

*Gondolella pseudolonga* n.sp.  
(Conodontophorida),  
an important Lower Ladinian guide form

By S. Kovács, H. Kozur and P. Mietto <sup>+</sup>)

Summary

*Gondolella pseudolonga* n.sp., a new platform conodont species is described. It is related to *G. constricta* MOSTHER & CLARK. Because of its wide regional distribution it is a fairly good guide form for the Lower Ladinian.

Zusammenfassung

*Gondolella pseudolonga* n.sp., eine neue Plattformconodontenart, wird beschrieben. Sie ist verwandt mit *G. constricta* MOSHER & CLARK. Wegen ihrer großen regionalen Verbreitung ist sie eine ziemlich gute Leitform für das Unterladin.

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<sup>+</sup>) Adresses: Dr. Sándor Kovács, Hungarian Geological Institute, H-1143 Budapest (Hungary), Népstadion ut 14; Dipl.-Geol. Dr. sc. Heinz Kozur, Staatliche Museen, Schloß Elisabethenburg, DDR-61 Meiningen; Dr. Paolo Mietto, Istituto di Geologia, Via Giotto 1, I-35100 Padova.

BUDUROV & STEFANOV (1973) established *Neogondolella longa* for long and very slender representatives of gondolellids of the mombergensis and constricta types. They related these forms to *Gondolella mombergensis* TATGE, 1956. The only difference between *G. mombergensis* and the holotype of *G. longa* is the more slender platform at the latter form. The carina is identical in both species. It has longer denticles in the anterior and posterior parts and very low denticles in the central part of the unit. *G. longa* is restricted in its occurrence to the distributional area of *G. mombergensis*.

BUDUROV & STEFANOV (1973) figured beside of the holotype (pl. 1, figs 16-18) two specimens as *Neogondolella longa* that do not belong to this species. One of these specimens (pl. 1, fig. 22) is a slender, juvenile form of *G. constricta* MOSHER & CLARK, 1965. The other one (pl. 1, figs 19-21) belongs to the new species *G. pseudolonga* n.sp. described below. This species that occurs from the basis of the avisianus/reitzi Zone (one specimen transitional to its forerunner *G. constricta* was found already in the topmost trinodosus zone) to the lower curionii zone (Lower Ladinian) is also present outside of the distributional area of *G. mombergensis*. It shows only homeomorphy to *G. longa*, because it is also long and slender. The type of its carina is different and identical with that of *G. constricta* that is clearly the forerunner of *G. pseudolonga*. Because of its wide regional distribution in the North American, Asiatic, Dinaric and partially also in the Austroalpine faunal provinces *G. pseudolonga* is a fairly good guide form for the deeper and middle part of the Lower Ladinian.

Genus *Gondolella* STAUFFER & PLUMMER, 1932

*Gondolella pseudolonga* n.sp.

(pl. 1, figs 1-4)

- ? 1865 *Gondolella constricta* n.sp., pars - MOSHER & CLARK, only pl. 65, figs 18, 22.  
1965 *Gondolella mombergensis* TATGE, pars - MOSHER & CLARK, pp. 116-117, only pl. 65, fig. 29.  
1973 *Neogondolella longa* n.sp. - BUDUROV & STEFANOV, p. 805, pl. 1, figs 19-21, non ! figs 16-18, 22.  
1979 *Neogondolella longa* BUDUROV & STEFANOV - MIETTO & PETRONI, p. 9, pl. 1, fig. 3.  
(in press) *Gondolella longa* (BUDUROV & STEFANOV) - SZABÓ et al., only pl. 2, fig. 11.  
(in press) *Gondolella longa* (BUDUROV & STEFANOV) - MIETTO & PETRONI, pl. 1, figs 3, 8.

Derivatio nominis: According to the homeomorphy with *G. longa* (BUDUROV & STEFANOV).

Holotype: The specimen figured at pl. 1, fig. 1.

Locus typicus: San Ulderico section (Vicentinian Alps, NE Italy).

Stratum typicum: Sample R 1005, lower avisianus/reitzi zone (see MIETTO & PETRONI, 1979).

Diagnosis: Unit mostly very slender, long. Posterior end slightly pointed or narrowly rounded, sometimes slightly constricted or asymmetric, often fused with the last denticle of the carina. Carina low, moderately high anteriorly, decreasing gradually toward the posterior part. The next to the last or the last denticle is a distinct main cusp. "Keel" narrow, pit somewhat shifted forward, small to moderately wide with protruding margin. Loop elongated.

Description: Unit mostly very slender, long, in lateral view moderately to fairly strongly arched. Platform narrow, extends in the whole length of the unit. Platform end slightly pointed to narrowly rounded, sometimes slightly constricted or asymmetric. Platform margins steeply upturned and slightly thickened in the central and posterior parts. Carina low, moderately high in its anterior part. It decreases gradually toward the posterior part. Denticles at least in their lower half often strongly fused, straight in the anterior half of the carina and somewhat inclined posteriorly in the posterior part. The last or mostly the next to the last denticle is a distinct main cusp. It is considerably broader than the other ones, but only a little higher. Last denticle often fused with the posterior platform end. "Keel" narrow, prominent, with small to moderately wide, narrow-elliptical pit and elliptical elongated loop. Margin of pit strongly protruding. The pit is slightly shifted forward. By this a small step behind the protruded margin of pit can be observed in lateral view.

Relations: *G. pseudolonga* evolved from *G. constricta* MOSHER & CLARK, 1965 emended. *G. pseudolonga* is only distinguished by the somewhat forward shifted pit and by the somewhat elongated loop behind the pit that produced a small step behind the protruding margin of the pit in lateral view. *G. longa* (BUDUROV & STEFANOV, 1973) has a similar outline, but the carina is clearly of *mombergensis* type with longer denticles in the anterior and posterior parts and very low denticles in the central part. *G. basisymmetrica* (BUDUROV & STEFANOV, 1972) emended has also a similar outline, but the carina has more stout and discrete teeth, whereas *G. pseudolonga* has laterally compressed saw blade-like denticles.

Stratigraphic range and occurrence: Lower Ladinian (highest occurrence in the lower *curionii* zone). Southern Alps, Balaton Highland (Hungary), Eastern Carpathians (Rumania), Greece, western North America.

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## Explanation of plate 1

*Gondolella pseudolonga* n.sp.

- Fig. 1      Holotype; a) basal view, b) lateral view, c) upper view (x 95). S. Ulderico section (NE Italy); sample R 1005 (avisianus/reitzi zone).
- Fig. 2      a) lateral view, b) basal view (x 100). Campogrosso section (NE Italy); sample R 1014 (lower curionii zone).
- Fig. 3      a) lateral view, b) basal view (x 100). Campogrosso section (NE Italy); sample R 1024 (lower curionii zone).
- Fig. 4      a) basal view, b) lateral view, c) upper view (x 100). Campogrosso section (NE Italy); sample R 1019 (lower curionii zone).

Tafel 1

