					June, 10, 2012

The Mesozoic Corals.
Bibliography 1758-1993.

Supplement 17 (-2011)

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Summary

This supplement to the bibliography (published in the Coral Research Bulletin 1, 1994) contains 27 additional references to literary material on the taxonomy, palaeoecology and palaeogeography of Mesozoic corals (Triassic - Cretaceous; Scleractinia, Octocorallia). The bibliography is available in the form of a data bank with a menu-driven search program for Windows-compatible computers. Updates are available through the Internet (www.cp-v.de).

Key words: Scleractinia, Octocorallia, corals, bibliography, Triassic, Jurassic, Cretaceous, data bank

Résumé

Le supplément à la bibliographie (publiée dans Coral Research Bulletin 1, 1994) contient 27 autres références au sujet de la taxinomie, paléoécologie et paléogéographie des coraux mesozoïques (Trias - Crétacé; Scleractinia, Octocorallia). Par le service de mise à jour (www.cp-v.de), la bibliographie peut être livrée sur la base des données avec un programme de recherche contrôlée par menu avec un ordinateur Windows-compatible.

Mots-clés: Scleractinia, Octocorallia, coraux, bibliographie, Trias, Jurassique, Crétacé, base des données

Zusammenfassung

Die Ergänzung zur Bibliographie (erschienen im Coral Research Bulletin 1, 1994) enthält 27 weitere Literaturzitate zur Taxonomie und Systematik, Paläoökologie und Paläogeographie der mesozoischen Korallen (Trias-Kreide; Scleractinia, Octocorallia). Die Daten sind als Datenbank zusammen mit einem menügeführten Rechercheprogramm für Windows-kompatible Computer im Rahmen eines Änderungsdienstes im Internet (www.cp-v.de) verfügbar.

Schlüsselworte: Scleractinia, Octocorallia, Korallen, Bibliographie, Trias, Jura, Kreide, Datenbank

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Preface

Numerous hints given by colleagues and new papers edited the previous year yield 27 references for a supplement to the bibliography. For the form of arrangement and abbreviations please refer to the bibliography itself (Coral Research Bulletin 1, 1994).

The supplement

ADSERÀ, P. & CALZADA, S.

2009. Holotipos y neotipos depositado en el MGSB (2000-2008) y addenda al Catálogo y a los Suplementos. – *Scripta Musei Geologici Seminarii Barcinonensis*, (Ser. Pal.) 8: 1-28; Barcelona. C • k • E

AMMICH, M.

2010. Die Korallenriffe der östlichen schwäbischen Alb. – *Der Steinkern*, 5: 36-44; Bielefeld. D • j • D

BILL, M., O'DOGHERTY, L. & BAUMGARTNER, P.O.

2011. Dynamics of a paleoecosystem reef associated with oceanic change in carbonate sedimentary regime and carbon cycling (Oxfordian, Swiss Jura). – *Palaios*, 26: 197-211; Lawrence, Kan.. D • j • CH

CALZADA, S. & TAYLOR, A.B.

2011. Nueva atribución de "un posible resto vegetal en el Albiense de Marmellar" – *Batalleria*, 16: 10-11; Barcelona. D • k • E

GARBEROGLIO, R.M. & LAZO, D.G.

2011. Post-mortem and symbiotic Sabellid and Serpulid-coral associations from the Lower Cretaceous of Argentina. – *Revista Brasileira de paleontologia*, 14, 3: 215-228; Sãa Leopoldo. D • k • RA

One morphotype of sabellids (Sabellida, Sabellidae) and two of serpulids (Sabellida, Serpulidae), found as encrusters on scleractinian ramose corals of the species Stereocaenia triboleti (Koby) and Columastrea antiqua Gerth, from the Agrio Formation (early Hauterivian) from Neuquén Basin, Argentina, are described. The identified morphotypes, Glomerula lombricus (Defrance), Mucroserpula mucroserpula Regenhardt and Propomatoceros sulcicarinatus Ware, have been previously recorded from the Early Cretaceous of the northern Tethys. Two different type of sabellid and serpulidcoral associations have been recognized. The first and more abundant association corresponds to post-mortem encrustation on corals branches. The second one corresponds to a symbiotic association between the serpulid P. sulcicarinatus and both species of corals. The serpulid tubes are recorded parallel to the coral branches reaching the upper tip of them and they were bioimmured within the coral as they grew upwards. The studied symbiotic relationship between serpulids and corals may be regarded as a mutualism as both members probably benefited each other. This type of association has similarities with recent cases of symbiosis between serpulids and corals, but had no fossil record until now. [original abstract]

GEISTER, J. & LATHUILIÈRE, B.

1991. Jurassic Coral Reefs of the northeastern Paris Basin (Luxembourg and Lorraine). – *International Symposium on Fossil Cnidaria including Archaeocyatha and Porifera VI*, A3: 3-112; Münster. D • j • F/L

JELL, J., COOK, A.G. & JELL, P.A.

2011. Australian Cretaceous Cnidaria and Porifera. – *Alcheringa*, 35, 2: 241-284; Sydney. N • k • AUS

Australian Cretaceous sponge and coral faunas are reviewed and increased with new discoveries. The largest new fauna described, from the very thin Maastrichtian Miria Formation, an uncemented chalky marl, in the Carnarvon Basin, Western Australia, includes a poriferan, Ventriculites sp., the hydrozoans, Stylaster cretaceous sp. nov. and Astya nielseni Wells, 1977 originally described from the Eocene of Tonga and the scleractinian corals Smilotrochus carnarvonensis sp. nov., Conotrochus giraliensis sp. nov., Parasmilia cyensis sp. nov., Palaeopsammia cardabiaensis sp. nov., Flabellum miriaensis sp. nov., Ballanophyllia acostae sp. nov., representatives of five genera left in open nomenclature and Caryophyllia arcotensis (Forbes, 1846), originally described from south India. The Santonian Gingin Chalk, in the northern Perth Basin, Western Australia has yielded the scleractinian corals Ceratotrochus ginginensis (Etheridge 1913), originally assigned to Coelosmilia and Caryophyllia arcotensis (Forbes, 1846), holdfast structures that probably supported octocorals and the poriferans, Peronidella(?) globosa (Etheridge 1913) and Pachyteichisma corrugatus sp. nov. Mckenziephyllia accordensis gen. et sp. nov. is described as the first scleractinian coral (Faviidae) from the Eromanga Basin. It comes from the Albian Allaru Formation in the Barcaldine district of central Queensland. Purisiphonia clarkei Bowerbank, 1869 is noted from the Aptian Wallumbilla Formation as the only known poriferan in the Surat and Eromanga basins. [original abstract]

KIESSLING, W., PANDEY, D.K., SCHEMM-GREGORY, M., MEWIS, H. & ABERHAN, M.

2011. Marine benthic invertebrates from the Upper Jurassic of northern Ethiopia and their biogeographic affinities. – *Journal of African Earth Sciences*, 59, 2/3: 194-214; Amsterdam (Elsevier Sciencific Publishing Company). D • j • ETH

We present the first modern description of corals, brachiopods and bivalves from the Antalo Limestone in the Mekele Outlier of northern Ethiopia. This fauna is largely of Oxfordian age and lived in shallow subtidal environments and in small patch reefs. In combining our new data with fossil occurrence data from the Paleobiology Database, we conducted multidimensional scaling analyses to assess biogeographic patterns and the delineation of the Ethiopian Province for the Callovian to Kimmeridgian stages. Results suggest that an Ethiopian Province is indeed evident for our focal groups, but this is more confined than traditionally assumed. The so defined Ethiopian Province includes Tunisia, the Levant, Arabia and much of East Africa, but excludes Tanzania and India. The special status of India and Tanzania is perhaps due to latitudinal gradients in faunal composition. [original abstract]

LATERNSER, R.

2001. Oberjurassische Korallenriffe von Nordostfrankreich (Lothringen) und Südwestdeutschland. Dissertation. – 227 pp., 12 pls.; Stuttgart (Universität Stuttgart). unpublished D • j • D/F

LÖSER, H.

2011a. Remarks on the Scleractinian coral genus *Anisoria* Vidal, 1917. – *Treballs del Museu de Geologia de Barcelona*, 17: 7-10; Barcelona. D • k • E

The Scleractinian coral genus Anisoria Vidal, 1917 is a Late Cretaceous (Campanian - Maastrichtian) coral endemic to the north of the Iberian peninsula. Herein it is reconsidered on the basis of thin sections obtained from one syntype of the type species Anisoria vidali and additional material of the type species from its type locality. This makes it possible to define the fine structure of this coral in greater detail and to state its systematic position more precisely. The genus is comparable to other so-called Meandrininid genera such as Meandroria, Pachygyra and Orbignygyra. The closest relationship exists with Pachygyra, which has a lamellar columella that is lacking in Anisoria. [original abstract]

LÖSER, H.

2011b. Systematic revision of the Placocoeniidae (Scleractinia; Late Cretaceous). – *Neues Jahrbuch für Geologie und Paläontologie, Abhandlungen*, 261: 195-200; Stuttgart. D • k • D/E/F

The Late Cretaceous coral family Placocoeniidae is revised on the base of the type and topotypic material of the type species of Placocoenia, Astrea macrophthalma Goldfuss, 1826. The types of the type species of genera currently assigned to this family were examined and confirmed or discarded as members of the family. After its revision, the Placocoeniidae contains four genera - Barycora, Columnocaeniopsis, Columnocoenia, and Placocoenia - which are all very similar, if not synonymous. The family ranges from the Coniacian to Maastrichtian.

All Jurassic and Early Cretaceous species currently assigned to these genera need to be reclassified to genera of the Columastraeidae because they do not fit into the concept of the Placocoeniidae or its genera. [original abstract]

LÖSER, H.

2011c. The Cretaceous corals from the Bisbee Group (Sonora; Late Barremian - Early Albian) : introduction and family Aulastraeoporidae. – *Revista mexicana de ciencias geológicas*, 28, 2: 254-261; Mexico City. N • k • MEX

The present contribution is the first instalment in a systematic revision of the corals from the Sonoran Bisbee Group (Late Barremian to Early Albian). The article gives a short overview on the lithostratigraphy and outcrops of the study area and reports the corals of the family Aulastraeoporidae (suborder Rhipidogyrina). The family contains 10 genera, three of which were found in Sonora. Since the genera Aulastraeopora and Preverastraea were recently systematically revised including the material from the Bisbee Group, the details are not repeated here. For the genus Paraacanthogyra a new species from the Early Albian of the Cerro la Ceja mountain range is reported. This species is the first indication of the genus in the Western Hemisphere. It differs from other species of the same genus by its very small calicular diameter. [original abstract]

LÖSER, H.

2011d. Revision of the *Microsaraea* species from the Monti d'Ocre area (Scleractinia; Early Cretaceous). – *Rivista italiana di paleontologia e stratigrafia*, 117, 2: 347-352; Milano. D • k • I

Two coral species from the Early Aptian of the Monti d'Ocre area (Abbruzzi) originally assigned to the genus Microsaraea Koby, 1889 are revised on the basis of their type material. Both are assigned to the genus Polyphylloseris. They are considered synonymous. The senior synonym, Microsaraea distefanoi Prever, 1909, was formerly assigned to the genus Microsolena and has a wide geographical and stratigraphical distribution. Since Microsaraea distefanoi Prever belongs to a different genus, the citations in the literature of this species are critically reviewed and, where possible, assigned to the proper Microsolena species. [original abstract]

LÖSER, H.

2011e. Revision of the coral genera *Neocoenia* and *Helladastraea* from the Cretaceous of Greece. – *Palaeodiversity*, 4: 7-15; Stuttgart. D • k • GR

The two Cretaceous scleractinian coral genera Neocoenia and Helladastraea are revised on the basis of the type material of their respective type species. The type material of the type species of both genera come from the Greek locality Panourgias (former Dremisa) originally dated as Cenomanian in age. Regarding the geological outcrop situation, this age is only valid for part of the samples, which come from different coral bearing layers. Neocoenia is a plocoid form closely related to Columastrea and probably a senior synonym of Stephanaxophyllia. Helladastraea, originally established as a subgenus of Aspidiscus and long-time considered a junior synonym of this genus is indeed very closely related to this genus, but differs by its conical monticules. [original abstract]

MANNI, R.

2006. Catalogue of the type fossils stored in the palaeontological museum of "La Sapienza" University of Rome: 1. – *Geologica Romana*, 39: 95-110; Roma. D • k • LAR

MANNI, R.

2007. Catalogue of the type fossils stored in the palaeontological museum of "La Sapienza" University of Rome: 2. – *Geologica Romana*, 40: 37-47; Roma. D • k • E/I

NIEBUHR, B. & ERNST, G.

1991. Faziesgeschichte und Entwicklungsdynamik von Campan, Maastricht und Eozän im Beienroder Becken (E-Niedersachsen). – *Zeitschrift der Deutschen Geologischen Gesellschaft*, 142: 251-274; Hannover. D • k • D

REICH, M. & KUTSCHER, M.

2011. Sea Pens (Octocorallia: Pennatulacea) from the Late Cretaceous of Northern Germany. – *Journal of Paleontology*, 85, 6: 1042-1051; Lawrence, Kan. N • k • D

The Late Cretaceous white chalk of the Isle of Rügen, northeastern Germany, yields a highly diverse marine floral and faunal assemblage with more than 1,400 described species, including pennatulacean corals. All the new collected material, composed of fragments of the axial rods, belongs to ‘Graphularia’ quadrata Voigt, 1958, which was revised, and a new species, ‘Graphularia’ rugia. Analyses of the microstructure of axial rods of modern and fossil sea pens facilitate the discussion of the systematic relationships of the fossil material. ‘Graphularia’ quadrata shows an affinity to the Funiculinidae, whereas the new species ‘Graphularia’ rugia resembles the axial structure of the Pennatulidae. [original abstract]

RONIEWICZ, E.

2011. Early Norian (Triassic) corals from the Northern Calcareous Alps, Austria, and the intra-Norian faunal turnover. – *Acta Palaeontologica Polonica*, 56, 2: 401-428; Warszawa. N • t • A

The first description of early Norian coral fauna from the Northern Calcareous Alps (Dachstein Plateau and Gosaukamm), Austria, is presented: 31 scleractinian species from 24 genera (including three corals not formally determined), and three hexanthiniarian species belonging to two genera. The stratigraphical position of the main part of the fauna discovered in the South Dachstein Plateau at the Feisterscharte is determined by means of the conodont Epigondolella quadrata (Lacian 1); single finds are from the horizons with Epigondolella triangularis and Norigondolella navicula (Lacian 3), and one close to the horizon with Epigondolella cf. multidentata (Alaunian 1). Rare corals from the Gosaukamm are from the Lacian 1 and Alaunian. Five species are described as new: Retiophyllia vesicularis, Retiophyllia aranea, Margarosmilia adhios, Hydrasmilia laciana; one new genus and species from the family Coryphylliidae, Margarogyra hirsuta; one new genus and species, Thamnasterites astreoides, cannot be assigned to a family. Two hexanthiniarian species, Pachysolenia cylindrica and Pachydendron microthallos, known exclusively from the Tethyan lower Norian, represent stratigraphically valuable species. Aregularly porous coral from the family Microsolenidae, Eocomoseris, which up to now has only been known from the Jurassic and Cretaceous, is here identified from the Triassic strata (originally described as Spongiomorpha [Hexastylopsis] ramosa). Predominant taxa show solitary and phaceloid (pseudocolonial) growth forms and an epithecal wall; pennules-bearing corals are common. Carnian genera and genera typical of the Lacian and Lacian–early Alaunian prevail; a hydrozoan genus Cassianastraea has also been encountered as well as a scleractiamorph coral, Furcophyllia septafindens). The faunal composition contrasts with that of well known late Norian–Rhaetian ones, the difference being observed not only at the generic but also at the family level. The post-early Norian change in coral spectrum documents the turnover of the coral fauna preceding that at the Triassic/Jurassic boundary. [original absract]

SÉNESSE, P.

1947. Carte d'affleurements et de gites fossilifères d'age Crétacé supérieur de la région de Bugarach-Soulatge (Aude). – 16 pp., map; Perpignan (Imprimerie de Midi). C • k • F

STANLEY, G.D. & ZONNEVELD, J.-P.

2011. The occurrence of the Hydrozoan genus *Cassianastraea* from Upper Triassic (Carnian) rocks of Williston Lake, British Columbia, Canada. – *Journal of Paleontology*, 85, 1: 29-31; Lawrence, Kan.. D • t • CDN

Cassianastraea is an enigmatic colonial Triassic cnidarian first described as a coral but subsequently referred to the Hydrozoa. We report here the first occurrence in Canada of fossils we designate as Cassianastraea sp. from the Williston Lake region of British Columbia. The specimens come from older collections of the Geological Survey of Canada, collected in Upper Triassic (Carnian) strata assigned to either the Ludington or Baldonnel Formations. While well known in reef associations of the former Tethys region, Cassianiastraea is relatively rare in North America. The Carnian Baldonnel Formation contains the earliest coral reefs from the North American craton and we suspect that Cassianastraea sp. also came from this reef association. [original abstract]

SØRENSEN, A.M., FLORIS, S. & SURLYK, F.

2011. Late Cretaceous scleractinian corals from the rocky shore of Ivö Klack, southern Sweden, including some of the northernmost zooxanthellate corals. – *Cretaceous Research*, 32: 259-263; London. D • k • S

A relatively low diversity coral fauna comprising eight zooxanthellate, three azooxanthellate, and one unidentified species is described from a Late Cretaceous rocky shore at Ivö Klack, southern Sweden. All species, except the solitar y azooxanthellate Paracyathus ? sp., are represented by one or two specimens only, indicating low preservation potential simi ar to the aragonite-shelled gastropod fauna from the same locality. The fauna comprises one out of two northern most zooxanthellate forms known and adds important environmental information to the fauna and depositional conditions of the rocky shore at Ivö Klack. [original abstract]

VILELLA, J. & CALZADA, S.

2007. Segundo suplemento al catálogo de holotipos del Museo Geológico del Seminario de Barcelona. – *Scripta Musei Geologici Seminarii Barcinonensis*, (Ser. Pal.) 3: 1-36; Barcelona. C • kn • E

VODRÁŽKA, R., SKLENÁR, J., ČECH, S., LAURIN, J. & **HRADECKÁ, L.**

2009. Phosphatic intraclasts in shallow-water hemipelagic strata: a source of palaeoecological, taphonomic and biostratigraphic data (Upper Turonian, Bohemian Cretaceous Basin). – *Cretaceous Research*, 30: 204-222; London. D • k • CZ

A prominent phosphatic lag exposed in the Upper Turonian hemipelagic strata near Byckovice, Bohemian Cretaceous Basin, yields an enormous accumulation of diversified, phosphatized and unphosphatized fauna. Taphonomic, palaeoecological and sedimentological data suggest that the phosphatic lag records a complex history of burial, mineralization and exhumation of sediment and fossils. Three main stages can be distinguished in the formation of the lag: (1) deposition of a hemipelagic marlstone or limestone inhabited by a diversified, softground fauna, then (2) intense phosphatization, winnowing of unconsolidated sediment and exhumation of the phosphates due to a combined effect of elevated bottom shear stress and bioturbation, and (3) resumption of hemipelagic deposition and establishment of a new assemblage dominated by sponges attaching to the exhumed phosphatic intraclasts. The occurrence of sponges inhabiting phosphatic intraclasts is unique in both fossil and recent ecosystems. One of these sponges, a poorly known hexactinellid Laocoetis cretacea (Rauff) is therefore described in detail. Biostratigraphic data suggest that the lag represents the uppermost Subprionocyclus neptuni Zone and lowermost Mytiloides scupini Zone. Well-log correlation with coeval, orbitally tuned strata further suggests that the absolute duration approximated 350 kyr. [original abstract]

VULLO, R., NÉRAUDEAU, D. & VIDET, B.

2003. Un faciès de type falun dans le Cénomanien basal de Charente-Maritime (France). – *Annales de Paléontologie*, 89: 171-189; Paris. C • k • F

WICHMANN, R.

1907. Der Korallenoolith und Kimmeridge im Gebiet des Selter und des Ith. Inaugural-Dissertation. – 40 pp.; Göttingen (Dieterich). unpublished C • j • D

YAZDI, M., BAHRAMI, A. & LELOUX, J.

2011. *Funginella*? *isfahanensis* n. sp from the Upper Albian of Iran. – *Revista mexicana de ciencias geológicas*, 28, 2: 226-234; Mexico City. N • k • IN

Funginella? isfahanensis n. sp. is a new nominal solitary scleractiniid coral from the upper Albian of Iran. Its dimensions, associated sedimentary facies and descriptions, all conform to those of the four specimens described as “Funginella sp. 2” in Abdel-Gawad and Gameil (1995, Cretaceous and Palaeocene Coral Faunas in Egypt and Greece: Coral Research Bulletin 4, 1-36) from North Sinai, Egypt. A preliminary discussion on small solitary cupolate coral species is presented. [original abstract]