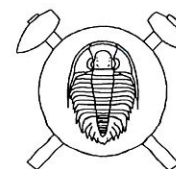


Two new dendroid graptolites from the Klabava Formation (Lower Ordovician of the Prague Basin, Bohemia)

Dva noví dendroidní graptoliti z klabavského souvrství
(spodní ordovik pražské pánve, Česká republika) (Czech summary)



(3 text-figs., 2 plates)

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Callograptus hanae sp. n. and *Dendrograptus petri* sp. n. from the Klabava Fm. (Ordovician of the Prague Basin) are described. *Dendrograptus vokovicensis* Bouček has been recorded from the Klabava Fm. for the first time.

Key words: dendroid graptolites, Ordovician, Prague Basin

The dendroid graptolites from the Klabava Formation were described by Bouček (1956) and J. Kraft (1975).

Dendroid graptolite fauna of the upper part of the Klabava Formation was studied by P. Kraft (1990) who reported 15 species. J. Kraft, P. Kraft et Seidl (1993) established other new species from this stratigraphical level. During systematical investigations of the Bohemian Ordovician graptolite fauna three hitherto unknown dendroid graptolite species have been found in the upper part of the Klabava Formation. Two of them are new species, the third has up to now been known from the overlying Šárka Formation.

The entire studied material is housed in the collection of the Museum of dr. B. Horák in Rokycany.

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Systematic part

Graptolithina Bronn, 1846

Dendroidea Nicholson, 1872

Dendrograptidae Roemer in Frech, 1897

Callograptus Hall, 1865

Callograptus hanae sp. n.

Pl. I, figs. 1–4; Pl. II, fig. 4; Text-fig. 1a–g

Holotype: Specimen (10 325) figured on pl. I, fig. 1.

Type horizon: Klabava Formation, *Azygograptus-Tetragraptus* (reclinatus group) Biozone.

Type locality: Rokycany-Stráň (quarry).

Named: After Christian name Hana.

Other material: Sixteen specimens (10 074, 10 089, 10 193, 10 200, 10 229, 10 266, 10 267, 10 296, 10 297, 10 394, 14 010, 14 020, 14 021, 14 025, 19 823, 20 207) have been found in the same biozone as a holotype. Two specimens (4 899, 8 269) come from the underlying *Holograptus tardibrachiatus* Biozone.

Description: Rhabdosome probably broadly conical. From the basal stem two strong, immediately dichotomously branching stipes grow out. These four basal sti-

pes branch dichotomously or laterally in relatively short intervals. Stipes straight or slightly bent, subparallel and 0.6–1.3 mm wide in the proximal part of rhabdosome. They become parallel distally and their width decreases to 0.4–0.5 mm. There are about 6 stipes per 10 mm in the proximal part of rhabdosome and 7–10 stipes in its distal part. Dissepiments are distributed sporadically. They are 0.2–0.7 mm wide, usually perpendicular to the stipe axes. Anastomoses are limited to the proximal portion of rhabdosome and their occurrence is highly variable in single specimens. In the holotype they are relatively frequent while in other specimens they occur rarely. Thecae simple, tubular. Their free portion is usually 0.3–0.4 mm long. There are 19–22 thecae in 10 mm.

Remarks: With respect to the parallel or subparallel course of the distal parts of stipes connected by sparsely distributed dissepiments, this species may be placed into the genus *Callograptus* Hall. The only feature, in which

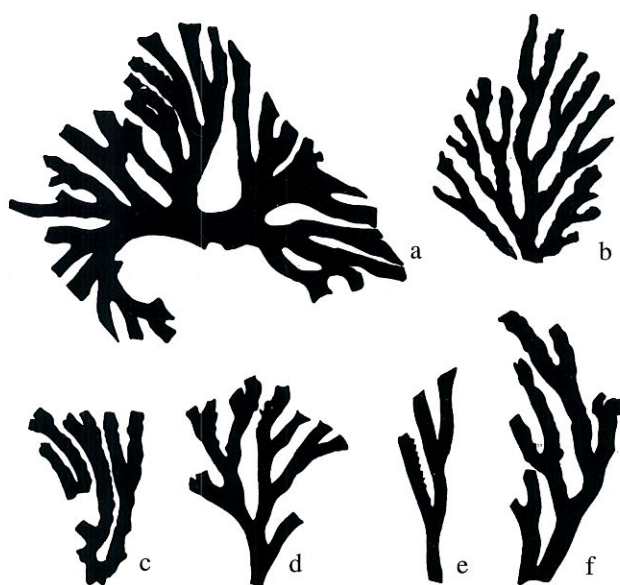


Fig. 1. *Callograptus hanae* sp. n. Rokycany-Stráň (quarry). 2x. a – 14 025, b – 19 823, c – 14 021, d – 20 207, e – 10 296, f – 10 074.