

## Cyrtocrinids from the Štramberk-type limestones of southern Poland

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In the Upper Jurassic Štramberk-type limestones of southern Poland are reported 11 cyrtocrinid taxa (*Eugeniocrinites zitelli*, *E. alexandrowiczi*, *Phyllocrinus malbosianus*, *P. stellaris*, *P. sinuatus*, *Sclerocrinus polonicus*, *Strambergocrinus cf. jurassicus*, *Ascidicrinus pentagonus*, *Tetracrinus baumilleri*, *Salamonicrinus prodigiosum* and *Cotylederma* sp.), along with isocrinids (*Isocrinus* sp.) and comatulids (*Notocrinidae* *indet.*). It is worth mentioning that *Salamonicrinus* is a transitional link between *Hemicrinus* and *Ancepsicrinus*, and that all these taxa should be included into the family *Sclerocrinidae*. Conducted biometric analysis evidenced that the most frequent *phyllocrinids* within our test material belong to rather four, instead of the usual three, morphotypes. Consequently they may belong to four different species. Additionally Early Jurassic genus *Eudesicrinus* appears as the oldest cyrtocrinid representative, thus providing an ancestor-rooting baseline to stemless *hemibrachiocrinids* and *brachiomonocrinids* (*Hemibrachiocrinidae*; *Brachiomonocrinidae*), and as having reduced stem and/or reduced number of arms (e.g., *Ancepsicrinus*, *Cyrtocrinus*, *Hemicrinus*, *Salamonicrinus* and *Strambergocrinus*).

### References:

Salamon Mariusz A. and Gorzelak Przemysław, 2010: Cyrtocrinids (Echinodermata, Crinoidea) from Upper Jurassic Štramberk-type limestones in southern Poland. *Palaeontology*, 53(4): 869–885.