

# SURVEY OF THE STRATIGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF DINOFLAGELLATES, ACRITARCHS AND TASMANITIDS IN THE JURASSIC

LESLIE A. RILEY AND WILLIAM A. S. SARJEANT\*

*Department of Geology, University of Nottingham, University Park, Nottingham NG7 2RD, England*

## ABSTRACT

Tables are presented embodying all information currently available on the stratigraphical distribution of dinoflagellates, acritarchs and Tasmanitids in the Jurassic of the world. These are organized in terms of the internationally agreed stages and, wherever correlation so permits, the standard ammonite zonation for north-west Europe (type area for the world Jurassic). The information presented in the tables is commented on in the text, wherever necessary. The following new taxonomic combinations are proposed: *Gorgonisphaeridium diversispinosum* (Wall, 1965); *Polysphaeridium amalthei* (W. Wetzel, 1966); *Polysphaeridium? caminuspinum* (Wall, 1965); *Polysphaeridium? langi* (Wall, 1965); *Polystephanephorus speciosus* (Alberti, 1961); and *Adnatosphaeridium? perforatum* (Alberti, 1961).

## INTRODUCTION

In 1962, a paper summarising the information then available on the stratigraphic distribution of fossil microplankton with tests composed of organic substances in the Jurassic was presented by one of us (W.A.S.S.) at the First International Colloquium on the Jurassic, held in Luxembourg. (The paper was eventually published in 1964). Since that date, our knowledge of these organisms has grown enormously. It has come to be recognised that the so-called "hystrichospheres" are a heterogeneous assemblage. The majority of the Jurassic forms are resting cysts of dinoflagellates: in addition, a number of spherical forms with walls perforated by mural canals (the Tasmanitids) have been shown to be zoosporangia of Prasinophyceae. There remain a relatively small number of genera whose affinity is still problematical: these are now termed "acritarchs."

Reviews of the stratigraphical distribution of dinoflagellate, acritarch and Tasmanitid genera (DOWNIE & SARJEANT, 1967a, 1967b) and of the stratigraphical distribution of dinoflagellate species (SARJEANT, 1967a) have been published in the intervening period, but the growth of knowledge renders these already out of date: moreover, they were published in terms of stratigraphic systems and stages only. It therefore seems to us that a new and more refined review of stratigraphical information should be presented.

Although we believe that dinoflagellates will ultimately enable a stratigraphical correlation equally as accurate as, and more widely applicable than, do the ammonites, we see no need (now or in the future) to produce a scheme of microplankton zones for the Jurassic, comparable to that produced for the Upper Cretaceous by CLARKE and VERDIER (1967). We feel that it is preferable to utilise a single scheme of zone names for each stage of each system, in each case ideally based on a single fossil group. Though a zone may well

---

\* Address from April, 1972—Department of Geological Sciences, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon Saskatchewan, Canada.

prove to be more readily or more precisely identifiable by use of another fossil group entirely, this does not necessarily justify a change either in the names or the boundaries of that zone. For the Jurassic, it is clear that the ammonites should take precedence as the bases for zonal nomenclature (vide ARKELL, 1945): in the accompanying tables, therefore, the data is presented in terms either of ammonite zones or of stages that are, by definition, groups of ammonite zones.

For the sake of consistency and coherence, the ammonite zonation for northwest Europe, chosen by Arkell (for excellent reasons) as type area for the Jurassic of the World, is used wherever accuracy of correlation permits; it should be noted, however, that we are well aware that in several instances the zonal ammonite species does not occur in the region to which the charts refer. [Works consulted in establishing correlations include AGER & WALLACE, 1966; ARKELL, 1933, 1946, 1956; COPE, 1967; COPE & ZEISS, 1964; and TORRENS 1967, 1969).

The stages of the uppermost Jurassic remain to be internationally agreed; despite published reports to the contrary, no firm decisions were taken in this regard at either of the two Jurassic Colloquia held in Luxembourg. For the reasons expressed by COPE, SARJEANT, SPALDING and ZEISS (1964), we believe that a "long" Kimmeridgian stage, extending up to and including the Pallasioides Zone and followed by the Portlandian Stage, is preferable to a "short" Kimmeridgian stage, ending at the Elegans (ex. Gravesia) Zone and succeeded by a "long" terminal Jurassic stage, whether "Tithonian" or "Volgian". (The fact that the two latter stages have type localities *outside* northwest Europe is the most cogent reason for this judgement). In this paper, therefore, the stage-names "Kimmeridgian" and "Portlandian" are used throughout in the spirit of ARKELL (1946).

The organization of the tables has been largely conditioned by the volume of information available. The study of the organic-walled microplankton of the Jurassic is still at a pioneer stage: Britain, northern France and Germany are the only areas whose microplankton assemblages have been the subject of intensive study at any level. Even in these areas, the Lower and Middle Jurassic assemblages described to date are relatively few. In several instances (e.g. VALENSI, 1953; WALL, 1965; SARJEANT, 1966a), they are dominated by small acritarchs, especially micrhystridia; this may well be a facies phenomenon, since GOCHT (1970) has described a German Bathonian assemblage wholly lacking in micrhystridia. The Upper Jurassic assemblages are rather better known: the correlations between European and Australasian assemblages (see SARJEANT, 1968a) afford an impressive demonstration of the stratigraphical potential of dinoflagellates.

## TAXONOMIC PROPOSALS

1. The species *Baltisphaeridium diversispinosum* WALL (1965, p. 154, pl. 1, figs. 1-2, pl. 7, fig. 1) from the English Lias (Sinemurian and Pliensbachian) of Dorset and Yorkshire, England, appears morphologically referable to the genus *Gorgonisphaeridium* Staplin, Jansonius & Pocock. The new combination *Gorgonisphaeridium diversispinosum* (Wall, 1965) is therefore here proposed.

2. The species *Hystriosphæridium amalthei* W. WETZEL (1966, p. 317, pl. 31, figs. 2, 2a, 2b), from the Lias (U. Toarcian) of Germany, does not accord with the emended diagnosis of *Hystriosphæridium* proposed by DAVEY and WILLIAMS (1966b). Since it has numerous processes, it is referable to the genus *Polysphaeridium* Davey & Williams, 1966b, as presently defined (though it should be noted that the group of Middle Jurassic forms

placed in this genus is not necessarily related to the Cretaceous and Tertiary forms). The new combination *Polysphaeridium amalthei* (W. Wetzels, 1966) is therefore here proposed.

3. Neither of the two species *Hystrichosphaeridium caminuspinum* WALL (1965, p. 165, pl. 9, fig. 4,) and *H. langi* WALL (1965, p. 163, pl. 6, figs. 9-11, pl. 9, fig. 9), both from the English Lias (respectively from the Turneri Zone, Lower Sinemurian, and from the lowest Hettangian to topmost Sinemurian) accords with the revised diagnosis of *Hystrichosphaeridium* as proposed by DAVEY and WILLIAMS (1966b). A provisional reassignment of both species to the genus *Polysphaeridium* Davey & Williams appears appropriate. The new combinations *Polysphaeridium? caminuspinum* (Wall, 1965) and *Polysphaeridium? langi* (Wall, 1965) are therefore here proposed.

4. The species *Cannosphaeropsis speciosa* ALBERTI (1961, pp. 37-38, pl. 9, fig. 13), from the Upper Dogger of Hildesheim, Germany, may be seen, from Alberti's figure, to have processes arranged in groups, the latter being without or with only partial distal connexion: it is therefore clearly referable to the genus *Polystephanephorus* Sarjeant, 1961c. The new combination *Polystephanephorus speciosus* (Alberti, 1961) is therefore here proposed.

5. Allocation of the species *Cannosphaeropsis perforata* ALBERTI (1961, p. 37, pl. 9, fig. 14) from the Upper Dogger of Hildesheim, Germany, to a genus which (following the work of WILLIAMS & DOWNIE, 1966) is otherwise unrepresented in the Jurassic, seems undesirable. Unfortunately, the character of the archaeopyle cannot be determined from Alberti's photograph: however, it seems probable that this species, like other similar Middle and Upper Jurassic forms, will prove to have an apical archaeopyle. Hence it appears appropriate to reassign this species to the genus *Adnatosphaeridium* Williams & Downie, 1966. The new combination *Adnatosphaeridium? perforatum* (Alberti, 1961) is thus here proposed.

#### OTHER TAXONOMIC NOTES

I. In the captions to a table setting forth the stratigraphical ranges of dinoflagellates and acritarchs in the German Jurassic, SCHULZ and MAI (1966) include the names "*Cymatiosphaera intersignata* (Thierg.) n. comb.", "*Ellipsoidictyum ovulum* (Defl.) n. comb.", "*Kalyptea stegasta* (Sarj.) n. comb." and "*Epiplosphaera? capitata* (Cookson & Eisenack) n. comb." Since these proposed combinations are not mentioned in the text and details of the original publication of these specific names are not supplied, these combinations do not satisfy the requirements of the "International Code of Botanical Nomenclature" and are not valid. Nor, in our opinion, are they desirable. The Tasmanitid *Sporangites intersignatus* Thiergart, 1944, from the German Lias, has been reassigned to his genus *Pterosphaeridia* by MÄDLER (1963), a placement which seems satisfactory: the membranate dinoflagellate *Membranilarnax ovulum* Deflandre, 1947d, seems to merit its present status as type species of the genus *Valensiella* Eisenack, 1963 and is certainly not referable to the proximate genus *Ellipsoidictyum* Klement, 1960: the identity of the genera *Kalyptea* Cookson & Eisenack, 1960b, and *Netrelytron* Sarjeant, 1961a, cannot be assumed till it is demonstrated that the former possesses a distinct inner body: and no grounds are advanced for the provisional placement of COOKSON and EISENACK'S (1960b) species into *Epiplosphaera* Klement, 1960. GITMEZ (1969) has transferred it instead to the genus *Tenua* Eisenack emend. Sarjeant 1968.

II. GÖRKA (1965, p. 292) records in the Upper Jurassic of Poland, *Hystrichosphaeridium eoinodes* Eisenack, 1958c, a species originally recorded from the Cretaceous (Aptian) of Germany. This species has since been transferred to *Cordosphaeridium* by EISENACK (1963).

However, it appears to us that Górká's generic assignation is more likely to be correct than her specific assignation: we are therefore retaining the name unmodified in our stratigraphic tables.

III. The genera *Tetrasphaera* Górká, 1965 and *Palaeosphaeridium* Górká, 1965 and their type species *T. rara* Górká, 1965 and *P. infrequens* Górká, 1965, are defined on the bases of single specimens whose morphology was determined only very incompletely. We do not consider that these taxa, as at present defined, are capable of utilisation: but we are retaining them provisionally, in absence of further information regarding their nature and affinity.

IV. Reasons for considering that *Palaeoperidinium nuciformoides* Górká, 1965 is a subjective synonym of *Gonyaulacysta nuciformis* (Deflandre, 1938) have been advanced by one of us (SARJEANT, 1968, p. 227). The two species are here treated as synonymous. Similarly, *Cryptomeriapollenites coralliensis* Lantz, 1968, is treated as a subjective junior synonym of *Pareodinia ceratophora* Deflandre, 1947—an opinion originally advanced by one of us (SARJEANT, 1962a, p. 263) and since accepted by Dr. Taugourdeau-Lantz herself (*pers. comm.* to W.A.S.S.).

#### STRATIGRAPHICAL NOTES

A. The distribution of Tasmanitids in the Jurassic is markedly erratic: it is clearly subject to some unascertained stratigraphic control. The distribution of named species is shown in the tables: in addition, the following references mention unnamed species:

- i. "Spore-like algae"—Triassic to Lower Cretaceous of Alaska (DONNELL, TAILLEUR & TOURTELOT, 1967; TOURTELOT, DONNELL & TAILLEUR, 1966).
- ii. Unspecified Tasmanitids and Leiosphaerids are mentioned by WALL (1962) from the English Lias: these presumably are the forms listed by WALL (1965, p. 154) and, as such, incorporated into our tables.
- iii. "*Aletes* sp." of SAH (1953) from the Jurassic of Andigama, Ceylon, may well be a Tasmanitid (see MUIR & SARJEANT, 1971, p. 90).
- iv. ROGALSKÁ (1962) mentions "Diatomeae" from the Lias and Lower Dogger of Poland: subsequently she has agreed that these are Tasmanitids (see MUIR & SARJEANT, 1971, p. 90).
- v. HARRIS (1964) records *Tasmanites* sp. in the Middle Jurassic of Yorkshire, England, from 17 different localities.

B. CAMPBELL and WARREN (1965) include a number of dinoflagellate and acritarch taxa, identified by Dr. G. Norris (then of the New Zealand Geological Survey), in species lists from localities in the Torlesse Group of New Zealand. The age of the Torlesse Group, has not been determined accurately but appears to range from Permian to Lower Cretaceous. Some species listed by Campbell and Warren are quite acceptable components of Jurassic assemblages (*Micrhystridium* cf. *deflandrei* Valensi, 1953; *M. rarispinum* Sarjeant, 1960c), others could be Upper Jurassic or Lower Cretaceous (*Baltisphaeridium* sp., *Pareodinia* sp.), There remain a number of typically Cretaceous forms, whose presence in the Jurassic would be surprising:

*Hystrichosphaeridium pulcherrimum* Deflandre & Cookson, 1955 (now *Oligosphaeridium*).

*H.* cf. *complex* (White, 1942) Deflandre, 1946 (now *Oligosphaeridium*).

*H.* cf. *ferox* Deflandre, 1937,

*Baltisphaeridium* cf. *neptuni* Eisenack, 1958 (now *Achomosphaera*).

*Dingodinium* sp.

These species are listed in the accompanying tables, but we feel their Jurassic occurrence to be in the highest degree questionable.

C. W. WETZEL (1966b) described a new species, *Membranilarnacia amalthei*, on the basis of two specimens from the Lias of Lühnde, Germany. MORGENROTH (1970) records that, in course of a study of the microplankton content of these horizons, he made an intensive search for this species, but failed to find any representatives (p. 355). He therefore considers it to represent a contaminant in Wetzel's slides. However, the distribution of some dinoflagellate species is known to be extremely erratic (e.g. the Jurassic and Cretaceous species of *Prolixosphaeridium*) and some genera and species are consistently rare in all horizons from which they have been recorded (e.g. the species of *Stephanelytron* and *Wanaea* in the European Jurassic). Moreover, *Membranilarnacia amalthei* has not been recorded to date from any higher horizon. For these reasons, we are accepting W. Wetzel's record.

D. DUPIN (1965, pl. 3 figs. 3 and 7) lists the sphaeromorphid acritarchs *Protoleiosphaeridium* sp., *Leiosphaeridia communis* (Naumova, 1950) Downie & Sarjeant, 1964, and *Leiosphaeridia wenlockia* Downie, 1959, from the Upper Jurassic of Aquitaine, France. The status of the genus *Protoleiosphaeridium* has been questioned by DOWNIE and SARJEANT (1963, p. 88): *L. communis* is a Lower Ordovician species and *L. wenlockia* a Middle Silurian species, so that the presence of these species in the Jurassic is unexpected. In view of the present chaotic state of sphaeromorphid nomenclature, we prefer not to reassign these forms: the two latter are listed in the accompanying tables.

E. HOROWITZ (1968, 1970) lists a number of species from the Jurassic and Lower Cretaceous of Israel. The occurrence in the Jurassic of several of the species that he lists is so surprising as to suggest an error either in identification or in the dating of the samples. The photographs provided in some cases do not wholly support the identifications (e.g. *Doidyx anaphrissa* Sarjeant, 1966—wrongly attributed to "Davey *et al.*—pl. 5, fig. 1). His records are cited in the accompanying charts under the names he employs, but they must be considered very much subject to future revision.

F. WALL (1965) gives the precise ranges of most of his English Lias species in his Table 2 (p. 167). However, a number of species, not considered of stratigraphic value because of their long ranges, are not incorporated into this table but are cited in the text (pp. 154-55 and elsewhere), in such ambiguous terms as "Sporadic throughout the British Lias, uncommon"; others, with restricted ranges, achieve incidental and imprecise mention only (e.g. some species mentioned on p. 166). Since time did not permit us to communicate with the author about these occurrences, we have provisionally plotted the former in our tables as present at all horizons and localities listed by Wall, and the latter in vague terms, as occurring in the "Lower Jurassic of Britain". WALL (1965, tab. 2) lists his *Baltisphaeridium infulatum* var. *infulatum* twice, giving it two slightly different ranges; this error does not affect the charts, since it involves only the lower parts of one zone.

G. "*Scriniodinium* sp." of DODEKOVA, 1967 (pp. 14-61, pl. 1, figs. 6-8, text-fig. 1), recorded from the Upper Jurassic of Bulgaria, we consider to be referable to *Scriniodinium playfordi* Cookson & Eisenack, 1960b, and have thus recorded it.

H. ISAGULOVA (1963) lists and figures "hystrichosphaerids" from the Jurassic of the Lvov-Volhynia basin, U.S.S.R., applying the Palaeozoic acritarch nomenclature of S. N. Naumova and B. V. Timofeyev to what her illustrations show to be, at least in part, chorate dinoflagellate cysts. Since no diagnoses or publication details are given, the new taxa she proposes are invalid in the terms of the "International Code of Botanical Nomenclature":

the assignments of other forms to existing Palaeozoic species are in the highest degree questionable. In the few instances where her figures permit identification to species level, we have cited this stratigraphic reference. In all other instances, we have felt unprepared either to list these forms under their existing names or to propose their transfer to other genera.

I. COOKSON and EISENACK (1958) described a new species from the Upper Jurassic of Western Australia under the name *Wetzeliella irregularis*. *Wetzeliella* is a typically Tertiary genus whose only other Mesozoic species, *Wetzeliella? neocomica* Gocht, 1957, has recently been made type of a new genus (*Phoberocysta* Millioud, 1969). The generic attribution of the Australian species merits serious reconsideration: if it is indeed correct, the occurrence may result from contamination. For the moment, judgement is reserved and the species is not listed in the tables.

J. JEKHOWSKY and GOUBIN (1964) mention the presence of "rare primitive dinoflagellates and *Pterospermopsis*-like forms at some levels" in subsurface samples of Upper Triassic, Lower and Middle Liassic strata from Madagascar (p. 123). They also record, from Upper Liassic, Dogger and Lower Malm, "hystrichosphaerids... and, to a very much lesser extent, dinoflagellates". The single specimen which they illustrate (*ibid*, fig. 8, no. 577) appears to be a *Tenua*.

K. EVITT (1961), in a paper primarily concerned with morphology, illustrates two dinoflagellates, *Gonyaulacysta jurassica* (Defl.) and "Forma B" (a species of *Meiourogonyaulax*), both from the Curtis Formation, Upper Jurassic (Oxfordian) of Dinosaur National Monument, Utah, U.S.A. (p. 390, pls. 1 and 2). He also illustrates a number of forms from the Upper Jurassic of Denmark:

- i. "Forma C" (*ibid.*, p. 391, pl. 1, figs. 18-21, pl. 2, figs. 9-12, pl. 3, figs. 1-4). This grouping appears to include several species of the genera *Chytroisphaeridia* and *Tenua*, having in common an apical archaeopyle and a broadly ovoidal cyst but with variable surface ornament (granules, verrucae, short spines) and with or without traces of a cingulum.
- ii. "*Hystrichosphaeridium* sp." (*ibid.*, pp. 391-2, pl. 4, figs. 6, 9-10) comprises chorate cysts having processes of variable character, with or without distal linkage, and always possessing an apical archaeopyle. Pl. 4, fig. 6 appears to be *Surculosphaeridium vestitum* (Deflandre, 1938b) Davey, Downie, Sarjeant & Williams, 1966; pl. 4, figs. 9-10 represent a species of *Systematophora*.
- iii. "Forma E" (*ibid.*, p. 391, pl. 5, fig. 7) appears to represent an undescribed species of *Meiourogonyaulax*, perhaps related to *M. staffinensis* Gitmez, 1970.
- iv. "*Pareodinia* spp." (p. 400, pl. 8, figs. 20-22) brings together forms having a peridinoid proximate cyst and an intercalary archaeopyle. Pl. 8, fig. 20 appears to represent *Pareodinia ceratophora* Deflandre: Pl. 8, figs. 21-22 may well be species of *Imbatodinium*.

Since the stratigraphical horizon is not stated precisely for these Danish forms and since the taxonomic assignments proposed here are provisional, these records are not incorporated into the Tables.

L. In three instances, single records of dinoflagellate species have not been incorporated in the tables, as a consequence of space limitations. These are:

- i. *Dichadogonyaulax pannea* (Norris, 1965), listed by Norris as being present in a borehole core of the Upper Kimmeridgian to Portlandian from Sussex, England, in addition to the occurrence tabulated.
- ii. *Nannoceratopsis gracilis* Alberti, recorded from the Upper Pliensbachian of Denmark, by EVITT (1961).

- iii. *Micrhystridium lymensis* Wall vars. *gliscum* Wall, 1965 and *rigidum* Wall 1965 are listed by WALL (1965) as present in the Hettangian of South Wales.

## CONCLUSIONS

The tables here presented are in large measure self-explanatory and require little comment: readers should form their own judgement, concerning the validity of particular ranges and/or records. The unevenness of knowledge concerning the stratigraphical distribution of acritarchs and dinoflagellate cysts is made apparent; particular gaps in knowledge are the lack of information concerning African, Asiatic, Central and South American and Boreal assemblages (though two papers treating with Greenland assemblages are in press). Knowledge of the assemblages cannot be considered satisfactory at any level in the Jurassic, but information concerning Lower and Middle Jurassic forms is especially meagre. It is hoped that the next decade will show a great expansion of knowledge of these groups of microfossils, in view of their proven value as stratigraphic and palaeoecological indices in marine Jurassic strata.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors would like to thank Mr. Graeme J. Wilson for helpful comments on New Zealand stratigraphy; Miss Frances Hoare, for her patient typing; and Miss Wendy Hemming for help in preparing the tables. The work was carried out in the Micropalaeontological Laboratories of the Department of Geology, University of Nottingham, with the encouragement of Professor the Lord Energlyn of Caerphilly. One of the authors (L.A.R.) undertook this work whilst in receipt of an Open University Research Studentship, under the joint supervision of Dr. R. C. L. Wilson (Open University) and the second author.

## REFERENCES

- AGER, D. V. & WALLACE, P. (1966). The environmental history of the Boulonnais, France. *Proc. geol. Ass.* **77**(4): 385-417.
- ALBERTI, G. (1961). Zur Kenntnis mesozoischer und alttertiärer Dinoflagellaten und Hystrichosphaerideen von Nord- und Mitteldeutschland sowie einigen anderen europäischen Gebieten. *Palaeontographica*. **116-A**: 1-58.
- ARKELL, W. J. (1933). *The Jurassic System in Great Britain*. Oxford Univ. Press, Oxford.
- ARKELL, W. J. (1946). Standard of the European Jurassic. *Bull. geol. Soc. Am.* **57**: 1-34.
- ARKELL, W. J. (1956). *Jurassic geology of the World*. Oliver & Boyd, Edinburgh.
- BITTERLI, P. (1960). Bituminous Posidonienschiefer (Lias Epsilon) of Mt. Terri, Jura Mountains. *Verh. schweiz. petrol-geol. Ing.* **26**(71): 41-48.
- CAMPBELL, J. D. & WARREN, G. (1965). Fossil localities of the Torlesse Group in the South Island. *Trans. R. Soc. N. Z. (Geol.)* **3**(8): 99-137.
- CLARKE, R. F. A. & VERDIER, J. P. (1967). An investigation of microplankton assemblages from the Chalk of the Isle of Wight. *Verh. Konink. Nederlandse Akad. Wetensch.*, 1st Ser., **24**(3): 1-96.
- COOKSON, I. C. & EISENACK, A. (1958). Microplankton from Australian and New Guinea Upper Mesozoic Sediments. *Proc. R. Soc. Vict.* **70**(1): 19-79.
- COOKSON, I. C. & EISENACK, A. (1960). Upper Mesozoic microplankton from Australia and New Guinea. *Palaeontology*. **2**(2): 243-261.
- COOKSON, I. C. & MANUM, S. (1960). On *Crassosphaera*, a new genus of microfossils from Mesozoic and Tertiary deposits. *Nytt. Mag. Bot.* **8**: 5-8.

- COPE, J. C. W. (1967). The palaeontology and stratigraphy of the lower part of the Upper Kimmeridgian Clay. *Bull. Br. Mus. nat. Hist. (Geol.)* No. 15 (1): 1-79.
- COPE, J. C. W. & ZEISS, A. (1964). Zur Parallelisierung des englischen Oberkimmeridge mit dem fränkischen Untertithon (Malm). *Geol. Bl. Nordost-Bayern.* 14(1): 5-14.
- COPE, J. C. W., SARJEANT, W. A. S., SPALDING, D. A. E. & ZEISS, A. (1964). The Kimmeridgian-Portlandian Boundary. In Maubeuge, P.L. (ed.) *Colloque du Jurassique, Luxembourg 1962, Vol. C.R. et. Mem.* :933-936.
- DAVEY, R. J., DOWNIE, C., SARJEANT, W. A. S. & WILLIAMS, G. L. (1966). Fossil dinoflagellate cysts attributed to *Baltisphaeridium*. In Davey, R. J. et. al.: Studies on Mesozoic and Cainozoic dinoflagellate cysts. *Bull. Br. Mus. nat. Hist. (Geol.)* Supp. 3:157-172.
- DAVEY, R. J., DOWNIE, C., SARJEANT, W. A. S. & WILLIAMS, G. L. (1969). Appendix to studies on Mesozoic & Cainozoic dinoflagellate cysts. *Bull. Brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Geol.)* Supp. 3., Appendix, : 1-24.
- DAVEY, R. J. & WILLIAMS, G. L. (1966a). The genera *Hystrichosphaera* and *Achomosphaera*. In Davey, R. J., et. al.: Studies on Mesozoic and Cainozoic dinoflagellate cysts. *Bull. Brit. Mus. nat. Hist. (Geol.)* Supp. 3: 28-52.
- DAVEY, R. J. & WILLIAMS, G. L. (1966b). The genus *Hystrichosphaeridium* and its allies. In DAVEY, R. J., et. al.: Studies on Mesozoic and Cainozoic dinoflagellate cysts. *Bull. Br. Mus. nat. Hist. (Geol.)*. Supp. 3: 53-106.
- DEFLANDRE, G. (1936). Les flagellés fossiles. Aperçu biologique et paléontologique. Rôle géologique. *Actual. scient. ind.* No. 335: 1-98.
- DEFLANDRE, G. (1937). Microfossiles des silex crétacés II. Flagellés incertae sedis. Hystrichosphaeridées Sarcodinées. Organismes divers. *Ans Paléont.* 26: 51-103.
- DEFLANDRE, G. (1938a). Microplancton à Dinoflagellés, conservé dans les schistes bitumineux kiméridgiens d'Orbagnoux (Jura). *C.r. heb. Séanc. Acad. Sci., Paris.* 207: 590-591.
- DEFLANDRE, G. (1938b). Microplancton des mers jurassique conservé dans les marnes de Villers-sur-mer (Calvados). Etude liminaire et considérations générales. *Trav. Stn. zool. Wimereux.* 13: 147, 200.
- DEFLANDRE, G. (1941). Le microplancton kimméridgiend' Orbagnoux et l'origine des huiles sulfurées naturelles. *Mém. Acad. Sci. Paris.* No. 65: 1-32.
- DEFLANDRE, G. (1946). Remarques sur la systématique des Hystrichosphaeridées. *C.r. somm. Séanc. Soc. géol. Fr.* No. 7:110-111.
- DEFLANDRE, G. (1947). Sur quelques micro-organismes planctoniques des silex jurassiques. *Bull. Inst. Oceanogr. Monaco.* No. 921: 1-10.
- DEFLANDRE, G. & COOKSON, I. C. (1955). Fossil microplankton from Australian late Mesozoic and Tertiary sediments. *Aust. J. mar. Freshwat. Res.* 6 (2): 242-313.
- DODEKOVA, L. (1967). Les dinoflagellés et acritarches de l'Oxfordien-Kiméridgien de la Bulgarie du Nord-Est. *Annls Univ. Sofia Géol. Geog.* 60(1): 9-30.
- DODEKOVA, L. (1969). Dinoflagellés et acritarches du Tithonique aux environs de Pleven, Bulgarie Centrale du Nord. *Izv. bulg. Akad. Nauk. Geol. Inst. (Paleont)* 18: 13-24.
- DONNELL, J. R., TAILLEUR, I. L., & TOURTELOT, H. A. (1967). Alaskan Oil Shale. *4th Symp. on Oil Shale, Colo. Sch. Mines Q.* 62(3): 39-43.
- DOWNIE, C. (1957). Microplankton from the Kimeridge Clay. *Q. Jl geol. Soc. Lond.* 122: 413-434.
- DOWNIE, C. (1966). The geological history of the microplankton. *Rev. Palaeobot. Palynol.* 1: 269-281.
- DOWNIE, C., EVITT, W. R. & SARJEANT, W. A. S. (1963). Dinoflagellates, hystrichospheres and the classification of the acritarchs. *Stanford Univ. Publ. (Geol. Sci.)* 7(3): 1-16.
- DOWNIE, C. & SARJEANT, W. A. S. (1964). Bibliography and index of fossil dinoflagellates and acritarchs. *Mem. geol. Soc. Am.* 94: 1-180.
- DOWNIE, C. & SARJEANT, W. A. S. (1967a). Class Dinophyceae Pascher. In W. B. Harland (ed.): *The Fossil Record*. Geol. Soc./Palaeont. Assoc., London, pp. 207-209.
- DOWNIE, C. & SARJEANT, W. A. S. (1967b). Group Acritarcha Evitt. In W. B. Harland (ed.): *The Fossil Record* Geol. Soc./Palaeont. Assoc., London, pp. 195-207.
- DUPIN, F. (1965). Contribution à l'étude paléoplanctologique du jurassique en Aquitaine occidentale. *Act. Soc. linn. Bordeaux.* 102(3) ser. B: 1-19.
- DUPIN, F. (1968). Deux nouvelles espèces de Dinoflagellés du Jurassique d'Aquitaine. *Can. Micropaléont., C. N. R. S.* No. 8: 1-5.
- EISENACK, A. (1935). Mikrofossilien aus Doggergeschieben Ostpreussens. *Z. Geschiefbeforsch. Flachldgeol.* 11: 167-184.
- EISENACK, A. (1936). Dinoflagellaten aus dem Jura. *Annls Protist.* 5: 59-63.



- EISENACK, A. (1957). Mikrofossilien in organische Substanz aus dem Lias Schwabens (Süddeutschland). *Neues Jb. Geol. Paläont. Abh.* **105**(3): 239-249.
- EISENACK, A. (1958). Mikroplankton aus dem norddeutschen Apt nebst einigen Bemerkungen über fossile Dinoflagellaten. *Neues Jb. Geol. Paläont. Abh.* **106**(3): 383-422.
- EISENACK, A. (1959). Fossile Dinoflagellaten. *Arch. Protistenk.* **104**(1): 43-50.
- EISENACK, A. (1963). Hystrichosphären. *Biol. Rev.* **38**: 107-139.
- EISENACK, A. (1964). *Katalog der fossilen Dinoflagellaten, Hystrichosphären und verwandten Mikrofossilien*. Vol. I. *Dinoflagellaten*. Schweizerbart, Stuttgart.
- EVITT, W. R. (1961). *Dapcodinium priscum* n. gen. n. sp., a dinoflagellate from the Lower Lias of Denmark. *J. Paleont.*, **35** (5): 996-1002.
- GITMEZ, G. U. (1970). Dinoflagellate cysts and acritarchs from the basal Kimmeridgian (Upper Jurassic) of England, Scotland and France. *Bull. Br. Mus. nat. Hist. (Geol.)*, **18**(7): 231-330.
- GITMEZ, G. U. & SARJEANT, W. A. S. (1972). Dinoflagellate cysts and acritarchs from the Kimmeridgian (Upper Jurassic) of England, Scotland and France. *Bull. Br. Mus. nat. Hist. (Geol.)* **22**(1) (in press).
- GOCHT, H. (1964). Planktonische Kleinformen aus dem Lias-Dogger Grenzbereich Nord- und Süddeutschlands. *Neues Jb. Geol. Paläont. Abh.* **119**(2): 113-133.
- GOCHT, H. (1970). Dinoflagellaten-Zysten aus dem Bathonium des Erdölfeldes Aldorf (N.W.-Deutschland). *Palaeontographica*. **129B**: 126-165.
- GOCHT, H. (1971). Zur Morphologie der Dinoflagellaten-Gattung *Mannoceraopsis* Deflandre. *Lethaia* **5**: 15-29.
- GORKA, H. (1965). Les microfossiles du Jurassique supérieur de Magnuszew (Pologne). *Acta Palaeont. Polon.* **10**(3): 291-324.
- GORKA, H. (1970). Dinoflagellate cysts from Callovian of Luków (Poland). *Acta Palaeont. Polon.* **15**(4): 479-505.
- HARRIS, T. M. (1964). *The Yorkshire Jurassic Flora*. 2. Brit. Mus. Nat. Hist., London.
- HOROWITZ, A. (1968). Upper Jurassic microflora from Zohan 8 well (Southern Israel). *Geol. Surv. Isr. Rep. No.* **1028**: 1-63.
- HOROWITZ, A. (1970). Jurassic microflora from the Northern Negev, Israel. *Israel J. Earth-Sci.* **19**: 153-182.
- ISAGULOVA, E. Z. (1963). Hystrichosphaeridia in Jurassic deposits of the Lvov-Wolyn coal-bearing basin. (in Russian). *Dokl. Akad. Nauk. S.S.S.R.* **148**(5): 115-548.
- JEKHOWSKY, B. DE (1960). Bibliographie palynologique du Lias européen. *Colloque sur le Lias Fran Cais, Proc.*: 155-162.
- JEKHOWSKY, B. DE & GOUBIN, N. (1964). Subsurface palynology in Madagascar: A stratigraphic sketch of the Permian, Triassic and Jurassic of the Morondava Basin. In A.T. Cross (ed.) *Palynology in Oil Exploration. A Symposium. San Francisco, California, March 26-27, 1972*. Soc. Econ. Pal. Min. Spec. Pub. No. 11, Tulsa, Oklahoma: 116-130.
- KLEMENT, K. W. (1957). Revision der Gattungszugehörigkeit einige in die Gattung *Gymnodinium* eingestüfter Arten jurassischer Dinoflagellaten. *Neues Jb. Geol. Paläont., Mh. No.* **9**: 408-410.
- KLEMENT, K. W. (1960a). Dinoflagellaten und Hystrichosphaerideen aus der Malm Südwestdeutschlands unter besondere Berücksichtigung stratigrafisch wichtiger Arten. *Paläont. Z.* **34** (1): 11.
- KLEMENT, K. W. (1960b). Dinoflagellaten und Hystrichosphaerideen aus dem Unteren und Mittleren Malm, Südwestdeutschlands. *Palaeontographica*. **114A**(1-4): 1-140.
- LANTZ, J. (1958). Etude palynologique de quelques échantillons mésozoïques de Dorset (Grande-Bretagne). *Rev. Inst. Fr. Pétrole.* **13**(6): 917-940.
- MÄDLER, K. (1958). Neue mikrobotanische Untersuchungen im Posidonienschiefer. *Paläont. Z.* **32**: 13-14.
- MÄDLER, K. (1963). Die figurierte organischen Bestandteile der Posidonienschiefer. *Beih. geol. Jb.* **58**: 287-406.
- MÄDLER, K. 1969. *Tasmanites* und verwandte Planktonformen aus dem Posidonienschiefer-Meer. *Proc. First Int. Conf. Planktonic Microfossils, Geneva, 1967*: 375-377.
- MERCIER, J. (1938a). Micro-organismes du Bajocian et du Bathonien. (Nôte préliminaire). *C. r. somm. s anc. Soc. géol. Fr. No.* **7**: 114-115.
- MERCIER, J. (1938b). Nouvelles observations sur le microplankton du Dogger. *C. r. somm. S.anc. Soc. g ol. Fr. No.* **17**: 334-335.
- MILLIoud, M. E. (1969). Dinoflagellates and acritarchs from some Western European Lower Cretaceous type localities. *Proc. First Int. Conf. Planktonic Microfossils, Geneva, 1967*: 421-434.
- MORGENROTH, P. (1970). Dinoflagellate cysts from the Lias Delta of Lühnde, Germany. *Neues Jb. Geol. Paläont., Abh.* **136**(3): 345-359.
- MUIR, M. D. & SARJEANT, W. A. S. (1971). An annotated bibliography of the Tasmanaceae and related living forms. In: S. Jardiné (Ed.)—*Les acritarches*. Editions C.N.R.S., Paris:56-117.

- NAUMOVA, S. N. (1950). Spores from the Lower Silurian (in Russian). *Trudy Vsesoj. Konf. po Spor. -plzy Analys*, *Izd. Mosc. Univ.* : 165-190.
- NORRIS, G. (1965a). Triassic and Jurassic miospores and acritarchs from Beacon and Ferrar Groups, Victoria Land, Antarctica. *N. Z. Jl. Geol. Geophys.* **8** (2): 236-277.
- NORRIS, G. (1965b) Archeopyle structures in Upper Jurassic Dinoflagellates from Southern England. *N. Z. Jl Geol. Geophys.* **8**(5): 792-806.
- POCOCK, S. A. J. (1962). Microfaunal analysis and age determination of strata at the Jurassic-Cretaceous boundary in the Western Canada plains. *Palaeontographica.* **111B**: 1-95.
- SAH, S. C. D. (1953). Spores and other micro-remains from a carbonaceous shale (Jurassic) in Andigama, Ceylon. *Spolia zeylan.* **27**(1): 1-12.
- SARJEANT, W. A. S. (1959). Microplankton from the Cornbrash of Yorkshire. *Geol. Mag.* **96**(5): 329-346.
- SARJEANT, W. A. S. (1960a). New hystriospheres from the Upper Jurassic of Dorset. *Geol. Mag.* **97**(2): 137-144.
- SARJEANT, W. A. S. (1960b). Microplankton from the Corallian rocks of Yorkshire. *Proc. Yorks. geol. Soc.* **32**(4) no. 18: 389-408.
- SARJEANT, W. A. S. (1961). Microplankton from the Kellaways Rock and Oxford Clay of Yorkshire. *Palaeontology.* **4**(1): 90-118.
- SARJEANT, W. A. S. (1962a) Upper Jurassic microplankton from Dorset, England. *Micropaleontology.* **8**(2): 255-268.
- SARJEANT, W. A. S. (1962b). Microplankton from the Ampthill Clay of Melton, South Yorkshire. *Palaeontology.* **5**(3): 478-497.
- SARJEANT, W. A. S. (1963). Two new Jurassic species of *Gonyaulax* (Dinophyceae). *Rev. Micropaléont.* **6**(2): 85-88.
- SARJEANT, W. A. S. (1964). The stratigraphic application of fossil microplankton in the Jurassic. In P. L. Maubeuge (ed.): *Colloque du Jurassique, Luxembourg 1962, C. r. et Mém*: 441-448.
- SARJEANT, W. A. S. (1965). Microplankton from the Callovian (*S. calloviense* Zone) of Normandy. *Rev. Micropaléont.* **8**(3): 175-184.
- SARJEANT, W. A. S. (1966). Dinoflagellate cysts with *Gonyaulax*-type tabulation. In Davey, R. J., et. al.: Studies on Mesozoic and Cainozoic dinoflagellate cysts. *Bull. Br. Mus. nat. Hist. (Geol.)*, Supp. **3**: 107-156.
- SARJEANT, W. A. S. (1967a). The stratigraphical distribution of fossil dinoflagellates. *Rev. Palaeobot. Palynol.* **1**(1): 323-343.
- SARJEANT, W. A. S. (1967b). Observations on the acritarch genus *Michrhystridium* (Deflandre). *Rev. Micropaléont.* **9**(4): 201-208.
- SARJEANT, W. A. S. (1968a): Microplankton from the Upper Callovian and Lower Oxfordian of Normandy. *Rev. Micropaléont.* **10**(4): 221-242.
- SARJEANT, W. A. S. (1968). The stratigraphical distribution of fossil dinoflagellates. An addendum. *Rev. Palaeobot. Palynol.* **5**: 327.
- SARJEANT, W. A. S. (1970). Recent developments in the application of fossilized planktonic organisms to problems of stratigraphy and palaeoecology. *Paläobotanik*, **3**(3-4): 669-680.
- SCHULZ, E. & MAI, D. H. (1966). Erläuterungen zur Tabelle der stratigraphischen Verbreitung des Phytoplanktons im Lias und Dogger. In: "Erläuterungen zu den sporenstratigraphischen Tabellen vom Zechstein bis zum Oligozän". *Zentr. geol. Inst. Abh.* no. **H8**: 35-45.
- SIMONICSICS, P. & KEDVES, M. (1961). Palaeobotanical examinations on Manganese Series in Urkut (Hungary, Transdanubia). *Acta Miner, Pet. Szeged.* **14**: 27-57.
- SRIVASTAVA, S. K. (1966). A Jurassic microflora from Rajasthan, India. *Micropaleontology.* **12**(2): 87-103.
- STOVER, L. E. (1966). *Nannoceratopsis spiculata*, a new dinoflagellate species from the Middle Jurassic of France. *J. Paleont.* **40**(1): 41-45.
- THIERGART, F. (1944). Die Pflanzenreste der Posidonienschiefer. In B. Brockamp: *Sur Palaeogeographie und Bitumenführung des Posidonienschiefers im Deutschem Lias. Arch. Lagerstätten Forsch.* No. **77**: 1-59.
- TORRENS, H. S. (1967). Standard zones of the Bathonian. *II Colloque sur le Jurassique, Luxembourg, 1967* (preprint, 46 pp.).
- TORRENS, H. S. (1969). *International field symposium on the British Jurassic. Excursion No. 1, Guide for Dorset and south Somerset.* Geol. Dept., Keele University, Keele, Staffs.
- TOURTELOT, H. A., DONNELL, J. R. & TAILLEUR, I. L. (1967). Oil yield and chemical composition of shale from North Alaska. *7th World Petroleum Congress, Mexico, Proc.* **3**, *Drilling and Production*: 707-711.
- TOURTELOT, H. A., TAILLEUR, I. L. & DONNELL, J. R. (1966). Tasmanite and associated organic rich rocks, Brooks Range, North Alaska. *Geol. Soc. Am. Program 1966 Ann. Meeting, San Francisco*: 222-223.

- VALENSI, L. (1947). Note préliminaire à une étude des microfossiles des silex jurassiques de la région de Poitiers. *C. r. hebdomadaire Séances Acad. Sci., Paris*. **225**: 816-818.
- VALENSI, L. (1948). Sur quelques micro-organismes planctoniques des silex du jurassique moyen du Poitou et de Normandie. *Bull. Soc. géol. Fr. ser. 5*, **18**: 537-550.
- VALENSI, L. (1953). Microfossiles des silex du jurassique moyen. Remarques pétrographiques. *Mém. Soc. géol. Fr.* No. **68**: 1-100.
- VALENSI, L. (1954). Confirmation de l'âge jurassique moyen des silex de la région de Bressuire (D.S.). *Poitiers, Ann. Univ. Sér. 5*, No. 5, *Actes 73e Congr. A.F.A.S.* : 295.
- VALENSI, L. (1955). Etude micropaléontologique des silex du Magdalénien de Saint Amand (Cher.) *Bull. Soc. préhist. fr.* **52** (9-10): 584-596.
- VENKATACHALA, B. S. & KAR, R. K. (1968). Dinoflagellate and hystrichosphaerid fossils from Katrol (Upper Jurassic) sediments of Kutch, W. India. *Curr. Sci.* **37**(4): 408-410.
- VOZZHENNIKOVA, T. F. (1960). Palaeoalgal characters of the Mesozoic and Cainozoic beds of the western Siberian Lowland. (In Russian). *Trudy Akad. Nauk U.S.S.R. Geol. Inst.* **1**:7-64.
- VOZZHENNIKOVA, T. F. (1967). *Fossil Peridinia of Jurassic, Cretaceous and Paleogene deposits of the U.S.S.R.* (in Russian). "Nauka", Moscow.
- WALL, D. (1962). Evidence from recent plankton regarding the biological affinities of *Tasmanites* Newton, 1875, and *Leiosphaeridia* Eisenack, 1958. *Geol. Mag.* **99**(4): 353-362.
- WALL, D. (1965). Microplankton, pollen and spores from the Lower Jurassic in Britain. *Micropaleontology*. **11**(2): 151-190.
- WETZEL, O. (1958). Neue Mikrofossilien aus dem Lias in besondere aus dem Posidonienschiefer. *Paläont. Z.* **32**: 15.
- WETZEL, O. (1959). New problematic microfossils from the German Upper Lias. *XVII Inst. Cong. Zool.*, Paper read in title No. 50, p. 1060.
- WETZEL, W. (1966a). Mikroorganismen aus jurassischen und kretazischen Saurier-Gewöllen. *Z. dt. geol. Ges.* **116**: 867-874.
- WETZEL, W. (1966b). Charakteristik des marinen Planktons und Pseudoplanktons der Amaltheen-Schichten Deutschlands und Lothringens. *Neues Jb. Geol. Paläont. Abh.* **124**(3): 313-316.
- WHITE, H. H. (1842). On fossil Xanthidia. *Microsc. J. Lond.* **11**: 35-40.

Table 1—Known Distribution of Organic Walled Microplankton in the Lower Jurassic of the World

SPECIES	LOCALITY	STAGE	DINOFLAGELLATE TAXA	
			ZONE	
<b>DINOFLAGELLATE TAXA</b>				
<i>Dapcodinium friticum</i> Exelt			Pre-Hettangian Range (World)	
<i>Leandrea spinosa</i> Morig.				
<i>Monodinium senhildatum</i> Morig.				
<i>Matrochidium hirsutum</i> Morig.				
<i>Membriopilaria andalusi</i> W. Wetzel				
<i>Merobrochidium reticulatum</i> Morig.				
<i>Pannemontopis gracilis</i> Albrecht				
<i>Parasphincta ceratophora</i> Dethl.				
<i>P. J. caninophilum</i> (Wall) W. Wetzel				
<i>P. J. langi</i> (Wall)				
<i>Scribneriopsis uehleri</i> Goebel				
<i>S. cf. uehleri</i> of Morig.				
<i>Velocochidium amatum</i> Morig.				
<b>ACRITARCH &amp; TASMANTIID TAXA</b>				
<i>Baltisphaeridium debile</i> Morig. Wall & Dowsett				
<i>H. spinosa</i> Wall				
<i>H. inflatum</i> var. <i>inflatum</i> Wall				
<i>H. inflatum</i> var. <i>microinflatum</i> Wall				
<i>B. microinflatum</i> Wall				
<i>"Cantabrigium" protuberatum</i> Wall				
<i>Crassosphaeridium polystratum</i> (Val.)				
<i>Crassosphaera concinna</i> Cooks. & Mann.				
<i>G. hexagona</i> Wall				
<i>Gymnosphaera cf. areolata</i> of Wall				
<i>G. bisoculata</i> Wall				
<i>G. eopropus</i> (Val.)				
<i>G. pachyseta</i> Eiss.				
<i>G. cf. pachyseta</i> of Wall				
<i>G. prinitia</i> W. Wetzel				
<i>G. radata</i> W. Wetzel				
<i>G. tenuis</i> (Thiers.)				
<i>Gymnosphaeropsis stigmata</i> (G. & E.)				
<i>G. cf. stigmata</i> of Wall				
<i>Homonas hirsuta</i> Wall				
<i>Coccosphaeridium thersites</i> Morig. (Wall)				
<i>Crassosphaeridium granulosum</i> Muddler				
<i>Lanceolopsis lamellata</i> Muddler				
<i>L. cf. lamellata</i> of W. Wetzel				
<i>Leptopyropus parvica</i> Cooks. & Eiss.				
<i>L. spinosa</i> Wall				
<i>Leptopyropus rufiflorus</i> Muddler				
<i>L. pusilla</i> Muddler				
<i>Microleptopyropus ornata</i> Wall				
<i>M. diacantha</i> Wall				
<i>Microstridium maculoides</i> Val.				
<i>M. bigutt.</i> Dethl.				
<i>M. delavandei</i> Val.				
			England	
			Jura (Ger.)	
			Switzerland	
			Planorbis to Levesquei	
			Planorbis	Dorset & Yorks
			Liasicus	Dorset
			Angulata	Yorks
				Denmark
			Planorbis to Angulata	Germany
			Bucklandi	Dorset
				Yorks
			Semicostatum	Yorks
				Dorset
			Bucklandi to Semicostatum	Germany
				Dorset
			Turneri	Yorks
				Lincs
			Obtusum	Dorset
			Oxynotum	and
			Raricostatum	Yorks
			Turneri to Raricostatum	Germany
			Jamesoni	Dorset
				Yorks
			Ibex	Dorset and
			Davoei	Yorks
			Jamesoni to Davoei	Germany
			Margaritatus	Dorset
				Yorks
			Spinatum	Dorset
				Yorks
			Margaritatus to Spinatum	Germany
			Tenuicostatum	Dorset
			Falciferum	and
			Bifrons	Yorks
			Tenuicostatum to Bifrons	Germany
			Variabilis	Dorset
				Yorks
			Thouarensis	Dorset
				Yorks
			Levesquei	Dorset
				Yorks
			Variabilis to Levesquei	Germany
			Tenuicostatum to Levesquei	Hungary
			Post Toarcian Range (World)	

Table 1 [contd.]—Known Distribution of Organic Walled Microplankton in the Lower Jurassic of the World

IA	STAGE	LOCALITY	ZONE
		Pre-Hettangian Range (World)	
		England	
		Jura (Ger.)	
		Switzerland	
		Hettangian	
		Dorset & Yorks	
		Dorset	
		Yorks	
		Denmark	
		Germany	
		Sinemurian	
		Dorset	
		Yorks	
		Dorset	
		Germany	
		Dorset	
		Yorks	
		Lincs	
		Dorset	
		and	
		Yorks	
		Germany	
		Pliensbachian	
		Dorset	
		Yorks	
		Dorset and	
		Yorks	
		Germany	
		Dorset	
		Yorks	
		Dorset	
		Yorks	
		Germany	
		Toarcian	
		Dorset	
		and	
		Yorks	
		Germany	
		Dorset	
		Yorks	
		Dorset	
		Yorks	
		Dorset	
		Yorks	
		Dorset	
		Yorks	
		Germany	
		Hungary	
		Post Toarcian Range (World)	

- M. cf. densipilum* of Wall
- M. chinoides* Val.
- M. exilum* Wall
- M. filigerum* Val.
- M. induratum* var. *interratum* Wall
- M. induratum* var. *transitorium* Wall
- M. lyrarum* var. *lyraris* Wall
- M. lyrarum* var. *glicium* Wall
- M. minutissimum* Wall
- M. nanocanthum* Dell.
- M. polyedrum* Val.
- M. rotipilum* Sarf.
- M. recurvatum* Sarf.
- M. verticillatum* Wall
- M. waalonensis* Wall
- Pleurozonaria dierum* Mädlér
- P. dierum* Mädlér
- P. macropora* (Eis.)
- P. media* Mädlér
- P. polyopora* Mädlér
- P. spongosa* Mädlér
- P. weizelii* Mädlér
- Pteroperygus gestlerensis* Mädlér
- P. heissii* Sarf.
- P. cf. heissii* of Wall
- Pteroperygida turvigra* (Thierg.)
- P. eisenachi* Mädlér
- P. nodosa* Mädlér
- P. undulata* Mädlér
- Solephaurium breviflorum* (Sarf.)
- S. delicatum* (Wall)
- S. stimpffianum* (Dell.)
- S. cf. stimpffianum* of W. Weizel
- Lamantia dylandei* Mädlér
- L. moysi* Sommer
- L. narentani* Wall
- L. punctatus* Newton
- L. lundus* Eis.
- Typhlococcus thomasi* Norm
- T. schenckii* (Thierg.)
- T. subsp. minor* (Thierg.)
- T. subsp. spinosus* (Thierg.)
- T. stuebeli* Eis.
- Verslukenium aster* Sarf.
- V. collicium* Wall
- V. daubigenum* Wall
- V. europaeum* Stock. & Will.
- V. f. nortoni* Wall
- V. formosum* Stock. & Will.
- V. f. ancoratum* Wall
- V. ? irregular* Jekh.
- V. rhomboidum* Doveile
- V. cf. trispinum* of Wall
- V. solensis* Doveile & Sarf.

Table 2—Known Distribution of Organic Walled Microplankton in the Middle-Upper Jurassic of the World (Excluding Britain and France)

Species	Zone	Locality		Stage
<b>DINOFLAGELLATE TAXA</b>				
<i>Acanthodes venusta</i> (Klem.) <i>Adnatothieridium acuminatum</i> (Deff.) subsp. <i>integra</i> Cooks. & Eis. <i>A. caudale</i> (Deff.) <i>A. filamentosa</i> (Cooks. & Eis.) <i>A. punctatum</i> (Klem.) <i>A. ? perforatum</i> (Alberti) [note 5] <i>Ampelionia metaliphica</i> Deff. <i>Apicodinium granatum</i> Eis. <i>Arctodinium pentelata</i> (Ehr.) <i>Bredinium dyvachum</i> Cooks. & Eis. <i>Bromnea ranova</i> Cooks. & Eis. <i>B. simplex</i> Cooks. & Eis. <i>Canavigia reticulata</i> Cooks. & Eis. <i>Gomposphaeropsis nitidiflora</i> Cooks. & Eis. <i>Chetostrophodinium polytrichum</i> (Val.) <i>C. vorisivanum</i> (Sart.) <i>Cyphosphaerodinium eckardatum</i> (Deff.) <i>C. ferdinandum</i> Goehlt <i>C. ornatum</i> (Eis.) <i>C. pachydermum</i> (Deff.) <i>C. aff. tenellum</i> of Goehlt <i>Cyclonophlellum areolatum</i> Cooks. & Eis. <i>Dicropyxis areolata</i> Cooks. & Eis. <i>Dingodinium jurassicum</i> Cooks. & Eis. <i>Diphoretia</i> aff. <i>krutzschii</i> Vozzh. <i>Dolpax amphibrassa</i> Surg. of Horowitz [note D] <i>Ellipsoidinium cinctum</i> Klem. <i>Eubacterium ceratophorum</i> (Cooks. & Eis.) <i>E. gaberium</i> (Deff.) <i>E. laridum</i> (Deff.) sub sp. <i>reticulatum</i> Klem. <i>E. aff. oviformatum</i> of Vozzh. <i>Eodinia parviflora</i> Eis. <i>Ephelospharera areolata</i> Klem. <i>E. hirticulata</i> Klem. <i>E. reticulopora</i> Klem. <i>Evocospherodinium pseudostrobilatum</i> (Deff.) <i>Gardolobium steinachi</i> Alberti <i>Gompholobos alderferri</i> (Cochl) <i>G. amplexa</i> (Klem.) <i>G. areolata</i> (Klem.) <i>G. cinctophora</i> (Deff.) <i>G. cingulata</i> (Vozzh.) <i>G. crassa</i> (W. Westzel) <i>G. steinachi</i> (Deff.) subsp. <i>aligandata</i> Cooks. & Eis.				
Pre Callovian Range (World)				
Upalinium to Scissum				Aalenian
Murchisonae to Concaevum				
Sowerbyi		Germany		Bajocian
Humphriesianum				
Subfurcatum to Parkinsoni			Hungary	
Zigzag to Morrisi				Bathonian
Retrocostatum to Discuss				
Macrocephalus to Calloviense		Germany		
Jason to Coronatum				Callovian
Athleta to Lamberti				
Jason to Lamberti		Poland		
		Baltic Region		
		Bulgaria		
		Germany		
		Moscow		
		Switzerland		Oxfordian
Mariae to Plicatilis				
Transversarium to Pseudocordata		Poland		
Plicatilis to Decipiens				
Pseudocordata to Baylei				
Cymodoce to Mutabilis		Germany		
Eudoxus				Kimmeridgian
		Bulgaria		
		Poland		
		Baltic Region		Upper
		Bulgaria		Kimmeridgian
		Moscow		to
		Volga Region		Portlandian
		W. Siberia		
Macrocephalus to Coronatum		West.		Callovian
Jason to Cordatum		Australia		
Cordatum		Papua		Oxfordian
		Western Australia		Kimmeridgian
				U. Kimm. to Port.
		Australia		
		New Zealand		Upper
		India		Jurassic
		Papua		
		Canada		
		Israel		U. Jurassic
		L'vov-Volhynie U.S.S.R.		
Post Portlandian Range (World)				

Table 2 [cont'd.]—Known Distribution of Organic Walled Microfossils in the Middle-Upper Jurassic of the World (Excluding Britain & France)

Species	Zone	Stage	
		Locality	Stage
Pre Callovian Range (World)			
Upalinium to Scissum	Germany	Aalenian	
		Murchisonae to Concavum	
Sowerbyi	Germany	Bajocian	
		Humphriesianum	
Subfurcatum to Parkinsoni	Hungary		
Zigzag to Morrissi		Bathonian	
Retrocostatum to Discus			
Macrocephalus to Calloviense	Germany	Callovian	
			Jason to Coronatum
Athleta to Lamberti	Poland		
Jason to Lamberti	Baltic Region		
Mariae to Plicatilis	Bulgaria	Oxfordian	
	Germany		
	Moscow		
	Switzerland		
Transversarium to Pseudocordata	Poland		
Plicatilis to Decipiens	Germany	Kimmeridgian	
Pseudocordata to Baylei			
Cymodoce to Mutabilis			
Eudoxus	Bulgaria		
	Poland		
	Baltic Region	Upper Kimmeridgian to Portlandian	
	Bulgaria		
	Moscow		
	Volga Region		
	W. Siberia		
Macrocephalus to Coronatum	West. Australia	Callovian	
Jason to Cardatum			
Cordatum	Papua	Oxfordian	
	Western Australia	Kimmeridgian	
		U. Kimm. to Port.	
	Australia	Upper Jurassic	
	New Zealand		
	India		
	Papua		
	Canada		
	Israel	U. Jurassic	
	L'vov-Volhynic U.S.S.R.		
Post Portlandian Range (World)			

Table 2 [contd.]—Known Distribution of Organic Walled Microplankton in the Middle-Upper Jurassic of the World (Excluding Britain & France)

Species	Zone	Locality	Stage
<i>L. clathratum</i> (Cooks & Eiss.)			
<i>L. campylosum</i> (Cooks & Eiss.)			
<i>L. miltlandi</i> (Sarf.)			
<i>L. mirabile</i> Klem.			
<i>L. regalis</i> Goeth.			
<i>L. stabilis</i> Klem.			
<i>Lithothamnium parvatum</i> Goeth.			
<i>Altenogonopora bilobata</i> (Cooks & Eiss.)			
<i>Al. ceylanensis</i> (Sarf.)			
<i>Al. cristallina</i> (Sarf.)			
<i>Al. decipitula</i> (W. Weiz.)			
<i>Al. superomata</i> (W. Weiz.)			
<i>Altenodinium ornatum</i> Cooks. & Eiss.			
<i>Ammonocentropus granthi</i> Alberti			
<i>N. pellucida</i> Deil.			
<i>Neptyleton jurassica</i> (Alberti)			
<i>Ocetesia cithri</i> (Dood.)			
<i>Odonochitina operculata</i> (O. Weiz.)			
<i>Oligosphaeridium multilobatum</i> (Cooks & Eiss.)			
<i>O. dictyophorum</i> (Cooks & Eiss.)			
<i>Omnitis moniliformis</i> (Cooks & Eiss.)			
<i>Pandorapheridium infrequens</i> (Cooks & Eiss.)			
<i>Pandora</i> (note III)			
<i>Pandora apfeliana</i> Cooks. & Eiss.			
<i>P. et. apfeliana</i> Dood.			
<i>P. caroliniana</i> Dood.			
<i>P. parvicauda</i> Sarf.			
<i>Phloeocystis neocoma</i> (Cochl.) [note I]			
<i>Polysphaeridium speciosus</i> (Alberti)			
(note 1)			
<i>P. parvicaudatum</i> Sarf.			
<i>Polyosphaeridium boettgerianum</i> Dood.			
<i>P. multispinosum</i> (Klem.)			
<i>Pachygonulax opulenta</i> (Cooks & Eiss.)			
<i>Pseudella pandora</i> (Cooks & Eiss.)			
<i>Sinuacassis vederti</i> Goeth.			
<i>S. et. vederti</i> of Morig.			
<i>Scriabinium cristallinum</i> (Deil.)			
<i>S. dictyonum</i> (Cooks & Eiss.)			
<i>S. platyfolium</i> Cooks. & Eiss.			
<i>Systematophora rotulata</i> Klem.			
<i>S. foveolosa</i> Klem.			
<i>Taraphronium jurassicum</i> Klem.			
<i>Taraxacopoda</i> (Cooks & Eiss.)			
<i>T. pilosa</i> (Eiss.)			
<i>T. trichophara rana</i> Goeth. [note III]			
<i>T. trichophara casaria</i> (Deil.)			
<i>T. thomsoni</i> (Cooks)			





Table 3—Known Distribution of Organic Walled Microplankton in the Upper Jurassic of Great Britain

SPECIES	DINOFLAGELLATE TAXA	LOCALITY	STAGE		
			ZONE		
		Pre—Callovian Range (World)			
		N. Yorks. Dorset	Callovian		
Macrocephalus					
Callovinese					
Jason Coronatum to Lamberti					
NO RECORDS:					
		N. Yorks. Dorset N. Yorks. S. Yorks. Dorset N. Yorks. Dorset N. Yorks.	Oxfordian		
Mariae					
Cordatum					
Plicatilis					
Transversarium to Pseudocordata					
				Cambs. Dorset Skye Skye Surrey Dorset Surrey Dorset Surrey Dorset Surrey Dorset Surrey Dorset Norfolk Surrey Dorset Surrey Oxfords. Dorset Surrey	Kimmeridgian
Baylei					
Cymodoce					
Mutabilis					
Eudoxus					
Autissiodorensis					
Elegans					
Scitulus					
Wheatleyensis					
Hudlestoni					
Pectinatus					
Pallasioides					
Rotunda					
		Dorset	Portl.		
		Post Jurassic Range (World)			

- Acantholax acanthosphaera* (Sarij.)
- A. parvus* (Sarij.)
- A. venusta* (Klem.)
- Adactylopharidium ornatum* (Dell.)
- A. cauleyi* (Dell.)
- A. flaventosa* (Cooks. & Eis.)
- A. paucispina* (Klem.)
- Aphelandium granulatum* Eis.
- A. cf. maculatum* of Gimenez & Sarij.
- Belodinium dysentum* Cooks. & Eis.
- Clypeosphaera elyptoides* Sarij.
- C. hyalina* (Dell.)
- C. mantelli* Gimenez & Sarij.
- C. poocki* Sarij.
- Cristosphaeridium ehrenbergi* (Dell.)
- G. imectum* (Sarij.)
- G. polyseriillum* Gimenez.
- G. polyserillum* (Val.)
- G. rubricolum* (Sarij.)
- Cypridacanthium calcareum* (Dell.)
- G. cf. calcareum* of Downie
- Hysterotholapharidium costatum* Davey & Williams
- Chondrothum ornatum* Dell.
- Dichodogonyolax panicea* (Norris)
- D. schizolida* (Norris)
- Dictyophysis areolata* Cooks. & Eis.
- D. cf. reticulata* of Gimenez & Sarij.
- Egmontidium polyplacophorum* Gimenez & Sarij.
- Endocentrum cf. campanula* of Gimenez & Sarij.
- E. galerii* (Dell.)
- E. irritum* (Dell.)
- E. oxfordianum* (Sarij.)
- E. subnobile* (Sarij.)
- Egysphaera reticulatissima* (Klem.)
- Homoea teatlinguensis* Gimenez & Sarij.
- Corymbocysta aculeata* (Klem.)
- G. ambigua* (Dell.)
- G. angulosa* Gimenez
- G. cana* Gimenez
- G. cladoptera* (Dell.)
- G. dangeardi* Sarij.
- G. culmula* (Norris)\*
- G. ehrenbergi* Gimenez
- G. risenacki* (Dell.)
- G. cf. risenacki* of Gimenez & Sarij.
- G. cf. fischeri* of Gimenez & Sarij.
- G. globata* Gimenez & Sarij.
- G. gongylus* Sarij.
- G. granulata* (Klem.)
- G. granulata* (Klem.)



Table 3 [contd.]—Known Distribution of Organic Walled Microplankton in the Upper Jurassic of Great Britain

SPECIES	ZONE	LOCALITY	STAGE	3C	
				Callovian	Oxfordian
Pre-Callovian Range (World)					
Macrocephalus		N. Yorks.			
Calloviense					
Jason		Dorset			
Coronatum to Lambertii					
NO RECORDS					
Mariae		N. Yorks.			
		Dorset			
Cordatum		N. Yorks.			
		S. Yorks.			
Plicatilis		Dorset			
		N. Yorks.			
Transversarium to Pseudocordata		Dorset			
		N. Yorks.			
Kimmeridgian					
Baylei		Camb.			
		Dorset			
		Skye			
Cymodoce		Skye			
Mutabilis		Surrey			
Eudoxus		Dorset			
		Surrey			
Autissiodor.		Dorset			
		Surrey			
Elegans		Dorset			
		Surrey			
Scitulus		Dorset			
		Surrey			
Wheatleyensis		Dorset			
		Norfolk			
Hudlestoni		Surrey			
Pectinatus		Dorset			
		Surrey			
Pallasioides		Oxfords.			
Rotunda		Dorset			
		Surrey			
		Dorset			
Post Jurassic Range (World)					

ACRITARCH & TASMANTID TAXA

- Aureophana californiensis* Sarj.
- Baltysphaeridium doumieri* Sarj.
- B. trinitatum* Klem.
- Chlamydsphaerella ovalata* Cooks. & Eis.
- Cymatiosphaera ovalata* (Defl.)
- C. parva* Sarj.
- C. tetrastriata* Sarj.
- Palaeosphaeridium sinuosa* Cooks. & Eis.
- P. hartii* Sarj.
- P. helios* Sarj.
- Salsichleridium beringianum* (Sarj.)
- Aureophana* sp.
- Baltysphaeridium* sp.
- Chlamydsphaerella* sp.
- Cymatiosphaera* sp.
- Palaeosphaeridium* sp.
- Pectinatus* sp.
- Rotunda* sp.
- Salsichleridium* sp.
- Wheatleyensis* sp.

Table 3 [contd.]—Known Distribution of Organic Walled Microplankton in The Upper Jurassic of Great Britain

SPECIES	ZONE	STAGE		
		LOCALITY		
<i>S. claudianum</i> (Defl.) <i>S. stimuliferum</i> (Defl.) <i>Staphanum estium</i> Gilmer. <i>Leospheeridia similis</i> Cooks. & Ets. <i>Microhystridium amblygonum</i> Defl. <i>M. crassumviratum</i> Sarj. <i>M. delandei</i> Val. <i>M. fragile</i> Defl. <i>M. inconspicuum</i> (Defl.) <i>M. cf. mendax</i> of Sarj. <i>M. pilosum</i> Defl. <i>M. cf. pectent</i> of Sarj. <i>M. polyedricum</i> Val. <i>M. rarispinum</i> Sarj. <i>M. recurvatum</i> Val. <i>M. rhopalocum</i> Sarj. <i>M. sphaer.</i> <i>Trypanium aster</i> Sarj. <i>V. hyalodermum</i> (Cooks.) <i>V. tetraax</i> (Sarj.) <i>V. valentis</i> (Downie & Sarj.)				
	Pre-Calloviaian Range (World)			
	Macrocephalus		N. Yorks.	Callovian
	Calloviense			
	Jason		Dorset	
	Coronatum to Lamborti			
	NO RECORDS:			
	Mariae		N. Yorks.	Oxfordian
			Dorset	
	Gordatum		N. Yorks.	
			S. Yorks.	
	Plicatilis		Dorset	
			N. Yorks.	
	Transversarium to Pseudocordata		Dorset	
			N. Yorks.	
	Baylei		Cambs.	Kimmeridgian
			Skye	
			Skye	
	Cymodoce		Dorset	
Mutalilis		Surrey		
		Dorset		
Eudoxus		Surrey		
		Dorset		
Autissiodor.		Surrey		
		Dorset		
Elegans		Surrey		
		Dorset		
Scitulus		Surrey		
		Dorset		
Wheatleyensis		Norfolk		
		Surrey		
Huddle-toni		Dorset		
Pectinatus		Surrey		
Pallasioides		Oxfords.		
		Dorset		
Rotunda		Surrey		
		Dorset		
Post Jurassic Range (World)				

Table 4—Known Distribution of Organic Walled Microplankton in the Middle-Upper Jurassic of France

SPECIES	ZONE	STAGE	
		LOCALITY	
<b>DINOFLAGELLATE TAXA</b>			
Pre Bajocian Range (World)			
<i>Acontanlex acanthoplicata</i> (Sarj.)		Aquitaine	M. Jurassic
<i>A. tenuis</i> (Klem.)			
<i>Atractoplicatum acanthum</i> (Dell.)		N. W. France	Bajocian
<i>A. anderyi</i> (Dell.)			Bathonian
<i>A. paucispinum</i> Klem.			U. Bathonian
<i>Aplousium granulatum</i> Eis.		Not Localised	L. Callovian
<i>A. cf. maculatum</i> of Gimnez & Sarj.			
<i>Clypeoplicaria elyptoides</i> Sarj.			
<i>C. cf. elyptoides</i> of Sarj.			
<i>C. mantelii</i> Gimnez & Sarj.			
<i>C. pacoeki</i> Sarj.			
<i>Cristoplicarium elenhergi</i> (Dell.)			
<i>C. multifurcatum</i> (Dell.)			
<i>C. popfordum</i> (Val.)			
<i>C. tridactylum</i> (Sarj.)			
<i>Heteroplicarium costatum</i> Davey & Williams			
<i>Gyrodactylidium calcatum</i> (Dell.)			
<i>Goniodactylum combsi</i> Dupin			
<i>G. ornatum</i> (Dell.)			
<i>G. fenatum</i> (Dell.)			
<i>Diplopax areolata</i> Coombs & Eis.			
<i>D. reticulata</i> (Val.)			
<i>D. cf. reticulata</i> of Gimnez & Sarj.			
<i>Endocritium cf. campbelli</i> of Gimnez			
<i>E. polarium</i> (Dell.)			
<i>E. loricatum</i> (Dell.)			
<i>E. oxfordianum</i> (Sarj.)			
<i>Ephiosphaera reticulospina</i> Klem.			
<i>Compandya aculeata</i> (Klem.)			
<i>G. anbigua</i> (Dell.)			
<i>G. angulosa</i> Gimnez			
<i>G. canala</i> Gimnez			
<i>G. cladophora</i> (Dell.)			
<i>G. conigera</i> (Val.)			
<i>G. dangeardi</i> Sarj.			
<i>G. dieyphora</i> (Dell.)			
<i>G. dierherti</i> Gimnez			
<i>G. esenacki</i> (Dell.)			
<i>G. cf. esenacki</i> of Gimnez & Sarj.			
<i>G. cf. ginschevi</i> of Gimnez & Sarj.			
<i>G. gongylis</i> Sarj.			
<i>G. gottsi</i> Dupin			
<i>G. gonulata</i> (Klem.)			
<i>G. grandigera</i> (Klem.)			
<i>G. cf. hirsuta</i> of Gimnez			
<i>G. hirsutissima</i> (Dell.)			
<i>G. hysteromphala</i> (Coombs & Eis.)			
Calloviense			
			Callovian
Lamberti			
		Normandy	
Mariae			
			Oxfordian
Cordatum			
Cymodoce			
		Normandy	
		Lorraine	
		Crussol (Rhône)	
Baylei			
		Boulonnais	
		Normandy	
		Pas de Calais	
		Crussol (Rhône)	
Mutabilis			
		Jura	
		Pas de Calais	
		Crussol (Rhône)	
Eudoxus to Autissiodorensis			
Elegans			
Scitulus to Hudlestoni			
		Boulonnais	
Pectinatus			
Pallasioides			
		Jura	
Rotunda			
		Jura	
Post Jurassic Range (World)			
		Aquitaine	U. Jurassic
			Portlandian

Table 4 [contd.]—Known Distribution of Organic Walled Microplankton in the Middle-Upper Jurassic of France

SPECIES	LOCALITY	ZONE	STAGE				
			M. Jurassic	Bajocian	Bathonian	U. Bathonian	L. Callovian
Pre Bajocian Range (World)							
	Aquitaine						
	N.W. France						
	Not Localised						
Calloviense							
	Normandy	Calloviense					
		Lamberti					
		Mariae					
		Cordatum					
Baylei							
	Boulonnais						
	Normandy						
	Pas de Calais						
	Crussol (Rhône)						
Cymodoce							
	Normandy						
	Lorraine						
	Crussol (Rhône)						
Mutabilis							
	Jura						
	Pas de Calais						
	Crussol (Rhône)						
Eudoxus to Autissiodorensis							
	Elegans						
Scitulus to Hudlestoni							
	Boulonnais						
Pectinatus							
Pallasioides							
	Jura						
Rotunda							
	Jura						
Post Jurassic Range (World)							
	Aquitaine						
U. Jurassic							
Portlandian							

Table 4 [contd.]—Known Distribution of Organic Walled Microplankton in the Middle-Upper Jurassic of France

SPECIES	STAGE	
	LOCALITY	ZONE
Pre Bajocian Range (World)		
<i>S. dictyonum</i> Cooles, & Eis. subsp. <i>hoplitatum</i> Gimenez	Aquitaine	M. Jurassic
		Bajocian
	N.W. France	Bathonian
	Not Localised	U. Bathonian L. Callovian
<i>S. cf. galatrum</i> of Gimenez		
<i>S. lucidum</i> (Defl.)		
<i>S. pleurota</i> Cooles, & Eis.		
<i>Stephanosyrinx egyptiensis</i> Sarj.		
<i>S. rediffignis</i> Sarj.		
<i>S. scabrospinus</i> Sarj.		
<i>Synchaosphaeridium cribratulum</i> (Sarj.)		
<i>S. vestitum</i> (Defl.)		
<i>Systematophora areolata</i> Klem.		
<i>S. cf. areolata</i> of Sarj.		
<i>S. orbifera</i> Klem.		
<i>Taeniophora inaequalis</i> Klem.		
<i>Trana capitata</i> (Cooles, & Eis.)		
<i>T. echinata</i> Gimenez & Sarj.		
<i>T. pyrinx</i> Eis.		
<i>T. pilosa</i> (Eis.)		
<i>T. roushi</i> Sarj.		
<i>T. verrucosa</i> Sarj.		
<i>T. villerensis</i> Sarj.		
<i>Valentia omnia</i> (Defl.)		
<i>Wansea digitata</i> Cooles, & Eis.		
<i>W. imbricata</i> Sarj.		
ACRITARCH & TASMANTITID TAXA		
<i>Baltisphaeridium immitatum</i> Klem.		
<i>B. pateti</i> (Val.)		
<i>Gymnosphera areolata</i> (Defl.)		
<i>G. dictyophora</i> (Val.)		
<i>G. euephes</i> (Val.)		
<i>G. exilisima</i> (Defl.)		
<i>G. pliocophora</i> (Val.)		
<i>Leiosphaeridia veniolockia</i> Downie (note D)		
<i>Leiosphaeridia communis</i> (Naumova) [note D]		
<i>Micrhystridium ambiguum</i> Defl.		
<i>M. arachnoides</i> Val.		
<i>M. bigoti</i> Defl.		
<i>M. bornanum</i> Defl.		
<i>M. castanum</i> Val.		
<i>M. cometes</i> Val.		
<i>? M. crassimuratum</i> Sarj.		
<i>M. deflandri</i> Val.		
<i>M. densispinum</i> Val.		
<i>M. echinooides</i> Val.		
<i>M. filicium</i> Val.		
<i>M. fragile</i> Val.		
<i>M. inaequalium</i> (Defl.)		
	Calloviense	Callovian
	Lamberti	
	Normandy	
	Mariae	Oxfordian
	Cordatum	
Baylei	Boulonnais	Kimmeridgian
	Normandy	
	Pas de Calais	
	Crussol (Rhône)	
Cymodoce	Normandy	
	Lorraine	
	Crussol (Rhône)	
Mutabilis	Jura	
	Pas de Calais	
	Crussol (Rhône)	
Eudoxus to Autissiodorensis		
Elegans		
Scitulus to Hudlestoni	Boulonnais	
Pectinatus		
Pallasioides	Jura	
Rotunda		
	Jura	
	Aquitaine	U. Jurassic
		Portlandian
Post Jurassic Range (World)		



Table 4 [contd.]—Known Distribution of Organic Walled Microplankton in the Middle-Upper Jurassic of France

SPECIES	STAGE				
	LOCALITY	ZONE			
<i>M. lagynophorum</i> Val. <i>M. lepidotrix</i> Val. <i>M. lucasi</i> Val. <i>M. mastigophorum</i> Val. <i>M. namacanthum</i> Val. <i>M. pitezeusi</i> Val. <i>M. cf. pitezeusi</i> of Sarj. <i>M. polyedricum</i> Val. <i>M. ranspinum</i> Sarj. <i>M. reuteratum</i> Val. <i>M. rhopalitum</i> Sarj. <i>M. roqueti</i> Val. <i>M. scotospinum</i> Val. <i>M. sylvii</i> Val. <i>M. tenaxinum</i> Val. <i>M. variabile</i> Val. <i>Paracosmonopsis sphaerica</i> (Defl.) <i>Paracosmonopsis australensis</i> Cooks. & Defl. <i>P. harti</i> Sarj. <i>P. helios</i> Sarj. <i>Solschiaeridium brevispinosum</i> (Sarj.) <i>S. clavicornium</i> (Defl.) <i>S. stimuliferum</i> (Defl.) <i>Stephanium citium</i> Gintenz <i>Terylachium ester</i> Sarj. <i>V. valdensi</i> Douvrie & Sarj.	Pre Bajocian Range (World)				
	Aquitaine	N. Jurassic			
	N. W. France	Bajocian			
		Bathonian			
	Not Localised	U. Bathonian L. Callovian			
	Calloviense	Callovian			
	Lamberti	Normandy			
	Mariae	Oxfordian			
	Cordatum				
		Kimmeridgian	Boulonnais		
			Normandy		
			Baylei	Pas de Calais	
				Crussol (Rhône)	
				Normandy	
			Cymodoce	Lorraine	
				Crussol (Rhône)	
				Jura	
			Mutabilis	Pas de Calais	
			Crussol (Rhône)		
Eudoxus to Autissiodorensis					
Elegans					
Scitulus to Hudlestoni			Boulonnais		
			Jura		
			Jura		
	Aquitaine	U. Jurassic			
		Portlandian			
	Post Jurassic Range (World)				