

Paleontological Study on the Trace Fossils from the Jinju Formation of Junghangri, Sacheon City, Kyongsangnamdo, Korea

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In the Cretaceous Jinju Formation of the Junghangri area, three sedimentary facies are recognized ; shale/mudstone facies characterized by black shale or dark grey mudstone, horizontal fine-grained sandstone facies characterized by laminated fine-grained sandstone, and medium-to coarse-grained sandstone facies characterized by medium-to and coarse-grained sandstone. The facies association represents marginal lake environment. Total eleven ichnofaunas including *Beaconites coronus*, *Circulichnis montanus*, *Cochlichnus anguineus*, *Aulichnites* isp., *Ophiomorpha nodosa*, *Palaeophycus tubularis*, *Planolites beverleyensis*, *Skolithos magnus*, *S.* isp., *Taenidium barretti*, *Thalassinoides suevicus* are systematically described. These trace fossils are characterized by 1) presence of back-filled burrows like *Taenidium* and *Beaconites*, 2) abundant of trace fossils such as *Skolithos*, *Planolites*, *Paleophycus*, and 3) arthropod repichnia like *Aulichnites*. This trace fossil association is thought to being to *Scoyenia* ichnofacies. Both the sedimentary facies and ichnofacies indicate that the lower part of the Jinju Formation distributed in the study area has been deposited in the low energy shallow marginal lake environments.

In addition, two species of plant described herein as *Cladophlebis denticulata* Brongn. and *Cladophlebis williamsoni* Brongn., estheria and fresh fish fossils discovered from Jinju Formation.