10. Three Interesting Carboniferous Bryozoans from the Akiyoshi Limestone Group, Japan*

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When the Carboniferous bryozoan biostratigraphy of the Akiyoshi Limestone Group was compiled, we (Sakagami and Sugimura, 1979) showed in the table three unnamed genera which may be new to science, namely they were Gen. nov. (in Hexagonellidae), Gen. nov. (aff. Leioclema) and Gen. nov. (aff. Penniretepora). They have been postponed to give their generic names because of the poor number of specimens. In spite of our endeavour, we have been unfortunately, unable to find any more samples corresponding to these genera.

In the present article, we would like to describe and illustrate preliminarily these three kinds of specimens.

Gen. nov. (in Family Hexagonellidae) (Fig. 1, A and B)

Single transverse section of zoarium was examined. Zoarium consisting of cylindrical stem and having tetrafoliated mesotheca. Interzooecial spaces with well developed vesicular tissue. Zooecia tubular, rounded, proximally parallel to mesotheca and reached at a right angle to surface. Lunaria poorly developed and complete diaphragms. All of the essential characters of the present form can be safely included in Family Hexagonellidae. However, the zoarium having tetrafoliated mesotheca is the most conspicuous character of the present form and it can be distinguished from the known genera in Family Hexagonellidae.

Occurrence:—The Nagatophyllum satoi Zone (Lower Carboniferous) at Okubo (Loc. OK32).

Specimen No.:—ASM9129.

Gen. nov. (aff. Leioclema) (Fig. 2, A-D)

Thin zoarium incrusted on the surface of foreign substance such as alga or something like that. The present form has the essential characteristic of the genus Leioclema which was summarized by

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Bassler (1953) in many respects, but it can be distinguished by the zooecial apertures rounded, mesoecia non-tabulate and rare.

*Occurrence*—The *Nagatophyllum satoi* Zone (Lower Carboniferous) at Tobinosu (Loc. To8).
Specimen No.:—ASM9033, ASM9035.

Gen. nov. (aff. Penniretepora) (Fig. 3, A and B)

A single tangential section was examined. This form is a pinnate bryozoan having two rows of zooecial tubes in the main branch but three rows in the lateral branches. This character is distinctly different from the typical Penniretepora which was summarized by Bassler (1953). Such type of pinnate bryozoan species has been described under the name of Penniretepora peculiaris from the middle Permian of Ko Muk, peninsular Thailand by Sakagami (1970), but the present form can be distinguished from P. peculiaris by the characters in specific hierarchy.

Occurrence:—The Pseudostaffella antiqua Zone (Lower Carboniferous) at Isa (Loc. ISA7709041).

Specimen No.:—ASM90123.

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Fig. 3, A, B. Gen. nov. (aff. Penniretepora). A: Tangential section of zoarium, ×10, Spec. No. ASM90123. B: Enlarged part of Fig. 3A, ×20.
References

