



RESEARCH ARTICLE

LITTORAL RECENT FORAMINIFERA AROUND ARABIA

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ABSTRACT

The marine tropical region of the Red Sea, Arabian Sea and Arabian Gulf around Arabia are represent as one of the richest diagnostic marine biological areas of the world. This study includes the modern taxonomical consideration of 296 Recent foraminiferal species belonging to five suborders (consists of 23 Textulariina species (agglutinated forms), 157 Miliolina, 36 Lagenina, 70 Rotaliina, 9 Globigerinid species (the last mentioned four suborders constituting the hyaline forms), from eight littoral coasts around Arabia: Red Sea (Egypt and Saudi Arabia-SA), Arabian Sea (Socotra and southern Yemen), Hormoz Strait (Oman), Arabian Gulf (United Arab Emirates-UAE, Qatar and Iran), which were previously recorded in different literatures. Fifty-two of the total species are recorded from Egypt (~ 17.5%), 31 from SA (~ 10.48%), 61 from Socotra of Yemen (~ 20.6%), 93 from southern Yemen (~ 31.4%), 44 from HS (~ 14.8%), 19 from UAE (~ 0.6%), 4 from Qatar (~ 0.01%), 19 from Iran (~ 0.6%), 89 from the total Arabian Gulf (~ 30.0%). Sixty-seven species are recorded from two or more localities around Arabia (~ 22.6%), while the others (~77.4%) are endemic to another sites of their local description. The study of the geographical distribution of these assemblages and their relation to major geographical characteristics of the surrounding lands suggests that the nature of these assemblages depends mainly on biotic factors and depths.

KEYWORDS

Recent foraminifera, Arabia, Red Sea, Arabian Sea, Hormoz Strait, Arabian Gulf

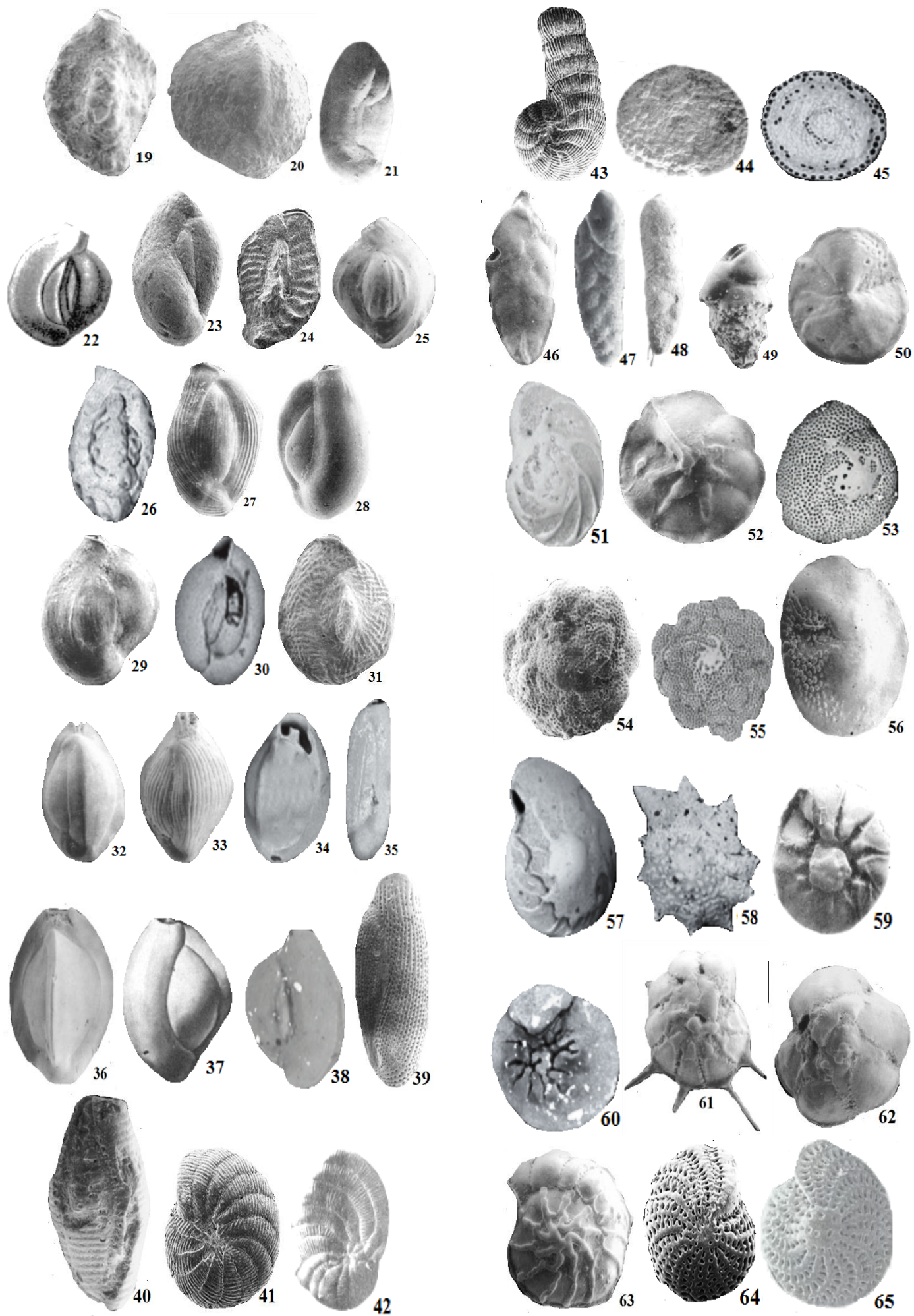
1. INTRODUCTION

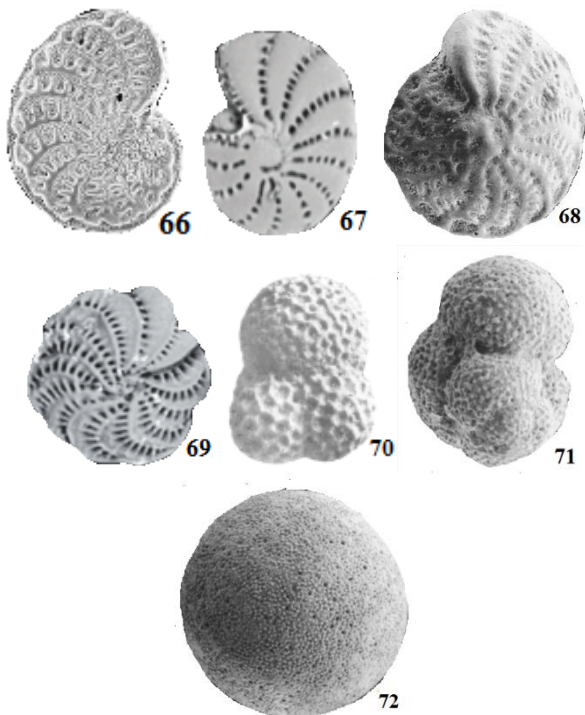
During the past four decades, many authors engaged in paleontology, paleoenvironment of the littoral Recent foraminiferal species in seven shallow coasts around Arabia: Red Sea (Egypt, SA), Arabia Sea (Yemen, Oman), Arabian Gulf (UAE, Qatar and Iran), and their distribution

investigate (Figure 1). This study presents the diversity analysis of the recorded assemblages in the study area, which were carry out by the present author and others, including: i. e., (Anan, 1984; Cherif et al., 1997; Al-Kaabi, 1999; Al-Hitmi, 2000; Youssef, 2015; Amao and Kaminski, 2016; Al-Wosabi et al., 2017; Amao et al., 2018; Al-Wosabi et al., 2021; Amao et al., 2022; Al-Wosabi and Al-Qadassi, 2024).

Sp. No	Littoral Recent Foraminiferal species	Red Sea		Arabian Sea		HS	Arabian Gulf				
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	<i>Pseudonubeculina arabica</i>								x		
2	<i>Ammobaculites agglutinans</i> d'Orbigny 182										x
3	<i>Spiroplectinella sagittula</i> Defrance, 1824				x						
4	<i>Gaudryina rudis</i> Wright, 1900				x						
5	<i>Eggerella advena</i> Cushman, 1921	x									
6	<i>Martinottiella communis</i> d'Orbigny, 1846			x							
7	<i>Bigenerina nodosaria</i> d'Orbigny 1826										x
8	<i>Sahulina barkeri</i> (Hofker, 1978)						x				x
9	<i>Textularia agglutinans</i> d'Orbigny, 1839	x		x	x						
10	<i>Textularia bocki</i> Höglund, 1947					x					
11	<i>Textularia canadolina</i> d'Orbigny, 1839				x						

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4. GEOGRAPHY DISTRIBUTION

The geography of the littoral coast in the study area is very interest are widely distributed in the Southern Tethys, which indicates an open marine environment between these localities: Red Sea, Arabian Sea and Arabian Gulf (Figure 2).



Figure 2: The geographic localities of the seven countries around the Arabia: Egypt and SA (Red Sea), Yemen and Oman (Arabian Sea), UAE, Qatar and Iran (Arabian Gulf).

Seventy-two of 296 recorded species (~ 24.0%) of the recorded assemblage have wide geographic distribution in two or more localities around the Arabian Peninsula, which indicates an open marine environment between these localities, while the other species (~ 76.0%) are endemic to their original description. An additional remarks of the paleogeographic distribution of the recorded species can be presented:

- One littoral (inner neritic) species of the assemblage *Ammonia beccarii* has wide geographic distribution, which recorded in seven localities in the Red Sea, Arabian Sea and Arabian Gulf.
- Four species are recorded from five localities in the study area: *Triloculina tricarinata*, *Elphidium crispum*, *Peneroplis pertusus* and *P. planatus*.
- Five species are recorded from four localities: *Textularia conica*, *T. foliacea*, *Spiroloculina communis*, *S. depressa* and *Elphidium macellum*.
- Twenty-one species are recorded from three localities: *Textularia agglutinans*, *Clavulina pseudoparisensis*, *Vertebralina striata*, *Quinqueloculina lamarciana*, *Q. mosharafi*, *Q. parkeri*, *Q. poeyana*, *Q. seminula*, *Triloculina affinis*, *T. trigonula*, *Rupertianella rupertiana*, *Spirolina arietina*, *Sorites marginalis*, *Bulimina marginata*, *Rosalina bradyi*, *Planorbulina mediterraneensis*, *Cymbaloporella tabellaeformis*, *Amphistegina lessoni*, *A. radiata*, *Ammonia convexa* and *Elphidium advenum*.

- Forty-one species are recoded from two localities: *Sahulia barkeri*, *Textularia earlandi*, *T. gramen*, *Clavulina angularis*, *Adelosina crassicarinata*, *A. honghensis*, *A. laevigata*, *Spiroloculina antillarum*, *S. laevigata*, *Siphonaperta agglutinans*, *S. irregularis*, *S. dilatata*, *Agglutinella laticollis*, *Quinqueloculina laevigata*, *Milliolina subrotunda*, *Pseudomassilina pacificensis*, *Triloculina barnardi*, *T. marioni*, *T. oblonga*, *T. trihedra*, *Borelis schlumbergeri*, *Sorites orbiculus*, *Bolivina pseudoplicata*, *B. pseudopunctata*, *Loxostomina limbata*, *Sagrinella lobata*, *Reussella spinulosa*, *Eponides cribreropandus*, *E. repandus*, *Neoeponides schreibersii*, *Cibicides refulgens*, *Neorotalia calcar*, *Asterorotalia dentata*, *A. milleti*, *Challengerella bradyi*, *Elphidium fichtellianum*, *E. gerthi*, *Criproelphidium microgranulosum*, *Globigerina bulloides*, *Globigerinoides ruber* and *Orbulina universa*.
- The other species in the study area are recorded only from one locality.

5. ENVIRONMENT AND ECOLOGY

All the recorded littoral (inner neritic) benthic and planktic foraminiferal species in this study have an excellent preservation of the tests, in spite that these localities are distinguished by their own particular environmental conditions (Figure 3).

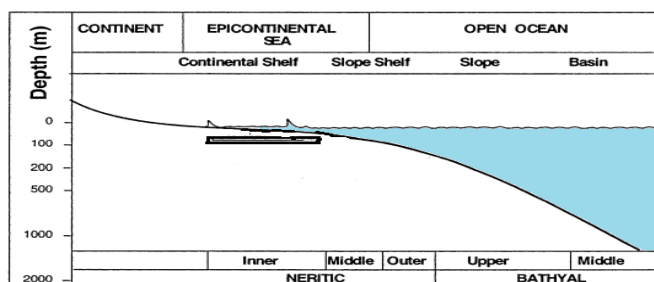


Figure 3: The environmental settings of shallow littoral (inner neritic) of recorded foraminiferal species around Arabia.

Some of the recorded assemblage have wide geographic distribution in two or more localities around the Arabian Peninsula, which indicates an open marine environment between these localities.

The faunal assemblage of the Arabian Sea displays a high diversity (~ 52.0%), which has a wide range of benthic foraminiferal morphospecies, followed by Arabian Gulf (~ 30.0%), while the fauna of the Red Sea displays relatively low diversities (~ 28.0%).

The highest diversities (~ 31.4%) of the coasts of the Yemen in the Arabian Sea as a continuation with the Iranian Ocean suggests that the amounts of nutrients provided by more open sea currents, which consists an important factor determining the constitution of the foraminifera of bottom sediments and affected by active wave and surface currents favoring the formation and dispersal of carbonates and terrigenous material.

The arenaceous foraminifera in this study (~0.08%) tend to increase in shallow-water cooler environments and the shallow water specimens have coarser grained and associated lowered oxygen, while availability of deeper water species have smooth tests.

The abundance of Miliolid species (~ 40.0%) in the study area reflects the warmer climate conditions.

Excessive evaporation and partial isolation from the Red Sea and Arabian Gulf induces abnormally high salinities throughout most of the basin, which located within an arid climatic zone bordering a desert region.

The presence of some sporadic planktic foraminiferal species indicates the drifting of the sea water toward the littoral coasts around Arabia.

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