



Taxonomic harmonization of Paratethyan brackish ostracods described by Livental, 1929 from Babazanan type locality (Azerbaijan)

Arzu Javadova¹, Costanza Faranda², Maria Zenina³, Elsa Gliozzi²

¹MicroPro GmbH Microbiological Laboratory -Magdeburger Str. 26 b, 39245 Gommern, Germany (<u>arzujavadova@yahoo.com</u>)

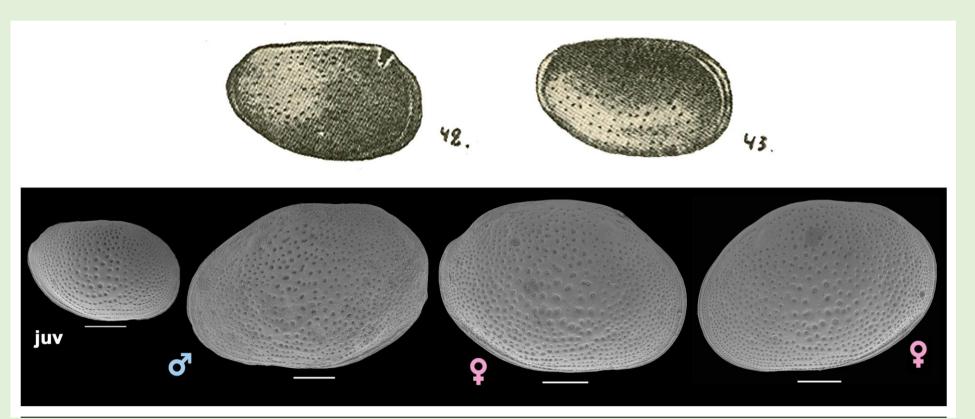
²Department of Science, University Roma Tre, Largo S. Leonardo Murialdo 1, 00146 Rome, Italy (<u>elsa.gliozzi@uniroma3.it</u>; <u>costanza.faranda@uniroma3.it</u>)

³P.P. Shirshov Institute of Oceanology, Russian Academy of Science, 36 Nakhimovsky Prospect, Moscow 117997, Russia (<u>maria_zenina@mail.ru</u>)

Neogene ostracods from Paratethys are, potentially, a powerful biostratigraphic tool to depict the geological history of different basins (Styrian, Vienna, Pannonian, Dacian, Euxinic, and Caspian-Aralic basins). Yet, most species were described by different authors (Reuss, Méhes, Zalănyi, Livental) in mid-19th and early 20th centuries and, often, descriptions and illustrations are very poor. Very likely, the Neogene Paratethyan biodiversity is overestimated due to lack of literature exchange at time or the undervaluation of ecophenotypical intraspecific variability. Therefore, often, under different specific (or even generic) names could be hidden the same species. Unfortunately, most of the historical ostracod collection are gone lost or destroyed and the only way to solve the taxonomic problem is to get new samples from the type localities.

Recently, clays and silts cropping out at Babazanan (Azerbaijan), type locality of the species described by Livental (1929), were re-sampled by A. Javadova and M. Zenina and here we present the results of our taxonomical studies on some of the collected ostracods, providing new definition of the specific characters mainly based on SEM illustration.

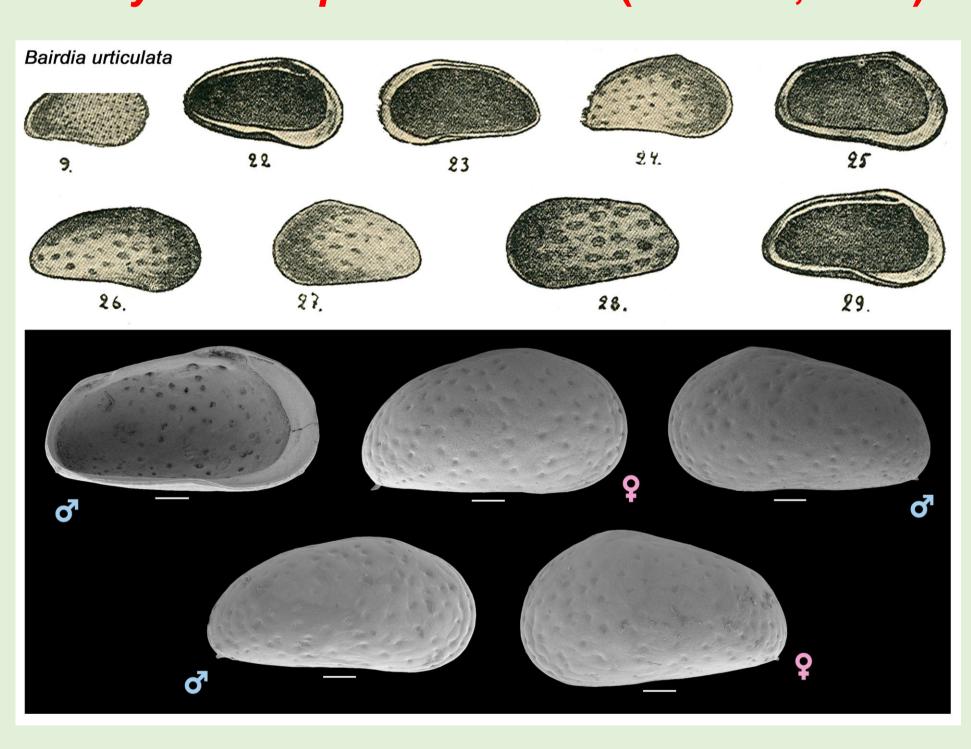
Loxoconcha eichwaldi Livental, 1929



According to our opinion, Livental illustrated two juveniles. Anyway, following his diagnosis «...surface of the valves nearly smooth, except for very small, punctate, opaque depressions...» it was rather easy to identify this species in the Babazanan assemblage.

L. eichwaldi was very often misidentified in the subsequent literature

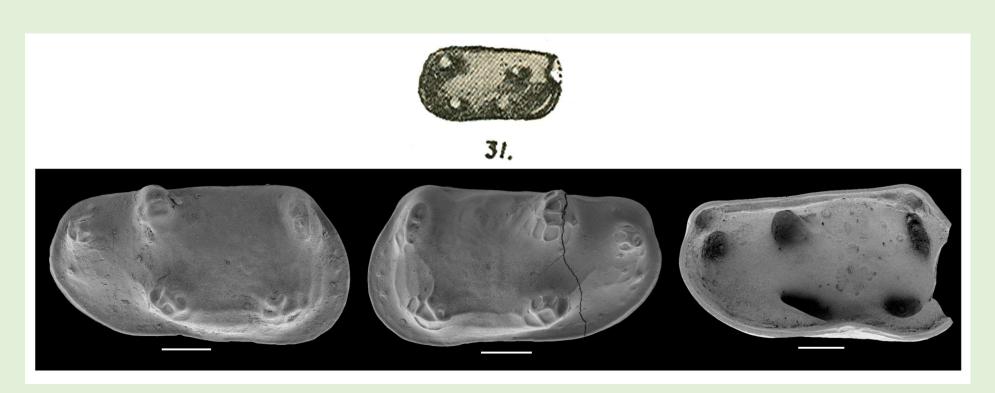
Eucythere naphtatscholana (Livental, 1929)



1929 *Bairdia naphtatscholana* Livental, p. 47, pl. 2, figs. 22-29 1929 *Bairdia urticulata* Livental, p. 43, pl. 2, figs. 7-12

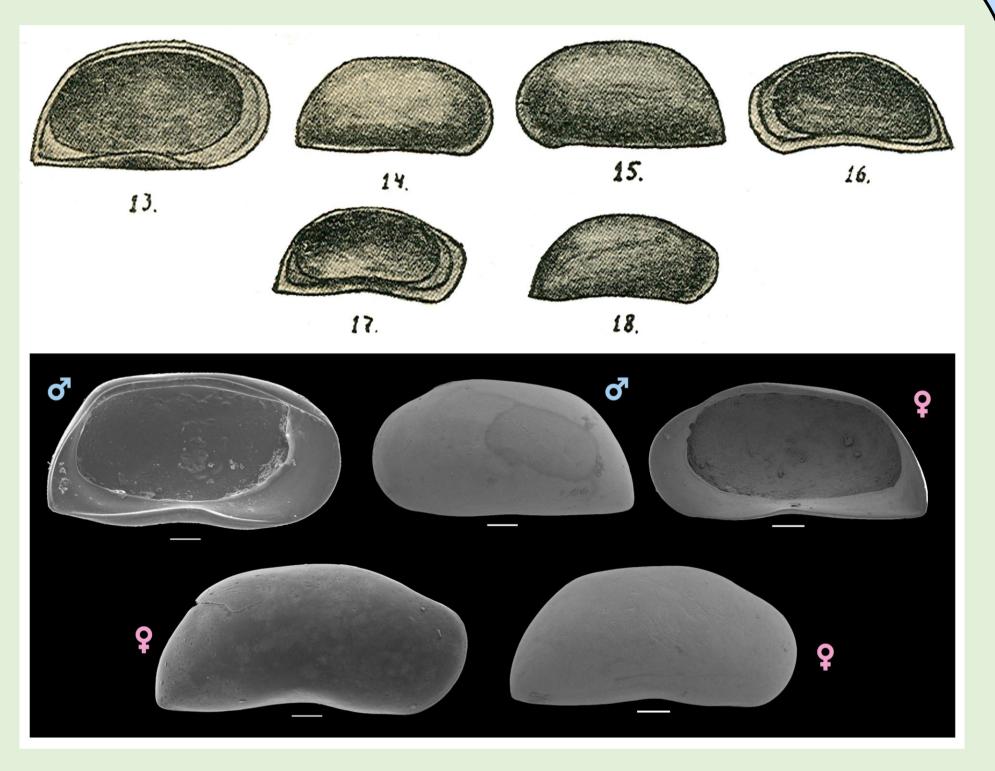
According to our opinion, Livental named as *«urticulata»* the juveniles of *«naphtatscholana»*. The name *«naphtatscholana»* is here preferred as senior synonym, as the most common in literature.

Amnicythere quadrituberculata (Livental, 1929)



In his diagnosis, Livental specify «...behind the postero-dorsal tubercle there frequently is another small node...».

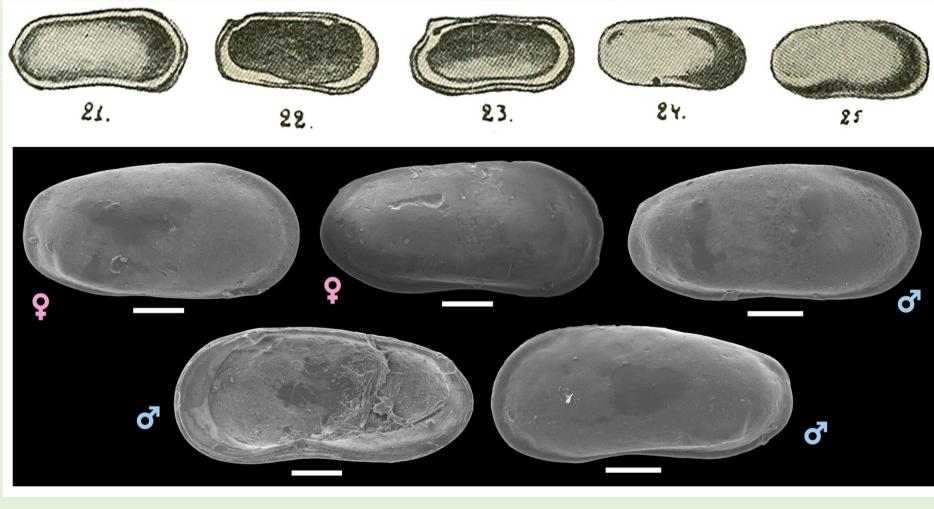
Camptocypria acronasuta (Livental, 1929)



1929 Bairdia acronasuta Livental, p. 46, pl. 2, figs. 13-15 1929 Bairdia tralucida Livental, p. 45, pl. 2, figs. 16-18

According to our opinion, Livental (1929) named «acronasuta» the males and «tralucida» the females of the same species. Livental (1938) recognized their synonimy, choosing the name «acronasuta» as senior synonym..

Amnicytere propinqua (Livental, 1929)



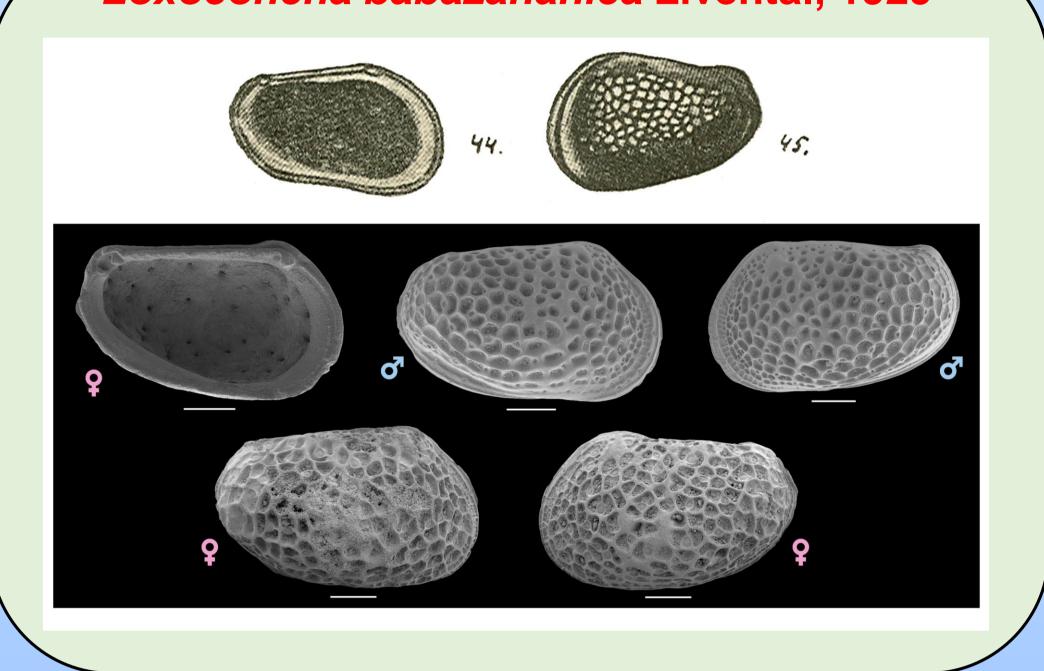
1929 Cythere propinqua Livental, p. 20, pl. 1, figs. 21-24 1929 Cythere cymbula Livental, p. 21, pl. 1, fig. 25

According to our opinion, the "...elongate plication at the posteroventral border..." of "cymbula" could be an ecophenotypical character.

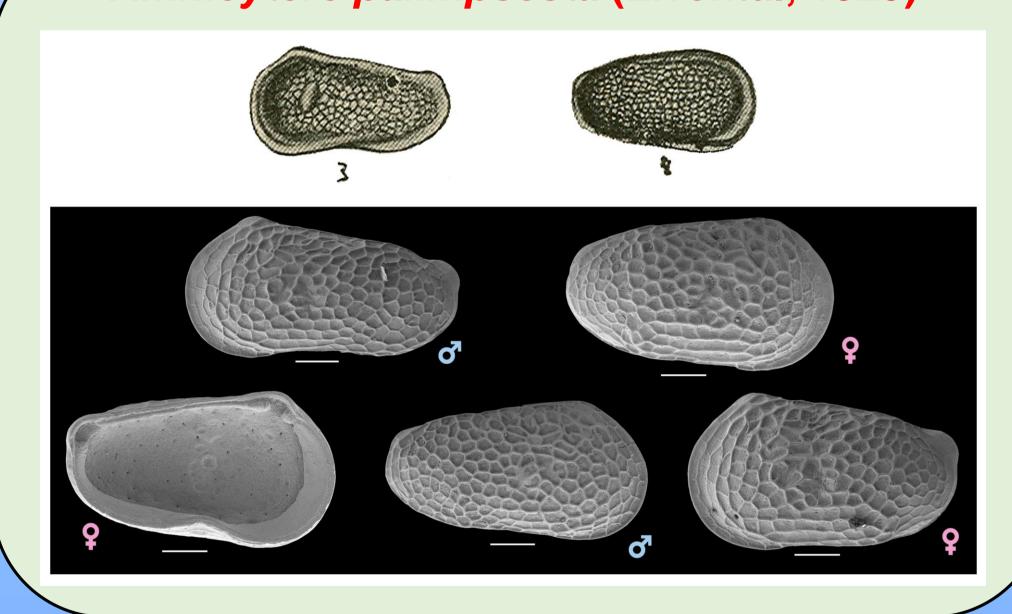
Maeotocythere bosqueti (Livental, 1929)



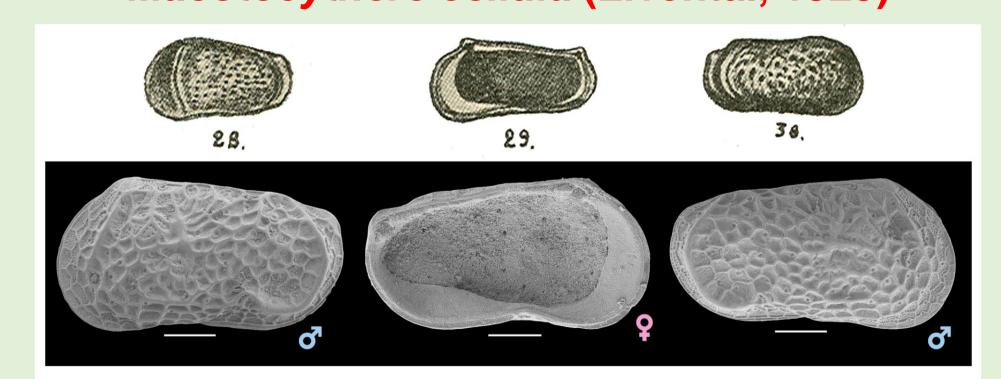
Loxoconcha babazananica Livental, 1929



Amnicytere palimpsesta (Livental, 1929)



Maeotocythere cellula (Livental, 1929)



Amnicythere multituberculata (Livental, 1929)

