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Foreword

The English version of the Universal Decimal Classification (UDC) is being prepared and published as BS 1000 by the British Standards Institution (BSI) at the original joint request of the British Society for International Bibliography (BSIB) and the Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux (ASLIB), now amalgamated as Aslib. It has the approval of the Lake Placid Education Foundation, New York, proprietors of the Dewey Decimal Classification, from which UDC derives. The English full edition of the UDC is authorized by the International Federation for Documentation (FID), PO Box 30115, 2500 GC The Hague, Netherlands.

This section is part of the English full edition. It should be used in conjunction with the Abridged English Edition, BS 1000A, which refers to many other subjects of interest not listed in this schedule, and provides a conspectus of the whole scheme, together with an introduction to its use. For further practical information about the principles, application and utilization of the scheme, users should refer to BS 1000C.

This edition of BS 1000[56] supersedes material published as part of BS 1000: Vol. 2, Part 3:1943. It includes modifications authorized in “Extensions and Corrections to the UDC” (FID publication no. 248) up to and including Series 10, No. 3, dated June 1980. Subsequent issues of “Extensions and Corrections to the UDC” should be consulted to keep the schedule up to date. British Standards related to this part of BS 1000 are listed on the inside back cover.

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Summary of pages

This document comprises a front cover, an inside front cover, pages i and ii, pages 1 to 22, an inside back cover and a back cover.

This standard has been updated (see copyright date) and may have had amendments incorporated. This will be indicated in the amendment table on the inside front cover.

Scope

Under 56 is classed information about general and systematic palaeontology, fossils and their stratigraphic position; but the main place for stratigraphy is 551.7.

Related subjects

“61/62” 005	Geological time division — Table I(d) Form Study of organization etc. Classification and taxonomy
550.86	Palaeontological exploration work — Geology
551.7	Historical geology. Stratigraphy
57	Biological sciences, <i>especially</i>
57.07	Extinct species, orders etc. Fossil plants, animals and man
572.1/.4	Anthropogeny. Generalities on human development and origin of the human species
58	Botany
59	Zoology
902	Archaeology
903	Prehistory, prehistoric remains etc.

Auxiliary signs and subdivisions

Full information about the common and special auxiliary signs and subdivisions (often abbreviated to “common and special auxiliaries”) will be found in BS 1000A and BS 1000C.

Colon sign of relation. For the classification of information for the public, as in abstracts and bibliographies, maximum use of colon combinations rather than of common or special auxiliaries is recommended. The use of the colon sign of relation is preferable for multiple entry systems, as it will help prevent the concealment of information. This usually results in longer notation, however, and for information for more restricted use, the application of auxiliaries, where available, may be simpler and more convenient provided that there is an adequate alphabetical subject index. Examples of colon combination are given under 56 in the schedule.

Common auxiliaries. The common auxiliaries of language = ..., form (0 ...), place (1/9), race and nationality (= ...), time “...”, point of view. 00..., materials –03 ... and persons –05 ... are applicable throughout the UDC. However, they should be used mainly to express concepts not otherwise provided for in the schedules. Table I(g) “Common auxiliaries of time” is particularly relevant here. Examples are given under 56 in the schedule.

Alphabetic extension [Table I(h)] may be used for names of genera and species where subdivision is required in greater detail than that of the schedule, e.g.

569.742.7	Felidae	
569.742.7	MACHAIRODUS	Genus <i>Machairodus</i> , the Sabre-tooths (also called Sabre-toothed tigers or Sabre-toothed lions)

Special auxiliaries. The .0 special auxiliary subdivisions listed under 56 are valid throughout the divisions of 56, and may be detached and applied to any subdivision of that number, where this forms a meaningful combination, e.g.

56.074.2	Reconstructions of animals
568.19.074.2	Reconstructions of dinosaurs

“Subdivide as.” As the notes under 561 and 562/569 indicate, those sections are parallel with 582 “Systematic botany” and 592/599 “Systematic zoology” respectively, and may be further subdivided like them to give details of organisms not enumerated here. If the information to be classed is about both living and extinct forms, added entries may be used.

Typographic presentation

Small type is used for cancelled numbers and text. The arrow → means either “see” or “see also” according to the context.

Abbreviation

MYBP Million(s) of years before present

Bibliographical references

56

CLAUS, Carl and GROBBEN, Karl. *Lehrbuch der Zoologie ... neubearbeitet von Dr. K. Grobben*. Marburg, 1904-5.

INSTITUT INTERNATIONAL DE BIBLIOGRAPHIE. *Classification decimale universelle ... Édition complète* [2nd edition]. Brussels: I.I.B., 1927-33. 4 vol. [Section 59 is in Vol. I, dated 1927-29.]

ZITTEL, Carl Alfred von. *Grundzüge der Palaeontologie (Palaeozoologie)*. Munich and Leipzig, 1895.

An English edition appeared as:

Text-Book of Paleontology. Ed. Charles R. Eastman ... English edition revised and enlarged by the author and editor. London: Macmillan, 1913-32. 3 vol.

SCHEDULE

56 Palaeontology

The subdivisions of 561 "Systematic palaeobotany" correspond with those of 582 "Systematic botany"; see the remarks there. Sections 562/569 and 592/599 are in general subdivided as far as families; complete parallelism between palaeozoology and zoology has been preserved. The following served, with few exceptions, as the basis of the systematics: Claus-Grobbe (1904–5), Zittel (1895 etc.) (see bibliographic references, page 1); but the systematics of these two works could obviously not be adopted without change, since it was necessary to reconcile them, both with each other and with the second international edition of the UDC (1927/33). New genera and species whose systematic positions are not yet determined are classed temporarily at the number for the next superordinate established group, if necessary with the addition of the abbreviations *n.gen.* (novum genus) or *n.sp.* (nova species). Living animals — All works about living animals are classed under 592/599, which is completely parallel with 562/569. Optionally, or as added entries, extinct forms may also be classed in 592/599, with the addition of the symbol †. Information about both extinct and living animals is classed primarily in 592/599, with the addition of the symbol *†, but added entries should be made in 562/569. Works about fossil organisms considered stratigraphically all go under 56 (→ 56:551.7, 56"61/62").

Common auxiliary signs and subdivisions

- 56:551.7 Stratigraphic palaeontology
Particular strata may be denoted by colon combination with the subdivisions of 551.7; but cf. 56"61/62"
- 56:57 Palaeobiology, e.g.
56:574.5 Palaeohydrobiology
- 56:581 General palaeobotany
For systematic palaeobotany → 561
- 56:591 General palaeozoology
For systematic palaeozoology → 562/569
- 56(1–92) Geographic palaeontology (divided according to physiographic regions)
The subdivisions of (1–92) may be supplied from Table I(e) Common auxiliaries of place, e.g.
56(1–924.22) Palaeontology of Great Britain
→ 551.7(1/9) Regional stratigraphy and many subdivisions of 551.7, e.g. 551.734
551.8 Palaeogeography
- 56(4/9) Geographic palaeontology [cancelled] . 56(1–92)
- 56"61/62" ZONE FOSSIL STUDY. STRATIGRAPHIC CLASSIFICATION OF FOSSILS, E.G.
561.46"6152" Jurassic Ginkgoales
563.14"6131" Cambrian Radiolaria
The subdivisions of "61/62" are from Table I(g) Common auxiliaries of time, but are listed here as they are not yet otherwise available in the English full edition.

56 "61"

- "611"
"6111"
"6112"
"613"
"6131"
"6132"
"6133"
"6134"
"6135"
"6136"
"615"
"6151"
"6152"
"6153"
"62"
"623"
"6231"
"6232"
"6233"
"6234"
"6235"
"6236"
"6237"
"624/627"
"624"
"625"
"626"
"627"

Geologic time division in general.

Precambrian. Palaeozoic. Mesozoic

- Precambrian (>600 MYBP)
Archaean. Archaeozoic
Eozoic. Proterozoic. Algonkian
Palaeozoic (600 — 220 MYBP)
Cambrian (600 — 490 MYBP)
Ordovician (490 — 430 MYBP)
Silurian (430 — 400 MYBP)
Devonian (400 — 350 MYBP)
Carboniferous (350 — 270 MYBP)
Permian (270 — 220 MYBP)
Mesozoic (220 — 70 MYBP)
Triassic (220 — 180 MYBP)
Jurassic (180 — 135 MYBP)
Cretaceous (135 — 70 MYBP)
Cenozoic. Neozoic (70 MYBP — present)
Tertiary (70 — 1 MYBP)
Palaeogene (70 — 25 MYBP)
Palaeocene
Eocene
Oligocene
Neocene (25 — 1 MYBP)
Miocene
Pliocene
Pleistocene. Quaternary (1 MYBP — present)
Preglacial. Calabrian. Villafranchian. Blancan
Glacial/Interglacial/Interstadial cycle
Late Glacial. Late Pleistocene. Late Quaternary
Post-Glacial. Flandrian

Special auxiliary subdivisions

- 56(11) Zone fossils. Stratigraphic palaeontology [cancelled] 56:551.7, cf. 56"61/62"
- (111) Archaean [cancelled] use 56:551.71, cf. 56"6111"
- (112) Eozoic [cancelled] use 56:551.72, cf. 56"6112"
- (113.1) Cambrian [error for (113.2); cancelled] use 56:551.732, cf. 56"6131"
- (113.3) Silurian [cancelled] use 56:551.733, cf. 56"6133"
- (113.4) Devonian [cancelled] use 56:551.734, cf. 56"6134"
- (113.5) Carboniferous [cancelled] use 56:551.735, cf. 56"6135"
- (113.6) Permian [cancelled] use 56:551.736, cf. 56"6136"
- (116) Mesozoic [cancelled] use 56:551.76, cf. 56"615"
- (116.1) Triassic [cancelled] use 56:551.761, cf. 56"6151"
- (116.2) Jurassic [cancelled] use 56:551.762, cf. 56"6152"
- (116.3) Cretaceous [cancelled] use 56:551.763, cf. 56"6153"
- (118) Tertiary [cancelled] use 56:551.78, cf. 56"623"
- (118.1) Early Tertiary [cancelled] use 56:551.781, cf. 56"6231/6234"
- (118.2) Late Tertiary [cancelled] use 56:551.782, cf. 56"6235/6237"
- (119) Quaternary [cancelled] use 56:551.79, cf. 56"624/627"
- 56(4/9) Geographical palaeontology, [wrongly listed here in BS 1000, Vol 2, Part 3; 1943; now cancelled] . [unchanged, but wrongly listed here in BS 1000, Vol 2, Part 3; 1943] see now immediately after 56
- 56:57/591

56.0	ANALYTICAL PALAEONTOLOGY	56.02	Types of fossil
.01	General theory	.022	Zone fossils
.012	Fossilization and preservation	→ 550.86	Palaeontological exploration work — Geology
.1	Fossilization and preservation of plants. Retention of shape etc.	56“61/62”	Zone fossil study. Stratigraphic classification of fossils
.15	Silicification		
.2	Fossilization and preservation of animals. Retention of colour etc	.024	Facies fossils
.3	Impressions, imprints	→ 551.3.051	Sedimentation and stratification in general — External geodynamics
.016	Problematic remains. Spoor	.07	Methods of investigation. Means of determination of fossils
	→ 57.073 Problematic remains. Unidentified remains — Biology	→ 57.08	Biological techniques, experimental methods and equipment
.1	Problematic plant remains	.072	Preparation of fossils. Restoration
.3	Problematic animal remains	.074	Reconstructions
.4	Animal tracks in rocks. Spoor. Footprints	.1	Reconstructions of plants
.017	Influences of geological periods	.2	Reconstructions of animals
	→ 56:57 Palaeobiology	.6	Reconstruction of palaeobiological environment
.2	Succession of floras and faunas		
.4	Causes of extinction of organisms in various eras		
	→ 57.022 Interaction of the organism with its (normal) environment. Viability, survival, extinction		
	57.07 Extinct species, orders etc. Biology		
	581.9 Geographic botany (plant geography)		
	591.93 Significance of antecedents in distribution — Geographic zoology		

Principal divisions

561 Systematic palaeobotany

561	Systematic palaeobotany	561.32.016.1	Problematic remains of fossil Bryophyta
	<i>Section 561 is arranged parallel with 582 “Systematic botany” and may be further subdivided like it.</i>		
	<i>Further particulars may be denoted by colon combination, Table I(e) Common auxiliaries of place, and Table I(g) Common auxiliaries of time (quoted at 56“61/62”), e.g.</i>		
	561.47:551.78 Conifers of the Tertiary strata (cf. 561.47“623”)	561.33	Hepaticae. Liverworts
	561.47(1 – 924.63) Fossil conifers of the Apennine Peninsula	.34	Musci. Mosses
	561.47“623” Conifers of the Tertiary period (cf. 561.47:551.78)	.35	Pteridophyta. Ferns
561.21	CRYPTOGAMS IN GENERAL	.37	Articulatae
561.22	THALLOPHYTA IN GENERAL	.38	Lycopodiinae
.26	Algae. Bacillariophyta (Diatomeae)	.381	Lycopodiales eligulatae
	<i>Further particulars may be denoted by the special auxiliary subdivisions listed under 56, e.g.</i>	.382	Lycopodiales ligulatae
	561.26.016.1 Problematic remains of fossil Algae	.391	Psilotinae
.261.1	Centricae	.392	Isoetinae
.2	Pennales [error in BS 1000, Vol. 2, Part 3:1943]	.394	Filicinae
	561.271.5	.4	Ophioglossales
.5	Pennales	.6	Marattiales
.271	Charophyta. Stoneworts	.7	Leptosporangiatæ
.272	Phaeophyceae. Brown algae	.75	Hydropteridales
.273	Rhodophyceae. Red algae	561.4	SIPHONOGAMOUS EMBRYOPHYTA
.274	Bangiales	.42	Gymnospermae in general
.275	Florideae		<i>Further particulars may be denoted by the special auxiliaries listed under 56, e.g.</i>
.28	Eumycetes. True fungi	561.42.016.1	Problematic remains of fossil Gymnospermae
.29	Lichens		Cycadofilicales (Pteridospermae)
561.31	ARCHEGONIATAE. ASIPHONOGAMOUS EMBRYOPHYTA. SPORE PLANTS	.43	Cycadales. Palm ferns
.32	Bryophyta (Muscineae). Mosses and liverworts	.44	Bennettitales
	<i>Further particulars may be denoted by the special auxiliaries listed under 56, e.g.</i>	.45	Ginkgoales
		.46	Coniferae
		.47	Gnetales
		.49	ANGIOSPERMAE (METASPERMAE. STIGMATEAE)
		561.5	<i>Further particulars may be denoted by the special auxiliaries listed under 56, e.g.</i>
		.51	561.5.016.1 Problematic remains of Angiospermae
		.52	Angiosperms in general [error in BS 1000, Vol. 2, Part 3:1943] 561.5
		.6/.9	Monocotyledoneae
		.62/.69	Dicotyledoneae
		.9	Archichlamydeae
			Metachlamydeae

562/569 Systematic palaeozoology

<i>Sections 562/569 and 592/599 "Systematic zoology" are divided in parallel. Detailed subdivision is generally made in only one place, according to whether the extinct or the living form is the more important. If required, either section may be further subdivided like the other</i>			
<i>Further particulars may be denoted by colon combination, Table I(e) Common auxiliaries of place, and Table I(g) Common auxiliaries of time (quoted at 56"61/62"), e.g.</i>			
	564:551.78	Molluscs of the Tertiary strata (cf. 564"623")	.46
	564(1 –924.63)	Fossil molluscs of the Apennine Peninsula	.461
	564"623"	Molluscs of the Tertiary period (cf. 564:551.78)	.462
562	Invertebrata		.464
	<i>See note on parallel subdivision at 562/569</i>		.465
563.1	PROTOZOA		.469
.11	Rhizopoda		563.5
.12	Amoebozoa. Foraminifera		563.6
.123	Agglutinantia		.61
.1	Astrorhizidae		.611
.2	Lituolidae		.612
.124	Porcellanea		.613
.1	Nubecularidae		.614
.2	Peneroplidae		.615
.3	Miliolidae		.616
.125	Vitro-Calcareo		.62
.1	Lagenidae		.621
.2	Textularidae		.622
.3	Globigerinidae		.623
.4	Rotalidae		.624
.5	Nummulinidae		.625
.6	Fusulinidae		.626
.14	Radiolaria		.627
.141	Peripylaria (Spumellaria)		.66
.142	Acantharia		.661
.143	Monopylaria (Nassellaria)		.662
.144	Tripylaria (Phaeodaria)		.663
.16	Flagellata (Mastigophora)		.664
.161	Euflagellata		.665
563.3	COELENTERATA		.666
563.4	SPONGIARIA (PORIFERA). SPONGES		.667
.43	Monactinellida (Halichondriae)		.668
.44	Tetractinellida		.669
.441	Stellettidae		.67
.442	Geodiidae		.671
.443	Plakinidae		.672
.444	Lithistidae		.673
.1	Tetracladina		.674
.2	Eutaxicladina		.675
.3	Anomocladina		.676
.4	Megamorina		563.7
.5	Rhizomorina		.71
.45	Hexactinellida		.712
.451	Lyssacina		.713
.1	Protospongidae		.714
.2	Dictyospongidae		.719
.3	Plectospongidae		.1
			.2
			.21
			.22
			.73
			563.8
			Dictyonina
			Craticularidae
			Coscinoporidae
			Staurodermidae
			Ventriculitidae
			Coeloptychidae
			Maeandrospongidae
			Calcispongiae
			Asconidae
			Syconidae
			Leuconidae
			Pharetronidae
			Receptaculida
			CNIDARIA
			ANTHOZOA. CORALS
			Rugosa. Tetracoralla
			Cyathaxonidae
			Zaphrentidae
			Cyathophyllidae
			Cystiphyllidae
			Calostylidae
			Calceolidae
			Alcyonaria. Octocoralla
			Cornulariidae
			Alcyoniidae
			Pennatulidae
			Gorgoniidae. Fan-coral
			Tubiporidae. Organ-pipe coral
			Helioporidae
			Heliolitidae
			Madreporaria
			Poritidae
			Acroporidae
			Eupsammidae
			Turbinoliidae
			Astraeidae. Stylinidae
			Fungiidae. Mushroom-coral
			Oculinidae
			Archaeocyathidae
			Amphiastraeidae
			Tabulata
			Favositidae
			Chaetetidae
			Monticuliporidae
			Syringoporidae
			Halysitidae
			Auloporidae
			HYDROZOA
			Hydroidea
			Tubulariae (Anthomedusae)
			Stomatoporidae
			Campanulariae (Leptomedusae)
			Graptolithes
			Dendroidea
			Graptolidea
			Axonolipa
			Axonophora
			Scyphozoa. Scyphomedusae. Acalephae
			CTENOPHORA. COMB-JELLIES

563.9	ECHINODERMA	563.913	Blastoidea
.91	Pelmatozoa	.1	Regulares
.911	Crinoidea. Sea-lilies	.11	Codasteridae
.1	Larviformia	.12	Pentremitidae
.11	Haplocrinidae	.13	Troostoblastidae
.12	Allagecrinidae	.14	Nucleoblastidae
.13	Triacrinidae	.15	Granatoblastidae
.14	Symbathocrinidae	.2	Irregulares
.15	Cupressocrinidae	.92	Asterozoa
.2	Costata	.93	Asteroidea. Starfish
.21	Hapalocrinidae	.931	Encrinasteria
.22	Plicatocrinidae		
.23	Hyocrinidae	.932	Phanerozonia
.24	Saccocomidae	.933	Cryptozonia
.3	Fistulata	.94	Ophiuroidea. Brittlestars
.31	Hybocrinidae	.941	Lysophiuræ
.32	Stephanocrinidae	.942	Streptophiuræ
.33	Heterocrinidae	.943	Zygophiuræ
.34	Calceocrinidae	.944	Cladophiuræ
.35	Catillocrinidae	.95	Echinoidea. Sea-urchins
.36	Gasterocomidae	.951	Palechinoidea
.37	Cyathocrinidae	.1	Cystocidarida
.38	Crotalocrinidae	.2	Bothriocidarida
.39	Poteriocrinidae	.3	Perischoëchinida
.41	Marsupitidae	.31	Lepidocentridae
.5	Camerata	.32	Melonitidae
.51	Platycrinidae	.33	Archaeocidaridae
.52	Hexacrinidae	.34	Tiarechinidae
.53	Actinocrinidae	.953	Regularia
.54	Reteocrinidae	.1	Endobranchiata. Cidaridae
.55	Dimerocrinidae	.2	Ectobranchiata
.56	Rhodocrinidae	.21	Echinothuriidae
.57	Melocrinidae	.22	Saleniidae
.58	Calyptracrinidae	.23	Diadematidae
.6	Flexibilia	.24	Arabacidae
.61	Ichthyocrinidae	.25	Temnopleuridae
.62	Uintacrinidae	.26	Echinidae
.7	Articulata	.27	Toxopneustidae
.71	Encrinidae	.28	Echinometridae
.72	Apiocrinidae	.954	Irregularia
.73	Bourgueticrinidae	.1	Gnathostomata
.74	Eugeniocrinidae	.11	Pygastridae
.75	Holopodidae	.12	Conoclypeidae
.76	Pentacrinidae	.13	Fibulariidae
.77	Comatulidae	.14	Laganidae
.912	Cystoidea	.15	Clypeastridae
.1	Thecoidea	.16	Scutellidae
.11	Thecocystidae	.2	Atelostomata
.12	Agelacrinidae	.21	Echinoneidae
.2	Carpoidea	.22	Spatangidae
.21	Anomalocystidae	.23	Ananchytidae. Holasteridae
.22	Malacocystidae	.96	Holothurioidea. Sea-slugs
.23	Cryptocrinidae	.99	Enteropneusta
.3	Hydrophoridae		
.31	Rhombifera	564	Mollusca
.311	Echinospaeritidae		<i>See note on parallel subdivision at 562/569</i>
.312	Caryocrinidae	564.1	LAMELLIBRANCHIATA (PELECYPODA).
.313	Macrocystellidae		MUSSELS
.314	Chirocrinidae	.11	Anisomyaria
.315	Scoliocystidae	.111	Aviculidae. Pearl-oysters
.316	Pleurocystidae	.112	Ambonychiidae
.317	Callocystidae	.113	Pinnidae
.318	Cystoblastidae	.114	Pernidae
.32	Diploporita	.115	Limidae
.321	Aristocystidae	.116	Vulsellidae
.322	Sphaeronidae	.117	Pectinidae. Scallops
.323	Gomphocystidae	.118	Spondylidae
.324	Glyptosphaeridae	.119	Anomiidae
.325	Protocrinidae	.121	Ostreidae. Oysters
.326	Mesocystidae		