

## Fresh-water ostracods from the Late Triassic of Poland

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The fresh-water Triassic ostracod fauna of Poland is not well known (STYK 1972, 1986). With a few exceptions, the ostracod faunas from the Triassic of Silesia region have never been studied in detail.

This study reports a low diversity ostracod fauna recovered from the Late Triassic of southern Poland. At Krasiejów and Lipie Slaskie, small localities near Opole, SW Poland, the clay-pit sections displays an excellent outcrop of highly fossiliferous clay succession. Krasiejów and Lipie Slaskie are noted worldwide for their famous Late Triassic vertebrate fossils (e.g., labyrinthodont *Metoposaurus*, phytosaur *Paleorhinus*, capitosaurid labyrinthodont *Cyclotosaurus* and small herbivorous dinosaur *Silesaurus*; DZIK & SULEJ 2007; SULEJ 2007), flora and invertebrates (e.g., DZIK & SULEJ 2007; DZIK et al. 2008; OLEMPKA 2004; ZATON et al. 2005).

The strata at Krasiejów represent mostly marly mudstone and siltstone with calcareous grainstone lenses. It corresponds with the upper part of the Weser Formation in Germany, believed to be of Late Carnian age (DZIK & SULEJ 2007).

The ostracod assemblages from Krasiejów are mainly characteristic for shallow and vegetation-rich fresh-water lakes.

The strata at Lipie Slaskie represent grey fluvial mudstones and siltstones, interbedded with cross- or horizontally stratified greywacke sandstones and probably are late Norian or Rhaetian age.

The ostracod species have been referred to the Darwinuloidea and Suchonelloidea. The flora of the Charophyceae is co-occurring freshwater fauna of Ostracoda.

The ostracods of Norian-Rhaetian age from borehole Wozniki, near Zawiercie, Kraków-Czestochowa Upland, southern Poland, were also investigated. About 31 samples were studied, the ostracod assemblages were identified in samples coming from the depths of 71 m, 41.5 m, 30.5 m, 26.5 m, 18.5 m and 14 m.

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