SILURIAN RUGOSE CORALS FROM THE GIONYAMA FORMATION, **SOUTHWEST JAPAN**

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Silurian and Devonian beds known as the Gionyama Formation are exposed in Gokase-cyo, Miyazaki Prefecture, Southwest Japan. Hamada (1961) divided this formation into four members, and named them G1 to G4 in ascending order. According to him, the G2 Member referred to the upper Wenlockian because it contained Falsicatenipora shikokuensis Noda and Hamada, and Coronocephalus kobayashii Hamada. The G3 member was referred to the lower Ludlovian by him based on the presence of Schedohalysites kitakamiensis (Sugiyama), Zelophyllum sp., and Conchidium sp. cf. C. knighti Sowerby. A small land slide on the southwestern slope of Gionyama (Mt. Gion) in 1998, exposed well preserved and abundant coral specimens in mudstones and limestone conglomerates of the G2 Member. The following 18 species of rugose corals, in 12 genera, are recognized: Tryplasma sp. A, T. sp. B, T. sp. cf. T. hayasakai Sugiyama, Cystiphyllum sp., Holmophyllum sp. A, H. sp. B, Labechiellata regularis Sugiyama, Rhizophyllum sp. A, R. sp. B, Neobrachyelasma sp., Amplexoides sp., Pseudamplexus? sp., Amsdenoides? sp., Nanshanophyllum sp. A, N. sp. B, Ptychophyllum sp. A, P. sp. B, uncertain type A. Among them, Neobrachyelasma, Amplexoides, Pseudamplexus, Amsdenoides Nanshanophyllum, and Ptychophyllum are reported for the first time from this member.

This is the first report of *Neobrachyelasma* sp. in Japan, which is known from South China, Mongoria and Kazakhstan. Nanshano phyllum has been considered as an endemic coral in China (Scrutton and Deng, 2002). Additionally, ten genera including Nanshano phyllum and Neobrachyelasma are common between the Gionyama Formation and the upper Llandovery sequence in the Ningqiang – Guangyuan depression in the northeastern part of Cathaysian Land. Thus, the co-occurrence of Nanshanophyllum and Neobrachyelasma in the Gionyama Formation is important for the paleogeographical study of the Japanese Silurian faunas.

References

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