

GEOHERITAGE – GEOSITES AND MUSEUM COLLECTIONS: THE FOSSIL SITE FROM GLOBU CRAIOVEI

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Abstract. This paper presents the current state of the paleontological reserve at Globu Craiovei (Iablanțița commune, Caraș-Severin county, Romania) and the collections originating from this geosite: the Emil Pop collection – unpublished and the Luciana Hinculov collection – published; these collections are hosted by the National Geological Museum. The fossil site at Globu Craiovei is a protected area of national interest (No. 2317, Law No. 5 of 6 March 2000) which corresponds to category III of the IUCN (natural reserve of paleontological type).

Keywords: Kossovian foraminifera, Leitha limestone, mollusc association.

Rezumat. Geheritage – Geosituri și Colecții muzeale: locul fosilifer de la Globu Craiovei. În această lucrare este prezentată starea actuală a rezervației paleontologice de la Globu Craiovei (comuna Iablanțița, județul Caraș-Severin, România) și colecțiile care au fost create din acest geosit: colecția Emil Pop – nepublicată și colecția Luciana Hinculov – publicată; aceste colecții sunt găzduite de Muzeul Geologic Național. Locul fosilifer de la Globu Craiovei este o arie protejată de interes național (nr. 2317, Legea nr. 5 din 6 martie 2000) ce corespunde categoriei a III-a IUCN (rezervație naturală de tip paleontologic).

Cuvinte cheie: Foraminifere kossoviene, calcarul Leitha, asociație de moluște.

INTRODUCTION

Geological heritage, or geoh heritage, is divided into two categories: on-site and off-site elements. Geosites are an example of on-site elements that contribute to geodiversity and have high scientific value. Off-site elements are also part of geodiversity, albeit not on-site; they retain their high scientific value, as demonstrated by university collections (BRILHA, 2016). Geo-paleontological, petrographic and mineralogical museums, with their heritage of unique historical and scientific importance, have a high educational and cultural value and they could play an important role in public awareness regarding the protection of the geosites. The preservation of these “off-site” geological collections is crucial for the advancement of geosciences, and requires the existence of a systematic and comprehensive inventory, as well as of safe conditions for conservation of the geological material that has supported decades of studies and research.

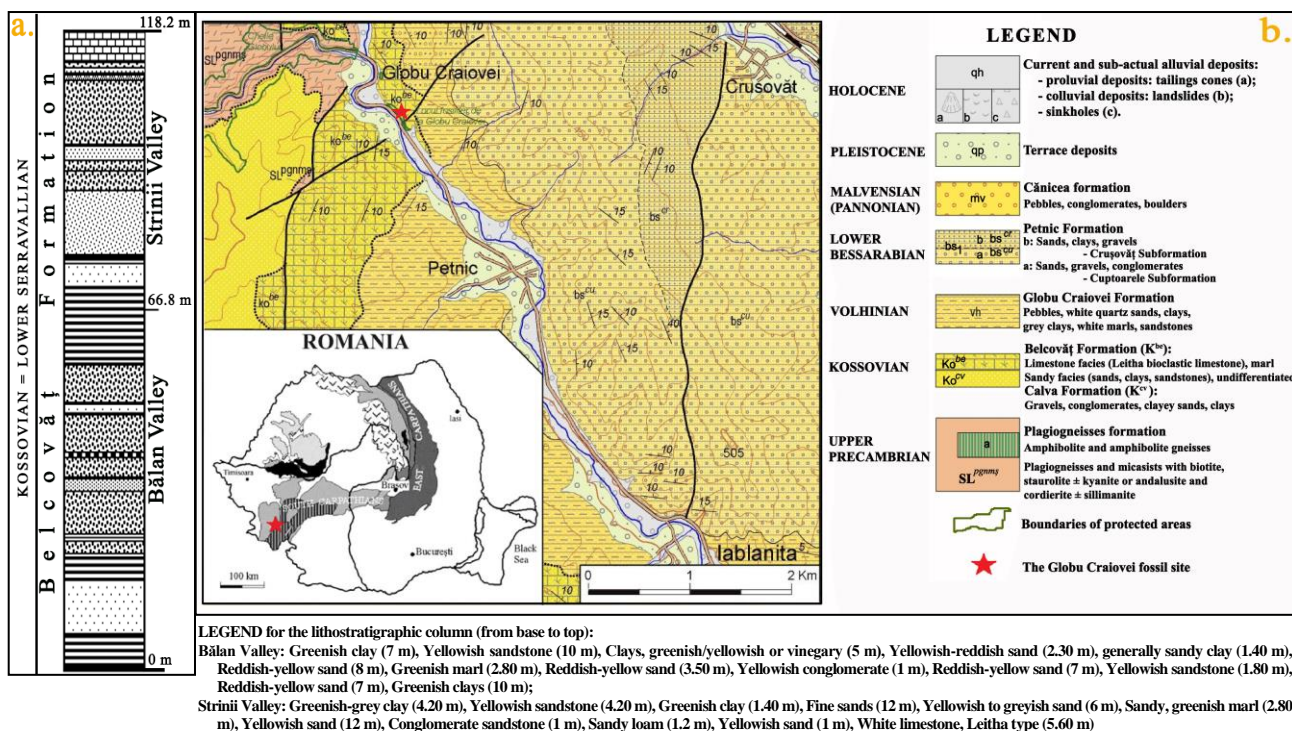


Figure 1. a. Location of the Globu Craiovei fossil site on the 1:50,000 geological map section and location of the area in Romania (bottom left corner) (after NĂSTĂSEANU et al., 2018); b. Synthetic lithostratigraphic column based on the outcrops in the Bălan and Strinii valleys (after POP, 1957).

Geographically, Globu Craiovei is located in the Mehadica depression, next to the village of the same name (see Fig. 1). Administratively, Globu Craiovei belongs to the commune of Iablași, Caras Severin county. The surface area of the site is 2 ha. Two outcrops can be observed just aside the main road (DN57B) along a few meters.

The main habitat types within the protected area are: vegetation - grassland; geomorphological - hill; geological - fossiliferous deposit and geological - geomorphological aspects (BARBIERI et al., 2015).

THE HISTORY OF RESEARCH

During the 19th century, the Imperial Institutes in Vienna and Budapest supervised geological studies in Transylvania and Banat, focusing mostly on precious metal reserves (gold and silver) and other important mineral elements. One of the first geological researches in the area was that of the French mineralogist and geologist BEUDANT FR. who travelled in 1818 to the kingdom of Hungary to examine the volcanic formations and their associated metal deposits. BEUDANT published in 1822 his findings in four volumes, with a whole chapter devoted to Banat and Transylvania. The next important studies were carried out in 1869, with a particular interest on the economic side (earth coal) (SCHLOENBACH, 1869; FOETTERLE, 1869). In 1880, HALAVATS described the marine deposits (coarse sandstones, limestones, sands and clays) and associated fauna around the commune of Globu Craiovei. As regards the age, STAUB (1881), determining in three species of plants, attributes them to the upper Mediterranean. F. SCHAFARZIK (1884, 1888) investigated the whole Mehadia basin, stopping also at the Globu Craiovei, where he also drew a geological sketch between Globu Craiovei and Globu Rău. SCHRÉTER (1911) makes paleontological considerations and hypothesizes on the age of the deposits.

In 1920, Gh. MURGOCI makes some general references on the whole Mehadia basin, mentioning, among other things, the Leitha limestones and concluding on the "island" type structures inside the basin which show lateral thinning attributed to a process of early formation of diapirs.

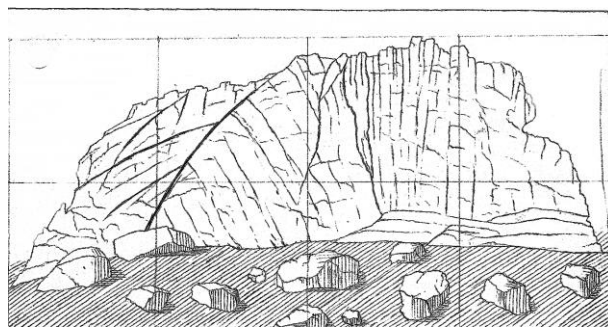
Regional tectonics is analysed in several works: SCHAFARZIK (1887), MURGOCI (1910), CODARCEA (1940), KOCH (1872), STRECKEISEN (1934), POPESCU-VOITEȘTI (1921,1929), etc.. KOCH (1872) studies the petrographic, stratigraphic and tectonic structure of the Băile Herculane and Mehadia region, but does not collect any fossils from the studied region. In the documentary archive of the Paleontology-Stratigraphy Museum, however, there is a sketch made by KOCH during his studies in Mehadia, representing a drawing of the Străjuț Hill (called "the porphyritic hill")(fig.2), belonging to the Mehadia rhyodacites (CODREA et al., 2011).

POP (1957) studies the entire Mehadia basin, also referring in his publication to a few of the species comprised in the Pop MGN collection (not indicating that those are the samples – he did not use inventory numbers). From a list of 64 taxa, only 8 are found in his MGN collection and other 13 can only be assimilated by their genera attribution.

POP (1952) presents in his work a list of 46 fossils that do not coincide with those found in the MGN collection (only 4 genera with 3 species correspond in the Pop collection and 4 genera and species in the Hinculov collection).

ILIESCU et al., 1968 indicate 79 fossils from the considered area, of which three quarters coincide with genera from the two collections, some even at the species or subspecies level. Unfortunately, even this time, nothing is mentioned about the place of storage of the determined samples.

A local project (BARBIERI et al., 2015) proposes several biodiversity protection measures: prohibition of human activities that produce loud and continuous noise or other sources of pollution within the perimeter of the reserve, if it is in the immediate vicinity of the reserve (limiting grazing, especially of goats; opening of clandestine quarries or ballast pits in the protected areas; aggressive and uncontrolled tourism; other types of human activities that disturb biodiversity; prohibition of the continuous enclosure of properties/concessions by fencing impenetrable to micro- and mesofauna species; protection of existing wetland habitats).



*A Străjuțului necri porphyritic, hegy Meha-
diadial*

Figure 2. The drawing of the Străjuț Hill (Mehadia) called "the porphyritic hill", belonging to the Mehadia rhyodacites (a sketch made by Kokh A., courtesy of the Paleontology-Stratigraphy Museum, Babeș-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca).

GEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND AND STRATIGRAPHY

The site opens the Belcovăț Formation, belonging to the Caransebeș-Mehadia Depression (BALTRES, 2024). Its age is considered Upper Badenian (Kossovian = Lower Serravallian) (ILIESCU et al., 1968; MĂRUNȚEANU et al., 1998) and it is characterized by limestones and sands, with thicknesses ranging from 50 to 200 m., which gradually change laterally either to a predominantly calcareous facies (north of the village of Iablași), or to predominantly sandy facies

(east of this locality). The mollusc associations of this formation, very rich in species of the genera *Nucula*, *Anadara*, *Glycymeris*, *Flabellipecten*, *Chlamys*, *Pirenella*, *Cerithium*, *Clavatula*, etc., were determined and characterized by ILIESCU et al., 1968.

The foraminifera association is described by POPESCU (in MĂRUNȚEANU et al., 1998) belonging to the *Velapertina* Zone (POPESCU, 1998) and calcareous nannofossils with *Calcidiscus pataecus* defining the *Calcidiscus pataecus* Subzone - NN6d (MĂRUNȚEANU et al., 1999) of the *Discoaster exilis* Zone - NN6 (MARTINI, 1971).

The entire fossiliferous content is characteristic of the uppermost Kossovian. Based on the descriptions and direct observations by Pop (1957), a synthetic column of the site was compiled (see Fig. 2).

At the Strinii Valley and at Globu Craiovei, a 5-6 m thick Leitha limestone is found (Middle Miocene, Lower Serravallian - Langhian in age). This partly oolitic, richly fossiliferous limestone forms thick slabs, compact or brittle, followed by marls and sands with brackish, sarmatic fauna (BALTRES, 2024).

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The first observations started in the field, examining the current state of the Globu Craiovei site: with the exception of two outcrops, the rest of the site is covered by vegetation or debris fallen from the upper part. The height of the outcrop is 8-10 m (see fig. 4a). The material is not very well consolidated and parts of the outcrop can be found even on the road (Fig. 4b). The Hinculov and Pop collections, which are part of the inventory of the National Geological Museum (MGN) and previous publications related to the site, were also studied for comparison and documentation. The pictures were taken with a Canon EOS 80D DSLR camera equipped with Canon EF-S 55-250mm f/4-5.6 IS STM. All of the samples (listed in tables 1 and 2) have been photographically documented and a few of them are presented in plates 1 and 2).

Lists of fossils and site descriptions from literature (POP, 1952; POP 1957; ILIESCU et al., 1968; NĂSTĂSEANU et al. 1968) have been compared with the collections from the National Geological Museum.

The bivalve assemblages identified from Globu Craiovei and represented by species like: *Pecten aduncus*, *Flabellipecten bessei*, *Flabellipecten leythajanus*, *Amussium cristatum badense*, *Chlamys latissima nodosiformis*, *Chlamys elegans*, are specific for the Viennese-Pannonian basin, and may be considered as marker fossils for the Badenian deposits of the Central Paratethys (NICORICI, 1975).

Also, the Badenian genus *Parascutella* is a common fossil in the carbonate sediments of the Paratethys. Formerly, the smaller specimens were assigned to *P. gibbercula* (DE SERRES, 1829), and the larger forms to *P. vindobonensis* (LAUBE 1871). According to several authors, the morphological characters are not sufficient to distinguish them, as they are synonyms (POLONKAI et al., 2015).



Figure 3. The Hinculov Collection at study (orig.).



Figure 4. Image of an outcrop from the Globu Craiovei site, poorly consolidated/alterated material, the sandy facies stratification of the Belcovăț formation is observed; b. Flabellipecten fragments naturally detached from the outcrop (orig.).

Table 1. Globu Craiovei: Emil Pop Collection; Badenian age (revised by Moisescu and introduced in the MGN collection in 1979). Species revised after <https://www.marinespecies.org>; SCHULTZ & PILLER, 2001.

No	Inv no	Taxa	Genera revision and synonyms	Geographic location	Individuals
1	15.433	<i>Heliastrea conoidea</i> REUSS	<i>Tarbellastraea conoidea</i> (REUSS, 1872) †	V. Strinii	2
2	15.435	<i>Clypeaster</i> sp.		V. Craiovei - Strinii	1
3	15.440	<i>Scutella</i> sp.		V. Craiovei - Strinii	2
4	15.441	<i>Scutella vindobonensis</i> LAUBE	<i>Parascutella gibbercula</i> (DE SERRES, 1829) †	V. Craiovei - Balan	2
5	15.446	<i>Anadara (Anadara) turonica</i> (DUJARDIN)	<i>Anadara turonica</i> (DUJARDIN, 1837) †	V. Strinii	3
6	15.452	<i>Glycymeris (Glycymeris) pilosus deshayesi</i> (MAYER)	<i>Glycymeris deshayesi</i> (MAYER, 1868) †	V. Strinii	3
7	15.456	<i>Glycymeris (Glycymeris) obtusus</i> (PARTSCH)		V. Strinii	2
8	15.457	<i>Glycymeris (Glycymeris) lithophaga</i> (LINNE)		V. Strinii	4
9	15.458	<i>Pinna</i> sp.		-	1
10	15.459	<i>Pinna pectinata brochii</i> D'ORBIGNY	<i>Pinna brochii</i> d'ORBIGNY, 1852 † junior subjective synonym, accepted name: <i>Atrina fragilis</i> (Pennant, 1777)	V. Strinii	1
11	15.460	<i>Pinna tetragona</i> BROCCCHI	<i>Pinna tetragona</i> BROCCCHI, 1814 †	V. Strinii	1
12	15.463	<i>Pecten</i> sp.		V. Valcele	1
13	15.464	<i>Pecten</i> sp.		V. Strinii	1
14	15.467	<i>Pecten aduncus</i> EICHWALD	<i>Oppenheimopecten aduncus</i> (EICHWALD, 1830) †	Balan	1
15	15.468	<i>Pecten aduncus</i> EICHWALD	<i>Oppenheimopecten aduncus</i> (EICHWALD, 1830) †	V. Strinii	1
16	15.471	<i>Flabellipecten besseri</i> (ANDRZEJOWSKI)	<i>Pecten besseri</i> ANDRZEJOWSKI, 1830 †	V. Strinii	8
17	15.472	<i>Flabellipecten leythajanus</i> (PARTSCH)	<i>Pecten leythajanus</i> PARTSCH, 1867 †	Balan	1
18	15.473	<i>Flabellipecten leythajanus</i> (PARTSCH)	<i>Pecten leythajanus</i> PARTSCH, 1867 †	V. Strinii	1
19	15.475	<i>Chlamys</i> sp.		-	2
20	15.477	<i>Chlamys flava</i> (DUBOIS)	<i>Aequipecten malvinae</i> (DU BOIS DE MONTPÉREUX, 1831) †	V. Strinii	5
No	Inv no	Taxa	Genera revision and synonyms	Geographic location	Individuals
21	15.478	<i>Chlamys galiciana</i> FAVRE	<i>Aequipecten diaphanus</i> (DU BOIS DE MONTPÉREUX, 1831) †	V. Strinii	6
22	15.479	<i>Chlamys malvinae</i> (DUBOIS)	<i>Aequipecten malvinae</i> (DU BOIS DE MONTPÉREUX, 1831) †	V. Strinii	1
23	15.482	<i>Lima inflata grundensis</i> FONTANNES	<i>Limaria tuberculata</i> (Olivi, 1792)	V. Strinii	1

24	15.485	<i>Anomia (Anomia) ephippium rugulosostrata</i> BROCCCHI	<i>Anomia ephippium</i> Linnæus, 1758	V. Strinii	3
25	15.486	<i>Ostrea</i> sp.		V. Strinii	10
26	15.490	<i>Ostrea digitalina</i> DUBOIS	<i>Cubitostrea digitalina</i> (EICHWALD, 1830) †	V. Strinii	17
27	15.491	<i>Ostrea boblayi</i> DESHAYES	<i>Ostrea edulis</i> LINNAEUS, 1758	V. Strinii	1
28	15.492	<i>Ostrea lamellosa</i> BROCCCHI	<i>Ostrea edulis</i> LINNAEUS, 1758	V. Strinii	5
29	15.498	<i>Gryphaea (Crassostrea) gingensis</i> (SCHLOTHEIM)	<i>Crassostrea gryphoides</i> (Schlotheim, 1813)	V. Strinii	2
30	15.512	<i>Saxolucina</i> sp.	<i>Saxolucina</i> R. B. Stewart, 1930 †	-	1
31	15.513	<i>Saxolucina</i> sp.	<i>Saxolucina</i> R. B. Stewart, 1930 †	Balan	2
32	15.516	<i>Saxolucina incrassata</i> (DUBOIS)	<i>Megaxinus incrassatus</i> (DU BOIS DE MONTPEREUX, 1831) †	V. Strinii	4
33	15.517	<i>Megaxinus miocenicus</i> (MICHELOTTI)		Balan	2
34	15.524	<i>Glans rudista</i> (LAMARCK)	<i>Centrocardita rudista</i> (LAMARCK, 1819) †	V. Strinii	1
35	15.532	<i>Cardium (Bucardium) hians danubianum</i> MAYER	<i>Cardium (Bucardium) ringens danubianum</i> MAYER, 1866	V. Strinii	1
36	15.541	<i>Tellina (Peronida) nysti</i> (DESHAYES)	<i>Angulus benedenii nystii</i> (DESHAYES, 1857) †	V. Strinii	1
37	15.547	<i>Polymesoda (Pseudocyrena)</i> sp.	<i>Polymesoda</i> sp. (Rafinesque, 1820)	V. Craiovei - Strinii	1
38	15.558	<i>Callista pedemontana</i> (AGASSIZ)	<i>Callista pedemontana</i> (Bivalvia-Veneridae), accepted as <i>Callista (Callista) italica</i> (DEFRANCE, 1818)	V. Strinii	1
39	15.567	<i>Paphia (Callistotapes) benoisti pedemontana</i> (SACCO)	<i>Polittitapes</i> CHIAMENTI, 1900	V. Strinii	2
40	15.569	<i>Paphia (Callistotapes) benoisti sulculellata</i> (SACCO)	<i>Polittitapes</i> CHIAMENTI, 1900	V. Strinii	1
41	15.571	<i>Paphia (Callistotapes) vetulus genei</i> (MIGHT.)	<i>Tapes (Callistotapes) vetulus genei</i> (Michelotti, 1839)	V. Strinii	1
42	15.583	<i>Barnea candida</i> LINNE	<i>Barnea candida</i> (LINNAEUS, 1758)	V. Strinii	2
43	15.605	<i>Cerithium (Ptychocerithium) crenatum crenatum</i> BROCCCHI	<i>Cerithium</i> BRUGUIÈRE, 1789	V. Strinii	5
44	15.609	<i>Turritella (Turritella) tricarinata</i> BROCCCHI	<i>Turritella cingulata</i> G. B. SOWERBY I, 1825	V. Strinii	4
45	15.614	<i>Turritella (Eichwaldiella) bicarinata bicarinata</i> EICHWALD	<i>Oligodia bicarinata</i> (EICHWALD, 1830) †	V. Strinii	2
46	15.630	<i>Sinum (Sinum) striatum</i> SERRES	? <i>Sinum striatum</i> DE SERRES, 1829	V. Strinii	1
47	15.633	<i>Xenophora (Tugurium) borsoni</i> BELLARDI	<i>Onustus borsoni</i> (SISMONDA, 1847) † Alternative combinations: <i>Phorus borsoni</i> , <i>Tugurium (Trochotugurium) borsoni</i> , <i>Xenophora (Onustus) borsoni</i> , <i>Xenophora borsoni</i>) Belongs to <i>Onustus</i> according to P. Bouchet 2015	V. Strinii	1
48	15.634	<i>Strombus</i> sp.		V. Craiovei - Strinii	2
49	15.638	<i>Cypraea (Zonaria) fabagina</i> BRONN	<i>Zonaria fabagina</i> (Lamarck, 1810) -(Homotypic synonym of <i>Cypraea fabagina</i> Lamarck, 1810)	V. Strinii	1
50	15.640	<i>Cypraea (Zonaria) fabagina porcellus</i> SACCO	<i>Cypraeorbis proflavivula</i> (SACCO, 1894) †	V. Strinii	2
51	15.655	<i>Melongenina</i> sp. ?	<i>Melongenina</i> Schumacher, 1817	V. Strinii	1
52	15.656	<i>Latirus (Latirus) valenciennesi</i> (GRATELOUP)	<i>Latirus valenciennesi</i> (= ? <i>Streptochetus ornatus</i> (d'Orbigny, 1852)	V. Strinii	1
53	15.675	<i>Conus</i> sp.	<i>Conus</i> Linnaeus, 1758	V. Strinii	1
54	15.676	<i>Conus</i> sp.	<i>Conus</i> Linnaeus, 1758	V. Craiovei - Strinii	1
55	15.677	<i>Conus</i> sp.	<i>Conus</i> Linnaeus, 1758	-	2
56	15.685	<i>Conus (Chelyconus) fuscocingulatus</i> BRONN	<i>Conus fuscocingulatus</i> M. HÖRNES, 1851 †	V. Strinii	1
57	15.686	<i>Conus (Chelyconus) olivaeformis</i> HORNES & AUINGER	<i>Conus (Chelyconus) olivaeformis</i>	V. Strinii	2
58	15.689	<i>Conus (Lithoconus) mercati miocaenicus</i> SACCO	Uncertain-taxon inquirendum. Accepted as <i>Conus mercati</i> Brocchi, 1814 †	V. Strinii	1
59	15.695	<i>Conus (Conolithus) dujardini</i> DESHAYES	<i>Conolithes exaltatus</i> Eichwald, 1830	V. Strinii	1

Table 2. Globu Craiovei – the Luciana Hinculov collection, Tortonian age, geographical location Strinii Valley, revised by Moiescu and introduced in the MGN collection in 1979. Genera revision and synonyms: <https://www.marinespecies.org>. (SPADINI, 2022; BRUNETTI, 2020; MIKUŽ, 2013; SCHULTZ & PILLER, 2001).

No	Inv No.	Taxa	Genera revision and synonyms	Individuals
1	4.069	<i>Lithophaga (Lithophaga) lithophaga</i> (LINNE)	<i>Lithophaga lithophaga</i> (LINNAEUS, 1758)	8
2	4.071	<i>Pecten aduncus</i> EICHWALD	<i>Oppenheimerpecten aduncus</i> (EICHWALD, 1830) †	6
3	4.072	<i>Pecten praebenedictus</i> TOURNOIER	<i>Oppenheimerpecten aduncus</i> (EICHWALD, 1830) †	1
4	4.073	<i>Flabellipecten solarium</i> (LAMARCK)	<i>Oopecten solarium</i> (LAMARCK, 1819) †	2
5	4.074	<i>Flabellipecten besserii</i> (ANDRZEJOWSKI)	<i>Pecten besserii</i> ANDRZEJOWSKI, 1830 †	12
6	4.079	<i>Flabellipecten leythajanus</i> (PARTSCH)	<i>Pecten leythajanus</i> PARTSCH, 1867 †	6
7	4.081	<i>Chlamys elegans</i> (ANDRZEJOWSKI)	<i>Aequipecten elegans</i> (ANDRZEJOWSKI, 1830) †	4

8	4.083	<i>Chlamys malvinae</i> (DUBOIS)	<i>Aequipecten malvinae</i> (DU BOIS DE MONTPÉREUX, 1831) †	2
9	4.084	<i>Chlamys multistriata</i> (POLI)	<i>Talochlamys multistriata</i> (POLI, 1795)	2
10	4.085	<i>Chlamys rakosense</i> CSEPREGHY - MEZNERICS	<i>Aequipecten diaphanus</i> (DU BOIS DE MONTPÉREUX, 1831) †	4
11	4.087	<i>Chlamys excisa</i> BRONN	<i>Lissochlamys excisa</i> (BRONN, 1831) †	3
12	4.089	<i>Chlamys excisa perstriatula</i> SACCO	<i>Lissochlamys perstriatula</i> (SACCO, 1897) †	3
13	4.091	<i>Chlamys varia</i> cf. <i>Ch. varia percostulata</i> SACCO	<i>Mimachlamys varia varia</i> (LINNAEUS, 1758)	3
14	4.093	<i>Chlamys tigrina</i> var. <i>obsoleta</i> (SOWERBY)	<i>Chlamys tigrina</i> is incertae sedis	2
15	4.095	<i>Chlamys similis</i> (LASKEY)	<i>Similipecten similis</i> (LASKEY, 1811)	3
16	4.101	<i>Anomia (Anomia) ephippium cylindrica</i> GHELIN?	<i>Anomia ephippium</i> LINNAEUS, 1758	1
17	4.107	<i>Anomia (Anomia) ephippium squamula</i> LINNE	<i>Anomia ephippium</i> LINNAEUS, 1758	1
18	4.122	<i>Ostrea (Ostrea) digitalina</i> DUBOIS	<i>Cubitostrea digitalina</i> (EICHWALD, 1830) †	3
19	4.127	<i>Ostrea (Ostrea) lamellosa boblayei</i> DESHAYES	<i>Ostrea edulis</i> LINNAEUS, 1758	3
20	4.135	<i>Ostrea</i> sp. aff. <i>Ostrea (O.) velaini</i> MUNIER – CHALMAS	? <i>Gryphaea</i>	1
21	4.154	<i>Isocardia (Isocardia) cor</i> (LINNE)	<i>Glossus humanus</i> (LINNAEUS, 1758)	1
22	4.155	<i>Lucina (Linga) columbella</i> (LAMARCK)	<i>Lucina columbella</i> LAMARCK, 1818 † <i>Linga (Linga) columbella</i> (LAMARCK, 1818)	1+2fr
23	4.160	<i>Saxolucina (Plastomiltha) multilamellata</i> (DESHAYES)	<i>Saxolucina (Plastomiltha) multilamellata</i> (Deshayes, 1830) – Mikuž, 2013	1
24	4.162	<i>Saxolucina (Megaxinus) incrassata subscopularum</i> (d'ORBIGNY)	<i>Megaxinus incrassatus</i> (DU BOIS DE MONTPÉREUX, 1831) † <i>Megaxinus (Megaxinus) incrassatus subscopularum</i> (d'ORBIGNY, 1852)	4+fr
25	4.187	<i>Pitaria (Cardiopsis) islandicoides elongata</i> (SCHAFER)	Genus <i>Pitaria</i> Dall, 1902 is unaccepted (unjustified emendation of <i>Pitar</i>). Also attributed to <i>Cyprina</i> (original designation), <i>Venus</i> , <i>Pelecypora</i> , <i>Pitar(ia)</i> , <i>Amiantis</i> , <i>Meretrix</i> , <i>Sinodia</i> , <i>Cytherea</i> record for maximum number of genera for a species !!! = <i>Cardiopsis islandicoides</i> (Lamarck, 1818)	1
26	4.258	<i>Cerithium (Ptychocerithium) crenatum crenatum</i> (BROCCHI)	<i>Cerithium crenatum</i> (BROCCHI, 1814) †	2
27	4.282	<i>Tenagodes (Tenagodes) anguineus miocenicus</i> COSSMANN & PEYROT	<i>Tenagodus anguinus</i> (LINNAEUS, 1758)	4
28	4.285	<i>Polinices (Polinices) pseudoredemptus</i> (FRIEBBERG)	<i>Polinices pseudoredemptus</i> (Friedberg, 1923)	8
29	4.311	<i>Nassarius (Nassarius) schönni</i> (HOERNES & AUINGER)	<i>Nassarius schoenni</i> (HOERNES et AUINGER, 1882) is considered a <i>nomen protectum</i> (Landau et al., 2013)	13 fr
30	4.325	<i>Fasciolaria (Pleuroploca) tarbelliana</i> (GRATELOUP)	<i>Aurantilaria tarbelliana</i> (GRATELOUP, 1845) †	1
31	4.347	<i>Conus (Chelyconus) fuscocingulatus</i> BRONN	<i>Conus fuscocingulatus</i> M. HÖRNES, 1851 †	4
32	4.363	<i>Conus (Dendroconus) berghausi</i> MICHELOTTI	<i>Conus berghausi</i> MICHELOTTI, 1847 †	1
33	4.576	<i>Scutella</i> cf. <i>S. paulensis</i> AGASSIZ	<i>Parascutella</i> cf. <i>paulensis</i> AGASSIZ, 1841	1
34	4.577	<i>Scutella</i> cf. <i>S. eichwaldi</i> SZORENYI	<i>Scutella eichwaldi</i> SZÖRÉNYI, 1953 † = <i>Parascutella gibbercula</i> (DE SERRES, 1829) after Kroh, 2005: <i>Scutella eichwaldi</i> is a subadult specimens that fall well within the variation observed in <i>Ps. gibbercula</i>	1
35	4.581	<i>Clypeaster danubicus</i> VADASZ	<i>C. danubicus</i> represents a morphotype of <i>Clypeaster calabrus</i> SEGUENZA, 1880 (Kroh, 2005)	1
36	4.585	<i>Clypeaster</i> sp.		1

CONCLUSIONS

The study presented in this paper includes the Pop collection (only the fossils from the Globu Craiovei area), which is published for the first time, and can be a useful approach for those who want to research both the paleontological reserve at Globu Craiovei and the presented fossil fauna. We have limited ourselves to the presentation of the original names, without claiming any redeterminations; in tables 1 and 2 we indicate the changes that have occurred to the names in the MGN catalogue in order to facilitate a search for those who study this type of fauna.

The association resulting for the area from the merging of the two collections (Pop and Hinculov) is also interesting, complementing/supporting the associations presented in the literature.

The paper contributes to the need to raise citizens' awareness on the values of natural heritage and sustainable ways to use them (SPADINI, 2022) by presenting in detail a site that is not properly signposted (explanatory sign) and whose presence is only indicated online with summary information.

All geological heritage resources can be classified according to their geodiversity, extent, importance and size. For geosites, modern evaluation methods are used, such as the GAM method, which integrates several indicators (VUJIĆIC et al., 2011). When applied to this site, it is classified as average due to the lack of adequate valorisation, especially for tourist use.

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Plate I



Samples of the species presented in the E. Pop Collection (collection presented in table 1) with the names and inventory numbers as stated in the MGN registry: a. *Melongena* sp. (?) 15.655, b. *Pinna pectinata brochii* D'ORBIGNY 15.459 (revised name: *Atrina fragilis* (Pennant, 1777)), c. *Conus (Chelyconus) fuscocingulatus* BRONN 15.685, d. *Latirus (Latirus) valenciennesi* (GRATELOUP) 15.656, e. *Sinum (Sinum) striatum* SERRES 15.630, f. *Conus* sp. 15.677, g. *Conus* sp. 15.675, h. *Conus (Conolithus) dujardini* DESHAYES 15.695, i. *Xenophora (Tugurium) borsoni* BELLARDI 15.633, j. *Flabellipecten besseri* (ANDRZEJOWSKI) 15.471, k. *Anadara (Anadara) turonica* (DUJARDIN) 15.446, l. *Clypeaster* sp. 15.435, m. *Scutella vindobonensis* LAUBE 15.441, n. *Heliastrea conoidea* REUSS 15.433, o. *Flabellipecten leythajanus* (PARTSCH) 15.472, p. *Ostrea digitalina* DUBOIS 15.490, q. *Cypraea (Zonaria) fabagina* BRONN 15.638, r. *Paphia (Callistotapes) vetulus genei* (MICHT.) 15.571, s. *Pecten aduncus* EICHWALD 15.468, t. *Lima inflata grundensis* FONTANNES 15.482, u. *Chlamys malviniae* (DUBOIS) 15.479, v. *Pecten* sp. 15.463.

Plate II



Samples of the species presented in the L. Hinculov Collection (collection presented in table 2) with the names and inventory numbers as stated in the MGN registry: a. *Chlamys malvinae* (DUBOIS) 4.083, b. *Pecten aduncus* EICHWALD 4.071, c. *Ostrea* sp. aff. *Ostrea* (*O.*) *velaini* MUNIER – CHALMAS 4.135, d. *Pitaria* (*Cardiopsis*) *islandicoides elongata* (SCHAFFER) 4.187, e. *Flabellipecten besseri* (ANDRZEJOWSKI) 4.074, f. *Clypeaster* sp. 4.585, g. *Scutella* cf. *S. paulensis* AGASSIZ 4.576, h. *Isocardia* (*Isocardia*) *cor* (LINNE) 4.154, i. *Cerithium* (*Ptychocerithium*) *crenatum crenatum* (BROCCHI) 4.258, j. *Saxolucina* (*Megaxinus*) *incrassata subscopularum* (d'ORBIGNY) 4.162, k. *Tenagodes* (*Tenagodes*) *angvineus miocenicus* COSSMANN & PEYROT 4.282, l. *Nassarius* (*Nassarius*) *schonni* (HOERNES & AUINGER) 4.311, m. *Lithophaga* (*Lithophaga*) *lithophaga* (LINNE) 4.069, n. *Lucina* (*Linga*) *columbella* (LAMARCK) 4.155, o. *Conus* (*Chelyconus*) *fuscocingulatus* BRONN 4.347, p. *Chlamys elegans* (ANDRZEJOWSKI) 4.081, q. *Polinices* (*Polinices*) *pseudoredemptus* (FRIEBBERG) 4.285.