



Records of Permian ostracods from Pha Nok Khao Platform, northeastern Thailand

Anisong Chitnarin^{1*} and Prachya Tepnarong¹

¹School of Geotechnology, Institute of Engineering, Suranaree University of Technology,
Mueang District, Nakhon Ratchasima 30000.
Email: anisong@sut.ac.th; prachya@sut.ac.th

ABSTRACT

Permian carbonates exposed on the Pha Nok Khao Platform contain diversified invertebrate fossils including ostracods (micro-crustaceans). They were recovered from Lower Permian Nam Maholan and Pha Nok Khao Formations (Chitnarin *et al.*, 2012; 2017) and E-Let Formation (Burrett *et al.*, 2015). The ostracods belong to genera *Bairdia*, *Lobobairdia*, *Petasobaridia*, *Cryptobairdia*, *Acratia*, *Bairdiacypris*, *Microcheillinella*, *Liuzhinia*, *Baschkirina*, *Silenites*, *Basslerella*, *Carinaknightina*, *Kirkbya*, *Knightina*, *Permoyoungiella*, *Polytylites*, *Paraparchites*, *Shemonaella*, *Samarella*, *Shivaella*, *Paraberounella*, *Cyathus*, *Pseudoacanthoscapha*, *Pseudobythocypris*, *Spinocypris*, *Polycope*. Diversity of the ostracods at the studied sections was varied: 31 species from the Nam Maholan Formation; 30 species from the Pha Nok Khao Formation; 23 species from the E-Lert Formation. The assemblages also suggest different parts of marine environments ranging from shallow water, subtidal in exterior open marine environment to external platform on the proximal part of the slope. Several species show palaeobiogeographic link to Early Permian fauna of South China. Others have been known from Upper Permian limestones of South China which may suggest their origin from Indochina region.