several species known from Mediterranean and North America. These facts can be explained as results of marginal position of Kotel'nyi Island in the Boreal Realm and well connections between basins. We can interpret the appearance of warm-water taxa by the influence of warm current coming from Pacific via suspected North Anyi Paleo-ocean.

Radiolarian biostratigraphy of supraophiolitic Cretaceous metalliferous sediments of Cyprus (Perapedhi Formation)

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Sedimentary strata related with ophiolites commonly represent high interest for tectonostratigraphic reconstructions. Upper Cretaceous Perapedhi Formation represents lowermost part of sedimentary cover of Troodos Ophiolite Complex, and consists of umbers (sediments enriched by iron and manganese) and cherts with total thickness ranging from few meters up to nearly 50 m. These sediments are characterized only by radiolarians that still need detailed study.

Best section of Perapedhi Formation is known in the former Mangaleni quarry, Limassol District. Three lithological units can be distinguished in this section: 1 – dark-brown massive umbers (2-20 m), 2 – intercalation of brown umbers and brown radiolarian cherts (6-10 m), 3 – pink ribbon cherts (up to 6 m). All units are characterized by abundant well-preserved radiolarian assemblages. According to stratigraphic distribution of radiolarian taxa the following radiolarian zones and subzones can be distinguished in this section:

1. *Alievium superbum* Zone, Turonian, *Theocoronium subtriquetrus* Subzone. First occurrences (FO) of *Pseudodictyomitra* sp. A and *Theocampe cypraea* Bragina (middle part of unit 1).

2-3. *Alievium praegallowayi* Zone, Coniacian, subdivided into: 2. *Multastrum regale* Subzone, FO of *Archaeospongoprunum bipartitum* Pessagno, *Annikaella omanensis* De Wever (middle part of unit 1 – lower part of unit 2); 3. *Microsciadiocapsa quasisutterensis* Subzone, FO of: *Lipmanium* (?) *ovalum* Bragina (lower part of unit 2).

4-7. *Alievium gallowayi* Zone, Santonian – Lowermost Campanian, subdivided to: 4. Quinquecapsularia sp. A Subzone, FO of *Theocampe urna* (Foreman) (lower – middle part of unit 2); 5. *Dorypyle* sp. *A* Subzone, FO of *Acanthocircus* sp. *A*, *Dictyodedalus* sp. *A* (middle – upper part of unit 2); 6. *Multastrum mangaleniense* Subzone, FO of *Amphipyndax* sp. ex gr. *A. pseudoconulus* (Pessagno) (lower part of unit 3); 7. *Bisphaerocephalina* (?) *amazon* Subzone, FO of *Dorypyle* sp. *B*, *Neosciadiocapsa urquharti* Bragina, *Theocampe salillum* Foreman (middle part of unit 3).

8. *Crucella espartoensis* Zone. FO of *Dictyomitra koslovae* Foreman subsp. *B*, *Heliocryptocapsa* sp. *B* (upper part of unit 3). Therefore the total stratigraphic range of this section is Turonian – Lowermost Campanian

Another section of Perapedhi Formation was studied near Perapedhi Village, Central Cyprus. It is represented by umbers with recrystallized chert bodies and rare layers of pink padiolarian cherts with total thickness 10 m. These strata yield radiolarian assemblage of Subzone 6 only (Multastrum mangaleniense).

Therefore, the deposition of metalliferous sediments of Perapedhi Formation was diachronous. In the Mangaleni Section it starts in the Turonian, but in the Perapedhi Section it was considerably later (Santonian). This phenomenon can be interpreted as result of deposition of Perapedhi Formation in isolated small depressions of Troodos Ophiolite Complex that was completely formed in Turonian.