

Some terebratulid populations from the Lower Kimmeridgian of Poland and their relations to the biotic environment

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Populations of *Epithyris* '*subsella*' in different Lower Kimmeridgian fossil assemblages show different size-frequency distributions although they exhibit a similar shape of survivorship curves. A population with large-sized adult specimens of *E.* '*subsella*' was characteristic for a community in which most abundant were bivalves: *Isognomon subplana*, *Lopha gregarea* and *Trichites saussurei*. A population with small adult specimens was characteristic for a community with abundant dasyclad alga *Goniolina geometrica*. Here, among shelled suspension-feeders the most important producers were brachiopods *E.* '*subsella*', *Zeilleria humeralis*, and *Septaliphoria pinguis*. Thalli of *G. geometrica* were the substrate for most of the sedentary organisms in this community. The estimation of biomass and productivity of particular species in fossil communities is discussed.

Key words: Brachiopods, fossil assemblages, Upper Jurassic, Poland.

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