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History of investigations on fossil algae in Croatia

Tonći Grgasović

Croatian Geological Survey, Sachsova 2, HR-10000 Zagreb, Croatia;
(tgrgasovic@hgi-cgs.hr)

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ABSTRACT

Investigations of fossil algae in Croatia began in 1907 with the very first description of the Permian dasyclad Mizzia velebitana *from Mt. Velebit by Austrian geologist Richard Schubert. This was followed by Julius Pia's investigations (1920, 1925), on material given to him by Schubert. The first Croatian researcher on fossil algae was Milan Herak, Pia's PhD student, with his first paper on Ladinian dasyclads published in 1950. He cooperated with a colleague from the Faculty of Science, Vanda Kochansky-Devidé, who published her first papers together with Herak on Permian and Carboniferous dasyclads in 1959 and 1960. While Herak focused on Triassic algae, Kochansky-Devidé investigated mostly Upper Palaeozoic algae and fusulinid foraminifera. Ivan Gušić comes from the same faculty, and his first paper was published in 1966. Momčilo Milanović, from the Institute of Geology (the present day Croatian Geological Survey), published his first paper in 1962, focusing mainly on Permian algae. The most prolific researcher Branko Sokač also came from the Institute of Geology; his first papers dated from 1964, and he is still an active researcher. Over time, papers originating from the "Zagreb Algological School" become distinguished by rich and well illustrated fossil material, making numerous contributions to the better understanding of fossil benthic algae from younger Palaeozoic and Mesozoic strata. This was possible not only because of the diligence of the authors, but was also the result of the very thick and well exposed carbonate sequence of the Croatian Dinarides Mts. Rajka Radoičić from Beograd (Serbia) also described some taxa from Croatia. Almost all the research refers to dasycladal algae, while other algae are only rarely investigated. Complete references to all papers are given.*

Keywords: History of investigations, fossil algae, calcareous algae, Croatia

Not many geological or palaeontological disciplines in Croatia have achieved such internationally relevant results as investigations on fossil calcareous algae. Merit for that goes to some prominent international and Croatian scientists who have also left their mark in other geological disciplines, not only in fossil algal research. This research was possible due the presence of the fascinating Croatian Dinaride mountains with their karst relief, and thick sequences of shallow-water carbonates, ranging from the late Permian to the Eocene, that contain a rich and various flora of calcareous benthic algae.

Investigations on fossil algae in Croatia can be traced back to 1907 and the first ever description of a Permian dasyclad alga by the Austrian geologist and palaeontologist Richard Johann Schubert (1876–1915; biography in AMPFERER, 1915). Croatia was at that time, part of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, so several Austrian geologists undertook investigations in this area. SCHUBERT (1907) described his climb in 1905 to southern Velebit Mt., through the torrent of "Mala Paklenica", across "Ivine Vodice" into the "Velika Paklenica" torrent, where above the hamlet of Ramići, within dark calcareous slates and limestones, he found spherical forms with a "rich facetted" surface, and recognised them as belonging to a dasycladacean algae, comparable to the Silurian *Rhabdoporella* and Recent *Bornetella*. He named these spherical forms *Mizzia*. He also found a gymnocodiacean alga *"Gyroporella" bellerophontis* ROTHPLETZ, latterly known as *Gymnocodium*, besides fusulinid foraminifera. He discovered a new algal (?) genus *Stolleyella*, that PIA (1920) deter-

Figure 1: *Mizzia velebitana* SCHUBERT 1909, first described Permian dasyclad from Paklenica, Velebit Mt., Croatia.

mined to be a synonym of the previously known genus *Vermiporella*. Schubert determined the Upper Carboniferous age of the strata based on foraminifera, especially the species *Neoschwagerina craticulifera* SCHWAGER, later confirmed to be the guide fossil for the Middle Permian (KOCHANSKY & HERAK, 1960; SREMAC, 1991). Valid description of the new genus and species *Mizzia velebitana* (Fig. 1) with illustrations, was soon given by SCHUBERT (1909).

Schubert was thorough investigator of the Croatian Dinarides. His most important works are the geological maps of Dalmatia and numerous published papers, especially those on the geology of Dalmatia, most of them published by the Vienna "Geologischen Reichsanstalt". He was one of the first micropalaeontologists with significant influence on the research of foraminifera.

Schubert gave some of the samples he gathered on Velebit Mt. to a young Austrian geologist who later became the most famous researcher on fossil algae – Julius von Pia (Fig. 2). Pia thanked Schubert for his help in his dissertation (PIA, 1912). It is interesting that PIA (1920, p. 6) states that the samples he received from Velebit were collected not only by Schubert but also by Dragutin Gorjanović Kramberger, the most famous Croatian geologist and internationally known explorer of the Krapina Neanderthal men, probably during his short investigation of Velebit (GORJANOVIĆ-KRAMBERGER, 1900).

PIA (1920) in his most famous and most cited paper describes specimens from the Velebit Mt. in detail:

Figure 2: Julius von Pia (1887–1943) – pioneer of the investigation on fossil calcareous algae (from HOFMANN, 1993).

– *Diplopora annulata* var. *dolomitica* forma *vesiculifera* (now *Kantia dolomitica*) with typical specimens from the Crnopac area north of Gračac (probably on the Gračac – Obrovac road), Obrovac – Mali Alan – Sv. Rok road and from the Velika strana (locality unknown);
– *Diplopora annulata* var. *dolomitica* forma *trichophora* (now *Diplopora annulata*) from the Crnopac area, north of Gračac and Obrovac – Mali Alan – Sv. Rok road;
– *Teutloporella vicentina* from the Velika strana (locality unknown);
– *Mizzia velebitana*, *Mizzia* cf. *yabei* and *Vermiporella velebitana* from Paklenica, Schubert's original locality.

PIA (1925) once more illustrates and describes *Diplopora annulata* var. *dolomitica* from the Mali Alan area (see GRGASOVIĆ, 2007).

Julius von Pia (1887–1943) set the foundations of fossil algae research, primarily due to his capability and scrutinity. In addition, he had access to samples from the entire territory of the Monarchy. Pia's biography was published by HOFFMANN (1993). The impact of his work is still important today, and he also had a direct encouraging influence on the research done in Croatia.

After the beginning of World War II, the young Croatian scientist, Milan Herak (Fig. 3) came to Pia in Vienna in 1942, to study under his supervision. There, Herak studied Triassic sponges for his dissertation (HERAK 1943, 1944), which he finished at Zagreb University. It is interesting to note that the sponge genus *Oligoplagia* which he established there, later turned out to be a gymnocodiacean alga (ROUX, 1991). Unsurprisingly, Pia showed Herak not only sponges but also some samples of fossil algae, noting that they deserve attention, especially since Herak came from the area of the Dinarides, rich in the fossil algae. Unfortunately, Pia's entire collection wasn't available at the time since it had been moved to the Natural History Museum in Basel (Switzerland). Many years later, Herak did get a chance to study the collection (KOCHANSKY & HERAK, 1960, p. 66) which, as he himself said, helped him in his later research.

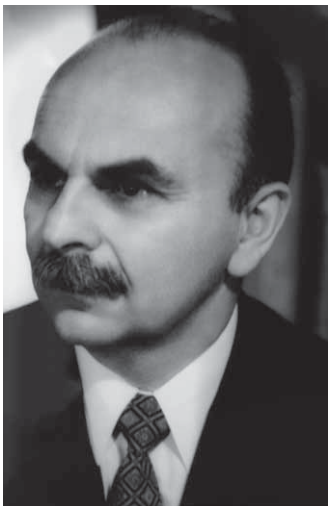

Figure 3: Milan Herak (in sixties).

Although contact with Pia was encouragement to research fossil algae, it wasn't Herak's first encounter with these organisms. During study at Zagreb University, he and Vanda Kochansky, along with some other colleagues, helped Prof. Marijan Salopek in research of the Palaeozoic strata in Lika and Velebit Mt. Salopek, in his papers, repeatedly quoted dasyclad algae, but only as guide fossils and with no illustrations. In his papers (SALOPEK, 1942, 1952) he thanked his students and among them Herak and Kochansky for the help. Herak (pers. comm.) remembers that at the end of 1939 or at the beginning of 1940 he was given an assignment to determine the samples of Palaeozoic calcareous algae with basic instructions from colleague Vanda Kochansky who was a little bit more experienced. From Salopek's acknowledgments one can conclude that samples from the Baške Oštarije area (SALOPEK, 1942) were determined by Herak and Kochansky, and the ones from Paklenica (SALOPEK, 1952) by Kochansky.

It is hard to briefly describe the opulent career of Prof. Herak (biography in GUŠIĆ & KRANJEC, 1997; SOKAČ et al., 1997; KOCH & GRGASOVIĆ, 1997; BENIĆ et al., 1997; BAHUN & BIONDIĆ, 1997). He was born in 1917 in Brašljevica village on Žumberak Mt., west of Zagreb, and worked in the Geological-Palaeontological Museum, Technical Museum and longest at the Faculty of Science in Zagreb. He became an associate member of the Yugoslav (today Croatian) Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1963 and a full member in 1973. Along with palaeontology, (besides sponges and fossil algae, he also investigated the cave bear), he was also very successful in stratigraphy, regional geology, geotectonics and karst hydrogeology. He tried to combine these disciplines, leaving in each of them disciples to continue his work. As he himself says, his entire life has been connected to karst.

His first algal research paper about Ladinian Dasycladacea and their stratigraphic relevance, (HERAK, 1950) was based mainly on the material he had found in the Geological – Palaeontological Museum that had been collected mostly by Marijan Salopek and partly by a prominent geologist and speleologist Josip Poljak. Most of Herak's palaeontological papers deal with Triassic algae. Among the important ones are the papers on the genus *Diplopora* (HERAK, 1957) and the genus *Physoporella* (HERAK, 1958), as well as papers on the application of fossil algae in stratigraphy (HERAK, 1950, 1956, 1965a,b), and presentations at international conferences (HERAK, 1960; HERAK et al., 1967). His course book in palaeobotany, (HERAK, 1953, 1963), with a large chapter on calcareous algae, is particularly important and has introduced these fossils to generations of geology and biology students. Prof. Herak, although retired, is still active, being focused on geotectonic interpretations and also studying the history of geological research in Croatia.

Vanda Kochansky-Devidé (1915–1990; Figs. 4–5) worked with Herak in the Geological – Palaeontological Department of the Faculty of Science in Zagreb and her entire career was dedicated to her greatest affection: palaeontology (biography in POLŠAK et al., 1990). She began her career as Prof. Salopek's assistant and her interests included various fossil groups, among them the Miocene molluscs, Cretaceous and

Figure 4: Vanda Kochansky-Devidé (1915–1990).

Figure 5: Vanda Kochansky-Devidé at field class with her students. At the right is Jasenka Sremac.

Figure 6: Ivan Gušić

Eocene corals, palaeoflora, Palaeozoic calcareous algae and especially foraminifera, most of all Upper Palaeozoic Fusulinids. She also dealt with popularization of geology and edited scientific journals, this very one you are reading among them. She became a full member of the Croatian Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1973 as one of the rare women. Her first papers on fossil algae were published together with Herak (HERAK & KOCHANSKY 1959, 1960; KOCHANSKY & HERAK, 1960). In contrast to him, she dedicated her research to the Palaeozoic algae. Besides those mentioned above, her important papers are on the genus *Velebitella* (KOCHANSKY-DEVIDÉ, 1964), *Physoporella* (KOCHANSKY-DEVIDÉ, 1967), *Connexia* (KOCHANSKY-DEVIDÉ, 1979) and the Velebit Mt. Carboniferous calcareous algae (KOCHANSKY-DEVIDÉ, 1970).

Milan Herak and Vanda Kochansky-Devidé, primarily due to their ability and methodical approach to research, but also due to the influence of their mentors, became the founders of what is called the "Zagreb algological school". The research of Croatian authors has become recognizable for an abundant and well illustrated fossil material and numerous contributions to the knowledge on Upper Palaeozoic and Mesozoic fossil algae. Scientists from this informal group developed rich correspondence with their colleagues from all over the world and participated in international meetings. This was neither common, nor simple in times when the world was divided into two blocks.

Professors Herak and Kochansky-Devidé conveyed part of their knowledge to their students, and some of them continued to study fossil calcareous algae. Ivan Gušić (Fig. 6) also worked as a professor at the same department (today it is the Geological Department), and for a short while at the Institute of Geology. Prof. Gušić was born in Zagreb in 1938 and has been a member of the Croatian Academy since 1992. Although his career is mainly connected to the Mesozoic stratigraphy of the Croatian Dinarides, at the beginning of his career he researched benthic foraminifera along with fossil algae. He wrote his first papers on the *Macroporella-Pianella-Salpingoporella* group (GUŠIĆ, 1966, 1969).

HERAK, KOCHANSKY & GUŠIĆ (1977) published their famous paper "The development of the Dasyclad Algae through the ages" in a book edited by Erik Flügel which contains papers from the first symposium on fossil algae when the "International Fossil Algae Association" was founded. Herak and Gušić participated in that symposium and discussed relevant issues in taxonomy and Dasyclad algae evolution with members of "The French group of fossil algae researchers" ("*Groupe français d'étude des algues fossiles*") and other scientists.

Prof. Jasenka Sremac (Fig. 5) began her career as Prof. Kochansky's assistant, and her investigations focused on stratigraphy, palaeoecology and palaeontology of Permian strata of the Outer Dinarides. She described fossil algae as important guide and palaeoenvironmental fossils (SREMAC, 1991).

The Institute of Geology, now called the Croatian Geological Survey, was founded in 1909 by, the already men-

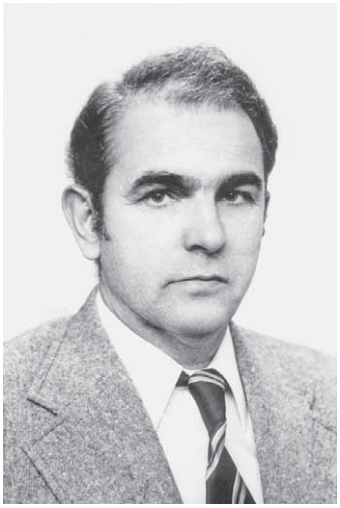

Figure 7: Momčilo Milanović (1925–1998)

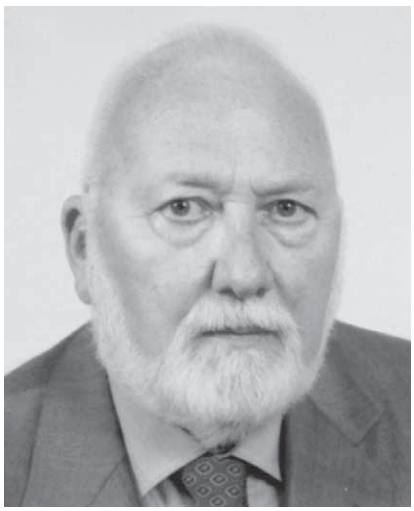

Figure 8: Branko Sokač.

tioned, Dragutin Gorjanović-Kramberger, under the name "Geological Commission for the Kingdom of Croatia and Slavonia". Although research in algae started in the Faculty of Science, it was extended at the Institute.

The initiation of the immense project of preparation of the "Basic Geological Map1:100.000" of the Former Yugoslavia provided impetus to the research on the algal flora, as well as on other microfossils. Research in the area of the Karst Dinarides, poor in macrofossils and lithologically homogenous, imposed the use of microfossils for stratigraphic division. During the decades of work, the abundant material has been collected and analyzed. Application of benthic algae and foraminifera in stratigraphy turned out to be a very important tool in geological research.

Several researchers on fossil algae have been working in the Institute of Geology. One of the first detailed investigations of the microfossil assemblages with the aim of stratigraphic division of Jurassic and Cretaceous deposits was performed by ANIĆ (1962) on the east Biokovo Mt.

Momčilo Milanović (Fig. 7) was born in 1925 in the village of Bačina, near Jagodina in Serbia, and died in 1998 in Zagreb (biography in GUŠIĆ, 1999). He did his diploma thesis with Prof. Kochansky who introduced him to fossil algae (KOCHANSKY-DEVIDÉ & MILANOVIĆ, 1962), which were the main interest of his entire career. Participating in investigations of the Upper Palaeozoic of Velebit Mt. and Lika, he collected rich fossil material, that he studied during the following years. He mostly researched Permian algae (MILANOVIĆ, 1965, 1966a, b, 1968, 1974, 1975). As a Palaeozoic specialist, he also determined other microfossils and participated in Palaeozoic research in the other parts of Croatia (Gorski Kotar, Hrvatsko Zagorje, Banovina).

Branko Sokač (Fig. 8) is the most productive Croatian researcher on fossil algae and also worked at the Institute. He was born in 1933 in Tivat (Montenegro). He has been a full member of the Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts since 1992. In the beginning of his career he found his first fossil algae in the Triassic strata on the Krndija Mt. near Orahovica (eastern Croatia), that motivated him to became interested in that branch of palaeontology. He began to collect literature and make the first determinations of microscopic samples for himself.

Sokač belongs to the generation of members of the Institute of Geology that started and finished the vast work on the Basic Geological Map 1:100.000. During the 1960's the intense geological investigations on Velebit Mt. began. Ante Ivanović in 1962 gathered a team (Figs. 9–11) which mapped the Obrovac sheet (IVANOVIĆ et al., 1973, 1976), the Gospić sheet (SOKAČ et al., 1974, 1976b), a part of the Udbina sheet (ŠUŠNJAR et al., 1973; SOKAČ et al., 1976a) and later the Otočac sheet (VELIĆ et al., 1974; SOKAČ et al., 1976c) and Ogulin sheet (VELIĆ & SOKAČ, 1981; VELIĆ et al., 1982). Sokač became the leader of that team in 1963 and was followed by Velić in 1966. The great significance of microfossils for stratigraphic determination of individual geological units was recognized even in the beginning of the research, so it

Figure 9: Geologists from the Institute of Geology at Dušice, Mt.Velebit, 1963 (from the left to the right): Leon Nikler, unknown, Zdravko Crikvenik, Maks Posavec, Branko Sokač (lying) and Žarko Majcen.

Figure 10: Geologists from the Institute of Geology during transport to Dušice camp site, Mt. Velebit, 1963 (from the left to the right): Zdravko Crikvenik, Ernest Oreški, two unknown in the back, Ante Šušnjara, Leon Nikler (behind horse), Branko Sokač.

Figure 11: Ričice, Lika, 1962–1963 (from the left to the right): Mirko Malez, driver Lojz, Branko Sokač and Ivo Velić.

Figure 12: Four generations of Croatian researcher on fossil algae at the "9th International Symposium on Fossil Algae" in Zagreb, 2007 (from the left to the right): Ivan Gušić, Milan Herak, Branko Sokač and Tonći Grgasović.

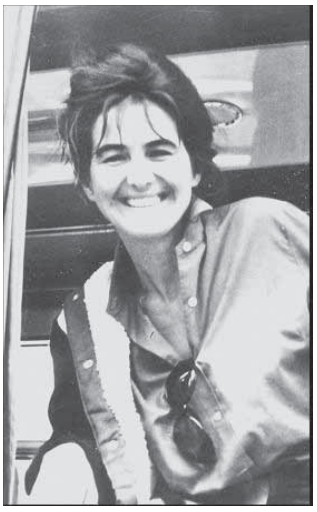

Figure 13: Rajka Radoičić from Serbia (in sixties).

was arranged that Sokač would do micropalaeontological analysis of the algae and Leon Nikler would analyze the foraminifera. This is the reason that almost all papers from the 60's and the 70's are signed by Sokač & Nikler and Nikler & Sokač (first papers were SOKAČ et al., 1964 and NIKLER et al., 1964). Nikler (1932–1997) was less productive as a writer, and later in his career he completely turned away from palaeontology (biography in BOŠKOVIĆ & SOKAČ, 1998). When Ivo Velić became interested in benthic foraminifera, it was the beginning of a cooperation between him and Sokač (VELIĆ & SOKAČ, 1974; VELIĆ & al., 1979), that set the foundations of the detailed biostratigraphy of the Croatian Dinarides, thus enabling its correlation to other countries.

A majority of Sokač's papers deals with Dasyclad algae which he has researched intensely and the only thing he has been dedicated to with so much passion is culinary. He has described a large number of new taxa from Croatia, but also from the neighboring areas – Bosnia and Herzegovina and Montenegro. He has always tried to base his descriptions on a large number of samples, richly document them with illustrations and he has mostly polished the microscopic slabs by himself. He has always taken into consideration his colleagues' opinions and studied in detail the papers they sent him. Sokač has been very critical of his own work and sometimes even opposes with arguments his earlier work in order to improve the knowledge of these tiny organisms that he has

Figure 14: Participitants of the "9th International Symposium on Fossil Algae" in Zagreb, 2007.

Figure 15: Symposium logo.

been so interested in. It is difficult to select some of his many papers, dealing with the Triassic (SOKAČ, 1968, 1974; SOKAČ & GRGASOVIĆ, 1995, 1998), Jurassic (NIKLER & SOKAČ, 1965, 1967, 1968, 1970; SOKAČ & NIKLER, 1966, 1969a,b, 1973b; SOKAČ, 1988, 1992; SOKAČ & VELIĆ, 1978a), and Cretaceous (SOKAČ, 1985, 1986, 1989, 1990, 1993, 2000, 2005; SOKAČ & GRGASOVIĆ, 2004; SOKAČ & JELASKA, 1991; SOKAČ & NIKLER, 1971, 1973a, 1975; SOKAČ & VELIĆ, 1978b, 1980, 1981a,b,c, 1982, 1983). More recent ones that are extensive and a synthesis of his earlier research include SOKAČ, (1987, 1996, 2001, 2004).

The present author (Fig. 12) also comes from the Croatian Geological Survey. Sokač instructed and enthused me in the art of fossil algal research, resulting mostly in work on the Triassic strata of northwestern Croatia (GRGASOVIĆ, 1997; GRGASOVIĆ et al., 2002).

One should definitely mention Rajka Radoičić (Fig. 13) from Belgrade (Serbia) who in her very productive career has also investigated fossil algae from Croatia. In describing some new species she has used material collected in Croatia, and some species have their type localities in Croatia (RADOIČIĆ, 1965, 1967, 2002).

Most of the papers from the list of references (see Appendix) deal with dasyclad algae. Some deal with gymnocodiacean algae and only a few with red coralline algae, mainly based on the material from the Palaeocene (GUŠIĆ, 1973; GUŠIĆ & BABIĆ, 1973; BABIĆ et al., 1976; ŠIKIĆ, K. & ŠIKIĆ, L., 1978). Upper Badenian (Miocene) deposits from Croatia are rich in coralline fossils, but so far the only detailed research has been that in the explanatory notes of the geological maps and some papers of other geological disciplines.

Apart from the aforementioned authors, many other Croatian researchers have investigated benthic algae, mostly as guide fossils in the construction of geological maps, in scientific papers, and in Master's or Doctoral theses. Although their contribution has been immense, it is not possible to mention them all, primarily due to the fact that someone might involuntarily be left out.

Let me mention also Stjepko Golubić from Boston (USA) who has researched living as well as fossil Cyanobacteria from all over the world, and although he is an American scientist he originates from Croatia and was educated here (PhD at Zagreb University).

This text names only the authors who have researched fossil benthic algae because this research has a long history. Recently, there are colleagues dealing with fossil algal plankton but it seems too early to write about the history of such research.

The "9th International Symposium on Fossil Algae" was organized in Croatia in 2007 (Figs. 14–15) with field trips to the Dinarides and the northwestern Croatia (GRGASOVIĆ & VLAHOVIĆ, 2007), celebrating 100 years of fossil algae research in Croatia.

SPECIES AND GENERA THAT HAVE BEEN DESCRIBED FROM CROATIA, OR BY CROATIAN AUTHORS:

(* mark type species of the genus. If the type locality is not indicated, it is not a new taxon but only nov. comb.)

Richard Johann Schubert

Mizzia SCHUBERT, 1909

**Mizzia velebitana* SCHUBERT, 1909, emend. REZAK, 1959 – Middle Permian, Paklenica, Velebit Mt., Croatia

Stolleyella SCHUBERT, 1909 [younger synonym of *Vermiporella* STOLLEY, 1893, after PIA, 1920]

**Stolleyella velebitana* SCHUBERT, 1909 [cf. *Vermiporella velebitana* (SCHUBERT, 1909) PIA, 1920] – Middle Permian, Paklenica, Velebit Mt., Croatia – problematic microfossil, affiliation to algae is not certain

Milan Herak

Cayeuxia mediterranea HERAK, 1967 – cyanobacteria, Jurassic, island of Chios, Greece

Diplopora annulata subsp. *annulata* (PIA, 1920) HERAK, 1957 [= forma trichophora PIA, 1920; = *Diplopora annulata* (SCHAFHÄUTL, 1853) 1863]

Diplopora annulata subsp. *dolomitica* HERAK, 1957 [= forma vesiculifera PIA 1920; cf. *Kantia dolomitica* PIA, 1912, emend. GÜVENÇ, 1979]

Diplopora hexaster subsp. *helvetica* (PIA, 1912) HERAK, 1965 [cf. *Poncetella helvetica* (PIA, 1912) GÜVENÇ, 1979]

Diplopora hexaster subsp. hexaster (PIA, 1912) HERAK, 1965 [cf. *Poncetella hexaster* (PIA, 1912) GÜVENÇ, 1979]

Diplopora subtilis PIA var. *graeca* HERAK, 1967 [cf. *Kantia*? *subtilis* var. *graeca* (HERAK, 1967) GÜVENÇ, 1979] – Anisian, island of Chios, Greece

Oligoporella chia HERAK, 1967 – Ladinian, island of Chios, Greece

Physoporella croatica HERAK, 1958 [typification in GRANIER & DELOFFRE, 1995] – Anisian, environs of Knin, Croatia

Physoporella likana HERAK, 1965 [typification in GRANIER & DELOFFRE, 1995] – Middle Triassic (? Ladinian), Sv. Rok, Lika, Croatia

Physoporella minutoloidea HERAK, 1967 – Anisian, island of Chios, Greece

Milan Herak and Vanda Kochansky-Devidé

Anthracoporella vicina KOCHANSKY & HERAK, 1960 – Carboniferous, Okrožnik, Vitanje, N Celje, Slovenia, with additional material from the Carboniferous, Brušane, Velebit Mt., Croatia

Clavaporella KOCHANSKY & HERAK, 1960, emend. VACHARD, 1980

**Clavaporella caliciformis* KOCHANSKY & HERAK, 1960 – Middle Permian pebble from the Anisian conglomerate, Matković, NW Bar, Montenegro

Clavaporella conforma (ENDO, 1958) KOCHANSKY & HERAK, 1960, nom. nud. [= *Clavaphysoporella conforma* ENDO, 1958, nom. nud.]

Clavaporella faceta (ENDO, 1958) KOCHANSKY & HERAK, 1960, nom. nud. [= *Clavaphysoporella faceta* ENDO, 1958, nom. nud.]

Diplopora pusilla KOCHANSKY & HERAK, 1960 [cf. *Eovelebitella pusilla* (KOCHANSKY & HERAK, 1960) VACHARD, 1974; = *Clavaporella pusilla* (KOCHANSKY & HERAK, 1960) VACHARD, 1980] – Middle Permian pebble from the Anisian conglomerate, Matković, NW Bar, Montenegro

Epimastopora alpina KOCHANSKY & HERAK, 1960, nom. nud. [cf. *Epimastoporella alpina* KOCHANSKY & HERAK ex ROUX 1979] – based on specimens from the Lower Permian, Col Mezzodě, Forni Avoltri, Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Italy from PIA (1937), with additional material from the Lower Permian of Jezersko, Slovenia

Epimastopora likana KOCHANSKY & HERAK, 1960 [younger synonym of *Epimastoporella japonica* (ENDO, 1951) ROUX, 1979, after MAMET & ROUX in MAMET et al., 1987] – Lower Permian, Velebit Mt., Croatia

Mizzia cornuta KOCHANSKY & HERAK, 1960 – Middle Permian, environs of Bar, Montenegro, with additional material from the Middle-Upper Permian, Crne grede, Velebit Mt., Croatia and Middle Permian, Bohinjska Bela, Slovenia

Pseudoepimastopora kroatiaca HOMANN, 1972, nom. nud. [synonym of *Epimastoporella japonica* (ENDO, 1951) ROUX, 1979, after MAMET & ROUX in MAMET et al., 1987; cf. *Epimastoporella kroatiaca* HOMANN ex ROUX 1979] – based on specimens from the Upper Carboniferous, Brušane, Velebit Mt., Croatia from KOCHANSKY & HERAK (1960)

Vanda Kochansky-Devidé

Connexia KOCHANSKY-DEVIDÉ, 1970

**Connexia slovenica* KOCHANSKY-DEVIDÉ, 1979 – Lower Permian, Ortnek, Dolenjsko, Slovenia, with additional material from Karavanke Mts. and Julian Alps Mts., Slovenia

Gyroporella intusannulata KOCHANSKY-DEVIDÉ, 1970 – Lower Permian, Gozd–Martuljek, Kranjska Gora, Slovenia

Physoporella leptotheca KOCHANSKY-DEVIDÉ, 1967 – Triassic (? Upper Anisian), Železnica, Gozd–Martuljek, Kranjska Gora, Slovenia

Velebitella KOCHANSKY-DEVIDÉ, 1964

Velebitella simplex KOCHANSKY-DEVIDÉ, 1964 [cf. *Pseudovelebitella simplex* (KOCHANSKY-DEVIDÉ, 1964) MAMET & ROUX, 1978] – Lower Permian, environs of Sv. Rok, Lika, Croatia, with additional material from the Upper Carboniferous, environs of Medak, Velebit Mt., Croatia

**Velebitella triplicata* KOCHANSKY-DEVIDÉ, 1964 – Upper Permian, Egeljac – Šilović, Velebit Mt., Croatia

Momčilo Milanović

Goniolinopsis MILANOVIĆ, 1966b, emend. MU, 1984

**Goniolinopsis hexagona* MILANOVIĆ, 1966b – Lower Permian, Velebit Mt., Croatia

Hexaella MILANOVIĆ, 1989

**Hexaella heraki* MILANOVIĆ, 1989 – Lower Permian, Gorski kotar, Croatia – problematic microfossil, probably an alga

Kochanskyella MILANOVIĆ, 1974

**Kochanskyella tulipa* MILANOVIĆ, 1974 – Lower Permian, environs of Gospić, Velebit Mt., Croatia

Likanella MILANOVIĆ, 1966a [typification in GRANIER & DELOFFRE, 1995]

Likanella minima MILANOVIĆ, 1986, nom. nud (no description and illustration). – Lower Permian, environs of Mrzle Vodice, Gorski kotar, Croatia

**Likanella spinosa* MILANOVIĆ, 1966a [typification in GRANIER & DELOFFRE, 1995] – Middle–Upper Permian, VelebitMt., Croatia

Salopekiella MILANOVIĆ, 1965 [typification in GRANIER & DELOFFRE, 1995]

Salopekiella breziki MILANOVIĆ, 1975, nom. nud. [cf. *Uragiellopsis breziki* MILANOVIĆ ex VACHARD, 1980] – Lower Permian, environs of Medak, Velebit Mt., Croatia

Salopekiella? *kochanskae* MILANOVIĆ, 1968, nom. nud. [cf. *Clavaporella kochanskae* MILANOVIĆ ex VACHARD, 1980] – Lower Permian, environs of Medak, Velebit Mt., Croatia

**Salopekiella velebitana* MILANOVIĆ, 1965 [typification in GRANIER & DELOFFRE, 1995] – Middle–Upper Permian, environs of Medak, Velebit Mt., Croatia

Branko Sokač

Biokoviella SOKAČ, 2004

**Biokoviella robusta* (SOKAČ, 1993) SOKAČ, 2004 [= *Salpingoporella robusta* SOKAČ, 1993] – Upper Barremian, Biokovo Mt., Croatia

Biokoviella gusici SOKAČ, 2004 – Upper Barremian, Biokovo Mt., Croatia

Clypeina caliciformis NIKLER & SOKAČ, 1970 [typification in GRANIER & DELOFFRE, 1993] – Upper Malmian, island of Lastovo, Croatia

Clypeina delmatarum SOKAČ & VELIĆ, 1981a [cf. *Humiella delmatarum* (SOKAČ & VELIĆ, 1981a) SOKAČ, 1987] – Upper Berriasian–Valanginian, Biokovo Mt., Croatia

Clypeina gigantea SOKAČ, 1996 – Lower Barremian, island of Mljet, Croatia

Clypeina radici SOKAČ, 1986 – Neokomian, road Slano–Zavala, Herzegovina, Bosnia and Herzegovina

Coniporella piriformis SOKAČ & VELIĆ, 1981c [cf. *Humiella piriformis* (SOKAČ & VELIĆ, 1981c) GRANIER & DELOFFRE, 1993] – Upper Berriasian–Valanginian, Biokovo Mt., Croatia

Crinella SOKAČ & NIKLER, 1973a [typification in GRANIER & DELOFFRE, 1993]

**Crinella carsica* SOKAČ & NIKLER, 1973a [typification in GRANIER & DELOFFRE, 1993] – Barremian–Aptian, environs of Nikšić, Montenegro

Cymopolia longistila SOKAČ & NIKLER, 1971 [typification in GRANIER & DELOFFRE, 1993] – Lower Cretaceous, environs of Nikšić, Montenegro

Cymopolia velici SOKAČ & NIKLER, 1973a [typification in GRANIER & DELOFFRE, 1993] – Barremian-Aptian, environs of Nikšić, Montenegro

Cylindroporella anici NIKLER & SOKAČ, 1965, nom. nud. [cf. *Heteroporella anici* (NIKLER & SOKAČ, 1965) GRANIER & DELOFFRE, 1993] – Upper Jurassic, Velebit Mt., Croatia

Cylindroporella bradarici SOKAČ, 1990 [younger synonym of *Cylindroporella taurica* CONRAD & VAROL, 1990] – Albian, E Ogulin, Croatia

Dinarella SOKAČ & NIKLER, 1969a

**Dinarella kochi* SOKAČ & NIKLER, 1969a – Lower Liassic, Velebit Mt., Croatia

Euspondyloporella SOKAČ & NIKLER, 1973a [younger synonym of *Triploporella* (STEINMANN, 1880) BARATTOLO, 1981, after GRANIER & DELOFFRE, 1993 – typification]

**Euspondyloporella duplicata* SOKAČ & NIKLER, 1973a, nom.nud. [= *Triploporella duplicata* (SOKAČ & NIKLER, 1973a) GRANIER & DELOFFRE, 1993] – Barremian-Aptian, environs of Nikšić, Montenegro

Fanesella anae SOKAČ, 1988 [cf. *Palaedasycladus anae* (SOKAČ, 1988) SOKAČ, 2001; typification in GRANIER & DELOFFRE, 1993] – Lower Liassic, Velebit Mt., Croatia

Favoporella SOKAČ, 1968 [? younger synonym of *Kantia* PIA, 1912, emend. GÜVENÇ, 1979]

**Favoporella annulata* SOKAČ, 1968 [? younger synonym of *Diplopora annulatissima* PIA, 1920, after OTT, 1972;? cf. *Kantia monregalensis* BARETTI, 1919] – Upper Anisian – Lower Ladinian, Velebit Mt., Croatia

Griphoporella minima NIKLER & SOKAČ, 1967 – Oxfordian – Kimeridgian

Gyroporella lukicae SOKAČ & VELIĆ, 1982 – Lower Aptian, environs of Jajce, Bosnia and Herzegovina

Helioporella SOKAČ & NIKLER, 1973a [typification in GRANIER & DELOFFRE, 1993]

**Helioporella cylindrica* SOKAČ & NIKLER, 1973a [typification in GRANIER & DELOFFRE, 1993] – Barremian-Aptian, environs of Nikšić, Montenegro

Humiella (SOKAČ & VELIĆ, 1981a) SOKAČ, 1987

Humiella japodica SOKAČ, 2001 – Lower Liassic, Velebit Mt., Croatia

Humiella? pupnatensis SOKAČ, 1987 – Upper Barremian – Lower Aptian, island of Korčula, Croatia

Humiella sardiniensis (OTT & FLAVIANI, 1983) SOKAČ, 1987 [= *Lagenoporella sardiniensis* OTT & FLAVIANI, 1983]

**Humiella teutae* SOKAČ & VELIĆ, 1981a [= *Humiella catenaeformis* (SOKAČ, & NIKLER, 1973a) GRANIER & DELOFFRE, 1993] – Neocomian, S Hercegovina, Bosnia and Herzegovina

Korkyrella SOKAČ & VELIĆ ex SOKAČ, 2004

Korkyrella ivanovici SOKAČ, 1987 nom. nud. [cf. *Cylindroporella ivanovici* (SOKAČ, 1987) MASSE & LUPERTO-SINNI, 1989, nom. nud.; synonym of *Korkyrella texana* (JOHNSON, 1965) SOKAČ, 2004] – Uppermost Barremian – Lower Aptian, island of Korčula, Croatia

**Korkyrella texana* (JOHNSON, 1965) SOKAČ, 2004 – based on specimens from the Albian, USA from JOHNSON (1965) with additional material from the Dinaride Mts., Croatia

Linoporella kapelensis SOKAČ & NIKLER, 1973b – Tithonian, Velika Kapela Mts., Croatia

Linoporella svilajensis SOKAČ & VELIĆ, 1976 – Upper Jurassic – Lower Cretaceous, Svilaja Mt., Croatia

Linoporella vesiculifera SOKAČ, 2005 – Upper Barremian, Biokovo Mt., Croatia

Macroporella aptiensis SOKAČ, 1989 [synonym of *Neomeris cretacea* STEINMANN, 1899, after SOKAČ, 2004] – Lower Aptian, Grabrk, SW Karlovac, Croatia

Macroporella incerta SOKAČ & NIKLER, 1973a [cf. *Salpingoporella incerta* (SOKAČ & NIKLER, 1973a) BASSOULLET et al., 1978; typification in GRANIER & DELOFFRE, 1993] – Barremian–Aptian, environs of Nikšić, Montenegro

Macroporella verticillata SOKAČ & NIKLER, 1973a [= *Salpingoporella verticillata* (SOKAČ & NIKLER, 1973a) BASSOULLET et al., 1978; synonym of *Salpingoporella incerta* (SOKAČ & NIKLER, 1973a) BASSOULLET et al., 1978, after SOKAČ in GRANIER & DELOFFRE, 1993 – typification] – Barremian-Aptian, environs of Nikšić, Montenegro

Montenegrella SOKAČ & NIKLER, 1973a [typification in GRANIER & DELOFFRE, 1993]

Montenegrella fustiformis SOKAČ & NIKLER, 1973a, nom. nud. – Barremian-Aptian, environs of Nikšić, Montenegro

**Montenegrella tubifera* SOKAČ & NIKLER, 1973a [typification in GRANIER & DELOFFRE, 1993] – Barremian-Aptian, environs of Nikšić, Montenegro

Montenegrella verae SOKAČ & NIKLER, 1973a [synonym of *Montenegrella tubifera* SOKAČ & NIKLER after SOKAČ in GRANIER & DELOFFRE, 1993 – typification] – Barremian-Aptian, environs of Nikšić, Montenegro

Palaeodacycladus alanensis SOKAČ, 2001 – Lower Liassic, Mali Alan pass, Velebit Mt., Croatia

Palaeodacycladus astericus SOKAČ, 2001 – Lower Liassic, Mali Alan pass, Velebit Mt., Croatia

Palaeodacycladus benceki SOKAČ, 2001 – Lower Liassic, Mali Alan pass, Velebit Mt., Croatia

Palaeodacycladus dolomiticus (CROS & LEMOINE, 1966) SOKAČ, 2001[= *Fanesella dolomitica* CROS & LEMOINE, 1966]

Petrascula? heraki SOKAČ & NIKLER, 1966 [cf. *Palaeodacycladus mediterraneus* var. *heraki* (SOKAČ & NIKLER, 1966) SOKAČ, 2001] – Lower Liassic, Velebit Mt., Croatia

Petrascula? illyrica SOKAČ & NIKLER, 1966 [cf. *Palaeodacycladus mediterraneus* var. *illyricus* (SOKAČ & NIKLER, 1966) SOKAČ, 2001] – Lower Liassic, Velebit Mt., Croatia

Palaeodacycladus mediterraneus var *calciticus* SOKAČ, 2001 – Lower Liassic, Mali Alan pass, Velebit Mt., Croatia

Palaeodacycladus multiporus SOKAČ, 2001 – Lower Liassic, Mali Alan pass, Velebit Mt., Croatia

Piriferella SOKAČ 1996

Piriferella somalica (CONRAD, PEYBERNES & MASSE, 1983) SOKAČ, 1996 [= *Clypeina somalica* CONRAD, PEYBERNES & MASSE, 1983; = *Similiclypeina somalica* (CONRAD, PEYBERNES & MASSE, 1983) BUCUR, 1993]

**Piriferella spinosa* SOKAČ, 1996 – Upper Barremian, island of Mljet, Croatia

Praturlonella pejovicae (RADOIČIĆ, 1969) SOKAČ, 1996 [= *Clypeina pejovicae* RADOIČIĆ, 1975, non 1969; = *Likanella pejovicae* (RADOIČIĆ, 1969) BASSOULLET et al., 1978; = *Selliporella pejovicae* (RADOIČIĆ, 1969) SOKAČ & VELIĆ, 1978a]

Salpingoporella biokovensis SOKAČ & VELIĆ, 1980 – Upper Barremian, Biokovo Mt., Croatia

Salpingoporella croatica SOKAČ, 1992 – Upper Doggerian, Osojnik, environs of Dubrovnik, Croatia

Salpingoporella donatae SOKAČ, 2000 – Upper Coniacian – Campanian, Primošten, Croatia

Salpingoporella heraldica SOKAČ, 1996 – transition Barremian-Apian, island of Korčula, Croatia

Salpingoporella polygonalis SOKAČ, 1996 – Lower Barremian, island of Mljet, Croatia

Salpingoporella polsaki SOKAČ & JELASKA, 1991 – Middle? – Upper Cenomanian, island of Brač, Croatia

Salpingoporella robusta SOKAČ, 1993 [cf. *Biokoviella robusta* (SOKAČ, 1993) SOKAČ, 2004] – Upper Barremian, Biokovo Mt., Croatia

Salpingoporella verrucosa SOKAČ, 1996 – Upper Barremian, island of Mljet, Croatia

Selliporella dalmatica SOKAČ & VELIĆ, 1978a [cf. *Praturlonella dalmatica* (SOKAČ & VELIĆ, 1978a) SOKAČ, 1996; = *"Dasycladacea" dalmatica* RADOIČIĆ, 1968, nom. nud.; = *Verticilloporella dalmatica* RADOIČIĆ ex RAVIV & LORCH 1970, nom. nud.] – Upper Barremian, island of Korčula, Croatia

Selliporella? *problematica* SOKAČ, 2001 – Lower Liassic, Mali Alan pass, Velebit Mt., Croatia

Tintinnopsella kapelensis VELIĆ & SOKAČ, 1976 [synonym *Campbelliella striata* (CAROZZI, 1954) RADOIČIĆ, 1959c, emend. DE CASTRO, 1993] – Tithonian, Velika Kapela Mt., Croatia

Trinocladus? niksici SOKAČ & NIKLER, 1973a, nom. nud. – Barremian-Aptian, environs of Nikšić, Montenegro

Triploporella bacilliformis SOKAČ, 1985 – Lower Aptian, island of Korčula, Croatia

Triploporella issaensis SOKAČ & NIKLER, 1975 – Aptian –?Lower Albian, island of Vis, Croatia

Triploporella marsicana PRATURLON, 1964 var. *adriatica* SOKAČ & NIKLER, 1975 – Aptian –?Lower Albian, island of Vis, Croatia

Triploporella marsicana PRATURLON, 1964 var. *marsicana* SOKAČ & NIKLER, 1975

Uragiella ragusina SOKAČ, 1992 – Upper Doggerian, Osojnik, environs of Dubrovnik, Croatia

Uragiella matzi SOKAČ & VELIĆ, 1983 – Upper Cretaceous, Primošten, Croatia

Branko Sokač and Tonći Grgasović

Asterocalculus SOKAČ & GRGASOVIĆ, 1998

**Asterocalculus heraki* SOKAČ & GRGASOVIĆ, 1998 – gymnocodiacean, Rhaetian, Žumberak Mt., Croatia

Dissocladella bystrickyi SOKAČ & GRGASOVIĆ, 1995 – Norian – Rhaetian, Gornje Vrapče, Medvednica Mt., Croatia

Megaporella nikleri SOKAČ & GRGASOVIĆ, 2004 – Upper Barremian, Biokovo Mt., Croatia

Scinderella GRGASOVIĆ & SOKAČ, 2002

**Scinderella scopuliformis* GRGASOVIĆ & SOKAČ, 2002 in GRGASOVIĆ et al., 2002 – Anisian, Belski dol, Ivanščica Mt., Croatia

Ivan Gušić

Clypeina croatica GUŠIĆ in DELOFFRE & RADOIČIĆ, 1978 [= *Salopekiella inopinata* GUŠIĆ, 1967, nom. nud.]

Cymopolia heraki GUŠIĆ, 1967 [? younger synonym of *Cymopolia mayaense* JOHNSON & KASKA, 1965, after DELOFFRE & RADOIČIĆ, 1978] – Middle Maastrichtian, environs of Jajce, Bosnia and Herzegovina

Macroporella (Pianella) adriatica GUŠIĆ, 1966 [cf. *Salpingoporella adriatica* (GUŠIĆ, 1966) CONRAD, PRATURLON & RADOIČIĆ, 1973] – Berriasian – Valanginian, Istria, Croatia

Macroporella (Pianella) istriana GUŠIĆ, 1966 [cf. *Salpingoporella istriana* (GUŠIĆ, 1966) CONRAD, PRATURLON & RADOIČIĆ, 1973] – Berriasian – Valanginian, Istria, Croatia

Salopekiella inopinata GUŠIĆ, 1967, nom. nud. [cf. *Clypeina croatica* GUŠIĆ in DELOFFRE & RADOIČIĆ, 1978 – validisation and new name] – Middle Maastrichtian, environs of Jajce, Bosnia and Herzegovina

Rajka Radoičić

Actinoporella kukoci RADOIČIĆ, 1974 [typification in RADOIČIĆ, 1975] – Paleocene, island of Korčula, Croatia

Bacinella irregularis RADOIČIĆ, 1959b – Lower Cretaceous, Bačinska jezera, Ploče, Croatia – problematic microfossil, probably an alga

"Dasycladacea" dalmatica RADOIČIĆ, 1968, nom. nud. [cf. *Praturlonella dalmatica* (SOKAČ & VELIĆ, 1978) SOKAČ, 1996; = *Selliporella dalmatica* SOKAČ & VELIĆ, 1978; = *Verticilloporella dalmatica* RADOIČIĆ ex RAVIV & LORCH, 1970, nom. nud.] – transition Barremian-Aptian, island of Mljet, Croatia

Pianella turgida RADOIČIĆ, 1965, nom. nud. [cf. *Salpingoporella turgida* RADOIČIĆ, 1965; typification in RADOIČIĆ, 1975] – Albian, island of Mljet, Croatia

Salpingoporella dinarica RADOIČIĆ, 1959a – Barremian-Aptian, environs of Podgorica, Montenegro, with additional material from Bačinska jezera, Ploče, Croatia

Salpingoporella melitae RADOIČIĆ, 1967 [typification in RADOIČIĆ, 1975] – Upper Barremian – Lower Aptian, island of Mljet, Croatia

Salpingoporella pasmanica RADOIČIĆ, 2002 – Middle Campanian, island of Pašman, Croatia

SPECIES AND GENERA DEDICATED TO THE CROATIAN AUTHORS:

Milan Herak

Asterocalculus heraki SOKAČ & GRGASOVIĆ, 1998 – gymnocodiacean, Rhaetian, Žumberak Mt., Croatia

Physoporella heraki BYSTRICKÝ, 1967 – Carnian, West Carpathian Mts., Slovakia

Cymopolia heraki GUŠIĆ, 1967 [? younger synonym of *Cymopolia mayaense* JOHNSON & KASKA, 1965, after DELOFFRE & RADOIČIĆ, 1978] – Middle Maastrichtian, environs of Jajce, Bosnia and Herzegovina

Hexaella heraki MILANOVIĆ, 1989 – Lower Permian, Gorski kotar, Croatia – problematic microfossil, probably an alga

Petrascula? heraki SOKAČ & NIKLER, 1966 [cf. *Palaeodacycladus mediterraneus* var. *heraki* (SOKAČ & NIKLER, 1966) SOKAČ, 2001] – Lower Liassic, Velebit Mt., Croatia

Vanda Kochansky-Devidé

Cylindroporella kochanskyae RADOIČIĆ, 1970 [typification in RADOIČIĆ, 1975] – Lower Turonian, Milanovac Mt., Kosovo

Kochanskyella MILANOVIĆ, 1974

**Kochanskyella tulipa* MILANOVIĆ, 1974 – Lower Permian, environs of Gospić, Velebit Mt., Croatia

Salopekiella? kochanskae MILANOVIĆ, 1968, nom. nud. [cf. *Clavaporella kochanskae* MILANOVIĆ ex VACHARD, 1980] – Lower Permian, environs of Medak, Velebit Mt., Croatia

Momčilo Milanović

Milanovicella GRANIER & BERTHOU, 1994

**Milanovicella momciliana* GRANIER & BERTHOU, 1994 – Portlandian Algarve, Portugal

Branko Sokač

Aciculella sokaci BYSTRICKÝ, 1975 – Norian, Stratenská hornatina Mts., Slovakia

Fanesella sokaci BARATTOLO& BIGOZZI, 1996 in BARATTOLO et al., 1996 [younger synonym *Palaeodacycladus dolomiticus* (CROS & LEMOINE, 1966) SOKAČ, 2001, after SOKAČ, 2001] – Lower Jurassic, Gran Sasso Mt., Central Apennines, Italy

Leon Nikler

Aciculella nikleri BYSTRICKÝ, 1975 – Norian, Stratenská hornatina Mts., Slovakia

Ivan Gušić

Biokoviella gusici SOKAČ, 2004 – Upper Barremian, Biokovo Mt., Croatia

Dactylopora gusici BYSTRICKÝ, 1976 [younger synonym *Triploporella apenninica* (BARETTI, 1922) BARATTOLO, 1982, after BARATTOLO, 1982]– Paleocene, Brezovica, West Carpathian Mts., Slovakia

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APPENDIX

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