CAMPANIAN-MAASTRICHTIAN AMMONITES FROM FAR EASTERN RUSSIA, STRATIGRAPHY AND PALAEOBIOGEOGRAPHY.

Yazykova Elena A.

(University of Silesia, Department of Earth Sciences, Bedzinska 60, 41-200 Sosnowiec, Poland;
e-mail: yazykova@ultra.cto.us.edu.pl)

Revision of literature data on Uppermost Cretaceous ammonite faunas of Sakhalin and Shikotan Islands, Korjakia Upland and the north -western coast of Kamchatka Peninsula, supplemented by evaluation of the author's big collection, allow for establishment of biostratigraphic and palaeobiogeographic affinities of the Campanian-Maastrichtian. The detailed biostratigraphic ammonite zonation is proposed for Campanian-Maastrichtian of Far Eastern Russia. Three zones are established in the Campanian and three in the Maastrichtian. According to the literature data the scheme can be employed also in the Upper Cretaceous of Japan. The Santonian-Campanian boundary is defined by the first appearance of endemic *Menuites naumanni*, accompanied by widely cosmopolitan heteromorphs, especially of the genera *Scaphites* and *Diplomoceras*. The Upper Campanian is characterized by typically Pacific ammonites as *Canadoceras multicostatum*, *C. mysticum*, *C.yokoyamai* and *C. kossmati*, accompanied by cosmopolitan *Pachydiscus (P.) egertoni* and *Desmophyllites diphylloides*. The Campanian-Maastrichtian boundary is defined by the first entry of endemic *Pachydiscus (P.) subcompressus* and cosmopolitan *P. (P.) neubergicus*. Entry of the latter is the main defining criterion of the Campanian-Maastrichtian boundary in the stratotype section. Although there is more of cosmopolitan genera during the Maastrichtian, the total number of genera diminishes, relatively to the Campanian. The most common Campanian genera belong to Desmoceratidae, Tetragonitidae, Gaudryceratidae, Phylloceratidae, Puzosiidae, Scaphitidae and Diplomoceratidae. The abrupt change of the taxonomic diversity is recorded at the Campanian-Maastrichtian boundary. After that event the representatives of Pachydiscidae became the most important taxa not only in this region but also in whole the Cretaceous world. However the last ammonite species before the final extinction at the Cretaceous/Tertiary boundary belong to Gaudryceratidae, e.g. *Zelandites japonicus* occurs still two meters below the green clay of the Danian. The whole North Pacific region of Russia is divided into two palaeobiogeographic units. The first one is Sakhalin and Shikotan Islands. The second one is Korjakia Upland and the north-western coast of Kamchatka. Although generally these two basins are with similar species during the Upper Cretaceous, on the other hand there are some interesting differences: the typical "Pacific" faunas are recorded in the Upper Campanian of both basins, but the cosmopolitan *Pachydiscus (P.) egertoni* occurs in Sakhalin only; the Maastrichtian *Patagiosites alaskensis* occurs in Korjak-Kamchatka basin only, but numerous species of Pachydiscidae are common for Maastrichtian of both basins; furthermore, the abundance of heteromorph ammonites is typical for Camapanian of Korjak-Kamchatka but neither for Sakhalin nor for Shikotan Islands. Generally, the Campanian-Maastrichtian ammonite assemblages of Sakhalin are of remarkably high taxonomic diversity and good preservation. The Korjak-Kamchatka basin is characterised by more impoverished assemblages, usually of bad preservation. Nevertheless there is biogeographic affinity of these two basins, what is reflected in a single ammonite zonal scheme proposed for whole North Pacific region of Russia.