

***Sequoioxylon* (Cupressaceae s. l.) fossil woods from the Cretaceous deposits of Primorye and Sakhalin regions, Russian Far East**

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Fossil leaves and cones of Sequoioideae are common in the Cretaceous deposits of Russian Far East. They were reported from the Albian to the Maastrichtian of Chukotka, Kamchatka, Magadan, Amur, Primorye and Sakhalin regions. In Russian Far East, fossil woods of Sequoioideae were previously known only from the Upper Cretaceous deposits in the Amur Region (BLOKHINA et al., 2010; AFONIN, 2013). We described wood remains of Sequoioideae, under the generic name of *Sequoioxylon*, from the Cretaceous deposits of Primorye and Sakhalin regions. Fossil woods of Sequoioideae were found in the Cretaceous deposits of these regions for the first time. Moreover, *Sequoioxylon* fossil wood from Primorye represents the first record of this wood from the Lower Cretaceous deposits of Russia. In Primorye, fossil woods studied were collected from the Albian Galenki Formation on the De-Friz Peninsula, and in Sakhalin – from the Upper Turonian–Coniacian Middle Bykov Subformation on the right bank of the Nayba River. *Sequoioxylon* fossil wood species, described from Primorye and Sakhalin, are characterized by combination of wood anatomical features of the modern representatives of Sequoioideae (*Sequoia*, *Sequoiadendron* and *Metasequoia*). *Sequoioxylon* from Primorye shows the most similarity to the wood *S. dimyense* M. AFONIN (AFONIN, 2013). However, it differs from *S. dimyense* in the lower uniseriate rays, in the absence of bi-multiseriate rays, and uniseriate rays with triseriate parts. *Sequoioxylon* from Sakhalin most closely resembles that of wood *S. burejense* BLOKHINA & M. AFONIN (BLOKHINA et al., 2010), but it differs from the latter in the presence of tetraseriate pits on the radial tracheid walls, and the greater number of pits on the cross-fields, but the smaller number of pits in single horizontal row on the cross-field. Therefore, according to the literature data and our research, the first representatives of Sequoioideae appeared in the Russian Far East at the end of the Early Cretaceous. The representatives of Sequoioideae apparently played an important role as a component of woody vegetation in this territory at the middle-end of the Late Cretaceous.

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