

ABOUT THE MIDDLE ASIA JURASSIC FLORA

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ABSTRACT

The Jurassic flora of Middle Asia is widely spread. In this region the deposits of the Lower part of Lower Jurassic, Upper part of Lower Jurassic, Aalenian-Bajocian and Bajocian-Bathonian containing fossil plants are known. In these Jurassic deposits the higher plants are represented by lycopods, horsetails, ferns and gymnosperms.

THE Jurassic continental deposits with fossil plants are widely spread in Middle Asia. These deposits drew attention of the investigators because of their being coal bearing.

We find the former imprints and descriptions of the Jurassic plants of Middle Asia in the "Materials for Geology of Turkestan" by G. D. Romanowsky (1878). Later some collections of Jurassic plants from Middle Asia were sent for study to the great investigator of that time, the English palaeobotanist Prof A. C. Seward (1907).

After 1920, the Jurassic flora of Middle Asia was studied by Brick (1925, 1935, 1937, 1941, 1953), Prynada (1931), and Turutanova-Ketova (1930, 1931, 1950). The attention of these investigators was drawn to the large coal deposits of Kirgizija, Tadzhikistan and Kazakhstan.

In 1933, Prof A. N. Kryshkofovich published theoretical work "Angar formation: Baikal Group", where he summarized the Middle Asia material.

A big palaeobotanical material was collected after 1945. The leaf impressions of the Jurassic plants and the carbonic woods were studied by Genkina (1966), Gomolitzky (1961, 1962, 1964, 1965, 1969, 1974), Gomolitzky, Pavlov and Lobanova (1972), Iminov (1968), Junusov (1972, 1975, 1977), Khudaiberdyev (1961), Khudaiberdyev, Gomolitzky, and Lobanova (1971), Khudaiberdyev and Junusov (1976), Luchnikov (1967), Nematulaev and Khudaiberdyev (1968), Nikishova (1970), Sixtel (1952, 1953), and Sixtel and Khudaiberdyev (1968).

The deposits of the Lower part of Lower Jurassic (Southern Fergana, Northern Kirgizija), Upper part of Lower Jurassic (Gissar, Southern, Eastern & Northern Fergana, Northern Kirgizija), Aalenian-Bajocian (Gis-

sar, Eastern & Northern Fergana, Northern Kirgizija) and Bajocian-Bathonian (Gissar) with fossil plants (Table 1) are known in Middle Asia.

The Middle Jurassic plants are more diversified in Middle Asia area. The Aalenian-Bajocian richest flora has 109 species, 29 of which are known only from this flora. The Bajocian-Bathonian flora is poorer than the former one in the number of species (55) but it is sufficiently characteristic, as 22 species are restricted to this flora only. The more ancient floras of the Early Jurassic have respectively 27 and 71 species, of which 9 and 11 are characteristic to them.

It is possible to draw the conclusion that more favourable conditions for the development of plants in the Jurassic period in Middle Asia were during the Aalenian-Bajocian.

The Early Jurassic flora of Middle Asia has common species with the *Thaumatopteris* Zone of Greenland (Harris, 1961a) as: *Osmundopsis plectrophora* Harris, *Phleopteris braunii* (Goep.) Hirm. et Hoerh., *Dictyophyllum nilssonii* (Brongn.) Goep., *Ginkgo hermelenii* Hartz, *Sphenobaiera spectabilis* (Nath.) Florin, *Stenomischus athrouus* Harris; Hettangian of Sassendorf (Kräuse, 1958, 1959) — *Phleopteris braunii* (Goep.) Hirm. et Hoerh., *Sphenobaiera spectabilis* (Nath.) Florin and Sinemurian of Nurnberg (Gothan, 1914) — *Anomozamites gracilis* Nath., *Nilssonia acuminata* (Presl) Goep., *Schizolepis braunii* Schenk, *Podozamites distans* (Presl) Braun. The species *Equisetum beanii* (Bunb.) Harris, *Marattia muensteri* (Goep.) Delle, *Coniopteris hymenophylloides* (Brongn.) Sew., *Cladophlebis argutula* (Heer) Font., *Cladophlebis sulktensis* Brick, *Pachypterus lanceolata* Brongn., *Ptilophyllum acutifolium* Mott.,

TABLE I - JURASSIC PLANTS FROM THE MIDDLE ASIA

TABLE 1—JURASSIC PLANTS FROM THE MIDDLE ASIA—Contd.

Ptilophyllum cutchense Morr., *Nilssonia mediana* (Leck. et Bean) Fox-Strang., *Nilssonia polymorpha* Schenk, *Nilssonia vittaeformis* Pryn., *Phoenicopsis angustifolia* Heer are common for Aalenian-Bajocian floras of Middle Asia and Karach Formation of Daghestan (Vasina & Doludenko, 1968), and *Equisetum beanii* (Bunb.) Harris, *Equisetum laterale* Phill., *Klukia exilis* (Phill.) Racib., *Coniopteris hymenophylloides* (Brongn.) Sew., *Clathropteris obovata* Oishi, *Cladophlebis aktas-*

schensis Tur.-Ket., *Cladophlebis haiburnensis* (Lindl. et Hutt.) Brongn., *Pachypterus lanceolata* Brongn., *Anomozamites nilssonii* (Phill.) Sew., *Otozamites graphicus* (Leck.) Phill., *Nilssonia mediana* (Leck.) Fox-Strang., *Ginkgo digitata* (Brongn.) Heer, *Ginkgo huttonii* (Sternb.) Heer, *Baiera gracilis* Bunb., *Brachyphyllum mamillare* Brongn., *Bilsdalea dura* Harris — for Bajocian-Bathonian floras of Middle Asia and Yorkshire (Harris, 1961b, 1964, 1969, 1974).

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