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摘要:

本文研究了发现于湖北峡东地区,震旦系灯影组石板滩段燧石夹层岩石薄片中的微古植物化石,包括10 f 个未定种,石板滩段黑色薄层灰岩以富含宏观藻类及碳质印膜和少量后生动物而闻名,我们在燧石夹层牟岩石薄片 而且首次发现共生的微化石。及其他保存很好的微化石,这一发现进一步丰富 我国震旦纪的古生物资料,为地层

关键词: 灯影组 石板滩段 晚震旦世 微化石 藻类 地层

MICROFOSSILS FROM THE SHIBANTAN MEMBER OF THE DENGYING FORMATION IN THE YANGTZE GORGE HUBEI $\underline{\text{Download Fulltext}}$

Yin Chongyu Gao Linzhi

Fund Project:

Abstract:

The microfossils described and illustrated in this paper were discovered in black cherts of t upper Sinian Dengying Formation in the Yangtze Gorges, western Hubei. All of the microfossils were thin-sections, including 10 genera, 5 species and 5 undeterminate species (including a new genus). consists of black, thin-bedded limestone, is famous for containing abundant megascopic algal fossil Tyrasotaenia, and the infrequent metazoan fossil Parachania. The cherts in-terbedded in thin-bedded fragments of the two megascopic algal morphs but also some microfossils dominated by ? Leiothrichoi speciosa Gnilovskaya. Priinoflagella speciosa was originally discovered in the Kotlin Formation (Va System) on the East European Platform and it is first found in China. The discovery of the assembla evidence for the stratigraphical correlation and further enriches the Sinian paleontologic data in

 $\underline{\text{Keywords:}} \underline{\text{Dengying Formation}} \quad \underline{\text{Shibantan Member}} \quad \underline{\text{Late Sinian}} \quad \underline{\text{microfossil}} \quad \underline{\text{megascopic alga}}$

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