

## Erratum to: New data on the incertae sedis biota and foraminifera of the mid-Famennian Baelen Member (Late Devonian, eastern Belgium)

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**Erratum to: Palaeobio Palaeoenv**  
**Doi 10.1007/s12549-016-0263-y**

The scale bars of the figures 7, 8, 9, and 10 had to be modified. Please see corrected figures below.

Please note, that one reference was not correctly published, below the correct reference:

Dreesen, R. (1989). The “*Cheiloceras* Limestone” a Famennian (Upper Devonian) event-stratigraphical marker in Hercynian Europe and Northwestern Africa? *Bulletin de la Société belge de Géologie*, 98, 127–133.

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The online version of the original article can be found at <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s12549-016-0263-y>

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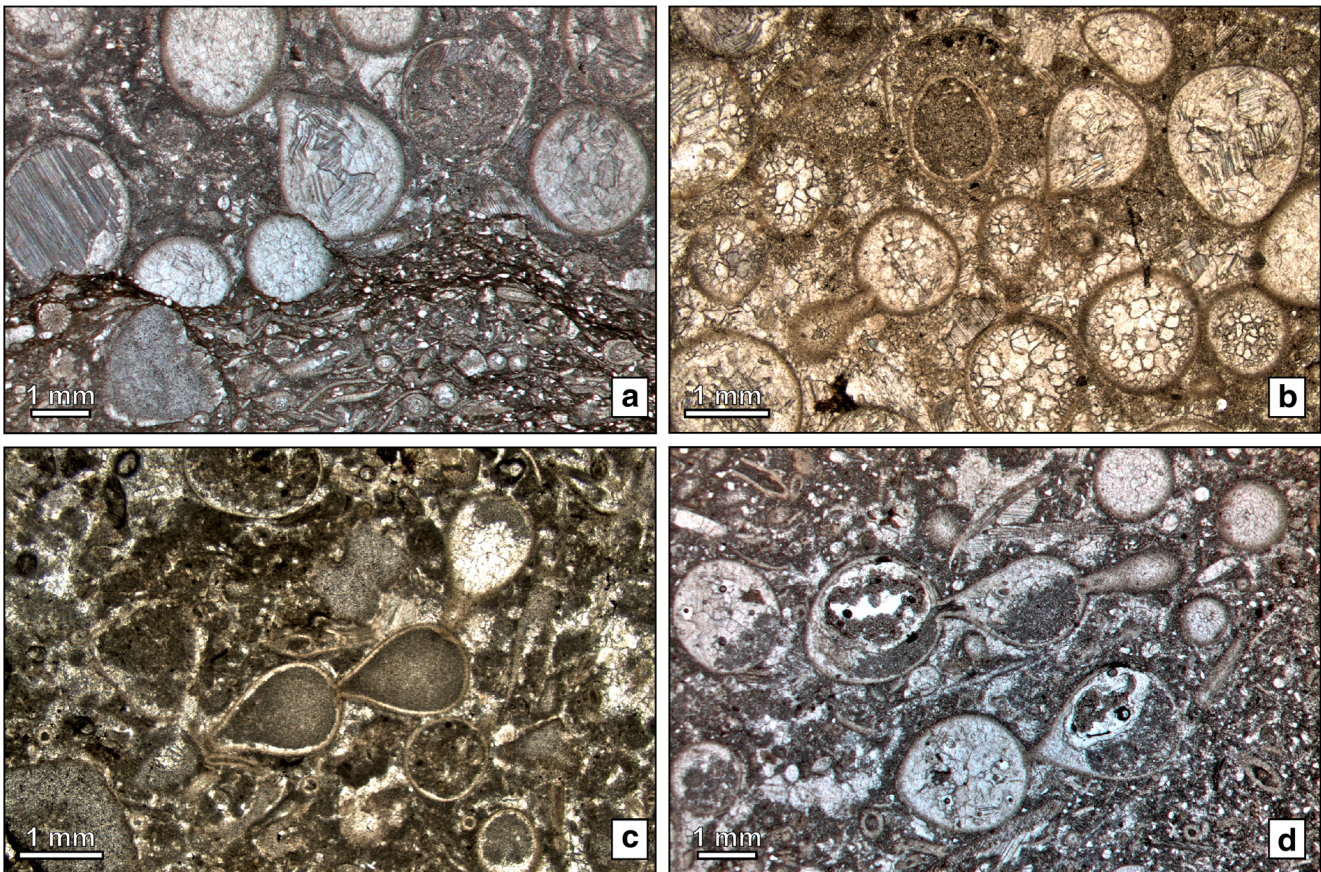
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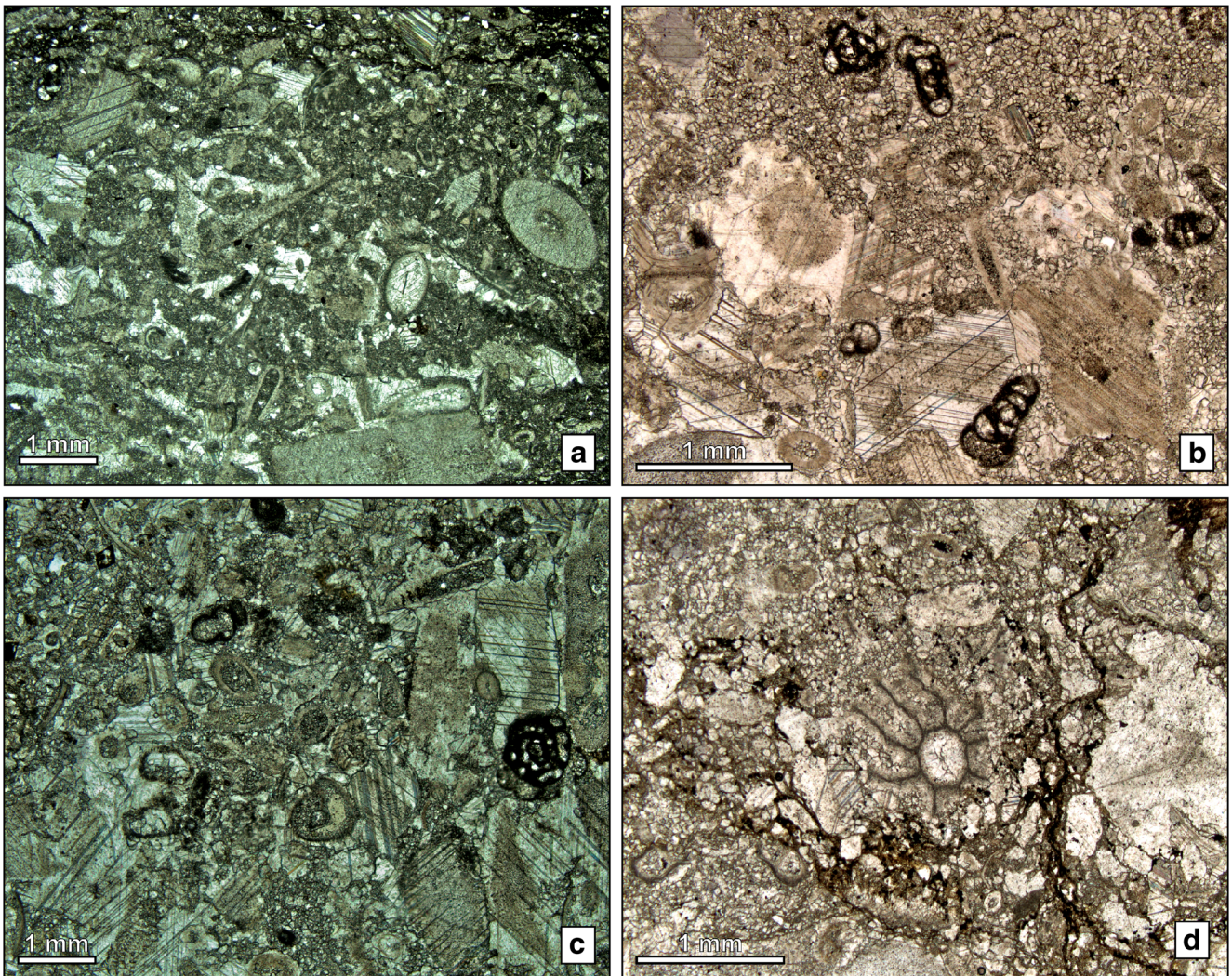
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**Fig. 7** Incertae sedis algae *Dreesenulella*. **a** Silty algal wackestone/packstone affected by pressure solution (“peastone”). Dark stylocumulate separates *Dreesenulella*-rich facies (*above*) from *Serrisinella*-rich facies (*below*). Sample Goé-N-10-01. **b** Algal packstone

with *Dreesenulella* showing a transition with *Serrisinella* (*left, centre*). Sample Goé-N-10a-04. **c–d** Micrographs of an algal packstone with *Dreesenulella*, showing specimens with 3 succeeding chambers. Samples Goé-Rive droite Falaise-SVP-01-02 (**c**), Goé-N-10a-13 (**d**)

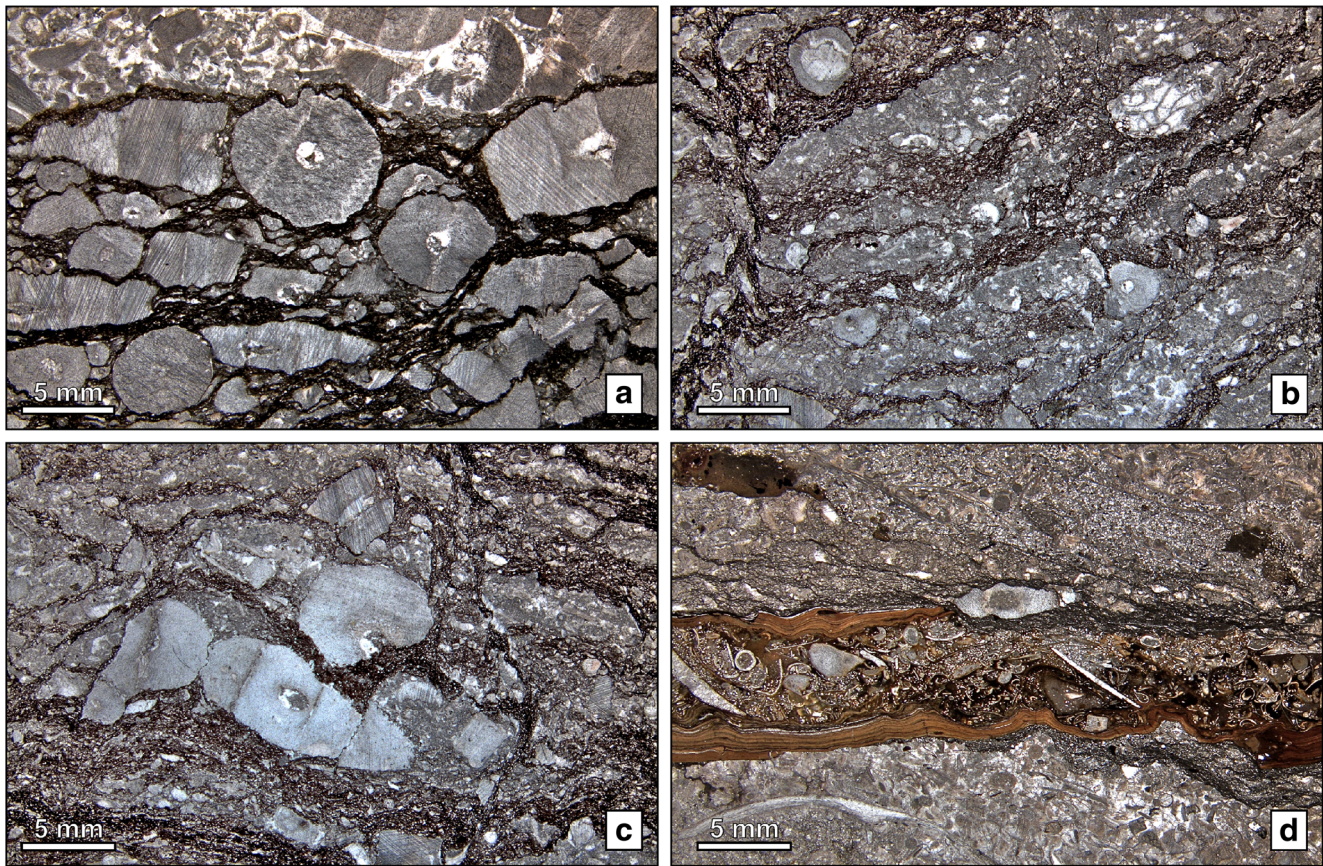




**Fig. 8** Foraminifers (*Septabrunkiina baeleni*) with crinoids, *Serrisinella* and *Kamaena*, and solitary rugose corals. **a** Bioclastic wackestone with crinoids, ostracods and rare foraminifers (see top left). Sample Les Forges LF-7-2. **b, c** Recrystallized (slightly dolomitized) crinoidal grainstone (displaying limpid syntaxial rim cement around the crinoids) with

relatively common plurilocular foraminifera, some *Serrisinella*, and kamaenaceans (*Kamaena* or *Subkamaena* sp.). **c** Samples Les Forges-2-02 (**b**). Les Forges LF-2-1 (**c**). **d** Recrystallized silty bioclastic packstone affected by pressure solution, with an oblique section of *Neaxon?* sp. Sample Goé-2

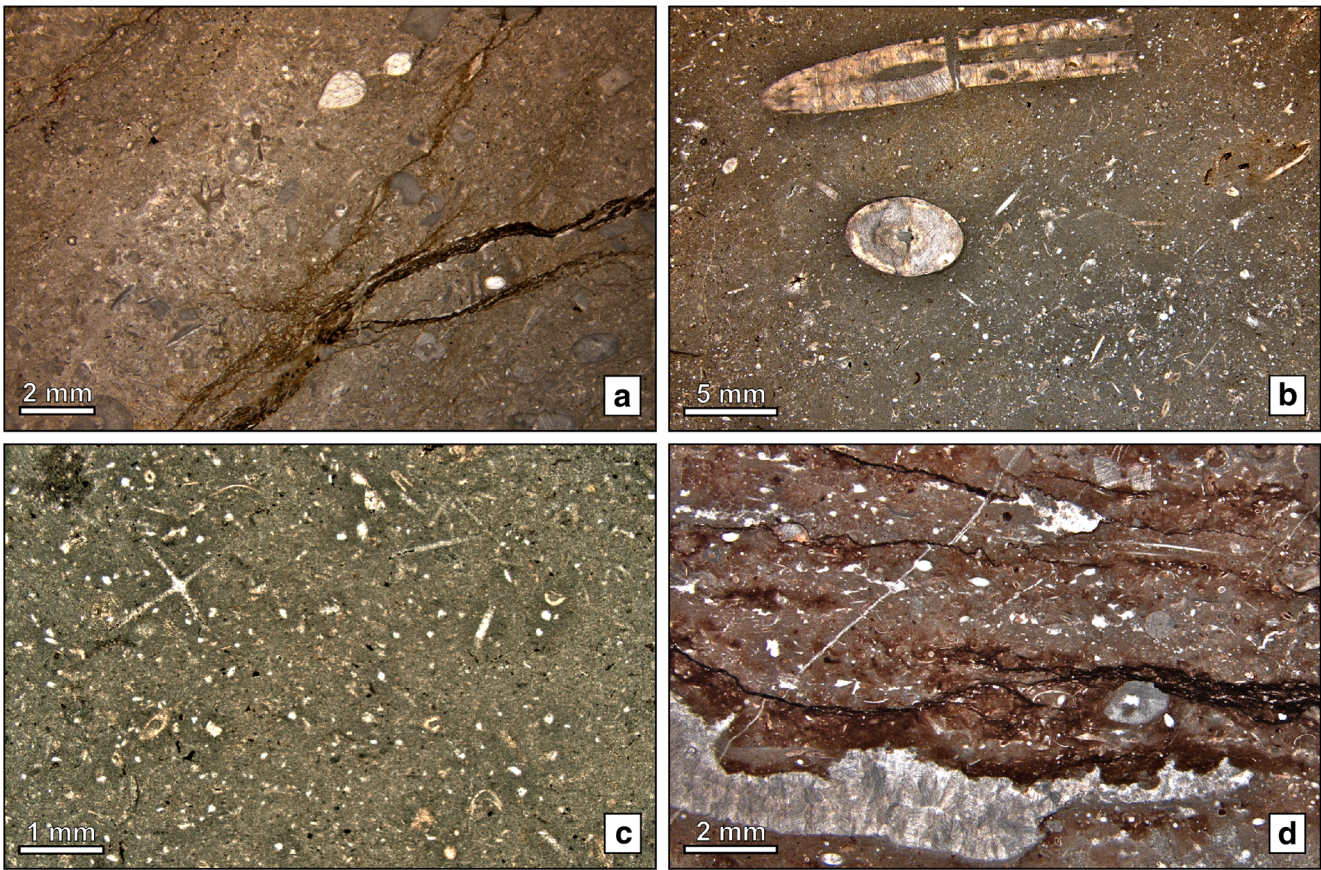




**Fig. 9** Crinoidal grainstones and silty packstones, affected by pressure solution (**a–c**) and mineralized hardgrounds (**d**). **a** Crinoidal grainstone (tempestitute) strongly affected by pressure solution. *Upper part* shows unaffected bioclastic grainstone. *Lower part* shows corroded crinoid ossicles and dark stylocumulates. Sample Limbourg-Mali-encrinite-02. **b–c** Micrographs of a silty crinoid-rich packstone/grainstone and even rudstone affected by pressure solution, generating a so-called stylonodular fabric (not affected relicts resemble intraclasts). Samples

Les Forges-8-01 (**b**) and Les Forges-8-02 (**c**). **d** Thin brown phosphoritized microstromatolitic hardground and intraclasts (*top left*) separating a bioclastic packstone/grainstone (*below*) from a very silty bioclastic packstone (*above*) affected by pressure solution. This sample yielded a relatively rich conodont fauna indicating a Late *marginifera* age as well as a diversified (silicified) ostracod assemblage (see Dreesen et al. 1985). Sample COM-1-hardground-01





**Fig. 10** Mud mound core (including microbial-spiculitic mudstones and bioclastic wackestones) with reworked *Baculella*, crinoids, sponge spicules and stromatactis-type fenestrae. **a** Bioclastic wackestone with crinoids (*bottom, left*) and *Dreesenulella* (*top, right*). Sample Hors-les-Portes-3-1. **b–c** Bioclastic (spiculitic) mudstone/wackestone with

abundant sponge spicules and relatively common crinoid ossicles (especially in micrograph). Samples Hors-les-Portes-1-01 (**b**) and Hors-les-Portes-1-02 (**c**). **d** Red, microbial/bioclastic wackestone with stromatactis structures and bioclasts (including ostracods, crinoids, sponge spicules, reworked algae, etc.). Sample Les Forges (rouge) 01