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Crinoid assemblages in the Polish Givetian and Frasnian

Edward Głuchowski
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Givetian and Frasnian crinoid faunas of the Holy Cross Mts and Silesia-Cracow Region are arranged in fourteen assemblages. Their diversity decreases generally from northern to southern regions reflecting crinoid habitat differentiation during either platform or reef phases of facies development. Distributional patterns are superimposed on a six-step general succession of the faunas which was mainly controlled by environmental changes related to eustatic cycles. Nine crinoid species have been identified by calyces, thirteen species are based on stems attributed to calyx genera, and forty-eight kinds of colurnnals, probably representing distinct species, are classified within artificial supraspecific units. Of them thirteen are new: *Anthinocrinus brevicostatus* sp. n., *Asperocrinus brevispinosus* sp. n., *Calleocrinus bicostatus* sp. n., *Calleocrinus kielcensis* sp. n., *Exaesiodiscus cornpositus* sp. n., *Kasachstanocrinus tenuis* sp. n., *Laudonornphalus pinguicostatus* sp. n., *Noctuicrinus*? *varius* sp. n., *Ricebocrinus parvus* sp. n., *Schyschcatocrinus delicatus* sp, n., *Schyschcatocrinus multiformis* sp. n., *Stenocrinus raricostatus* sp. n., and *Urushicrinus perbellus* sp. n.

Key words: crinoids, palaeoecology, Devonian, Poland.

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