

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION ON STRATIGRAPHY

Working Group on the Devonian-Carboniferous Boundary

Chairman :
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Vice-Chairman :
Prof. Dr. E.A. Reitlinger

Secretary :
Prof. Dr. M. Streef

Session on thursday 17th May, 1979 morning and afternoon in
Washington DC

AGENDA

1. Opening of the session.
2. Acceptation of this agenda.
3. Business news
 - International Pacific Science Congress in NE Siberia in August/September 1979, particularly Tour IX to the Omolon River basin and sections near the Devonian/Carboniferous boundary.
 - 26th International Geological Congress in Paris in 1980.
 - Business meeting necessary...
 - Submission on Standard proposals must reach the International Commission on Stratigraphy by May 1st, 1980. --- 1
4. Formal acceptance of the "Report on the first field meeting from Germany to Ireland, 1978". --- 2
5. Reports on activities since the 1st field meeting.
 - Contacts with other specialists. --- 2 to 6
 - Foraminifera of the Avesnelles sections.
CONIL, MAMET, REITLINGER --- 7 to 12
 - Foraminifera, Conodonts, Cephalopods at the "Carrière du Parc" at Etroeungt - BOUCKAERT, CONIL, GROESSENS --- 13
 - Conodonts, spores and sedimentology at Ober-Rödinghausen boreholes and Seiler trenches
PAPROTH, ZIEGLER, VAN STEENWINKEL, STREEF --- 12-14
 - Ostracod stratigraphy near the D/C limit
GROOS-UFFENORDE
 - Recognition of Wocklumeria Stufe ammonoid faunas in Ohio-
HOUSE, MACKENZIE GORDON, HLAVIN.

(LUNCH BREAK WITHIN POINT 5)

6. General discussion on the present state of correlation.
7. Other items.
8. Mississippi valley excursion.
9. Business meeting of the W.G. in Urbana (Friday evening, May 25th?).

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CORRELATIONS BETWEEN ETROEUNGT BEDS AND OTHER SECTIONS.

1. Twenty-two slides containing Forams have been cut from the material collected by M. LYS on Friday 1st September, in beds 135 (term n), 135/136, 136 (term o) - See section here on page 3. They were prepared by the Belgian Geological Survey (J. BOUCKAER). These slides were first examined by R. CONIL who produced a short report (See here p. 8)

R. CONIL emphasizes : - the inadequacy of sampling.
- the confirmation that levels n and o do correspond to a much higher level than the base of Q. communis zone.
- the absence of Q. kobaitusana comparable to those he has published from the same beds (Conil & Lys 1971)

R. CONIL supplied his original slides (Conil & Lys 1971) with his report.

LYS slides and CONIL slides were then submitted to Mrs REITLINGER and LIPINA, for a few days during January 1979. They also produced a short report (See here p. 9) where they emphasize :

- that specimens ... which could be grouped with Q. kobaitusana itself are observed in CONIL slides from bed n.
- that undoubtedly higher organized Q. kobaitusana characteristics for the zone Q. kobaitusana s.str. (acme) are present in CONIL slides from bed o (See the 2 pictures, here p. 8).

They correlates these two levels with USSR sections (See p. 11)

In the meantime, B. MAMET had made his own slides from the samples he collected himself in the ^{same} beds during the excursion. He also saw the LYS and CONIL material in the beginning of May 1979 when in Brussels - He had no time to produce a report but did several diagrams on morphological variations inside the Quasiendothyra population. One of the diagrams is enclosed (See here p. 10).

The diagram demonstrates that 3 on 128 available sections show 14 chambers which is the lowest number accepted for Q. kobaitusana typica. On the other hand B. MAMET considers that the two specimens (Figs 99 and 100) produced by R. CONIL from bed o do correspond to very typical Q. kobait. but he remarks that comparable specimens were never recorded in subsequent sampling (personal communication). The MAMET slides are presently in hand of R. CONIL.

2. The Stratigraphical significance of the cephalopods recorded in the Kobaitusana beds from USSR in South Urals and North Caucasus (See here p. 11), was commented by J. KULLMANN (See here p. 12).
3. Bispathodus ziegleri has been identified by GROESSENS in the Etroeungt quarry (See here p. 13).

R. COILL
19 déc. 78

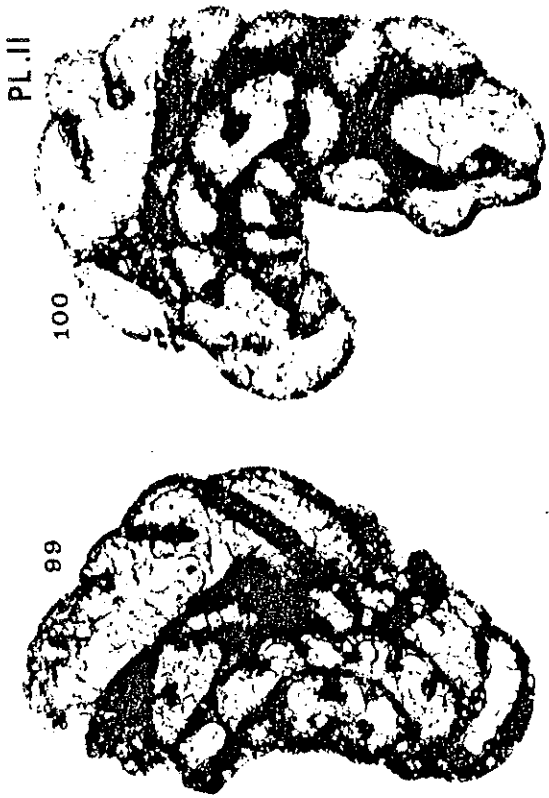
Les 22 lames taillées dans les échantillons prélevés (sur les LYS) à Avesnelles par le working groupe de la limite Dev./Carbonifère ont été examinées. 5 et 11 ne peuvent être datées.

Ces bancs lenticulaires à stromatopores ne peuvent donner une image valable de leur contenu qu'en les étudiant sur 4 ou 5 échantillons prélevés à des endroits différents plutôt qu'en multipliant les lames dans un petit nombre d'échantillons, ce qui semble avoir été fait ! J'estime que ce prélèvement n'apporte rien, sinon la confirmation d'un niveau bien plus élevé que la base de la zone à Qu. communis. Df33 ou 8 :

- Quas.regularis de 650 f (7)
- Quas communis 725 f (1)
- Quas.regularis radiat: 570H (17)
- Quas.kobeitusana ?? (section tang.) (22)
- Fréquence des Quasiendothyra à paroi double (couche radiale interne).

Aucune Quasiendothyra pareille à celles que j'ai trouvées dans les termes O et n'a été observée dans ces lames. Si c'est utile, je passerai avec plaisir mes lames et les photographies qui en ont été faites. Ce résultat était si extraordinaire que j'ai refait des prélèvements lors de 3 visites pour le confirmer.

Il est regrettable que lors de sa première visite, que je guidais, la même Commission n'ait pas jugé bon de faire ce prélèvement aux endroits que je proposais pour dissiper le doute...



L'âge du terme n de la coupe d'Avesnelles

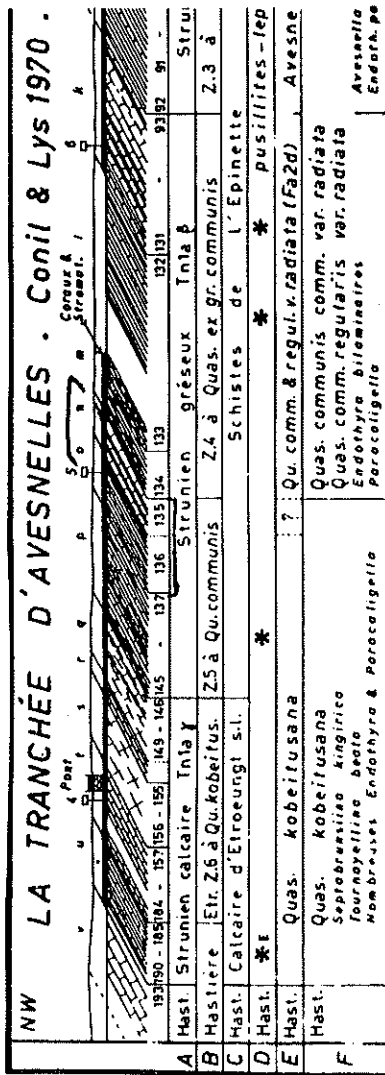
Cet âge est depuis longtemps contesté; pour B. MAHRT, c'est la base de la zone à communis; pour moi, c'est la base de la zone à kobeitusana ! Je place la base de la zone à communis plusieurs centaines de m plus bas.

Pour étayer mes affirmations, je joins une planche (x 75) de photo avec le commentaire suivant :

" Les kobeitusana trouvées dans le terme o (Av. 3/156) sont tout à fait typiques et déjà bien développées; COILL & LYS, 1970, pl. 11, figs. 99, 100).

Les spécimens rencontrés en assez grand nombre dans le banc inf. du terme n (Av. 3/155) présentent pratiquement tous les caractères de l'espèce : grande taille (717 mus, 4% - 5 tours), paroi épaisse radiale intérieurement, chomata puissants. La seule différence constatée est un nombre de loges inférieur (12 au lieu de 14-17 chez les formes typiques). Il s'agit là, à mon avis, des premières kobeitusana réelles, passant très rapidement aux formes caractéristiques plus grandes encore et avec loges plus abondantes "

R. COILL



Conclusions on Foraminifera from outcrop Avesnelles

Examination of thin sections from beds N and O of Avesnelles outcrop as well as those from collection of originals of samples 135 and 136 permits to draw the following conclusions:

1. The beds N are characterized by Quasiendothyra planospiral with weakly expressed inpersistent and indistinct glassy radial layer. The Quasiendothyra belong to primitive representatives of Quasiendothyra kobeltusana group. (Qu. kobeltusana substricta Conil et Lys-Number of chambers in the Quasiendothyra from Qu. kobeltusana group can vary considerably. In some cases, specimens with more distinct thin glassy-radial layer, which could be grouped with Qu. kobeltusana itself, are observed / thin sections from originals 1101, 14100, 14106, 7240, 14035/.

2. The same complex, is abundant in the beds O, the undoubtedly highly organized Qu. kobeltusana, (6501, 6503), characteristic for the zone Qu. kobeltusana s.str. (asme), being present on its background.

3. The deposits N are evidently correlated with the beds, containing rare Qu. kobeltusana (south Urals), and beds with Qu. kobeltusana (Timano-Pechorian region), as well as with basal layers of Qu. kobeltusana s. lato zone. The beds O can already be referred to Qu. kobeltusana s.str.

O.A. Lipina
B.A. Reitlinger

Заклчение о фораминиферах обнажения Авеснеллес

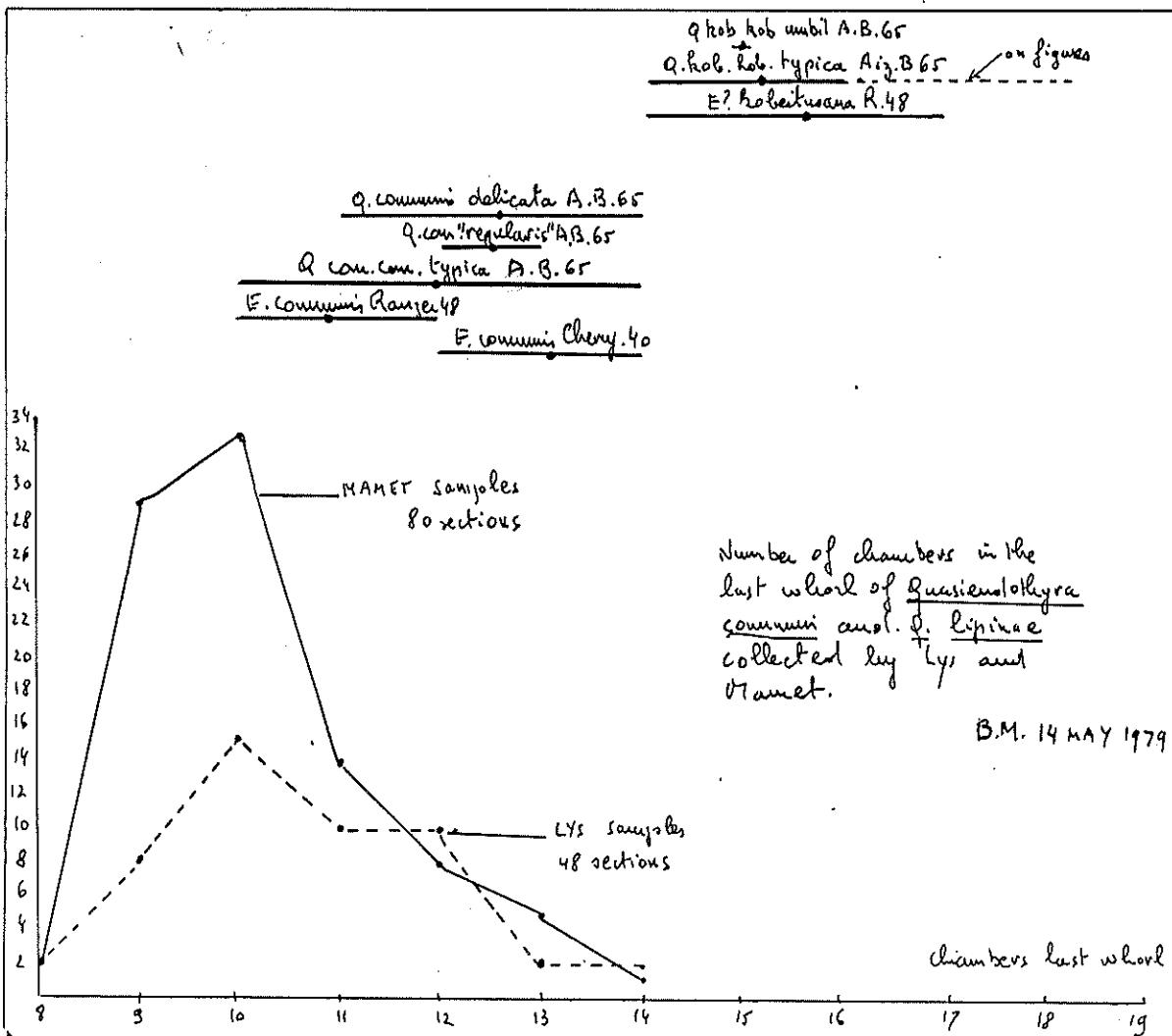
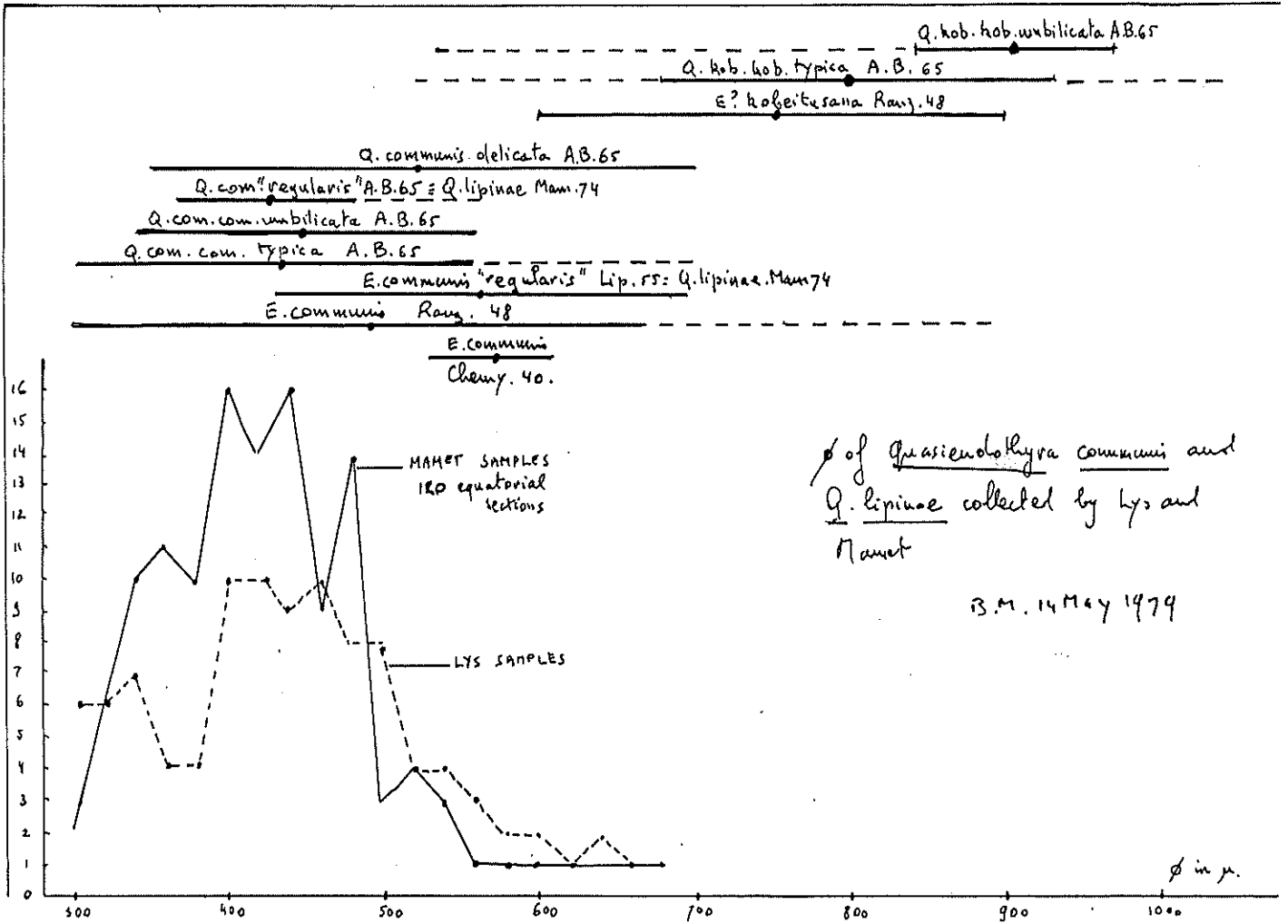
В результате просмотра шлифов из слоев N и O обн. Авеснеллес, а также из коллекции оригиналов обр. 135 и 136 можно сделать следующие выводы:

1. В слоях N характерны квазиэндоитры почти плоско-спиральные, со слабо выраженным непостоянным, неотчетливым стекловато-лучистым слоем. Эти квазиэндоитры относятся к примитивным представителям группы квазиэндоитра kobeltusana (Qu. kobeltusana substricta Conil et Lys) число камер у квазиэндоитр группы Qu. kobeltusana может значительно колебаться. В отдельных случаях наблюдаются экземпляры с более отчетливым тонким стекловатым слоем, которые могли бы быть отнесены к самой Qu. kobeltusana /шлифы из оригиналов 1101, 14100, 14106, 7240 14035 /.

2. В слоях O развит тот же комплекс на фоне которого присутствуют несомненные высоко организованные Qu. kobeltusana (6501, 6503), характерные для зоны Qu. kobeltusana s.str. (asme)

3. Отложения N предположительно сопоставляются со слоями с редкими Qu. kobeltusana (Ю.Урал) и слоями с Qu. kobeltusana (Тимано-Печорск. район) с базальными слоями зоны Qu. kobeltusana s. lato. Слои O могут уже относиться к Qu. kobeltusana s.str.

O.A. Lipina
B.A. Reitlinger



Faciès récifaux de l'Ouest

Etroeungl Avesn. St.Hilaire

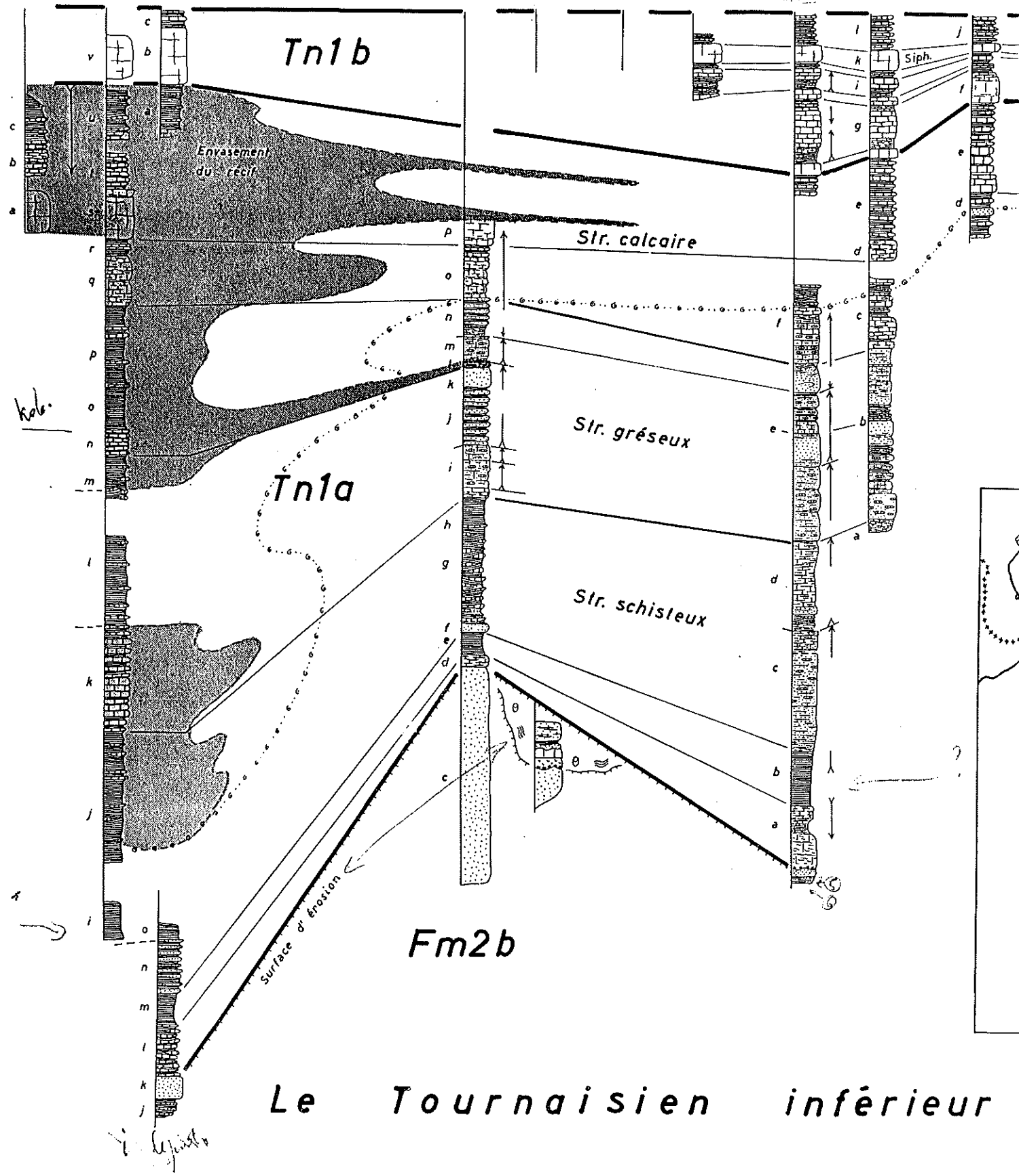
Tn2a

Walcourt Fraire

Flor. Rosée

Haslière Anseremme Yvoir

Tn1b



Le Tournaisien inférieur

