

Foraminifera across the Jurassic–Cretaceous transition at Kurovice section (Western Carpathians, Czech Republic)

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For the formal definition of the Jurassic–Cretaceous system boundary the high-resolution studies of numerous sections worldwide are crucial. In the Magura Group of Nappes in Moravia the early Tithonian–early Valanginian strata were already studied in composite section at Kurovice Quarry by ELIÁŠ et al. (1996). New continuous Kurovice section was recently chosen for integrated multistratigraphic study including magnetostratigraphy, isotope stratigraphy and biostratigraphy based mainly on calpionellids, calcispheres and calcareous nannofossils. The Tithonian–Berriasian strata of the section consist of bedded radiolaria-rich pelagic limestones. They may be characterized as predominantly radiolaria-spiculite wackestones, occasionally intercalated by mudstones and few coarse-grained turbidites with accumulations of aptychi. Besides the biostratigraphically important planktonic microfossil groups, benthic foraminifers were studied in thin sections and acetolytic residues received by method of LIRER (2000). Generally the recovery of foraminifers was rather poor and diversity low. Preliminary results of calpionellid stratigraphy provide helpful biostratigraphic framework for biostratigraphic evaluation of the foraminifers. Long-ranging involutinids (*Spirillina Miliospirella*, *Globospirillina*, *Neotrocholina* and *Patellina*) and nodosariids (*Lenticulina*, *Astacolus*, *Laevidentalina*, *Pyramidulina*, *Bullopore tuberculata*) prevail in foraminifer assemblages. Agglutinated foraminifers constitute minor elements of the assemblages and miliolids (*Quinqueloculina*, *Ophthalmidium*) are rare. In the lower part of the section without calpionellids (lower Tithonian) agglutinated taxa *Bicazamina jurassica* (Haeus.), *Hippocrepina depressa* Vaš. and *Uvigerinamina uvigeriniformis* (Seib. & Seib.) occur. Within late Tithonian Crassicolaria zone following taxa were recorded: *Paleogaudryina magharaensis* Said & B., *Everticyclammina praekelleri* B. & H., (?) *Parurgonina caelinensis* Cuvill. & al., *Pseudomarssonella dumortieri* (Schwag.). Upper part of the section assigned to Calpionella zone (lower Berriasian) contains *Pseudomarssonella dumortieri*, *Verneuilina subminuta* Gorb. and *Pseudonodosinella troyeri* (Tappan). Foraminifer study is still in progress and may bring new findings. Special attention is paid to search for important Berriasian foraminifer marker *Globospirillina neocomiana* (Moull.) or additional stratigraphic markers *Praedorothia praeauteriviana* (Moull.) and *Lenticulina busnardoii* Moull.

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ELIÁŠ, M. et al., 1996. Věstník Českého geologického ústavu, **71**, 259–275.

LIRER, F., 2000. Micropaleontology, **46/4**, 365-369.