

**REVISION OF THE LOWER CARBONIFEROUS GENUS
THYSANOPHYLLUM NICHOLSON & THOMSON, 1876
(CLISIOPHYLLIDAE, RUGOSA) IN EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA**

Edouard POTY* & Maria HECKER*

* Paléontologie animale et humaine, Département de géologie, Université de Liège, Bât. B18, Sart Tilman, B-4000 Liège, Belgium; E.poty@ulg.ac.be

** Palaeontological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, Profsoyuznaya Str., 123, 117647, Moscow, Russia

A revision of the Lower Carboniferous (Viséan and Serpukhovian) genus *Thysanophyllum* Nicholson & Thomson, 1876 with the type species *T. orientale* Nicholson & Thomson, 1876 (Brigantian, Middle Valley of Scotland) results in the exclusion from it of all British and Russian species formerly attributed to it. Three fasciculate to subcerioid species from the latest Viséan and earliest Serpukhovian of central Russia and one species from the latest Viséan of Great Britain formerly attributed to *Koninckophyllum* Thomson & Nicholson, 1876 are placed in this genus. Four new species are proposed, one from the latest Viséan-earliest Serpukhovian of the Moscow Carboniferous Basin, two from the latest Viséan of Nova Scotia and one from the late Viséan of the Rocky Mountains.

The geographic distribution of *Thysanophyllum* in Scotland, England, Ireland, central Russia, Nova Scotia and the Western Rocky Mountains is confirmed, and its stratigraphic range seems to be restricted to the late Viséan-early Serpukhovian.

Thysanophyllum is distinguished by fasciculate to cerioid colonies, columella sporadically developed, tabulae complete or incomplete, commonly flat-topped, transeptal dissepiments typically developed in the middle part of dissepimentarium, and by lateral increase. The genus is considered as being close to *Koninckophyllum* and attributed to the family Aulophyllidae, subfamily Dibunophyllinae.