

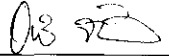
ANISONG CHITNARIN : TAXONOMY OF PERMIAN OSTRACODES
FROM THE BUNG SAM PHAN AREA, PHETCHABUN PROVINCE,
THAILAND. THESIS ADVISOR : CHONGPAN CHONGLAKMANI, Ph.D.
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PERMIAN/OSTRACODES/TAXONOMY/FOSSIL ASSEMBLAGE/
PALEOENVIRONMENT

The study of fossil ostracodes from the Bung Sam Phan area is aimed at the taxonomy of Permian ostracodes in Thailand and paleoenvironment interpretation based on the identified ostracodes. Limestone samples of Middle Permian age were collected and processed by hot acetolysis. More than 600 ostracodes were recovered. Taxonomic study was based on morphology of carapaces. They can be classified into 3 orders, 7 families, 8 genera, and 16 taxa as follows: *Sargentina* sp. 1, *Sargentina* sp. 2, *Geffenina* sp., *Jonesina* sp., *Reviya* sp., *Hollinella* sp., *Bairdia* sp. 1, *Bairdia* sp. 2, *Bairdia* sp. 3, *Bairdia* sp. 4, *Bairdia* sp. 5, *Bairdia* sp. 6, *Bairdia* sp. 7, *Bairdiacypris* sp. 1, *Bairdiacypris* sp. 2, and *Cavellina* sp. Based on the composition of the fossil ostracode assemblages at the superfamily level, interpretation of the paleoenvironment of the study area was concluded as representing the shallow marine, near shore environment. The variation of fossil ostracode assemblages from different layers suggested that the change of environments of deposition was caused by sea level fluctuation.

School of Biology

Academic Year 2004

Student's Signature 

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