

yielding further data on this poorly known taxon that seems to be palaeobiogeographically restricted to the northern rim of the Arabian plate.

Algal assemblage of some small Permian patch reefs from the Sirjan area, (south Iran)

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Permian deposits of Sannandj-Sirjan structural belt (STOECKLIN, 1968) are composed of three formations: Vajnan formation at the base, followed by the Abadeh formation in the middle and the Surmaq formation at the top. According to the Sirjan geological map (SABZEHEI et al., 1997) the basal part of the Permian deposits in south part of Sannandaj-Sirjan belt is called Jamal formation, a general terminus for the whole Permian sediments in central Iran. The name Jamal Formation was introduced by STOECKLIN et al. (1965) for the Permian strata in a section (type section) at the southern flank of the Mount Jamal (33° 21'N, 57° 19'E), about 60 km south of the town of Tabas.

The Permian deposits in the south of the town of Sirjan were studied by Sabzehei et al. (1997). Permian sediments in Sirjan area are divided to three units: The basal part is metamorphic, a kind of schist and started with red conglomerate, sandstone, and meta basic lava with angular unconformity surface. The middle and upper part are carbonatic units. The middle carbonate member is 351 m thick and is composed of medium to thick bedded gray limestone that crashed after the tectonic event. This member indicates shallow water deposits containing algae, fusulinids, sponges, bryozoans, brachiopods, and etc. The thickness of the upper part is about 224 m thick and the rocks are composed mainly by medium to thick bedded limestone. This unite contains carbonatic particles derived from the shallow water carbonates and deposited in the deeper water basinal sediments. The debris contains algae, sponges, fusulinid and some deeper water particles with calcisphaerids. The shallow water carbonates were transported by gravitational flows into the deeper marine deposits (turbidites).

Permian sediments were sampled in a section, about 60 km south of the town of Sirjan. 250 specimens were collected from carbonatic layers. There are some small reefal structures in the middle carbonate unit, which are composed mainly of dasycladales and phylloid algae, microbial crusts, bryozoans and sponges. Numerous thin sections were made from these reefal carbonate blocks. Two phylloid algal taxa were recognized. One of them assigned to *Anchicodium* sp., the second one (undeterminable) is strongly recrystallized, only some parts of the border are still recognizeable. These two taxa are extremely abundant algae within the small patch reefs. Most important dasycladales algae in carbonate layers and blocks are: *Mizzia velebitana* SCHUBERT 1908, *Gyroporella niponica* ENDO & HASHIMOTO 1955, *Physoporella* sp., *Epimastoporella* sp., *Paraepimastopora* sp., *Antracoporella* sp. Microbial crusts, without recognizable internal structure, are also very abundant.