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Early Ordovician conodonts from the Barrandian and Bohemian-Baltic faunal relationships

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The typical Baltic conodont *Baltoniodus* has been identified in the Bohemian Early Ordovician Klabavian and Sarkan stages. In the upper part of the Klabava Formation (locality Svatostepansky rybnik near Myto) *Baltoniodus* is associated with species of the genera *Drepanoistodus*, *Scalpellodus* and *Drepanodus*, which also occur in the Baltic area. This contrasts with dissimilarity, stressed by many autnors between Baltic and Bohemian faunas thought to belong to different paleozoogeographic provinces. A review of other groups of fossils indicates that migrations between these regions in the Early Ordovician were not uncommon. Klabavian *B. bohemicus* sp. n. is morphologically intermediate between *Acodus deltatus*, *B. crassulus*, and *B. triangularis* sensu Lindstrom, 1971 and may be identical with the oldest populations of *B. navis* sensu Van Wamel, 1974. According to the interpretation presented of the evolutionary relationships of *B. bohemicus* sp. n., the upper part of the Klabava Formation is correlated with the Latorpian-Volkhovian boundary. The conodontophorid assemblage from Myto differs in its much lower diversity from Baltic assemblages containing species of the same genera. This supports the concept of the cold-water nature of the Bohemian Ordovician. It is suggested that the subpolar ("Antarctic") convergence was between Baltica and the Moldanubicum, and selectively separated faunas in the Early Ordovician.

Key words: conodonts, biogeography , Baltic region, Bohemia, Ordovician, evolution, biostratigraphy.

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