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[JJ] Evening Poster | B (Biogeosciences) | B-PT Paleontology

## [B-PT06]Biotic History

convener: Isao Motoyama (Department of Earth and Environmental Sciences, Yamagata University), Takao Ubukata (Division of Geology & Mineralogy, Department of Earth & Planetary Sciences, Kyoto University), Kazuyoshi Moriya (早稲田大学 教育・総合科学学術院 地球科学専修)

Sun. May 20, 2018 5:15 PM - 6:30 PM Poster Hall (International Exhibition Hall7, Makuhari Messe)

The Biotic History session covers all aspects of ancient life and the history of biosphere through the geologic time. The study of ancient life is essential for unveiling mysteries of our planet earth. It also provides evidence for evolution of oceans, continents and island arcs. Modern progress in this field has been enhanced by interdisciplinary collaboration with allied sciences, such as paleoceanography and evolutionary biology. Our session intends to be a hub of communication amongst all earth scientists studying the biosphere; we welcome biological and biogeochemical approaches toward the understanding of the history of life.

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## [BPT06-P04] Fossil fish from the Lower Miocene Kamenoo Formation, the Yunagaya Group, in Northern Ibaraki prefecture

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Keywords: Early Miocene, Kamenoo Formation, Fossil Fish

Fossils from the Kamenoo Formation, the Yunagaya group in Early Miocene in Joban region is yielded molluscan, plant, micro fossil (e.g. diatom), and fossil fish. But, there are a few descriptions about fossil fish in this region. To study fossil fish from Kamenoo Formation is important to know the marine fish fauna of the Miocene of the Northwestern Pacific area.

Fossil fish from the Kamenoo Formation are fossil fish scales (about 90) and 2 skeletons, which had been trying to identify.

Caudal fin and scales of this skeleton is well preserved. The skeleton belongs to the genus of *Neoscopelidae* because of the following characters: the scales is *Myctophiiformes* like cycloid; there is a gap between second and third hypurals (HY); the width of third and forth hypurals are wide; and preural centrum1 and ural centrum1 fused (PU1+ U1); and the first hypural is articulated with PU1+U1.

*Neoscopelus* sp. and *Glossanodon* sp. have these characteristics. But *Glossanodon* sp. have no scales cycloid. So it is considered *Neoscopelidae*. (*Myctophiiformes*)

The *Neoscopelidae* is first record in the Miocene of the Kamenoo Formation. Recent taxa of *Myctophiiformes* is classed by head and photogenic organ. Consequently, it is necessary for osteology and comparison of recent taxa of the genus *Neoscopelus* sp. to study taxonomy.