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FORAMINIFERA AND OSTRACODS FROM THE CARBONATE
SEDIMENTS OF THE POLISH ZECHSTEIN

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Fifty six species of foraminifera (17 new) and twenty six species of ostracods (4 new) have been described from the carbonates of the Polish Zechstein (cyclothems PZ1, PZ2, PZ3). In the regions of peri-Baltic syncline and Podlasie depression the microfauna occurs in deposits of cyclothems PZ1, PZ2 and PZ3, while in the Koszalin—Chojnice region and at the pre-Sudetic monocline the microfauna has been found only in deposits of PZ1 cyclothem. *Gemnitzina richteri*—*Roundyella lebaensis* zone characteristic of cyclothem PZ1 and *Lingulina minima*—*Dorsoobliquella pulchra* zone, characteristic of PZ2 and PZ3, have been distinguished in Poland.

Key words: Foraminifera, Ostracoda, biostratigraphy, taxonomic descriptions, Zechstein, Permian, Poland.

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INTRODUCTION

The aim of this paper is to present a microfaunal spectrum of the Polish Zechstein. The material constitutes foraminifera and ostracods isolated from the rock; the microfaunistic investigations of rocks in thin sections have not been made.

The material here studied comes from bore-holes situated in the following regions (fig. 1): 1 — peri-Baltic syncline (38 bore-holes), 2 — Podlasie depression (8 bore-holes), 3 — Koszalin—Chojnice region (7 bore-holes), and 4 — pre-Sudetic monocline (5 bore-holes). Regional distribution of the described species, made on the basis of chosen bore-holes, is presented in table 1, stratigraphic range is indicated in table 2.

The samples were taken every 1 metre. Over 4,000 samples have been examined but only less than 30 per cent of them, the undolomitized ones, provided the microfauna. The specimens are very well preserved. Ostracods occur as complete carapaces.

The most abundant and diversified microfauna comes from two regions: peri-Baltic syncline (45 foraminiferal and 17 ostracod species) and Podla-



Fig. 1. Location of main bore-holes yielding the Zechstein microfauna in Poland.

sie depression (22 foraminiferal and 20 ostracod species). Considerably poorer in microfauna are the Koszalin—Chojnice region (4 foraminiferal and 10 ostracod species) and the pre-Sudetian monocline (8 foraminiferal and 3 ostracod species).

The previously published data concerning Zechstein microfauna of Poland may be found in: Wolańska (1959), Krömmelbein (1958), Odrzywolska-Bieniek (1961), Odrzywolska-Bieńkowa (1961), Jurkiewicz (1962, 1966), Barwicz (1966), Alexandrowicz and Barwicz (1970), Peryt and Peryt (1977), Woszczyńska (1968, 1970).

The material is housed at the Museum of the Geological Institute, Warsaw (abbreviated IG).

The study has been done in 1964—1985 at the Department of Stratigraphy, Tectonics and Palaeogeography of the Geological Institute, Warsaw.

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MICROFAUNAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POLISH ZECHSTEIN

In the Polish part of the Zechstein basin, like in its other Central European parts, four sedimentary cycles have been recognized. The three lower ones (PZ1—PZ3) are of carbonate-evaporatic nature, the fourth one (PZ4) is clastic-evaporatic (Wagner *et al.* 1978).

It has been found that microfauna in Zechstein carbonates is irregularly distributed. Most frequent and diversified are foraminifera and ostracods in the Zechstein Limestone (cyclothem PZ1). Slightly less differentiated microfauna comes from the Main Dolomite (cyclothem PZ2), and the poorest one from the Platty Dolomite (cyclothem PZ3).

In the deposits of cyclothem PZ1 foraminifera dominate over ostracods, whereas in cyclothem PZ2 and PZ3 ostracods prevail and foraminifera are scarce or absent.

PZ1 — Zechstein Limestone (Ca 1).—The carbonate sediments of cyclothem PZ1 include limestones, dolomitic limestones as well as marly dolomites with interbeddings of algal limestones (Wagner *et al.* 1978). The richest in microfauna profile of PZ1 comes from the peri-Baltic syncline, Białogarda IG1 bore-hole (figs. 1, 2, table 1). Twenty six species of foraminifera and 7 species of ostracods has been found here. In this bore-hole both ostracods and foraminifera are frequent; calcareous foraminiferal species dominate over agglutinated ones. Most frequent are the following foraminiferal species: *Nodosaria conicodensestriata*, *N. permiana*, *Agathammina pusilla*, *Geinitzina wagneri*, *Ammobaculites eiseli* and following ostracods: *Roundyella lebaensis*, *Healdia dahlgruni*, *Microcheilinella nuciformis*, *M. artiensis* and *Polycope perminuta*. Very scarce are tests of *Trochammina brevis*, *Siphonodosaria magnifica*, *Astacolus oblongus* and carapaces of *Cornigella permiana*.

Microfauna of PZ1 from the Podlasie depression is represented by the assemblage from the profile of Łochów IG 1 bore-hole (table 1). Twenty foraminiferal and as much as 15 ostracod species have been found here. The frequency of this fauna is high in the samples. The dominating foraminifera are *Haplophragmoides probata*, *Ammobaculites procera* and *Geinitzina richteri*, the scarce one is *Pseudotristix tscherdynzevi*. The following ostracods, characteristic of PZ1, were found: *Kirkbya permiana*, *Acratia acuta*, *Bairdiacypris jonesiana*, *Bairdia hisingeri*, *Bythocypris kroemmelbeini* as well as single carapaces of *Bairdia knuepferi* and *Cavellina permiana*.

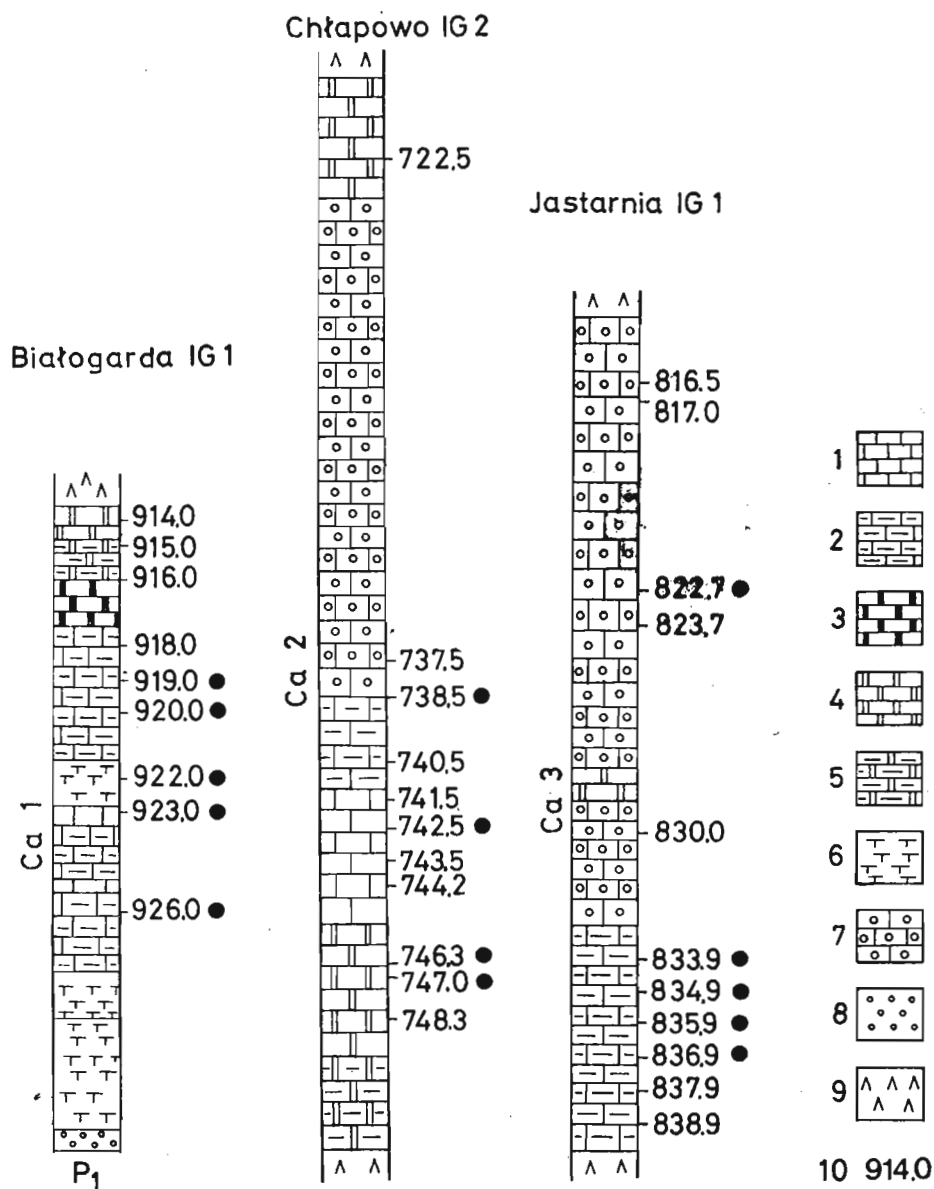


Fig. 2. Some profiles of the deposits of cyclothems PZ1, PZ2 and PZ3, bore-holes: Białogarda IG 1, Chłapowo IG 2 and Jastarnia IG 1. Explanations: 1 limestones, 2 marly limestones, 3 dolomitic limestones, 4 dolomites, 5 dolomitic marls, 6 marls, 7 oncolitic limestones, 8 conglomerates, 9 anhydrite, 10 location of samples (depth in meters); samples containing microfauna indicated by dots; P₁ Lower Permian.

In the remaining regions examined the PZ1 microfauna is much less diversified and less frequent (table 1).

It should be noted that in PZ1 carbonate sediments of Poland certain regional differences in microfauna distribution can be observed. In the peri-Baltic syncline some species have been found which do not occur in

other regions, these are: among foraminifera — *Spandelina kirkbyi minuta*, *Nodosaria polonica*, *N. candida*, *N. striatula*, *N. aequalis*, *Geinitzina wagneri* and *Astacolus oblongus*, and an ostracod species — *Cornigella permiana*. The species found only in Podlasie depression are: among foraminifera — *Haplophragmoides probata*, *Ammobaculites procera*, *Pseudotrictix tscherdynzevi*, *Spandelina cavernula* and *Geinitzina gigantea lithuanica*, and ostracods — *Kirkbya permiana*, *Bairdiacypris jonesiana* and *Bythocypris kroemmelbeini*. In the Koszalin—Chojnice region no specific microfauna has been found. The poor fauna of the pre-Sudetic monocline differs from the other ones in only one species — *Reophax belfordi* — which is unknown in the other regions of Poland.

PZ2 — Main Dolomite (Ca 2). — The carbonate sediments of cyclothem PZ2 contain dolomites, calcareous dolomites, oncolitic and massive carbonates, and scarce marly sediments (Wagner *et al.* 1978).

The most diversified microfauna comes from Chłapowo IG 2 bore-hole (figs. 1, 2; table 1). Sixteen species of foraminifera and only 3 species of ostracods have been found here. The frequency of microfauna in the samples is high, especially that of foraminifera. The fauna contains numerous new foraminiferal species, such as: *Lingulina magna*, *L. minima*, *Pseudonodosaria limpida*, *Geinitzina compacta* and *G. cylindrica*. Scarce species are: *Lunucammina celsa*, *Pachyploia schwageri*, *Tristix mariusi* and *T. pomeraniae*.

The microfauna of Chłapowo IG 2 profile can be compared with that of Barciany 1 bore-hole (fig. 1, table 1) where 10 foraminiferal and 8 ostracod species have been found; the microfauna is frequent in the samples. The foraminifera are similar to those of Chłapowo IG 2. Special attention is due to ostracods *Monoceratina longissima*, the species found in Poland, in diverse regions, only in the sediments of cyclothem PZ2, not in PZ1 as it has been assumed by Krömmelbein (1958). The following ostracod species are frequent: *Dorsoobliquella pulchra*, *Cavellina permiana*, *Acratia polonica* and *Healdia zechsteiniana*.

In PZ2 carbonate sediments of the peri-Baltic syncline 11 new species of foraminifera and 2 species of ostracods have been found (table 1). The profiles of the Podlasie depression contain very scarce microfauna, and in the Koszalin—Chojnice region and the pre-Sudetic monocline no microfauna has been found.

PZ3 — Platty Dolomite (Ca 3). — Carbonates of cyclothem PZ3 are represented by dolomites, microoncolitic limestones, dolomitic marls, dolomitic oncolites (Wagner *et al.* 1978).

The most diversified microfauna comes from Jastarnia IG 1 bore-hole (figs. 1, 2, table 1). In this fauna, which has a wide geographic and stratigraphic ranges, appears a new foraminiferal species, *Lunucammina olgae*. Among foraminifera relatively frequent are *Calcitronella inflata*,

	a b c d e f g h i j k												
	I	II	II	II	III	I	I	I	I	II	I		
<i>Nodosaria kingi</i> (Jones)	•												
<i>Nodosaria aequalis</i> sp. n.	•												
<i>Nodosaria candida</i> sp. n.	•												
<i>Nodosaria conicodensestriata</i> Paalzow	•												
<i>Nodosaria lineata</i> sp. n.	•	•											
<i>Nodosaria ovalis</i> Schmid	•												
<i>Nodosaria permiana</i> (Spandel)	•					•							
<i>Nodosaria polonica</i> sp. n.	•												
<i>Nodosaria striatula</i> sp. n.	•												
<i>Astacolus oblongus</i> M.-Maklay	•												
<i>Dentalina farcimen</i> (Saldani)	•											•	
<i>Dentalina permiana</i> Jones	•												
<i>Frondicularia permiana</i> Waszczyńska	•											•	
<i>Pseudonodosaria lata</i> M.-Maklay	•												
<i>Pseudonodosaria levis</i> sp. n.	•	•											
<i>Pseudonodosaria limpida</i> sp. n.	•												
<i>Pseudotrinitix tscherdynzevi</i> M.-Maklay	•												
<i>Lingulina zeichsteiniana</i> sp. n.	•												
<i>Lingulina linguaeformis</i> Paalzow	•												
<i>Lingulina magna</i> sp. n.	•												
<i>Lingulina minima</i> sp. n.	•												
<i>Lingulonodosaria jurkiewiczzi</i> M.-Maklay	•												
<i>Tristix mariusi</i> sp. n.	•												
<i>Tristix pomeraniae</i> sp. n.	•												
<i>Siphonodosaria magnifica</i> Scherp	•												
<i>Cornigella permiana</i> (Krömmelbein)	•												
<i>Cornigella</i> sp. n.	•												
<i>Kirkbya permiana</i> (Jones)	•												
<i>Roundyella lebaensis</i> Krömmelbein	•												
<i>Dorsoobliquella pulchra</i> Knüpfel	•												
<i>Bairdia plebeia</i> Reuss	•												
<i>Bairdia knuepferi</i> Ivanov	•												
<i>Bairdia ampla</i> Reuss	•												
<i>Bairdia hisingeri</i> (Münster)	•												
<i>Acratia acuta</i> (Jones)	•												
<i>Acratia polonica</i> sp. n.	•												
<i>Bairdiacypris jonesiana</i> (Kirkby)	•												
<i>Bythocypris kroemmelbeini</i> sp. n.	•												
<i>Fabaliocypris parvus</i> Kotschekova	•												
<i>Haworthina patria</i> Ivanov	•												
<i>Monoceratina longissima</i> Krömmelbein	•												
<i>Basslerella regularis</i> (Richter)	•												
<i>Basslerella suavis</i> Ivanov	•												
<i>Healdia dahlgrüni</i> Krömmelbein	•												
<i>Healdia zeichsteiniana</i> sp. n.	•												
<i>Pseudobythocypris eichenbergi</i> sp. n.	•												
<i>Cavellina permiana</i> Kotschekova	•												
<i>Microcheilinella artiensis</i> Guseva	•												
<i>Microcheilinella nuciformis</i> (Jones)	•												
<i>Polycope perminuta</i> (Kellett)	•												
<i>Kelletella kotschekovae</i> Ivanov	•												

Regions: 1—peri-Baltic syncline, 2—Koszalin—Chojnice region, 3—Podlasie depression, 4 pre-Sudetic monocline. Assemblage zones: I—*Geinitzina richteri*—*Roundyella lebaensis* zone, II—*Lingulina minima*—*Dorsoobliquella pulchra* zone. Cyclothem: PZ1, PZ2, PZ3.

Table 2

Stratigraphic distribution of the examined microfaunal species in Zechstein carbonates of Poland and other European regions

Species	Poland			Other regions		
	Assemblage zones	I	II		EE	WE
		Cyclothem	PZ1	PZ2		
<i>Glomospira regularis</i> Scherp		× ×				1
<i>Glomospira spiralis</i> Scherp		× ×				1
<i>Reophax belfordi</i> Crespin		×				
<i>Haplophragmoides probata</i> Scherp		× × →			1,2	1
<i>Ammobaculites eiseli</i> (Spandel)		× ×				1
<i>Ammobaculites procera</i> Scherp		× ×				1
<i>Trochammina brevis</i> Ukharskaya		×			1,2	
<i>Spandolina cavernula</i> Paalzow		× × →				1
<i>Spandolina kirkbyi kirkbyi</i> (Richter)		× ×				1
<i>Spandolina kirkbyi minuta</i> Scherp		×				1
<i>Geinitzina richteri</i> Miklukho-Maklay		× ×			1	1
<i>Geinitzina gigantea lithuanica</i> Miklukho-Maklay		×			1	
<i>Geinitzina wagneri</i> sp.n.		×				
<i>Cyklogyra kinkelini</i> (Spandel)		× ×			1	1
<i>Agathammina miliolides</i> (Jones, Parker et Kirkby)		×				1
<i>Agathammina pusilla</i> (Geinitz)		× ×			1	1
<i>Nodosaria aequalis</i> sp.n.		×				
<i>Nodosaria candida</i> sp.n.		×				
<i>Nodosaria conicodensestriata</i> Paalzow		× ×				1
<i>Nodosaria kingi</i> (Jones)		×				1
<i>Nodosaria permiana</i> (Spandel)		× ×			1	1
<i>Nodosaria polonica</i> sp.n.		×				
<i>Nodosaria striatula</i> sp.n.		×				
<i>Astacolus oblongus</i> Miklukho-Maklay		×			1	
<i>Dentalina farcimen</i> (Soldani)		× ×			1	1
<i>Dentalina permiana</i> Jones		× ×			1	1
<i>Fronicularia permiana</i> Woszczyńska		×				
<i>Pseudonodosaria lata</i> Miklukho-Maklay		×			1	
<i>Pseudotristix tscherdynzevi</i> Miklukho-Maklay		×			1	
<i>Lingulonodosaria jurkiewiczzi</i> Miklukho-Maklay		×			1	
<i>Siphonodosaria magnifica</i> Scherp		×				1
<i>Lunucammina hastata</i> Scherp		×			1	1
<i>Lunucammina plana</i> Scherp		×			1	1
<i>Geinitzina triangularis</i> Chapman et Howchin		×	×			1
<i>Nodosaria ovalis</i> Schmid		×			1	1
<i>Ammodiscus bradynus</i> (Spandel)		× ×	× ×	×	1	1
<i>Ammodiscus roesleri</i> (Schmid)		× ×	× ×	×		1
<i>Lunucammina celsa</i> sp.n.			×			
<i>Geinitzina compacta</i> sp.n.			×			
<i>Geinitzina cylindrica</i> sp.n.			× ×			
<i>Geinitzina flabellata</i> Miklukho-Maklay			← ×		1	
<i>Geinitzina postcarbonica</i> Spandel			← × ×			1
<i>Pachyphloia schwageri</i> Civrieux at Dessauvague			×			

Table 2 cd,

Species	Poland				Other regions	
	Assemblage zones	I	II		EE	WE
		Cyclothem	PZ1	PZ2		
<i>Nodosaria lineata</i> sp.n.			× ×			
<i>Pseudonodosaria levis</i> sp.n.			×			
<i>Pseudonodosaria limpida</i> sp.n.			×			
<i>Lingulina zechsteiniana</i> sp.n.			×			
<i>Lingulina linguaeformis</i> Paalzow			← ×			1
<i>Lingulina magna</i> sp.n.			×			
<i>Tristix mariusi</i> sp.n.			×			
<i>Tristix pomeraniae</i> sp.n.			×			
<i>Lingulina minima</i> sp.n.			× ×	×		
<i>Calcitornella extensa</i> Scherp			← × ×	×	1	1
<i>Calcitornella inflata</i> Scherp			← × ×	×	1	1
<i>Calcitornella rotunda</i> Scherp			← × ×	×	1	1
<i>Lunucamina olgae</i> sp.n.				×		
<i>Cornigella permiana</i> (Krömmelbein)		×				
<i>Kirkbya permiana</i> (Jones)		×			1	1
<i>Roundyella lebaensis</i> Krömmelbein		× ×			1	1
<i>Acratia acuta</i> (Jones)		×				1
<i>Bairdiacypris jonesiana</i> (Kirkby)		×			1	1
<i>Bythocypris kroemmelbeini</i> sp.n.		×				
<i>Healdia dahlgreni</i> Krömmelbein		× × →			2,3	1
<i>Microcheilinella artiensis</i> Guseva		× ×			1	
<i>Microcheilinella nuciformis</i> (Jones)		× ×			1	1
<i>Polycope perminuta</i> (Kellett)		× ×			1	1
<i>Bairdia hisingeri</i> (Münster)		× ×	×		1	1,2
<i>Haworthina patria</i> Ivanov		× ×	× ×		1	
<i>Basslerella regularis</i> (Richter)		×	×		1	1
<i>Kelletella kotschetkova</i> Ivanov		×	× ×		1	
<i>Bairdia knuepferi</i> Ivanov		×	× ×	× ×	1-3	1,2
<i>Bairdia plebeia</i> Reuss		× ×	×	×	1,2	1
<i>Fabalycypris parvus</i> Kotschetkova		× ×	× ×	×	1	
<i>Basslerella suavis</i> Ivanov		×	× ×	×	1	
<i>Cavellina permiana</i> Kotschetkova		×	× ×	× ×	1,2	1
<i>Bairdia ampla</i> Reuss			← × ×			1
<i>Cornigella</i> sp.			× ×			
<i>Monoceratina longissima</i> Krömmelbein			× ×		2	
<i>Healdia zechsteiniana</i> sp.n.			× ×	× ×		
<i>Pseudobythocypris eichenbergi</i> sp.n.			× ×	× ×		
<i>Dorsoobliquella pulchra</i> Knüpfer			← × ×	× ×	2	1
<i>Acratia polonica</i> sp.n.			× ×	×		

× × frequent

× rare

→ arrows mark the species ranges which extend beyond the limits of one cyclothem

Assemblage zones: I — *Geinitzina richteri*-*Roundyella lebaensis* zone, II — *Lingulina minima*-*Dorsoobliquella pulchra* zone.

EE — East Europe: Baltic regions of the USSR; WE — West Europe; 1, 2, 3 — occurrence in cyclothem PZ1, PZ2 or PZ3

STRATIGRAPHIC DIFFERENTIATION OF MICROFAUNA

In Zechstein carbonates in Poland two foraminiferal-ostracod faunas have been observed (table 2) differing considerably in their specific spectrum. Basing on their specificity, two microfaunal assemblage zones may be distinguished: *Geinitzina richteri* — *Roundyella lebaensis* and *Lingulina minima* — *Dorsoobliquella pulchra* zones.

The *Geinitzina richteri* — *Roundyella lebaensis* zones comprises Zechstein Limestone (cyclothem PZ1). Its microfaunistic content is very diversified specifically and includes, among others, 5 new foraminiferal and 1 new ostracod species (table 2). In this zone scarcely appear some ostracod species which become frequent in the sediments of the next zone. Numerous are foraminiferal and ostracod species common in the next zone.

The *Lingulina minima* — *Dorsoobliquella pulchra* zone comprises the Main Dolomite and Platty Dolomite (cyclothem PZ2 and PZ3). It contains slightly less diversified microfauna (table 2). Apart from the species known from the previous zone, many new species, both of foraminifera (12) and ostracods (3), are present. In the highest part of this zone appears a new foraminiferal species (*L. olgae*), whose stratigraphical range has not been studied yet.

SUMMARY

1. Zechstein carbonate sediments of cyclothem PZ1, PZ2 and PZ3 from Poland differ considerably in their microfauna.

i) The Zechstein Limestone (cyclothem PZ1) has a very diversified microfauna with many new species. This fauna is related to those of the Baltic region of the USSR and West Europe (table 2).

ii) The microfauna of the Main Dolomite (cyclothem PZ2) is less diversified than that of the Zechstein Limestone. In comparison with the latter one the PZ2 microfauna contains many different species of foraminifera, and many similar species of ostracods. Here, a great number of new species has been found, especially in foraminifera. This fauna is much more diversified than European faunas of the same age. It is more similar to this of the Baltic regions of USSR than to that of West European basins.

iii) The Platty Dolomite (cyclothem PZ3) contains microfauna which is much poorer than that of the previous cyclothem, only one new species of foraminifera has been found there.

2. In Polish Zechstein two microfaunistic zones have been distinguished: *Geinitzina richteri* — *Roundyella lebaensis* zone which comprises the sediments of cyclothem PZ1, and *Lingulina minima* — *Dorsoobliquella pulchra* zone which comprises cyclothem PZ2 and PZ3.

PALAEOONTOLOGICAL PART

Foraminiferida

(Systematics after Loeblich and Tappan 1964, modified)

Family **Ammodiscidae** Reuss, 1862Genus *Ammodiscus* Reuss, 1862*Ammodiscus bradynus* (Spandel, 1898)

(pl. 2: 14—16)

1898. *Trochammina bradyna* Spandel; Ellis and Messina, Cat. of Foram.1936. *Ammodiscus bradynus* (Spandel); Paalzow: 29, pl. 31: 5, 6.1975. *Ammodiscus bradynus* (Spandel); Miklukho-Maklaj and Ukharskaya: 39, pl. 2: 3.*Material.* — Over 100 well preserved tests.

Dimensions (mm):

Specimen No.	IG 7201/85/F	IG 7202/85/F	IG 7203/85/F
larger diameter	0.364	0.336	0.308
smaller diameter	0.280	0.308	0.308
width	0.112	0.084	0.084

Occurrence. — Polish Lowlands — cyclothems PZ1, PZ2, PZ3. USSR, Baltic region — sasnavskaya svita and novoakmianskaya svita. German basin — Werrakarbonate, Stassfurtkarbonate.*Ammodiscus roesleri* (Schmid, 1867)

(pl. 2: 13)

1867. *Serpula roesleri* Schmid: 582, pl. 6: 46—47.1936. *Ammodiscus roesleri* (Schmid); Paalzow: 29, pl. 3: 4.*Material.* — About fifty well preserved tests.

Dimensions (mm):

Specimen No.	IG 7204/85/F	7205/85/F	7206/85/F
larger diameter	0.756	0.611	0.588
smaller diameter	0.700	0.611	0.560
width	0.168	0.140	0.140

Occurrence. — Polish Lowlands — cyclothems PZ1, PZ2, PZ3. German basin — Werrakarbonate, Stassfurtkarbonate.Genus *Glomospira* Rzehak, 1885*Glomospira regularis* Scherp, 1962

(pl. 1: 12)

1962. *Glomospira regularis* Scherp: 287, pl. 6: 7—9.1968. *Glomospira regularis* Scherp; Woszczyńska: 97, pl. 1: 2.*Material.* — About fifty well preserved tests.

Dimensions (mm):

Specimen No.	IG 7207/85/F	IG 7208/85/F	IG 7209/85/F
larger diameter	0.280	0.280	0.280
smaller diameter	0.224	0.280	0.252

Occurrence. — Polish Lowlands — cyclothem PZ1. German basin — Werrakarbonate.

Glomospira spiralis Scherp, 1962

(pl. 1: 13, 14)

1962. *Glomospira spiralis* Scherp: 287, pl. 6: 10—13.

1968. *Glomospira spiralis* Scherp; Woszczyńska: 96, pl. 1: 3.

Material. — Thirty well preserved tests.

Dimensions (mm):

Specimen No.	IG 7210/85/F	IG 7211/85/F	IG 7212/85/F
smaller diameter	0.196	0.168	0.196
larger diameter	0.168	0.168	0.168

Occurrence. — Polish Lowlands — cyclothem PZ1. German basin — Werrakarbonate.

Family *Hormosinidae* Haeckel, 1894

Genus *Reophax* Montfort, 1808

Reophax belfordi Crespin, 1958

(pl. 1: 1)

1958. *Reophax belfordi* Crespin: 60, pl. 10: 8—11.

Material. — About twenty rather well preserved tests.

Dimensions (mm):

Specimen No.	IG 7216/85/F	IG 7217/85/F	IG 7218/85/F
length	0.560	0.448	0.448
width	0.196	0.168	0.140
thickness	0.084	0.084	0.084

Occurrence. — Lower Silesia — cyclothem PZ1. Australia — Lower Zechstein.

Family *Lituolidae* de Blainville, 1825

Genus *Haplophragmoides* Cushman, 1910

Haplophragmoides probata Scherp, 1962

(pl. 1: 9, 10)

1962. *Haplophragmoides probata* Scherp: 293, pl. 7: 21, 22.

1975. *Haplophragmoides probata* Scherp; Miklukho-Maklay and Ukharskaya: 41, pl. 2: 6—10, pl. 13: 6, 7.

Material. — Twenty well preserved tests.

Dimensions (mm):

Specimen No.	IG 7219/85/F	IG 7220/85/F	IG 7221/85/F
larger diameter	0.336	0.252	0.252
smaller diameter	0.280	0.252	0.224
thickness	0.140	0.140	0.140

Occurrence. — Polish Lowlands — cyclothem PZ1. USSR, Baltic region — novokamianskaya svita. German basin — Werrakarbonate.

Genus *Ammobaculites* Cushman, 1910*Ammobaculites eiseli* (Spandel, 1898)

(pl. 1: 4—6)

1936. *Ammobaculites eiseli* (Spandel); Paalzow: 31, pl. 3: 13—14.1962. *Ammobaculites eiseli* (Spandel); Scherp: 294, pl. 8: 9—11.1966. *Ammobaculites eiseli* (Spandel); Jurkiewicz: 175, pl. 1: 14.*Material.* — About thirty well preserved tests.

Dimensions (mm):

Specimen No.	IG 7222/85/F	IG 7223/85/F	IG 7224/85/F
length	0.840	0.616	0.560
width	0.168	0.196	0.140
thickness	0.140	0.168	0.140
diameter of a planispirally coiled part	0.224	0.308	0.280

Occurrence. — Polish Lowlands cyclothem PZ1. German basin — Werrakarbonate.*Ammobaculites procera* Scherp, 1962

(pl. 1: 2, 3)

1962. *Ammobaculites procera* Scherp: 294, pl. 8: 12—18.*Material.* — Eighteen well preserved tests.

Dimensions (mm):

Specimen No.	IG 7225/85/F	IG 7226/85/F	IG 7227/85/F
length	0.840	0.644	0.588
width	0.196	0.140	0.140
thickness	0.140	0.112	0.112
diameter of a planispirally coiled part	0.168	0.140	0.112

Occurrence. — Polish Lowlands — cyclothem PZ1. German basin — Werrakarbonate.Family *Trochamminidae* Schwager, 1877Genus *Trochammina* Parker et Jones, 1859*Trochammina brevis* Ukharskaya, 1975

(pl. 2: 8, 11)

1975. *Trochammina brevis* Ukharskaya in Miklukho-Maklay and Ukharskaya: 45, pl. 4: 8, pl. 13: 17.*Material.* — Three well preserved tests.

Dimensions (mm):

Specimen No.	IG 7213/85/F	IG 7214/85/F	IG 7215/85/F
diameter	0.476	0.532	0.476
thickness	0.392	0.420	0.392

Occurrence. — Polish Lowlands — cyclothem PZ1. USSR, Baltic region — novokhmianskaya svita and zhalghiriayskaya svita.

Family *Nodosinellidae* Rhumbler, 1895Genus *Lunucammia* Spandel, 1898*Lunucammia hastata* Scherp, 1962

(pl. 3: 4)

1962. *Lunucammia hastata* Scherp: 301, pl. 9: 12, 13.1968. *Ichtyolaria primitiva* Civrieux et Dessauvagie; Woszczyńska: 100, pl. 1: 9.1975. *Lunucammia hastata* Scherp; Miklukho-Maklaj and Ukharskaya: 73, pl. 12: 1, pl. 18: 12, 13.*Material.* — Twenty well preserved tests.

Dimensions (mm):

Specimen No.	IG 7228/85/F	IG 7229/85/F	IG 7230/85/F
length	0.560	0.392	0.336
width	0.140	0.140	0.140
thickness	0.084	0.084	0.084

Occurrence. — Polish Lowlands — cyclothem PZ1. USSR, Baltic region — novoakmianskaya svita. German basin — Werrakarbonate.*Lunucammia plana* Scherp, 1962

(pl. 3: 12, 13)

1962. *Lunucammia plana* Scherp: 301, pl. 9: 14, 15.1968. *Ichtyolaria latilimbata* Civrieux et Dessauvagie; Woszczyńska: 100, pl. 1: 6.1975. *Lunucammia plana* Scherp; Miklukho-Maklaj and Ukharskaya: 72, pl. 12: 2—4, pl. 18: 15, 16.*Material.* — About fifteen tests.

Dimensions (mm):

Specimen No.	IG 7231/85/F	IG 7232/85/F	IG 7233/85/F
length	0.308	0.168	0.196
width	0.168	0.084	0.168
thickness	0.084	0.252	0.084

Occurrence. — Polish Lowlands — cyclothems PZ1, PZ2. USSR, Baltic region — novoakmianskaya svita. German basin — Werrakarbonate.*Lunucammia celsa* sp. n.

(pl. 3: 20)

Holotypus: IG 7234/85/F; pl. 3: 20.*Stratum typicum:* carbonate sediments of cyclothem PZ2 (Zechstein).*Locus typicus:* Chłapowo IG2, depth 746.0 m.*Derivatio nominis:* from Latin *celsa* — high, after test shape.*Material.* — Three complete tests and about thirty damaged ones.

Dimensions (mm):

Specimen No.	IG 7234/85/F (holotype)	IG 7235/85/F (paratype)	IG 7236/85/F (paratype)
length	0.588	0.644	0.644
width	0.196	0.196	0.196
thickness	0.112	0.140	0.140

Diagnosis. — Test straight, distinctly elongated, strongly compressed, with 12—13 low chambers; except the first 3—5 ones chambers are equal in size and shape. Sutures flush with the surface of the test.

Description. — Test uniserial, straight elongated, distinctly compressed, consisting of 12—13 chambers. Proloculus spherical, the next chambers, except the first 3—5 ones, low and almost equal in size and shape. Sutures flush with the surface of the test. Test surface smooth. Aperture terminal, fissure-like.

Variability. — It concerns mostly the length: width ratio of the tests.

Remarks. — *Lunucammia celsa* sp. n. differs from *L. hastata* Scherp in greater number of chambers and their slower growing in size as added.

Occurrence. — Polish Lowlands — cyclothem PZ2.

Lunucammia olgae sp. n.

(pl. 3: 2)

Holotypus: IG 7237/85/F; pl. 3: 2.

Stratum typicum: carbonate sediments of cyclothem PZ3 (Zechstein).

Locus typicus: Jastarnia IG1, depth 836.0 m.

Derivatio nominis: after the first name of Dr. Olga Styk, Polish micropaleontologist.

Material. — 100 tests, some broken and without proloculus.

Dimensions (mm):

Specimen No.	IG 7237/85/F (holotype)	IG 7238/85/F (paratype)	IG 7239/85/F (paratype)
length	0.308	0.252	0.196
width	0.084	0.112	0.112
thickness	0.084	0.056	0.056

Diagnosis. — Test straight, distinctly compressed, narrow, distinctly elongated. Chambers, 5—9 in number, weakly inflated, slowly grow as added. Sutures incised.

Description. — Test uniserial, narrow, distinctly compressed and elongated. The proloculus spherical, the remaining chambers weakly inflated, of greater width than height, slowly increasing in size as added. Surface smooth. Sutures flush with the test surface, straight or slightly arcuate. Aperture terminal, fissure-like.

Variability. — It concerns the degree of chambers inflation and the rate of size increase of successive chambers.

Remarks. — *Lunucammia olgae* sp. n. differs from *L. hastata* Scherp in having narrower tests which are compressed on both sides, and not concave on one side as in *L. hastata*.

Occurrence. — Polish Lowlands — cyclothem PZ3.

Genus *Spandelina* Cushman et Waters, 1928

Spandelina cavernula Paalzw, 1936

(pl. 3: 3)

1936. *Spandelina cavernula* Paalzw: 35, pl. 4: 4.

1962. *Spandelina cavernula* Paalzw; Scherp: 303, pl. 10: 23, 24.

1970. *Spandelina cavernula* Paalzw; Woszczyńska: 478, pl. 1: 3.

Material. — Twenty damaged tests.

Dimensions (mm):

Specimen No.	IG 7243/85/F	IG 7244/85/F	IG 7245/85/F
length of 4 chambers	0.504	0.420	0.308
width	0.280	0.140	0.140
thickness	0.112	0.112	0.112

Occurrence. — Polish Lowlands — cyclothem PZ1. German basin — Werrakarbonate.

Spandelina kirkbyi kirkbyi (Richter, 1861)

(pl. 2: 9, 10)

1861. *Nodosaria kirkbyi* Richter; Ellis and Messina, Cat. of Foram.

1936. *Geinitzina kirkbyi* (Richter); Paalzow: 33, pl. 4: 1.

1966. *Geinitzina kirkbyi* (Richter); Jurkiewicz: 179, pl. 2: 7, 8.

1975. *Spandelina kirkbyi* (Richter); Miklukho-Maklay and Ukharskaya: 74, pl. 12: 5, 6, pl. 18: 6, 7, 10, 11.

Material. — About 20 well preserved tests.

Dimensions (mm):

Specimen No.	IG 7240/85/F	IG 7241/85/F	IG 7242/85/F
length	0.784	0.560	0.476
width	0.196	0.140	0.168
thickness	0.140	0.112	0.112

Occurrence. — Polish Lowlands — cyclothem PZ1. USSR, Baltic region — novokamianskaya svita. German basin — Werrakarbonate. English basin — Lower Magnesian Limestone.

Spandelina kirkbyi minuta (Scherp, 1962)

(pl. 2: 4, 5)

1962. *Geinitzina kirkbyi minuta* Scherp: 300, pl. 10: 9, 10, 14, 15.

1966. *Geinitzina elongata* Jurkiewicz: 180, pl. 2: 3—6.

Material. — About 30 well preserved tests.

Dimensions (mm):

Specimen No.	IG 7246 /85/F	7247/85/F	IG 7248/85/F
length	0.420	0.364	0.280
width	0.112	0.084	0.084
thickness	0.056	0.056	0.056

Occurrence. — Polish Lowlands — cyclothem PZ1. German basin — Werrakarbonate.

Genus *Geinitzina* Spandel, 1901

Geinitzina richteri Miklukho-Maklay, 1975

(pl. 2: 6, 7)

1850. *Textularia cuneiformis* Jones; Ellis and Messina, Cat. of Foram.

1936. *Geinitzina cuneiformis* (Jones); Paalzow: 33, pl. 3: 16—24.

1975. *Geinitzina richteri* Miklukho-Maklay in Miklukho-Maklay and Ukharskaya: 67, pl. 10: 5, 6, pl. 17: 1—5.

Material. — About thirty tests.

Dimensions (mm):

Specimen No.	IG 7249/85/F	IG 7250/85/F	IG 7251/85/F
length	0.420	0.420	0.392
width	0.308	0.224	0.224
thickness	0.168	0.140	0.140

Occurrence. — Polish Lowlands — cyclothem PZ1. USSR, Baltic region — novokmianskaya svita and pregolskaya svita. German basin — Werrakarbonate.

Geinitzina postcarbonica Spandel, 1901

(pl. 3: 5, 6)

1901. *Geinitzina postcarbonica* Spandel; Ellis and Messina, Cat. of Foram.

1975. *Geinitzina postcarbonica* Spandel; Miklukho-Maklay and Ukharskaya: 69, pl. 10: 9, pl. 17: 10, 11.

Material. — About thirty tests.

Dimensions (mm):

Specimen No.	7252/85/F	IG 7253/85/F	IG 7254/85/F
length	0.336	0.280	0.252
width	0.140	0.168	0.140
thickness	0.112	0.112	0.112

Occurrence. — Polish Lowlands — cyclothem PZ2. USSR, Baltic region — novokmianskaya svita. North America — Lower Permian.

Geinitzina triangularis Chapman et Howchin, 1905

(pl. 3: 9—11)

1905. *Geinitzina triangularis* Chapman et Howchin; Ellis and Messina, Cat. of Foram.

1968. *Geinitzina ichnousa* Civrieux et Dessauvagine; Woszczyńska: 97, pl. 1: 11.

Material. — Thirty well preserved tests.

Dimensions (mm):

Specimen No.	IG 7255/85/F	IG 7256/85/F	IG 7257/85/F
length	0.336	0.308	0.280
width	0.196	0.196	0.224
thickness	0.112	0.112	0.112

Occurrence. — Polish Lowlands — cyclothem PZ1, PZ2. German basin — Werrakarbonate. English basin — Lower Magnesian Limestone.

Geinitzina gigantea lithuanica Miklukho-Maklay, 1975

(pl. 2: 12)

1975. *Geinitzina gigantea lithuanica* Miklukho-Maklay in Miklukho-Maklay and Ukharskaya: 70, pl. 11: 1—3, pl. 17: 6—9.

Material. — Eighteen tests, some damaged.

Dimensions (mm):

Specimen No.	IG 7258/85/F	IG 7259/85/F	IG 7260/85/F
length	0.700	0.672	0.644
width	0.560	0.420	0.392
thickness	0.280	0.168	0.140

Occurrence. — Polish Lowlands — cyclothem PZ1. USSR, Baltic region — novokamianskaya svita.

Geinitzina wagneri sp. n.

(pl. 2: 3)

Holotypus: IG 7261/85/F; pl. 2: 3.

Stratum typicum: carbonate sediments of PZ1 (Zechstein).

Locus typicus: Białogarda IG 1, depth 922,0 m.

Derivatio nominis: after the name of Dr. Ryszard Wagner — Polish geologist.

Material. — Fifty well preserved tests.

Dimensions (mm):

Specimen No.	IG 7261/85/F (holotype)	IG 7262/85/F (paratype)	IG 7263/85/F (paratype)
length	0.420	0.280	0.252
width	0.140	0.140	0.112
thickness	0.056	0.056	0.056

Diagnosis. — Test markedly compressed, in lateral view having a form of an elongated triangle, with longitudinal median depression. Chambers, 5—9 in number, low, somewhat overlapping, distinctly enlarging as added.

Description. — Test uniserial and much compressed, elongated and triangular in lateral outline, with longitudinal median depression. Chambers, 5—9 in number, low and, except the spherical proloculus, weakly inflated, somewhat overlapping and rather rapidly increasing in size as added. Sutures slightly incised, straight or weakly arcuate. Aperture terminal, poorly visible.

Variability. — It concerns the number of chambers and resulting varying length of the test.

Remarks. — *Geinitzina wagneri* sp. n. reminds to some extent *G. cylindrica* sp. n. and differs from it in being more compressed and having chambers more rapidly increasing in size; chambers of *G. wagneri* are rather arcuate and overlapping whereas horizontal in *G. cylindrica*.

Occurrence. — Polish Lowlands — cyclothem PZ1.

Geinitzina compacta sp. n.

(pl. 3: 8)

Holotypus: IG 7264/85/F; pl. 3: 8.

Stratum typicum: carbonate sediments of cyclothem PZ2 (Zechstein).

Locus typicus: Chłapowo IG 2, depth 746.0 m.

Derivatio nominis: Latin *compactus* — after compact test shape.

Material. — Eighty rather well preserved tests.

Dimensions (mm):

Specimen No.	IG 7264/85/F	IG 7265/85/F	IG 7266/85/F
length	0.644	0.448	0.448
width	0.252	0.224	0.196
thickness	0.168	0.112	0.112

Diagnosis. — Test straight, distinctly elongated, compressed, with weak longitudinal depression, consisting of 9—13 chambers. Chambers low, somewhat arcuate,

slightly overlapping, markedly increasing in size as added in earlier portion, later of similar size.

Description. — Test uniserial, straight, distinctly elongated, compressed, with weak longitudinal depression. Chambers 9—13 in number. Proloculus spherical, following chambers (4—5) distinctly increasing in size, the next ones (5—6) of almost the same size. Chambers low, not inflated, slightly arcuate, tightly joining and slightly overlapping. Sutures flush with the surface of the test, somewhat bent. Aperture terminal, poorly visible.

Remarks. — *Geinitzina compacta* sp. n. differs from *G. flabellata* Miklukho-Maklay in more elongated and narrower test, and more numerous chambers.

Occurrence. — Polish Lowlands — cyclothem PZ2.

Geinitzina cylindrica sp. n.

(pl. 2: 2: 1, 2)

Holotypus: IG 7268/85/F; pl. 2: 2.

Stratum typicum: carbonate sediments of cyclothem PZ2 (Zechstein).

Locus typicus: Chlapowo IG2, depth 738.5 m.

Derivatio nominis: after the test shape.

Material. — Forty well preserved tests.

Dimensions (mm):

Specimen No.	IG 7267/85/F	IG 7268/85/F	IG 7269/85/F
length	0.280	0.280	0.280
width	0.140	0.140	0.112
thickness	0.084	0.084	0.084

Diagnosis. — Test straight, distinctly elongated and weakly compressed, with weakly developed longitudinal furrow. Chambers 6—9 in number, slightly inflated and gradually, rather slowly increasing in size. Last chamber flattened.

Description. — Test uniserial, straight, much elongated, rather narrow, weakly compressed with weakly developed longitudinal furrow. Chambers 6—9 in number. Proloculus spherical, the next chambers low, narrow, slightly inflated, rather slowly increasing in size especially in later portion. Last chamber flat. Sutures incised, straight. Aperture terminal, ovate.

Variability. — It concerns the size and shape of the tests; lateral outline of specimens may be triangular or cylindrical.

Remarks. — *Geinitzina cylindrica* sp. n. differs from *G. wagneri* sp. n. in less compressed and more elongated test, having moreover less developed furrow. Chambers in *G. cylindrica* are horizontal whereas arched and slightly overlapping in *G. wagneri*.

Occurrence. — Polish Lowlands — cyclothem PZ2.

Geinitzina flabellata Miklukho-Maklay, 1975

(pl. 3: 15)

1975. *Geinitzina flabellata* Miklukho-Maklay in Miklukho-Maklay and Ukharskaya: 71, pl. 11: 4—6, pl. 17: 12—14.

Material. — Fifteen well preserved tests.

Dimensions (mm):

Specimen No.	IG 7270/85/F	IG 7221/85/F	7272/85/F
length	0.448	0.420	0.392
width	0.280	0.224	0.224
thickness	0.112	0.168	0.140

Occurrence. — Polish Lowlands — cyclothem PZ2. USSR, Baltic region — novokmianskaya svita.

Genus *Pachyphloia* Lange, 1925

Pachyphloia schwageri Civrieux et Dessauvague, 1965

(pl. 4: 15)

1965. *Pachyphloia schwageri* Sellier de Civrieux et Dessauvague: 38, pl. 5: 1, 3—7, 10—16, 19.

1968. *Pachyphloia schwageri* Civrieux et Dessauvague; Woszczyńska: 98, pl. 1: 5.

Material. — Twenty well preserved tests.

Dimensions (mm):

Specimen No.	IG 7273/85/F	IG 7274/85/F	IG 7275/85/F
length	0.336	0.336	0.336
width	0.224	0.196	0.168
thickness	0.112	0.140	0.112

Occurrence. — Polish Lowlands — cyclothem PZ2. Turkey — Upper Permian.

Family *Fischerinidae* Millett, 1898

Genus *Cyclogyra* Wood, 1842

Cyclogyra kinkelini (Spandel, 1898)

(pl. 1: 15)

1898. *Cornuspira kinkelini* Spandel; Ellis and Messina, Cat. of Foram.

1962. *Cornuspira kinkelini* Spandel; Scherp: 305, pl. 4: 9—12.

1975. *Cornuspira kinkelini* Spandel; Miklukho-Maklay and Ukharskaya: 49, pl. 6: 15, pl. 14: 8.

Material. — About thirty well preserved tests.

Dimensions (mm):

Specimen No.	IG 7276/85/F	IG 7277/85/F	IG 7278/85/F
larger diameter	0.364	0.252	0.224
smaller diameter	0.364	0.196	0.224
thickness	0.084	0.056	0.056

Occurrence. — Polish Lowlands — cyclothem PZ1. USSR, Baltic region — novokmianskaya svita. German basin — Werrakarbonat.

Genus *Agathammina* Neumayer, 1887

Agathammina pusilla (Geinitz, 1848)

(pl. 1: 7, 8)

1848. *Serpula pusilla* Geinitz; Ellis and Messina, Cat. of Foram.

1876. *Trochammina pusilla* (Geinitz); Brady: 78, pl. 3: 4—5.

1936. *Glomospira pusilla* (Geinitz); Paalow: 30, pl. 3: 8.
 1959. *Agathammina pusilla* (Geinitz); Wolańska: 27—48, pl. 1: 1—3, pl. 2: A—C.
 1962. *Agathammina pusilla* (Geinitz); Scherp: 304, pl. 5: 1—10.
 1968. *Agathammina pusilla* (Geinitz); Woszczyńska: 101, pl. 1: 7.
 1975. *Agathammina pussilla* (Geinitz); Miklukho-Maklay and Ukharskaya: 50, pl. 6: 11—13, pl. 14: 9—11.

Material. — Fifty well preserved tests.

Dimensions (mm):

Specimen No.	IG 7279/85/F	IG 7280/85/F	IG 7281/85/F
length	1.736	0.838	0.756
width	1.680	0.980	0.700
thickness	0.784	0.476	0.392

Remarks. — *Agathammina pusilla* (Geinitz) from Poland has been examined in details by Wolańska (1959), Jurkiewicz (1966) and Woszczyńska (1968).

Occurrence. — Polish Lowlands — cyclothem PZ1. USSR, Baltic region — novoakmianskaya svita. German basin — Werrakarbonate. English basin — Lower Magnesian Limestone.

Agathammina miliolides (Jones, Parker et Kirkby, 1869)
(pl. 1: 11)

1869. *Trochammina miliolides* Jones, Parker et Kirkby; Ellis and Messina, Cat. of Foram.
 1876. *Trochammina miliolides* Jones, Parker et Kirkby; Brady: 79, pl. 3: 11—15.
 1936. *Glomospira miliolides* (Jones, Parker et Kirkby); Paalow: 31, pl. 3: 12.
 1962. *Agathammina miliolides* (Jones, Parker et Kirkby); Scherp: 305, pl. 5: 14.

Material. — Thirty well preserved tests.

Dimensions (mm):

Specimen No.	IG 7282/85/F	IG 7283/85/F	IG 7284/85/F
length	0.616	0.476	0.392
width	0.448	0.532	0.392
thickness	0.364	0.336	0.280

Occurrence. — Polish Lowlands — cyclothem PZ1. German basin — Werracarbonate. English basin — Lower magnesian Limestone.

Genus *Calcitornella* Cushman et Waters, 1928

Calcitornella rotunda Scherp, 1962

(pl. 4: 3)

1962. *Calcitornella rotunda* Scherp: 305, pl. 7: 11—13.
 1975. *Calcitornella rotunda* Scherp; Miklukho-Maklay and Ukharskaya: 47, pl. 6: 7.

Material. — Twenty well preserved tests.

Dimensions (mm):

Specimen No.	IG 7285/85/F	IG 7286/85/F	IG 7287/85/F
larger diameter	0.252	0.224	0.168
smaller diameter	0.308	0.224	0.224
thickness	0.084	0.084	0.056

Occurrence. — Polish Lowlands — cyclothem PZ2, PZ3. USSR, Baltic region — novoakmianskaya svita. German basin — Werrakarbonate.

Calcitornella inflata Scherp, 1962

(pl. 4: 13, 14)

1962. *Calcitornella inflata* Scherp: 306, pl. 7: 14, 16—18.1975. *Calcitornella inflata* Scherp; Miklukho-Maklay and Ukharskaya: 47, pl. 6: 1, 2.*Material.* — Fifty well preserved tests.

Dimensions (mm):

Specimen No.	IG 7288/85/F	IG 7289/85/F	IG 7290/85/F
larger diameter	0.336	0.252	0.308
smaller diameter	0.280	0.364	0.196
thickness	0.140	0.112	0.084

Occurrence. — Polish Lowlands — cyclothem PZ2, PZ3. USSR, Baltic region — novoakmianskaya svita. German basin — Werrakarbonate.*Calcitornella extensa* Scherp, 1962

(pl. 4: 12)

1962. *Calcitornella extensa* Scherp: 306, pl. 7: 19, 20.1975. *Calcitornella extensa* Scherp; Miklukho-Maklay and Ukharskaya: 48, pl. 6: 5.*Material.* — Thirty well preserved tests.

Dimensions (mm):

Specimen No.	IG 7291/85/F	IG 7292/85/F	IG 7293/85/F
larger diameter	0.308	0.252	0.252
smaller diameter	0.196	0.224	0.224
thickness	0.140	0.140	0.140

Remarks. — *Calcitornella extensa* differs from *C. rotunda* in smaller number of whorls and more elongate test.*Occurrence.* — Polish Lowlands — cyclothem PZ2, PZ3. USSR, Baltic region — novoakmianskaya svita. German basin — Werrakarbonate.Family *Nodosariidae* Ehrenberg, 1838Genus *Nodosaria* Lamarck, 1812*Nodosaria conicodensestriata* Paalzow, 1936

(pl. 4: 7, 8)

1936. *Nodosaria conico-densestriata* Paalzow: 38, pl. 4: 21—23.1932. *Nodosaria conico-densestriata* Paalzow; Scherp: 314, pl. 12: 6a, b.1975. *Nodosaria conicodensestriata* Paalzow; Miklukho-Maklay and Ukharskaya: 56, pl. 7: 12—13, pl. 15: 9—10.*Material.* — Thirty well preserved tests.

Dimensions (mm):

Specimen No.	IG 7294/85/F	IG 7295/85/F	IG 7296/85/F
length	0.952	0.560	0.560
width	0.196	0.168	0.140
thickness	0.140	0.112	0.112

Occurrence. — Polish Lowlands — cyclothem PZ1. USSR, Baltic region — novoakmianskaya svita; German basin — Werrakarbonate.

Nodosaria polonica sp. n.

(pl. 5: 5, 6)

Holotypus: IG 7297/85/F; pl. 5: 5.*Stratum typicum*: carbonate sediments of PZ1 cyclothem (Zechstein).*Locus typicus*: Białogarda IG 1, depth 922.0 m.*Derivatio nominis*: Latin *polonicus* — found in Poland.*Material*. — Thirty five tests, some damaged.

Dimensions (mm):

Specimen No.	IG 7297/85/F (holotype)	IG 7298/85/F (paratype)	IG 7299/85/F (paratype)
length	0.364	0.364	0.364
width	0.112	0.084	0.084

Diagnosis. — Test straight, chambers 6—8 in number, subglobular, each successive one being slightly larger from the former; last chamber elongated. Aperture terminal, rounded.

Description. — Test uniserial, straight, with 6—8 almost spherical chambers, slowly growing in size as added. Last chamber elongated. Sutures straight and slightly incised. Test surface smooth. Aperture terminal, rounded.

Remarks. — In comparison with *Nodosaria kingi*, *N. polonica* sp. n. has chambers more globular and more rapidly increasing in size as added.

Occurrence. — Polish Lowlands — cyclothem PZ1.*Nodosaria striatula* sp. n.

(pl. 4: 9)

Holotypus: IG 7300/85/F; pl. 4: 9.*Stratum typicum*: carbonate sediments of PZ1 cyclothem (Zechstein).*Locus typicus*: Białogarda IG 1, depth 922.0 m.*Derivatio nominis*: Latin *striatula* — after finely striated test.*Material*. — Eleven tests.

Dimensions (mm):

Specimen No.	IG 7300/85/F (holotype)	IG 7301/85/F (paratype)	IG 7302/85/F (paratype)
length	0.448	0.448	0.392
width	0.112	0.112	0.112
thickness	0.056	0.056	0.028

Diagnosis. — Test straight, somewhat compressed on both sides. Chambers (8—9) slightly inflated, subequal, covered with distinct, longitudinal, densely arranged ribs.

Description. — Test uniserial, straight, narrow, compressed on both sides, ovate in cross-section. It consists of 8—9 chambers indistinctly growing in size as added, being weakly inflated and tightly joining each others. Proloculus small and poorly visible, spherical. Test surface covered with fine, longitudinal, densely arranged, parallel ribs. Sutures indistinct. Aperture terminal, poorly visible.

Remarks. — *Nodosaria striatula* is similar to *N. conicodensestriata* Paalzow, differing from it in having more densely ornamented and less inflated tests composed of more tightly joined chambers.

Occurrence. — Polish Lowlands — cyclothem PZ1.

Nodosaria aequalis sp. n.

(pl. 4: 1, 2)

Holotypus: IG 7303/85/F; pl. 4: 1.*Stratum typicum*: carbonate sediments of PZ1 cyclothem (Zechstein).*Locus typicus*: Białogarda IG 1, depth 922.0 m.*Derivatio nominis*: Latin *aequalis* — equal, after equal surface of the test.*Material*. — Thirty seven well preserved tests.

Dimensions (mm):

Specimen No.	IG 7303/85/F	IG 7304/85/F	IG 7305/85/F
length	0.420	0.364	0.336
width	0.084	0.084	0.084

Diagnosis. — Test straight, narrow, strongly compressed, with smooth surface. Chambers (9—17) low, weakly inflated, difficult to be distinguished from each other, tightly joined. The last chamber elongated and more inflated than the penultimate one and provided with a neck. Proloculus sometimes with a short spine.

Description. — Test uniserial, narrow, straight, elongated, smooth, strongly compressed. In microspheric forms — between 9 and 17 chambers, in megalospheric ones — between 5 and 17 chambers. Proloculus spherical, often ended by a short spine. Other chambers low, slightly inflated, indistinctly growing in size as added, tightly joining each other. Last chamber elongated, with a neck. Sutures slightly arcuate, flush with the test surface. Aperture poorly visible.

Variability. — In some tests the proloculus is provided with a short spine. The last chamber may be either distinctly inflated at the apertural face or it may be provided with a neck.

Remarks. — *Nodosaria aequalis* sp. n. may be easily distinguished from other so far known species of the genus because of its strong compression of the test and tightly joining chambers.

Occurrence. — Polish Lowlands — cyclothem PZ1.*Nodosaria candida* sp. n.

(pl. 5: 10)

Holotypus: IG 7306/85/F; pl. 5: 10.*Stratum typicum*: sediments of PZ1 cyclothem (Zechstein).*Locus typicus*: Białogarda IG1, depth 922.0 m.*Derivatio nominis*: from Latin *candidus* — light shining.*Material*. — Six quite well preserved tests.

Dimensions (mm):

Specimen No.	IG 7306/85/F	IG 7307/85/F	IG 7308/85/F
length	0.700	0.588	0.532
width	0.140	0.112	0.112

Diagnosis. — Test straight, consisting of 7—8 distinctly inflated and elongated chambers, gradually growing as added. Last chamber with a neck and radiate aperture.

Description. — Test uniserial, straight, rounded in cross-section, consisting of seven to eight chambers. Proloculus spherical, other chambers slightly elongated, distinctly convex, gradually growing in size as added. The last chamber more elongated than the preceding ones, with a neck. Aperture terminal, radiate. Sutures straight, incised.

Remarks.— In comparison with *Nodosaria polonica* sp. n., the species has more elongated chambers, the last one provided with a neck.

Occurrence.— Polish Lowlands — cyclothem PZ1.

Nodosaria lineata sp. n.

(pl. 5: 1)

Holotypus: IG 7309/85/F; pl. 5: 1.

Stratum typicum: sediments of PZ2 cyclothem (Zechstein).

Locus typicus: Chłapowo IG2, depth 738.5 m.

Derivatio nominis: from Latin *linea* — line, from linear arrangement of chambers.

Material.— About hundred tests, some of them — damaged.

Dimensions (mm):

Specimen No.	IG 7309/85/F	IG 7310/85/F	IG 7311/85/F
length	0.560	0.392	0.336
width	0.168	0.112	0.140

Diagnosis.— Test straight, circular in cross-section, consisting of 4–6 chambers. Chambers rather low, weakly inflated, distinctly increasing in size as added, sometimes with fine longitudinal striae on the surface.

Description.— Test uniserial, straight, circular in cross-section, with 4–6 chambers. Proloculus spherical, other chambers barrel-like, weakly inflated, distinctly increasing in size as added, sometimes with fine longitudinal striae; last chamber more elongated than the former ones. Sutures straight, depressed. Aperture terminal, rounded.

Remarks.— In comparison with *Nodosaria kingi* (Jones), *N. lineata* sp. n. has more rapidly growing successive chambers.

Occurrence.— Polish Lowlands — cyclothem PZ2.

Nodosaria kingi (Jones, 1850)

(pl. 5: 8)

1850. *Dentalina kingi* Jones; Ellis and Messina, Cat. of Foram.

1936. *Nodosaria kingi* (Jones); Paalzow: 38, pl. 4: 20.

1966. *Nodosaria kingi* (Jones); Jurkiewicz: 117, pl. 3: 8.

1975. *Nodosaria kingi* (Jones); Miklukho-Maklay and Ukharskaya: 57, pl. 7: 16, pl. 15: 11.

Material.— Ten damaged tests.

Dimensions (mm):

Specimen No.	IG 7312/85/F	IG 7313/85/F	IG 7314/85/F
length	0.560	0.392	0.392
width	0.140	0.084	0.084

Occurrence.— Polish Lowlands — cyclothem PZ1. USSR, Baltic region — novokamianskaya svita. German basin — Werrakarbonate. English basin — Lower Magnesian Limestone.

Nodosaria permiana (Spandel, 1898)

(pl. 4: 16, 17)

1898. *Orthoceras permiana* Spandel; Ellis and Messina, Cat. of Foram.

1936. *Spandelinoides geinitzi* (Spandel); Paalzow: 35, pl. 4: 8.

1961. *Spandelinoides geinitzi* (Spandel); Odrzywolska-Bieńkowa: 543, pl. 1: 3, 4, 5.
 1962. *Spandelinoides geinitzi* (Spandel); Scherp: 315, pl. 12: 16.
 1975. *Nodosaria permiana* (Spandel); Miklukho-Maklay and Ukharskaya: 51, pl. 7: 1, pl. 15: 1, 2.

Material. — About sixty well preserved tests.

Dimensions (mm):

Specimen No.	IG 7318/85/F	IG 7319/85/F	IG 7320/85/F
length	0.728	0.728	0.700
width	0.196	0.168	0.168
thickness	0.168	0.140	0.112

Occurrence. — Polish Lowlands — cyclothem PZ1. USSR, Baltic region — nowo-akmianskaya svita. German basin — Werrakarbonate.

Nodosaria ovalis Schmid, 1867

(pl. 5: 11, 12)

1867. *Nodosaria ovalis* Schmid: 85, pl. 6: 50, 51.
 1936. *Nodosaria ovalis* Schmid; Paalzow: 37, pl. 4: 17—19.

Material. — Eighteen tests, some of them damaged.

Dimensions (mm):

Specimen No.	IG 7315/85/F	IG 7316/85/F	IG 7317/85/F
length	0.560	0.476	0.476
width	0.140	0.112	0.112
thickness	0.112	0.112	0.112

Occurrence. — Polish Lowlands — cyclothems PZ1, PZ2. German basin — Werrakarbonate.

Genus *Astacolus* de Montfort, 1808

Astacolus oblongus Miklukho-Maklay, 1975

(pl. 4: 18)

1975. *Astacolus oblongus* Miklukho-Maklay in Miklukho-Maklay and Ukharskaya: 80, pl. 10: 12.

Material. — One specimen IG 7321/85/F.

Occurrence. — Polish Lowlands — cyclothem PZ1. USSR, Baltic region — nowo-akmianskaya svita.

Genus *Dentalina* Risso, 1826

Dentalina farcimen (Soldani, 1791)

(pl. 4: 10)

1791. *Orthoceras farcimen* Soldani; Ellis and Messina, Cat. of Foram.
 1936. *Dentalina farcimen* (Soldani); Paalzow: 40, pl. 4: 30—31.
 1966. *Dentalina farcimen* (Soldani); Jurkiewicz: 184, pl. 3: 22—25.

Material. — Eighteen tests.

Dimensions (mm):

Specimen No.	IG 7322/85/F	IG 7323/85/F	IG 7324/85/F
length	0.560	0.560	0.448
width	0.112	0.112	0.084
thickness	0.112	0.112	0.084

Occurrence. — Polish Lowlands — cyclothem PZ1. German basin — Werrakarbonate.

Dentalina permiana Jones, 1850

(pl. 4: 11)

1850. *Dentalina permiana* Jones; Ellis and Messina, Cat. of Foram.

1936. *Dentalina permiana* Jones; Paalzow: 40, pl. 4: 32.

1966. *Dentalina permiana* Jones; Jurkiewicz: 184, pl. 3: 19—21.

Material. — Fifteen damaged tests.

Dimensions (mm):

Specimen No.	IG 7325/85/F	IG 7326/85/F	IG 7327/85/F
length	0.644	0.560	0.476
width	0.140	0.140	0.168
thickness	0.168	0.140	0.168

Occurrence. — Polish Lowlands — cyclothem PZ1. German basin — Werrakarbonate. English basin — Lower Magnesian Limestone.

Genus *Frondicularia* Defrance in d'Orbigny, 1826

Frondicularia permiana Woszczyńska, 1970

(pl. 3: 19)

1970. *Frondicularia permiana* Woszczyńska: 479, pl. 1: 5.

Material. — Ten tests, some of them lacking proloculus.

Dimensions (mm):

Specimen No.	IG 7328/85/F	IG 7329/85/F	IG 7330/85/F
length	0.700	0.476	0.420
width	0.504	0.252	0.280
thickness	0.084	0.056	0.056

Occurrence. — Polish Lowlands — cyclothem PZ1.

Genus *Pseudonodosaria* Boomgaard, 1949

Pseudonodosaria limpida sp. n.

(pl. 5: 14—18)

Holotypus: IG 7334/85/F; pl. 5: 16.

Stratum typicum: sediments of PZ2 cyclothem (Zechstein).

Locus typicus: Chłapowo IG2, depth 738.5 m.

Derivatio nominis: from Latin *limpida* — light, transparent.

Material. — About two hundred well preserved tests.

Dimensions (mm):

Specimen No.	IG 7334/85/F	IG 7335/85/F	IG 7336/85/F
length	0.504	0.448	0.336
width	0.252	0.224	0.168
thickness	0.196	0.168	0.140

Diagnosis.—Test straight, circular in cross-section. Chambers 4—10, generally quickly increasing in size in microspheric forms, while rather slowly growing in megalospheric forms. Chambers, except the last one, moderately inflated, low. Last chamber much inflated, sometimes somewhat elongated towards the aperture.

Description.—Test uniserial, straight, circular in cross-section, in general distinctly elongated, with 4—10 chambers. Proloculus of differentiated size. In microspheric forms it is followed by chambers rather rapidly increasing in size; in megalospheric forms generally each successive chamber only slightly differs from the former one. Chambers low, moderately inflated. Last chamber much inflated, sometimes somewhat elongated towards the aperture. Sutures straight, weakly depressed. Aperture terminal, ovate.

Variability.—It concerns mostly the size and shape of the tests and number of chambers.

Remarks.—In comparison with similar *Pseudonodosaria levis* sp. n., the species under consideration has more inflated and more discriminating chambers. In comparison with *P. lata* Miklukho-Maklay it has less numerous chambers, which moreover grow more rapidly, especially in microspheric forms.

Occurrence.—Polish Lowlands—cyclothem PZ2.

Pseudonodosaria levis sp. n.

(pl. 5: 2)

Holotypus: IG 7337/85/F; pl. 5: 2.

Stratum typicum: carbonate sediments of the cyclothem PZ2 (Zechstein).

Locus typicus: Chłapowo bore-hole IG2, depth 746.0 m.

Derivatio nominis: Latin *levis*—after the smooth test surface.

Material.—Seventeen tests, some of them damaged.

Dimensions (mm):

Specimen No:	IG 7337/85/F	IG 7338/85/F	IG 7339/85/F
length	0.504	0.504	0.420
width	0.224	0.196	0.196

Diagnosis.—Test straight distinctly elongated, circular in cross-section. Chambers, 5—8 in number, low, rather rapidly increasing in size as added, very closely joining each other, not inflated.

Description.—Test uniserial, straight, much elongated, circular in cross-section, with 5—8 chambers. Proloculus rarely distinct, spherical, remaining chambers low, tightly joining each others, rather rapidly increasing in size as added, not inflated. Sutures flush with the surface of the test, weakly marked. Aperture terminal, circular. Test surface smooth.

Remarks.—Compare remarks concerning *Pseudonodosaria limpida* sp. n.

Occurrence.—Polish Lowlands—cyclothem PZ2.

Pseudonodosaria lata Miklukho-Maklay, 1972

(pl. 5: 13)

1975. *Pseudonodosaria lata* Miklukho-Maklay; Miklukho-Maklay and Ukharskaya: 57, pl. 7: 16, pl. 15: 11 (here synonymy).

Material.—Thirty well preserved tests.

Dimensions (mm):

Specimen No.	IG 7331/85/F	IG 7332/85/F	IG 7333/85/F
length	0.364	0.364	0.336
width	0.140	0.140	0.140
thickness	0.140	0.140	0.112

Occurrence. — Polish Lowlands — cyclothem PZ1. USSR, Baltic region — novokmianskaya svita.

Genus *Pseudotristix* Miklukho-Maklay, 1960
Pseudotristix tcherdynzevi Miklukho-Maklay, 1960
(pl. 3: 18)

1965. *Tristix ?tcherdynzevi* Miklukho-Maklay; Sellier de Civrieux and Dessauvagine: 42, pl. 23: 2 (here synonymy).

1970. *Spandelinoides sparcicostata* Paalzw; Woszczyńska: 479, pl. 1: 1.

1975. *Pseudotristix tcherdynzevi* Miklukho-Maklay; Miklukho-Maklay and Ukhar-skaya: 74, pl. 10: 13, pl. 14: 4.

Material. — Four well preserved tests.

Dimensions (mm):

Specimen No.	IG 7340/85/F	IG 7341/85/F
length	0.420	0.364
width	0.196	0.196

Occurrence. — Polish Lowlands — cyclothem PZ1. USSR, Baltic region — novokmianskaya svita, Turkey — Upper Permian.

Genus *Lingulina* d'Orbigny, 1826
Lingulina linguaeformis Paalzw, 1936
(pl. 3: 21)

1936. *Lingulina linguaeformis* Paalzw: 41, 5: 1—2.

1966. *Lingulina linguaeformis* Paalzw; Jurkiewicz: 182, pl. 3: 29.

Material. — Twenty tests.

Dimensions (mm):

Specimen No.	IG 7342/85/F	IG 7343/85/F	IG 7344/85/F
length	0.420	0.420	0.308
width	0.224	0.392	0.168
thickness	0.140	0.112	0.112

Occurrence. — Polish Lowlands — cyclothem PZ1, PZ2. German basin — Werra-karbonate.

Lingulina magna sp. n.
(pl. 3: 7)

Holotypus: IG 7345/85/F; pl. 3: 7.

Stratum typicum: carbonate sediments of cyclothem PZ2 (Zechstein).

Locus typicus: Chłapowo bore-hole IG2, depth 746.0 m.

Derivatio nominis: Latin *magnus* — numerous, frequent — a species being an important component of microfaunistic assemblages.

Material. — About a hundred well preserved tests.

Dimensions (mm):

Specimen No.	IG 7345/85/F	IG 7346/85/F	IG 7347/85/F
length	0.728	0.700	0.392
width	0.308	0.280	0.224
thickness	0.224	0.196	0.168

Diagnosis. — Test large, straight, elongated, slightly compressed on both sides. Chambers, 4—7 in number, low, distinctly enlarging as added, tightly attaching to each other. Last chamber flatly convex.

Description. — Test uniserial, straight, slightly compressed on both sides, with 4—7 chambers. Chambers low, distinctly enlarging as added, closely attaching to each other, smooth. Last chamber flatly convex. Proloculus generally distinct, spherical. Sutures weakly arcuate or straight, indistinctly depressed. Aperture terminal, in the form of a narrow, transverse fissure.

Remarks. — *Lingulina magna* sp. n. differs from *L. linguaeformis* Paalzow in less compressed test, as well as in lower and less inflated chambers.

Occurrence. — Polish Lowlands — cyclothem PZ2.

Lingulina minima sp. n.

(pl. 4: 4—6)

Holotypus: IG 7348/85/F; pl. 4: 5.

Stratum typicum: carbonate sediments of cyclothem PZ3 (Zechstein).

Locus typicus: Chłapowo IG2, depth 705.0 m.

Derivatio nominis: after small dimensions of the test.

Material. — About thirty well preserved tests.

Dimensions (mm):

Specimen No.	IG 7348/85/F	IG 7349/85/F	IG 7350/85/F
length	0.224	0.224	0.224
width	0.112	0.112	0.084

Diagnosis. — Test straight, weakly compressed on both sides, consisting of 4—6 chamber. Chambers distinctly inflated, rather slowly growing as added. Last chamber elongated toward the aperture or flattened. Sutures straight or arcuate, incised.

Description. — Test uniserial, straight, weakly compressed on both sides, with 4—6 chambers. Proloculus distinct, spherical, the remaining chambers semispherical, moderately convex and rather slowly growing as added. Last chamber, generally, elongated towards the aperture, sometimes flattened, usually more inflated than the former chambers. Sutures straight or arcuate, incised. Aperture terminal, shaped as a narrow fissure.

Remarks. — *Lingulina minima* sp. n. differs from *L. magna* sp. n. in smaller size and smaller number of chambers, which are moreover more inflated and less rapidly increasing in size as added.

Occurrence. — Polish Lowlands — cyclothems PZ2 and PZ3.

Lingulina zechsteiniana sp. n.

(pl. 3: 1)

Holotypus: IG 7351/85/F; pl. 3: 1.

Locus typicus: Chłapowo IG2, depth 738.5 m.

Derivatio nominis: after Zechstein.

Material. — About forty well preserved tests.

Dimensions (mm):

Specimen No.	IG 7351/85/F	IG 7352/85/F	IG 7353/85/F
length	0.672	0.504	0.420
width	0.196	0.168	0.196
thickness	0.140	0.140	0.168

Diagnosis. — Test straight, somewhat compressed. Chambers, 4—6, low, with the width twice their height, slightly overlapping, tightly joining each other, slowly increasing in size as added.

Description. — Test uniserial, straight, slightly compressed. Chambers 4—6 in number, slightly convex, low, a little overlapping one another, with width almost twice their height. Each successive chamber larger from the former one. Sutures slightly arcuate and deepened. Aperture terminal, shaped as a narrow fissure.

Remarks. — In comparison with the most similar species, *Lingulina minima* sp. n., *L. zechsteiniana* sp. n. has less inflated chambers which are, generally, more horizontal.

Occurrence. — Polish Lowlands — cyclothem PZ2.

Genus *Lingulonodosaria* Silvestri, 1903

Lingulonodosaria jurkiewiczi Miklukho-Maklay, 1975

(pl. 5: 3, 4, 7)

1975. *Lingulonodosaria jurkiewiczi* Miklukho-Maklay in Miklukho-Maklay and Ukharskaya: 63, pl. 9: 1, 3; pl. 16: 5—9.

Material. — Twenty tests.

Dimensions (mm):

Specimen No.	IG 7354/85/F	IG 7355/85/F	IG 7356/85/F
length	0.420	0.336	0.224
width	0.112	0.112	0.084

Occurrence. — Polish Lowlands — cyclothem PZ1; USSR, Baltic region — novo-akmianskaya svita.

Family *Glandulinidae* Reuss, 1860

Genus *Tristix* Macfadyen, 1941

Tristix pomeraniae sp. n.

(pl. 3: 16, 17)

Holotypus: IG 7357/85/F; pl. 3: 16.

Stratum typicum: sediments of cyclothem PZ2.

Locus typicus: bore-hole Chłapowo IG2, depth 746.0 m.

Derivatio nominis: after the Latin name of the region of occurrence, Pomerania.

Material. — Twenty one well-preserved tests.

Dimensions (mm):

Specimen No.	IG 7357/85/F	IG 7358/85/F	IG 7359/85/F
length	0.532	0.420	0.392
width	0.196	0.196	0.196

Diagnosis.—Test triangular in cross-section, with rounded angles and concave sides, slightly widening towards the aperture. Chambers 9–12, weakly overlapping. Last chamber flattened.

Description.—Test uniserial, slightly widening towards the aperture, triangular in cross-section, with rounded angles and concave sides. Chambers, 9–12 in number, low, weakly overlapping. Last chamber flattened. Proloculus globular, distinct. Sutures almost flush with the test surface, weakly arcuate. Aperture terminal, circular.

Variability.—It concerns the number of chambers, as well as the length : width ratio of the tests.

Remarks.—*Tristix pomeraniae* sp. n. differs from *T. geinitzianus* Civrieux et Dessauvagie in considerably smaller number of chambers, which are more wide, especially in younger part; it is more triangular in the general, lateral outline.

Occurrence.— Polish Lowlands — cyclothem PZ2.

Tristix mariusi sp. n.

(pl. 3: 14)

Holotypus: IG 7360/85/F; pl. 3: 14.

Stratum typicum: carbonate sediments of cyclothem PZ2 (Zechstein).

Locus typicus: Chłapowo IG2, depth 738.5 m.

Derivatio nominis: after the name of my son, Mariusz.

Material.— Fifteen well preserved tests.

Dimensions (mm):

Specimen No:	IG 7360/85/F	IG 7361/85/F	IG 7362/85/F
length	0.280	0.224	0.168
width	0.168	0.140	0.140

Diagnosis.—Test triangular in cross-section, with rounded angles and weakly concave sides. Chambers 4–7 in number, distinctly overlapping, last chamber somewhat elongated towards the aperture.

Description.—Test uniserial, triangular in cross-section, with rounded angles and weakly concave sides. Chambers low, 4–7 in number, distinctly overlapping, slowly growing in size as added. Last chamber more inflated than the former ones and elongated towards the aperture. Proloculus globular, indistinct. Sutures bent, weakly incised. Aperture terminal, circular.

Remarks.—*Tristix* sp. n. differs from *T. pomeraniae* sp. n. in smaller number of chambers and more narrow and smaller test; its last chamber is inflated and elongated in contrast to that of *T. pomeraniae*, which is low and flattened.

Occurrence.— Polish Lowlands — cyclothem PZ2.

Family Eouvigerinidae Cushman, 1927

Genus *Siphonodosaria*, 1924

Siphonodosaria magnifica Scherp, 1962

(pl. 5: 9)

1962. *Siphonodosaria magnifica* Scherp: 319, pl. 12: 1–3.

Material.— Three well preserved tests.

Dimensions (mm):

Specimen No.	IG 7363/85/F	IG 7364/85/F	IG 7365/85/F
length	0.476	0.336	0.224
width	0.140	0.112	0.084

Occurrence. — Polish Lowlands — cyclothem PZ2. German basin — Werracarbo-nate.

Ostracoda

(Systematics after R. C. Moore (ed.) 1961, Part Q, modified)

Order **Palaeocopida** Henningsmoen, 1953

Suborder **Beyrichicopina** Scott, 1961

Superfamily **Drepanellacea** Ulrich et Bassler, 1923

Family **Aechminellidae** Sohn, 1961

Genus *Cornigella* Warthin, 1930

Cornigella permiana (Krömmelbein, 1958)

(pl. 7: 10)

1958. *Monoceratina?* *permiana* Krömmelbein: 115, pl. 1: 1—7.

1967. *Vollumoceratina rugensis* Knüpfner: 77, pl. 1: 5, pl. 5: 1.

1975. *Cornigella permiana* (Krömmelbein); Ivanov: 165, pl. 33: 5.

Material. — Three valves.

Dimensions (mm):

Specimen No.	IG 7623/85/O	IG 7624/85/O	IG 7625/85/F
length	0.700	0.616	0.476
width	0.364	0.308	0.224

Occurrence. — Polish Lowlands — cyclothem PZ1, USSR, Baltic region — novo-akmianskaya svita. Rügen — Lower Zechstein.

Cornigella sp.

(pl. 6: 5, 6)

Material. — Twenty well preserved carapaces.

Dimensions (mm):

Specimen No.	IG 7620/85/O	IG 7621/85/O	IG 7622/85/O
length	0.476	0.336	0.252
height	0.224	0.140	0.140
width	0.224	0.112	0.112

Description. — Carapace ovate in lateral outline. Dorsal and ventral margins almost straight, anterior margin rather broadly rounded, posterior margin narrowly rounded, elongated. Along the dorsal margin there occur three spiny nodes; one in the anterior part and two in the posterior part; the anterior one is of a medium size, those situated at the posterior part are of unequal size, more anterior being larger than the posterior one. Two spiny nodes occur also along a ventral margin; smaller one is at the anterior end, and larger one, with a spine protruding outside, is at the posterior end. Valve surface smooth. Inner features unknown. In dorsal view, carapace is narrowing at both ends, more at the anterior one, with a protruding nodes at both sides.

Remarks. — *Cornigella* sp. differs from *C. permiana* in having nodes less numerous, differently shaped and distributed, and in carapaces smaller and more delicate.
Occurrence. — Polish Lowlands — cyclothem PZ2.

Superfamily **Kirkbyacea** Ulrich et Bassler, 1906

Family **Kirkbyidae** Ulrich et Bassler, 1906

Genus *Kirkbya* Jones, 1859 emend. Knight, 1928

Kirkbya permiana (Jones, 1850)

(pl. 8: 8, 10, 11)

1850. *Dithyroceris permiana* Jones; Ellis and Messina, Cat. of Ostracoda.

1967. *Kirkbya permiana* (Jones); Knüpfer: 75, pl. 4: 1, 2.

1975. *Kirkbya permiana* (Jones); Ivanov: 163, pl. 33: 1, 2.

Material. — Twelve rather well preserved carapaces.

Dimensions (mm):

Specimen No.	IG 7626/85/O	IG 7627/85/O	IG 7628/85/O
length	0.840	0.644	0.560
height	0.420	0.280	0.280
width	0.364	0.252	0.252

Occurrence. — Polish Lowlands — cyclothem PZ1. USSR, Baltic region — novokmianskaya svita. German basin — Werrakarbonate. English basin — Lower Magnesian Limestone.

?Family **Scrobiculidae** Posner, 1951

Genus *Roundyella* Bradfield, 1935

Roundyella lebaensis Krömmelbein, 1958

(pl. 9: 1, 2, 8)

1958. *Roundyella lebaensis* Krömmelbein: 118, pl. 1: 11—15, pl. 3: 45, 46.

1967. *Roundyella lebaensis* Krömmelbein; Knüpfer: 76, pl. 1: 1.

1975. *Roundyella lebaensis* Krömmelbein; Ivanov: 164, pl. 33: 34, pl. 39: 4.

Material. — About fifty well-preserved carapaces.

Dimensions (mm):

Specimen No.	IG 7629/85/O	IG 7630/85/O	IG 7631/85/O
length	0.756	0.728	0.700
height	0.448	0.420	0.420
width	0.280	0.280	0.280

Occurrence. — Polish Lowlands — cyclothem PZ1; USSR, Baltic region — novokmianskaya svita. German basin — Werrakarbonate.

?Family **Aparchitidae** Jones, 1901

Genus *Dorsoobliquella* Knüpfer, 1967

Dorsoobliquella pulchra Knüpfer, 1967

(pl. 7: 11)

1967. *Dorsoobliquella pulchra* Knüpfer: 76, pl. 1: 2—4, pl. 4: 3.

1975. *Dorsoobliquella pulchra* Knüpfer; Ivanov: 162, pl. 32: 10—12.

Material. — About two hundred well preserved carapaces.

Dimensions (mm):

Specimen No.	IG 7632/85/O	IG 7633/85/O	IG 7634/85/O
length	0.868	0.756	0.700
height	0.588	0.504	0.476
width	0.448	0.364	0.308

Variability. — Carapaces of this species slightly vary in shape — mostly in their length : height ratio; right valves are more or less overlapping the left ones along the dorsal margin.

Occurrence. — Polish Lowlands — cyclothems PZ2, PZ3. USSR, Baltic region — novoakmianskaya svita, zhalghiriayskaya svita and ghalindackaya svita. German basin — Werrakarbonate.

Order **Podocopida** Müller, 1894
 Suborder **Podocopina** Sars, 1866
 Superfamily **Bairdiacea** Sars, 1888
 Family **Bairdiidae** Sars, 1888
 Genus *Bairdia* McCoy, 1844
Bairdia plebeia Reuss, 1854
 (pl. 10: 7—10)

1854. *Bairdia plebeia* Reuss; Ellis and Messina, Cat. of Ostracoda.
 1958. *Bairdia pommeriana* Krömmelbein: 125, pl. 2: 36—38.
 1961. *Bairdia* sp. cf. *ardmorensis* Harlton; Odrzywolska-Bieńkowska: 545, pl. 2: 3.
 1967. *Bairdia* sp. aff. *permiana* Geis; Knüpfer: 79—80, pl. 2: 1.
 1970. *Bairdia pommeriana* Krömmelbein; Woszczyńska: 482, pl. 2: 5.
 1975. *Bairdia plebeia* Reuss; Ivanov: 171—172, pl. 35: 1—5.

Material. — Twenty preserved carapaces.

Dimensions (mm):

Specimen No.	IG 7635/85/O	IG 7636/85/O	IG 7637/85/O
length	0.812	1.064	0.420
height	0.420	0.504	0.196
width	0.280	0.364	0.068

Occurrence. — Polish Lowlands — cyclothems PZ1, PZ2, PZ3. USSR, Baltic region — novoakmianskaya svita and zhalghiriayskaya svita. German basin — Werrakarbonate.

Bairdia knuepferi Ivanov, 1975
 (pl. 8: 4—7)

1962. *Bairdiocypris?* sp. 2, 3; Eichenberg, pl. 37: 4, 5.
 1967. *Bairdia pisces* (Richter); Knüpfer: 78, fig. 2: 3.
 1975. *Bairdia knuepferi* Ivanov: 173, pl. 36: 4, 5.

Material. — About one hundred fifty well preserved carapaces.

Dimensions (mm):

Specimen No.	IG 7638/85/O	IG 7639/85/O	IG 7640/85/O
length	0.840	0.812	0.812
height	0.504	0.420	0.420
width	0.364	0.336	0.364

Variability. — There is a considerable variability in *B. kneupferi* which concerns the degree of carapace inflation and overlapping of the right valve by the left one.

Occurrence. — Polish Lowlands — cyclothems PZ1, PZ2, PZ3. USSR, Baltic region — novoakmianskaya svita and zhalghiriayskaya svita. German basin — Werra-karbonate, Stassfurtkarbonate.

Bairdia ampla Reuss, 1854

(pl. 8: 1)

1854. *Bairdia ampla* Reuss; Ellis and Messina, Cat. of Ostracoda.

1867. *Cythere (Bairdia) ampla* Reuss; Schmid: 581, pl. 6: 39.

1967. *Bairdia ampla* Reuss; Knüpfer: 79, pl. 2: 2.

Material. — Thirty quite well preserved carapaces.

Dimensions (mm):

Specimen No.	IG 7641/85/O	IG 7642/85/O	IG 7643/85/O
length	0.980	1.008	0.980
height	0.616	0.644	0.560
width	0.448	0.476	0.364

Occurrence. — Polish Lowlands — cyclothems PZ1, PZ2. German basin — Werra-carbonate.

Bairdia hisingeri (Münster, 1830)

(pl. 9: 6)

1830. *Cythere hisingeri* Münster; Ellis and Messina, Cat. of Ostracoda.

1975. *Bairdia hisingeri* (Muenster); Ivanov: 172, pl. 36: 1—3.

Material. — About twenty well preserved carapaces.

Dimensions (mm):

Specimen No.	IG 7644/85/O	IG 7645/85/O	IG 7646/85/O
length	1.064	1.108	0.868
height	0.476	0.560	0.420
width	0.364	0.420	0.336

Occurrence. — Polish Lowlands — cyclothems PZ1, PZ2. USSR, Baltic region — novoakmianskaya svita and zhalghiriayskaya svita. German basin — Stassfurtkarbonate. English basin — Carboniferous.

Genus ? *Acratia* Delo, 1930*Acratia acuta* (Jones, 1850)

(pl. 10: 2, 3)

1850. *Cythere (Bairdia?) acuta* Jones; Ellis and Messina, Cat. of Ostracoda.

1958. *Bairdia* cf. *acuta* (Jones); Krömmelbein: 126, pl. 3: 42—44.

1975. *Acratia* sp.; Ivanov: 177, pl. 37: 7—9.

Material. — Thirty well preserved carapaces.

Dimensions (mm):

Specimen No.	IG 7647/85/O	IG 7648/85/O	IG 7649/85/O
length	0.924	0.896	0.840
height	0.364	0.392	0.420
width	0.364	0.392	0.336

Occurrence. — Polish Lowlands — cyclothem PZ1. USSR, Baltic region — novokmianskaya svita and zhalghiriayskaya svita. German basin — Werrakarbonate. English basin — Lower Magnesian Limestone.

Acratia polonica sp. n.

(pl. 6: 1)

Holotypus: IG 7620/85/O; pl. 6: 1.

Stratum typicum: sediments of cyclothem PZ2.

Locus typicus: bore-hole Klanino IG1, depth 720.0 m.

Derivatio nominis: Latin *polonicus* — Polish.

Material. — Thirty tests.

Dimensions (mm):

Specimen No.	IG 7650/85/O	IG 7651/85/O	IG 7652/85/O
length	0.784	0.784	0.700
height	0.392	0.252	0.364
width	0.336	0.252	0.336

Diagnosis. — Carapace semicircular in lateral outline, strongly inflated. Anterior end gently pointed and elongated, posterior end more elongated than the anterior one, distinctly sharpened.

Description. — Carapace semicircular in lateral outline. Dorsal margin strongly arched, ventral margin almost straight. Posterior margin angularly rounded, gently pointed, posterior margin more elongated than the anterior one, distinctly sharpened. Surface of the carapace smooth. Left valve slightly larger than the right one overlapping it along the entire margin, stronger along of the middle part of the ventral margin. Inner features unknown in dorsal view carapace strongly inflated, with sharpened ends. Ventral side generally flattened.

Variability. — It concerns the carapace lateral and dorsal outline, mostly their length : height : width ratio. Ventral side may be flattened or slightly concave at the middle.

Remarks. — *Acratia polonica* sp. n. differs from *A. acuta* (Jones) in more inflated carapace, its shorter anterior end and less pointed posterior end.

Occurrence. — Polish Lowlands — cyclothem PZ2 and PZ3.

Genus *Bairdiacypris* Bradfield, 1935
Bairdiacypris jonesiana (Kirkby, 1858)
 (pl. 10: 1)

1858. *Bairdia jonesiana* Kirkby; Ellis and Messina, Cat. of Ostracoda.

1975. *Bairdiacypris jonesiana* (Kirkby); Ivanov: 175, pl. 37: 1, 2, pl. 39: 10.

Material. — Seven well preserved carapaces.

Dimensions (mm):

Specimen No.	IG 7653/85/O	IG 7654/85/O	IG 7655/85/O
length	1.316	1.344	1.260
height	0.560	0.560	0.476
width	0.476	0.476	0.420

Occurrence. — Polish Lowlands — cyclothem PZ1. USSR, Baltic region, Bielorussia — novoakmianskaya svita. German basin — Werrakarbonate. English basin — Carboniferous.

Genus *Bythocypris* Brady, 1880
Bythocypris kroemmelbeini sp. n.
 (pl. 10: 4—6)

1958. *Bairdiocypris?* sp.; Krömmelbein: 123, pl. 2: 28—31.

non 1967. *Bairdiocypris?* sp. *sensu* Krömmelbein; Knüpfer: 84, pl. 3: 1.

Holotypus: IG 7656/85/O; pl. 10: 4.

Stratum typicum: sediments of cyclothem PZ1.

Locus typicus: bore-hole Łochów IG1, depth 1602.0 m.

Derivatio nominis: after name of German geologist, K. Krömmelbein, who for the first time described the carapaces of this species.

Material. — Thirty well preserved carapaces.

Dimensions (mm):

Specimen No.	IG 7656/85/O (holotype)	IG 7657/85/O (paratype)	IG 7658/85/O (paratype)
length	0.644	0.588	0.588
height	0.280	0.336	0.308
width	0.308	0.252	0.252

Diagnosis. — Carapace angularly ovate in lateral outline, moderately and almost evenly inflated. Anterior margin somewhat obliquely and rather narrowly elongated, posterior end abruptly truncated.

Description. — Carapace angularly ovate in lateral outline, elongated, moderately and almost evenly inflated, with sides nearly parallel. Dorsal margin gently rounded, ventral margin slightly concave. Anterior end somewhat obliquely and narrowly elongated, posterior end abruptly, almost vertically truncated. Left valve overlaps the right one most strongly along the ventral margin. Surface of the carapace smooth. Inner features unknown. In dorsal view carapace ovate, elongated, with posterior end only slightly wider than the anterior one, and both ends rounded.

Remarks. — *Bythocypris kroemmelbeini* is similar to *B. exiqua* Kummerow, but it has slightly wider anterior end of the carapace. The posterior end is rounded in *B. exiqua* and bevelled in *B. kroemmelbeini*.

Occurrence. — Polish Lowlands — cyclothem PZ1.

Genus *Fabalicypri*s Cooper, 1946
*Fabalicypri*s *parvus* Kotschetkova, 1972
 (pl. 6: 7)

1972. *Fabalicypri*s *parvus* Kotschetkova in Kotschetkova and Guseva: 63, pl. 21: 2 (*vide* Ivanov 1975).

1975. *Fabalicypri*s *parvus* Kotschetkova; Ivanov: 176, pl. 37: 3—6.

Material. About thirty carapaces.

Dimensions (mm):

Specimen No.	IG 7659/85/O	IG 7660/85/O	IG 7661/85/O
length	0.504	0.448	0.364
height	0.224	0.196	0.168
width	0.196	0.140	0.40

Remarks.—The examined carapaces differ from those described by Ivanov (1975) in being more compressed and having more narrow posterior end.

Occurrence.—Polish Lowlands—cyclothem PZ1, PZ2. USSR, Baltic region, novoakmianskaya svita.

Family **Haworthinidae** Ivanov, 1975

Genus *Haworthina* Kellett, 1935

Haworthina patria Ivanov, 1975

(pl. 9: 7)

1970. *Bairdia subrotunda* Hou; Woszczyńska: 483, pl. 2: 3a b.

1975. *Haworthina patria* Ivanov: 178, pl. 38: 4, 5.

Material.—About fifty well preserved carapaces.

Dimensions (mm):

Specimen No.	IG 7662/85/O	IG 7663/85/O	IG 7664/85/O
length	0.700	0.560	0.560
height	0.392	0.364	0.336
width	0.336	0.280	0.280

Occurrence.—Polish Lowlands—cyclothem PZ1, PZ2. USSR, Baltic region, novoakmianskaya svita.

Superfamily **Cytheracea** Baird, 1850

Family **Bythocytheridae** Sars, 1926

Genus *Monoceratina* Roth, 1928

Monocerathina longissima Krömmelbein, 1958

(pl. 9: 9—11)

1958. *Monoceratina? longissima* Krömmelbein: 117, pl. 1: 8—10.

1975. *Monoceratina longissima* Krömmelbein; Ivanov: 181, pl. 38: 10.

Material.—About fifty well preserved carapaces.

Dimensions (mm):

Specimen No.	IG 7665/85/O	IG 7666/85/O	IG 7667/85/O
length	0.392	0.363	0.308
height	0.168	0.168	0.140
width	0.168	0.168	0.140

Remarks.—Krömmelbein (1958) described *Monoceratina longissima* from the bore-hole Leba 1 (depth 645.0) from sediments of cyclothem PZ1. I have not found, so far, this species in any carbonate sediments of the cyclothem PZ1. On the contrary to Krömmelbein's observations, this species is characteristic of sediments of the cyclothem PZ2 of Polish Lowlands.

Occurrence.—Polish Lowlands—cyclothem PZ2. USSR, Baltic region—zhalghiriayskaya svita.

Family **Cytherideidae** Sars, 1925
 Genus *Basslerella* Kellett, 1935
Basslerella regularis (Richter, 1867)
 (pl. 6: 4)

1867. *Cythere regularis* Richter; Ellis and Messina, Cat. of Ostracoda.

1975. *Basslerella regularis* (Richter); Ivanov: 179, pl. 38: 1, 2.

Material. — Twenty well preserved carapaces.

Dimensions (mm):

Specimen No.	IG 7668/85/O	IG 7669/85/O	IG 7670/85/O
length	0.392	0.364	0.364
height	0.168	0.168	0.168
width	0.168	0.168	0.168

Occurrence. — Polish Lowlands — cyclothem PZ1, PZ2. USSR, Baltic region, Byelorussia — novoakmianskaya svita.

Basslerella suavis Ivanov, 1975
 (pl. 8: 9)

1975. *Basslerella suavis* Ivanov: 180, pl. 38: 3; pl. 39: 8.

Material. — About thirty well preserved carapaces.

Dimensions (mm):

Specimen No.	IG 7671/85/O	IG 7672/85/O	IG 7673/85/O
length	0.448	0.420	0.392
height	0.196	0.224	0.196
width	0.196	0.196	0.196

Remarks. — *Basslerella suavis* differs from *B. regularis* in carapaces more inflated, more oval in lateral outline and having considerably shorter posterior end. Carapaces from Poland are less inflated than those from the USSR.

Occurrence. — Polish Lowlands — cyclothem PZ2, PZ3. USSR, Baltic region — novoakmianskaya svita.

Suborder **Metacopina** Sylvester-Bradley, 1961
 Superfamily **Healdiacea** Harlton, 1933
 Family **Healdiidae** Harlton, 1933
 Genus *Healdia* Roundy, 1926
Healdia dahlgrueni Krömmelbein, 1958
 (pl. 9: 3—5)

1958. *Healdia dahlgrüni* Krömmelbein: 120, pl. 2: 16—23.

1975. *Healdia dahlgrüni* Kroemmelbein; Ivanov: 169, pl. 34: 1—3; pl. 39: 7.

Material. — Over sixty well preserved carapaces.

Dimensions (mm):

Specimen No.	IG 7674/85/O	IG 7675/85/O	IG 7676/85/O
length	0.644	0.616	0.616
height	0.420	0.420	0.392
width	0.336	0.308	0.308

Occurrence. — Polish Lowlands — cyclothem PZ1. USSR, Baltic region — novokamianskaya svita. German basin — Werrakarbonat.

Healdia zechsteiniana sp. n.

(pl. 6: 2)

Holotypus: IG 7677/85/O; pl. 6: 2.

Stratum typicum: carbonate sediments of cyclothem PZ2 (Zechstein).

Locus typicus: bore-hole Salino IG 1, depth 792.8 m.

Derivatio nominis: after its stratigraphic position.

Material. — Thirty well preserved carapaces.

Dimensions (mm):

Specimen No.	IG 7677/85/O	IG 7678/85/O	IG 7679/85/O
length	0.560	0.532	0.392
height	0.336	0.308	0.224
width	0.252	0.280	0.196

Diagnosis. — Carapace subovate in lateral outline, elongated. On the right valve, in its posteroventral part, there occurs a small, blunt, backward directed spine.

Description. — Carapace subovate in lateral outline, elongated. Dorsal margin gently rounded, ventral margin almost straight. Anterior margin rounded, somewhat truncated in its upper part, posterior margin more broadly rounded. The left valve, larger than the right one, overlaps the latter along the entire margin. Carapace smooth; on the right valve, in its posteroventral part close to the ventral margin, there occurs a short spine directed backward. Inner features unknown. In dorsal view carapace subovate, with anterior end elongated and slightly pointed, whereas posterior end narrowly rounded.

Variability. — It concerns mostly the outline of the dorsal margin, the carapace inflation and the length of the posteroventral spine.

Remarks. — In comparison with *Healdia dahlgrueni* Krömmelbein, carapaces of the new species are less inflated laterally, without furrows on lateral sides and with only one spine developed on the right valve, in contrast to more numerous spines, in the former species.

Occurrence. — Polish Lowlands — cyclothems PZ2 and PZ3.

Family **Bairdiocyprididae** Shaver, 1958

Genus *Pseudobythocypris* Shaver, 1958

Pseudobythocypris eichenbergi sp. n.

(pl. 7: 7—9)

1962. "*Bythocypris*" (?) sp. 2; Eichenberg: 505, pl. 1: 2, 4.

Holotypus: IG 7680/85/O; pl. 7: 7.

Stratum typicum: sediments of cyclothem PZ2.

Locus typicus: bore-hole Lidzbark Warmiński 1, depth 1554.0 m.

Derivatio nominis: from the name of German geologist, W. Eichenberg, who for the first time described carapaces of this species.

Material. — About two hundred well preserved carapaces.

Dimensions (mm):

Specimen No.	IG 7680/85/O (holotype)	IG 7681/85/O (paratype)	IG 7682/85/O (paratype)
length	0.504	0.392	0.252
height	0.252	0.196	0.112
width	0.224	0.168	0.112

Diagnosis. — Carapace subovate in lateral outline, weakly inflated, especially in the central area. Anterior margin narrowly and rather obliquely rounded, posterior end broadly rounded.

Description. — Carapace small, ovate and elongated in lateral outline. Dorsal margin slightly rounded, ventral margin straight. Anterior end narrowly, rather obliquely rounded, posterior end broadly rounded. The left valve very weakly overlaps the right one. Carapace surface smooth. In dorsal view carapace rather slim, nearly evenly inflated (mostly at the centre) and pointed at the anterior end.

Variability. — It concerns mostly the general lateral outline of the carapace which may be more or less regularly ovate.

Remarks. — *Pseudobythocypris eichenbergi* most resembles *P. pediformis* (Knight), from which it differs in its carapace ends which are both regularly rounded whereas *P. pediformis* has the anterior end rounded and the posterior one slightly narrowed.

Occurrence. — Polish Lowlands — cyclothems PZ2, PZ3. German basin — Stassfurtkarbonate.

Family ?*Cavellinidae* Egorov, 1950Genus *Cavellina* Coryell, 1928*Cavellina permiana* Kotschetkova, 1972

(pl. 7: 1—6)

1962. "*Bythocypris*" (?) sp. 1; Eichenberg: 505, fig. 1: 1, 3.

1962. *Bairdia* (?) sp. 5; Eichenberg, pl. 37: 1.

1967. *Cavellina* n. sp. Knüpfer: 84, pl. 3: 4.

1972. *Cavellina permiana* Kotschetkova in Kotschetkova and Guseva: 22, pl. 11: 1—7.

1975. *Cavellina permiana* Kotschetkova; Ivanov: 168, pl. 32: 6—9.

Material. — Over a hundred well preserved carapaces.

Dimensions (mm):

Specimen No.	IG 7683/85/O	IG 7684/85/O	IG 7685/85/O
length	0.840	0.784	0.672
height	0.504	0.448	0.420
width	0.364	0.336	0.392

Occurrence. — Polish Lowlands — cyclothem PZ1 (very rare), PZ2, PZ3. USSR, Baltic region — novoakmianskaya svita, zhalghiriayskaya svita and ghalindatskaya svita. German basin — Werrakarbonat, Stassfurtkarbonat.

Suborder and Family unknown

Genus *Microcheilinella* Geis, 1933*Microcheilinella artiensis* Guseva, 1972

(pl. 10: 11, 12)

1961. ?*Cytherella berwynensis* Bradfield; Odrzywolska-Bieńkowska: 546, pl. 3: 5.

1972. *Microcheilinella artiensis* Guseva in Kotschetkova and Guseva: 35, pl. 14: 5 (fide Ivanov 1975).

1975. *Microcheilinella artiensis* Guseva; Ivanov: 160, pl. 32: 2.

Material. — Fifteen well preserved carapaces.

Dimensions (mm):

Specimen No.	IG 7686/85/O	IG 7687/85/O	IG 7688/85/O
length	0.420	0.364	0.336
height	0.224	0.224	0.196
width	0.252	0.280	0.224

Occurrence. — Polish Lowlands — cyclothem PZ1. USSR, Baltic region — novokmianskaya svita.

Microcheilinella nuciformis (Jones, 1850)

(pl. 6: 8—10)

1850. *Cythere nuciformis* Jones; Ellis and Messina, Cat. of Ostracoda.

1967. *Pachydomella nuciformis* (Jones); Knüpfer: 85, pl. 3: 5.

1975. *Microcheilinella nuciformis* (Jones); Ivanov: 160, pl. 32: 2.

Material. — Fifteen well preserved carapaces.

Dimensions (mm):

Specimen No.	IG 7689/85/O	IG 7690/85/O	IG 7691/85/O
length	0.420	0.364	0.364
height	0.224	0.252	0.224
width	0.280	0.252	0.224

Occurrence. — Polish Lowlands — cyclothem PZ1. USSR, Baltic region — novokmianskaya svita. German basin — Werrakarbonate. English basin — Lower Magnesian Limestone.

Suborder **Cladocopina** Sars, 1866

Family **Polycopidae** Sars, 1866

Genus *Polycope* Sars, 1866

Polycope perminuta (Kellett, 1933)

(pl. 8: 2, 3)

1933. *Paraparchites* (?) *perminutus* Kellett: 67, pl. 13: 31, 32.

1975. *Polycope perminutus* (Kellett); Ivanov: 167, pl. 33: 6—11.

Material. — Over thirty well preserved carapaces.

Dimensions (mm):

Specimen No.	IG 7692/85/O	IG 7693/85/O	IG 7694/85/O
length	0.336	0.280	0.280
height	0.336	0.280	0.252
width	0.168	0.140	0.140

Occurrence. Polish Lowlands — cyclothem PZ1. USSR, Baltic region — novokmianskaya svita; German basin — Werrakarbonate; North America — Pennsylvanian — Permian.

Nomina dubia

Genus *Kelletella* Delo, 1930

(pl. 6: 3)

1975. *Kelletella kotschetkovae* Ivanov: 162, pl. 32: 3—5.

Material. — About a hundred well preserved carapaces.

Dimensions (mm):

Specimen No.	IG 7695/85/O	IG 7969/85/O	IG 7697/85/O
length	0.504	0.504	0.420
height	0.280	0.280	0.224

Occurrence. — Polish Lowlands — cyclothems PZ1, PZ2 and PZ3. USSR, Baltic region and Lithuania — novoakmianskaya svita.

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STANISŁAWA WOSZCZYŃSKA

OTWORNICE I MAŁŻORACZKI Z WĘGLANOWYCH OSADÓW CECHSZTYNU POLSKI

Streszczenie

Z osadów cyklotemów PZ1, PZ2 i PZ3 opisano i zilustrowano (plansze 1—10) 56 gatunków otwornic (17 nowych) oraz 26 gatunków małżoraczków (4 nowe). Próby do badań pochodzą z wierceń z następujących regionów (fig. 1, tabela 1): 1. synekliza peribałtycka, 2. obniżenie podlaskie, 3. strefa Koszalina-Chojnic i 4. monoklina przedsudecka. Zbadano 4.000 prób, z których mniej niż 30% zawierało mikrofaunę. Materiał do badań stanowią wyizolowane ze skały, dobrze zachowane skorupki i, na ogół, całe pancerzyki małżoraczków. Nie badano mikrofauny w szlifach skał.

Rozprzestrzenienie regionalne mikrofauny w cechsztylinie Polski jest bardzo niejednolite: najbardziej zróżnicowane gatunkowo i najliczniejsze są otwornice

i małżoraczki w wierceniach z obszaru syneklizy peribałtyckiej i następnie, obniżenia podlaskiego, a najuboższy w mikrofaunę jest obszar monokliny przedsudeckiej.

Również rozprzestrzenienie stratygraficzne mikrofauny jest niejednakowe w poszczególnych cyklotemach (tabela 2). W Wapieniu Cechsztyńskim (cyklotem PZ1) mikrofauna, a zwłaszcza otwornice, jest bardzo zróżnicowana gatunkowo (w tym wiele nowych gatunków) i występuje bardzo licznie. Wykazuje ona duże powiązania z mikrofauną całej Europy (ponad 30 gatunków wspólnych z nadbałtyckim obszarem ZSRR i ponad 40 z basenami Europy zachodniej).

W Dolomicie Głównym (cyklotem PZ2) mikrofauna jest mniej zróżnicowana niż w Wapieniu Cechsztyńskim, a otwornice tracą dominującą rolę w zespołach faunistycznych. W porównaniu z otwornicami Wapienia Cechsztyńskiego, w Dolomicie Głównym występuje zespół odmienny, zawierający wiele nowych gatunków. Wśród małżoraczek większość gatunków przechodzi z Wapienia Cechsztyńskiego, lecz również pojawiają się nowe gatunki. Mikrofauna Dolomitu Głównego Polski różni się od mikrofauny pozostałych regionów Europy swoim dużym zróżnicowaniem. Ma ona większe powiązania z fauną Europy wschodniej (nadbałtycki obszar ZSRR), z którą łączy ją 7 gatunków, niż Europy zachodniej, z którą ma tylko 2 gatunki wspólne (tabela 2).

W Dolomicie Pływowym mikrofauna z obszaru Polski, licząca 16 gatunków (w tym nowy gatunek otwornicy), ma tylko 2 gatunki wspólne ze wschodnim obszarem Europy i żadnych elementów wspólnych z pozostałymi partiami basenu cechsztyńskiego.

Odmienny skład mikrofaunistyczny, jaki obserwuje się pomiędzy osadami poszczególnych cyklotemów pozwala na wyróżnienie dwóch zespołowych poziomów mikrofaunistycznych w cechszynie Polski:

I — *Geinitzina richteri* — *Roundyella lebaensis*, który obejmuje osady cyklotemu PZ1 oraz

II — *Lingulina minima* — *Dorsoobliquella pulchra*, który obejmuje osady cyklotemów PZ2 i PZ3.

Opracowane materiały są przechowywane w Muzeum Instytutu Geologicznego w Warszawie.

EXPLANATION OF PLATES 1—10

Abbreviation used in plates 6—10: C carapace, LV left valve, RV right valve

Plate 1

1. *Reophax belfordi* Crespini: IG 7216/85/F, $\times 120$, Bielawa Górna N-19, depth 602.3 m, cyclothem PZ1.
- 2, 3. *Ammobaculites procera* Scherp: 2 IG 7225/85/F, $\times 120$; 3 IG 7226/85/F, $\times 75$, Łochów IG 1, depth 1602.0 m, cyclothem PZ1.

- 4—6. *Ammobaculites eiseli* (Spandel): 4 IG 7222/85/F, $\times 100$; 5 IG 7223/85/F, $\times 150$; 6 IG 7224/85/F, $\times 240$, Łochów IG 1, depth 1602.0 m, cyclothem PZ1.
- 7, 8. *Agathammina pusilla* (Geinitz): 7 IG 7279/85/F, $\times 100$; 8 IG 7280/85/F, $\times 94$, Białogarda IG 1, depth 926.0 m, cyclothem PZ1.
- 9, 10. *Haplophragmoides probata* Scherp: 9 IG 7220/85/F, $\times 100$; 10 IG 7219/85/F, $\times 220$, Łochów IG 1, depth 1602.0 m, cyclothem PZ1.
11. *Agathammina miliolides* (Jones, Parker et Kirkby): IG 7282/85/F, $\times 100$, Białogarda IG 1, depth 919.0 m, cyclothem PZ1.
12. *Glomospira regularis* Scherp: IG 7207/85/F, $\times 480$, Sępapol 2, depth 1352.7 m, cyclothem PZ1.
- 13, 14. *Glomospira spirialis* Scherp: 13 IG 7211/85/F, $\times 300$; 14 IG 7210/85/F, $\times 150$, Lidzbark Warmiński 3, depth 1666.4 m, cyclothem PZ1.
15. *Cyclogyra kinkelini* (Spandel): IG 7276/85/F, $\times 220$, Łochów IG 1, depth 1602.0 m, cyclothem PZ1.

Plate 2

- 1, 2. *Geinitzina cylindrica* sp. n.: 1 paratype IG 7267/85/F, $\times 240$; 2 holotype, IG 7268/85/F, $\times 220$, Chłapowo IG 2, depth 738.5 m, cyclothem PZ2.
3. *Geinitzina wagneri* sp. n.: holotype, IG 7261/85/F, $\times 260$, Białogarda IG 1, depth 922.0 m, cyclothem PZ1.
- 4, 5. *Spandelina kirkbyi minuta* (Scherp): 4 IG 7246/85/F, $\times 220$; 5 IG 7247/85/F, $\times 150$, Białogarda IG 1, depth 922.0 m, cyclothem PZ1.
- 6, 7. *Geinitzina richteri* Miklukho-Maklay: 6 IG 7249/85/F, $\times 100$ Tuszcz IG 1, depth 1618.2 m, cyclothem PZ1; 7 IG 7250/85/F, $\times 150$, Łochów IG 1, depth 1602.0 m, cyclothem PZ1.
- 8, 11. *Trochammina brevis* Ukharskaya: 8 IG 7213/85/F, $\times 150$; 11 IG 7214/85/F, $\times 150$, Łochów IG 1, depth 1602.0 m, cyclothem PZ1.
- 9, 10. *Spandelina kirkbyi kirkbyi* (Richter): 9 IG 7240/85/F, $\times 150$; 10 IG 7241/85/F, $\times 220$, Białogarda IG 1, depth 922.0 m, cyclothem PZ1.
12. *Geinitzina gigantea lithuanica* Miklukho-Maklay: IG 7258/85/F, $\times 150$, Łochów IG 1, depth 1602.0 m, cyclothem PZ1.
13. *Ammodiscus roessleri* (Schmid): IG 7204/85/F, $\times 100$, Białogarda IG 1, depth 919.0 m, cyclothem PZ1.
- 14—16. *Ammodiscus bradynus* (Spandel): 14 IG 7206/85/F, $\times 120$ Białogarda IG 1, depth 962.0 m, cyclothem PZ1; 15 apertural view, IG 7205/85/F, $\times 160$; 16 side view IG 7203/85/F, $\times 100$, Dębki IG 1, depth 555.3 m, cyclothem PZ2.

Plate 3

1. *Lingulina zeichsteiniana* sp. n.: holotype, IG 7351/85/F, $\times 100$, Chłapowo IG 2, depth 738.5 m, cyclothem PZ2.
2. *Lunucammmina olgae* sp. n.: holotype, IG 7237/85/F, $\times 100$, Jastarnia IG 1, depth 836.0 m, cyclothem PZ2.
3. *Spandelina cavernula* Paalzow: IG 7243/85/F, $\times 100$, Łochów IG 1, depth 1602.0 m, cyclothem PZ1.
4. *Lunucammmina hastata* Scherp: IG 7229/85/F, $\times 120$, Kętrzyn IG 2, depth 1382.8 m, cyclothem PZ2.
- 5, 6. *Geinitzina postcarbonica* Spandel: 5 IG 7253/85/F, $\times 100$, Kętrzyn IG 2, depth 1382.8 m; 6 IG 7252/85/F, $\times 100$, Chłapowo IG 2, depth 746.0 m, cyclothem PZ2.
7. *Lingulina magna* sp. n.: holotype IG 7345/85/F, $\times 100$, Chłapowo IG 2, depth 746.0 m, cyclothem PZ2.

8. *Geinitzina compacta* sp. n.: holotype IG 7264/85/F, $\times 120$, Chłapowo IG 2, depth 746.0 m, cyclothem PZ2.
- 9—11. *Geinitzina triangularis* Chapman et Howchin: 9 IG 7257/85/F, $\times 100$, Kętrzyn IG 2, depth 1382.8 m; 10 IG 7256/85/F, $\times 100$, Kętrzyn IG 2, depth 1382.8 m; 11 IG 7255/85/F, $\times 100$, Kłanino IG 1, depth 716.0 m, cyclothem PZ2.
- 12, 13. *Lunucammina plana* Scherp: 12 IG 7232/85/F, $\times 100$, Kętrzyn IG 2, depth 1382.8 m; 13 IG 7231/85/F, $\times 120$, Kłanino IG 1, depth 716.0 m, cyclothem PZ2.
14. *Tristix mariusi* sp. n.: holotype IG 7360/85/F, $\times 260$, Salino IG 1, depth 786.5 m, cyclothem PZ2.
15. *Geinitzina flabellata* Miklukho-Maklay: IG 7270/85/F, $\times 150$, Chłapowo IG 2, depth 746.0 m, cyclothem PZ2.
- 16, 17. *Tristix pomeraniae* sp. n.: 16 holotype, IG 7357/85/F, $\times 110$; 17 paratype IG 7361/85/F, $\times 100$, Chłapowo IG 2, depth 746.0 m, cyclothem PZ2.
18. *Pseudotristix tscherdynzevi* Miklukho-Maklay: IG 7340/85/F, $\times 180$, Łochów IG 1, depth 1602.0 m, cyclothem PZ1.
19. *Fronicularia permiana* Woszczyńska: IG 7328/85/F, $\times 78$, Łochów IG 1, depth 1602.0 m, cyclothem PZ1.
20. *Lunucammina celsa* sp. n.: holotype, IG 7234/85/F, $\times 150$, Chłapowo IG 2, depth 746.0 m, cyclothem PZ2.
21. *Lingulina linguaeformis* Paalzow: IG 7343/85/F, $\times 150$, Barciany 1, depth 1170.7 m, cyclothem PZ2.

Plate 4

- 1, 2. *Nodosaria aequalis* sp. n.: 1 holotype, IG 7303/85/F, $\times 160$; paratype, 2 IG 7304/85/F, $\times 130$, Białogarda IG 1, depth 922.0 m, cyclothem PZ1.
3. *Calcitornella rotunda* Scherp: a flat and b convex side, IG 7285/85/F, $\times 120$, Jastrzębia Góra IG 2, depth 602.9 m, cyclothem PZ2.
- 4—6. *Lingulina minima* sp. n.: 4 paratype IG 7349/85/F, $\times 100$; 5 holotype IG 7348/85/F, $\times 240$; 6 paratype IG 7350/85/F, $\times 100$; Chłapowo IG 2, depth 705.0 m, cyclothem PZ2.
- 7, 8. *Nodosaria conicodensestriata* Paalzow: 7 IG 7294/85/F, $\times 110$; 8 IG 7295/85/F, $\times 100$, Białogarda IG 1, depth 922.0 m, cyclothem PZ1.
9. *Nodosaria striatula* sp. n.: holotype, IG 7300/85/F, $\times 110$, Białogarda IG 1, depth 922.0 m, cyclothem PZ1.
10. *Dentalina farcimen* (Soldani): IG 7322/85/F, $\times 110$, Białogarda IG 1, depth 922.0 m, cyclothem PZ1.
11. *Dentalina permiana* Jones: IG 7325/85/F, $\times 110$, Białogarda IG 1, depth 922.0 m, cyclothem PZ1.
12. *Calcitornella extensa* Scherp: a and b side views, IG 7291/85/F, $\times 100$, Dębki IG 1, depth 556.3 m, cyclothem PZ2.
- 13, 14. *Calcitornella inflata* Scherp: 13a flat and b convex side, IG 7288/85/F, $\times 100$, Czarny Młyn IG 2, depth 605.4 m, cyclothem PZ2; 14 IG 7288/85/F, $\times 260$, Jastarnia IG 1, depth 836.0 m, cyclothem PZ2.
15. *Pachyploia schwageri* Civrieux et Dessauvagine: IG 7273/85/F, $\times 100$, Kętrzyn IG 2, depth 1382.8 m, cyclothem PZ2.
- 16, 17. *Nodosaria permiana* (Spandel): 16 IG 7318/85/F, $\times 300$; 17 IG 7319/85/F, $\times 100$, Sępólno 2, depth 1660.6 m, cyclothem PZ1.
18. *Astacolus oblongus* Miklukho-Maklay: IG 7321/85/F, $\times 440$, Białogarda IG 1, depth 922.0 m, cyclothem PZ1.

Plate 5

1. *Nodosaria lineata* sp. n.: holotype, IG 7309/85/F, $\times 150$, Chłapowo IG 2, depth 738.5 m, cyclothem PZ2.
2. *Pseudonodosaria levis* sp. n.: IG 7337/85/F, $\times 120$, Chłapowo IG 2, depth 746.0 m, cyclothem PZ2.
- 3, 4, 7. *Lingulonodosaria jurkiewiczzi* Miklukho-Maklay: 3 IG 7355/85/F, $\times 100$; 4 IG 7354/85/F, $\times 100$; 7 IG 7356/85/F, $\times 320$, Białogarda IG 1, depth 922.0 m, cyclothem PZ1.
- 5, 6. *Nodosaria polonica* sp. n.: 5 holotype, IG 7297/85/F, $\times 150$; 6 paratype, IG 7298/85/F, $\times 110$, Białogarda IG 1, depth 922.0 m, cyclothem PZ1.
8. *Nodosaria kingi* (Jones): IG 7312/85/F, $\times 72$, Białogarda IG 1, depth 922.0 m, cyclothem PZ1.
9. *Siphonodosaria magnifica* Scherp: IG 7353/85/F, $\times 100$, Białogarda IG 1, depth 822.0 m, cyclothem PZ1.
10. *Nodosaria candida* sp. n.: holotype, IG 7306/85/F, $\times 100$, Białogarda IG 1, depth 922.0 m, cyclothem PZ1.
- 11, 12. *Nodosaria ovalis* Schmid: 11 IG 7315/85/F, $\times 100$; 12 IG 7316/85/F, Białogarda IG 1, depth 922.0 m, cyclothem PZ1.
13. *Pseudonodosaria lata* Miklukho-Maklay: IG 7331/85/F, $\times 200$, Tłuszcz IG 1, depth 1618.2 m, cyclothem PZ1.
- 14—18. *Pseudonodosaria limpida* sp. n.: 14 paratype, IG 7366/85/F, $\times 200$; 15 paratype, IG 7368/85/F, $\times 100$; 16 holotype, IG 7334/85/F, $\times 220$; 17 paratype, IG 7335/85/F, $\times 240$; 18 paratype, IG 7336/85/F, $\times 360$, Chłapowo IG 2, depth 738.5 m, cyclothem PZ2.

Plate 6

1. *Acratia polonica* sp. n.: holotype, C a left side, b ventral side, IG 7620/85/F, $\times 150$, Kłanino IG 1, depth 720.0 m, cyclothem PZ2.
2. *Healdia zeichsteiniana* sp. n.: holotype, C a left side, oblique view, b ventral side, c dorsal side, IG 7677/85/O, $\times 100$, Jastrzębia Góra IG 2, depth 605.0 m, cyclothem PZ2.
3. *Kelletella kotschetkova* Ivanov: C a lateral view, b dorsal view, IG 7695/85/O, $\times 100$, Jamno IG 3, depth 1970.7 m, cyclothem PZ1.
4. *Basslerella regularis* (Richter): C a right side, b left side, IG 7668/85/O, $\times 100$, Jamno IG 3, depth 1970.7 m, cyclothem PZ1.
- 5, 6. *Cornigella* sp.: 5 C left side, oblique view, IG 7620/85/O, $\times 100$; 6 C ventral side, IG 7621/85/O, $\times 120$, Chłapowo IG 3, depth 712.0 m, cyclothem PZ2.
7. *Fabalicypriis parvus* Kotschetkova: C a right side, b dorsal side, IG 7659/85/O, $\times 100$, Swarzewo IG 10, depth 700.5 m, cyclothem PZ2.
- 8—10. *Microcheilinella nuciformis* (Jones): 8 C a left side, b dorsal side, c ventral side, IG 7690/85/O, $\times 100$, Jamno IG 3, depth 1970.7 m, cyclothem PZ1; 9 C right side, IG 7689/85/O, $\times 130$; 10 C, dorsal side, IG 7690/85/O, $\times 130$, Mielnik IG 1, depth 573.7 m, cyclothem PZ1.

Plate 7

- 1—6. *Cavellina permiana* Kotschetkova: 1 C (female), a left side, b ventral side, IG 7700/85/O; 2 C (male), right side, IG 7683/85/O, $\times 240$; 3 C (male), ventral side, IG 7685/85/O, $\times 220$; 4 C (male), dorsal side, IG 7684/85/O, $\times 200$, Chłapowo IG 2,

depth 705.5 m, cyclothem PZ3; 5 C (female), left side, IG 7701/85/O, $\times 66$, Dębki IG 1, depth 555.3 m; 6 C (female), dorsal side, IG 7702/85/O, $\times 72$, Opalino IG 1, depth 727.0 m, cyclothem PZ2.

- 7—9. *Pseudobythocypris eichenbergi* sp. n.: 7 holotype, C right side, IG 7680/85/O, $\times 200$, Chłapowo IG 2, depth 705.5 m, cyclothem PZ3; 8 paratype, C left side, IG 7681/85/O, $\times 130$; 9 paratype, C dorsal side, IG 7682/85/O, $\times 150$, Barciany IG 2, depth 1228.0 m, cyclothem PZ2.
10. *Cornigella permiana* (Krömmelbein): RV lateral view, IG 7623/85/O, $\times 150$, Białogarda IG 1, depth 919.0 m, cyclothem PZ1.
11. *Dorsoobliquella pulchra* Knüpfer: LV lateral view, IG 7632/85/O, $\times 78$, Dębki IG 1, depth 555.3 m, cyclothem PZ2.

Plate 8

1. *Bairdia ampla* Reuss: C right side, IG 7641/85/O, $\times 60$, Opalino IG 1, depth 727.0, cyclothem PZ2.
2. 3. *Polycope perminutus* (Kellett): 2 C a left side, b dorsal side, IG 7692/85/O, $\times 100$; 3 C right side, IG 7693/85/O, $\times 220$, Kętrzyn IG 1, depth 1397.4 m, cyclothem PZ1.
- 4—7. *Bairdia knuepferi* Ivanov: 4 C right side, IG 7638/85/O, $\times 120$; 5 C left side, IG 7639/85/O, $\times 72$, Mielnik IG 1, depth 573.7 m; 6 C dorsal side, IG 7699/85/O, $\times 180$; 7 C ventral side, IG 7640/85/O, $\times 120$, Łochów IG 1, depth 1602.0 m, cyclothem PZ1.
- 8, 10, 11. *Kirkbya permiana* (Jones) 8 C a right side, b dorsal side, IG 7628/85/O, $\times 50$; 10 C right side, IG 7626/85/O, $\times 86$; 11 ventral side, IG 7627/85/O, $\times 78$, Łochów IG 1, depth 1602.0 m, cyclothem PZ1.
9. *Basslerella suavis* Ivanov: C a left side, b dorsal side, IG 7671/85/O, $\times 100$, Swarzewo IG 10, depth 700.5 m, cyclothem PZ2.

Plate 9

- 1, 2, 8. *Roundyella lebaensis* Krömmelbein: 1 C left side, IG 7629/85/O, $\times 130$; 2 C ventral side, IG 7630/85/O, $\times 100$; 8 C a left side, b ventral side, IG 7631/85/O, $\times 100$, Łochów IG 1, depth 1602.0 m, cyclothem PZ1.
- 3—5. *Healdia dahlgrüni* Krömmelbein: 3 C right side, IG 7674/85/O, $\times 110$; 4 C left side, IG 7675/85/O, $\times 120$; 5 C ventral side, IG 7676/85/O, $\times 110$, Łochów IG 1, depth 1602.0 m, cyclothem PZ1.
6. *Bairdia hisingeri* (Muenster): C left side, IG 7644/85/O, $\times 100$, Mielnik IG 1, depth 573.7 m, cyclothem PZ1.
7. *Haworthina patria* Ivanov: C right side, IG 7662/85/O, $\times 130$, Mielnik IG 1, depth 573.7 m, cyclothem PZ1.
- 9—11. *Monoceratina longissima* Krömmelbein: 9 C ventral side, IG 7667/85/O, $\times 200$, Lidzbark Warmiński 1, depth 1554.0 m; 10 C right side, IG 7666/85/O, $\times 200$, Krynica Morska IG 1, depth 1350.0 m, cyclothem PZ2, 11 C a left side, b dorsal view, IG 7665/85/O, $\times 100$, Barciany IG 2, depth 1228.0 m, cyclothem PZ2.

Plate 10

1. *Bairdiocypris jonesiana* (Kirkby): C right side, IG 7653/85/O, $\times 54$, Mielnik IG 1, depth 573.7 m, cyclothem PZ1.

- 2, 3. *Acratia acuta* (Jones): 2 C right side, IG 7648/85/O, $\times 66$; 3 C right side, IG 7647/85/O, $\times 50$, Łochów IG 1, depth 1602.0 m, cyclothem PZ1.
- 4—6. *Bythocypris krommelbeini* sp. n.: 4 holotype, C right side, IG 7656/85/O, $\times 100$; 5 paratype, C left side, IG 7657/85/O, $\times 110$; 6 paratype, C dorsal side, IG 7658/85/O, $\times 100$, Mielnik IG 1, depth 573.7 m, cyclothem PZ1.
- 7—10. *Bairdia plebeia* Reuss: 7 C right side, IG 7635/85/O, $\times 44$; 8 C dorsal side, IG 7637/85/O, $\times 54$; 9 C ventral side, $\times 54$, IG 7636/85/O, Mielnik IG 1, depth 573.7 m, cyclothem PZ1; 10 C a right side, b ventral side, IG 7698/85/O, Łochów IG 1, depth 1602.0 m, cyclothem PZ1.
- 11—12. *Microcheilinella artiensis* Guseva: 10 LV lateral view, IG 7686/85/O, $\times 150$; 11 dorsal view, IG 7687/85/O, $\times 110$, Mielnik IG 1, cyclothem PZ1.

