

UDK 56:551.761(497.16)=20

Calcareous Nannofossils in Middle Triassic (Anisian) – A preliminary note –

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Abstract

In this note nannofossils of Anisian age are reported in a Middle Triassic flysch sequence in southern Montenegro (Dinarides). The rich and various nannofossils are largely different from those described either in Paleozoic-Upper Triassic or in younger rocks.

Anisian »flysch« discontinuously outcrops in a belt extending from some km north of Budva down to the SW slope of the Rumija Mountain (Dimitrijević, 1967), at a length of about 50 km and width of about 16 km. The complete Lower to Middle Triassic sequence includes terrains spanning in age from Werfenian to Anisian (»flysch« and Han Bulog limestones) and Ladinian (Porphyrite-Chert Formation). After the Carnian tectonic events, the southern sector of the »flysch« area evolved into the Cukali-Budva Basin, and the northern sector evolved into the Dinaric Carbonate Platform (Radoičić, 1987).

The Lower-Middle Anisian age of the »flysch« is proved by a rich macro- and microfauna that includes, crinoids, brachiopods, bivalves, ammonites, algae (dasyclads) and benthic foraminifers, and that was described by many authors (Bešić, 1959; Pantić-Prodanović, 1975).

The studied sequence (above 30 m thick) outcrops in the village Tudjemili, NNE of Bar (southern Montenegro), and is made up of pelitic clayey-marly and calcareous-marly deposits, which actually represent the distal deposits of the Anisian »flysch«. Nine samples were collected, and they all contained calcareous nannofossils, generally in associations rich both in abundance of specimens and in morphologic variety. All the forms we individuated represent new species (Pl. 1, Figs. 1-5), except a form showing affinities with *Tetralithus pseudotrifidus* Jafar, described in Upper Triassic (Carnian-Rethian) of Austria and Southern Germany (Jafar, 1983). This species is present with some specimens in the Tudjemili sequence.

The individuated species are being studied by optical microscopy and SEM.

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Abstract

In this note nannofossils of Anisian age are reported in a Middle Triassic flysch sequence in southern Montenegro (Dinarides). The fish and various nannofossil evidence we largely different from those described either in Late Permian-Lower Triassic or in younger rocks.

Anisian flysch- discontinuously outcrops in a belt extending from some km north of Budva down to the SW slope of the Rumija Mountain (Dimitrijević, 1967), at a length of about 50 km and width of about 18 km. The complete Lower to Middle Triassic sequence includes terranes spanning in age from Westerman to Anisian flysch- and Han Balok (lowermost) and Ladinian (Porphyrite-Chert Formation). After the Carnian tectonic event the southern sector of the flysch- area evolved into the Cukarica-Budva Basin, and the northern sector evolved into the Coastal Carbonate Platform (Radoičić, 1987).

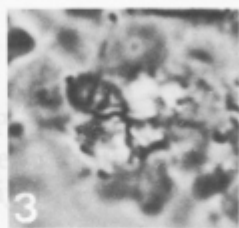
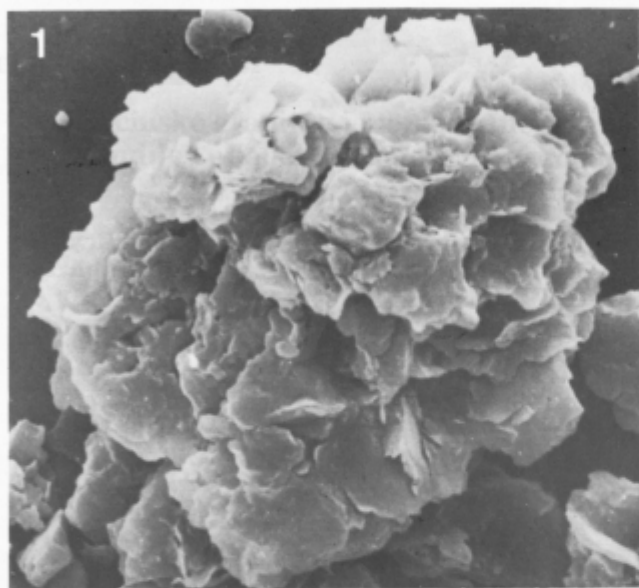
The Lower-Middle Anisian age of the flysch- is proved by a rich macro- and microfossils that includes crinoids, brachiopods, bivalves, ammonites, algae (Ladinian) and benthic foraminifers, and that was described by many authors (Bešić, 1959; Pantić-Prodanović, 1975).

The studied sequence (above 30 m thick) outcrops in the village Tužemlje, NNE of Jar (southern Montenegro), and is made up of pelitic clayey-marly and calcareous-marly deposits, which actually represent the distal deposits of the Anisian flysch-. Nine samples were collected, and they contained calcareous nannofossiliferous marly deposits with morphological variety.

Plate 1

1-5 Some of the recognized species

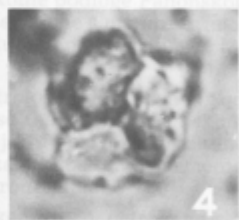
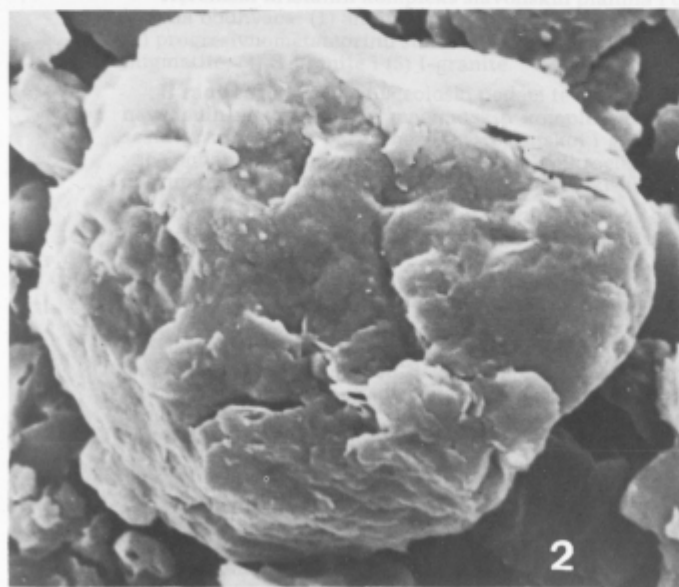
- 1 sp. 40, SEM, × 4000
- 2 sp. 38, SEM, × 4500
- 3 sp. 5, LM, × 1500
- 4 sp. 7, LM, × 1500
- 5 sp. 8, LM, × 1500



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geotektonski problemi.



