

GEOGRAPHICAL DIFFERENTIATION OF EARLY CAMBRIAN TUMUL ARCHAEOCYATHEANS OF SIBERIA AND FAR EAST

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Determination of the Archaeocyathean migration ways in different ages of the Early Cambrian epoch gives a clue to paleogeographic reconstructions, and thus it is of great interest. Using the method of interregional correlations of the complexes of tumul Archaeocyatheans from the deposits, confined to the Siberian platform, the Altai-Sayan fold area, Transbaikal area, Priamurye, and the Far East, the author has traced at a species level the appearance, distribution, and dispersion of Archaeocyatheans in lateral and vertical ranges.

Four main stages have been distinguished.

At the first stage answering the uppers of the Tommotian age, the first appearance of tumul Archaeocyatheans is fixed within the modern Siberian platform and in the Far East.

At the second stage answering the lows of the Atdabanian age, tumulous become rather diverse, and new centers of migration, such as Altai-Sayan fold area, appear in addition to the Siberian platform.

At the third stage timed to the Late Atdabanian age, the relation of the Siberian and Altai-Sayan tumul Archaeocyatheans with those of Mongolia, Transbaikal, and Priamurye was significantly widened.

At the fourth stage related to the Botomian age, some tumul species become rather common.

At the same time, in the most of listed above regions, the complexes containing endemic species appear. This testifies to both some paleoclimatic differences and existence of paleocurrents favoring a gradual migration of Archaeocyatheans from one basin to another.

As a matter of fact, both flourishing and subsequent extinction of tumul in all listed above regions fall on the Botomian age.