



Muschelkalk brachiopods

Usnarska-Talerzak, K. 1990. Ramienionogi warstw terebratulowych (środkowy trias) zachodniej części Górnego Śląska. *Kwartalnik Geologiczny* 34, 4, 677–696, 7 text-figs, 2 plates.

In the paper, eight species of brachiopods from the Anisian *Terebratula* beds of the Opole Silesia are described and illustrated with drawings of serial sections, reconstructions of brachidia, and photographs. The *Terebratula* beds are defined on the basis of mass-occurrences of *Coenothyris vulgaris* (Schlotheim 1820), which tends to form monospecific brachiopod assemblages in association with the cementing spondylid bivalves *Enantiostreon*. Assemblages dominated by other brachiopod species, for instance *Tetractinella trigonella* (Schlotheim 1820), are also known from these strata, which clearly indicates different ecological preferences of each of them. Unfortunately, paleoecology of these brachiopods is not discussed in the paper and, in presenting vertical ranges of particular species, no reference is given to the evolution of the basin, obviously controlling their distribution. Thus, the paper is a purely descriptive paleontological work, which, for some reasons, has been published in Polish in a general geological journal.

Jerzy Dzik, Instytut Paleobiologii PAN, Aleja Żwirki i Wigury 93, 02-089 Warszawa.

Baltic Ordovician trilobites in eastern Poland

Modliński, Z. 1990. Uwagi o stratygrafii osadów ordowiku wschodniej części obniżenia podlaskiego. *Kwartalnik Geologiczny* 34, 4, 585–610, 2 text-figs, 2 tables, 8 plates.

The Ordovician rocks of the East European Platform were reached by hundreds of boreholes in northeastern Poland. The distribution of facies in the area during the Ordovician epoch in the evolution of the Platform has been superbly presented in several papers and monographs by Zdzisław Modliński. This recently published contribution is clearly intended to be a paleontological supplement to these works.

The major weakness of all the published studies on the Ordovician of the Polish part of the East European Platform is the paleontological evidence for dating of the strata. Most of the correlation has been based on rather crude taxonomic determinations of trilobites and brachiopods. This rarely meets the modern standards of biostratigraphy, which is now dependent more on micro- than macrofossils.

The reviewed paper contains a presentation of the ranges of macrofossils established in cores of more than thirty boreholes drilled in the Podlasie depression (east of Warsaw) together with illustrations of determined trilobite specimens. Photographs are of good quality and may give the experts a good insight in these biogeographically Baltic faunas.

Jerzy Dzik, Instytut Paleobiologii PAN, Aleja Żwirki i Wigury 93, 02-089 Warszawa.