

# Erratum to “An attempt of classification of the Palaeozoic *incertae sedis* Algospongia”.

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During the final stage of production of the issue containing the above article the authors became aware that there were further corrections which still needed to be carried out and, in addition to this, certain figures and captions had inadvertently changed from the original files. Unfortunately, as the issue was already in print, modifications are presented below.

Name of some suprageneric categories are misspelled through the text, where is written Moravamininidae should be written Moravaminidae, Analiporaceae should be replaced by Anatoliporaceae, where is written Beresellinae should be Beresellina.

In figure 15, some stratigraphic ranges have to be modified, as *Wetheredella* last occurs in the Baskhirian, as well as *Uraloporella* [the publication of Choh & Kirkland, 2008, contains errors in the figure caption, but revision of Ph.D. of Choh, 2004, shows *Uraloporella* in the Bashkirian, and no *Trinodella*], *Evlania* should be extended up to the Viséan, and *Labyrinthoonus* should be restricted to the Givetian.

The reference to Fig. 2.5 in the genus *Exvotarisella* should be replaced by Fig. 2.7.

Captions of Figures 2 and 3 are incorrect, and should be as follow:

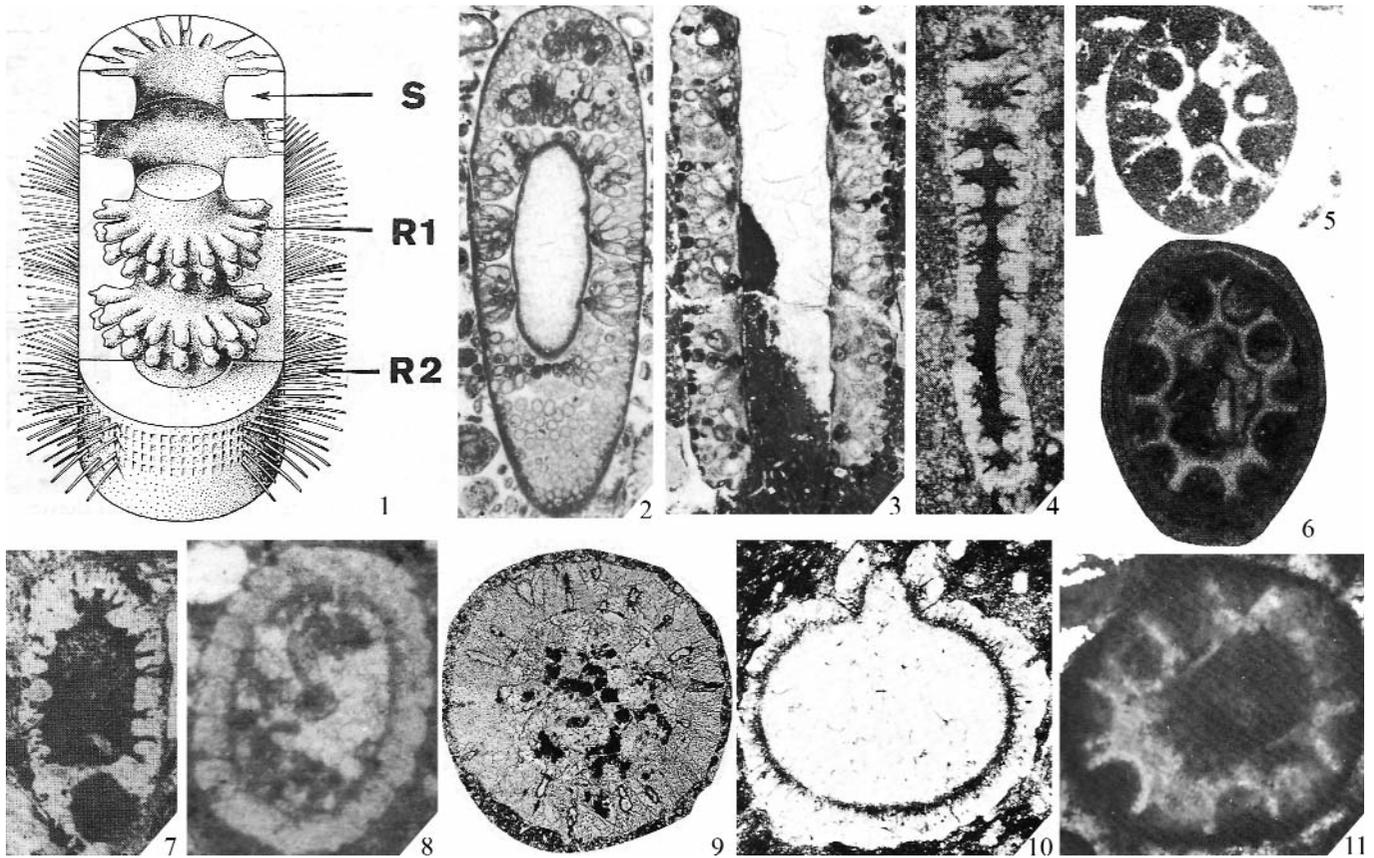


Figure 2. Comparison with the algae Dasycladales. Comparison of the pseudo-tufts of *Exvotarissella* (1, 4, 7) and true tufts of *Eodasycladus barrabei* (Lebouché & Lemoine) (2-3). **1**, Reconstruction after Skompski, 1987, text-fig. 2 p. 26; S = wall, R1 = irregular superficie of the chamber, R2 = perforations through the wall, allowing the passage of cytoplasmic branchlets from chamber to external environment (to compare with Fig. 1.10 and Figs 2.2-2.3). **2-3**, True metaspondyl tufts of the dasycladale *Eodasycladus barrabei* (Lebouché & Lemoine) according to Barattolo *et al.*, 1994, pl. 2, figs 1-2; both from Middle Lias of Saint-Chinian, southern France; x 25. **4, 7**, *Exvotarissella* in Skompski, 1986, pl. 8, figs 8 (x 100) and 1 (x 90), respectively, Lublin basin, Poland, late Viséan. **5**, *Cyliindroporella sudgeni* Elliott (after Bassoullet *et al.*, 1978, pl. 8, fig. 3 after type material of Elliott); Early Cretaceous, Fahud (Oman), x 54. **6**, *Atractyliopsis* sp. (*sensu* Sebbar & Mamet, 1999) (pl. 2, fig. 10) (Early Bashkirian and early Moscovian respectively; Bechar Basin, Algeria; x 40) (compare with Figs 2.5, 2.11). **8-10**, Different Charophytes. **8**, Cenozoic or Mesozoic Characeae of Sebbar *et al.* (2000, pl. 9, fig. 1), Aouinet-Legraa section, Tindouf Basin, Algeria, x 50; misinterpreted as late Viséan "Sycidiales". **9**, True *Sycidium* illustrated by Langer (1976, pl. 25, fig. 12; the wall and organization differ absolutely from Fig. 2.8), Devonian of Eifel (Germany), x 90. **10**, *Chovanella burgessi* Peck & Eyer after Eyer (1971, pl. 5, fig. 5), also different from Fig. 2.9; Cedared Formation, Devonian of British Columbia (Canada), x 75. **11**, *Cyliindroporella* cf. *arabica* Elliott (after Elliott, 1975, pl. 50, fig. 5); oblique-transverse section, Great Oolite (Bathonian) of Gloucestershire (England), x 100. This alga, which belongs in fact to *Holosporella siamensis* (= *Sarfatiella dubari*) (Granier, pers. comm., October, 2010) represents another assignment for the false *Atractyliopsis* Sebbar & Mamet, 1999 (see above Fig. 2.6). (References are all included in Vachard & Cózar, 2010).

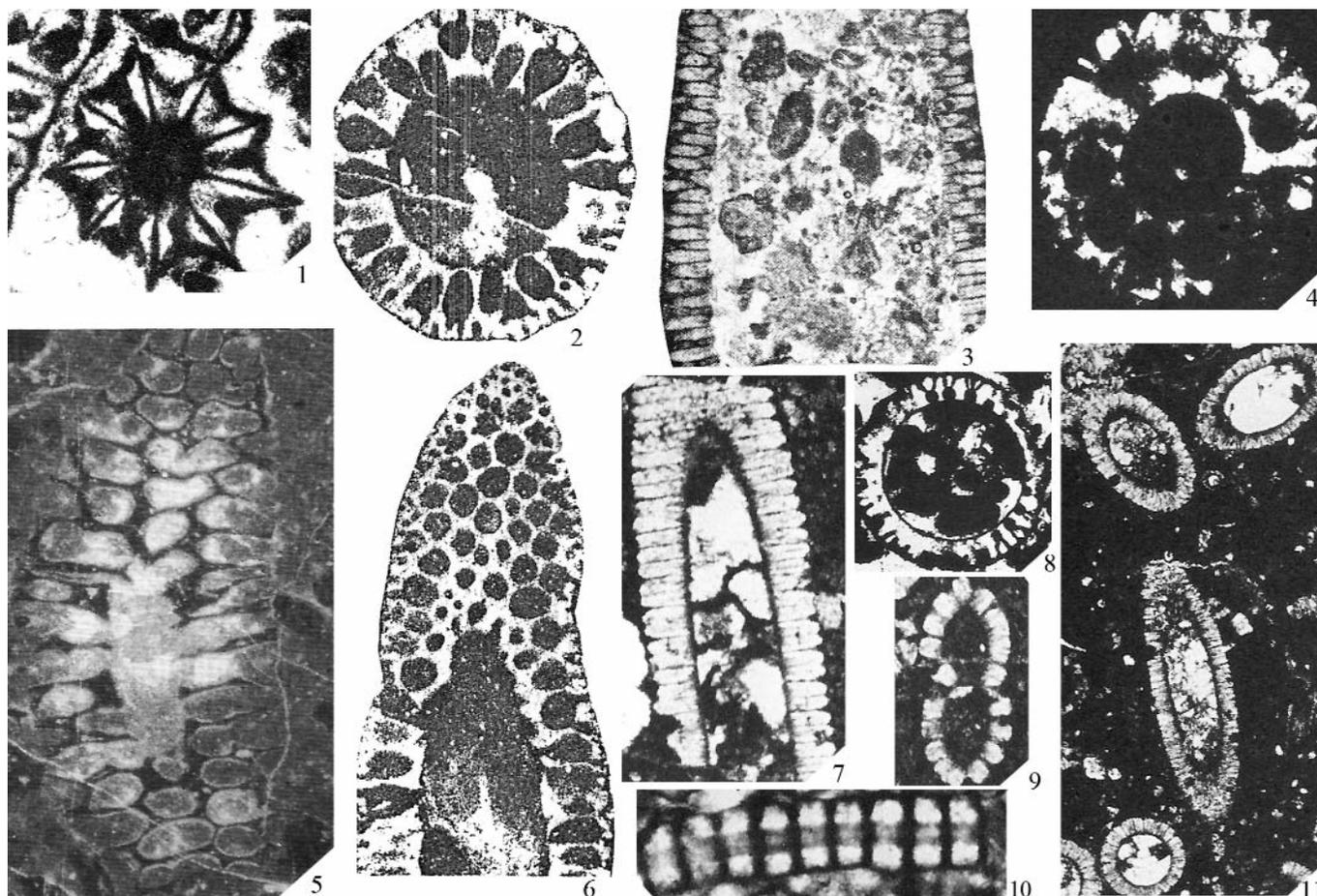


Figure 3. Atypical "dasycladales", Lazarus issinellids and possible misinterpretations of *Zergabriella* and *Koninckopora*. **1**, *Clypeina jurassica* Favre (this specimen should be quoted as *C. sulcata*, according to Granier, pers. comm., October, 2010); bilayered atypical "dasycladale", after Bassoullet *et al.*, 1978, pl. 4, fig. 5; Berriasian, Val de Fier, France, x 107. **2, 6**, *Hoegenites kringla* Nitecki & Spjelnaes; after Nitecki & Spjelnaes, 1989 (figs 2.2 and 2.10 respectively); this "Ordovician tubular microproblematica" (*sic*) is evidently something similar to *Cymopolia*, the paragon of Cenozoic-Recent dasycladales (compare with Fig. 3.4); Helgøya (9 km north of Oslo, Norway); indicated as Caradocian (Ordovician) in age. x 32.5. **3**, *Koninckopora pruvosti* Güvenç (*sensu* Mamet & Roux, 1975a, pl. 3, fig. 1; part) third bilayered atypical "dasycladale". Early Asbian, Great Britain, x 19. **4**, *Cymopolia barberae* Elliott, 1968, pl. 8, fig. 2; transverse section, Palaeocene/Early Eocene, Iraq, x 50. **5**, *Zergabriella embergeri* Bouroullec & Deloffre; oblique section of another bilayered atypical "dasycladale", after Granier (1989, pl. 1, fig. 6), Berriasian, Provence (France), x 60. **7, 9, 11**, *Hensonella cylindrica* Elliott questioned here as an issinellid Lazarus effect, after Elliott, 1968, pl. 22, figs 3, 5, 1 respectively; Early Cretaceous, Qamchuqa Formation, Iraq, 7, x 45, 9, x 45, 11, x 27. **8**, *Dissocladella savitriæ* Pia, after Elliott, 1968, pl. 11, fig. 1, Palaeocene, Sinjar Formation, Iraq, x 25; another dasycladale similar to *Hoegenites*. **10**, *Salpingoporella apenninica* Sartoni & Crescenti, after Elliott, 1968, pl. 20, fig. 5, Late Jurassic, Najmah Formation, Kirkuk well, Iraq, x 45 (*S. apenninica* is a junior synonym of *S. annulata*, according to Granier, pers. comm., October, 2010); true euspondyl dasycladale confused with *Hensonella*. The shape is similar, but the wall is different. (References are all included in Vachard & Cózar, 2010).

## REFERENCES

Choh, S.-J. S. 2004. *Microfacies and Depositional Environments of Selected Pennsylvanian Calcareous Algal Deposits from Southern U.S.A. and Application of Information Technology for Sedimentary Petrology Teaching and Research*. Ph. D. University of Texas at Austin, 168 p. (unpublished).

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