УДК 55 ББК 26.3 М43

Ответственный редактор
Данис К. Нургалиев
Научный редактор
Владимир В. Силантьев;
Миляуша Н. Уразаева
Технический редактор
Миляуша Н. Уразаева

М43 Международная молодежная стратиграфическая конференция Головкинского, 2020 «Осадочные планетарные системы: стратиграфия, геохронология, углеводородные ресурсы» (26–30 октября 2020 г.) [Электронный ресурс]: сборник тезисов. – Электрон. пекстовые дан. (1 файл: 4,06 Мб.). – Казань: Издательство Казанского университета, 2020. – 84 с. – Систем. требования: Adobe Acrobat Reader. – Режим доступа: http://dspace.kpfu.ru/xmlui/bitstream/handle/net/159581/Golovkinsky2020_Abstract_Volume.pdf – Загл. с титул экрана.

Международная конференция посвящена проблемам планетарных систем, стратиграфическим событиям, эволюции биоты, седиментационным бассейнам и полезным ископаемым.

УДК 55 ББК 26.3

© Издательство Казанского университета, 2020

UDC 55 LBC 26.3 M43

Editor-in-Chief
Danis K. Nurgaliev
Scientific editor
Vladimir V. Silantiev;
Milyausha N. Urazaeva
Technical editor
Milyausha N. Urazaeva

M43 Kazan Golovkinsky Young Scientists' Stratigraphic Meeting, 2020 «Sedimentary Earth Systems: Stratigraphy, Geochronology, Petroleum Resources» (October 26-30, 2020) [Electronic resource]: Abstarct volume. – Electron. text data (1 file: 4,06 Mb). Kazan: Kazan University Press, 2020. – 84 p. – System requirements: Adobe Acrobat Reader. – Access mode: http://dspace.kpfu.ru/xmlui/bitstream/handle/net/ 159581/ Golovkinsky2020 Abstract Volume.pdf – Title from the title screen.

International Stratigraphic Meeting is dedicated Earth systems, stratigraphic events, biotic evolution, sedimentary basins and resources.

UDC 55 LBC 26.3

Microsculpture of the Early Triassic conchostracans from the Southern Verkhoyanie (the Tiryakh-Kobyume Section)

Veronika V. Zharinova¹, Frank Scholze²

¹Kazan Federal University, Kazan, Russia; nika zharinova@mail.ru

The Permian-Triassic Tiryakh-Kobyume section is located in Southern Verkhoyanie (Republic of Sakha (Yakutia)). The Early Triassic shallow marine succession conformably overlies marine Changhsingian deposits (Privol'nyi Formation (Fm)) and is represented by the Nekuchan Fm. Conchostracans (about 150 specimens) are sampled from the lower part of the Nekuchan Fm (bed 35) together with ammonoids (Kutygin et al., 2019).

This conchostracan assemblage includes "Pseudestheria sibirica" Novojilov, "Ps. tumaryana" Nov., Ps. kashirtzevi Nov., "Sphaerestheria aldanensis" Nov., "Lioestheria ignatjevi" Nov., Wetlugites pronus Nov, and Euestheria gutta (Lutkevich).

Some conchostracan shells possess a good preserved microsculpture.

The shells of " $Ps.\ tumaryana$ " are characterised by a smooth microsculpture on the umbonal area and small pitted microsculpture (pit size = 4.1 μ m) with closely spaced pits on the anterior and central parts of the valve.

The shells of "Ps.~kashirtzevi" have a small pitted microsculpture (pit size = 4 μ m) with closely spaced pits. The surface of some specimens contains minute pyrite framboids.

Generally, it can be assumed that the pitted type of ornamentation is a characteristic feature of the genus *Pseudestheria* Raymond, 1946.

The microsculpture of "L. ignatjevi" is well preserved only on the anterior part of the valve, wherein a closely spaced, predominantly pitted microsculpture (pit size = $5.5 \mu m$) is observed. The best microsculpture preservation is recorded on the last two growth bands. The surface of some specimens contains pyrite framboids.

The shells of W. pronus have a small reticulated microsculpture (cell size = 4.5 μ m) with closely spaced ornament. The reticulation is well preserved on the last two or three growth bands. The holotype of this species has an average reticulated microsculpture (cell size = 8.1 μ m) with a closely spaced ornamentation.

The species *E. gutta* has a closely spaced, fine pitted microsculpture (pit size = 4.7 µm). This species also occurs in the Early Triassic of the Kuznetsk Basin, northern and southern China, European Russia, and Germany. Siberian (Sabirova et al., 2019) and Chinese (Chu et al., 2019) specimens of *E. gutta* possess the same type of ornamentation.

We can conclude that some genera and species of conchostracans show preservations of well-defined microsculptures. The microsculptural shell features are a supporting method for revising the taxonomic diversity of conchostracans.

Author extends thanks to Elena A. Zhegallo and Roman A. Rakitov (Paleontological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences) for assistance with the SEM photography of conchostracan microsculpture. The work is supported by the subsidy allocated to Kazan Federal University for the state assignment # 671-2020-0049 in the sphere of scientific activities and the Russian Science Foundation grant No. 19-17-00178.

²Friedrich-Schiller-University Jena, Jena, Germany