

New dasyclads from the Anisian of Lika (Croatia)

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Two new species of dasycladal algae are described from the Anisian limestone of the Lika region in Croatia.

The first one is *Anisoporella susnjara* n. sp., dedicated to the memory of our colleague Ante Susnjara. It is characterised by very small cylindrical thallus and vesiculiferous branches arranged in close whorls, perpendicular to the main axis. In consecutive whorls branches are positioned one above the other. It differs from other species by smaller dimensions ($D=0.25-0.32$ mm) and arrangement of the branches. *Anisoporella occidentalis* Botteron has much larger thallus with relatively thin calcareous sheet, and more spaced whorls. Branches in a whorl have chevron-like arrangement. *A. anisica* (Zanin Buri) also has larger thallus with wider central cavity, and more spaced whorls made of two rows of branches, as in *Oligoporella* Pia. The new species has been found with typical Anisian assemblage: algae *Macroporella alpina* Pia, *Poncetella helvetica* (Pia), and *Pseudodiploporella proba* (Pia), as well as foraminifera *Meandropsira dinarica* Kochansky-Devidé and Pantic and *Pilamina densa* Pantic.

The second one is *Palaeodasycladus primus* n. sp., named after being the oldest representative of the genus (Latin *primus*= the first one). Unfortunately, there is only one specimen of the new taxon, so description can not be detailed. *P. primus* has cylindrical thallus with whorls of inclined branches up to third order. Primary branches are not completely calcified, producing so called intusannulation. Trichophorous or tubular secondary branches bear bundles of thin, probably trichophorous, tertiary branches. Distinguishing from the Jurassic taxa of the same genus is not easy, due to the high morphological variability of the genus *Palaeodasycladus*. The most similar is *P. mediterraneus* (Pia), that differs by phloioporous secondary and tertiary branches. The new species has been found with typical Anisian microfossil assemblage: algae *Teutloporella tabulata* Pia, *Macroporella alpina* Pia and *Scinderella scopuliformis* Grgasovic and Sokac, as well as foraminifera *Meandropsira dinarica* Kochansky-Devidé and Pantic.