Jurassic echinoids


Thirty years has passed since publication of the monograph on irregular echinoids from the Polish Middle Jurassic by Jesionek-Szymariska (1963), and almost 40 years since her pioneer studies on the echinoid apical systems (Jesionek-Szymanska 1956, 1959), the importance of which studies was acknowledged by the authors of the Treatise on Invertebrate Paleontology (Melville & Durham 1966: p. U257). Such a time span is enough for another generation of paleontologists to arise, and this preliminary report by a French-Polish team, based on newly collected materials, shows this. They collected 'about forty' species(?) of various irregular echinoids in Balin near Cracow, the classic locality of the late Bathonian and early Callovian since Laube’s times. Seven species have been identified by Thierry et al., five of them described earlier by Jesionek-Szymanska (1963) among a total number of 13 species from the Polish Middle Jurassic. The synonymy provided for those five species is mostly the same as in Jesionek-Szymanska (1963) and the reasons for repeating all this are not quite clear. Of more importance are descriptions and illustrations of two species which were unknown previously from the Polish Middle Jurassic, namely Clypeus ploti Klein 1734 and Nuckolites amplus Agassiz & Desor 1847, structural analyses of the apical apparatuses, and biometrics of two other common species — Collyrites (Pygomalus) ovalis (Leske 1778) and Collyrites (Pygomalus) analis (Agassiz 1835).

It has to be pointed out that the work of 1988 attributed to Malinowska by Thierry et al. is a chapter in the book edited by Lidia Malinowska and was actually written by Wanda Jesionek-Szymanska, as clearly indicated in the volume. Some probably typographic errors may decrease the value of the synonymy lists, for instance *Nuckolites terquerni* is declared to be illustrated on Pl. 76, instead of 54 in 'Malinowska 1988'.

The English summary of the paper does not strictly correspond to the content of the paper. The authors declare there that the Balin Ferrigenous Oolite ('Oolithe de Balin') cannot serve as a stratotype for the Bathonian/Callovian boundary (which is, in fact, obvious since almost a century; see Różycki 1953) even though they do not discuss strictly biostratigraphic problems in the main text of the paper.

References


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