

郝维城. 贵州晚二叠世—早三叠世介形虫动物群的演变[J]. 地质论评, 1994, 40(1): 87-92

贵州晚二叠世—早三叠世介形虫动物群的演变 [点此下载全文](#)

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基金项目:

DOI:

摘要:

贵州有许多二叠系至三叠系的连续剖面, 沉积类型多样, 生物化石丰富, 其中介形虫化石不但类型多, 数量段明显。即长兴阶介形虫类型多, 数量也多, 壳饰复杂, 以具瘤刺的为多, 早三叠世早期介形虫贫乏, 数量及类型纹饰的为主。根据这些介形虫类型和数量的变化, 以及壳饰特征的研究, 表明二叠系与三叠系界线附近的介形虫重要变化。为二叠—三叠系界线

关键词: [介形虫](#) [生物群](#) [演变](#) [晚二叠世](#) [贵州](#)

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE LATE PERMIAN-EARLY TRIASSIC OSTRACOD FAUNA IN GUIZHOU PROVINCE

[Hao Wei cheng](#)

Fund Project:

Abstract:

In Guizhou Province of southern China, there are many marine Permian-Triassic continuous sections which are highly varied and fossils are abundant, of which Ostracod fossils are numerous and perfect. Ostracod fossils were taken from Zhenfeng, Zunyi, Qinglong and Anshun of Guizhou, including 28 genera. The Changxingian bears rich Ostracods of various types; this fauna contains 25 genera (Table 2) and has perfect shell decorations. The main types of the shell decorations are spines and nodules. Early Triassic Ostracods are scarce and poorly preserved; this fauna contains 8 genera. The shell ornamentations. The changes of the Ostracod abundance and morphology have revealed that Ostracods have important changes near the Permian-Triassic boundary, which provides reliable biological evidence for the determination of the Permian-Triassic boundary in China.

Keywords: [Ostracods](#) [development of fauna](#) [Late Permian](#) [Early Triassic](#) [Guizhou](#)

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