

A STUDY ON SOME TRIASSIC MACROFOSSILS OF THE HASANOĞLAN-
BAYRAMDERE REGION, ANKARA, TURKEY

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The studied material was collected by the author during the field work carried out in 1966, from the uppermost Triassic dark, coarse-grained sandstones of Bayramdere formation. It contains Brachiopods, Lamellibranchias, Ammonoids, Crinoids and Corals. Most abundant are Brachiopods, which are the subject of this work.

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Oxycolpella oxycolpos (EMMR.) (= *Spirigera oxycolpos* EMMR.)

Spirigera oxycolpos Suess, bei Zugmayer Rhat. Brach., p. 34 (Erwähnung, dass die Art hie und da schon im Dachsteinkalke auftritt).

Spirigera nov. spec., bei Bittner Hernstein und Umgebung, p. 142 (von der Hohen Wand).

Spirigera spec., bei Bittner in Verh. 1884, p. 367 (von Untersberge).

Spirigera oxycolpos Emmr., 1890, A. Bittner, pp. 170, 243, 273.

Description. — Big and massive form with large and thick shell. Surface has concentric lines and is convex at both sides. Shell is slightly broader than long. Dimensions: length 45 mm, width 50 mm, depth 22 mm.

Remarks. — Most of the specimens are comparable with *Oxycolpella oxycolpos* (Emmr.) regarding their shape, dimensions and inner structures. This material is more or less well comparable with Alpine Triassic material and literature. Determination is based generally on the internal structures of specimens.

Some of these specimens show a slight similarity with *Oxycolpella eurycolpos* (Bittn.), but this form is smaller than Turkish specimens and differs from them by its triangular shape. Some flattened forms show a relationship with *Majkopella manzavinii* (Bittn.), but morphologically they are quite different forms.

Finally we can say that some of Turkish samples are comparable with the other species of the genus, but they can be considered as transitional forms and most of the specimens with especially well preserved inner structures are similar to *Oxycolpella oxycolpos* (Emmr.) of Rhaetian.

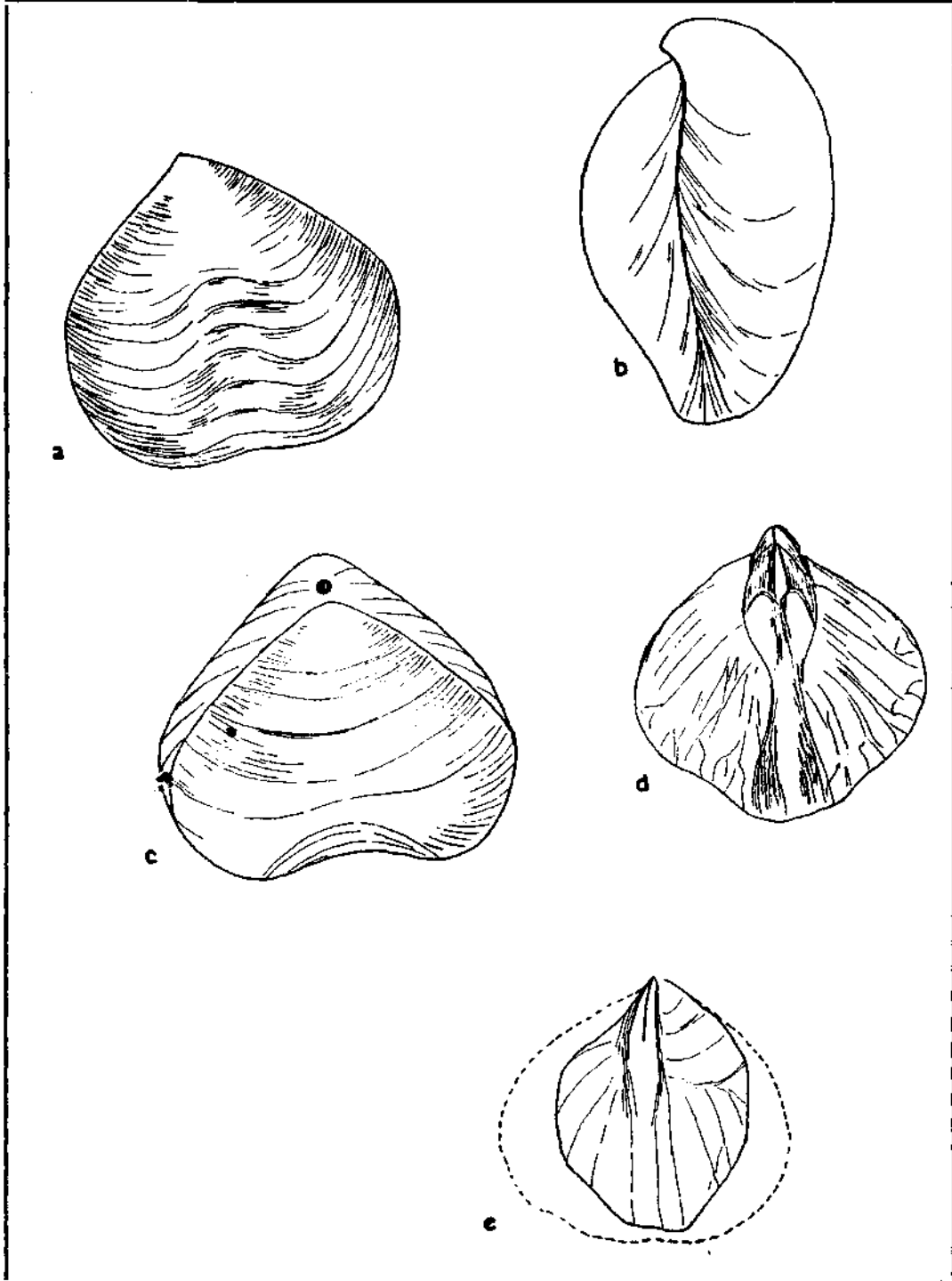


Fig. 1 - *Oxycolpella oxycolpos* (Emmr.).
a) ventral; b) side; c) dorsal views of the shell; d) and e) inner structures.

Locality. —Hasanoğlan-Bayramdere formation, Ankara, Turkey.

According to the associated fossils such as *Pecten* sp., *Trigonia* aff. *zlam-bachensis* and *Spiriferina emmrichi* (= *Sinucosta emmrichi* (Suess) (Dagys), the geologic age of the formation is Rhaetian.

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B I B L I O G R A P H Y

- BITTNER, A. (1890): Brachiopoden der alpinen Trias. *Abhandlungen der K.K. Geologischen Reichsanstalt*, Band XIV, Wien.