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delle zone a Foraminiferi planctonici nella Tetide. Per ragioni storiche tutte le località-tipo dei piani del Paleogene si trovano in serie epicontinentali con faune di tipo boreale. Di conseguenza il loro valore e significato per quanto riguarda la stratigrafia del Terziario antico non dovrebbe essere sopravvalutato.

Vengono descritte tre serie, di cui due nei dintorni di Gubbio (Perugia) ed una presso Fossombrone (Pesaro).

### РЕЗЮМЕ

В данной работе изучены эволюция и стратиграфическое распространение некоторых Глобороталий в палеоцене и нижнем эоцене в формации Сгаля центральной части Апеннин (Италия).

Выбор ограничивается "коническими" Глобороталиями и видами, которые могут-быть рассматриваемы как их предки. 22 вида описаны и изображены.

Зональное расчленение, разработанное Болли (1957) в Тринидаде, может-быть с некоторыми незначительными изменениями применено также к формациям Сгаля.

Автор убежден, что стратиграфия палеогена будет основываться на зональной шкале по фауне планктонных фораминифер Средиземноморской области. По историческим причинам все стратотипические разрезы яруса палеогена лежат в эпиконтинентальных отложениях бореальной фаунистической области: Их значение для стратиграфии палеогена не должно быть поэтому преувеличено.

### ABSTRACT

The taxonomy and stratigraphic distribution of some *Globorotalia* from the Paleocene and Lower Eocene of the Central Apennines are studied. The systematic descriptions are restricted to the «conical» *Globorotalia* and to species which are thought to be their predecessors. 22 species are described and figured.

In the Scaglia of the Central Apennines, the same zonal succession as established by BOLLI (1957) in Trinidad is observed. A few minor modifications are due mainly to taxonomic reasons.

An attempt to correlate the planktonic foraminiferal zonation with the respective European stages is discussed.

### PREFACE

The present paper is a doctoral thesis submitted to the Faculty of Science of the University of Basel. It has been prepared at the Geological Institute of this University.

Investigations on Lower Tertiary *Globorotalia* were started in late summer 1960 and finished in spring 1964. For different reasons, they had to be interrupted several times.

Three sections within the Central Apennines have been measured and sampled during two excursions in autumn 1961 and spring 1962. For comparison, classical

localities of uppermost Cretaceous and Paleogene in the Netherlands, Belgium, Southern France, Northern Spain and Northern Italy have been visited. A visit at the Geological Institute of the Academy of Science of the Soviet Union in Moscow during August 1963 has been very instructive.

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