

The early angiosperm *Pseudoasterophyllites cretaceus* from Albian-Cenomanian of Czech Republic and France revisited

Jiří Kvaček, Bernard Gomez, and Reinhard Zetter

Acta Palaeontologica Polonica 57 (2), 2012: 437-443 doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.4202/app.2009.0060>

The early halophytic angiosperm *Pseudoasterophyllites cretaceus* from the Cenomanian Peruc Korycany Formation of the Bohemian Cretaceous Basin and from the Late Albian of the Northern Aquitanian Basin is redescribed. The plant is characterized by semi-whorled linear, and heavily cutinized leaves with paracytic stomata. Stamens associated with *P. cretaceus* possess an apically emerging connective that possesses the same epidermal cell pattern as the leaves. The stamens are massive, tetrasporangiate, and contain *Tucanopollis* pollen, thus clearly indicating affinities of *P. cretaceus* to the basal angiosperms. The plants that co-occur with *P. cretaceus* in semi-autochthonous taphocoenoses include the conifer *Frenelopsis alata*, which was likely a halophyte or halo-tolerant glycophyte growing in habitats close to the sea.

Key words: Magnoliopsida, *Pseudoasterophyllites*, *Tucanopollis*, Cretaceous, Albian, Cenomanian, Bohemia, France.

Jiří Kvaček [jiří.kvacek@nm.cz], National Museum, Prague, Václavské nám. 68, 115 79, Praha 1, Czech Republic; Bernard Gomez [bernard.gomez@univ-lyon1.fr], Université Lyon 1 (Claude Bernard), CNRS-UMR 5125 Paléoenvironnements et Paléobiosphère, 43 Boulevard du 11 Novembre 1918, F-69622 Villeurbanne, France; Reinhard Zetter [reinhard.zetter@univie.ac.at], University of Vienna, Institute of Palaeontology, Althanstrasse 14, A-1090 Vienna, Austria.

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