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ABSTRACTS FOR MEETINGS

20, 21 & 23 August 1982

Edited by: D. L. Bruton & S. H. Williams

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FOREWORD

The following abstracts, arranged in alphabetical order by author, are of most of the lectures presented at the IV International Symposium on the Ordovician System held at Sundvolden Hotel near Oslo, Norway in August 1982. Abstracts were submitted before a closing date extended from 10 June to 16 July. Our original intention was to reproduce them from camera-ready manuscripts, but this proved difficult because not all conformed to the desired format. We have therefore taken the liberty of reducing several to a standard length of one page, made editorial corrections where necessary and retyped all in a similar style. We hope that this will meet with approval and trust that any errors which might have arisen from our editing will be forgiven.

While editing the abstracts we have been most impressed by the wealth of information they contain and trust that in their present form they will serve to show the breadth and depth of Ordovician research in 1982.

It is suggested that either of the following alternatives should be used for future bibliographic reference to the abstracts:

Aceñolaza, F.G. 1982: Paleogeography and faunal assemblages in the Lower Ordovician of north-west Argentina. In Bruton, D.L. & Williams, S.H. (eds.): Abstracts for meetings 20, 21 & 23 August 1982, IV Int. Symp. Ordovician System. Paleont. Contr. Univ. Oslo 280, 1.

Aceñolaza, F.G. 1982: Paleogeography and faunal assemblages in the Lower Ordovician of north-west Argentina. Paleont. Contr. Univ. Oslo 280, 1.

D.L.B.

S.H.W.

ORDOVICIAN NAUTILOIDS OF THE WISO AND GEORGINA BASINS, NORTHERN AUSTRALIA

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The earliest nautiloid in the Georgina Basin is Bridgeoceras, occurring low in the top Cambrian/lowest Ordovician Nimmaroo Formation, and is followed by a varied ellesmerocerid fauna. The overlying Kelly Creek Formation contains a poor endocerid fauna, including Coreanoceras, at its top; it is separated from the following Coolibah Formation by a disconformity. Rich but patchy actinocerid-dominated faunas enter about one third the distance above its base on the north-east side of the Toko Syncline, including a common early pseudorthocerid and a rare tarphycerid. Poorly preserved Williamsoceras and Rossoceras siphuncles occur rarely throughout the upper two-thirds of the formation.

Increased terrigenous material heralds the shallow water Nora Formation, which contains two distinct faunas. The lower one is dominated by the actinocerids Georgina, Mesaktoceras, an undescribed georginid, Actinoceras, Armenoceras and a large undescribed armenocerid. The upper contains a varied but poorly preserved fauna; Williamsoceras, Cacheoceras and Rossoceras predominate among the endocerids, while G. dwyeri is the last known georginid. The georginids are also known from Tibet and north China; this link with the Chinese faunas is reiterated by the relatively early occurrence of Actinoceras in the Georgina Basin and by the presence of the genus Polydesmia in the Wiso Basin which was previously known only from China.