Graptolite Biostratigraphy of the Mungok Formation (Early Ordovician), Yeongwol, Korea

김정률 · 조현수 · 진영필 · 최상국 · 김택자

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Early Ordovician graptolites from the Mungok Formation of Yeongwol area, Korea comprise thirteen taxa belonging to seven genera: *Callograptus curvithecalis* Mu, 1955, *Callograptus sinicus* Mu, 1955, *Dendrograptus lotolatzensis* Mu, 1955, *Dendrograptus suni* Mu, 1955, *Desmograptus* sp., *Dictyonema retinaculum* Bulman, 1928, *Dictyonema rugosum* Bulman, 1928, *Dictyonema shelvense* Bulman, 1928, *Dictyonema uniforme* Mu, 1953, *Coremagraptus* sp., *Adelograptus tenellus brevibrachiatus* n. subsp., *Adelograptus tenellus callavei* Lapworth, 1902, and *Psigraptus jacksoni* Rickards and Stait, 1984. Two graptolite zones with three subzones; *Adelograptus* zone with the lower *Adelograptus* subzone, the *Psigraptus* subzone and the upper *Adelograptus* subzone, and *Callograptus curvithecalis-Dendrograptus* zone are recognised in the eight sections of the Mungok Formation, including Jeommal, Dumok, Yeonjeong, Myeongjeon, Daegol, Baeiljae, Namaeri, and Hwabyeong sections. These graptolite zones are correlated with those of the Lancefield Formation of Lancefield, Australia, the Yehli Formation of Jilin, China, and the Road River Formation of Yukon, Canada; that is, the upper part of the Mungok Formation corresponds to the middle Tremadoc.

Key words: graptolite, biostratigraphy, Ordovician, Mungok Formation