
Original article

Late Middle Permian (Capitanian) foraminifers in the Mikata area, Hyogo, with special reference to plasticity deformation of their test and their paleobiogeographic affinity with South China — Late Paleozoic and Early Mesozoic foraminifers of Hyogo, Japan, Part 5 —

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Abstract

Foraminifers and other fossils of the Mikata area are undergone by a plasticity deformation of various degrees possibly due to dehydration from argillaceous matrix and fossil grains by the sedimentary load. The Capitanian Mikata foraminiferal fauna consists of 26 species assignable to 19 and two indeterminate genera. Diagnostic species are *Lepidolina maizurensis*, *Lantschichites cuniculata*, *Kahlerina ussurica*, *Nankinella inflata*, *Parafusulina?* sp., *Hemigordius* spp, and *Pachyphloia ovata*. The Mikata fauna bears some resemblances not only with the coeval fauna of the Maizuru Terrane but also with the *Lepidolina kumaensis* fauna of the South Kitakami-Kurosegawa Terrane. The distribution of large-sized *Nankinella*, *N. inflata* is wide but restricted in the Middle and Upper Permian of South China, South East Asia, and Southern Tibet. While, this species is totally absent in the Panthalassan Circum-Pacific terranes.

Key words: Foraminifers, plasticity deformation, faunal affinity, late Middle Permian (Capitanian), Mikata area.

Introduction

The Permian and Triassic formations in the Mikata area, Ichinomiya-cho, Shiso city are important to discuss the P-T boundary problems and tectonic development of the Maizuru Terrane (Kobayashi, 2003). Permian rocks were originally subdivided into the Iuchi, Mikata, Yokoyama, and Kuratoko formations in ascending order by Shimizu (1962). Their stratigraphic order and geologic structure were revised by Kanmera and Nakazawa (1973) and Working Group on the Permian-Triassic System (1975). Limestone blocks and clasts in the Yokoyama Formation contain the Capitanian *Lepidolina kumaensis* fauna, and those in the Mikata Formation do the Changhsingian *Palaeofusulina-Colaniella* fauna. They were concluded to have

been originally deposited on the continental shelf of the eastern continental margin of South China and subsequently redeposited on the deeper continental slope (Kobayashi, 1999; 2003).

This paper describes and discusses Capitanian foraminifers of the Yokoyama Formation to show in detail the fundamental data cited in Kobayashi (2003), as the fifth of the serial descriptive works under the title of Late Paleozoic and Early Mesozoic foraminifers of Hyogo, Japan. Three papers of Late Paleozoic foraminifers of the Maizuru Terrane were already published. They are the Capitanian foraminifers from the Miharayama area (Kobayashi, 2006a), Changhsingian ones from the Mikata (Kobayashi, 2006b), and Wuchiapingian ones from the Tatsuno (Kobayashi, 2006c). One of worthy to note in this paper is the preservation of foraminifers

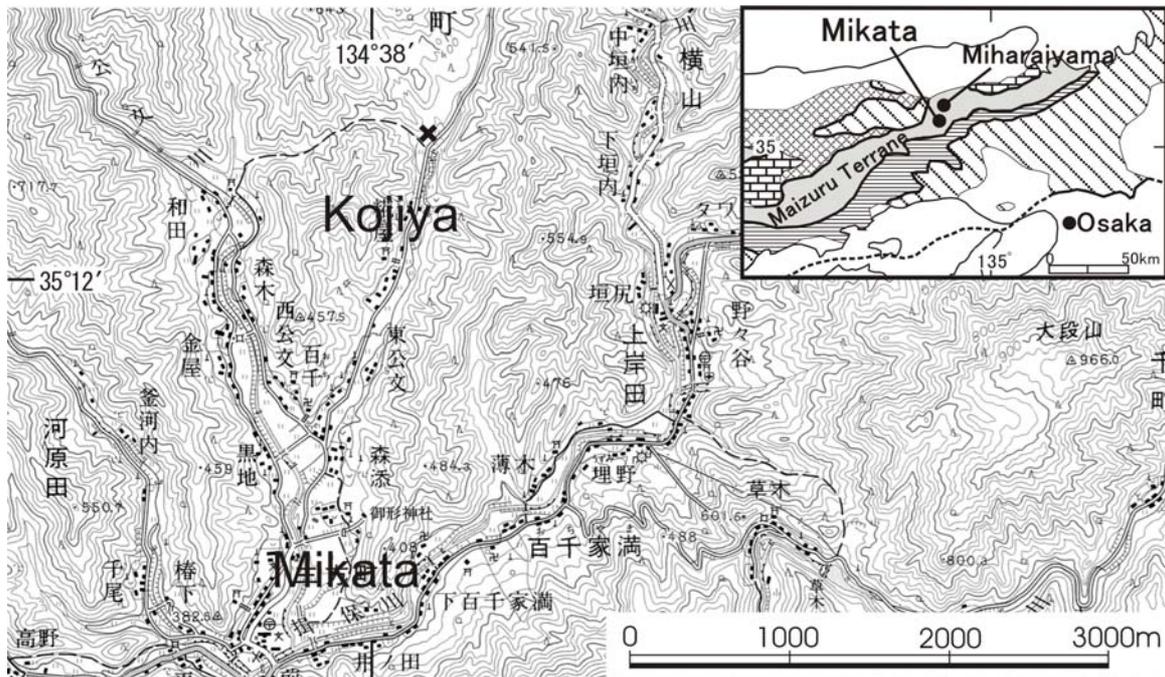


Figure 1. Sample location in the Mikata area. Topographic map is from 1:50,000 map “Oyaichiba” of Geographical Survey Institute of Japan.

and other fossils to have been undergone by a plasticity deformation of various degrees. The other is its faunal composition, including the large-sized *Nankinella*, *N. inflata* (Colani), supporting the Kobayashi's (2003) view that all limestone blocks and clasts were derived from South China and the Akiyoshi Seamount.

All limestone thin sections used in this paper are stored in the collection of the Museum of Nature and Human Activities, Sanda, Hyogo, Japan (Fumio Kobayashi Collection, MNHAH).

Materials

The occurrence of the “*Lepidolina* fauna” was reported from the granule conglomerate at nine localities in the Mikata area by Shimizu (1962) without description and illustration. All these localities are restricted to the distribution area of the Yokoyama Formation (Kobayashi and Takemura, 1995). The granule conglomerate with fusulinoideans, however, has been recognized nowhere at these localities during my field survey in the Mikata area. Instead of them, fossiliferous limestone blocks and breccias were newly found out at the road-side cliff, 300 m north of Kojiya, Mikata area (Figure 1). They are mostly fossiliferous,

irregularly-shaped, less than 50 cm in longer diameter, and surrounded by black argillaceous rocks, together with more dominant blocks of sandstone, chert, acidic tuff, and basaltic rocks. Bioclasts of foraminifers and other fossils are also contained in the argillaceous matrix. Fossils of the Mikata area occur mainly in limestone blocks, whereas those of the Miharayama area exclusively occur in bioclasts and limestone clasts less than a few centimeters (Kobayashi, 2006a).

Two limestones (Samples A and C) and one conglomeratic limestone (Sample E) samples including foraminifers were examined herein. They are dark gray to black, highly fossiliferous, and rich in sponges, bryozoans, foraminifers, marine algae, and corals (Figure 2). Detrital quartz grains and argillaceous materials, and other fossils such as crinoids, gastropods, brachiopods, ostracodes are also contained in these limestones.

Plasticity deformation of fossils

Almost all fossils from the Yokoyama Formation reported in this paper are more or less undergone by the plasticity deformation of various degrees, regardless their sizes and taxa. As to foraminifers, the outer part of the test is strongly deformed and

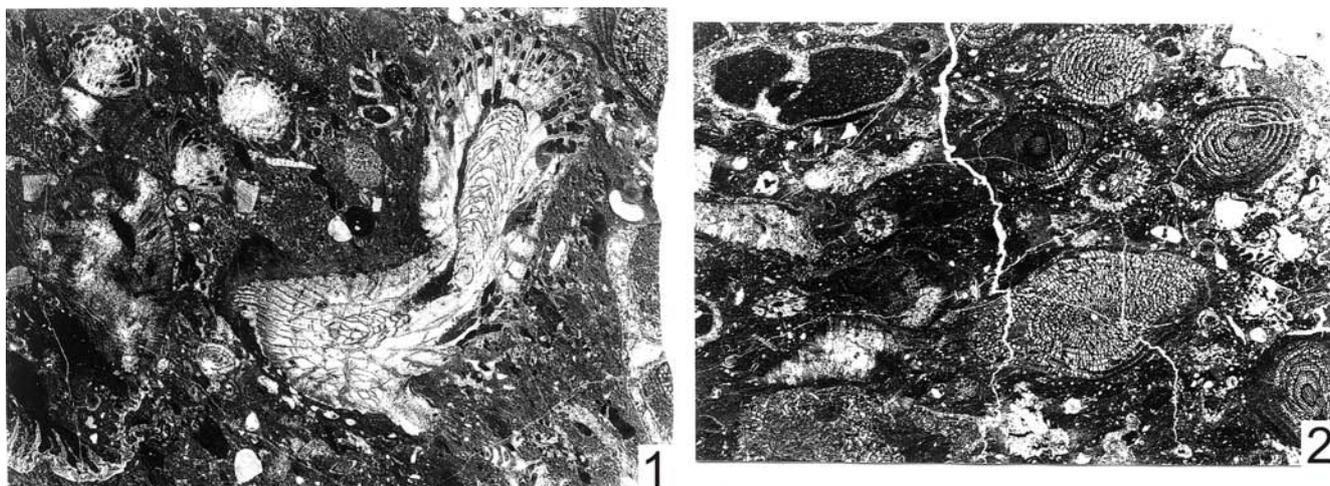


Figure 2. Photographs of the limestone containing many fossils undergone by a plasticity deformation in the Mikata area. 1. $\times 4.3$, 2. $\times 3.5$.

crushed in various directions, on the other hand, the inner part is hardly or not damaged in the coiled forms (e.g., Pl. 1, Figs. 4, 6–9; Pl. 2, Figs. 3, 6, 7, 17; Pl. 3, Figs. 1, 6, 35, 36). Fabrics showing syn- to post-depositional flow structure of lime-mud and bioclasts probably due to sedimentary load are clearly visible in the matrix of strongly deformed fossils (e.g., Figure 2; Pl. 1, Figs. 7, 9; Pl. 2, Fig. 6). Fossils as well as their surrounding lime-mud matrix which had undergone plasticity deformation are penetrated by calcite veinlets.

Similar type deformation to the present one is sometimes observable in other examples, e.g., in the Akasaka Limestone of Japan (Figure 3-1) and the Marble Canyon Limestone of British Columbia (Figure 3-2). Limestone lithology consisting of

bituminous lime-mud matrix is common between these two samples. More remarkable destruction is observed in structurally delicate test of *Verbeekina verbeeki* (Geinitz) in the Akasaka Limestone, of which outer whorls had been crushed into pieces like powdered dust (Figure. 3-1). Kinetic strength of the test between *Yabeina columbiana* (Dawson) in the Marble Canyon and *Lepidolina maizurensis* Nogami in the present examples seems to be roughly equal. Severer test deformation and destruction in *Y. columbiana* than in *L. maizurensis* are thought to have been resulted primarily from syn- to post-depositional sediments load and secondarily from strain stress at the time of the subduction of the Marble Canyon Seamount.

There is an example of a proposal of the new

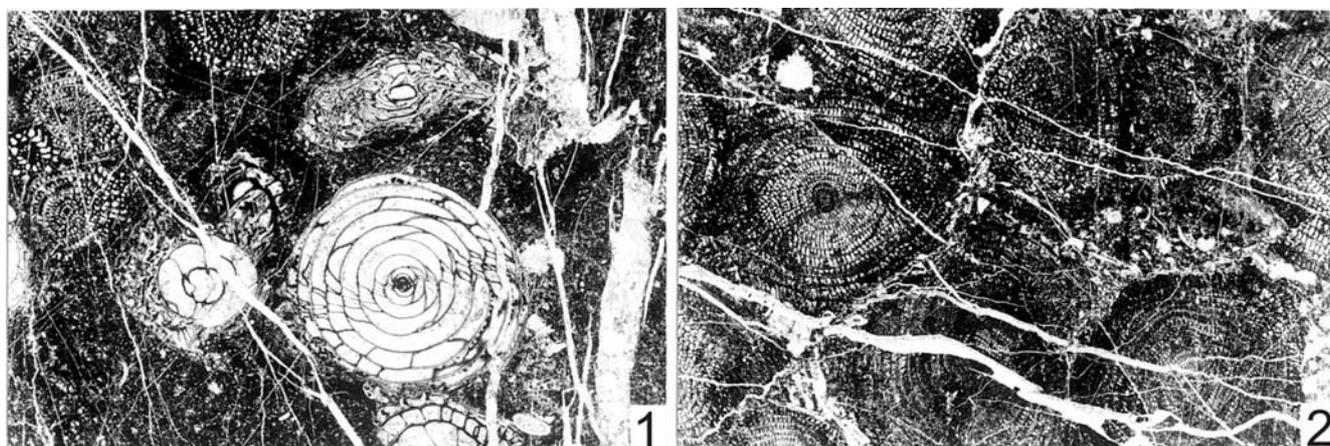


Figure 3. Two examples of the Middle Permian limestone containing deformed and destroyed fusulinoideans within bituminous lime-mud matrix. 1. Akasaka Limestone of Japan, $\times 4.6$. 2. Marble Canyon Limestone of British Columbia, $\times 4.6$.

genus and species of *Metaschwagerina ovalis* by Minato and Honjo (1958), and Honjo (1959) for the deformed forms of fusulinoideans from the Akasaka Limestone. Partially four layered-wall appearance of *Metaschwagerina ovalis* is apparently due to the test destruction, and not the original wall structure as Minato and Honjo (1958), and Honjo (1959) thought.

In addition to various deformation style and destruction pattern of the fusulinoidean test, the driving force and its trigger of the plasticity deformation are important and interesting taphonomically. They are, however, still uncertain and not easily explained. The Mikata example suggests that fossils randomly-orientated in the unconsolidated lime-mud matrix were plastically deformed by dehydration from the flexible argillaceous matrix and fossil grains, which had been caused by the sedimentary load. Plasticity deformation of the present example may have been related to the transport of a great amount of unconsolidated sediments into deeper continental

slope when the Maizuru Group was deposited in Late Permian time, as considered by Kobayashi (2003).

Foraminiferal fauna

Twenty-six species assignable to 19 and two indeterminate genera of foraminifers were identified in three samples of limestone and conglomeratic limestone blocks of the Yokoyama Formation in the Mikata area by the microscopic observation of 112 limestone thin sections (Table 1, Plates 1–3). The most representative species is *Lepidolina maizurensis* Nogami. It is abundant in Samples A and E, but exceedingly rare in Sample C. Fewer species composition in Sample E is thought to be resulted from fewer numbers of thin sections.

Age-diagnostic species in the Mikata fauna are *Lepidolina maizurensis*, *Lantschichites cuniculata* (Kanmera), and *Kahlerina ussurica* (Sosnina). They are also characteristic in the Midian foraminiferal fauna of the Miharaiyama area (Kobayashi, 2006a).

Table 1. Late Middle Permian foraminifers discriminated in the Mikata area.

| | Sample A | Sample C | Sample E | Plate (Figure) |
|---|----------|----------|----------|----------------|
| <i>Ladiodiscus</i> sp. | X | | | |
| <i>Pseudoglomospira</i> sp. | | X | | |
| <i>Climacammina valvulinoidea</i> Lange | X | X | | 3 (19) |
| Palaeotextulariidae gen. and sp. indet. | X | X | X | 3 (18) |
| <i>Tetrataxis</i> sp. A | X | X | X | 3 (8–10) |
| <i>Tetrataxis</i> sp. B | | X | | 3 (21) |
| <i>Abadehella coniformis</i> Okimura and Ishii | | X | | 3 (16, 17) |
| <i>Kahlerina ussurica</i> (Sosnina) | X | X | X | 2 (14–18) |
| <i>Sichotenella</i> sp.. | X | X | | 2 (21) |
| <i>Dunbarula</i> sp. | | X | | 2 (19, 20) |
| <i>Lantschichites cuniculata</i> (Kanmera) | X | X | X | 2 (8–12) |
| <i>Chusenella</i> sp. | X | X | | 2 (3, 4) |
| <i>Parafusulina?</i> sp. | X | | X | 2 (5–7) |
| <i>Lepidolina maizurensis</i> Nogami | X | X | X | 1 (1–9), 2 (1) |
| <i>Yabeina</i> cf. <i>higoensis</i> Kobayashi | X | | | 2 (2) |
| <i>Nankinella inflata</i> (Colani) | X | X | X | 3 (1–4, 6, 7) |
| <i>Nankinella</i> sp. A | X | X | X | 2 (13) |
| <i>Nankinella</i> sp. B | | X | | 2 (22, 23) |
| <i>Agathammina</i> sp. | | X | | 3 (30, 31) |
| <i>Baisalina?</i> sp. | | X | | |
| <i>Hemigordius</i> sp. A | X | X | | 3 (27–29) |
| <i>Hemigordius</i> spp. | X | X | X | 3 (32–36) |
| <i>Pachyphloia ovata</i> Lange | X | X | X | 3 (22–26) |
| <i>Pachyphloia schwageri</i> Ser. De Civ. and Dess. | X | X | X | 3 (11–15) |
| <i>Geinitzina</i> sp. | X | X | | 3 (20) |
| Ichthyolariidae gen. and sp. indet. | X | | | 3 (5) |

On the other hand, forms undoubtedly referable to *Lepidolina kumaensis* Kanmera and *L. multiseptata* (Deprat) dominant in the Miharaiyama fauna are not discriminated in the present Mikata fauna. *Metadoliolina multivoluta* (Sheng) is also absent in the latter. Two neoschwagerinid genera, *Afghanella* and *Sumatrina* exclusively known from the Maizuru and Akiyoshi terranes among the Japanese Middle Permian have not been found in the Miharaiyama and Mikata areas.

Nankinella inflata and *Parafusulina?* sp. characteristic in the Mikata fauna were not found in the Miharaiyama. The large-sized *Nankinella* represented by *N. inflata* and its similar species are very common in the Middle and Upper Permian (Wuchiapingian) of South China (e.g., Lee, 1934; Chen, 1956; Sheng, 1963) and South East Asia (e.g., Colani, 1924). They are also known from the Middle Permian (Murgabian) of Xainza, Lhunzhub, and Rawu, Southern Tibet (Wang et al., 1981). The large-sized *Nankinella* of Early Permian age such as *N. orbicularia* Lee are reported from South China (e.g., Lee, 1934; Chen, 1934). However, these forms have not been known from the Upper Paleozoic in Japan, Primorye, and other Circum-Pacific regions.

The elongate form of schwagerinids questionably assigned to *Parafusulina* is closely similar to and probably the same as the schwagerinids named *Parafusulina?* sp. from the Kuma Formation by Kanmera (1954) and by Kobayashi (2001). Non-fusulinoidean foraminifers of the Mikata fauna are dominated by *Hemigordius* spp. and *Pachyphloia ovata* Lange. They are common in the examined three samples. On the other hand, forms assignable to *Globivalvulina* and Endothyriidae mostly associated with the Middle Permian fauna of Japan and Tethyan regions are lacking in the present fauna.

In conclusion, the Mikata fauna bears some resemblances not only with the coeval fauna of the Maizuru Terrane but also with the *Lepidolina kumaensis* fauna of the South Kitakami-Kurosegawa Terrane. Foraminiferal taxa distinguished in the Mikata fauna are all indicators of the Capitanian age and completely lack the pre-Capitanian genera and species. Large-sized *Nankinella*, *N. inflata* is significant paleobiogeographically on account of its wide distribution in the regions assignable to Province B (Eastern Tethyan Province), and the total absence in the Circum-Pacific terranes belonging to

the Province C (Panthalassan Province) (Kobayashi, 1997a; 1997b). Its occurrence in the Mikata area supports that all limestone blocks and clasts of the Maizuru Terrane were derived from South China and the Akiyoshi Seamount (Kobayashi, 2003).

Systematic paleontology

Order FORAMINIFERIDA Eichwald, 1830

Suborder FUSULININA Wedekind, 1937

Superfamily Fusulinoidea von Möller, 1879

Family Schubertellidae Skinner, 1931

Genus *Lantschichites* Tumanskaya, 1953

Lantschichites cuniculata (Kanmera)

Plate 2, Figures 8–12

Codonofusiella cuniculata Kanmera, 1954, p. 6, 127, pl. 3, figs. 12, 14–19.

Paraboultonia inuboensis Chisaka, 1960, p. 242, pl. 1, figs. 1–6.

Codonofusiella inuboensis (Chisaka). Choi, 1970, p. 316–318, pl. 8, figs. 7–12.

Lantschichites cuniculata (Kanmera). Kobayashi, 2001, p. 71, pl. 3, figs. 3–9.

Material.—One axial, one tangential, one sagittal, one parallel, and one oblique sections.

Discussion.—Diagnostic characters of this species became clearer by the topotype specimens examined by Kobayashi (2001). They have larger test and more strongly fluted septa than the original ones described by Kanmera (1954) from the Kuma Formation. These characters are common among the Kuma, Miharaiyama (Kobayashi, 2006a) and present materials. Specimens named as *Paraboultonia inuboensis* Chisaka from the Takagami Conglomerate (Chisaka, 1960) and *Codonofusiella inuboensis* (Chisaka) from Iwazaki Limestone (Choi, 1970) were concluded to be a junior synonym of this species by Kobayashi (2001), based on various appearance of size and shape of the test and wide morphologic variation of this species.

Occurrence.—Common to rare in Samples A and C.

Family Schwagerinidae Dunbar and Henbest, 1930

Genus *Chusenella* Hsu, 1942

Chusenella sp.

Plate 2, Figures 3, 4

Material.—One axial and one sagittal sections.

Discussion.—A few well-oriented axial and sagittal sections obtained are assigned to *Chusenella*

from the clear juvenile stage of the test which is represented by tightly coiled inner whorls with thin wall. Though it is deformed, it resembles forms named *Schwagerina* aff. *acris* Thompson and Wheeler from the Kuma Formation (Kanmera, 1954), and *Chusenella acris* (Thompson and Wheeler) from the Kuma Formation (Kobayashi, 2001) and the Miharaiyama area (Kobayashi, 2006a). The present unnamed species has weaker and rather irregular septal fluting and more well-developed axial filling. It differs from the original materials of *Chusenella acris* from British Columbia by Thompson and Wheeler (1942) in having more distinct juvenile stage and weaker and more irregular septal fluting.

Occurrence.—Rare in Samples A and C.

Genus *Parafusulina* Dunbar and Skinner, 1931

Parafusulina? sp.

Plate 2, Figures 5–7

Material.—Two axial and one oblique sections.

Discussion.—Unidentified forms questionably assigned to *Parafusulina* from the Mikata area are thought to be nearly the same as those named *Parafusulina?* sp. from the Kuma Formation by Kanmera (1954) and by Kobayashi (2001) with respect to large cylindrical test, strongly and regularly fluted septa and obscure median tunnel. Other schwagerinids known from the Capitanian limestones of the Maizuru and South-Kitakami-Kurosegawa terranes are distinguished from *Parafusulina?* sp. by these diagnostic test characters.

Occurrence.—Rare in Samples A and E.

Family Neoschwagerinidae Dunbar and Condra, 1927

Subfamily Lepidolininae A. D. Miklukho-Maklay, 1958

Genus *Lepidolina* Lee, 1933 emend. Ozawa, 1970

Lepidolina maizurensis Nogami

Plate 1, Figures 1–9; Plate 2, Figure 1

Lepidolina toriyamai maizurensis Nogami, 1958, p. 106, 108, pl. 2, figs. 1–5.

Lepidolina maizurensis Nogami. Kobayashi, 2006a, p. 5–7, Figure 4-1, 4-2; pl. 1, figs. 2–4, 8, 9. non. *Yabeina maizurensis* (Nogami). Zaw Win, 1999, p. 64, 65, pl. 13, figs. 1–4.

Material.—Seven axial, two sagittal, and one oblique sections.

Discussion.—This species was originally described as a subspecies of *Lepidolina toriyamai* Kanmera, synonymous with *L. kumaensis* Kanmera,

from the Maizuru Group of Kyoto prefecture by Nogami (1958). The Mikata forms are closely similar to the original ones in many characters, though their test is remarkably undergone by a plasticity deformation. *L. maizurensis* is distinguished from *L. kumaensis* by its smaller proloculus, fewer number of transverse septula, and the first appearance of secondary transverse septula in the later ontogenetic stage as concluded by Kobayashi (2006a), and not always by its thicker wall as insisted by Nogami (1958). The three forms assigned to *Yabeina maizurensis* (Nogami) from the Akasaka Limestone by Zaw Win (1999) are excluded from this species, as Kobayashi (2006a) indicated.

Occurrence.—Abundant in Samples A and E, but exceedingly rare in Sample C.

Subfamily Neoschwagerininae Dunbar and Condra, 1927

Genus *Yabeina* Deprat, 1914

Yabeina cf. *higoensis* Kobayashi

Plate 2, Figure 2

Yabeina sp. Kobayashi, 2006a, p. 7, Plate 2, Figures 4, 7, 9, 10

Compare—*Yabeina higoensis* Kobayashi, 2001, p.72, Figure 6. 4, 8; pl. 5, figs.1–9.

Material.—One tangential section.

Discussion.—Illustrated and other specimens from the Mikata area are similar to the original *Yabeina higoensis* from the Kuma Formation (Kobayashi, 2001). They are more similar to *Yabeina higoensis* from Kaize, Nagano prefecture (Kobayashi, 2006d) than that from the Kuma Formation. Compared with specimens from Kuma and Kaize, present ones have larger test and more well-developed secondary transverse septula. Because of this difference and less number of well-oriented thin sections, the exact identification has been postponed in this paper. Four specimens named as *Yabeina* sp. from the Miharaiyama area by Kobayashi (2006a) are identical with the present ones by development of transverse septula and expansion of the test, though forms of the Miharaiyama area are abraded in their outer whorls.

Occurrence.—Rare in Sample A.

Family Staffellidae A. D. Miklukho-Maklay, 1949

Genus *Nankinella* Lee, 1934

Nankinella inflata (Colani)

Plate 3, Figures 1–4, 6, 7

Fusulinella inflata Colani, 1924, p. 77, pl. 15, figs. 3–5, 7–10, 13, 15.

Nankinella inflata (Colani), Chen, 1956, p.2, 19, pl. 1, figs. 4–7.

Material.—Three axial and three tangential sections.

Discussion.—Although the Mikata materials are strongly deformed in most specimens, diagnostic test characters prior to deformation are represented by large thick lenticular test with pointed to bluntly pointed periphery, straight lateral slopes, and protruding poles with shallow umbilical depressions.

The number of whorl attains more than 10. Wall is rather thick and recrystallized. Tunnel is very narrow, and chomata are developed possibly throughout whorls. These test features closely resemble those of the *Nankinella inflata* originally described by Colani (1924) from North Vietnam.

Occurrence.—Common in Samples A, C, and E.

Acknowledgment

Thanks are due to Drs. Hisayoshi Igo and Atsushi Takemura for their critical reading of the manuscript, to Dr. Hiroshi Furutani for his help in the field, and to Ms. Atsuko Ujimaruru for her computer inputting illustrations. This study was financially supported by the co-operative research program of the Museum of Nature and Human Activities, Hyogo in 2005 and 2006 (Paleozoic fossils of Hyogo), and by the Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research of the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science in 2004 and 2005 (Project No. 16540428).

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Received: August 9, 2006
Accepted: November 7, 2006

Plate 1.

Figs. 1–9. *Lepidolina maizurensis* Nogami.

1: D2-035312a; 2: D2-029365; 3: D2-029379; 4: D2-029351; 5: D2-029353; 6: D2-029376; 7: D2-029373; 8: D2-029363a; 9: D2-029401, all: Sample A except for 1: Sample E, all $\times 10$.

Plate 2.

Fig. 1. *Lepidolina maizurensis* Nogami.

D2-029372, Sample A; $\times 10$.

Fig. 2. *Yabeina cf. higoensis* Kobayashi.

D2-029395, Sample A, $\times 10$.

Figs. 3, 4. *Chusenella* sp.

3: D2-029399; Sample A, 4: D2-035286a; Sample C, both $\times 10$.

Figs. 5–7. *Parafusulina?* sp.

5: D2-029370; 6: D2-029352; 7: D2-029382a, all Sample A, $\times 10$.

Fig. 7. *Chusenella* sp.D2-035286b, Sample C, $\times 10$.**Figs. 8–12.** *Lantschichites cuniculata* (Kanmera).8: D2-035275a; 9: D2-035286c; 10: D2-035272; 11: D2-035263; 12: D2-035281, all Sample A, 8: $\times 40$; 9, 10: $\times 30$; 11, 12: $\times 20$.**Figs. 13.** *Nankinella* sp. A.D2-029384a, Sample A, $\times 25$.**Figs. 14–18.** *Kahlerina ussurica* (Sosnina).14: D2-035306a; 15: D2-035253a; 16: D2-035312b; 17: D2-029396; 18: D2-035295, 14, 16: Sample E; $\times 15$, 15, 17: Sample A; $\times 20$; 18: Sample C; $\times 20$.**Figs. 19, 20.** *Dunbarula* sp.19: D2-035256; $\times 60$, 20: D2-035262; $\times 40$, both Sample C.**Fig. 21.** *Sichotenella* sp.D2-029355, Sample A, $\times 30$.**Figs. 22, 23.** *Nankinella* sp. B.22: D2-035299; 23: D2-035300a, both Sample C, $\times 30$.**Plate 3.****Figs. 1–4, 6, 7.** *Nankinella inflata* (Colani).1: D2-029364a; 2: D2-029382b; 3: D2-029380; 4: D2-029378; 6: D2-029390; 7: D2-035307, 1–4, 6: Sample A; 7: Sample E, 1–4: $\times 15$; 6, 7: $\times 20$.**Fig. 5.** Ichthyolariidae gen. and sp. indet.D2-029375, Sample A, $\times 30$.**Figs. 8–10.** *Tetrataxis* sp A.8: D2-029381; 9: D2-029364b; 10: D2-029365, all Sample A, 8: $\times 25$; 9, 10: $\times 20$.**Figs. 11–15.** *Pachyphloia schwageri* Sellier de Civrieux and Dessauvagine.11: D2-035275b; Sample E; $\times 50$, 12: D2-029391; Sample A; $\times 30$, 13: D2-029384b; Sample A; $\times 30$, 14: D2-035281b; Sample C; $\times 40$, 15: D2-035306b; Sample E; $\times 40$.**Figs. 16, 17.** *Abadehella coniformis* Okimura and Ishii.16: D2-035267; 17: D2-035254, both: Sample C, $\times 40$.**Fig. 18.** Palaeotextulariidae gen. and sp. indet.D2-035308, Sample E, $\times 20$.**Fig. 19.** *Climacammina valvulinoidea* Lange.D2-029387, Sample A, $\times 15$.**Fig. 20.** *Geinitzina* sp.D2-035275c, Sample C, $\times 40$.**Fig. 21.** *Tetrataxis* sp B.D2-035264, Sample C, $\times 30$.**Figs. 22–26.** *Pachyphloia ovata* Lange.22: D2-029389a; Sample A; $\times 25$, 23: D2-035282; Sample C; $\times 40$, 24: D2-035265; Sample C; $\times 40$, 25: D2-029374a; Sample A; $\times 30$, 26: D2-035275d; Sample C; $\times 40$.**Figs. 27–29.** *Hemigordius* sp. A27: D2-035300b; Sample C, 28: D2-029389b; Sample A, 29: D2-035265; Sample C, all $\times 50$.**Figs. 30, 31.** *Agathammina* sp.30: D2-035274; $\times 40$, 31: D2-035275e; $\times 30$, both Sample C.**Figs. 32–36.** *Hemigordius* spp.32: D2-029374b; Sample A; $\times 20$, 33: D2-035297; Sample C; $\times 40$, 34: D2-035253b; Sample C; $\times 20$, 35: D2-029363b; Sample A; $\times 20$, 36: D2-035312c; Sample E; $\times 30$.

Plate 1

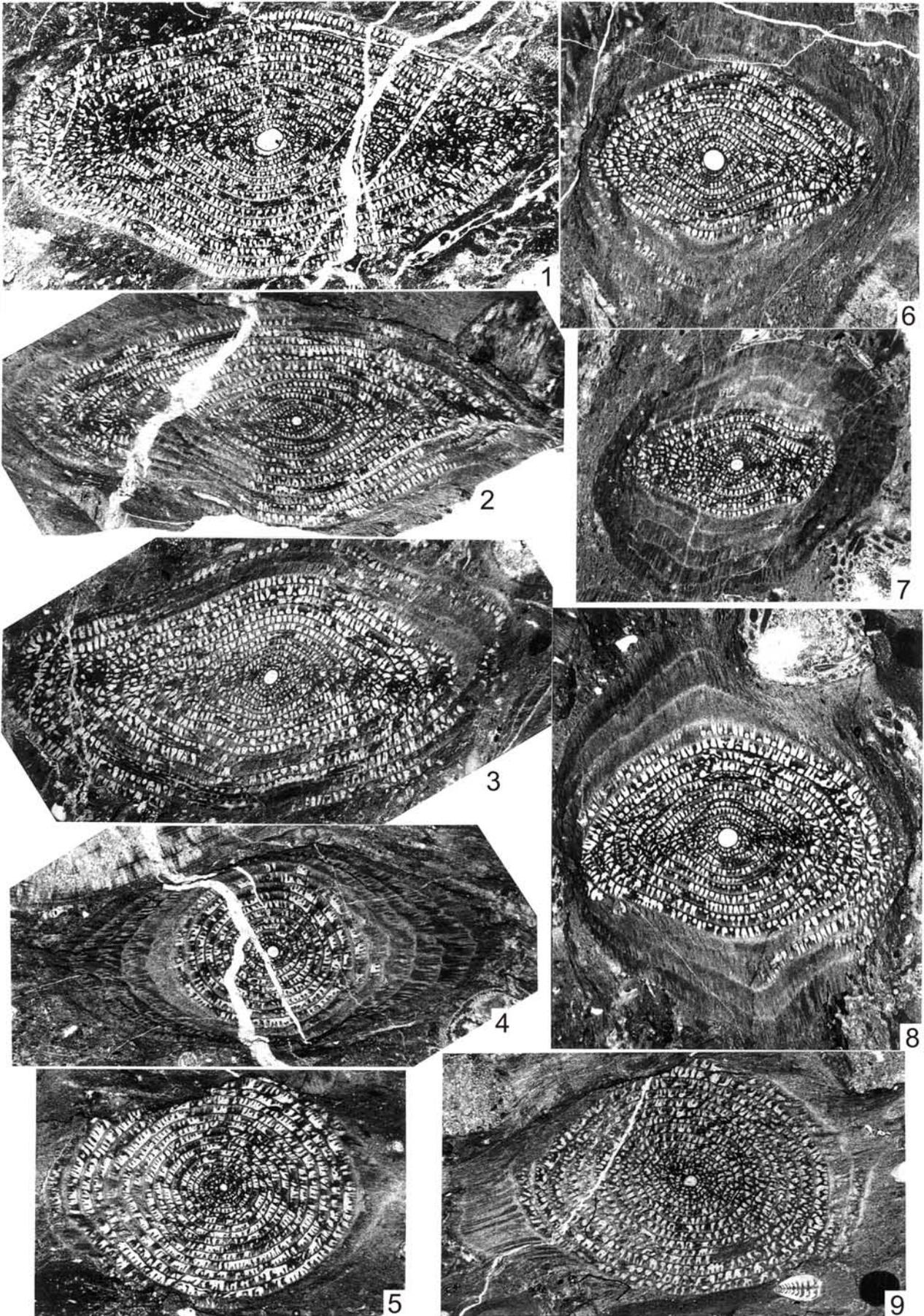


Plate 2

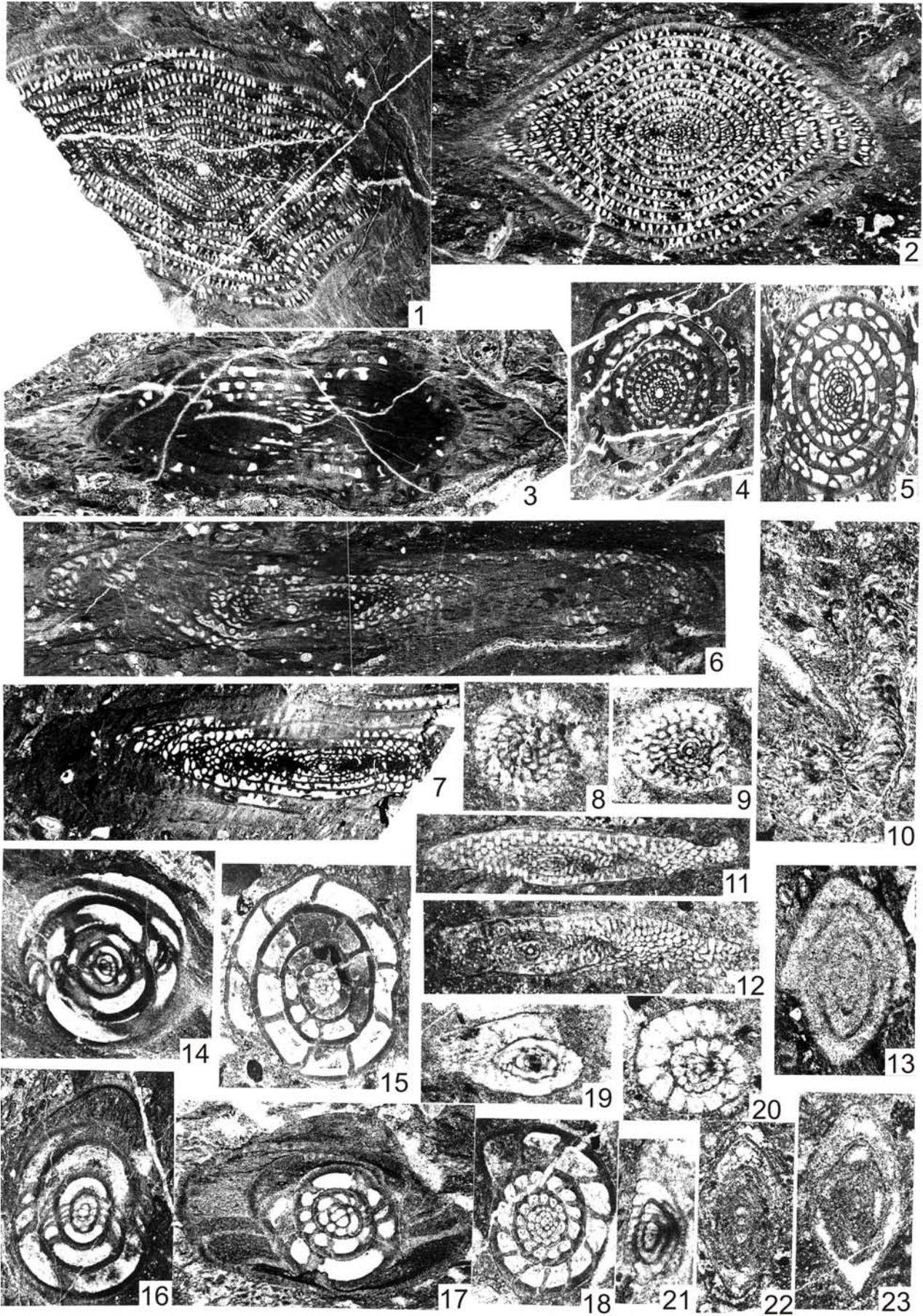


Plate 3

