. Guber, C.W. Hart, D.G. Hart, J. Hazel, N.O. Jørgensen, R.L. Kaesler, M. Kontrovitz, L.S. Kornicker, K. Lister, R.F. Lundin, H. Malz, J.W. Miller, Betty Kellett Nadeau, D.A. Nickey, G. Price, W.K. Pooser, P.A. Sandberg, F. Swain, I.G. Sohn, S.M. Warschauer.

Each participant briefly described his current activity. The panel consisting of R.H. Benson, (Recent), W.A. van den Bold (Tertiary), W.K. Braun (Jurassic), D.J. Echols (Upper Paleozoic) and R.F. Lundin (Lower Paleozoic) highlighted advances during the past decade. During the discussion H. Malz passed around photographs of the Russian ostracode workers who participated in the European Micropaleontological Colloquium in the Crimea. Betty Bellett Nadeau discussed the world distribution of Devonian ostracodes, W.K. Braun showed the results of his 5 year study of the Devonian zonation by means of ostracodes in Saskatchewan. L.S. Kornicker discussed the Myodocopida, and C.W. Hart and D.G. Hart discussed their work on entocytherids.

N.O. Jørgensen, and S.M. Warschauer described their studies on Maestrichtian and Upper Ordovician ostracodes respectively. The consumption of four bottles of sherry resulted in friendly discussions participated by all present:

Jann Miller

George Washington University

## SYMPOSIUM ON THE BIOLOGY AND PALEOBIOLOGY OF OSTRACODA

On account of the delay in the publication of this number I do not know what the present stand on the preparation for the Symposium which is planned for 14-17 August at the Department of Geology, University of Delaware, Newark, Delaware 19711 U.S.A. (write to Prof. F.M. Swain for further information at the above address).

Besides papers on biology and paleobiology and a meeting of the Committee on Recent Ostracoda various post conference activities were planned: field trip to Silurian and Devonian localities of Ulrich and Bassler and of Swartz, sampling of marine sediments in Delaware Bay and nearby Atlantic Ocean, study of the collections at the U.S. National Museum in Washington D.C. and last but not least use of the scanning electron microscope of the host university.

## THE IPU WORKING GROUP ON "TETHYS DEEP-SEA OSTRACODES"

In 1969 several ostracode workers formed a "working group" to explore the nature and extent of the fossil record of deep-water ostracodes that once lived in the Tethys Ocean. Although this group is officially recognized as a research team by the International Paleontological Union, it is purposely very loosely organized to allow the greatest freedom of individual research, and at the same time serve as a union of those of similar interests. It was begun by myself and Peter C. Sylvester-Bradley to form the nucleus of an "expedition" which we hoped would be jointly sponsored by the American and Yugoslav governments. However, it was not possible to obtain this sponsorship. The hopes of the original group (also including A. Sokac, N. Krstic, G. Ruggieri, P. Ascoli, H.J. Oertli, V. Pokorny, G. Hartmann and R. Kessler) were, individually or in smaller groups, to specifically look for a very select fossil assemblage in the Mediterranean region whose counterpart is known to have lived on the world ocean floor during the Cenozoic and possibly the late Mesozoic. Interest in this ostracode assemblage continues as does the working group, but on an informal basis.

The present purpose of the "Working Group on Tethys Deep-Sea Ostracodes" is to maintain interest in this small and difficult-to-find fossil assemblage, to discover its origin and its history, and to focus attention on problems it represents or produces. Maybe it will form a subject for discussion at some future meeting in which workers from a number of separate geographic areas could participate. As coordinator of this group, I see my function as a clearinghouse of information about the interest and activities of members and to seek ways to make a meeting possible at some time in the future.

Anyone who wishes to may correspond with me about activities of the "group" and be put on the mailing list. This list will be circulated with notes about the special interests of participating individuals. I will act as broker only to the point where the persons can correspond themselves. A general summary of ongoing activities will be given to the Ostracodologist periodically.

At present there has been some exploratory discussion with agencies about sponsorship of a meeting several years hence, somewhere in the Mediterranean region. The subjects of this meeting would be primarily directed toward the change in Tethyan ostracode faunas with the development of the Mediterranean. Because the subject is not as broad as those of Naples, Hull or Pau, a lesser number of workers might be expected; but anyone with interest would be welcome.

Those wishing to correspond with me and be placed on the "mailing list" will please send me their names and a brief paragraph (for inclusion on the list) explaining their interest in the deep-sea ostracode fauna. Those interested in shallow epicontinental marine and fresh-water ostracodes related to Tethys are urged to correspond with K.G. McKenzie of the British Museum (Natural History, London). Those interested in ostracodes of Paratethys are urged to correspond with Nadezda Krstic (nas. R. Burdzevica B-13, Belgrade, Yugoslavia).

Richard H. Benson  
National Museum of Natural History  
Smithsonian Institution  
Washington, D.C. 20560 U.S.A.

-pods, -cods and English as she is spoke

I was most amused to read my friend Anders Martinsson's thoroughly misleading and tendentious tract on differing interpretations of Ostracoda in the vulgar. As an inveterate and quite unrepentant ostracod worker I offer the following few thoughts in an attempt to pour oil on troubled waters although I suspect that adding petrol (gasoline pace my American friends) might be a more apt simile.

First let us be quite clear what we are talking about. In spite of specious arguments about etymology we are talking not about Greek but about the English language and its rendering of a foreign word in the vernacular. The language of these islands has assimilated words from more languages than most and the criterion has always been usage and sound rather than etymology. Rules there may be for anglicizing Greek, and useful they may be for writing down formal taxonomic names, but it is a rash man indeed who would presume to dictate how the English should speak their own language. There are good precedents for modifying the Greek. We have long since modified that hard Greek Kappa of Kinema to the soft sibilant of cinema - the language demands it - just as the Germans have retained the former in das Kino because it sounds right.

Secondly, he quotes the case of phyllopods etc., but surely this is a two edged argument, for do not the French use 'phyllopodes' etc? Let us have no spurious arguments about the etymology being different. 'Phyllopod' would sound wrong in French and Heaven forbid that they ever be forced to change.

Thirdly we come to the question of stress. This is such a complex matter in the English Language that any detailed analysis is out of the question. I must, however, draw attention to the principal argument which unfortunately is not carried far enough and leaves the data quite unanalysed. I refer to the telling catalogue of geode, cathode, anode etc where the 'o' is long and the final 'e' is retained. But pause and reflect a minute! Are these not words of two syllables? And what is isopod, copepod, brachiopod etc? Surely these are words of three or more syllables? Gramercy! Could it be that the English are not quite the syntactical ignorami that we have all been led to believe? There might perhaps be a little food for thought here.

Living in a seaport which lands more cod than any other port in the world I enjoyed the quite irrelevant comment on that much maligned fish. Such a play on split words has had a long vogue in certain types of comedy from Shakespeare right down to the present day. I ought perhaps to point out in passing, however, with all the tact I can muster that in English the plural of cod is ---- cod!

Fourthly the term ostracod has a long and respectable history. Its ancestry is impeccable and a catalogue would be tedious. One wonders if Dr. Martinsson has read the title of that very fine work by his own countryman Skogsberg (1920) recently. It is also a cause for regret that Dr. Martinsson's opinion of Professor Howe's linguistic expertise must be so low since he named his work a 'Handbook of Ostracod Taxonomy', whilst the usage of Van Morkhoven

in his two volume work on Post-Palaeozoic Ostracoda must put him quite beyond the pale.

Fifthly, like most aphorisms, the one that gave rise to this proves to be an inaccurate generalisation when examined in detail. The English, it is true, work on ostracods and the French on ostracodes, but as far as I am aware the Germans work on Ostracoden, the Italians on ostracodi, the Spaniards on ostracodos and so on.

Finally, let us return to sanity and ask just what is the point of all this furore. We all use the dog Latin 'Ostracoda' for formal designation. Is Dr Martinson really saying that there is a risk of confusion and misunderstanding because in our own languages we adopt slightly different forms in naturalising a word? As far as one can see this artificially exacerbated 'problem' is no problem at all save to the tidy bureaucratic mind which must needs reduce everything to a dead level, dreary uniformity. In this case uniformity will not make one jot or tittle difference to better understanding. We have a proverb which states that 'Variety is the spice of life' and I am delighted that other languages naturalise 'Ostracoda' in their own inimitable style. It is just as unthinkable that they should be forced to change to 'ostracod' as for me to have to write 'ostracode' in my native country.

Kipling once wrote that 'there are nine and sixty ways of constructing tribal lays and every single one of them is right'. It was a very perceptive comment. Let us recognise that language is a living developing web, not a plaything for arid etymological pedantry. Vive les differences!

John W. Neale

#### POD-CODDING ONCE MORE

I was delighted with my friend John Neale's dynamic reaction to my dry and bureaucratic note on the vernacularization to English of OSTRACODA. Being extremely dogmatic and convinced that the world stands or falls with the correct spelling of ostracode, I feel compelled to reply.

However, let us start with a correction - what I wrote about "anoda" and "cathode" has relevance only with regard to pronunciation, not etymology. The derivation is from "anodos" and "kathodos", respectively. I consulted an imperfect source.

John Neale adopts the attitude that etymology and phonetics ("usage and sound" in the latter case) are two separate matters. On the contrary. They are closely related, and the spelling of vernacularized terms is based on the urge in each individual language to twist the classical (or otherwise foreign) words so as to adjust them to pronunciation and so to its expression in spelling. Hence it is not just an accident that the French spell phyllopode et ostracode and the English phyllopod and ostracode (the latter at best).

I am afraid that no linguist would sanction the anglicizing of "geode" and "ostracode" in different ways merely because they are different in length.

The third and hardly relevant point is the joke about the plural of cod. I am, and was, aware that even in the King's English Hull is a seaport that lands cod. Available sources indicate that the normal kind of plural is used expressly to mark a non-collective sense (fish species).

Next point is the long and respectable history of "ostracod". Admittedly, it is as long as that of "ostracode", or almost so. But this carries hardly any weight. Many respectable workers have used it - to the names mentioned by John Neale I would in this context just like to add John Neale. I do not know which form Shakespeare or Doctor Johnson would have used, and I am not convinced that their usage would have been held up as a model for modern English usage.

The reply to the last point - French, German, Italian, Russian, and Spanish usage - is the same as on the blackboard in Pau. Incidentally, in Swedish it is "ostracod", or - possibly with a slight touch of chauvinism - "ostrakod". It is "geod" and "cestod" too, but the botanists say "phylloidium" and "staminodium". Vive les differences - if they make sense.

I am not so sure that aliens should not be permitted an opinion as to the English language or even some right to influence it. It is one of the finest, most useful, and most universal instruments in international science. It would be an advantage to be able to operate this instrument with just a few buttons instead of unnecessarily many - the latter refers to grammatical, etymological, and phonetical inconsistencies. In a way the English language is no longer the property exclusively of what Churchill called the English-speaking peoples. The patents have expired. Most of those who speak the amazing English dialects of other countries would be greatly helped if their disproportional efforts to attain similarity in the written form to standard English could be based on the feeling that this language develops according to a pattern, not as a mass of individual cases to be memorized. This is, after all, the practical essence of the problem so bureaucratically discussed.

On searching for a properly styled conclusion for this second dry note, I find the Swedish communist leader's recent and much quoted statement: "There must exist some damned sort of order within a political party".

This may be true for scientific language, too.

A. Martinsson

#### ODE ON THE SPELLING OF OSTRACODE

The spelling of the Muschelkrebsen:  
 With an e it always has been  
 As spelled by me and not by you  
 You will find in nineteen sixty two<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> - 1962, Martinsson, p.359; Sohn, 1961, p.111

## SOCIETY FOR THE BIBLIOGRAPHY OF NATURAL HISTORY

c/o British Museum (Natural History)  
Cromwell Road,  
London, SW7 5BD.

## INDEX TO NATURAL HISTORY COLLECTIONS

Where is the ---- Collection? By C. Davies Sherborn, D. Sc., Cambridge University Press, 1940:141.

This catalogue, published in 1940, contains about 1,700 entries that give the whereabouts of past natural history collections and, in some cases, a brief account of their history. Its compiler, C. Davies Sherborn an eminent bibliographer, made a significant contribution to scientific literature through the reference works he produced e.g. Index Animalium, 1758-1850 and his painstaking labours in establishing publication dates of important works. In the course of these duties, he amassed details relating to the older collections concerned and subsequently, by diligent searching in miscellaneous records, sales catalogues and popular journals he was able to augment his notes so that they would provide a useful reference guide for systematists. Sherborn recognized that this catalogue was far from complete, but his reviewers, while praising his intentions, criticized its contents and particularly mentioned the omission of many famous collections housed in the major museums and institutions of Great Britain.

It is felt that a complete revision of this reference book would be of value to many taxonomists, both zoological and palaeontological, and others interested in the history of the natural sciences. In addition to rectifying incomplete and inaccurate entries, including the important omissions mentioned by critics and incorporating information on the later history and present whereabouts of the collections listed by Sherborn, entries concerning more recent collections will be provided, particularly those appertaining to branches of the natural sciences that have developed since 1940. It is also intended to widen the scope of the catalogue, although retaining its essentially British and European coverage, by mentioning important material available in scientific institutions throughout the world. However, information on botanical collections will not be included since this field is thoroughly covered in the Index Herbariorum. The inclusion of further biographical details of the collectors and information on hand-writing and portrait collections, together with a complete bibliography, should also increase the value of this catalogue as a reference tool.

Initially, the reference resources of the various libraries in the British Museum (Natural History) and the knowledge of the Museum's scientific staff will be used to compile this revision, but it is hoped that many others will be prepared and encouraged to collaborate in providing details of collections and collectors.

Any information that will be of value to the project should be addressed to, either Mr. A. Wheeler, Secretary, Society for the Bibliography of Natural History; or, Mr. R.J. Cleavelly, Dept. of Palaeontology, both at the British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, London, SW7 5BD, England.

PROGRESS REPORT - TETHYS SHALLOW MARINE & FRESHWATER  
WORKING GROUPS

Up to April 1971 48 replies were received to the first circular comprising:

Interested	37
Uncertain or incidental	
interest	3
No further interest	7

Of those who are interested, the majority have published on one or more of the areas listed in the first circular. These areas were:

1. The Caribbean - Gulf of Mexico - Pacific Coast
2. West Africa
3. The Mediterranean - Red Sea - Sudan
4. The Middle East
5. India
6. Malaysia - Indonesia
7. Australasia

Others who replied and declared their interest wrote that they expected to work on material from one or other of these areas in the near future. One of those with no further interest had previously published on the Pacific Coast. As a result of the replies received, ten other workers were sent copies of the first circular.

Attached to this letter are lists from India (Dr. D.K. Guha; Japan (Dr. K. Ishizaki); Australia (Dr. P.J. Jones). The latter two lists are from Palaeozoic sequences; Dr. Guha's list ranges from Jurassic - Recent. As there are relatively few publications on Indian, Japanese and Australian ostracodes these are particularly useful contributions.

It will take considerably longer to put together lists for the other areas but a start has already been made.

Dr. I.G. Sohn in his reply, suggested the use of data processing in the projects and added: "... in which case the information bank would be open-ended for additions, and the data would be available in geographic, stratigraphic and taxonomic form."

Thus, both projects have got off to a good start (6 of the interested replies incorporated lists or references to publications on freshwater faunas).

I have therefore written to Prof. F.M. Swain requesting that a meeting of ostracodologists interested in these working groups be held during the Delaware congress.

Sincerely,

Ken MCKENZIE, British Museum (Natural History)

Compiler: Dr. P. J. JONES

AUSTRALASIA - OSTRACODA described by P.J. Jones.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Lower Triassic - Perth Basin

Paegnium neutrum JONES, 1970 (probably will have to be shifted to Carinaknightina SOHN, 1970)

Hollinella sp. JONES, 1970 (probably belongs to Hollinella (Fraehollinella) BLESS & JORDAN, 1970)

Truncobairdia beaglensis JONES, 1970

Bairdia sp. JONES, 1970

Upper Devonian - Bonaparte Gulf Basin

Frasnian

Pribylites (Parapribylites) hanaicus POKORNY, 1950 (note - revision necessary; this taxon is probably a new species of Kielciella)

Libatula sp. A. JONES, 1968

Amphissites sp. A. JONES, 1968

\* Knoxella sp. A. JONES, 1968

Bairdia sp. cf. B. naliivkini EGOROV, 1953

B. sp. cf. B. naumovae EGOROV, 1953

Frasnian and Famennian

\* Indivisia variolata ZANINA, 1960

Krausella ? dubitata JONES, 1968

Famennian

Gelsina monothele JONES, 1968

\* Marginia venula JONES, 1968

M. reticulata JONES, 1968

Beyrichiopsis? perplexa JONES, 1968

Leptoprimitia sp. A. JONES, 1968

\* Paraparchites sp. cf. P. nicklesi (ULRICH, 1891)

\* also present in the Famennium of the Canning Basin, W.A.

- \* Coeloenellina sp. cf. C. fabiformis (KESLING & KILGORE, 1952)  
Diphyochilina tryphera JONES, 1968
- \* Cavellina sp. A. JONES, 1968  
Sulcella altifrons JONES, 1968  
Orthobairdia ordensis JONES, 1968

AUSTRALASIA - ERIDOSTRACA described by P.J. Jones

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Lower Carboniferous

Cryptophyllus diatropus JONES, 1962 (early to middle Tournaisian;  
Tournaisian; Canning and Bonaparte Gulf Basins)

C. platyogmus JONES, 1962 (late Tournaisian? and/or early  
Visean; Bonaparte Gulf Basin)

C. sp. B. JONES, 1962 (late Visean; Canning Basin - not  
Westphalian B as previously reported - however, it is still  
the youngest known occurrence of Cryptophyllus).

Upper Devonian

Cryptophyllus sp. indet. JONES, 1968 (Famennian; Bonaparte  
Gulf Basin)

C. sp. A. JONES, 1962 (early Frasnian - Carnarvon Basin;  
late Famennian? Canning Basin)

Eridococoncha Sp.A JONES, 1968 (Frasnian; Bonaparte Gulf Basin)

AUSTRALASIA - OSTRACODA described by Irene Crespin

QUEENSLAND & N.S.W.

Lower Permian

Bairdia grayi CRESPIN 1945 = Silenites grayi (CRESPIN, 1945)

Bardia nyei CRESPIN 1945 = nomen dubium (bairdiid steinkern)

\* also present in the Famennian of the Canning Basin

Healdia chapmani CRESPIIN 1945

Cavellina springsurensis CRESPIIN 1945 = Healdia? springsurensis (CRESPIIN, 1945)

Cavellina sequivalvis CRESPIIN 1945 = Microcheilinella sequivalvis (CRESPIIN, 1945)

Cavellina kulnuraensis CRESPIIN 1945 = Cavellina? kulnuraensis CRESPIIN, 1945

Baselerella australae CRESPIIN 1945 = Graphiadactyllis australae (CRESPIIN, 1945)

### INDIA

Compiler: Dr. D.K. GUHA

A grateful acknowledgement is made to the Director of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, India, for authorising publication of this list.

#### List of genera and species worked

##### List of species

1. *Cytherella obscura* Lubimova and Mohan n.sp.
2. *Cytherella disjuncta* Lubimova and Mohan n.sp.
3. *Cytherella protuberantis* Lubimova and Guha n.sp.
4. *Cytherelloides difficila* Lubimova and Mohan n.sp.
5. *Cytherelloides cutchensis* Lubimova and Guha n.sp.
6. *Cytherelloides insolensa* Lubimova and Guha n.sp.
7. *Cytherelloidea costatruncata* Lubimova and Mohan n.sp.
8. *Bairdoppilata poddari* Lubimova and Mohan n.sp.
9. *Paracypris contermia* Lubimova and Mohan n.sp.
10. *Paracypris meridionalis* Lubimova and Mohan n.sp.
11. *Krithe autochthona* Lubimova and Guha n.sp.
12. *Leptocythere affinis* Lubimova and Mohan n.sp.
13. *Leptocythere chadopadiensis* Lubimova and Guha n.sp.
14. *Clithrocytheridea autonoma* Lubimova and Guha n.sp.
15. *Clithrocytheridea manifesta* Lubimova and Guha n.sp.
16. *Miocyprideis chaudhury* (Lubimova and Guha) n.sp.
17. *Trachyleberis spinellosa* (Lubimova and Guha) n.sp.
18. *Quadracythere arcanus* (Lubimova and Guha) n.sp.
19. *Bradleya latebrosa* (Lubimova and Guha) n.sp.
20. *Cythereis pulcheris* Lubimova and Guha n.sp.
21. *Actinocythereis tumefacientis* (Lubimova and Guha) n.sp.
22. *Quadracythere memorans* (Lubimova and Guha) n.sp.
23. *Aurila chaasraensis* (Lubimova and Guha) n.sp.
24. *Echinocythereis fossularis* Lubimova and Guha n.sp.

##### References

1. Ostracoda of Jurassic and Tertiary deposits from Kutch and Rajasthan (Jaisalmer) India by Lubimova, Guha and Madan Mohan. Bull. Geol. Min. Met. Soc. India. No. 22

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25. *Leguminocythereis mutata* Lubimova and Guha n.sp.  
 26. *Paijenborchella prona* Lubimova and Guha n.sp.  
 27. *Cytheretta secundans* Lubimova and Guha n.sp.  
 28. *Cytheretta trifurcata* Lubimova and Guha n.sp.  
 29. *Progonocythere grumosa* Lubimova and Mohan n.sp.  
 30. *Progonocythere laeviscula* Lubimova and Mohan n.sp.  
 31. *Progonocythere implicata* Lubimova and Mohan n.sp.  
 32. *Progonocythere prolata* Lubimova and Mohan n.sp.  
 33. *Paracytheridea perspicua* Lubimova and Guha n.sp.  
 34. *Cytherura interposita* Lubimova and Guha n.sp.  
 35. *Loxoconcha confinis* (Lubimova and Guha) n.sp.  
 36. *Cytherelloidea chaasraensis* Guha  
 37. *Neomonoceratina kutchensis* Guha  
 38. *Ruggieria* aff. *miceliniana* (Bosquet)  
 39. *Occultocythereis chaasraensis* Guha  
 40. *Platella guzeratensis* Guha  
 41. *Cytherelloidea barkhanensis* (Tewari and Tandon)  
 42. *C. cambayensis* Guha  
 43. *C. guzeratensis* Guha  
 44. *C. aff. tewarii* Bold.  
 45. *Occultocythereis boldi* Guha  
 46. *Xestoleberis rajagopalensis* Guha  
 47. *Costa cambayensis* Guha  
 48. *Leguminocythereis lunejensis* Guha  
 49. *Neomonoceratina oertlii* Guha  
 50. *Hemicythere saurashtraensis* Guha  
 51. *Acanthocythereis bhujensis* (Tewari & Tandon)  
 52. *Cytheropteron kutchensis* Guha  
 53. *Schizocythere guzeratensis* Guha  
 54. *Paijenborchella trisulcata* Mandelstam  
 55. *Cytheromorpha kirtharensis* Guha  
 56. *Xestoleberis* cf. *subglobosa*. Bosquet.  
 57. *Hemicythere sahnii* Tewari and Tandon  
 58. *Hermanites indica* "  
 59. *Bythocypris mianica* "  
 60. *Bairdia indica* "
2. A note on the Ostracodes from Lower Miocene of Chaasra, Kutch by D.K. Guha Bull. Geol. Min. Met. Soc. India Mp. 24, 1961.  
 3. Paleogene Ostracoda of the family Cytherellidae from subsurface samples of Cambay, Gujarat State, Western India, by D.K. Guha, Jr. Geol. Soc. India, Vol. 6, 1965.  
 4. Ostracoda from Oligocene subgroups of Cambay, Western India. Bull. ONGC, Vol. 4, No. 1, 1967.  
 5. Ostracoda from the Lower Miocene of Saurashtra W. India. by D.K. Guha. Cir. Jr. Geol. Min. Met. Soc. India, Vol. 39, No. 1, 1967.  
 6. Ostracoda from Middle Eocene of Kutch, Gujarat State, W. India, by D.K. Guha. Bulletin O.N.G.C., Vol. V. No. 1, 1968.

List of species

61. *Bairdoppilata subdeltoides* Munster  
Var. *hoteswarensis* Tewari and Tandon.
62. *Cytherelloidea cingulata* (Brady)
63. *Bairdia victrix* Brady,
64. *Triebelina indopacifica* Bold
65. *Paracytheridea andamanensis* n.sp. Guha
66. *Loxoconcha alata* Brady
67. *Hemicytherura scutellata* (Brady)
68. *Paracytheridea longicaudata* (Brady)
69. *Neomonoceratina microreticulata* Kingma
70. *Leptocythere inconspicua* (Brady)
71. *Paijenborchella malaiensis* Kingma
72. *Kangarina abyssicola* (Muller)
73. *Occultocytheris lauta* (Brady)
74. *Trachyleberis bodjonegoroensis* Kingma
75. *Bairdia cf. tuberculata* Brady
76. *Xestoleberis variegata* Brady
77. *Loxoconcha lilljeborchi* Brady
78. *Loxoconchella honoluliensis* (Brady)
79. *Triebelina sertata* Triebel, .
80. *Bythocythere kueneni* Key
81. *Krithe bartonensis* (Jones)
82. *Bairdia cf. orientalis* (Doeglas)
83. *Cytheropteron assimile* Brady
84. *C. patagoniense* Brady
85. *Eucytherura complexa* (Brady)
86. *Xestoleberis nana* Brady.
87. *X. margaritea* Brady.
88. *Krithe tumida* Brady.
89. *Caudites javana* Kingma.
90. *Paijenborchella iocosa* Kingma
91. *Hemicythere packhardi* (Brady)
92. *Trachyleberis pravai* ? (Baird)
93. *Bradleya dictyon* (Brady)
94. *Cytherelloidea subreticulata* Kaij
95. *Paracypris zealandica* (Brady)
96. *Clithrocytheridea spinulosa* (Brady)
97. *Cytherura sumatraensis* Kingma.
98. *Trachyleberis goujoni* (Brady)
99. *T. hamata* (Muller)
100. *Aurila chaasraensis* (Lubimova & Guha)
101. *Hemicythere cauveriensis* Guha.
102. *Xestoleberis granulosa* (Brady).
103. *Leptocythere gracilis* (Brady).
104. *Tanella gracilis* Kingma
105. *Bythocypris kutchensis* Guha
106. *Paracypris lakiensis* Guha.
107. *P. jhingrani* Singh and Tewari.
108. *Schizocythere spinosa* Guha.
109. *Occultocythereis khoslaii* Guha.

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7. On the ostracoda from Neogene of Andaman islands by D.K. Guha, Jr. Geol. Soc. India, Vol. 9, No. 1, 1968.
8. Young Cenozoic marine Ostracoda from subcrops of South. India. Geol. Soc. India, Mem No. 2, p. 208, 1968.
9. Observation on the Cenozoic and some Mesozoic Ostracoda of India by D.K. Guha. Pub. Cent. Adv. Study. Geol. Punjab University No. 7, 1970.
10. Marine Ostracoda from Tertiary of Kutch and Cambay by D.K. Guha. (in Press) Pub. Cent. Adv. Study in Geol. Punjab University.

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110. *Pterygocythereis kakdiensis* Guha.
111. *Ovocytheridea cambayensis* Guha.
112. *Semicytherura kutchensis* Guha
113. *Orthonotacythere kutchensis* Guha
114. *Neomonoceratina gajensis* Guha
115. *Paijenborchella nareadiensis* Guha
116. *Paijenborchellina kutchensis* Guha
117. *Cytheropteron kutchensis* (Guha)  
*var. minuta* Guha.
118. *Paracytheridea sastrii* Guha
119. *P. tewarii* Guha
120. *Neocyprideis bhupendri* (Singh & Misra)
121. *Hermanites avadhasi* (Singh & Misra)
122. *Cytherella rajui* Guha
123. *Cytherelloidea vridhachalamensis* Guha
124. *C. bhatiaii* Guha.
125. *Bairdia talukdari* Guha
126. *Cuneocythere keiji* Guha
127. *Xestoleberis rupnarayanalurensis* Guha
128. *Uroleberis reticulata* Guha
129. *U. gopurapuramensis* Guha
130. *Kingmaina sastrii* Guha
131. *Brachyocythere mckenjieii* Guha
132. *Eucytherura boldi* Guha
133. *Hermanites pondicheriensis* Rajagopalan
134. *H. anastomosa* (Rajagopalan)
135. *Cythereis tamulicus* (Rajagopalan)
136. *Schizocythere levinsoni* (Rajagopalan)
137. *Pterygocythereis* sp.
138. *Cytheropteron* sp.
139. *Cytherideis* sp.
140. *Paracypris siliqua* Jones and Hinde
141. *Cytherelloidea cf. araromiensis* Reyment.
142. *Cytherella ovoidea* Alexander.
143. *Paracypris nigeriensis* Reyment.
144. *Xestoleberis narssoni* Bonnama
145. *Bairdia roemeri* (Deroo)
146. *Asciocythere inflata* (Rajagopalan)
147. *Brachyocythere n. sp.*
148. *Repandocosta* sp.
149. *Cythereis* spp.
150. *Eucythere* sp.
151. *Paracypris Cambayensis* Guha
152. *Actinocythereis grekoffi* Guha
153. *Paijenborchella tewarii* Guha.
154. *Buntonia lubimovae* Guha.

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11. On some Eocene Ostracoda from Subcrops of Gogha, W. India by D.K. Guha, Abs. Ind. Sc. Congress Pt. III, section V, P. 313, 1971.
12. Palaeocene and early Lower Eocene Ostracoda from the subcrops of Vridhachalam, Madras and P.C. Sukla. by D.K. Guha, Abs. Ind. Sc. Cong. Pt. III, Section V, P. 314, 1971.
13. Recorded from shallow hole drilled near Chitteri Kuppam (11°34'44"; 79°19'54"), Tamilnadu, S. India, now under study.
14. Upper Eocene Ostracoda from Subcrops of Cambay, India (in press). ONGC Bulletin., 1971.

## Appendix I

Ecology of Recent Ostracoda ( and Foraminifera) along the East coast  
( Bay of Bengal) of India.

For Doctoral Thesis - M.Ananda Rao, Under the Director-ship of Dr.M.Subha Rao, Andhra University, Waltair, India. The Ostracode study is being carried out under the guidance of Shri D.K.Guha, Geologist, Oil & Natural Gas Commission.

N.B. Locality - V - Visakhapatnam  
P - Paleru  
M - Machilipatam  
K - Krishnapatnam  
N - Nellore

<u>Species</u>	<u>Locality</u>
1. <i>Cytherella pulchra</i> (Brady)	V. & K.
2. <i>C. punctata</i> ( Brady)	K.
3. <i>C. semitalis</i> ( Brady)	V.
4. <i>Cytherelloidea javana</i> ( LeRoy)	V. & K.
5. <i>C.bankoensis</i> ( LeRoy)	K.
6. <i>C. sp.</i> (two)	V.
7. <i>Bairdoppilata poddari</i> (lubimora & Mohan)	V.
8. <i>Bairdia foveolata</i> ( Brady)	V.
9. <i>Cyprinotus fretensis</i> (Brady)	V.
10. <i>Cypridopsis obesa</i> (Brady & Rob)	V. & K.
11. <i>Cypridopsis helvetica</i> (Kaufmann)	V.
12. <i>Cryptocandona reducta</i> ( Aim)	V.
13. <i>Pontocypris trigonella</i> (G.O.S.)	P.,V. & K.
14. <i>Paracypris sp.</i>	P.
15. <i>Phlyctenophora zealandica</i> (Brady)	P.
16. <i>Ilyocypris gibba</i> ( Ramdohr)	M.
17. <i>I.bradyi</i> ( G.O.S.)	M.
18. <i>Cythere sp.</i>	V.
19. <i>Leptocythere inconspicua</i> (Brady)	N., P & M.
20. <i>Leptocythere spp.</i>	N., K., P & M
21. <i>Callistocythere crispata</i> (Brady)	N. & K.
22. <i>Tanella gracilis</i> ( Kingma)	P & M.
23. <i>Quadracythere sp.</i>	V.
24. <i>Bradleys sp. cf. C.rubra</i> (Muller)	V.
25. <i>B.dictyon</i> ( Brady)	V.
26. <i>Caudites javana</i> ( Kingma)	P & K
27. <i>C.sp.New</i>	P & K
28. <i>Echinocythereis keutapangensis</i> (Kingma)	V.
29. <i>E. sp.</i>	P & N
30. <i>Leguminocythereis mutata</i> (Lubimora & Guha)	V.
31. <i>L. sp. cf.Thalmanis funa</i> (Brady)	V.
32. <i>L. sp.</i>	
33. <i>Tradhyleberis goujoni</i> ( Brady)	V.
34. <i>T.hamata</i> ( Müller)	V.

35.	<i>T.sp. juv.cf.T.hystrix</i> (Brady)	V & M.
36.	<i>Cythereis hodgii</i> (Brady)	V.
37.	<i>C.cribriformis</i> (Brady)	V.
38.	<i>Carinocythereis sp. cf.C.hamata</i> Muller	K & N.
39.	<i>Costa sp.</i>	K & N.
40.	<i>Brachythere sp.</i>	V.
41.	<i>Clithrocytheridea atjehensis</i> (Kingma)	N & K.
42.	<i>Cytheridea ldevata</i> (Brady)	N & K.
43.a.	<i>Krithe sp. aff. lucida</i> (Lienenklaus)	K & P.
43.	<i>Pantocythere sp. (two)</i>	M.
44.	<i>Copypus rara</i> (Mc Kenzie)	M.
44.a.	<i>Hemikrithe orientalis</i> (Bold)	M.,k & P.
45.	<i>Cytherura sumatraensis</i> Kingma	N.,K. & P.
46.	<i>Semicytherura inversa</i> (Seguenza)	M & P.
47.	<i>Neomonoceratina mediterranea</i> (Ruggieri)	P.
48.	<i>N.sp.(Two)</i>	P & M.
49.	<i>N. microreticulata</i> Kingma	P & M.
50.	<i>Paijenborchella sp.cf.C.dekroonii</i> (Kingma)	P.
51.	<i>P. sp.</i>	P.
52.	<i>Paijenborchellina sp.</i>	P.
53.	<i>Loxocoacha australis</i> (Brady)	P & N.
54.	<i>L. grateloupiana</i> (Key)	P & N.
55.	<i>Cytheromorpha sp.</i>	M., P & K.
56.	<i>Limnocythere sp.</i>	P.
57.	<i>Paralimnocythere sp. new</i>	P.
58.	<i>Paradoxostoma acuminata</i> (Muller)	M & K.
59.	<i>Monoceratina sp. cf.M.bifurcata</i> (Puri)	V.
60.	<i>Xestoleberis margaritea</i> (Brady)	K & N.
61.	<i>Murrayina fossularis</i> (Lubimova & Guha)	V.
62.	<i>Actinocythereis scutigera</i> (Brady)	V.
63.	<i>Ruggieria sp.</i>	V.
64.	<i>Thalmania sp.</i>	V.
65.	? <i>Incongruella sp.</i>	V.
66.	<i>Paracytheridea sp.</i>	V.

JAPAN

Compiler: Dr. K. Ishizaki.

Tassobe Formation (Pseudoschwagerina Zone-Wolfcampian), Japan.

*Kirkbya* cf. *subnipponica* Ishizaki  
*K. sp.*  
*Aurikirkbya? brevis* Ishizaki  
*A.? hinomataensis* Ishizaki  
*A.? lata* Ishizaki  
*A.? tenuise* Ishizaki  
*Coronakirkbya hatai* Ishizaki  
*C. ohazamensis* Ishizaki  
*Knightina hinomataensis* Ishizaki  
*Amphisites kitakamiensis* Ishizaki  
*Kalletina? japonica* Ishizaki  
*Kindlella kitanipponica* Ishizaki

Hataiella ohazamensis Ishizaki  
 H. longa Ishizaki  
 H. minima Ishizaki  
 Roundyella dorsopapillosa Sohn  
 Bairdia iwaizakiensis Ishizaki  
 B. cfr. dissimilis Cooper  
 B. sp.

Takezawa Formation (Bashkirian - Visean?), Japan.

Kirkhya nanatsumoriensis Ishizaki  
 K. sarusawensis Ishizaki  
 Amphisites similis Morey  
 Glyptopleurina cfr. tomokoae Ishizaki

Nagaiwa Formation (Ardian to lower Atokan), Japan.

Bairdia hanai Ishizaki  
 B. hatai Ishizaki  
 B. mccoyi Croneis and Gutke  
 B. nagaiwensis Ishizaki  
 B. cfr. peracuta Warthin  
 B. pompilioides Warlton  
 B. pseudoemaciata Ishizaki  
 B. sp. A

Onimaru Formation (Visean), Japan.

B. sp. B

Iwaizaki Limestone (Yabeina Zone=Basleocian-?Chideruan), Japan.

Hollinella elliptica Ishizaki  
 Aurikirkhya formula Ishizaki  
 A. subkellettae Ishizaki  
 Kirkhya atolla Ishizaki  
 K. centrotumida Ishizaki  
 K. magniforma Ishizaki  
 K. multicresta Ishizaki  
 K. subnipponica Ishizaki  
 K. subquadriforma Ishizaki  
 Amphisites centronotus (Ulrich and Bassler)  
 Ectodemites globosa Ishizaki  
 Polytylites kitanipponica Ishizaki  
 Roundyella neopapillosa Ishizaki  
 Bairdia eucurvia Ishizaki  
 B. nagaiwensis Ishizaki  
 B. cf. oklahomaensis Harlton  
 B. trianguliformis Chen  
 Bairdiacypris deloi Bradfield  
 Ceratobairdia? ambigua Ishizaki  
 Spinobairdia sp.  
 Cavellina? nipponica Ishizaki  
 Tubulibairdia venusta (Chen)

Nagaiwa Formation (Ardian to lower Atokan), Japan.

Hollinella tingi (Patte)  
H. paraemaciata Ishizaki  
Kirkbya nipponica Ishizaki  
K. katakamiensis Ishizaki  
K. nagaiwensis Ishizaki  
Glyptopleurina tomokoae Ishizaki  
G. tumida Ishizaki  
Oliganisus muratai Ishizaki  
Paraparchites hanaii Ishizaki  
Samarella hataii Ishizaki

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LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ON OSTRACODA FOR 1970 PART II

- ANDREEV, J.N., OERTLI, H.J. Quelques Ostracodes cretaces d'Asie centrale  
et formes proches d'Europe  
Vopr. Mikropal. no. 13, pp. 95-121, 205-207, 3 pls., 1 fig.  
14 spp., 7 new, 1 new genus : Pseudocytheropteron

- BABINOT, J.F. Nouvelles especes d'Ostracodes du Cenomanien superieur de l'aureole septentrionale du Bassin du Beauvais (Bouches-du-Rhone - Var) (1re partie)  
Six new spp.
- BOLZ, H. Einige Cytherelloidea-Arten (Ostrac.) aus der alpinen Obertrias Senckenbergiana lethaea, vol. 51, no. 2/3, pp. 239-263, 2 pls., 6 figs. Nine spp. from the Norian/Rhatian described. Seven, C. valida, C. plana, C. simplex, C. unicostata, C. dentata, C. percostata and C. latereticulata are new.
- CHRISTENSEN, O.B., KILENYI, T.I. Ostracod Biostratigraphy of the Kimmeridgian in Northern and Western Europe  
Geol. Survey of Denmark, II ser., no. 95, 65 pp., 4 pls., 11 figs., 1 tab.  
The type Kimmeridgian is subdivided into five ostracode zones. Other areas in Northern and Western Europe are compared. Lower Kimmeridge is uniform, Upper Kimmeridge has two separate regions - North Sea Basin/NW Danish Embayment/Dorset separate from Mid European Region/NW Poland/Scania/Paris Basin.  
19 spp. are diagnosed (an alphabetical checklist of 200 spp. is given). Seven new spp., two new subgenera: Rectocythere (Lydicycthere), Aalenella (Danocythere)
- GUHA, D.K. Observation on the Cenozoic and some Mesozoic Ostracoda of India.  
Publ. Cent. Adv. Study in Geol. Panjab Univ, no. 7, pp. 205-212  
Checklist of Ostracoda with references to 1968.
- HASKINS, C.W. Tertiary Ostracoda from the Isle of Wight and Barton, Hampshire, England. Part IV  
Rev. Micropal. vol. 12, no. 3, pp. 149-170, 6 figs., 4 pls.  
18 spp. from the Cytherideinae are described. Six spp. and two aspp. are new.
- HASKINS, C.W. Tertiary Ostracoda from the Isle of Wight and Barton, Hampshire England. Part V  
Rev. Micropal. vol. 13, no. 1, pp. 13-29, 3 pls., 2 figs.  
19 spp. of the Cytheruridae, Leguminocytheridae, Krithinae and Neocytherideinae are described, four new spp.
- HILTMANN, H. Fortschritte der Mikropalaentologie in Deutschland mit einer Bibliographie fuer das Jahr 1969  
Palaeont. Z. vol. 44, no. 3/4, pp. 215-227  
Lists 49 papers with Ostracoda

- HOBBS, H.H. Jr., HOBBS, H.H. III New Entocytherid Ostracode with a Key to the Genera of the Subfamily Entocytherinae  
Smithsonian Contr. Zool. No. 47, pp. 1-19, 9 figs.  
A new genus: Lordocythere and seven new spp. are described.
- HOBBS, H.H. Jr., WALTON, M. New Entocytherid Ostracodes from Tennessee and Virginia  
Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington, vol. 82, no. 68, pp. 851-864, 3 figs.  
Four new spp.
- JORDAN, H., BLESS, M.J.M. Nota preliminar sobre los ostracodos de la Formacion Vegamian  
Brev. Geol. Asturias, vol. XIV, no. 4, pp. 37-44, 21 figs.  
Two spp.: Maternella geniceraensis n.sp. and Richterina (R.) aff. latior Rabien 1960 are described and several others illustrated
- KOZUR, H., NICKLAS, L. Ostrakoden aus dem Plattenkalkniveau des Hauptdolomites (Rhaetikon)  
Festband d. Geol. Inst. 300 Jahr Fest Univ. Innsbruck, pp. 309-320, 3 figs., 3 pls.  
Two new genera: Albacythere & Kerocythere and five new spp.
- LETHIERS, F. Quelques Ostracodes frasniens du Bas-Boulonnais (France)  
Ann. Soc. Geol. du Nord, vol. 90, pt. 2, pp. 69-75, 1 pl.  
Four new spp., one new ssp.
- LETHIERS, F. Ostracodes du Devonien superieur de l'Avesnois (France)  
Limite Frasnien moyen- Frasnien superieur  
Ann. Soc. Geol. du Nord, vol. 90, pt. 3, pp. 113-120, 3 figs., 2 pls.  
Ten spp. described, two are new, four possibly new.
- LUNDIN, R.F., NEWTON, G.D. Ostracoda and the Silurian Stratigraphy of Northwestern Alabama  
Geol. Surv. Alabama, Bull. 95, 65 pp. 1 tbl, 6 figs., 7 pls.  
30 spp. from 19 genera were found. Nine spp. are new.  
Most of the ostracodes found in Alabama also occur in Brownsport Fm., some in the Henryhouse Fm., Dixon Fm. and Waldron Shale in Western Tennessee and Southern Oklahoma
- MALZ, H., TRIEBEL, E. Ostracoden aus dem Sannois und jungere Schichten des Mainzer Beckens, 2: Hemicyprideis n.g.  
Senckenb. Iethaea, vol. 51, no. 1, pp. 1-47, 13 pls. (107 figs.)  
Type species: H. acuta n.sp. Hemicyprideis is indicator for brackish environment, several species previously assigned to Haplocytheridea are now described as Hemicyprideis.
- OMATSOLA, M.E. Notes on three new species of Ostracoda from the Niger Delta, Nigeria  
Bull. geol. Instn. Univ. Uppsala, N.S. 2, no. 11, pp. 97-102, 5 pls.  
Three n.spp.: Carinocythereis asterospinosus, Ruggieria nigeriana and Paffenborchellina kuznetsovae

- OMATSOLA, M. E. On the Occurrence of Cytherellids (Ostr., Crust.) in a Brackish-Water Environment  
Bull. geol. Instn. Univ. Uppsala, N.S.2, no.10, pp.91-96, 5 figs., 3 pls.  
First reported occurrence of cytherellids from oligohaline environment. Four new spp. Cytherella hanaii, C. olosa, C. sp. A, C. sp. B
- PINTO, I. D., ORNELLAS, L. P. DE A new brackishwater ostracode, Perissocytheridea krommelbeini Pinto & Ornellas sp. nov., from Southern Brazil  
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- PINTO, I. D., PURPER, I. A Neotype for Elpidium bromaliarum Muller, 1880 (type species for the genus) and a revision of the Genus Elpidium (Ostracoda)  
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- PRIBYL, A. Zur Ostracodenfauna des Bulgarischen und Jugoslawischen Silurs und Devons  
Bulg. Ac. Sci., Bull. Geol. Inst. - Ser. Paleont. vol. 19, pp. 111-132, 3 figs., 1 tbl., 3 pls.  
Sixteen spp. described, six new, two possibly new
- SOHN, I. G. Early Tertiary Ostracodes from West Pakistan  
Mem. Geol. Surv. Pakistan, Paleont. Pakist. vol. 3, no. 1, 91 pp.  
1 tab., 3 figs. 4 pls.  
30 spp. described. Three genera: Pakistanella, Anommatocythere, Howecythereis. Fifteen new spp.
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in: KUMMEL & TEICHERT (eds.) Stratigraphic Boundary Problems: Permian and Triassic of West Pakistan, pp. 193-206, 2 tabs., 1 pl.  
Knightinidae, new family (Kirkbyacea). Carinaknightina n. gen.
- TEETER, J. W. Paleocology of a Pleistocene Microfossil Assemblage at the Fairlawn, Ohio, Mastodon Site  
Am. Midl. Naturalist, vol. 83, no. 2, pp. 583-594, 2 tabs., 18 figs.
- UFFENORDE, H. Zur Ostracoden-Fauna eines marinen Schlammbodens an der istrischen Kuste (Limski kanal, NW-Jugoslawien)  
Geol. Rundschau, vol. 60, no. 1, pp. 223-234, 3 figs., 1 tbl.
- WHATLEY, R. C. Scottish Callovian and Oxfordian Ostracoda  
Bull. Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist.) vol. 19, no. 6, pp. 297-358, 9 figs., 1 tab., 15 pls.  
38 spp. described, seventeen new. Procytherura n. gen., considered ancestor of Cytherura; Neurocythere n. subgen., (genotype: Cythere bradyana Jones, 1884) subgenus of Lophocythere
- WITT, W. Revision einige EGGER'scher Cytherideinae-Arten (Ostracoda) aus den burdigalen Ortenburger Meeressanden in Niederbayern  
Mitt. Bayer. Staatssamm. Paleont. hist. Geol., vol. 10, pp. 229-240  
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LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ON OSTRACODA FOR 1971 - PART I

- BABINOT, J.F. Nouvelles especes d'Ostracodes du Genomanien superieur de 1; aureole septentrionale du Bassin du Beausset (Bouches du Rhone-Var)  
Rev. Micropal., vol. 13, no. 4, pp. 237-248, 3 pls.  
Five new spp. from the Progonocytherinae and Trachyleberidinae
- BASSIUNI, M.A. Ostracoden aus dem Eozan von Aegypten - 3. Die Unterfamilien Brachycytherinae und Buntoniinae  
Geol. Jb., vol. 89, pp. 169-192, 1 fig., 3 pls.  
A new genus: Assymetricythere, seven new spp.
- BATE, R.H. Phosphatized Ostracods from the Cretaceous of Brazil  
Natur., 230, pp. 387-398, 1 fig.  
Perfectly preserved soft parts of Aptian-Albian Cypridids
- BENSON, R.H. Ostracodes of the Rita Blanca Lake Deposits  
Geol. Soc. Amer. Mem., vol. 113, pp. 107-115, 2 pls.  
Three genera of ostracodes (Limnocythere, Candona and Cyprideis) are used in an attempt to interpret the paleoenvironmental conditions.
- BENSON, R.H. A New Cenozoic Deep-Sea Genus, Abyssocythere (Crustacea: Ostracoda: Trachyleberididae) with Description of Five New Species  
Smiths. Contr. Paleobiol., no. 7, 25 pp., 12 figs., 1 tab. 3 pls.  
The genus, thought to have descended from Cythereis is typical of deep sea environment. Modern spp. are common to depths below 2000 m., fossils have been found in deep-water Paleocene, Miocene and Pleistocene.  
Five new spp.
- BHATIA, S.B., SINGH, D. Ecology and Distribution of some Recent ostracodes of the Vale of Kashmir, India  
Micropal., vol. 17, no. 2, pp. 214-220, 1 pl.  
Freshwater ostracoda
- BLESS, M.H.M. On a new genus and species of Cypridinacea (Ostracoda) from the Upper Carboniferous of The Netherlands  
Med. Rijks Geol. Dienst. new ser. no. 22, 2 pp., 1 pl.  
Cypridelliforma n. gen.
- BLESS, M.J.M., JORDAN, H. The new genus Coplandella from the Carboniferous - the youngest known berychiacean ostracodes  
Lethaia, vol. 4, pp. 185-190, 2 figs.  
Type sp. - C. novascotica (Jones & Kirkby 1884)
- BLONDEAU, M.-A. Contribution a l'etude des Ostracodes eocenes des Bassins de Cambron et de Saffre (Loire-Atlantique)  
These de l'Univ. Nantes, 157 pp., 17 pls.

- BOLZ, H. Die Zlambach-Schichten (alpine Obertrias) unter besonderer Berücksichtigung der Ostrakoden, 1: Ostrakoden der Zlambach-Schichten, besonders Bairdiidae. Senck. Lethaea, vol. 52, no. 2/3, pp. 129-283, 34 figs., 16 pls. (250 figs.)  
Systematics of the Bairdiidae revised: 11 spp. are synonyms, 2 spp. nom. nud., 28 spp. left, attached to the Bairdiinae, genera: Bairdia, Tribelina (subgenera: Triebelina, Ptychobairdia, Nodobairdia), Lobobairdia, Bairdolithes (?) 34 new spp. described (17 in open nomenclature)
- BUNZA, G., KOZUR, H. Beiträge zur Ostracodenfauna der tethylen Trias. Geol. Paleont. Mitt. Ibk., vol. 1, no. 2, 76 pp., 8 pls., 2 tbls. In part I of the paper Mockella n. gen. and four new spp. are described. In part II (Kozur) Kerocytheridae n. fam. 12 new genera and subgenera as well as 41 new spp. and spps. are described, most of them from the superfamily Cytheracea. Part of the new genera and spp. (those by BOLZ & KOZUR) will be described in detail in: BOLZ, H., KOZUR, H., Zur Taxonomie und Phylogenie der norischen Kerocytheridae (in press)
- CARBONEL, P., MOYES, J. A propos du groupe spécifique Carinocythereis gr. carinata (Roemer). Rev. Esp. Microp., vol. 3, no. 2, pp. 147-154, 1 fig., 2 pls., 1 tbl.
- DAMOTTE, R. Quelques Ostracodes du Cenomanien de Dordogne et de Touraine. Rev. Micropal., vol. 14, no. 1, pp. 3-20, 1 tab., 3 pls. Eleven new spp.
- DEPECHE, F., OERTLI, H. J. Pseudoprotocythere? bessinensis n. sp. (Crustacea, Ostracoda) du Bathonian du Bassin parisien. Bull. Centre Rech. Pau-SNPA, vol. 5, no. 1, pp. 49-59, 1 fig., 3 pls.
- DINGLE, R. V. Cytherelloidea gardeni nom. nov. (Ostracoda). Trans. roy. Soc. S. Afr., vol. 39, pt. III, p. 353. New name for C. delicata
- DINGLE, R. V. Some Cretaceous Ostracodal Assemblages from the Agulhas Bank (South African Continental Margin). Trans. roy. Soc. S. Afr., vol. 39, pt. IV, pp. 393-418, 16 figs., 1 pl. Two new genera: Agulhasina & Paraplatycosta, twelve new spp., one new esp.
- EAGAR, S. H. A Check List of the Ostracoda of New Zealand. J. Roy. Soc. N. Zealand, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 53-64

- GUHA, D.K., Upper Eocene Ostracoda from subcrops of Cambay, Western India  
Bull. Oil & Nat. Gas Comm., vol. 8, no. 1, pp. 17-21, 2 pls.  
Six spp., four new.
- GUHA, D.K. A new species of Brachycythere (Ostracoda) from the Upper Cretaceous of Trichinopoly, South India  
J. Geol. Soc. India, vol. 12, no. 3, pp. 306-307, 1 fig.
- HASKINS, C.W. Tertiary Ostracoda from the Isle of Wight and Barton, Hampshire, England. Part VI  
Rev. Micropal., vol. 13, no. 4, pp. 207-221, 1 fig., 3 pls.  
Description of Leguminocythereididae, Loxoconchidae, Schizocytheridae. 17 spp., six new.
- HOBBS, H.H. The Entocytherid Ostracods of Mexico and Cuba  
Smithson. Contr. to Zool., no. 81, 55 pp., 31 figs., 3 tabs.  
Sixteen spp. from four gen. described, four spp. new
- KEEN, M.C., SIDDIQUI, Q.A. Cenomanian Ostracoda from the Carr's Glen Shell Bed of Belfast, Northern Ireland  
Rev. Micropal., vol. 14, no. 1, pp. 62-68, 1 fig., 2 pls.  
Nine spp., two, Neocythere antrimensis & Cythereis carrensis are new
- KRUTAK, P.R. The Recent Ostracoda of Laguna Mandinga, Veracruz, Mexico  
Micropaleontology, vol. 17, no. 1, pp. 1-30, 10 figs., 6 pls.  
20 spp., six new were encountered in 6000 ostracodes from 38 samples from a tropical, shallow brackishwater lagoon
- LANGER, W. Über einige Feinstrukturen von Muschelkrebsen aus dem westfälischen Miozan (Jung-Tertiar)  
Natur u. Heimat, vol. 31, no. 2, pp. 70-74, 2 figs., 1 pl.  
Ultrastructure research, comparison with recent genera
- LIEBAU, A. Homologe Skulpturmuster bei Trachyleberididen und verwandten Ostrakoden  
Thesis; Technische Universität, Berlin, 117 pp., 32 figs.
- MCKENZIE, K.G. Species list of South African freshwater Ostracoda with an appendix listing museum collections and some further determinations  
Ann. S. Afr. Mus. vol. 57, no. 9, pp. 157-213  
Known South African freshwater Ostracoda listed. Two new tribes: Bradycyprini and Cypricercini proposed.
- MCKENZIE, K.G. Entomostraca of Aldabra, with special reference to the genus Entocypris (Crustacea, Ostracoda)  
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- MCKENZIE, K.G. Paradoxostoma pequegnati n.sp. (Ostracoda, Podocopina) from the Gulf of Mexico  
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- MCKENZIE, K.G. Ostracoda from Lake Peunde, near Mt Wilhelm, New Guinea  
*Zool. Anz. Leipzig*, vol. 186, no. 5/6, pp. 391-403, 4 pls. (32 figs)
- MOOS, B. Taxonomische Bearbeitung der Ostracodengattung Cytherura und verwandter Gattungen  
*Beih. geol. Jb.* vol. 106, pp. 1 tbl., 8 pls.  
21 spp. & ssp. described, five new spp. and two new ssp., but three new spp. and a ssp. described in open nomenclature
- RAMIREZ, F.C., MOGUILVSKY, A. Ostracodos planctonicos hallados en aguas oceanicas frente a la provincia de Buenos Aires  
(Resultados de la XLI comissao oceanografica Costa Sul)  
*PHYSIS*, vol. 30, no. 81, pp. 637-666, 17 figs.  
Eleyen spp. from three genera described
- SANCHEZ DE POSADA, L., BLESS, M.J.M. Una Microfauna del Westfaliense C de Asturias  
*Rev. Esp. Micropal.*, vol. 3, no. 2, pp. 193-204, 2 tbls., 2 figs., 2 pls.  
Twelve spp. described, Cyprisurcella n.gen., C. papillosa n.sp., Bicornella? asturica n.sp.
- SIDDIQUI, Q.A. Early Tertiary Ostracoda of the Family Trachyleberididae from West Pakistan  
*Bull. Brit. Mus. (Nat. Hist.) Geol. Suppl.* 9, 98 pp., 7 figs., 7 tbls., 42 pls.  
Paleocene and Eocene Trachyleberididae represented by fourteen genera, four sub-genera and fifty-nine species.  
Four genera (Aloconocythere, Gyrocythere, Phalococythere and Stigmatocythere) and two subgenera (Paracosta and Scelidocythereis belonging to Costa and Echinocythereis respectively) are new, as well as fifty-four new spp.
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*Micropaleontology*, vol. 17, no. 2, pp. 167-180, 1 fig., 4 pls.
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*Scanning Electron Microscopy*, pp. 95-111, 9 pls.
- SYLVESTER BRADLEY, P.C., BENSON, R.H. Terminology for surface features in ornate Ostracodes  
*Lethaia*, vol. 4, no. 3, pp. 249-286, 48 figs
- SZCZUCHURA, J. Paleocene Ostracoda from Nugsuaq, West Greenland  
*Maddr. Gronl.* vol. 193, no. 1, 42 pp., 9 pls.  
39 spp. from 24 gen. Four new spp.

- WOLBURG, J. Zur Taxonomie und Nomenklatur einigen Wealden-Ostracoden.  
Senck. lethaea, vol. 52, no. 1, 3 pls., 2 figs.  
Five spp. described
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PALEOECOLOGIE DES OSTRACODES - Colloque Pau (1970)

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Dr. h. c. Erich T R I E B E L, one of the outstanding personalities of ostracode research who last year retired from the micropaleontological section of the Senckenberg Museum at Frankfurt, passed away at the age of 77

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