

CRINOIDS, ASTEROIDS AND OPHIUROIDS IN RELATION TO THE BOUNDARY

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Fossil echinoderms were given considerable importance by Desor (1847) among his arguments for establishing the Danian as the uppermost stage of the Cretaceous System. They have continued to be emphasized during later discussions on the Cretaceous/Tertiary boundary and the affinities of the Danian. According to Nielsen (1919), the crinoid Cyathidium holopus, together with the Stylasterida, formed a modern element not belonging to a Mesozoic fauna. On the other hand, Ravn (1925) considered the Danian echinoderms to form a distinctly Cretaceous element of the fauna.

Today such argument will hardly be considered relevant, and there is no accepted codex on the fixation or change of a stratigraphic boundary. But we may still ask: How is the Cretaceous/Tertiary boundary reflected in the evolution and distribution of echinoderms? This question may be illustrated by Table 1-3, showing the fossil record of all genera of crinoids, asteroids and ophiuroids found in the Maastrichtian, Danian and Paleogene as well as genera presumed to have been there since they are recorded on both sides of this interval.

When the genera of crinoids and asteroids are considered (Table 1-2), it is quite obvious that the Maastrichtian/Danian boundary is of minor influence to this echinoderm fauna. The echinoderms form a very common faunal element on both sides of this boundary, and virtually all genera found in the Maastrichtian are represented by closely allied species in the Danian. On the other hand the Danian/Selandian boundary is distinctly reflected in the evolution and distribution of these echinoderms. The rich fauna of echinoderms is abruptly terminated at the Danian/Selandian boundary, not only in northern Europe, but universally. There are a few, uncertain survivors in the Selandian of Denmark, but they may well be redeposited Danian specimens. A unique locality where several Danian survivors, including some echinoderms, are found is the Vincentown formation in New Jersey, which has been

Table 1  Crinoid genera  xx = present pp = presumed vv = only Vincentown	Pre-Maastr.	Maastrichtian	Danian	Paleogene	Neogene	Recent
Austinocrinus	xx	xx				
Jaekelometra	xx	xx	xx			
Amphorometra	xx	xx	xx	9		
Placometra	xx	xx	xx			
Nielsenicrinus	xx	xx	xx	pp		
Semiometra	xx	xx	pp	xx		
Bourgueticrinus	xx	xx	xx	vv		
Cyathidium	xx	xx	XX	pp	xx	xx
Chladocrinus	xx	pp	pp	XX	pp	xx
Isocrinus	xx					xx
Monachocrinus	pp	xx	xx	pp	pp	XX
Dunnicrinus		xx				
Doreckicrinus		xx	xx			
Isselicrinus		xx	XX	XX	XX	
Hertha		XX	xx	pp	XX	
Democrinus		xx	xx	XX	pp	XX
Metacrinus		pp	pp	XX	pp	XX
Bruennichometra			XX			
Bathycrinus			xx	pp	pp	xx
Cainocrinus				xx		
Vicetiametra				XX		
Microcrinus				xx		
Conocrinus				xx	xx	
Discometra				xx	xx	
Conometra				xx	xx	
Palaeantodon				xx	xx	
Himerometra				xx	pp	XX
Nemaster				xx	pp	xx

Table 2  Asteroid genera  xx = present pp = presumed vv = only Vincentown	Pre-Maastr.	Maastrichtian	Danian	Paleogene	Neogene	Recent
Arthraster	xx	xx				-
Metopaster	xx	xx	xx			
Aspidaster	xx	xx	xx			
Chomataster	xx	xx	xx			
Valettaster	xx	xx	xx			
Stauranderaster	xx	XX	xx	xx		
Coulonia	xx	pp	pp	xx		
Lophidiaster	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	
Pycinaster	xx	XX	XX	XX	XX	
Ophryaster	xx	XX	pp	pp	XX	
Teichaster	xx	XX	xx	XX	XX	
Astropecten	xx	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX
Calliderma	xx	pp	pp	XX	pp	XX
Hippasteria	xx	pp	pp	XX	pp	XX
Paragonaster	xx	pp	pp	pp	XX	XX
Henricia	xx	pp	pp	pp	pp	XX
Sphaerodiscus	'xx	pp	pp	pp	pp	XX
Linckia	xx	pp	pp	pp	pp	XX
Solaster	xx	pp	pp	pp	pp	XX
Odontaster	xx	pp	pp	pp	pp	XX
Asterias	xx	pp	pp	pp	pp	xx
Benthopecten	pp	рp	pp	pp	pp	xx
Recurvaster		xx	xx	vv		
Ceramaster		XX	XX	xx	pp	xx
Pseudarchaster				xx	xx	xx
Echinaster	1			XX	pp	XX

Table 3  Ophiuroid genera  xx = present pp = presumed vv = only Vincentown	Pre-Maastr.	Maastrichtian	Danian	Paleogene	Neogene	Recent
Ophiura Amphiura Ophiomusium Ophiacantha	xx xx xx xx	xx xx xx xx	xx xx xx xx	xx xx pp	xx xx pp	xx xx xx
Ophiocten Ophiolepis Ophiotrix	xx xx xx	pp pp	pp pp	pp pp	xx xx	xx xx xx
Ophiocoma Ophiopeza Nullamphiura Hemieuryale	xx xx xx	pp pp pp	pp pp pp	pp pp	pp pp	xx xx xx
Asteronyx Amphiophiura Stegophiura		xx	xx	pp xx	pp xx pp	XX XX

recorded as Upper Paleocene or Landenian (Loeblich & Tappan 1957). Several new genera, mainly Comatulida, are found as uncommon Tertiary fossils scattered in southern parts of Europe and in a few North American localities, but they never again became a common element in the fossil fauna. It is very natural, therefore, that in 1846 Desor, the prominent echinoderm specialist, classified the new stage, the Danian, as the uppermost Cretaceous. The post-Danian boundary is reflected in the echinoderm fauna in a similar way as the post-Maastrichtian boundary is reflected in the cephalopod fauna.

It is also seen (Table 3) that all the ophiuroids are recorded under the name of recent genera, and that no evolution of ophiuroids is reflected. This does not prove a very close relationship to modern ophiuroids, but is simply due to the fact that a reliable determination of genus is seldom possible on the basis of the few Cretaceous and Tertiary fragments of ophiuroids preserved. The empty spaces in this table are due to the very few records, some of them based on a single fossil fragment. The false or failing conclusions from this table may be a reminder for those geologists who consider a correct determination of fossil genera to be of no importance in stratigraphy.

Table 4  Crinoid species in Denmark  xx = present in Denmark  ?? = uncertain or redeposited  oo = not in Denmark	Pre-Maastr.	Lower Maastr.	Upper Maastr.	Lower Danian	Middle Danian	Upper Danian	Post-Danian
Austinocrinus bicoronatus Bourgueticrinus brydonei Democrinus dubius Placometra laticirra Nielsenicrinus agassizii Bourgueticrinus tenuis Hertha pygmaea Isselicrinus buchii Isselicrinus stelliferus Isocrinus lanceolatus Bourgueticrinus constrictus Bourgueticrinus hagenowi Amphorometra conoidea Hertha plana Hertha mystica Democrinus gisleni Bourgueticrinus bruennichinielseni Nielsenicrinus rosenkrantzi Monachocrinus regnelli Cyathidium holopus Dorockicrinus miliaris Bruennichometra parvicava Doreckicrinus convexus Nielsenicrinus fionicus Isocrinus divergens Isocrinus echinatus Amphorometra semiglobularis Isocrinus campanularis Bathycrinus windi	x 00 xx 00	x 00 xx	xx	xx xx xx xx xx xx xx xx xx xx xx xx xx	xx xx xx xx xx xx xx xx	xx xx xx xx xx xx xx xx xx xx xx xx xx	00
Isselicrinus paucicirrhus Bourgueticrinus danicus Democrinus maximus Jaekelometra faxensis Bruennichometra danica Amphorometra bruennichi Bruennichometra granulata Isocrinus longus Nielsenicrinus obsoletus				xx xx xx	xx xx xx xx xx xx	xx xx xx xx xx xx	 

Table 5  Asteroid species in Denmark  xx = present in Denmark ?? = uncertain or redeposited oo = not in Denmark	Pre-Maastr.	Lower Maastr.	Upper Maastr.	Lower Danian	Middle Danian	Upper Danian	Post-Danian
Metopaster tumidus Chomataster spenceri Ophryaster magnus Pycinaster rasmusseni Metopaster undulatus Recurvaster radiatus Teichaster favosus Chomataster wrighti Stauranderaster mixtus Lophidiaster pygmaeus Chomataster acules Valettaster ocellatus Metopaster laevis Pycinaster crassus Metopaster kagstrupensis Metopaster spenceri Teichaster anchylus Stauranderaster pyramidalis Metopaster planus Stauranderaster miliaris Stauranderaster speculum Lophidiaster punctatus Valettaster granulatus Recurvaster mammilatus Metopaster elevatus Metopaster elevatus Metopaster raculatus Ceramaster granulatus Teichaster retiformis Pycinaster cornutus Metopaster carinatus Ceramaster danicus Pycinaster cornutus Metopaster rosenkrantzi Astropecten postornatus		xx xx xx xx xx xx xx xx xx xx	xx xx xx xx xx xx xx xx	xx xx xx xx xx xx xx xx xx	xx xx xx xx xx xx xx xx xx xx xx	xx xx xx xx xx xx xx xx xx xx xx xx xx	00

Table 6  Ophiuroid species in Denmark  xx = present in Denmark  ?? = uncertain or redeposited  oo = not in Denmark	Pre-Maastr.	Lower Maastr.	Upper Maastr.	Lower Danian	Middle Danian	Upper Danian	Post-Danian
Ophiura substriata Ophiomusium subcylindricum Asteronyx ornatus Ophiura hagenowi Ophiura serrata Ophiacantha danica Amphiura senonensis Ophiomusium danicum		xx xx xx xx xx xx xx	xx xx xx xx	xx xx xx xx	xx xx	xx xx xx xx	00 00

Echinoderms have been used as index fossils in the biostratigraphic subdivision of the Danian, and to some degree in the Maastrichtian. (Nielsen, 1937; Rosenkrantz, 1937; Rasmussen, 1950, 1961, 1965). They are common fossils in almost all facies and localities of the Maastrichtian and Danian in Denmark and this, combined with their restricted stratigraphic distribution and easy distinction, makes them useful in a subdivision of the Maastrichtian in two biozones and the Danian in three or four biozones. Table 4-6 show the fossil record of all species of crinoids, asteroids and ophiuroids found in the Maastrichtian and Danian of Denmark, arranged according to their first appearance.