

Cambro-Ordovician trace fossils from Bell Island, eastern Newfoundland

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Cambro-Ordovician strata of Bell Island, eastern Newfoundland, are composed of a siliclastic sequence which was deposited in a series of tidal flat, offshore barrier or tidal bar and lagoonal environments. Though relatively poor in terms of body fossils, the sequence contains an abundant and diverse trace fossil assemblage. Thus far, the following trace fossils have been recognized:

Arthraria, *Bergaueria*, six species of *Cruziana*, *Dactylophycus*, *Dimorphichnus*, *Diplichnites*, *Diplocraterion*, *Gordia*, *Gyrolithes*, *Helminthopsis*, *Isopodichnus*, *Monomorphichnus*, *Palaeophycus*, *Phycodes*,

Planolites, five species of *Rusophycus*, *Skolithos*, *Teichichnus*, *Trichichnus* and *Trichophycus*. Tentatively identified traces include: *Arenicolites*, *Cylindrichnus*, *Mammillichnis*, *Monocraterion* and *Pelecypodichnus*.

Though research is by no means complete, particularly in terms of detailed taxonomy, the trace fossils can be broadly correlated with specific environments within the sequence. The excellent preservation of the majority of trace fossils permits insight into some current problems of nomenclature in ichnology.