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OTOLITY RYB Z TORTONU POŁUDNIOWEJ POLSKI (Tabl. XII—XIX, 10 fig. w tekście)

Otoliths of Fishes from the Tortonian of Southern Poland (Pl. XII—XIX, 10 Text-figs.)

Streszczenie. Autorka opracowała otolity (sagittae) z materiałów dolnoi górnotortońskich Śląska, zapadliska przedkarpackiego i południowego obrzeżenia Gór Świętokrzyskich. Opisała 51 gatunków otolitów z 28 rodzajów, w tym 7 nowych gatunków z rodzajów: *Clupea, Myctophum, Gadus, Macrurus*. Na podstawie danych uzyskanych przez badanie otolitów potwierdza się wiek osadów miocenu południowej Polski określony wcześniej w oparciu o inne organizmy. Rozpoznano stosunki batymetryczne na obszarze Śląska i zapadliska przedkarpackiego i stwierdzono, że południowa część mioceńskiego morza Polski była głębsza. Fauna otolitów miocenu polskiego wykazuje zgodność z otolitami znanymi z Austrii, Węgier, Moraw, Włoch, północnych Niemiec i Holandii. Skład zespołów otolitowych w poszczególnych odkrywkach jest różny; obok form batybentonicznych i batypelagicznych występują formy litoralne, zachodziło zatem mieszanie faun z różnych środowisk.

WSTĘP

W osadach mioceńskich spotyka się stosunkowo rzadko całkowite szkielety ryb, częściej znajdywane są ich fragmenty lub inne części twarde jak zęby, łuski oraz otolity.

Ichtiofauna tortonu na obszarze Śląska, zapadliska przedkarpackiego i południowego obrzeżenia Gór Świętokrzyskich może być poznana w oparciu o występujące na tym obszarze otolity. Ich zespoły z poszczególnych miejscowości są podane w tabeli I. Przeprowadzono porównanie tych zespołów z innymi znanymi zespołami otolitów na obszarze Europy północno-zachodniej i środkowej.

Jest to pierwsze większe opracowanie otolitów z terenu Polski. Istnieje wprawdzie notatka W. Friedberga (1924), w której wymienia on 7 gatunków otolitów, m. in. z Chomentowa, wraz z krótkimi uwagami oraz praca J. Chaine'a i J. Duvergiera (1928), gdzie opisano 11 form, w tym z Korytnicy 1, z Chomentowa 6, z Rybnicy 4 i z Brzeszcza 1.

Otolity będące przedmiotem naszego opracowania pochodzą z materiałów mioceńskich znajdujących się w Katedrze Paleontologii AGH w Krakowie. Zostały one zebrane w ubiegłych latach głównie przez prof. dra W. Kracha oraz doc. dra J. Małeckiego na obszarze Górnego Śląska z Gliwic Starych, Czechowic, Krywałdu, Dzierżysławia; w Krakowskiem z Wieliczki i Benczyna oraz z południowego obrzeżenia Gór Świętokrzyskich — z Korytnicy, Kars i Rybnicy.

Materiały z większości wyżej podanych miejscowości były wyszlamowane z iłów. Jedynie w Rybnicy występowały utwory piaszczyste i żwiry.

Warstwy z Benczyna, Gliwic Starych, Krywałdu, Czechowic opisane zostały przez szereg autorów, a szczególnie W. Kracha i M. Książkiewicza (1949), W. Kracha (1954, 1956, 1960), z Korytnicy zaś, Kars, Rybnicy i Wieliczki przez K. Kowalewskiego (1950, 1958). Autorzy ci określili ich pozycję stratygraficzną. Wiek omawianych osadów na podstawie mięczaków, a także mszywiołów i mikrofauny otwornicowej podany został jako dolny torton w Korytnicy, Karsach, Rybnicy, Czechowicach, Benczynie, Krywałdzie i torton górny w Gliwicach Starych, częściowo w Krywałdzie (poziom grabowiecki). Warstwy solonośne z Wieliczki i Dzierżysławia zalicza się do dolnego tortonu.

W materiałach z niektórych miejscowości otolity występowały stosunkowo licznie, w innych rzadko. Stan zachowania na ogół był dobry.

Przy oznaczeniach posługiwano się systematyką L.S. Berga (1958), uzupełnioną częściowo w przypadku pewnych braków systematyką podaną przez L. Bertina i C. Arambourga w Traité de Zoologie (1958) i P.G. Danilczenkę w Osnowach paleontołogii (1964), jak również szeregiem prac wymienionych w spisie literatury¹.

Ogółem wydzielono 51 różnych gatunków należących do 28 rodzajów, w tym 7 nowych gatunków.

Praca niniejsza została wykonana w Katedrze Paleontologii AGH w Krakowie pod kierunkiem Prof. dra F. Biedy, któremu pragnę tu gorąco podziękować za wszystkie cenne uwagi udzielone mi w czasie jej przygotowywania i za okazywaną przy tym zyczliwość. Dziękuję również serdecznie Panu Prof. dr Z. Grodzińskiemu, Prof. dr W. Krachowi, Prof. dr J. Kreinerowi, Prof. dr M. Książkiewiczowi i Prof. dr Z. Ryziewiczowi za przejrzenie pracy i krytyczne spostrzeżenia.

Na koniec miło mi wyrazić wdzięczność dr E. Łuczkowskiej za wszelkie rzeczowe i praktyczne uwagi, z których korzystałam przygotowując pracę.

MORFOLOGIA OTOLITÓW

Otolity są zbudowane głównie z węglanu wapnia — $CaCO_3$ (aragonit) z domieszką fosforanu wapnia, krzemionki, tlenków żelaza i glinu. Mieszczą się one u ryb w błędniku skórzastym o elastycznej ściance, wypełnionym płynem endolimfatycznym.

U większości ryb kostnoszkieletowych największym otolitem jest strzałka (sagitta), mająca charakterystyczne cechy morfologiczne odrębne dla poszczególnych rodzajów. W osadach kopalnych występują przeważnie strzałki, podczas gdy dwa pozostałe otolity — gwiazdka (asteriscus) i kamyczek (lapillus) spotykane są na ogół rzadko.

¹ W kilku przypadkach nie podano przy opisach gatunków nazwisk autorów rodzin, gdyż nie są one zamieszczone w żadnej z cytowanych w niniejszej pracy pozycji literatury.

Morfologia strzałki (*sagitta*) została zbadana dokładnie przez E. Kokena (1884). Autor ten był pierwszym, który podał dla tego elementu łacińskie mianownictwo, jakim posługujemy się do dziś. Pewną niedogodnością, o której wspominają już J. Chaine i J. Duvergier (1934) jest brak określeń łacińskich dla wszystkich szczegółów budowy, jakie można wyróżnić w strzałce, co zmusza autorów do stosowania mieszanych określeń, tj. łacińskich i określeń w innym języku.

Strzałka jest wapienną płytką (fig. 1). W związku z występowaniem u ryb dwu błędników — prawego i lewego, istnieje strzałka prawa i lewa. Na ogół każda z nich jest zwierciadlanym odbiciem drugiej.



Fig. 1 Sagitta — schemat według V. Pokornego, (1958); scheme after V. Pokorný, (1958)

Zdarza się jednak, np. u pewnych form dennych, że strzałki nie są parami symetryczne, gdyż u tych ryb zatraca się dwuboczna symetria głowy, co spowodowane jest szczególnymi warunkami życia. Kształty strzałek mogą być bardzo różnorodne. Typowo rozwinięta strzałka ma zwykle zarys owalny, mniej lub bardziej regularny. Grubość jej bywa różna; od form cienkich, listkowatych, prawie przejrzystych do grubych. Zależy ona nie tylko od rodzaju, lecz również od wieku danego otolitu.

Strzałka może być łukowato wygięta, płasko-wypukła lub dwuwypukła. Wyróżnia się tu dwie powierzchnie: zewnętrzną i wewnętrzną. Powierzchnia zewnętrzna może być prawie gładka lub urzeźbiona. Pośrodku, albo nieco ekscentrycznie, znajduje się g u z (*umbo*), który nie zawsze jest widoczny. Dookoła niego występują współśrodkowe linie przyrostowe, tylko czasami wyraźnie zaznaczone. Strona wewnętrzna ma większe znaczenie dla celów diagnostycznych, gdyż występuje na niej b r u z d a słuchowa (*sulcus acusticus*), odpowiadająca kształtem plamce woreczka (*macula sacculi*), utworzonej ze skupienia komórek zmysłowych. Bruzda ta dla każdego rodzaju jest specyficznie wykształcona.

Bruzda słuchowa biegnie zwykle pośrodku wewnętrznej powierzchni strzałki od przodu ku tyłowi. Czasem może być ona prawie jednolita, zwykle jednak zaznaczają się wyraźnie dwa odcinki: przedni, często rozszerzony, zwany ostium i tylny, zwężający się i w końcowej części opadający przeważnie lekko ku dołowi, określany jako cauda. Ostium oddziela od cauda tzw. s z y j k a (collum). W ostium i cauda pojawiać się mogą wzniesione w y s e p k i (colliculi); w ostium występuje colliculus anterius, a w cauda colliculus posterius.

Bruzda słuchowa jest zwykle ograniczona od góry grzebieniem górnym (crista superior), od dołu zaś grzebieniem dolnym (crista inferior), które mogą tworzyć mniej lub bardziej ostre listewki.

Ponad bruzdą słuchową u niektórych form zaznacza się wgłębione pole (area), pod nią zaś w brzusznej części otolitu widać niekiedy bruzdę wentralną, biegnącą równolegle do brzegu. Czasami w przedłużeniu bruzdy występuje zagłębienie pozakaudalne, dochodzące do krawędzi strzałki.

Brzegi strzałki są gładkie, faliste lub ząbkowane. Wyróżnić u niej można brzeg górny (grzbietowy), dolny (brzuszny), przedni (kranialny) i tylny (kaudalny). W przednim brzegu występuje u większości form wycięcie (*excisura*), pod którym zaznacza się wydłużona ku przodowi część strzałki tzw. *rostrum*, nad nim zaś większy występ — *antirostrum*.

W zarysie niektórych strzałek można wyróżnić w brzegu grzbietowym na wysokości szyjki (collum) przedniogrzbietowe naroże, w brzusznym zaś przedniobrzuszne, pojawiające się zwykle na wysokości zakończenia cauda.

Historia mianownictwa otolitów

Początkowo określano otolity ogólnie, jako kamyki słuchowe lub kostki słuchowe, co nie było słuszne, lecz utrzymało się do XIX w. Z początkiem XIX stulecia zaczęto już stosować określenie otolit (otolithus), o czym nadmienia G. C u v i e r. Nazwa ta jest w tym czasie często jeszcze używana równolegle z kamykami czy kostkami słuchowymi. Określenia bardziej szczegółowe, jak sagitta, asteriscus, lapillus, ukazują się w pracach od połowy XIX w.

E. Koken (1884) wprowadził nazewnictwo trinominalne, przy którym po terminie otolithus — podawano w nawiasie nazwę rodzaju lub rodziny, po czym następowała nazwa gatunkowa, np. Otolithus (Merluccius) emarginatus lub Otolithus (Gadidarum) elegans. Ułatwiło to posługiwanie się materiałem kopalnym przy niewielkiej stosunkowo ilości znanych i oznaczonych otolitów współczesnych ryb.

Z czasem terminologia została uproszczona i pozostaje tylko dwuwyrazowa nazwa określająca rodzaj i gatunek, zgodna z zasadą Linneus z a (niektóre prace Leriche'a i u wielu późniejszych autorów). Nomenklaturę trójwyrazową stosuje się jeszcze dziś w pewnych przypadkach dla oznaczenia form, których rodzaju na razie nie można określić z zupełną pewnością. Rzadziej spotyka się określenie dwumianowe, w którym po słowie Otolithus wprowadzona jest bezpośrednio nazwa gatunku.

Jak wspomina V. P o k o r n ý (1958), obok terminu otolit używana jest też na określenie tych elementów nazwa statolit, uzasadniona ich funkcją. Stosowana jest głównie przez zoologów (Z. G r o d z i ń s k i 1961).

W niniejszej pracy przyjęto jednak określenie otolit, aby uniknąć rozbieżności z synonimiką oraz dlatego, że termin ten jest powszechniej spotykany w literaturze.

Rozmieszczenie otolitów w miocenie południowej Polski

Jak wynika z tabeli I, rozmieszczenie otolitów jest dość zmienne. Największe bogactwo gatunków występuje w Gliwicach Starych (23), następnie w Benczynie (15), w Karsach (15), w Dzierżysławiu (14) i w Krywałdzie (10), najwięcej zaś rodzajów mają Gliwice Stare (16), Karsy (12), Benczyn, Dzierżysław, Rybnica po 6, Korytnica i Czechowice po 4.

Na podstawie tabeli I można zauważyć, że rodzajami najliczniej reprezentowanymi pod względem ilości gatunków są w naszym materiale formy *Myctophum* (10 gatunków), *Macrurus* (7), *Gadus* (4), *Gobius* (4). Wiele gatunków występuje w pewnych miejscowościach masow/, np. Gobius vicinalis — Karsy, Gobius telleri — Gliwice Stare, Myctophum kokeni — Dzierżysław i Czechowice, Myctophum debile — Czechowice, Macrurus rumanus — Gliwice Stare, Crenilabrus simplicissimus — Gliwice Stare, Clupea pulchra — Karsy.

Dla scharakteryzowania poszczególnych rodzajów podamy kilka uwag. Rodzaj Macrurus występuje w Gliwicach Starych w kilku różnych gatunkach i czasem dość licznych egzemplarzach np. Macrurus rumanus, M. planus, M. simplex. Z szeroko rozpowszechnionego w mioceńskich osadach Europy gatunku Macrurus ellipticus — 9 okazów znaleziono w Dzierżysławiu, po 3 w Czechowicach i Benczynie, a z Macrurus arthaberi — 2 okazy w Dzierżysławiu i 1 okaz w Benczynie.

Rodzaj *Hymenocephalus*? występuje liczniej jedynie w Gliwicach Starych.

Rodzaj *Myctophum* jest mniej lub bardziej licznie reprezentowany, często przez szereg gatunków. Najwięcej gatunków tego rodzaju występuje w Benczynie, następnie w Krywałdzie, Dzierżysławiu i Czechowicach. W trzech miejscowościach z południowego obrzeżenia Gór Świętokrzyskich, a więc w Karsach, Korytnicy i Rybnicy rodzej ten nie odgrywa żadnej roli.

Najczęstsze i najbogatsze w osobniki występowanie cechuje gatunek Myctophum kokeni — w Dzierżysławiu, w Czechowicach oraz gatunek Myctophum debile — w Czechowicach i Dzierżysławiu. Poza tymi dwoma gatunkami z liczniejszych wspomnieć należy o Myctophum pulchrum w Benczynie, Czechowicach i Dzierżysławiu. Natomiast z przedstawicieli rzadszych gatunków (i podgatunków) wymienić można Myctophum tenue murbani, który został znaleziony tylko w Dzierżysławiu i Benczynie a także Myctophum splendidum, M. insoletum, M. mediterraneum występujące w Benczynie, Krywałdzie i Dzierżysławiu.

Gobius występuje w czterech gatunkach. Masowe jego pojawienie się zanotowano w Karsach, mniej ilościowo w Korytnicy, najmniej w Rybnicy. Występuje on także w Benczynie i dość licznie w Gliwicach Starych, co jest tu zastanawiające. W Karsach i Korytnicy Gobius vicinalis przeważa nad Gobius telleri, w Gliwicach Starych natomiast występuje stosunkowo licznie tylko ten ostatni gatunek. Pojawia się tu też Gobius praeclarus. Dość liczny lokalnie jest także Gobius multipinnatus — w Karsach i Gliwicach Starych.

Gadus jest dosyć skromnie reprezentowany. Najczęściej występuje gatunek Gadus friedbergi w Rybnicy, gdzie znaleziono też nowy gatunek Gadus schuberti. Ostatnio wymieniony, jak również Gadus elegans sculptus z Gliwic i G. cf. planatus z Dzierżysławia należą do rzadszych form. W naszym materiale z Krywałdu nie napotkano żadnego przedstawiciela Gadus, natomiast A. Jerzmańska (1962) podaje z Krywałdu opis szkieletu Gadus macropterygius, u którego zachował się otolit in situ.

Przedstawicielem rodzaju *Phycis* w naszym materiale jest jedyny gatunek *Phycis tenuis* występujący w Dzierżysławiu, Gliwicach Starych i Korytnicy. Z Korytnicy gatunek ten notują też J. Chaine i J. Duvergier (1928).

Rodzaj Dentex reprezentowany jest przez Dentex latior dość liczny w Korytnicy i Karsach. Wcześniej stwierdzili tenże gatunek w leżącym opodal Chomentowie J. Chaine i J. Duvergier (1928).

W Gliwicach Starych pojawia się licznie Crenilabrus simplicissimus

gatunek prawdopodobnie rzadki. Występuje on też, choć rzadziej w Rybnicy i Karsach.

Najwięcej okazów *Clupea* mają Karsy. Pozostałe rodzaje z reprezentującymi je gatunkami występującymi jako pojedyncze otolity mogą mieć jedynie znaczenie przy badaniach zespołów z opisywanych miejscowości.

WNIOSKI PALEOGEOGRAFICZNE I PALEOEKOLOGICZNE

1. Temperatura wody

W badanym materiale występują otolity ryb znanych z szerokiego zasięgu geograficznego od klimatu tropikalnego po zimny (tabela II). Należą tu takie formy, jak *Clupea, Myctophum, Gadus.* To samo można powiedzieć o rybach głębinowych z rodziny *Macruridae*, wymagających raczej wód chłodnych, o niskiej temperaturze, choć występują w strefach klimatu tropikalnego i umiarkowanego.

Formy migrujące *Clupea*, *Gadus*, które mogą okresowo przebywać w nieco odmiennym pod względem temperatury środowisku, niewiele mówią przy rozpatrywaniu paleoklimatu. Natomiast większość form litoralnych występujących w naszym materiale wskazuje na klimat ciepły i umiarkowany.

Porównująć wyniki uzyskane na podstawie otolitów odnośnie do klimatu z wcześniejszymi opracowaniami flory i fauny na badanym obszarze stwierdzono zgodność osiągniętych rezultatów.

2. Głębokość

Podział na strefy głębokości i trybu życia (tabela III) gatunków występujących w naszym materiale nie jest doskonały, lecz pozwala na ogólne zorientowanie się w środowisku życiowym ichtiofauny — płytkowodne, pelagiczne, abysalne czy też w trybie życia — nekton, bentos.

Najbardziej uderzające przy porównywaniu zespołów tortońskiej ichtiofauny jest stwierdzenie, że w materiałach ze Śląska i Krakowskiego zaznacza się przewaga ilościowa otolitów z rodzajów Macrurus i Myctophum nad innymi rodzajami. Ponieważ Macrurus i Myctophum zaliczane są do form głębokowodnych, głównie batybentonicznych i batypelagicznych, ich obecność w osadzie może sugerować, że mamy do czynienia z wodami głębszymi. Z innych form głębokowodnych znaleziono w Gliwicach Starych Hymenocephalus?. Poza pojedynczym okazem z obszaru świętokrzyskiego (Rybnica) nie spotkano tego rodzaju gdzie indziej. Phycis jest rodzajem zyjącym w strefie pelagicznej i abysalnej. Na Śląsku stwierdzono gatunek Phycis tenuis, jako stosunkowo liczny, natomiast w obszarze świętokrzyskim występuje on rzadziej.

W rejonie świętokrzyskim wymienione formy głębokowodne nie odgrywają żadnej roli. Macrurus nie zanotowano tam w ogóle, jedynym gatunkiem zaś z Myctophum jest pojedynczy okaz M. debile. Hymenocephalus? i Phycis występują również rzadko.

Powyższe obserwacje dają podstawę do przypuszczeń, że na obszarze świętokrzyskim morze było płytsze. Dalszym poparciem dla takiego stanowiska może być tutaj fakt, że przy braku *Macrurus* i dużej rzadkości *Myctophum* zjawia się jako dominujący rodzaj *Gobius*, występujący bardzo licznie (głównie w Karsach), który jest znany jako forma litoralna. Szczególnie obficie występuje tu *Gobius vicinalis*, który natomiast w Krakowskiem znaleziono tylko w Benczynie, jako bardzo rzadki, ze Śląska zaś wcale go nie zanotowano.

Być może, że gatunki Gobius były ograniczone do pewnych regionów stanowiących nisze ekologiczne, gdyż np. Gobius telleri jest znów najliczniej reprezentowany w Gliwicach Starych na Śląsku, mniej licznie w rejonie świętokrzyskim, najmniej zaś w Krakowskiem.

Z rodzajów cechujących według W. W e i le r a (1958, str. 356) otwarte morza o głębokości do 100 m. wymienić można *Gadus*. Najczęstszym jest *Gadus friedbergi* w rejonie świętokrzyskim, rzadki na Śląsku (Dzierżysław, Czechowice) i w Krakowskiem (Wieliczka), gdzie spotyka się pojedyncze okazy. Inne gatunki tego rodzaju są bez większego znaczenia z uwagi na skąpe występowanie.

W zbliżonych warunkach strefowych żyje *Dentex*; gatunek *Dentex latior* znaleziono jedynie na obszarze południowego obrzeżenia Gór Świętokrzyskich.

Do licznie pojawiających się lokalnie form zaliczyć można *Clupea*. Dla ryb z tego rodzaju, podejmujących okresowe wędrówki i przebywających w różnych stadiach rozwoju osobniczego na różnych głębokościach, trudno jest ustalić jakiś bliżej określony zakres głębokości, mogący pomóc przy próbie odtworzenia warunków paleoekologicznych. Stwierdzono liczne występowanie tego rodzaju w rejonie świętokrzyskim (Karsy). Pojedyncze otolity zanotowano na Śląsku (Gliwice Stare, Dzierżysław, Krywałd)¹.

Ciekawym jest też obfite pojawienie się rzadkiej formy *Crenilabrus* simplicissimus na Śląsku. Według Schuberta (1906, str. 653) "w dzisiejszym Morzu Śródziemnym należą *Labridae*, a szczególnie *Crenilabrus* do najbogatszych w osobniki form obszarów nadbrzeżnych. Ich tak skąpe występowanie w miocenie jest stąd uderzające". Schubert znalażł jedynie 2 okazy tych otolitów², gdy natomiast w Gliwicach Starych zanotowano ich 18.

Istnieje jeszcze szereg gatunków o mniejszej jednak wartości dla próby interpretacji głębokości morza, ponieważ występują rzadko, przeważnie pojedynczo. Na podstawie znajomości ich ekologii można jeszcze dodać pewne uwagi; tak np. w naszym materiale mamy formy litoralne, z których większość stanowią ryby nektoniczne jak Serranus, Ophidion, Congermuraena, Scorpaena. Niektóre rodzaje, jak np. Cepola, Trigla, Solea, równocześnie mogą występować jako nekton i jako bentos.

Na ogół zebrane materiały świadczą o tym, że mamy do czynienia z fauną mieszaną charakterystyczną dla wód głębokich (formy abysalne i batybentoniczne), średniogłębokich (formy batypelagiczne), a także płytkich ze strefy litoralnej (formy nerytyczne). Przypuszczalnie równoczesne pojawienie się form z wód głębszych i płytkich wynika stąd, że część otolitów występuje w osadzie autochtonicznym, do którego jednak dostały się elementy pochodzące z przyniesionego prądami osadu allochtonicznego. Tak jest np. w iłach tortońskich Benczyna (W. K r a c h, M. K siążkiewicz, 1949).

Przenoszenie otolitów z obszarów płytkowodnych do głębszych stref morza, można wytłumaczyć trojako: działaniem prądów powierzchniowych albo prądów zawiesinowych lub wreszcie ześlizgów. Działanie tutaj

¹ O występowaniu rodziny *Clupeidae* w Krywałdzie donosi A. Jerzmańska (1962).

² Ostatnio notuje jego występowanie na południu Moraw R. Brzobohatý (1963).

prądów powierzchniowych można przyjąć w przypadku, gdyby otolity po śmierci osobnika pozostawały dłuższy czas w rozkładającym się szczątku ryby unoszonym przez prądy powierzchniowe, o czym trudno powiedzieć coś konkretniej. Jeżeli chodzi o prądy zawiesinowe, to mimo że nie występowały one w morzu mioceńskim w tym stopniu jak w morzu fliszowym, nie można wykluczyć, że nie istniały przynajmniej lokalnie. Wydaje się, że trzecia możliwość, tj. ześlizgi podmorskie, również może być brana pod uwagę, gdyż z danych paleogeograficznych miocenu polskiego wiemy o obecności stromych brzegów i co za tym idzie, stromych den morskich, na których mogły zachodzić ześlizgi.

Z podobnymi zjawiskami mieszanej fauny spotykamy się w literaturze często, np. W. W e i l e r (1958, str. 356—8) podaje takie mieszane fauny na przykładach materiałów z górnego oligocenu i środkowego miocenu na obszarze Holandii, północnych Niemiec i Zatoki Dolno-Reńskiej. Tłumaczy on tę różnorodność możliwością przeniesienia otolitów ze stref litoralnych do stref głębszych przez prądy morskie, a także przez ptaki żywiące się rybami.

Wyjaśnienie obecności głebokowodnych form w osadach uznanych za osady przybrzeżne, tj. strefy litoralnej, napotyka większe trudności, działalność prądów nie wchodzi tu bowiem w rachubę. Spostrzeżenia dotyczące tego jak dotąd nie wyjaśnionego jeszcze dostatecznie zjawiska znajdywane są w literaturze już od czasów R.J. Schuberta (1905, 1906, 1912), a obserwowane przez niego na obszarze basenu wiedeńsko-panońskiego. Spotykamy się z nim również obok prac wspomnianego już W. Weilera (1949, 1958) u L.R. David — współczesnej amerykańskiej badaczki zajmującej sie ichtiofauna. Dochodzi ona do podobnych wniosków na podstawie obserwacji łusek i zebów ryb z mioceńskich osadów z wybrzeży Ameryki Północnej. W. Weiler (1943) próbuje wytłumaczyć ten zastanawiający fakt masowego pojawiania sie Macruridae w osadach miocenu tym, że formy tu należące, znane z dzisiejszych mórz jako głębokowodne, w okresie trzeciorzedu zamieszkiwały płytsze strefy morza. Z poglądem tym polemizuje L. R. David (1956, str. 604), która stwierdziła, że w trzeciorzędowych osadach na wybrzeżach Pacyfiku występują Anacanthini (szczególnie Macruridae) głównie w głębokowodnych osadach, przy czym Macruridae wykazują stopień specjalizacji tak wysoki jak dziś, z czego można wnosić, że ryby te od trzeciorzędu do czasów obecnych nie zmieniły środowiska tj. nie przeszły z płytkiego do głebokiego morza.

Zacytowana wyżej autorka przeprowadziła analizę typów ekologicznych ryb i na tej podstawie stwierdziła w płytkonerytycznej facji brak *Macruridae*, przy obfitości ich w zespołach batyalnych i abysalnych. L. R. D a v i d rozszerza swe spostrzeżenia przez porównanie z zespołami trzeciorzędowych otwornic z Kalifornii, opracowanymi przez R. M. K l e i n p e l l a, które wykazują zupełną zgodność z rozorzestrzenieniem *Anacanthini*. Autorka ta uważa, że konieczne są dalsze badania okoliczności osadzania i zachowania otolitów, które pozwolą w przyszłości rozstrzygnać istniejace rozbieżności zdań.

OKREŚLENIE WARUNKÓW ŚRODOWISKA MORSKIEGO NA PODSTAWIE OTOLITÓW ORAZ INNYCH ORGANIZMÓW

Obecnie przeprowadzimy próbę porównania danych uzyskanych z opracowania otolitów, z danymi opierającymi się na oznaczeniach innych skamieniałości. 1. Krywałd

W Krywałdzie w dolnotortońskich iłach podgipsowych, uzyskanych z wiercenia na głębokości 180—152 m, równolegle z występującymi otolitami ryb głębokowodnych z rodzaju Macrurus, a także Myctophum z szeregiem gatunków (Myctophum insoletum, M. splendidum, M. excavatum, M. debile) pojawiają się m. in. małże cienkoskorupowe Amussium denudatum (R e u s s), A. cristatum (B r o n n.), Ostrea cochlear P o l i, Bathytoma cataphracta B r o c c., a z otwornic Robulus, Globigerina i Orbulina. Cały zespół organizmów świadczy tu o morzu otwartym i dość głębokim (W. K r a c h, 1956).

W. K r a c h (1956) opierając się na obserwacjach M e r k l i n a uważa, że również iły nadgipsowe Krywałdu tworzyły się prawdopodobnie na głębokości około 200 m, a nawet większej. Wniosek ten znajduje potwierdzenie w obecności otolitów ryb żyjących w głębszych wodach: Myctophum latirostratum, Clupea pulchra i C. weileri.

2. Gliwice Stare

Materiały z Gliwic Starych pochodziły z iłów górnotortońskich z fauną morską. Mikrofauna otwornicowa (T. Śmigielska, 1957) zawiera szereg gatunków żyjących w różnych strefach głębokości od wód płytkich do form z wód nieco głębszych i głębokich. W rezultacie uzyskano tu obraz zespołu mieszanego, złożonego z elementów o różnych wymaganiach głębokościowych.

Ten sam wniosek wynika również z opracowanych przez J. Małeckiego (1958) mszywiołów z Gliwic Starych.

Wśród bogatej fauny mięczaków opisanej przez W. Kracha (1954) spotyka się szereg przegrzebków grubo żeberkowanych, wskazujących na niezbyt głębokie wody.

Zespół otolitów jest mieszany i zawiera elementy fauny głębokowodnej, jak Myctophum, Macrurus, Hymenocephalus? i Phycis obok płytkowodnej fauny reprezentowanej przez Gobius. Występuja tu też formy bentoniczne, jak Solea, Crenilabrus, Peristedion, Trigla, Callionymus, co może świadczyć o dogodnych warunkach życia na dnie. Wskazuja na to również bentoniczne formy aglutynujących otwornic a także małże.

3. Czechowice

W naszych materiałach z Czechowic, częściowo pochodzacych z wierceń, znaleziono w poziomie podlitotamniowym według profilu W. K racha, na głębokości 178—181 m obok otolitów Macrurus ellipticus zespół otwornic, wśród których szereg form określa głębsze wody np. Robulus (400—600 m), Uvigerina, Pullenia.

Z małży W. K r a c h podaje tu m. in. Amussium denudatum (R e u s s). W poziomie nadlitotamniowym (w ujęciu W. K r a c h a, 1960) na głębokości 135,50—137,90 m otolity Macrurus ellipticus oraz Myctophum kokeni występują równocześnie z zespołem otwornic z głębszych wód.

Reasumując, stwierdzić można, że w poziomie podlitotamniowym i nadlitotamniowym dolnego tortonu w Czechowicach otolity rodzajów *Macrurus* i *Myctophum* świadczą o głębokowodnym charakterze osadów. Dodatkowym potwierdzeniem może być tu fakt, że ani małże z przewagą *Amussium denudatum* (R e u s s), ani mikrofauna otwornicowa nie wskazują na płytkie morze.

Benczyn

Z iłów dolnotortońskich Benczyna opracowano liczną faunę mięczaków (W. Krach, M. Książkie wicz, 1949), na podstawie której głębokość morza określono na 300 m. Fauna jest mieszana, złożona z form płytkowodnych oraz żyjących w głębszych zbiornikach wodnych.

Mszywioły (J. Małecki, 1951) wskazują na głębokość nie przekraczającą 400 m. Większość gatunków reprezentuje wody od 100–200 m.

Fauna korali z Benczyna (M. Moenke, 1953) określa przypuszczalną głębokość od 185—366 m (temp. 4,5—10°C). Za istnieniem głębszych wód świadczą też delikatne struktury szkieletowe u niektórych korali oraz głębokomorskie formy *Oculina*.

Mikrofauna otwornicowa opracowana przez E. Łuczkowską (1957) nie określa bliżej stosunków głębokościowych; na ogół jednak wyróżnione przez tę autorkę zespoły mają charakter mieszany. Niektore wskazywać mogą na nieco głębsze wody.

Na tle przedstawionego zespołu fauny w Benczynie występują stosunkowo licznie otolity batypelagicznego Myctophum. Pojawia się też Macrurus — forma głębinowa oraz bentoniczny Ophidion, lecz równolegle spotykamy tu otolity płytkowodnego rodzaju Gobius, w nieco mniejszej ilości niż np. Myctophum. Podtrzymuje to bardzo wyraźnie spostrzeżenia innych autorów odnośnie do niejednolitego charakteru fauny Benczyna, a więc może wskazywać na istnienie tu prądów.

Korytnica, Karsy

Z Korytnicy i Kars nie mamy wyraźnego profilu geologicznego. Zespół otolitów występujących w iłach pleurotomowych Korytnicy i Kars wykazuje prawie zupełny brak form głębokowodnych *Macrurus* czy *Myctophum*, w przeciwieństwie do obszaru krakowskiego (Benczyn) oraz śląskiego, gdzie są one stosunkowo częste.

Liczniej natomiast występują tu otolity płytkowodnych form Gobius oraz Gadus i Dentex, które według W. Weilera (1958) charakteryzują głębokość do 100 m. Zjawiają się tu również przedstawiciele bentosu — Cepola, Scorpaena, Solea.

K. Kowalewski (1958) uważa iły korytnickie za osad głębokowodny, opierając się głównie na obecności korali osobnikowych przy braku korali rafowych.

Na podstawie mikrofauny otwornicowej z iłów pleurotomowych z Kars, której ogólną charakterystykę podaje E. Łuczkowska (1958), stwierdzone zostało przez tę autorkę, że morze tutejsze było niegłębokie i ciepłe. Pogląd wyrażony przez tę autorkę w odniesieniu do przypuszczalnej głębokości odpowiada w zupełności wnioskom opartym na otolitach.

Rybnica

Piaski i żwiry Rybnicy są nieco młodsze od iłów korytnickich (K. Kowalewski, 1950). Obejmują one część dolnego tortonu nad wapieniami litotamniowymi. W piaskach pod żwirami znaleziono jeden otolit gatunku Hymenocephalus? labiatus i jeden okaz Myctophum debile. Ze względu na sporadyczność występowania te formy nie mogą posłużyć do oceny głębokości. W żwirach występuje stosunkowo licznie Gadus friedbergi.

Mikrofauna wskazuje tu na płytszą wodę, a liczne otolity ryb z euryhalicznego rodzaju *Gadus* — na możliwość zmniejszonego zasolenia wód.

Bogata fauna mięczaków ze żwirów notowana przez K. Kowalewskiego (1950) reprezentuje środowisko płytkowodne.

W piaskach ponad żwirami, w części górnotortońskich, pojawiają się otolity Gadus friedbergi, G. schuberti n. sp., Dentex latior, Crenilabrus simplicissimus, Gobius telleri, G. praeclarus, określające również wody płytkie, nie przekraczające w każdym razie głębokości 100 m (Gadus, Dentex), co potwierdza liczny tutaj udział płytkowodnych Miliolidae i innych otwornic (E. Łuczkowska, 1961), oraz małżów.

PORÓWNANIE OTOLITÓW POLSKI I INNYCH OBSZARÓW

Na obszarze południowej Europy, a także Europy północno-zachodniej (Niemcy, Holandia) kopalna ichtiofauna reprezentowana jest często głównie przez luźne fragmenty: łuski, zęby, otolity. Niektóre formy występują już w oligocenie i przechodzą do miocenu, a nawet pliocenu. Inne są znane dotąd tylko z miocenu i pliocenu (np. Włoch — G. G. Bassoli, 1906).

Dla uzyskania ogólniejszego obrazu rozmieszczenia pewnych gatunków na obszarze Europy w okresie trzeciorzędu sporządzono tabelaryczne zestawienie (tabela IV) występowania niektórych form otolitów, przy czym ze względu na trudność porównania danych stratygraficznych, zwłaszcza ze starszych prac, zrezygnowano z bardziej szczegółowego podziału.

Powyższe zestawienie pozwoliło na stwierdzenie szerokiego przestrzennego i wiekowego rozmieszczenia pewnych gatunków. Dotyczy to przede wszystkim form należących do rodzajów: *Myctophum, Phycis, Macrurus, Cepola*. Wiele gatunków powtarza się na całym obszarze Tetydy poprzez południową Francję, Włochy, Austrię, Węgry, Rumunię, Morawy i Polskę. Spotykamy je nieraz również w osadach trzeciorzędowych północno-zachodniej Europy (północne Niemcy, Holandia).

Szerokie rozprzestrzenienie wykazują gatunki Myctophum debile, M. pulchrum, M. kokeni, Phycis tenuis, Macrurus ellipticus, Hymenocephalus? labiatus, Serranus noetlingi, Cepola praerubescens, Gobius vicinalis, G. multipinnatus.

Niektóre gatunki pojawiają się w eocenie południowej Francji czy górnym oligocenie północnych Niemiec i Holandii. Najczęściej jednak gatunki te występują w miocenie. Przykładowo wymienić tu można Myctophum pulchrum pojawiający się już w eocenie południowej Francji, górnym oligocenie i miocenie Holandii oraz miocenie Polski, Austrii, Moraw, Węgier, Włoch; Myctophum debile znany od górnego oligocenu — miocenu w północnych Niemczech, a także w miocenie Polski, Austrii, Rumunii, Węgier, Holandii; Dentex latior występujący w oligocenie północnych Niemiec, miocenie Polski, Austrii, Rumunii, oraz w miocenie i pliocenie Włoch. Zasięg wiekowy innych gatunków, jak Phycis tenuis, Macrurus ellipticus, Cepola praerubescens podany jest dokładniej w tabeli IV.

Liczebność występowania poszczególnych gatunków jest na ogół dość zbliżona poza pewnymi wyjątkami, do których na podstawie obecnej znajomości kopalnych otolitów zaliczyć należy np. gatunek *Crenilabrus simplicissimus*, poznany dotąd z miocenu Węgier jako forma rzadka, ostatnio stwierdzony w utworach dolnego miocenu w Czechosłowacji i z Polski, gdzie występuje stosunkowo licznie na Śląsku.

ZESTAWIENIE WYNIKÔW

1. Liczne występowanie przedstawicieli rodziny *Myctophidae* w Benczynie na terenie przykarpackim oraz rodzin *Myctophidae* i *Macruridae* na obszarze Górnego Śląska sugeruje, że zalegające tam osady tortońskie tworzyły się w wodach nieco głębszych, określonych np. w Benczynie na około 300 m. Do wód głębszych mogły się dostać formy wód płytkich, dzięki działaniu prądów powierzchniowych, zawiesinowych lub ześlizgów ze stromych brzegów.

2. W osadach południowego obrzeżenia Gór Świętokrzyskich (Korytnica, Karsy, Rybnica) brak *Macrurus* i wyjątkowe ubóstwo *Myctophum* przy równoczesnym pojawieniu się szeregu form litoralnych, w tym najliczniej *Gobius*, świadczy, że pochodzą one z morza bardziej spłyconego.

3. Większość otolitów występujących w opracowanym materiale reprezentuje formy ze stref ciepłych i umiarkowanych; nieliczne rodzaje, jak *Clupea*, *Myctophum*, *Gadus* mogą żyć zarówno w strefach ciepłych, jak zimnych, co sprawia, że nie przedstawiają większej wartości jako wskaźniki klimatyczne, lecz obecność ich nie zaprzecza istnienia na badanym obszarze klimatu ciepłego czy też umiarkowanego.

W dalszej części pracy podano szczegółowe opisy gatunków otolitów, które ze względu na zainteresowanie tematem pracy nie tylko w kraju podano w języku angielskim.

Katedra Paleontologii Akademii Górniczo-Hutniczej w Krakowie

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A b s tract. The author has described Lower and Upper Tortonian otoliths (sagittae) from the Fore-Carpathian Trough, Silesia and from the area to the south of the Holy Cross Mountains. The author described 51 species of otoliths from 28 genera including 7 new species from genera: *Clupea, Myctophum, Gadus, Macrurus*. The data obtained from the investigation of otoliths confirm the stratigraphy of the Miocene deposits in southern Poland as previously established on other fossils. Bathymetric conditions in the area of Silesia and the Fore-Carpathian Trough were determined and it was found that the southern part of the sea of the Polish Miocene had been deeper. — The fauna of the otoliths of the Polish Miocene is similar to those from Austria, Hungary, Moravia, Italy, northern Germany and Holland. The composition of otolith associations in particular outcrops is different: littoral, bathybenthonic and bathypelagic forms occur together implying a mixing of fauna from different environments.

GEOLOGICO-ECOLOGICAL DATA

So far a few forms of otoliths from Poland have been known; they came mostly from the Tortonian of the Holy Cross Mountains region (Friedberg 1924, Chaine and Duvergier 1928).

The otoliths described in the present work come (table I) from the Lower and Upper Tortonian as recently defined. Most otoliths come from clays and only in one case (Rybnica) from sand and gravel deposits.

Table I shows otoliths of species occurring in particular localities and their frequency. It was found that some genera and species appear in mass, some are not numerous and others are represented only by single specimens. An attempt was made to draw paleoecological conclusions on the frequency of occurrence and at the same time on the environmental requirements of particular genera.

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Tabela występowania gatunków Distribution of species

| | | Regi | Obszar g on of the | órnośląski Upper Si | lesia | Obs. Reg | z krakov of Crac | vski ow | Obsz. Reg. of | świętokr Holy Cro | zyski ss Mts. | |
|---------|-------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------|----------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| | Gatunek | Gliwice Stare | Czecho- wice | Dzier- żysław | Kry- wałd | Wi6 licz] | e- Be ka cz | n- yn | Koryt- nica | Ryb- nica | Karsy | |
| Г. Ъ | Species | Górny torton | Dolny torton | Dolny torton | D. C | Doll | ny Do on tor | lny to n | Dolny torton | Dolny torton | Dolny torton | Ogólna ilość okazów |
| | | Upper | Lower | Lower | Tortor | I. Low | ver Lov | wer | Lower | Lower | Lower | Total num- |
| | | Torto- nian | Torto - nian | Torto- nian | r. | Tor nia | to- Toi in ni | rto- an | Torto- nian | Torto- nian | Torto- nian | ber of specimens |
| | ilość rodzajów — | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | number of genus ilość gatunków — | 16 | 4 | 9 | ო | | 5 | 9 | 4 | ç | 12 | |
| | number of species | 23 | 9 | 14 | 10 | | ന | 15 | 9 | œ | 15 | |
| | Clupea pulchra | | | | | | | - | | | | ě |
| | n.sp. | | | Ч | | | | | | | 22 | 22 |
| ות | Clupea weileri n.sv. | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | 9 | ω |
| es. | Argentina fragilis | | | | | | | 62 | | | | 6 |
| 4 | (Procházka) Myctophum debile | | - | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| | (K o k e n) | 4 | 26 | 16 | 1 | | | 12 | | 1 | 1 | 61 |
| ຄ | Myctophum splen- | | | | | | | | | | | u |
| | didum | | | 2 | 1 | | | 1 | | | | 5 |
| Ģ | (Procházka) Muntonhum inso- | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| | letum | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | (Procházka) | | | | | | | | | _ | | |

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| | | Regi | Obszar g on of the | órnośląski Upper Si | llesia | Obsz. kı Reg. of | rakowski Cracow | Obsz. Reg. of | świętokr Holy Cro | zyski ss Mts. | |
| | deninek. | Gliwice Stare | Czecho- wice | Dzier- żysław | Kry- wałd | Wie- liczka | Ben- czyn | Koryt- nica | Ryb- nica | Karsy | |
| L.p. | Species | Górny torton | Dolny torton | Dolny torton | D. G. tortoa | Dolny torton | Dolny torton | Dolny torton | Dolny torton | Dolny torton | Ogólna ilość okazów |
| | _ | Upper | Lower | Lower | Torton. | Lower | Lower | Lower | Lower | Lower | Total num- |
| | | Torto- nian | Torto- nian | Torto- nian | L. U. | Torto- | Torto- nian | Torto- nian | Torto- nian | Torto- nian | ber of specimens |
| 7 | Myctophum medi- | | | | | | 2 | | | | 2 |
| | terraneum | | | | _ | | | | | | |
| | (K o k e n) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | Myctophum koke- | ი | 21 | 44 | 13 | ∞ | 1 | | | | 90 |
| | ni (Procházka) | | | - | | | | | | | |
| 6 | Myctophum lati- | | | | 10 | | | | | | 10 |
| | rostratum | | | | | | | | | | |
| | (Weiler) | | | | | <u>.</u> | | | | | |
| 10 | Myctophum pul- | | Ð | ົວ | | <u>.</u> | 13 | | | | 23 |
| | chrum | | | | | | | | | | |
| | (Procházka) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | Myctophum exca- | | | | 4 | | 14 | | | | 18 |
| | vatum (Šulc) | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | Myctophum tenue | | | H | | | 2 | | _ | | со С |
| | murbani (Wein- | | | | | _ | | | _ | | |
| | furter) | _ | | | | | | | | | |
| 13 | Myctophum regu- | | | c, | 1 | 1 | 3 | | _ | ~ | œ |
| | lare n.sp. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | Leptocephalus | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| | conger L. | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | Congermuraena | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| | balearica Delar. | | | | | | | | | | |

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| tenui | n) 1162 | Kok. | friedt | ıe et | rg. | schub | | elegaı | s K (| cf. 1 | s s. et | b. | e sn. | chub | sn. | eile | us si | | nd sn. | | op sn. | us n.s |) S78 | schu | us cf. | catus | | oceph | S S | Deru |
| Phycis | (K o k e | natus | Gadus | Chaiı | Duve | Gadus | n.sp. | Gadus | sculptu | Gadus | tus Ba | Schu | Macrur | cus S. | Macrur | m snu | Macrur | n.sp. | Macrun | n.sp. | Macrun | concav | Macruz | beri S | Macrun | tus api | Bass. | Hymen | Labiatu | nuoc |
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| zyski oss Mts. | Karsy | Dolny torton | Lower Torto- | ninn | | | ç | | | V | 4 | 5 | | | | | | | 1 | | | |
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| rakowski Cracow | Ben- czyn | Dolny torton | Lower Torto- | nian | | | | | | | | | | - | | | | | | | | |
| Obsz. kı Reg. of | Wie- liczka | Dolny torton | Lower Torto- | nian | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| lesia | Kry- wałd | D. G. torton | Torton. | | <u> </u> | | | | | | | | / | | | | | | | | | |
| órnośląski Upper Si | Dzier- żysław | Dolny torton | Lower Torto- | nian | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Obszar generication of the | Czecho- wice | Dolny torton | Lower Torto- | nian | | | | | | | | | | | | | | _ | | | | |
| Reg | Gliwice Stare | Górny torton | Upper Torto- | nian | | | | | 4 | | | | | | | 7 | | | | | | |
| | Gatunek | Species | * | | Hoplostethus prae- | mediterraneus | Serranus noetlin- | gi Koken | Cantharus? tie- | tzei Schubert Dentex latior | Schubert | Pagellus gregarius | (Koken) ? Chancombaio | derleini Bass. et | Schub. | Mullus aff. fusca- | tus Rafines- | que | Cepola praerubes- | cens Bass. et | Schub. | |
| | ı | L.p. | | | 30 | | 31 | | 32 | 33 | • | 34 | 35 | 8 | | 36 | | | 37 | | | |

c. .d. tabeli I

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| ilabrus simp- imus | ionymus pri- | ts Weiler | hidion major | chubert) | obius vicinalis | oken | obius praeclarus | rocházka Lobine multinin- | atus (H. von | leyer) | dobius telleri | schubert | corpaena sp. an | lova | rigla sp. | eristedion acu- | um Weiler | hrynorhombus | aff. medius Wei- | er | Cepidorhombus | sp. | olea aff. taureri | Veinfurter |)t. (Scienida- | <i>um</i> ?) sp. | |
| Cren liciss | Call | nm | d O | $\overline{\mathbf{v}}$ | Ğ | М | G | <u>д</u> С | 2 6 | | O | 01 | S | Я | | | - | - | | | | 01 | S | P | 0 | * | |

The genera Myctophum (10 species), Macrurus (7), Gadus (4), Gobius (4) are represented most numerously as far as the number of species is concerned, in our material. Some species among them occur in mass e. g. Gobius vicinalis in Karsy or Myctophum kokeni in Dzierżysław. Forms known from their wide range from tropics to cold climates occur in the material (table II) e. g. Clupea, Myctophum, Gadus. Littoral forms are an indication of moderate and warm climate e. g. Dentex, Crenilabrus, Scorpaena, Solea. Others, living at greater depths in temperatures that are almost constant and not dependent on the climate (of the given area) as Myctophum or Macrurus are less valuable for ecological purposes. Also the migrating forms such as Clupea, Gadus may periodically during their migrations change their environment and exist in different thermal conditions.

Deep and shallow water forms were found to occur in our materials. Of genera living in deeper waters we may mention the bathypelagic genus

Tabela (Table) II

| | S | trefy kli Climati | matyczn c zones | e |
|-------------------------|----------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------|
| Rodzaj Genera | tropikalna | sub- tropikalna | umiarko- wana | zimna |
| | tropical | subtropical | temperate | cold |
| Clupea | <u>+</u> | + | <u>+</u> | + |
| Argenting | | + | + | |
| Muctophum | | · · | + | + |
| Phucis | | | ? | ? |
| Gadus | | + | | 4. |
| Macrurus | | | ? | + |
| Hymen oc ephalus | | | ? | + |
| Hoplostethus | ; ; | | | |
| Serranus | - + | + | + | |
| Dentex | | + | + | |
| Mullus | +- | + | + | |
| Cepola | | + | | |
| Crenilabrus | | + | ÷- | |
| Callionymus | + | Ļ. | + | |
| Ophidion | | - - | - - | |
| Phrynorhombus | | | ? | |
| Gobius - | , + | + | + | + |
| Congermuraena | -+- | + | + | |
| Scorpaena | ∮ + | + | + | |
| Trigla | | + | + | |
| Peristedion | | -+- | -‡- | |
| Solea | + | + | + | |
| | | | | |

Tabela stref klimatycznych (termicznych) niektórych rodzajów ryb Climatic (termic) zones for some genera of fishes

Uwaga. tabele II i III zestawiono według prac: Leriche 1906, Weiler 1943 i 1958, Weinfurter 1952, Berg 1958, Grassé 1958. Remark: tables II and III were completed according to authors mentioned above. Myctophum, which can swim in the night up to the surface and the bathybentonic Macrurus. Hymenocephalus and Phycis belong also here. Gobius which occurs in large numbers in some areas is typically littoral. Other shallow water genera are represented by the otoliths e. g. Dentex, Trigla, Crenilabrus, Cepola, Solea.

In the Miocene sea on the area of Poland there lived also nectonic fishes belonging to the genera Clupea, Gadus, Serranus.

It was found that in the materials from Silesia and Cracow region there is a quantitative dominance of otoliths from the genera *Myctophum* and *Macrurus* which represent deep water forms. In Silesia (Gliwice Stare) there are also deep water genera *Hymenocephalus*? and *Phycis*.

In Benczyn there is a mixed fauna typical of deeper waters (bathybenthonic forms), of medium depth (bathypelagic forms) and also of shallow waters from the littoral zone (neritic forms) which had already been observed by other authors who described Foraminifera, Mollusca, Bryozoa, Anthozoa and made geological observations. It is supposed that the shallow water allochthonic sediments containing otoliths of littoral fishes from the genera Gobius, Ophidion, Foraminifera — Heterostegina, and other remains of shallow waters organisms were transported to the Tabela (Table) III

| Bodzai | Str | efy głęboko Depth zone: | ości 5 | Tryb Manner |) życia cs of life |
|--|---------------------------|---|--------------------------|------------------|---|
| Genera | litoral- na litoral | pela- giczna pelagic | aby- salna abyssal | nekton nekton | bentos benthos |
| Clupea Argentina Myctophum Phycis Gadus Macrurus Hymenocephalus Hoplostethus Serranus Dentex Mullus Cepola Crenilabrus Callionymus Ophidion Phrynorhombus Gobius Congermuraena Scorpaena Triala | | + ? + ? ? + ? ? + | | + + + + + + + + | +++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++ |
| Peristedion Solea | ++++ | | | | ? + |

Tabela stref głębokości i trybu życia niektórych rodzajów ryb Depth zones and manners of life of some genera of fishes Tabela (Table) IV

Zasięg geograficzny i wiekowy niektórych gatunków

Pliocene Pliocen ÷ + + + + Włochy Italy Mio-Lower Miocen cene ÷ + + +- $-\frac{1}{1}$ Oligo-Oligo-Dolny cene cen Francja France E0cene cen **-**स Miocene Miocen --+ $\frac{1}{1}$ ------|-÷ + Holandia Holland Oligo-Upper Górny Oligocene cen Geographical and vertical distribution of the some species ÷ ++Mio-Miocene cen +-+----Północne Northern Germany Niemcy Oligo-Oligo-Upper Górny cen cene +<u>.</u> Hun-Mio-Wę-Miocene gary cen gry +-+-+ +-÷ + + +munia mania Rou-Mio-Miocene Rucen +----+Mora-Mio-Mora-Miowy via cene cen + + +++ + + Miostria Miocene -nY cen + + + + + +-+ + + + + + mediterraneum (K o k e n) Gadus friedbergi Chaine et Duv. atirostratum (Weiler) Hymenocephalus? labiatus Schub. splendidum (Proch.) pulchrum (Proch.) Hoplostethus praemediterraneus excavatum (Šulc) Merlangus? cognatus Koken arthaberi Schub. kokeni (Proch.) Macrurus ellipticus Schub. Myctophum debile (Koken) Serranus noetlingi Koken Argentina fragilis (Proch.) Phycis tenuis (Koken) Gatunek Species Schub. = : : : : Ŀ Ŀ 1 9 9 9 9 16 10 11 12 13 13 15

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deeper part of the basin and mixed with autochthonic sediments containing numerous deep water otoliths from the genera *Myctophum* and *Macrurus*.

Macrurus has not been found in the Holy Cross region and from Myc-tophum — only one specimen of Myctophum debile has been found. The occurrence of Hymenocephalus? is exceptional and of Phycis rare. The above observations may indicate that in the area to the south of the Holy Cross Mountains the sea was shallower. This would agree with the mass occurrence of Gobius which is a littoral genus. Gobius vicinalis is here most numerous, G. multipinnatus and G. telleri are also common.

Comparing the results of investigations of otoliths and other organisms already known from the discussed area it is possible to observe a great concordance of results obtained independently by different authors, especially as to the depth of the Tortonian sea, deeper in the Fore-Carpathian region and more shallow in the Holy Cross region.

A comparison of otoliths from Poland with otoliths from other regions of Europe (table IV) shows the wide distribution of some species. It concerns especially forms which belong to the genera *Myctophum*, *Phycis*, *Macrurus*, *Cepola*, *Gobius* and also others. Many genera occur in the whole area of the Tethys through southern France, Italy, Austria, Hungary, Roumania, Moravia and Poland and also in the Tertiary of north-western Europe, that is in northern Germany and Holland.

The vertical distribution of particular species is interesting. Some of them occur already in the Eocene of southern France, or in the Upper Oligocene of northern Germany and Holland, but most often in the Miocene. Myctophum debile known from the Upper Oligocene — Miocene in northern Germany and also in the Miocene in Poland, Austria, Roumania, Hungary, Holland; Dentex latior — in the Upper Oligocene of northern Germany, Miocene of Poland, Austria, Roumania, and Miocene and Pliocene of Italy can be given as an example here. The species Macrurus ellipticus, Cepola praerubescens, Gobius vicinalis, Gobius multipinnatus have a wide geographical distribution.

The frequency of occurrence is generally similar with a few exceptions e. g. *Crenilabrus simplicissimus* rare in Hungary but fairly common in Gliwice Stare in Silesia.

The described otoliths are housed at the Department of Paleontology of the School of Minning and Metallurgy in Cracow, under the catalogue number: Ot. (M.) 1-82.

SYSTEMATICAL PART

Order: Clupeida

Family: *Clupeidae* Bonaparte, 1831 Genus: *Clupea* Linné, 1758

> Clupea pulchra n. sp. Pl. XII, Figs. 1a-b, 2a-b.

Holotypus: Pl. XII, Fig. 1a—b. Ot./M./1. Stratum typicum: Lower Tortonian. Locus typicus: Karsy. Derivatio nominis: pulcher = beautiful. Diagnosis: The sagitta has a very distinct incision in the ventral rim, which separate rostrum from the rest of otolith.

Material: 25 specimens

Dimensions:

Length 2,9 mm — holotype (Karsy); 2,1 mm — paratype (Karsy) 1,1

Width 1,5 ,,

Thickness 0,2 ,,

Locality: Karsy (22), Gliwice Stare (1), Krywałd (1), Dzierżysław (1). Age: Lower and Upper Tortonian.

0,15

Description: The otolith has a shape characteristic of the genus Clupea. Rostrum greatly elongated and more or less pointed at the extremity. It is separated from the rest of the otolith by a marked narrowing and in most specimens it is broken in that place, and only two specimens are undamaged. Antirostrum distinct. Excisura deep, wedge shaped.

The posterior part of the otolith is rounded and the rim is slightly wavy. Ventral rim clearly ridged. The cuts being sometimes so deep that they form uneven and usually blunt teeth. The cut in the ventral rim is especially deep where the rostrum begins.

Dorsal rim of older forms smooth, sometimes it is slightly undulating. In the otoliths of juvenile specimens it has wide and low teeth and notches.

Sulcus acusticus wide and deep. Ostium not clearly separated from cauda. It is marked as a deep lobe cut wedge-like in the caudal part of the sulcus. Cauda shallower than ostium, a concavity is sharply marked in its posterior part at the bottom. Crista inferior clearly marked from the middle of rostrum and it does not reach the end of the sulcus acusticus. Crista superior less clear, it occurs only on a short section within the antirostrum. Below, in the antirostrum there is a concavity and above it there is a long slightly concave area. Radial grooves beginning from the cuts in the rim are seen on the outer and inner face of the otolith.

Outer face uneven, covered with numerous undulating concentric lines. Remarks: The above described otoliths have a very characteristic form which makes them different from other forms of the genus Clupea. Our form is different from the well known Upper Oligocene Clupea testis Koken (1891, pl. I, fig. 1, 1a, 2) by the presence of a deep and marked incision in the ventral rim separating rostrum from the rest and which is either not found in Koken's specimens or is barely visible. Crista inferior of our forms never notched as it happens with K o k e n's specimens (1891, p. 83).

The damaged specimen presented by R. J. Schubert (1906) as Clupea aff. testis coming from the Miocene of Vöslau seems to be identical with ours. We assume that our specimens represent a new species within the genus *Clupea*.

> Clupea weileri n. sp. Pl. XII, Figs. 3a-b, 4a-b.

Holotypus: Pl. XII, Fig. 3a-b. Ot. (M.) 3. Stratum typicum: Lower Tortonian Locus typicus: Karsy Derivatio nominis: in honour of W. Weiler, an eminent student of fossil fishes.

Diagnosis: No excisura. Rostrum is always the prolongation of the middle part of the sagitta (along the longer axis).

Material: 8 specimens

Dimensions: Length 1,60 mm — holotype (Karsy) Width 0,80 " Thickness 0,15 "

Locality: Karsy (6), Krywałd (1), Gliwice Stare (1).

Age: Lower and Upper Tortonian.

Description: In the samples containing the above described *Clupea pulchra*, some differently shaped otoliths of the genus *Clupea* have been found. The presence of an elongated rostrum and the simultaneous lack of excisura and of antirostrum always distinct in *Clupea pulchra* even in juvenile forms are their main characteristics. The extremity of rostrum is blunt or slightly rounded.

Ventral rim of juvenile specimens slightly notched, the dorsal rim slightly less, in adult forms the rims are in general smooth or somewhat undulating. The posterior part of the otolith usually rounded may have a notch in the rim (plate XII, fig 3a—b) or it can be slightly elongated (plate XII, fig. 4a—b).

Sulcus acusticus similarly shaped as in *Clupea pulchra*, but it is more shallow.

Outer face almost smooth, sometimes slightly uneven on the surface. Concentric lines, less pronounced than in *Clupea pulchra* n. sp., occur on it.

Re marks: Clupea humilis H. von Meyer presented by W. We iler (1955) is slightly similar in shape but it has a marked although a small antirostrum. Besides, the rostrum of our otoliths is formed by an elongation of the middle part of the otolith along the longer axis, and not of its lower part, as it is seen in Clupea humilis H. von Meyer.

Weiler's (1950, plate 7, fig. 42a, 42b) Clupea sp. can be compared with our forms. Its figure (the rostrum is unfortunately broken) and the description agree with our specimens of Clupea weilering n. sp.

Family: Argentinidae Bonaparte, 1846 Genus: Argentina Linné, 1758

> Argentina fragilis (Procházka) Pl. XII, Fig. 5a-b

1906 Ot. (? Berycidarum) fragilis Procházka; G.G. Bassoli, p. 51, pl. II, fig. 27 (cum synonimis).

Material: 3 specimens

Dimensions: Length 1,2 mm, Width 1,0 mm, Thickness 0,3 mm

Locality: Benczyn

Age: Lower Tortonian

Description: A small otolith of irregular shape. Rostrum clearly protruding to the front and it quickly becomes narrow. There is no excisura. Rims of the otolith smooth.

Outer face convex and concentric lines are marked on it.

Inner face flat. Sulcus acusticus not very marked especially in the anterior part; ostium narrowed, cauda widened. Crista superior well marked. Area slightly concave. Near the ventral rim the ventral groove is marked. R e m a r k s: The described otolith agrees with the holotype of V. J. Procházka (1893, p. 60, pl. III, fig. 11a—b) determined by this author as Ot. (Berycidarum) fragilis, from Miocene of Moravia. The author of the species classified it as "Berycidarum" but with reservation because the sulcus acusticus is differently developed. Comparing the morphology of our specimens and of Procházka's form with other otoliths presented as Argentina in literature (Frost, 1925b) we found, that they all show the characteristics of that genus of the family Argentinidae and not of Berycidae.

We find also a similar shape in the species Argentina parvula described from the Middle Oligocene by E. K o k e n (1891, p. 121-2, pl. X, fig. 4, 5) and later by W. W e i l e r also from the Middle Oligocene and from the Miocene (1958, p. 327, pl. I, fig. 6, 7, 8). The Oligocene forms have a dorsal rim and sometimes also a ventral rim clearly notched in the rostrum part whereas the Miocene forms have smooth rims. The possibility of deriving the Miocene form Argentina fragilis from the Middle Oligocene A. parvula is not excluded.

Other occurrence: Miocene of Moravia (rare), Austria (very rare), Italy.

Order: Scopelida

Family: Myctophidae Gill, 1892 Genus: Myctophum Rafinesque, 1810

Myctophum debile (Koken) Pl. XII, Figs. 6a-b — 8a-b; Pl. XIII, Fig. 1a-b

- 1891 Ot. (Berycidarum) debilis Koken; E. Koken, p. 122, pl. 4, fig. 3.
- 1891 Ot. (Berycidarum) austriacus Koken; E. Koken, p. 122, fig. 14.
- 1893 Ot. (Berycidarum) moravicus Prochazka; V.J. Procházka, p. 80, pl. 3, fig. 1.
- 1905 Ot. (Berycidarum) austriacus Koken; R.J. Schubert, p. 630, pl. XVII, fig. 1-7.
- 1911 Ot. (Scopelus) pulcher Procházka; F. Priem, p. 45, fig. 9.
- 1943 Scopelus debilis (Koken); W. Weiler, pars: pl. I, fig. 8 (non 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13).
- 1950 Scopelus debilis (Koken); W. Weiler, p. 211, pl. 1, fig. 2a-b; pl. 9, fig. 66a-d, 67a-d.
- 1952 Scopelus debilis austriacus (Koken); E. Weinfurter 1952b, p. 151-2, pl. I, fig. 2a-b 3a-b.

1958 Scopelus debilis (Koken); W. Weiler, pl. I, fig. 9, 10.

1963 Myctophum debilis (Koken); W. Weiler, p. 279.

Material: 61 specimens Dimensions:

| Length | 1,70 mm | 1,9 mm | 2,0 mm | 2,2 mm |
|------------------------|----------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Width | 1,3 0 " | 1,7 " | 1,6 ,, | 1,7 " |
| Thickness | 0,25 ,, | 0,3 ,, | 0,4 ,, | 0,3 ,, |
| Benczyn - fig. 1a—b | – pl. XIII | Krywałd — pl. XII, fig. 6a—b | Czechowice — pl. XII, fig. 8a—b | Dzierżysław — pl. XII, fig. 7a—b |

Locality: Czechowice (26), Dzierżysław (16), Benczyn (12), Gliwice Stare (4), Krywałd (1), Karsy (1), Rybnica (1).

A g e: Lower and Upper Tortonian

Description: Otoliths of oval shape sometimes rather shortened. The dorsal rim is uniformly rounded, seldom straight (pl. XIII, fig. 1a—b) or it is clearly angular in its posterior part and sometimes also in its anterior dorsal part. Sometimes the dorsal rim is slightly undulating (pl. XII, fig. 7a—b). The posterior rim is rounded. The ventral rim in all specimens is clearly serrated. Excisura clear, fairly deep. Rostrum larger and slightly more anteriorly situated than antirostrum. The inner face is flat with a slight sulcus acusticus. Cauda shorter than ostium. Collum well developed. Crista superior of most specimens marked especially in the anterior part of sagitta. The area is shallow. Ventral groove usually visible.

Outer face slightly convex, in most specimens there is a clear rise situated excentrically i. e. posteriorly. From the excisura a more or less marked groove may run to the centre.

In some specimens (e.g. pl. XII, fig. 7a—b) we see lightly marked short grooves which run radially from the upper and lower rims to the centre thus reminding us of *Myctophum splendidum* (Procházka) of W. Weiler (1950).

Remarks: Otoliths of this species show a fairly great variability. This is reflected in synonimy. Scopelus austriacus (Koken), S. moravicus (Procházka) later have been included in the synonimy of the species Myctophum debile (Koken).

The occurrence of Scopelus austriacus in the Polish Miocene (Wieliczka) is noted by W. Friedberg (1924), and J. Chaine and J. Duvergier (1928) in Brzeszcze, but no illustrations are given. Other occurrence: Upper Oligocene and Miocene of Holland

Other occurrence: Upper Oligocene and Miocene of Holland and northern Germany; Miocene of Austria, Bosnia, Moravia, Transylvania, Hungary; Pliocene of Corsica.

> Myctophum splendidum (Procházka) Pl. XIII, Fig. 9a—b

- 1893 Ot. (Berycidarum) splendidus Procházka; V. J. Procházka, p. 59, pl. III, fig. 5a—b.
- 1905 Ot. (Berycidarum) splendidus Procházka; R.J. Schubert, p. 63-4, pl. XVII, fig. 17a-b.
- 1906 Ot. (Berycidarum) splendidus Procházka; G.G. Bassoli, p. 50, pl. II, fig. 19, 20 (non 21, 22).
- 1923—4 Ot. (Scopelus) splendidus Procházka; J. Chaine and J. Duvergier, p. 32—3, pl. I, fig. 21.
- 1950 Scopelus splendidus (Procházka); W. Weiler, p. 214-15, pl. 7, fig. 51a-b; pl. 12, fig. 92.

Material: 5 specimens

| Dimensions: | Length Width Thickness | 1,8 m 1,3 0,3 ,, | im (, | (Benc zyn) | 2,8 1,8 0,4 | mm " | (Dzierżysł | aw) |
|-------------|------------------------------|------------------------|-----------|--------------------|---------------------------------|---------|------------|-----|
| | | | | | Pl. | XII, | Fig. 19a— | b. |

Locality: Dzierżysław (2), Benczyn (2), Krywałd (1). Age: Lower Tortonian.

Description: An otolith of elliptical shape, elongated. Rostrum protruding more to the anterior than the small but clear antirostrum. The end of the rostrum and antirostrum is acute. Excisura cut wedge-like. The rims of the otolith are slightly undulating. The posterior dorsal corner is either slightly marked or invisible.

In the middle of the outer face there is a clear convexity. A short, shallow groove runs from the excisura.

The inner face is completely flat with a long sulcus acusticus differentiated into the longer ostium with colliculus anterius and the shorter cauda with colliculus posterius. Ventral groove slightly marked. Crista superior a little raised; the area is seen above.

Remarks: The described form agrees in general with V.J. Procházka's specimen (1893) but is narrower and longer and also it does not show such a clear obliquely cut dorsal rim and the posterior-dorsal corner.

Our specimens fully agree with R. J. S c h u b e r t's form (1905). From the form quoted by W. W e i l e r (1950) the specimen presented in plate 7, fig. 51a—b differs from ours only by the presence of deep radial grooves on the outer face and marked notch in the posterior part of the otolith, which has not been observed in any other forms illustrated by authors quoted in synonimy, and V. J. Procházka mentions only the short, narrow grooves in the original description of the species.

Other occurrence: Miocene of Moravia, Austria, Roumania (Tortonian); Middle Miocene — Pliocene of Italy, Pliocene of Spain.

Myctophum insoletum (Procházka) Pl. XIII, Fig. 10a-b

1893 Ot. (Berycidarum) insoletum Procházka; V.J. Procházka, p. 60, pl. III, fig. 8a-b.

Material: 1 specimen

Dimensions: Length 2,8 mm, Width 1,6 mm, Thickness 0,25 mm

Locality: Krywałd

Age: Lower Tortonian

Description: Otolith of elliptical shape, elongated. Rostrum with an acute end. The antirostrum is not visible because of the lack of excisura. Its extremity is blunt so that the passage of rostrum into antirostrum forms a gently broken line. The rims of the otolith are smooth. In the dorsal rim, behind the slightly marked posterior-dorsal corner the oblique cut of the rim of the otolith may be seen. The posterior part is cut straight. The ventral rim forms a gentle arch. The whole otolith is thin.

The smooth outer face rises very gently. The inner face is flat. Ostium longer than cauda. The upper rim of the sulcus acusticus forms a gentle arch. The ventral groove is discernible.

R e m a r k s: Our form agrees with the species Ot. (Berycidarum) insoletus described by V. J. P r o c h á z k a (1893). This species was included by later authors in Ot. (Berycidarum) mediterraneus K o k e n (R. J. S c h ub e r t, 1905, p. 632) and Scopelus mediterraneus (K o k e n) — (W. W e il e r, 1950, p. 213). Among specimens presented by these authors no form which would really agree with the species of Procházka in the degree that our does is found.

Other occurrence: Miocene of Moravia.

Myctophum mediterraneum (K o k e n) Pl. XIII, Fig. 11a—b

1891 Ot. (Berycidarum) mediterraneus Koken; E. Koken, p. 122-3, fig. 15.

1905 Ot. (Berycidarum) mediterraneus Koken; R. J. Schubert, p. 632-3, pl. XVII, fig. 19, 20.

1950 Scopelus mediterraneus (Koken); W. Weiler, p. 213-14, pl. I, fig. 3a-b, 4.

Material: 2 specimens

| Dimensions: | Length | 1,8 | mm; | 2,0 | mm |
|-------------|-----------|------|-----|------|----|
| | Width | 1,3 | ,, | 1,45 | " |
| | Thickness | 0,25 | ,, | 1,25 | ,, |

Locality: Benczyn

Age: Lower Tortonian

Description: Otoliths with elliptical shape. A blunt, slightly obliquely cut rostrum. Excisura very small. Antirostrum has the form of a small tooth.

Outer face raised in the central part.

Inner face flat. In the bigger specimen colliculus anterius is greatly narrowed in the anterior part. In other particulars sulcus acusticus does not differ from that of Myctophum splendidum (Procházka) and M. insoletum (Procházka). The ventral groove is visible.

R e m a r k s: It should be noted that the forms of Myctophum splendidum and particularly a Myctophum insoletum and a M. mediterraneum (K o k e n) occurring in our material and in the materials of the authors quoted are closely related. They can be differentiated mainly by the distinct development of rostrum and antirostrum and by the presence or absence of excisura.

Other occurrence: Miocene of Moravia, Austria, Hungary; Middle Miocene of Roumania.

> Myctophum kokeni (Procházka) Pl. XIII, Fig. 2a-b

1893 Ot. (Berycidarum) kokeni Procházka; V.J. Procházka, p. 59, pl. III, fig. 3a-b.

1905 Ot. (Berycidarum) kokeni Procházka; R. J. Schubert, p. 631—2, pl. XVII, fig. 8—11.

Material: 90 specimens

| Dimensions: | Length Width Thickness | 1,4 mm; 1,5 ,, 0,3 ,, | 1,8 1,7 0,35 | mm " |
|-------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|-----------|
| | Dzierżysła Pl. XIII, F | w — 'ig. 2a—b | C | zechowice |

Locality: Dzierżysław (44), Czechowice (21), Krywałd (13), Wieliczka (8), Gliwice Stare (3), Benczyn (1). Age: Lower and Upper Tortonian. Description: Numerous otoliths of this species occurring in our material have a characteristically marked posterior-dorsal corner. Their dorsal rim is more or less obliquely cut rising in the direction of the posterior-dorsal corner. The posterior rim is straight or slightly undulating, usually angular at the passage into the dorsal rim and into the ventral rim. The ventral rim of all well preserved specimens has marked teeth. Excisura clear, rostrum slightly larger than antirostrum.

Inner face flat. The sulcus acusticus and area are slightly concave. In some specimens crista superior and inferior may be seen. The latter is usually less developed. The ventral groove is clear.

Outer face convex. There may be a slight groove in the excisura.

Our forms (plate XIII, fig. 2a—b) agree with the holotype designated by Procházka (1893, plate III, fig. 3a—b). The slightly smaller specimens represent juvenile forms.

Other occurrence: Miocene of Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary.

Myctophum latirostratum (Weiler) Pl. XIII, Fig. 3a—b

1943 Scopelus debilis (Koken); W. Weiler, pars: p. 90, pl. I, fig. 4-6, 9, 10.
1943 Scopelus cf. kokeni Frocházka; W. Weiler, p. 91, pl. I, fig. ? 15, 16. ? 19.
1950 Scopelus latirostratus Weiler; W. Weiler, p. 215-16, pl. 7, fig. 44, 45; pl. 9, fig. 68a-d.

Material: 10 specimens

| Dimensions: | Length | 0,9 | mm; | 1,5 | $\mathbf{m}\mathbf{m}$ | Pl. | XIII, | Fig. | 3a—b |
|-------------|-----------|------|-----|------|------------------------|---------|-------|------|------|
| | Width | 1,0 | ,, | 1,5 | " | , | | | |
| | Thickness | 0,15 | ,, | 0,35 | ,, | | | | |

Locality: Krywałd

Age: Upper Tortonian

Description: Our otoliths possess the characteristic shape with a more or less obliquely cut anterior part. The excisura is marked as a shallow but wide concavity (plate XIII, fig. 3a—b) or it is indiscernible. The rostrum is always more anteriorly situated than antirostrum, which is small or not marked in the cranial rim. The rostrum has a characteristic blunt end in the lower part.

Ventral rim denticulated. Dorsal rim smooth and rounded at the anterior and posterior-dorsal corners.

The outer face is convex and smooth, and the inner face is flat. Sulcus acusticus wide, cauda slightly shorter and narrower than ostium. The upper rim of the sulcus acusticus is straight. The crista superior is clear, sharp, sometimes expressed as a cylindrical thickening. Area slightly concave. The ventral rim is clear.

R e m a r k s: Our forms are slightly reminiscent of Myctophum kokeni (P r o c h á z k a); they differ from it however definitely by the development of the dorsal rim, which in Myctophum latirostratum never runs up obliquely towards the always clearly marked posterior-dorsal corner as in Myctophum kokeni but forms a regular arch, gently falling towards the posterior rim.

Öther occurrence: Transylvania (Tortonian); Roumania (Buhlovian). Myctophum pulchrum (Procházka) Pl. XIII, Fig. 9

- 1893 Ot. (Berycidarum) pulcher Procházka; V. J. Procházka, p. 80—81, pl. III, fig. 7a—b.
- 1905 *Ot. (Berycidarum) pulcher* Procházka; R. J. Schubert, p. 634—5, pl. XVII, fig. 12—14, 15, 16.
- 1906 Ot. (Berycidarum) pulcher Procházka; G.G. Bassoli, p. 49-50, pl. II, fig. 21, 22 (non 19, 20).
- 1932 Scopelus pulcher Procházka; J. Šulc, pars: p. 20-21, pl. III, fig. 14a-b (? 11, 12, 13).
- 1950 Scopelus ? pulcher (Procházka); W. Weiler, p. 212, pl. 7, fig. 46a-b, 47a-b.
- ? 1952 Scopelus pulcher (Procházka); E. Weinfurter 1952 b, p. 154—5, plate I, fig. 4a—b.

1958 Scopelus pulcher (Procházka); W. Weiler, p. 328-9, pl. I, fig. 11.

1963 Myctophum pulcher ? (Procházka); W. Weiler, p. 279, pl. 1, fig. 1a-b, 3. Watariak: 22 specimens

Material: 23 specimens Dimensions: Length

| ns: | Length | 1,0 1 | m m ; | 1,6 ,, |
|-----|-----------|------------|--------------|----------------------------|
| | Thickness | 0,8 0,1 | »» » | 0,3 " |
| | Dzierżys | sław | · | Benczyn — Pl. XIII, Fig. 9 |

Locality: Benczyn (13), Czechowice (5), Dzierżysław (5). Age: Lower Tortonian

Description: Otoliths with an oval outline and smooth rims. The anterior part is slightly obliquely cut, and therefore rostrum, antirostrum and excisura are not marked; only in some specimens a shallow concavity is marked in the excisura.

Outer face smooth, with a short usually clearly visible groove, replacing excisura.

Inner face flat or slightly convex. Crista superior clear and sharp. Above it the area is marked, widening posteriorly. Ventral groove usually visible.

R e m a r k s: Our specimens agree with the forms presented above in the synonimy. Among the forms presented by J. \check{S} u l c (1932) only the specimen in plate III, fig. 14a—b agrees with the *Myctophum pulchrum*. It is doubtful whether the other forms presented by \check{S} u l c belong to the species discussed, as they possess a ventral rim with teeth which do not occur in the typical specimens of Procházka. They are also more rounded.

It does not seem right to classify E. We infurter's specimen (1952b, p. 154-5, plate I, fig. 4a-b) as *Scopelus pulcher* because it has clearly marked teeth in the ventral rim and a sharply marked excisura.

Other occurrence: Middle Eocene of southern France; Upper Oligocene of the Lower Rhine Bay; Miocene of Czechoslovakia, Austria, Hungary, Transylvania; Middle Miocene and Pliocene of Italy.

> Myctophum excavatum (Šulc) Pl. XIII, Fig. 4, 5, 6

1932 Scopelus excavatus Šulc; J. Šulc, p. 21-2, pl. III, fig. 3-10.

Material: 11 specimens

D

| imensions: Length Width | 2,0 mm; 1,8 ,, | 0,3 ,, 1,9 ,, | 2,6 mm; 2,0 " | 1,65 mm 1,55 ,, |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|
| Thickness | 0,2 " | 2,1 mm; | 0,3 ,, | 0,25 ,, |
| | Benczyn Pl. XIII, Fig. 6. | Benczyn Pl. XIII, Fig. 5. | Benczyn | Krywald Pl. XIII, Fig. 4 |

Locality: Benczyn (7), Krywald (4).

Age: Lower Tortonian.

Description: A form with a rounded or widely oval outline. The dorsal rim is highly vaulted and it has a concavity in the posterior part. The ventral rim of longer specimens is gently arched, in the shorter ones — semicircular; sometimes teeth are marked in it. Excisura shallow and wide. Rostrum and antirostrum often indistinct.

Outer face of the otolith slightly convex; in all specimens a slightly excentrical posteriorly situated convexity is visible.

Inner face flat, seldom slightly convex. Sulcus acusticus wide. Crista superior visible in well preserved specimens. Area situated above it, slightly concave in the posterior part of the sagitta. The ventral groove is usually clear.

Our otoliths undoubtedly agree with the form described by J. Sulc from the Bartonian of the environs of Biarritz.

Other occurrence: Eocene (Bartonian) of southern France.

Myctophum tenue murbani (Weinfurter) Pl. XIV, Fig. 1a-b

1952 Scopelus tenuis murbani Weinfurter; E. Weinfurter 1952c, p. 460-62, pl. II, fig. 1a-c, 2a-c.

Material: 3 specimens

Dimension

| s: | Length | 2,6 | mm; | 2,7 | mm | | | | |
|----|-----------|-------|-------|-----|-------|-----|------|------|------|
| | Width | 2,4 | ,, | 2,5 | ۰, | | | | |
| | Thickness | 0,4 | " | 0,3 | ,, | | | | |
| | Dz | zierż | ysław | Ber | lczyn | Pl. | XIV, | Fig. | 1a—b |

Locality: Benczyn (2), Dzierżysław (1).

Age: Lower Tortonian.

Description: The outline is rounded, not quite regular. Dorsal rim developed in a slightly different way in particular forms. 'The larger specimen from Benczyn (plate XIV, fig. 1a—b) has a dorsal rim thickly notched in the anterior part, and almost straight in the central part. In the posterior part it bends downwards where a clear concavity is marked. In the smaller specimen also from Benczyn, the dorsal rim is not notched at all and it lacks the posterior incision.

In the form from Dzierżysław the dorsal rim is delicately notched and rises gradually, obliquely towards the posterior-dorsal corner, and then it drops towards the posterior rim where an incision is discernible as in one of the specimens from Benczyn. The ventral rim is slightly notched, strongly rounded and similar in development to specimens from Benczyn.

Rostrum gently rounded, excisura clear, fairly deep, antirostrum well developed and its extremity is acute or subacute. Inner face very slightly convex. Ostium longer and a little wider than cauda. The whole sulcus acusticus completely filled with colliculi is shallow. The upper edge of the sulcus acusticus is arched. Crista superior clear and area visible above. Ventral groove also discernible.

Outer face flat or slightly concave with irregular protuberances and concavities. Radial grooves are marked at the dorsal rim. A deep groove runs also from the excisura. In the larger specimen from Benczyn there is a transversal fold which runs from the dorsal rim towards the ventral rim, behind which in the posterior part a shallow, irregular concavity may be seen.

Other occurrence: Tortonian of Austria.

Myctophum regulare n. sp. Pl. XIII, Fig. 7,8; Text-fig. 2



Fig. 2 Myctophum regulare n. sp. outline of sagitta and sulcus acusticus

Holotypus: Pl. XIII, Fig. 7. Ot./M./15. Stratum typicum: Lower Tortonian Locus typicus: Dzierżysław

Derivatio nominis: a regular outline of the otolith

Diagnosis: Otolith of regular quadrilateral shape and rounded corners. No rostrum, antirostrum or excisura.

Material: 8 specimens

| Dimensions: | Length Width Thickness | 1,3 1,15 1,25 | mm ,, ,, | 1,1 1,03 0,25 | mm " | 1,0 1,0 0,25 | mm ". " |
|-------------|------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| ho sła | olotype — aw, Pl. XII | Dzie I, Fi | eiży- ig. 7. | paratype — Pl. XIII, | Wieliczka, Fig. 8. | Ben | czyn |

Locality: Benczyn (3), Dzierżysław (3), Wieliczka (1), Krywałd (1). Age: Lower Tortonian.

Description: The length of the otolith is either the same as its width, or slightly exceeds the width. The rims are completely smooth, acute or subacute.

Outer face convex and smooth. Inner face flat. Sulcus acusticus runs through the very centre of the sagitta. It is wide and composed of a longer and slightly shallower ostium and a short cauda. Sulcus acusticus shallow, filled with colliculi. Crista superior fairly clearly marked. In the ventral part of the otolith the ventral groove is seen.

Remarks: As far as I know no form corresponding to this species has been described. The appearance of these otoliths is characteristic because of the absence of rostrum, antirostrum and excisura usually marked more or less clearly in other species of the genus *Myctophum*, but sulcus acusticus is developed in a way typical for otoliths of the above mentioned genus, permitting the classification of the described form as a new species of *Myctophum*.

Order: Anguillida

Family: Congridae Kaup, 1856 Genus: Leptocephalus Gronow, 1763

> Leptocephalus conger Linné Pl. XIV, Fig. 2

1938 Leptocephalus conger L.; J. Chaine, vol. 90, p. 234-41, pl. XVII.

Material: 1 specimen

Dimensions: Length 3,4 mm, Width 1,5 mm, Thickness 0,5 mm.

Locality: Karsy

Age: Lower Tortonian

Description: Elongated otolith anteriorly narrowed and rounded. The posterior rim is obliquely cut and undulating. Excisura not marked. Sulcus acusticus uniform, surrounded by cylindrically thickened crista superior and inferior. A more marked concavity is seen in the anterior part of the otolith, forming near the rim an area, separating sulcus acusticus from the anterior rim.

R e m a r k s: The otolith agrees with the Recent Leptocephalus conger L., described by J. C h a i n e (1938), especially with specimens determined as typical, it is only smaller. It also shows a great similarity with the otolith of the Recent Mediterranean species — Conger myrus L. as presented in E. K o k e n's figure (1888, p. 294, plate XVIII, fig. 6).

Other occurrence: Mediterranean Sea - Recent.

Genus: Congermuraena Kaup, 1856

Congermuraena balearica Delar. Pl. XIV, Fig. 3.

? 1888 Ot. (Platessa) sector Koken; E. Koken, p. 292-3, pl. XVII, fig. 14-16. 1888 Ot. (Platessa) flesus L.; E. Koken, p. 292, pl. XVIII, fig. 1-2.

1891 Ot. (Platessa) sector Koken; E. Koken, p. 105-6, pl. I, flg. 4.

1926 Congromuraena balearica Delar.; G.A. Frost 1926b, p. 102, pl. IV, fig. 15. 1938 Congermuraena balearica Delar.; J. Chaine, p. 242-7, pl. XVIII.

Material: 1 specimen.

Dimensions: Length 1,7 mm, Width 1,4 mm, Thickness 0,4 mm.

Locality: Karsy

Age: Lower Tortonian

Description: Otolith with an irregular deltoidal outline. The dorsal rim of our specimen is strongly bent upwards, the anterior rim is cut straight. Excisura slightly marked.

Inner face slightly convex. Sulcus acusticus does not show a clear division into ostium and cauda, only in its posterior part a slight widening is discernible. In the anterior part the sulcus acusticus does not clearly reach the rim of the otolith but from the place where it is slightly bent in its upper part a short groove runs to excisura, and another slightly undulating groove runs up to the rim, joining sulcus acusticus with the dorsal rim. The whole sulcus acusticus is filled with colliculus. The rims of the sulcus are limited by a slight concavity. Crista superior and c. inferior not marked. The very shallow area is almost invisible.

The outer face is almost flat with a slightly raised umbo.

Remarks: Our specimen is similar to Platessa flesus L. (Koken, 1888) only it is different as it is much smaller and it is also similar to the otolith of the Recent form Congermuraena balearica described by G.A. Frost (1926b) and J. Chaine (1938).

J. \check{S} ulc (1932, p. 16) considers that the form determined by E. Koken (1888) as *Platessa flesus* L. is identical with the otolith of the Recent Congermuraena balearica Delar.

Other occurrence: North America — (Middle Eocene, Clayborne; Lower Oligocene, Vicksburg); northern Germany — Lower Oligocene, Recent.

> Order: Gadida Suborder: Gadoidei Cuvier, 1829

Family: Gadidae Rafinesque, 1810 Genus: Phycis Röse, 1793

> Phycis tenuis (K o k e n) Pl. XIV, Fig. 4a-b, 5a-b, 6

1891 Ot. (Gadus) tenuis Koken; E. Koken, p. 92, pl. IV, figs. 3, 3a; fig. (6, 6a) ? — juv.

1906 Ot. (Phycis) tenuis Koken; G.G. Bassoli, p. 38, pl. I, fig. 3, 4.

1906 Ot. (Phycis) tenuis Koken; R.J. Schubert, p. 659-60, pl. XIX, fig. 37-40.

1923-4 Ot. (Phycis) tenuis Koken; J. Chaine and J. Duvergier, p. 34-5, pl. I, fig. 11, 12.

1928 Phycis tenuis Koken; J. Chaine and J. Duvergier, p. 191—95, pl. VI, figs. 1—6.

1950 Phycis tenuis (Koken); W. Weiler, p. 240, pl. 5, fig. 31a-b, 33a-b.

Material: 13 specimens

Dimensions:

| Length Width Thickness | 1,55 1 0,60 0,30 | mm; " | 4,7 1,7 1,0 | mm; ,, | 7,0 mm (about); 2,2 ,, 1,6 ,, | | | | 8,5 mm; 3,1 ,, 1,6 ,, | | 10,0 mm 4,2 ,, 2,4 ,, | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|----------|-------------------|-----------|-------------------------------------|--|--|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|-----------------------------|--|
| Gliwice Stare | | | | | Korytnica Pl. XIV, Fig. 4a—b; | | | Korytnica Pl. XIV, Fig. 5a—b; | | Koryt nica Pl. XIV, Fig. 6. | | |

Locality: Gliwice Stare (4), Dzierżysław (6), Korytnica (3). Age: Lower and Upper Tortonian.

Descriptior: Slim elongated otoliths, wider in the anterior part, gradually narrowing towards the posterior. The dorsal rim is straight and the anterior rim is cut obliquely.

The inner face is convex, particularly in the lower part of the sagitta. Sulcus acusticus is indivisible and completely filled with colliculus.

The outer face is uneven. Its lower part is more convex, and falls toward the dorsal rim, which seen in profile has in some specimens a sharp rim (plate XIV, fig. 5, 6). The sculpture of the surface is more or less rich. It is formed by irregular thickenings and grooves as in the specimens of E. K o k e n (1891), or of W. W e i l e r (1950). In some less sculptured and slimmer specimens (plate XIV, fig. 4a—b) there is a deep and very narrow groove on the outer face in the place where we usually find the excisura. R e m a r k s: Phycis tenuis (K o k e n) is very similar to Phycis simplex (K o k e n). Distribution of these forms is difficult, because we meet similar shape among both species being more or less elongated and in a different degree sculptured. According to E. K o k e n (1891) the Miocene species Phycis tenuis may derive from Phycis simplex known in the Lower and Middle Oligocene.

J. Chaine and J. Duvergier (1928) consider that because there are certain aberrations in the shape of the otoliths determined by various authors as *Phycis tenuis*, two groups could be distinguished according to the outline and the degree of development of ornamentation, without however excluding the possibility that these groups are independent species. Our specimens agree either with the I-st group of Chaine and Duvergier (plate XIV, fig. 4a—b) or with the II-nd group (plate XIV, fig. 5a—b, 6); the latter specimens are larger and their sculpture is richer.

 \overline{W} . Weiler (1950, p. 241) suggests that the variability observed by Chaine and Duvergier is phenotypic and not specific.

The scarcity of our data, and the lack of original material do not allow us to decide the solution of the question.

Other occurrence: Eocene of southern France; Miocene of Austria, Roumania, Hungary, Italy; Pliocene of Italy.

Genus: Gadus Linné, 1758

Gadus friedbergi Chaine et Duvergier Pl. XIV, Fig. 7, 8

1891 Ot. (Gadus) elegans Koken; E. Koken, pars: p. 93, pl. V, fig. 6.

- 1891 Ot. (Merlangus) cognatus Koken; E. Koken, pars: pl. III, fig. 5 (non pl. V, fig. 1).
- 1906 Ot. (Gadus) elegans Koken; R. J. Schubert, p. 660-62, pl. IX, fig. 13-18.

1928 Gadus (?) Friedbergi Chaine et Duvergier; J. Chaine et J. Duvergier, p. 197-201, pl. VI, fig. 16-27.

1958 Gadus friedbergi Chaine et Duvergier; W. Weiler, p. 331.

1958 Gadus friedbergi Chaine et Duvergier; V. Pokorny, p. 358, fig. 1074.

Material: 13 specimens

Dimensions: Length 8,6 mm (Wieliczka) Width 4,0 Thickness 1,8

Locality: Rybnica (10), Wieliczka (1), Dzierżysław (1), Czechowice (1) Age: Lower Tortonian

Description: Otoliths of adult forms, large, massive, elongated. Sagitta is thickest and widest in the anterior part, gradually it becomes more and more narrow, and the most posterior part is so narrow and thin that it is usually broken. In our material there is only one complete specimen found in Wieliczka; its dimensions have been given above.

In the dorsal rim a slight anterior-dorsal and posterior-dorsal corner usually is slightly marked. The ventral rim is regularly arched.

The inner face is slightly convex; the profile of the sagitta is arched. Sulcus acusticus distinct and fairly wide. Ostium small and almost reaches the anterior rim. Cauda large and runs to the end of sagitta. On the bottom along the whole length of the sulcus acusticus there is a clear wedge-like groove which cuts colliculus anterius and c. posterius. Ostium separated from cauda by collum, and a triangular concavity may be seen in it.

Crista superior clear. Area elongated and shallow. Ventral groove deep, very clear. In the larger specimens between the ventral groove and the ventral rim there are sometimes slight thickenings. Sometimes radial lines may be seen near the ventral and dorsal rim.

The outer face is raised and umbo situated in the anterior part of the sagitta form the highest part. Thence a cylindrical thickening runs to the posterior falling gradually. In large specimens on the outer face are visible the delicate lines which form a net of irregular, polygonal meshes. In the smaller, juvenile specimens the sculpture of the surface is clear and it is formed by grooves of various depth. Apart from this the smaller specimens do not differ in structure from the large ones.

Remarks: The forms of R. J. Schubert (1906) from Hungary and of J. Chaine and J. Duvergier (1928) from Poland (Rybnica) are identical with ours, and also the form figured but not described by V. Pokorný (1958) from the Tortonian of Moravia.

According to Chaine and Duvergier some forms described by E. Koken as Gadus elegans (1891, plate V, fig. 6), and the juvenile form Merlangus cognatus Koken (1891, plate III, fig. 5) belong to Gadus friedbergi.

Other occurrence: Miocene of Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Holland.

Gadus schuberti n. sp.

Pl. XV, 1a—b, 2a—b

1906 Ot. (Gadidarum) minusculus Schubert; R.J. Schubert, pars: p. 662, pl. XIX, fig. 51, ? 52 (non fig. 48, 49, 50).

Holotypus: Pl. XV, fig. 1a—b; Ot.|M.|29; paratypus: Pl. XV, Fig. 2a—b, Ot.|M.|30

Stratum typicum: Lower Tortonian

Locus typicus: Rybnica

Derivatio nominis: in honour of R. J. Schubert

D i a g n o s i s: The sagitta is flat. The anterior-dorsal and posterior-dorsal corner are distinct. The grooves of sculpture are sparse.

Material: 2 specimens

| Dimensions: | Length Width Thickness | 3,5 mm 1,7 0,5 ,, | (holotype) | 2,60 mm (paratype) 1,35 ,, 0,30 ,, |
|-------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|------------|--|
| | <u>-</u> | Pl. XV, | Fig. 1a—b | Pl. XV, Fig. 2a—b |

Description: A flat elongated sagitta, widened in the anterior part and narrower in the posterior. Their outline is not quite regular. The anterior rim with its rostral part more protruding to the front is rounded. No excisura, rostrum or antirostrum. The dorsal rim in its anterior part rises obliquely and it reaches the highest raised anteriordorsal corner and then it falls slightly and reaches the posterior-dorsal corner. The posterior part of the otolith is greatly narrowed, and the extremity itself is almost acute.

In the larger otolith (plate XV, fig. 1a—b) the extremity of the caudal part is broken. Ventral rim oblique. Sagitta widest at the height of the anterior-dorsal corner.
Inner face almost flat; the larger specimen shows a very small bend when seen in profile. Sulcus acusticus wide, divided by a concave collum into the shorter ostium and longer cauda. It is filled with elongated, oval colliculi. In the larger specimen the crista superior is expressed as a cylindrical clearly straight thickening. Above it there is a quite shallow area.

The ventral groove is not visible. On the inner face radial grooves beginning at the rims are slightly marked. They appear more clearly on the outer face, where they are more deeply cut. They are distributed sparsely. Owing to their presence the rims are slightly undulating.

Outer face only slightly raised.

Remarks: The two above described specimens were found in Rybnica besides the specimens of *Gadus friedbergi* Chaine et Duvergier to which they are apparently fairly similar. A more exact analysis shows several differences which do not allow their classification as this species. These differences are presented in the table V.

Table V

| Gadus schuberti n. sp. | Gadus friedbergi Chaine & Duver- gier |
|--|---|
| Flat otoliths, umbo slightly depressed. | Thicker otoliths with raised umbo and a false ridge in the central part of the outer-face. |
| Wide, not very long. | Longer and narrower. |
| Anterior-dorsal and posterior-dorsal corner very clear, dominating in the general shape. | Anterior-dorsal and posterior-dorsal corners weakly marked or invisible. |
| Outer-face with a clear sculpture both in adult and in juvenile forms; grooves sparse. | Outer-face with a clear sculpture in juvenile forms — dense grooves. In adult forms the sculpture disappears only net — like lines remain: |

R. J. S c h u b e r t (1906, plate XIX, fig. 51, perhaps also 52) presented a form identical with our specimens, classified by the author as Ot. (Gadidarum) minusculus. As other specimens classified by S c h u b e r t also as Ot. (Gadidarum) minusculus (plate XIX, fig. 48, 49, 50) differ greatly by their shape we see here the necessity of distinguishing between these two forms. We propose therefore the name Gadus schuberti for the new species first presented by S c h u b e r t (plate XIX, fig. 51, ? 52).

Other occurrence: Miocene of Hungary.

Gadus elegans sculptus Koken Pl. XV, Fig. 3a-b

1891 Ot. (Gadus) elegans var. sculpta Koken; E. Koken, p. 93, pl. IV, fig. 2, 2a.
1906 Ot. (Gadus) elegans var. sculpta Koken; G.G. Bassoli, p. 38, pl. I, fig. 5, 6.
1906 Ot. (Gadus) elegans var. sculpta Koken; R.J. Schubert, p. 660—62, pl. XIX, fig. 26.

Material: 2 specimens.

Dimensions: Length 5,20 mm (Pl. XV, Fig. 3a—b) Width 2,15 ,, Thickness 0,50 ,,

Locality: Gliwice Stare

Age: Upper Tortonian

Description: The shape of the otolith is regular, elongated; in the anterior part narrow, widening slightly later, then in the central part it gradually becomes more narrow towards posterior. Sagitta almost flat in profile. The rims are very clear and usually they have fairly small notches.

On the inner face the wide sulcus acusticus running from the anterior to the posterior rim may be seen. Ostium filled with the colliculus is smaller than cauda which is longer and also filled with colliculus. Collum clearly concave and narrowing. Crista superior well marked, crista inferior lower, but still discernible. Area is quite shallow. In the dorsal part there are grooves which run from the rim notches through the area up to the crista superior. Ventral groove very clear. In the lower part of sagitta there are also grooves which reach the cuts between the ridges of the ventral rim.

The outer face has a rich sculpture, except for a slight convexity running longitudinally through the centre which is almost devoid of ornamentation. The radial grooves slightly marked on the inner face are very deep particularly in the cranial and caudal part on the outer face.

R e m a r k s: Comparing the specimens described here with the specimens already known of E. K o k e n, G. G. B a s s o l i and R. J. S c h ub e r t we can state that they agree in all the essential characteristics. The specimens of E. K o k e n and G. G. B a s s o l i have only a richer sculpture of the outer surface including also the central part. B a s s o l i's specimen seems somewhat slimmer and it has an acute extremity which we do not find in K o k e n's specimen and ours. E. K o k e n (1891) mentions that the form *"sculpta"* occurs also in Septaria Clays in Germany, where however it is longer than the flat and richly sculptured specimens of the Middle Miocene.

Other occurrence: Upper Oligocene of Germany; Miocene (Tortonian) of Austria; Miocene, Pliocene of Italy.

Gadus cf. planatus Bassoli et Schubert Text-fig. 3a-b, 4

Material: 3 damaged specimens

Dimensions:

| Length | ? | ? |
|-----------|-------------|----------------|
| Width | 3,2 mm | 2, 7 mm |
| Thickness | 0,9 ,, | 1,2 ,, |
| | | |
| | Text-fig. 3 | Text-fig. 4 |

Locality: Dzierżysław (depth — 42 m, 47 m, 48 m) Age: Lower Tortonian

Description: Three damaged specimens were found in the material from Dzierżysław. Two somewhat better preserved otoliths where only the posterior part is broken permit us to determine them as *Gadus* cf. *planatus* Bassoli and Schubert (J. Chaine and J. Duvergier, 1928, p. 195, plate VI, fig. 13, 14).

The anterior part of one of the specimens narrows regularly (Text--fig. 3), in the other one the anterior rim is cut obliquely (Text-fig. 4) so that the ventro-rostral part becomes the most protuberant.

The ventral rim of both forms is slightly arched and undulating; the dorsal rim is almost smooth. The dorsal part of the sagitta in both these fragments of otoliths is greatly flattened so that its rim is sharp, instead in the ventral part the otoliths are clearly thickened with knoblike swellings seen on the outer face. It makes the profile of the ventral rim quite rounded and more or less thick.



Fig. 3, 4 Gadus cf. planatus Bassoli et Schubert. 3a — outer face; 3b — inner face with ostium and fragment of cauda; 4 — outer face with irregular lines

In one specimen (Text-fig. 3 b) there is a fairly well preserved sulcus acusticus. The whole ostium, concave collum and a fragment of cauda may be seen. The sulcus acusticus in two other specimens is completely abraded.

The surface of the outer face is uneven, flat at the dorsal rim and in the ventral part it is raised, with marked radial lines, which in one specimen (Text-fig. 4) reaching the centre form an irregular net.

Remarks: Our specimens from Dzierżysław agree with the forms described by Bassoli and Schubert (1906) from Hungary Miocene as Ot. (Gadus) elegans Koken var. planata (plate XIX, fig. 19, 21—25) which latter have been included in the synonimy of the species Gadus planatus Bassoli and Schubert introduced in 1928 by J. Chaine and J. Duvergier.

Genus: Merlangus (Cuvier) Oken, 1817.

Merlangus? cognatus Koken Pl.XV, Fig. 4a—b

1891 Ot. (Merlangus) cognatus Koken; E. Koken, pars: p. 89-90, pl. IV, fig. 1, 1a (non pl. III, fig. 5).

? 1923—4 Ot. (Merlangus) sp.; J. Chaine et J. Duvergier, p. 35, pl. 1, fig. 9, 10.

Material: 1 specimen

Dimensions: Length 10 mm (about), Width 3,4 mm, Thickness 1,4 mm

Locality: Dzierżysław

Age: Lower Tortonian

Description: The left sagitta is large and strongly elongated. Anterior rim rounded; dorsal rim straight and smooth in the central part. From the posterior-dorsal corner the otolith gradually narrows and the rim becomes slightly undulating. The posterior part is broken at the extremity. The ventral rim gently arched is also notched.

A slight bend of the sagitta may be seen in profile. Inner face raised. Sulcus acusticus fairly wide; ostium shorter than cauda. Collum occurs between the proper ostium and cauda as a clear concavity. Ostium and cauda filled with colliculi. Within ostium there is one oval colliculus with a groove cutting it longitudinally. In the caudal part of the sulcus acusticus as if two colliculi may be seen, owing to a concavity similar as in collum but shallower, situated more or less on the height of the posterior-dorsal corner. Crista superior low. Area shallow and elongated. Ventral groove very marked. Radial lines usually fairly deep run from the notches in the rim.

Outer face with uneven surface with elongated bumpy convexities, marked more clearly in the dorsal part of the otolith.

R e m a r k s: The above described otolith agrees with the form Mer-langus cognatus presented by E. Koken (1891) from the Miocene of Germany (Langenfelde), and it is very similar to, and may be identical with Merlangus sp. of J. Chaine and J. Duvergier (1923-1924) from the Pliocene of Spain. This last form shows only a richer and clearer sculpture of the surface on the outer face and may represent a more juvenile form.

It is interesting that in all these otoliths sulcus acusticus is developed in the same way, it has two narrowings within the sulcus acusticus; the first situated nearer to the anterior rim of the otolith forms the collum proper ¹, and the second displacing to the posterior and less clearly marked. As a result of this it is as if there were three colliculi in sulcus acusticus. This phenomenon is not observed in any other genus of *Gadidae* and therefore it may be an important diagnostic feature, but we cannot state with certitude whether it is right to classify the forms of K o k e n, C h a i n e and D u v e r g i e r and ours in the genus *Merlangus*.

Other occurrence: Miocene of Germany, ? Pliocene of Spain.

Order: Macrurida

Family: *Macruridae* Bonaparte, 1838 Genus: *Macrurus* Bloch, 1787

Macrurus ellipticus Schubert Pl. XV, Fig. 5a—b, 6, 7

1905 Ot. (Macrurus) ellipticus Schubert; R.J. Schubert, p. 622, pl. XVI, fig. 31-33.

1906 Ot. (Macrurus) ellipticus Schubert; G.G. Bassoli, p. 39-40, pl. I, fig. 17, 18.

1906 Ot. (Macrurus) ellipticus Schubert; R. J. Schubert, p. 665--6, pl. XIX, fig. 8-12.

1950 Macrurus ellipticus Schubert; W. Weiler, p. 242—3, pl. V, fig. 32, 34, 35a—b.

1958 *Macrurus ellipticus* Schubert; W. Weiler, p. 334, pl. I, fig. 24, 25, 33, 34. Material: 15 specimens

¹ Which agrees with the drawing but not with the description by E. Koken.

| Dimensions: | Length | 2,3 m | nm; | 2,9 | mm | 4,8 mm |
|-------------|-----------|--------------|-----|-----|----|---------------|
| | Width | 1,4 | ,, | 2,0 | " | 2,8 ,, |
| | Thickness | 0,4 | ,, | 0,5 | " | 0,9 ,, |

Dzierżysław – Pl. XV, Fig. 6; Pl. XV, Fig. 7 | Czechowice – Pl. XV, Fig. 5a-b

Locality: Dzierżysław (9), Czechowice (3), Benczyn (3), Age: Lower Tortonian.

Description: Otoliths of elliptical outline, in the anterior part they are widened, in the posterior narrowed. The rims are smooth or slightly undulating. Some specimens have a slight excisura others lack it completely.

Inner face flat or slightly convex. Sulcus acusticus slightly concave. Ostium as long as cauda. It is filled with oval colliculi. Crista superior in general clear. Ventral groove well marked.

Outer face convex. In specimens with an undulating rim there are radial grooves which may be seen also on the inner face. In the others the outer face is smooth.

Remarks: Our forms correspond to specimens of Schubert, Bassoli and Weiler. The variability becomes apparent in the outline; e.g. in certain specimens there is a slight excisura, and also certain differences in the development of the rims may be seen, they may be either smooth or undulating, as it is presented by our specimens (plate XV, fig. 5a-b, 6, 7).

Other occurrence: Oligocene and Miocene of Northern Germany; Miocene of Austria, Moravia, Hungary, Roumania; Miocene and Pliocene of Italy.

> Macrurus rumanus Weiler Pl. XVI, fig. 1a-b, 2; Text-fig. 5 a-l

1943 Macrurus rumanus Weiler; W. Weiler, p. 106, pl. 1, fig. 56—59.
1949 Macrurus rumanus Weiler; W. Weiler, pl. 7, fig. 57—59.
1950 Macrurus rumanus Weiler; W. Weiler, p. 244, pl. 8, fig. 60 a-b.

Material: 28 specimens

Dimensions:

| Length | 0,85 mm | 0,90 mm | 0,95 mm | 1,0 mm | 1,02 mm |
|------------|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------|
| Heigth | 0,90 ,, | 1,00 ,, | 1,05 ,, | 1,1 ,, | 1,20 ,, |
| Thickness | 0,20 ,, | 0,25 ,, | 0,30 ,, | 0,3 ,, | 0,30 ,, |
| Text-fig.: | 5 f; | 5 c; | 5 a; | 5 h; | |

Locality: Gliwice Stare

Age: Upper Tortonian

Description: Otoliths with a changeable outline. In most otoliths their height is greater than their length. The excisura if it occurs is seen as a slight concavity in the anterior rim. The dorsal rim is highly vaulted. In some forms (Text-fig. 5f, 5g, 5i—5l) it is a notch in the anterior part, after which a strong convexity is marked in the rim. In others this rim is quite regularly convex and smooth without any cuts along the whole of its length. The posterior rim is straight, arched or slightly concave in the central part. In the ventral rim a larger anterior section is gently convex, and the posterior one is smaller; it begins with a notch in the rim.

Inner face flat. Sulcus acusticus situated in a deep elongated concavity. Ostium and cauda of the same length. The oval colliculi are clearly seen in them. Central groove usually clear. Area seldom noticeable.



Fig. 5 Macrurus rumanus Weiler — inner face of sagitta; variability of outline

Outer face convex. In umbo a concavity is seen, in some specimens a groove passes through it, sometimes it reaches the rims and then it runs from the notch in the dorsal rim to the notch in the ventral rim.

Remarks: The forms presented by W. Weiler as *Macrurus ru*manus (Weiler, 1943, 1949, 1950) show certain morphological differences. Most of our specimens agree best with Weiler's holotype (1943, plate 1, fig. 59; 1949, plate 7, fig. 59a—b). The variability of forms is also observed in our material (Text-fig. 5). We do not exclude the possibility that the lower forms (Text-fig. 5i—l) represent a separate subspecies.

Other occurrence: Tortonian, Buhlovian of Roumania.

Macrurus simplex n. sp. Pl. XVI, Fig. 3, 4; Text-fig. 6a-d



Fig. 6 Macrurus simplex n. sp. — inner face of sagitta, variability of outline

Holotypus: Pl. XVI, Fig. 3; Text-fig. 6a; Ot. (M.) 38 Stratum typicum: Upper Tortonian Locus typicus: Gliwice Stare Derivatio nominis: quite simple outline of the otolith Diagnosis: Usually oval otoliths, elongated in their vertical axis, so that their height is greater than their length. Smooth rims. Material: 8 specimens

| Dimensions: | Length | 0,85 ; | mm | 0,95 : | mm | 1,00 1 | mm | (hol | lotype |)) |
|-------------|-----------|--------|----|---------------|----|--------|----|------|--------|----------------|
| | Height | 1,00 | ,, | 1,15 | ,, | 1,25 | ,, | Pl. | XVI, | Fig. 3 |
| | Thickness | 0,20 | ,, | 0,25 | " | 0,35 | ,, | | | |

Description: The excisura is marked as a slight concavity in the anterior part of the otolith; sometimes a very shallow concavity may be also seen in the posterior rim. Sulcus acusticus situated in a clear wide groove. Oval colliculi quite visible. In three specimens the ventral groove is barely marked in the others it is not visible.

Outer face convex with a concavity in umbo.

Remarks: The described otoliths differ from other forms of the genus *Macrurus* (e.g. *M. rumanus* Weiler), by their quite simple outline, without notches in the ventral and dorsal rim. We did not find in the quoted literature any form which would agree in shape with our specimens and therefore we consider them as a new species.

Macrurus planus n. sp.





Fig. 7 Macrurus planus n. sp. — inner face of sagitta; variability of outline

Holotypus: Pl. XVI, Fig. 6; Text-fig. 7e, Ot. (M.) 40

Stratum typicum: Upper Tortonian

Locus typicum: Gliwice Stare

Derivatio nominis: Otoliths with a very flat sagitta.

Diagnosis: Flat and thin, quadrilateral otolith, with a cut posterior corner in the ventral part of the sagitta.

Material: 16 specimens

| Dimensions: | Length Height Thickness | 0,9 mm 1,0 ,, 0,2 ,, | (holotype) | 0,85 0,90 0,20 | mm ,, | (paratype) | |
|-------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|------------|----------------------|----------|------------|--|
| | Gliwice S | st., Pl. X | VI, Fig. 5 | | XVI. | Fig. 6 | |

Locality: Gliwice Stare (14), Dzierżysław (2).

•A g e: Lower and Upper Tortonian.

Description: The dorsal rim is slightly arched, usually it is somewhat cut in the anterior part. The excisura is almost invisible only sometimes there is a gentle concavity in the anterior rim. The ventral rim in its initial and central part is either straight or arched. The lower posterior corner of the otolith is notched. The caudal rim is straight or slightly oblique and then sagitta is somewhat longer in the dorsal part than in the ventral part.

Inner face flat. Sulcus acusticus shallow, developed as in other species of this genus. Ventral rim usually marked.

Outer face slightly raised, owing to which the rims of the otolith are almost sharp. In the place of umbo there is a small concavity.

R e m a r k s: Because of the very characteristic outline the specimens described above can be easily distinguished from other species of the genus *Macrurus* presented in this work and known in the quoted literature.

Macrurus dorsoconcavus n. sp. Pl. XVI, Fig. 7a-b; 8; Text-fig. 8a-c



Fig. 8. Macrurus dorsoconcavus n. sp. — inner face of sagitta, variability of outline; 8b — holotype

Holotypus: Pl. XVI, Fig. 7a—b; Text-fig. 8b; Ot./M./42 Stratum typicum: Upper Tortonian

Locus typicus: Gliwice Stare

Derivation ominis: dorsal rim of the sagitta with a concavity Diagnosis: Otolith with a rather irregular shape, and a concavity in the dorsal rim.

Material: 4 specimens

| Dimensions: | Length | 0,90 mm | 1, 0 0 mm | 1, 0 5 mm | (holotype) |
|-------------|-----------|---------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| | Width | 0,80 ,, | 0,95 ,, | 1,01 ,, | Pl. XVI, Fig 7a—b |
| | Thickness | 0,25 ,, | 0,25 ,, | 0,30 ,, | |
| | | | | | |

Description: In the material from Gliwice Stare four otoliths were found, they have the characteristic concavity that is not observed in any other forms of the genus *Macrurus*. Their shape is fairly variable. Anterior rim with a slight excisura (Text-fig. 8b) or almost straight (Text-fig. 8a). The posterior rim in all the specimens is bent inward at the height of sulcus acusticus. In the posterior section of the ventral rim there is a notch always clear.

Inner face flat, with a deepened sulcus acusticus. Crista inferior clearly marked. Ventral rim usually visible. In the dorsal part of the otolith there is a vertical groove running from the concavity in the dorsal rim towards sulcus acusticus.

Outer face convex. It is cut by a vertical groove reaching from the concavity in the dorsal rim to the notch in the ventral rim.

R e m a r k s: The form presented by W. W e i l e r (1950, p. 245, plate 12, fig. 86a—c) as *Macrurus* sp. 1, shows a certain similarity in the general outline of the otolith to the specimens described here owing to the cut in the anterior, posterior and ventral rim. However its dorsal rim is strongly arched upwards without any concavity typical of all our specimens.

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Macrurus arthaberi Schubert Pl. XVI, Fig. 11, 12a—b

1905 Ot. (Macrurus) Arthaberi Schubert; R.J. Schubert, p. 621-2, pl. XVI, fig. 38 ? text-fig. 1a-b.

1906 Ot. (Macrurus) Arthaberoides Bassoli; G.G. Bassoli, p. 41, pl. 1, fig. 26. 1906 Ot. (Macrurus) Arthaberi Schubert; R.J. Schubert, p. 665.

1912 Ot. (Macrurus) aff. Arthaberi Schubert; R.J. Schubert, p. 136, fig. 17, 18.

Material: 3 specimens

| Dimensions: | Length Height Thickness | 3,8 3,7 1,0 | mm " " | (about) | 6,1 5,0 1,2 | mm ,, ,, | (about) " | 3,9 4,4 1,2 | mm " | | | |
|-------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|--------------|-------------------|---------------|--------|-----|---|
| _ | | Pl. Dzi | XVI erżys | , Fig. 11 sław | | | | Pl. Bei | XVI, nezyn | Fig. 1 | 2ab | • |

Locality: Dzierżysław (2), Benczyn (1).

Age: Lower Tortonian

Description: Two damaged otoliths were found in Dzierżysław (the smaller one has a fairly well preserved sculpture on the outer face plate XVI, fig. 11). The specimen from Benczyn is preserved whole only its surface is slightly abraded. The shape of these otoliths is similar to a triangle with more or less rounded corners. From the top convexity in the dorsal rim runs a gently curved line limiting the anterior and ventral part of the otolith. It reaches the strongly posteriorly protruding caudal part. The rim of the otolith in the posterior-dorsal part is not quite straight, but a slight convexity is marked on it. We find the same outline in the R. J. Schubert form (1905, plate XVI, fig 38) but the sagitta is more stretched in the longitudinal axis.

Inner face preserved only in the specimen from Benczyn (plate XVI, fig. 12a). The lower part is somewhat raised and arched, in the upper one a slightly concave area is marked.

Sulcus acusticus straight, not differentiated clearly into ostium and cauda, situated a little below the central line, along which its upper rim runs. It is slightly concave and situated at some distance from the anterior and posterior rim. Colliculi not very clear. Crista inferior low.

Outer face convex, its surface covered with radial grooves, occurring alternately with cylindrical thickenings. A longitudinal knob (umbo) situated a little excentrically protruding to the anterior forms the most convex part of the outer surface. Notches in the rim of the otolith which can be seen in the smaller specimen from Dzierżysław are almost completely obliterated in the specimen from Benczyn. The smaller specimens (from Dzierżysław and Benczyn) representing probably the younger specimens as indicated by their size, have a richer sculpture.

Other occurrence: Miocene of Austria, Hungary; Miocene, Pliocene of Italy.

Macrurus cf. ornatus apicatus Bassoli Pl. XVI, Fig. 10

Dimensions of our specimen: length — 6,5 mm, width — about 5 mm and thickness about 1,3 mm, are very close to the type of this subspecies.

One large otolith, slightly damaged in its posterior-dorsal part has been found in the bore hole in Krywald (depth 156—157 m); its inner face is also damaged. But our otolith has a well preserved outer face which is strongly convex, with irregular convexities on the surface, they cause folds in the rim. Besides several grooves run from the dorsal rim centerwise the deepest of them is marked in the place of excisura.

In the central part, several widely spreading knobs are situated on the surface of the otolith. All these features are also visibles in Bassoli's form (1906, p. 40, plate I, fig. 21, 22) from the Miocene and Pliocene of Italy.

Genus: Hymcnocephalus Giglioli, 1884

Hymenocephalus? labiatus Schubert Pl. XVI, Fig. 9; Text-fig. 9a—f



Fig. 9 Hymenocephalus ? labiatus (Schubert) — inner face of sagitta; variability of outline

- 1906 Ot. (Hymenocephalus ?) labiatus Schubert; R.J. Schubert, p. 666 (cum synonimis).
- 1912 Ot. (Hymenocephalus ?) labiatus Schubert; R.J. Schubert, p. 119, 121.
- 1943 Hymenocephalus? labiatus Schubert; W. Weiler, p. 103, pl. 1, fig. 37, 41, 44.
- 1949 Hymenocephalus? labiatus Schubert; W. Weiler, pl. 4, Fig. 37a-b.
- 1950 Hymenocephalus? labiatus Schubert; W. Weiler, p. 242, pl. 8, fig. 57; pl. 11, fig. 79a-c.

Material: 12 specimens

Dimensions:

| Length | 0,80 mm | 1,2 mm | 1,50 mm | 1,7 mm |
|--------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Width Thickness | 0,60 ,, 0,15 | 1,0 ,, 0,3 | 1,15 ,, 0,30 ,, | 1,4 ,, 0,3 ,, (Gliwice Stare — |
| | | | | Pl. XVI, Fig. 9) |

Locality: Gliwice Stare (11), Rybnica (1). Age: Lower and Upper Tortonian

Description: Otoliths more or less regularly oval. Rostral part protruding to the anterior and rounded. Excisura as a slight concavity in the anterior rim. The ventral rim has an oblique course in all specimens and it rises from anterior to posterior. This feature gives a characteristic outline to the otoliths. The rims are smooth (Text-fig. 9d—f) or the dorsal and ventral rim slightly undulating (Text-fig. 9a—c).

Inner face flat. Sulcus acusticus concave. Clear, oval colliculi marked in the ostium. Sometimes a postcaudal concavity may be seen in the extension of the sulcus acusticus.

Outer face smooth, sometimes there is a small concavity in the umbo. In some forms with an undulating rim shallow grooves running from rim to centre may be seen both on the outer and inner face.

Remarks: Forms determined by R. J. Schubert as Hymeno-cephalus? labiatus, were described later by other authors under the same name. The author of the species classifies him as he expresses it himself ,,at least with reservations" in the genus Hymenocephalus. It was found in our specimens that sulcus acusticus is developed as in the forms of *Macrurus* (e. g. *M. ellipticus*) and the oval colliculi are similarly clear.

Because of the great similarity in the development of otoliths described under the generic names *Macrurus* and *Hymenocephalus* (e. g. W. Weiler, 1958) and hence the difficulties in giving the essential criteria of the division of these genera, a certain confusion is observed here. The solution of this problem can only result from finding the otoliths together with fish.

Other occurrence: Miocene of Austria, Hungary, Moravia. Roumania, Holland; Pliocene of Italy.

Order: Berycida

Family: Trachichthyidae Bleeker, 1859 Genus: Hoplostethus Cuvier et Valenciennes, 1829

Hoplostethus praemediterraneus Schubert Pl. XVII, Fig. 1a—b

1906 Ot. (Hoplostethus) praemediterraneus Schubert; R. J. Schubert, p. 928-9, pl. XVI, fig. 39, 40.

1906 Ot. (Hoplostethus) praemediterraneus Schubert; G.G. Bassoli, p. 48, pl. II, fig. 10.

1912 Ot. (Hoplostethus) praemediterraneus Schubert; R.J. Schubert, p. 119.

Material: 1 specimen

Dimensions: Length 2,5 mm, Width 2,1 mm, Thickness 0,6 mm.

Locality: Korytnica

Age: Lower Tortonian

Description: Otolith of a widely oval outline. Notched rim. Dorsal rim slightly damaged in the posterior part. The rostrum and antirostrum are not distinct at all. Excisura clear, as a narrow crevice in the upper part of the ostium.

Inner face slightly convex. The sulcus acusticus has a characteristic structure. Ostium at first narrower, than wider in its posterior section by a strong bend of its lower rim downwards. Upper rim of ostium only slightly bent upwards. The border of ostium-cauda is marked in the middle of sulcus acusticus, by sudden narrowing of the sulcus, which is much narrower in the caudal part than in the ostial. Lower rim of the cauda runs straight, upper rim bends downwards at the end. Crista superior very strongly developed, crista inferior poorly visible only in the caudal part. Area not deep.

Outer face strongly convex, especially in the lower part. All its surface is covered with rich sculpture especially well developed in the ventral part of the sagitta. This sculpture is formed by deep grooves running radially, and concentrical grooves which are visible only at the ventral rim; therefore we meet here a structure composed of numerous longitudinal convexities.

Remarks: The described specimen agrees quite well with otoliths presented by R. J. Schubert (1905) and G. G. Bassoli (1906). Only its size is much smaller. Perhaps it is an otolith of a juvenile form, as indicated by the particularly clear and rich sculpture.

Other occurrence: Miocene of Moravia, Hungary; Miocene and Pliocene of Italy.

Order: Percida Suborder: Percoidei

Family: Serranidae Richardson, 1846 Genus: Serranus Cuvier, 1817

Serranus noetlingi Koken Pl. XVII, Fig. 2a-b

1891 Ot. (Serranus) Noetlingi Koken; E. Koken, p. 124—5, pl. VIII, fig. 1, 1a. 1906 Ot. (Serranus) Noetlingi Koken; R. J. Schubert, p. 625, pl. XVIII, fig. 1—4. 1912 Ot. (Serranus) Noetlingi Koken; R. J. Schubert, p. 118.

1914 Ot. (Serranus) Noetlingi Koken; F. Priem, p. 259—62, fig. ? 37, 39, ? 40. 1952 Serranus noetlingi Koken: E. Weinfurter 1952c, vol. 161, nr. 7, p. 466—7.

Material: 3 damaged specimens Dimensions: Length 3,4 mm (about) — Pl. XVII, Fig. 2a—b. Width 1,8 ,, Thickness 0,3 ,,

Locality: Karsy

Age: Lower Tortonian

Description: Elongated otoliths, narrowing in the posterior and anterior part. In two better preserved specimens the rostral part is damaged. In the larger specimen presented (plate XVII, fig. 2a—b) the antirostrum is shaped like a small tooth which is not marked in smaller specimens. Dorsal rim of the otoliths undulating, ventral rim denticulated in the smaller otoliths and smooth in the larger one. The whole otolith is thin, leaf-like, slightly bent in profile. The lower part of the sagitta is somewhat thicker.

Outer face concave with radial lines running to the centre.

Inner face convex. Ostium short and only a part of it may be seen, because the rostrum is damaged. Cauda more shallow, relatively narrow, straight and in its posterior part it bends downwards. Cauda touches the postcaudal concavity in its posterior part. Crista superior distinct. Area poorly discernible, slightly concave.

Remarks: The above described otoliths correspond in every particular to the forms of E. Koken, R.J. Schubert, and E. Weinfurter. However out of the several forms presented by F. Priem (1914, p. 259-62) from the Burdigalian of the south-western France, only fig. ? 37, 39, ? 40 present specimens which may be classified as Serranus noetlingi Koken.

Other occurrence: Upper Oligocene of Germany; Miocene of Austria, Hungary, and SW France.

Genus: Cantharus Cuvier, 1817.

Cantharus? tietzei Schubert Pl. XVII Fig. 3a-b

- 1906 Ot. (Cantharus?) Tietzei Schubert; R.J. Schubert, p. 632, pl. XVIII, fig. 13-18.
- 1928 Ot. (Cantharus?) Tietzei Schubert; J. Chaine et J. Duvergier, p. 202, pl. VI, fig. 10-12.

Material: 4 specimens

Dimensions: Length 3,3 mm (Pl. XVII, Fig. 3a-b). Width 2,0 ,, Thickness 0,3 ,,

Locality: Gliwice Stare Age: Upper Tortonian

Age: Upper Tortonian

Description: Otolith of elongated irregular, polygonal shape. The rims are folded and smaller and bigger convexities are marked in the dorsal rim, and in the ventral rim they are small and almost even. Rostrum elongated and subacute like as the short but marked antirostrum. The excisura of the largest specimen is clear, in the smaller specimens it is more slightly marked.

Inner face slightly convex. The widened and concave ostium passes into a slightly longer and shallower cauda which bends gently downwards in its terminal part and deepens by the oblique cut of the caudal wall which runs from its upper rim to the bottom. The postcaudal concavity may be seen in the extention of the cauda. Crista superior clear and sharp. The area is not deep. Sulcus acusticus indistinct. Clear grooves visible on the outer and inner face run from the undulating rim of the otolith to the centre.

Outer face convex, with irregular concentric lines.

R e m a r k s: The forms described by R. J. S c h u b e r t (1906, XVIII, fig. 13—18) show a certain variability in the shape of the sagitta connected with the distribution and size of the teeth on the rims. As a result of this none of them is identical with our specimens.

The specimen from Chomentów, described by J. C h a in e and J. D uvergier (1928) shows in spite of slight differences the same type of structure as our forms from Gliwice Stare and on further comparison as S c h u b e r t's forms. In the specimens from Gliwice Stare the convexities in the dorsal and posterior rim are rounded and they form the proper notches; in C h a i n e's and D u vergier's specimens and also S c h ub e r t's specimens they are usually pointed with uneven teeth. Our specimens are smaller than the forms from Chomentów and Vöslau.

R. J. Schubert (1906) does not definitely classify his form in the genus Cantharus, he only sees certain similarities with the recent species Cantharus lineatus and therefore he assumes that they may belong to the genus Cantharus.

Although J. Chaine and J. Duvergier (1928) stress also a certain similarity of this forms to the otoliths of living representatives of the

genus Cantharus, particularly Cantharus orbicularis Cuvier et Valenciennes, they consider that there is also a certain approach to the genera of the family Sparidae.

As a result of our observations the otoliths determined so far as Cantharus? tietzei show a great similarity to the form Lepomis megalotis Rafinesque, described by J. Chaine (1935, vol. 87, p. 201—6, plate XVII) and therefore there is also a possibility of classifying the discussed form in the genus Lepomis.

Other occurrence: Miocene of Austria, Poland (Rybnica, Chomentów — Lower Tortonian).

Family: Sparidae Bonaparte, 1831 Genus: Dentex Cuvier, 1815

> Dentex latior Schubert Pl. XVII, Fig. 4, 5a-b

1906 Ot. (Dentex) latior Schubert; R. J. Schubert, p. 627-8, pl. XVIII, fig. 7-9.
1928 Ot. (Dentex) latior Schubert; J. Chaine et J. Duvergier, p. 202-3, pl. VI, fig. 7-9.

1950 Dentex latior Schubert; W. Weiler, p. 226-7, pl. III, fig. 15, 16a-b, 17. 1952 Dentex latior Schubert; E. Weinfurter 1952c, p. 468.

Material: 11 specimens

| Dimensions: | Length Width Thickness | 3,3 m 2,4 , 0,6 , | nm ,, ,, | 6,5 m 4,1 1,0 | nm (" | (about) | | | |
|-------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------|---------------------|-----------|----------------|--------|---------|-------|
| Karsy — P | l. XVII, Fi | g. 5a— | b | Kory | , tnic | : a — P | l. XVI | I, Fig. | 4 |

Locality: Karsy (4), Korytnica (6), Rybnica (1 — damaged) Age: Lower Tortonian

Description: Otoliths with an oval outline. Rostrum slightly anteriorly protruding, widely rounded. Antirostrum absent. The excisura is not marked. These otoliths have thin and sharp rims.

In the material from Karsy besides the forms with smooth rims there are also sagittae with undulating dorsal rim. All the specimens have a smaller or greater convexity in the centre of the dorsal rim and smooth ventral rim. In the specimens from Korytnica there is a marked posterior--dorsal corner (plate XVII, fig. 4).

Inner face convex. Sulcus acusticus fairly shallow; ostium short, wide, cauda long, slightly bent in the posterior part. Crista superior marked. Area shallow, elongated.

Outer face slightly raised, sometimes concave with radial and concentric lines or grooves.

Remarks: Besides specimens of Schubert (1906), Weiler (1950), also the forms of Weiler (1958, plate 2, fig. 8, 10) are similar to the specimen of Korytnica. In the forms of Weiler (1958) from the Upper Oligocene and the Middle Miocene determinated as *Morone limburgensis* (Posthumus), we find great similarity in the development of sulcus acusticus especially ostium and also a similarity in the general outline.

Other occurrence: Upper Oligocene of Germany; Middle Miocene of Austria, Roumania; Lower Tortonian of Poland (Chomentów). Genus: Pagellus Cuvier, 1829

Pagellus gregarius (Koken)? Pl. XVII, Fig. 6

Five otoliths showing features close both to Chrysophris doderleini Bassoli et Schubert and to Pagellus gregarius (Koken)¹ have been found in the Lower Tortonian in Karsy. They possess a characteristic sulcus acusticus with a wide ostium shorter than cauda, which bends imperceptibly in the final part towards the ventral rim, which with the typical shape of sagitta, different mainly by its height allows us fairly easily to distinguish this form from the others. As the surface of our specimens is strongly abraded or otherwise damaged we cannot identify them with certitude. One of the least damaged specimens is presented in plate XVII, fig. 6.

Genus: Chrysophris Cuvier, 1829

Chrysophris doderleini Bassoli et Schubert Pl. XVII, Fig. 7a—b

- 1906 Ot. (Chrysophris) Doderleini Bassoli et Schubert; G.G. Bassoli, p. 52, pl. II, fig. 34.
- 1906 Ot. (Chrysophris) Doderleini Bassoli et Schubert; R.J. Schubert, p. 631-2, pl. XVIII, fig. 46-48.
- 1912 Ot. (Chrysophris) Doderleini Bassoli et Schubert; R.J. Schubert, p. 118.
- 1950 Chrysophris doderleini Bassoli et Schubert; W. Weiler, p. 227, pl. III, fig. 19a—b.

Material: 1 specimen

Dimensions: Length 3,0 mm, Width 2,3 mm, Thickness 0,4 mm.

- Locality: Benczyn
- Age: Lower Tortonian

Description: Otolith of a widely oval outline, not quite regular because of the wide, shallow concavity in the place of excisura. Dorsal and ventral rim undulating. The rostrum has a blunt end.

The inner face is convex in the ventral part, and in the dorsal one it is almost flat. Area slightly concave. Ostium wide and fairly deep narrows passing into the cauda which is twice greater than its length, and which bends downwards in its final part. Crista superior and inferior clear. Ventral groove well marked.

The outer face with clear radial grooves near the rims is slightly raised in the rostral part.

Remarks: Chrysophris doderleini Bassoli et Schubert, seem to be closely related to Pagellus gregarius (Koken) only in the latter the sagitta is wider.

Other occurrence: Miocene of Austria, Hungary; Middle Miocene of Roumania, Italy.

¹ W. Weiler (1958) included Pagellus gregarius (Koken) into the genus Dentex.

Family: *Mullidae* Genus: *Mullus* Linné, 1758

Mullus aff. fuscatus Rafinesque Pl. XVIII, Fig. 1a-b

Material: 1 specimen Dimensions: Length 1,60 mm, Width 1,10 mm, Thickness 0,15 mm.

Locality: Gliwice Stare Age: Upper Tortonian

Description: Otolith of irregular elliptical outline. The dorsal rim clearly undulating with a marked posterior-dorsal corner; the ventral rim almost smooth in the posterior part, in the anterior part it has very slight, fine folds. Posterior rim strongly bent. Excisura clear, deep. Rostrum larger than antirostrum; both are subacute. Sagitta thin, leaf-shaped, arched.

Inner face slightly convex. It has the sulcus acusticus characteristical for genus *Mullus*, which according to J. C h a i n e's definition (1938) has without ostium the shape of a reversed pipe. Ostium short, strongly concave and wide, passes into the narrowed middle part of cauda which is the longest section of sulcus acusticus. The end of cauda is deeply depressed as the whole ostium. Crista superior marked, sharp. A narrow, elongated area is marked right above it.

Outer face slightly concave. Radial and concentric lines and a concavity passing into the groove in the extension of excisura may be seen on it.

R e m a r k s: The described otolith undoubtedly belongs to the genus Mullus which is indicated by the development of sulcus acusticus. But the specific determination presents certain difficulties. We consider Mullus fuscatus R a f i n e s q u e presented by J. C h a i n e (1938, p. 5-15, plate I), particularly the first specimen of the lower row as the closest to the specimen from Gliwice Stare. It should be noted however that Mullus surmuletus L. and M. barbatus L. are close to the species Mullus fuscatus so that some authors join them.

Family: Cepolidae Genus: Cepola Linné, 1766

> Cepola praerubescens Bassoli et Schubert Pl. XVIII, Fig. 2

- 1906 Ot. (Cepola) praerubescens Bassoli; G.G. Bassoli, p. 54, pl. II, fig. 43. 1906 Ot. (Cepola) praerubescens Bassoli et Schubert; R.J. Schubert,
- p. 642-3, pl. XIX, fig. 1-4.
- 1912 Ot. (Cepola) praerubescens Bassoli et Schubert; R.J. Schubert, p. 118.
- 1914 Ot. (Gadidarum) sp.; F. Priem, p. 250, fig. 11.
- 1950 Cepola praerubescens Bassoli et Schubert; W. Weiler, p. 230, pl. IV, fig. 23a-b.
- 1952 Cepola praerubescens Bassoli et Schubert; E. Weinfurter 1952c, p. 473.
- Material: 1 specimen
- Dimensions: Length 2,7 mm, Width 1,4 mm, Thickness 0,4 mm

Locality: Karsy

Age: Lower Tortonian

Description: Otolith of oval outline. Anterior part elongated, posterior one rather rounded. Rims slightly undulating. Excisura not marked at all.

Inner face convex. Sulcus acusticus typical for that genus with a larger ostium and smaller cauda, situated somewhat above posteriorly in relation to the ostium. Ostium and cauda divided by the raised collum. Within the ostium a clear colliculus anterius is marked, colliculus posterius in the caudal part less visible. Crista superior well marked, the slightly concave area situated above it. Ventral groove clear.

Outer face convex, but less than inner face. In the rostral part a slight thickening is observed.

Remarks: When compared with the forms described by other authors the posterior rim of our specimen appears somewhat more rounded and the whole otolith is more elongated.

We include the form of F. Priem (1914) classified by him in *Gadidae* among *Cepola praerubescens* because it shows all the features of this species.

Other occurrence: Miocene (Burdigalian) of France, Miocene of Austria, Hungary, Moravia, Roumania; Middle Miocene, Pliocene of Italy.

Family: Labridae Cuvier, 1817 Genus: Crenilabrus Cuvier, 1815

> Crenilabrus simplicissimus Schubert Pl. XVIII, Fig. 5, 6

1906 Ot. (Crenilabrus) simplicissimus Schubert; R.J. Schubert, p. 652-3, pl. XVIII, fig. 43-4.

1912 Ot. (Crenilabrus) simplicissimus Schubert; R.J. Schubert, p. 119.

Material: 22 specimens

Dimensions:

| Length | 1,1 mm | 1,9 mm | 2,3 mm | 2,4 mm | 2,8 mm |
|------------|--------|---------------------|---------------------|--------|--------|
| Width | 0,6 ,, | 0,7 " | 0,9 ,, | 1,0 ,, | 1,2 ,, |
| Thickness | 0.3 | 0.3 … | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| Gliwice St | are | Pl. XVIII Fig. 6 | Pl. XVIII Fig. 5 | | |

Locality: Gliwice Stare (18), Rybnica (3), Karsy (1). Age: Lower and Upper Tortonian

Description: Otoliths of irregular triangular outline with rounded corners. Dorsal rim of some specimens slightly undulating. Excisura very weakly marked or absent.

Outer face usually uneven with grooves and convexities.

Inner face flat or slightly convex. The sulcus acusticus has a characteristic shape; ostium widened at first, narrows towards the centre, where a clear, raised collum occurs, then sulcus passes in cauda which widens gradually. The ostium is almost equal to the cauda or somewhat shorter than the cauda. Ventral groove slightly marked. R e m a r k s: Our specimens agree with those described by R. J. S c h ubert (1906) from the Miocene of Hungary. R. Brzobohatý (1963) speaks of its occurrence in Moravia (Carpathian — Lower Miocene). The occurrence of these otolith is rare as we can deduce from S c h u ber t's paper and the scarcity of mentions of this genus in literature. In Gliwice Stare it occurs however numerously.

Other occurrence: Miocene of Hungary, Moravia.

Suborder: Callionymoidei

Family: Callionymidae Genus: Callionymus Linné, 1758

Callionymus primus Weiler Pl. XVIII, Fig. 3, 4

1943 Callionymus primus Weiler; W. Weiler, p. 99-101, pl. 1, fig. 31-36. 1949 Callionymus primus Weiler; W. Weiler, pl. 4, fig. 32a-b, 34, 35a-b, 36a-b. 1950 Callionymus primus Weiler; W. Weiler, p. 234, pl. 7, fig. 52.

Material: 7 specimens

| Dimensions: | Length | 0,7 mm | 1,2 mm | 1,55 mm |
|-------------|------------|---------|--------------------|---------|
| | Width | 0,4 ,, | 0,7 ,, | 0,80 ,, |
| | Thickness | 0,2 ,, | 0,3 ,, | 0,40 ,, |
| ۱. | Pl. XVIII, | Fig. 4, | Pl. XVIII, Fig. 3. | |

Locality: Gliwice Stare

Age: Upper Tortonian

Description: In the material from Gliwice Stare, seven relatively small otoliths have been found, the larger of them have a somewhat triangular outline. The dorsal rim of the otolith forming the top of the triangle is rounded, the posterior rim is slightly less rounded but not quite sharp. In four specimens the anterior part of the otolith with a narrow, elongated, pointed rostrum and a shorter but clear antirostrum. In three smaller semicircular forms the rostrum is shaped like a small tooth, and the antirostrum is hardly marked at all. Weiler (1943, p. 100) points out similar differences dependent on the size of the otolith. Excisura clear, deeply cut, particularly in bigger specimens.

Outer face strongly convex and smooth, or with a slight concavity in the umbo, which may reach the ventral rim.

The inner face is almost flat at the rims, it has thick cylindrical convexities on the course of sulcus acusticus, formed by a particularly strongly developed crista superior which in some specimens form a sharp, hanging loose cleat and a markedly thickened crista inferior. On account of this the ostium appears here as a deep elongated groove. Cauda shorter and shallower.

Sulcus acusticus runs somewhat obliquely so that the cauda is moved slightly upwards in relation to the ostium, and separated from it by a narrowed collum. Ventral groove very deep. In some specimens a deep area is clearly visible. Our otoliths agree in all essential particulars with the forms described by Weiler.

Other occurrence: Miocene (Tortonian, Buhlovian) of Roumania.

Suborder: Ophidioidei

Family: *Ophidiidae* Rafinesque, 1810 Genus: *Ophidion* Linné, 1758

Ophidion major (Schubert) Pl. XVIII, Fig. 7

1905 Ot. (Berycidarum) major Schubert; R.J. Schubert, p. 637, pl. XVI, fig. 42-46.

1906 Ot. (Berycidarum?) major Schubert; R.J. Schubert, p. 635.

Material: 1 specimen

Dimensions: Length 5,0 mm, Width 5,0 mm, Thickness 1,0 mm

Locality: Benczyn

Age: Lower Tortonian

Description: The right sagitta, large with an irregular, rounded outline. The ventral rim is rounded but the posterior-ventral corner is marked on it. The posterior part is a little elongated. In the anterior part of the dorsal rim there is a strong convexity and behind it there is a marked concavity then a wider but lower convexity than the previous one, falling gently backwards and ending with a lightly marked posteriordorsal corner. Excisura, rostrum and antirostrum absent in the anterior rim. The maximal length of our otolith equals its maximal width.

Outer face unevenly convex. Umbo most raised. At the cut of the dorsal rim a slight concavity running towards umbo, is marked on the surface.

Inner face slightly convex, mainly in the ventral part of the otolith. Sulcus acusticus consists of a long, wide ostium, and a slightly narrower

and very short cauda forming $\frac{1}{5}$ of the length of the whole sulcus. The

ostium and cauda are at a certain distance from the rim of the otolith and are filled with colliculi. There is a concavity in the collum. In the anterior part of ostium from its upper rim runs a groove, obliquely upwards and to the front. It gradually becomes more shallow and does not reach the rim of the otolith.

Crista superior distinct, raised bent upwards in the place where the groove begins. Crista inferior also visible but it is a little lower. Area fairly deep.

Remarks: At first R.J. Schubert (1905) classified this otolith as Ot. (Berycidarum). However already in 1906 he compared him because of their shape with the form Ot. (Ophidium) saxolensis described by G.G. Bassoli (1906). As the development of the sulcus acusticus in the specimen from Benczyn is characteristic of the genus Ophidium (Koken, 1888, 1891; Frost 1925a; Šulc 1932) we accept it with the name corrected by priority as Ophidion (L. Bertin et C. Arambourg in Traité de Zoologie 1958, p. 2424; F.C. Stinton 1958, p. 90).

Other occurrence: Miocene of Hungary.

Suborder: Gobioidei

Family: Gobiidae Bonaparte, 1831 Genus: Gobius Linné 1758

> Gobius vicinalis Koken Pl. XVIII, Fig. 8, 9, 10, 11

1891 Ot. (Gobius) vicinalis Koken; E. Koken, p. 133, fig. 21.
1906 Ot. (Gobius) vicinalis Koken; R.J. Schubert, p. 644, pl. XX, fig. 32-4.
1912 Ot. (Gobius) vicinalis Koken; R.J. Schubert, p. 119, 121-4.
1923-4 Ot. (Gobius) aff. vicinalis Koken; J. Chaine et J. Duvergier, p. 30-31, pl. I, fig. 25-28.
1928 Gobius vicinalis Koken; J. Chaine et J. Duvergier, p. 201-2.

1943 Gobius vicinalis Koken; W. Weiler, p. 98, pl. I, fig. 29a-b.

1949 Gobius vicinalis Koken; W. Weiler, pl. 4, fig. 29a-b.

1950 Gobius vicinalis Koken; W. Weiler, p. 232-3, pl. 4, fig. 24, 26a-b.

1952 Gobius vicinalis Koken; E. Weinfurter 1952b, p. 161-2, pl. 2, fig. 2a-b, 3a-b.

? 1952 Gobius noricus Weinfurter; E. Weinfurter 1952a, p. 141-2, pl. I, fig. 1a-b, 2a-b, 3a-b.

Material: 65 specimens

Dimensions:

Otoliths of the adult forms from Karsy

| 9 mm 2,0 mm | 2,30 mm | 2,40 mm |
|-----------------------|--|--|
| 1 ,, 2,0 ,, | 2,25 ,, | 2,50 ,, |
| 6 " 0,5 " | 0,55 ,, | 0,65 ,. |
| Pl. XVIII, Fig. 10 | Pl. XVIII, Fig. 8 | Pl. XVIII, Fig. 11 |
| 9 1 6 - | mm 2,0 mm ,, 2,0 ,, ,, 0,5 ,, Pl. XVIII, Fig. 10 | mm 2,0 mm 2,30 mm ,, 2,0 ,, 2,25 ,, ,, 0,5 ,, 0,55 ,, Pl. XVIII, Pl. XVIII, Fig. 10 Fig. 8 |

Otoliths of the juvenile forms from Karsy

| Length | 0 ,70 | mm | 1,0 | mm |
|-----------|--------------|----|-----|----|
| Width | 0,75 | ,, | 1,1 | ,, |
| Thickness | 0,20 | " | 0,3 | " |

Locality: Karsy (56), Korytnica (8), Benczyn (1). Age: Lower Tortonian.

A great variability in the shape of particular specimens is noticeable in the representatives of this species. The differences are seen mainly in the development of dorsal and posterior rim. However because of the general type of structure which is repeated with small not stabilized differences these forms cannot be devided into separate species, and the aberrations should be considered as a result of intraspecifical variability and of the differences of age.

Description: In most specimens the width of sagitta is somewhat greater than its length; more seldom it is equal or smaller.

The lower rim is straight, sometimes slightly arched, smooth in some specimens or slightly undulating. Excisura not deep but distinct. Rostrum rounded or obliquely cut and then the anterior-ventral corner may be seen. Antirostrum usually equals rostrum, or in older forms it is larger and more protruding to the front. Dorsal rim variously developed. It is always strongly vaulted; the greatest convexity may occur in the centre but it is usually more anteriorly situated. As a rule the dorsal rim has large notches, it can be also cut in the anterior part and slightly undulating, and straight and steep in the posterior part. The posterior rim has a cut varying in size at the height of sulcus acusticus, or a little below it. Below there is a distinct angular projection (plate XVIII, fig. 8) or there are one or two rounded notches. In otoliths with the ventral part cut in the posterior, a posterior-ventral corner occurs.

Inner face flat. Sulcus acusticus strongly depressed. Crista superior distinctly raised, crista inferior less raised. Area fairly deep. Sometimes radial striae are visible on it, more distinct in juvenile forms. Ventral groove well developed.

Outer face rather strongly convex; wide umbonal knob situated generally somewhat excentrically, is particularly noticeable in juvenile forms. Radial grooves, sometimes fairly deep occur at the dorsal rim. They disappear almost completely in older specimens and are only sometimes seen as shallow scratches.

R e m a r k s: Otoliths of young specimens have a more sculpted outer face than otoliths of adult specimens.

We give here Gobius noricus Weinfurter as synonimous with Gobius vicinalis Koken with certain reservations. The presence of tubercles near sulcus acusticus in Gobius noricus and the radial striae on its area are features which are found in some of our specimens of Gobius vicinalis both large and small although they are delicately marked.

Six specimens were found in Korytnica and Karsy which in spite of much damaged surface remind us by their outline the form of *Gobius* guerini Chaine et Duvergier (1923—4, plate I, fig. 29—31). The specimen presented in plate XVIII fig. 11 is determined tentatively as species *Gobius vicinalis*.

Other occurrence: Miocene of Germany, Austria, Hungary, Roumania, Poland (Chomentów — Lower Tortonian), ? Pliocene of Spain.

> Gobius praeclarus Procházka Pl. XIX, Fig. 2, 3

1893 Ot. (Gobius) praeclarus Procházka; V.J. Procházka, p. 63, pl. III, fig. 4, 4a.

1900 Ot. (Gobius) praeclarus Procházka; V.J. Procházka, p. 79.

Material: 15 specimens

Dimensions:

| Length Width Thickness | 0,8 0,8 0,2 | mm " | 0,90 0,90 0,25 | mm ,, | 0,95 1,00 0,35 | mm " | 1,0 1 0,9 0,2 | mm " | 1,1 1,1 0,3 | mm " | 1,7 1,55 0,45 | mm ,, |
|------------------------------|-------------------|---------|----------------------|------------|----------------------|---------|---------------------|---------|-------------------|-----------|---------------------|----------|
| | | | Pl. 2 | XIX, F. 2. | | | | | Pl. | XIX, F. 3 | | |

Locality: Gliwice Stare (14), Rybnica (1).

Age: Lower and Upper Tortonian.

Description: This species is represented by small otoliths of simple structure. Their outline is quadrilateral (square or rectangular) and the angles are rounded. The dorsal rim is either slightly or distinctly vaulted, and the ventral rim is straight. The anterior and posterior rims are usually parallel to each other, they may be straight or slightly cut in their central part which is usually noticeable only in the anterior rim.

Inner face smooth. Sulcus acusticus typical for genus *Gobius*, in most specimens slightly polished ¹. Area slightly depressed. Ventral groove distinct.

Outer face quite smooth, usually strongly convex.

Remarks: Gobius praeclarus described for the first time by V. J. Procházka (1893) was latter considered by R. J. Schubert (1906) to be the juvenile form of Gobius vicinalis Koken. The changes in the development were taken by this author to be the result of different stage of growth. Following Schubert's opinion W. Weiler (1950) and E. Weinfurter (1952b) also included Gobius praeclarus Procházka in the synonimy of Gobius vicinalis. Our observations do not confirm this view. In Gliwice Stare were found 14 small otoliths of characteristic appearance, differentiating them from other species of genus Gobius.

To solve this problem it is important that in Karsy within the forms determinated as *Gobius vicinalis* there were beside adult forms also juvenile forms, equal in size to specimens of *Gobius praeclarus* but not corresponding to them in their structure.

Other occurrence: Miocene of Austria, Moravia, Hungary.

Gobius multipinnatus (H. von Meyer) Pl. XVIII, Fig. 12a-b, 13, 14, 15, 16

- 1943 Gobius pretiosus Procházka; W. Weiler, p. 93-6, pl. I, Fig. 24.
- 1950 Gobius pretiosus Procházka; W. Weiler, p. 231-2, pl. 4, fig. 25a-b, 27; pl. 8, fig. 62.
- 1952 Gobius aff. pretiosus Procházka; E. Weinfurter 1952a, p. 145, pl. I, fig. 7a-b.
- 1952 Gobius pretiosus Procházka; E. Weinfurter 1952b, p. 162, pl. 2, fig. 4.
- 1955 Gobius multipinnatus H. von Meyer; W. Weiler, p. 93—5, fig. 5, 6, 8 (in text) cum synonimis.

Material: 24 specimens

| Dimensions: | Length | 1,55 | mm | 2,4 | mm | 3,4 | mm |
|-------------|-----------|--------|-------|-----|--------------|-----|--------------|
| | Width | 1,15 | ,, | 1,7 | " | 2,4 | ,,, |
| | Thickness | 0,30 | ,, | 0,5 | " | 0,7 | ,, |
| Gliwice St. | Pl. XV | III, I | F. 15 | P1. | XVIII, F. 14 | Pl. | XVIII, F. 16 |

| Length 2,5 mm | 2,9 mm |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| Width 1,7 ,, | 2,2 |
| Thickness 0,5 " | 0,5 ,, |
| Karsy Pl. XVIII, Fig. 13 | Pl. XVIII, Fig. 12a—b |

Locality: Karsy (13), Korytnica (1), Gliwice Stare (10).

A g e: Lower and Upper Tortonian.

Description: Otoliths of variable shape usually reminiscent of

¹ Sulcus acusticus in the original drawing by Procházka presented inexactly but completed by description in the text.

a parallelogram. The anterior-dorsal and posterior-ventral parts elongated and usually pointed in typical representatives of the species, which constitute the majority in our material e. g. plate XVIII, fig. 13, 15. More seldom the extremity is blunt or rounded (plate XVIII, fig. 12a—b). Rims usually smooth only sometimes the dorsal rim is slightly undulating.

Inner face almost smooth. Sulcus acusticus typical for *Gobius*. Crista superior quite distinct. Area elongated, in the anterior part it is wider than in the posterior. Ventral groove usually distinct.

Outer face in the majority of specimens convex and smooth. There may here be short grooves in the place of excisura and at the depression of the posterior rim. In some specimens e.g. plate XVIII, fig. 12b certain grooves and unevenesses are marked and the ventral part of sagitta of these specimens is thickened whereas a slight depression may be observed in the dorsal part.

R e m a r k s: Two large otoliths were found in Gliwice Stare and Korytnica, they are approximate to Gobius friči Procházka included by authors at present in the synonimy of Gobius multipinnatus (H. von Meyer).

W. Weiler (1955) carrying out a revision of fauna from Ober- and Unterkirchberg in Germany earlier elaborated by H. von Meyer (1852, 1856) considers Gobius pretiosus Procházka, G. friči Procházka to be conspecific and uses the oldest name Gobius multipinnatus. Meyer presented otoliths found in situ that is together with the fish skeletons. Finding in them features characteristic for genus Gobius Weiler established definitely their taxonomical position describing them as Gobius multipinnatus (H. von Meyer).

Other occurrence: Miocene of Germany (Upper Helvetian), Moravia; Miocene of Hungary and Roumania (Sarmatian); Miocene and Pliocene of Austria.

> Gobius telleri Schubert Pl. XIX, Fig. 1a—b

1906 Ot. (Gobius) Telleri Schubert; R.J. Schubert, p. 648, pl. XX, fig. 27, 28. 1912 Ot. (Gobius) Telleri Schubert; R.J. Schubert, p. 121, 123.

1928 Ot. (Gobius) Telleri Schubert; J. Chaine et J. Duvergier, p. 201-2. 1952 Gobius telleri Schubert; E. Weinfurter 1952b, p. 162, pl. 2, fig 5a-b.

Material: 54 specimens

| Dimensions: | Length | 1,25 mi | m 1,55 | mm | 2,00 mm |
|-------------|-----------|---------|---------|----|---------------------|
| | Width | 1,10 , | ,, 1,35 | ,, | 1,70 ,, |
| | Thickness | 0,35 , | ,, 0,40 | ,, | 0,55 ,, |
| | Karsy | | | | Pl. XIX, Fig. 1a—b. |

Locality: Gliwice Stare (29), Karsy (14), Rybnica (3), Korytnica (2), Benczyn (6).

Age: Lower and Upper Tortonian.

Description: The sagitta has the shape of a reversed not quite regular trapeze more seldom of a rectangle. Ventral rim usually straight only sometimes it is slightly undulating. Dorsal rim distinctly vaulted, usually notched, sometimes smooth which is probably caused by abrasion. Posterior rim obliquely cut or it runs under a straight angle to the ventral rim. It shows varied degrees of notching which in some specimens is abraded. Excisura more or less distinct. Rostrum and antirostrum rounded and the antirostrum is usually more protruding anteriorly.

Inner face flat. Sulcus acusticus large with the caudal part of the groove characteristically widened more than in other species of genus *Gobius*. Area relatively shallow. It is cut in some specimens by shallow, radial grooves running from the notches in the dorsal rim. Similar grooves may also occur in the cranial rim which is also noticeable on the outer face. Ventral groove distinct.

Our specimens agree with Schubert's and Weinfurter's specimens.

Other occurrence: Miocene of Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland (Chomentów — Lower Tortonian).

Suborder: Cottoidei

Family: Scorpaenidae Risso, 1826 Genus: Scorpaena Linné, 1758

> Scorpaena sp. an nova Pl. XIX, Fig. 6, 7; Text-fig. 10



Fig. 10 *Scorpaena* sp. an nova inner face of sagitta; scheme of outline and of sulcus acusticus

Material: 2 specimens

| Dimensions: | Length | 1,15 mm | 1,15 mm |
|-------------|-----------|-----------|------------------|
| | Width | 0,45 ,, | 0,50 ,, |
| | Thickness | 0,20 ,, | 0,20 ,, |
| _ | Pl. | XIX, F. 6 | Pl. XIX, Fig. 7. |

Locality: Karsy

Age: Lower Tortonian.

Description: Elongated otoliths with outline similar to a low triangle with a wide basis. Rostrum slim, elongated, sharply ended. The posterior part of the sagitta also narrowed, but it is not pointed. Antirostrum of one specimen is not distinct and in the other one it is hardly noticeable. The rims of the otolith are smooth only the ventral rim in the rostral part is slightly notched.

Inner face slightly convex. Sulcus acusticus fairly deep differentiated into the shorter and deeper ostium widened in its anterior part and the longer and more narrow cauda running slightly obliquely and slightly bent to the ventral rim in the posterior part. Ostium separated from cauda by a slightly narrowed collum. Crista superior distinct, especially in the anterior part. Area not large, deeper in the anterior part, and more shallow in the posterior. Ventral groove distinct.

Outer face of otoliths almost smooth, a slight thickening is noticeable in profile in the posterior part.

Remarks: As the majority of the characteristic features show a similarity with the Recent representatives of genus *Scorpaena* L. we consider our forms to be members of this genus. We find the most similar specimens within species Scorpaena ustulata Lowe (Chaine et Duvergier, 1934, plate VII) because others species have a much richer sculpture. Among the observed differences the well marked postcaudal concavity in S. ustulata reaching the ventral rim should be mentioned here, because it was not observed in our two specimens. The forms we possess have no sculpture as opposed to the recent forms which are always more or less sculptured. Our otoliths differ also by small dimensions. The scarcity of our material does not allow a more exact determination.

Family: Triglidae Risso, 1826 Subfamily: Triglinae Genus: Trigla Linné, 1758

Trigla sp. Pl. XIX, Fig. 5

Material: 1 specimen

Dimensions: Length 1,2 mm, Width 0,8 mm, Thickness 0,2 mm

Locality: Gliwice Stare

Age: Upper Tortonian

Description: Otolith with a subtriangular outline. Dorsal rim a little undulating with a slight break in its posterior part. Ventral rim smooth. Excisura distinct, not very deep. Rostrum more protruding to the anterior than the short and blunt antirostrum. In the posterior, the caudal rim and ventral rim meet at distinct angle. Sulcus acusticus possesses a greatly depressed ostium and cauda. In the centre there is a distinct collum. Crista superior well noticeable; it forms a thick cylinder reaching the centre of the caudal part. Crista inferior very slightly marked from the middle of ostium to the end of collum. Area narrow but fairly deep. A slight concavity under the crista inferior is observed.

Outer face somewhat concave in the central part. Concentric lines are marked on it.

R e m a r k s: By its general shape this otolith reminds us of the Recent form *Trigla lineata* (K o k e n, 1888, plate XVIII, fig. 11). However its dorsal and ventral rims are not as distinctly notched. The excisura is much more shallow and sulcus acusticus has a slightly different course. In *Trigla lineata* L. it runs horizontally and rather above the centre line, and not submedially and slightly obliquely downwards from ostium to cauda as in specimen from Gliwice Stare.

Comparing our specimen with the Miocene form presented by Schubert (1906, p. 641, plate VI. fig 3—5) as *Trigla asperoides*, we found that the latter is relatively shorter than our form.

Family: Triglidae Risso, 1826 Subfamily: Peristediinae Genus: Peristedion Lacépède, 1802

> Peristedion acutum Weiler Pl. XIX, Fig. 4

1958 Peristedion acutum Weiler; W. Weiler, p. 348-9, pl. 3, fig. 14, 15.

Material: 1 specimen

Dimensions: Length 1,20 mm, Width 0,90 mm, Thickness 0,25 mm.

Locality: Gliwice Stare

Age: Upper Tortonian

Description: The outline of the otolith is irregularly oval. Ventral rim smooth and slightly arched. Dorsal rim highly vaulted. Excisura, as a slight depression in the line of the anterior rim. Posterior rim widely rounded.

Inner face somewhat convex. Sulcus acusticus shallow with a slightly depressed ostium and similarly shaped cauda. Small colliculi are distinct in ostium and cauda. Amid them a slightly narrowed and raised collum is seen. Ostium does not reach the rim of otolith although it gets very near to it. In the caudal part the distance between sulcus acusticus and the posterior rim is greater. Crista superior slightly raised and bent. Area quite distinct.

The outer face is generally convex only the umbo part is depressed.

Remarks: The described otolith agrees in structure with genus Peristedion. There is a certain similarity with the recent species Peristedion cataphractum L. described by J. Chaine and J. Duvergier (1934, p. 135—141, plate III) which has a somewhat different outline of the otolith; one of the most noticeable facts is that: the caudal part of sulcus acusticus is very close to the posterior rim, where in our specimen it is fairly distant from it.

Our form compared with typical specimens of *Peristedion acutum* Weiler (1958) occurring in Upper Oligocene and Middle Miocene of the Lower Rhine Bay has rostral part more rounded. The Miocene specimen of Weiler (plate III, fig. 15) in its general outline and in the extremity of the posterior part of sagitta is identical with ours, only rostrum is pointed in the former.

Other occurrence: Upper Oligocene, Middle Miocene of the Lower Rhine Bay.

Order: Pleuronectida Suborder: Pleuronectoidei

Family: Bothidae Genus: Phrynorhombus Günther, 1862.

> Phrynorhombus aff. medius Weiler Pl. XIX, Fig. 9

Material: 1 specimen Dimensions: Length 2,7 mm, Width 1,9 mm, Thickness 0,6 mm.

Locality: Gliwice Stare Age: Upper Miocene

Description: Otolith of polygonal outline. The corners are rounded. Rostrum massive, protruding to the anterior. Antirostrum smaller. Excisura, as a slight concavity. The dorsal rim forms a very small arch and then it bends at an angle passing into the posterior rim which is also arched. Ventral rim a little more convex than the dorsal one in its middle section. The inner face almost flat, has a slight depression in the posterior part, behind the sulcus acusticus, which is fairly deep, slightly shallower in the initial part. Ostium wide open, triangular narrows gradually passing into narrow and straight cauda. Cauda shorter than ostium. There is a very slight narrowing of the sulcus in the passage of ostium into cauda. However a distinct collum is absent. Cauda fairly far removed from the posterior rim.

Outer face smooth, only in the anterior, upper part of sagitta there is a fairly great convexity.

R e m a r k s: Classifying the described specimen as *Phrynorhombus*, explains the presence of relatively the largest number of features typical for this genus (vide J. C h a i n e, 1936, p. 90—100, plate VI). The occurrence of widely open, triangular ostium is important here, as it is not so clearly marked in other genera within the family *Bothidae*, even in *Arnoglossus* similar in its general outline.

The Gliwice specimen is similar to Phrynorhombus medius W e i l e r (1958, p. 349-50, plate 3, fig. 16) from the Middle Miocene of Lower Rhine Bay, the features of which this author considers to be intermediate between the two described by J. C h a i n e (1936) Recent species: Phrynorhombus norvegicus G \ddot{u} n th. and Ph. regius B o n n e t. In Phrynorhombus medius the polygonal outline of the otolith is more marked than in ours, because of the distinct angles in the corners. It has also smaller dimensions than the specimen from Gliwice. It agrees with it in the remaining particulars.

Genus: Lepidorhombus Günther, 1862

Lepidorhombus sp. Pl. XIX, Fig. 8a—b

Material: 1 specimen

Dimensions: Length 2,85 mm, Width 1,75 mm, Thickness 0,40 mm.

Locality: Gliwice Stare

Age: Upper Tortonian

Description: Otolith of elongated shape. Rostrum strongly protruding to the anterior, narrowed, without a sharp extremity. Excisura and antirostrum absent. Rims smooth. In the posterior rim there is a rounded angle.

Inner face flat. Sulcus acusticus runs slightly obliquely upwards from posterior to anterior. Cauda narrow and short, widens anteriorly and becomes a little shallower passing into ostium. The crista superior and inferior are visible.

Outer face flat in the posterior part of otolith, but in the anterior part there is a distinct, greatly raised ridge running horizontally along rostrum up to umbo.

R e m a r k s: The systematical position of this form is not very clear. Certain particulars of structure make this specimen close to genus *Phrynorhombus*, e. g. a somewhat similar sulcus acusticus, which is however narrower and shallower in the ostial part. Other features, as the general outline and the typical thickening running on the outer face along rostrum, make this form similar to genus *Lepidorhombus* (J. Chaine, 1936, p. 75-90, plate V, VI) as which we classify the described otolith.

Family: Soleidae Bonaparte, 1833 Genus: Solea Cuvier, 1817

> Solea aff. taureri Weinfurter Pl. XIX, Fig. 10, 11

Material: 2 specimens

18 Rocznik PTG t. XXXVI z. 3

| Dimensions: | Length | 1,40 mm | 1,7 mm |
|-------------|-----------|------------------------------|----------------------|
| | Width | 0,95 ,, | 1,2 |
| | Thickness | 0,30 ,, | 0,3 ,, |
| - | | Gliwice St. — Pl. XIX, F. 10 | Karsy Pl. XIX, F. 11 |

Locality: Gliwice Stare (1), Karsy (1).

Age: Lower and Upper Tortonian.

Description: This species is scarcely represented in our material. The outline of both otoliths is similar not quite regularly oval. The posterior part of sagitta is more or less rounded, the anterior part is obliquely cut and in the rostral part slightly protruding anteriorly. There is no rostrum, antirostrum, excisura. Dorsal rim straight or slightly arched. In the ventral rim a rounded posterior-ventral corner is distinct.

Outer face smooth and flat.

Inner face also flat (in the smaller specimen from Gliwice Stare) with a characteristic sulcus acusticus. The crista superior and inferior form a cylindrical thickening, which limits sulcus acusticus. Ostium longer and wider than cauda. In the larger specimen from Karsy there is a slightly raised, narrow collum on the ostium-cauda border. In the form from Gliwice Stare it is hardly noticeable and the ostium-cauda border is marked by a slight narrowing of sulcus acusticus in the passage to the caudal part.

Above the whole length of the crista superior of the larger specimen a shallow area may be seen. In the smaller specimen with a greatly abraded surface it is marked very slightly.

R e m a r k s: Both our specimens differ from several species of genus Solea. Solea taureri W e i n f u r t e r (1952b, p. 166—7, plate 2, fig. 13, 14) described from Austria Tortonian is closest to if not identical with our specimens. It is different from our forms only in that it lacks a distinct oblique cut in the anterior part of otolith, which feature is well marked in our specimens.

Ot. (Scienidarum?) sp. Pl. XIX, Fig. 12

Material: 1 specimen

Dimensions: Length 4,6 mm (about), Width 3,5 mm, Thickness 0,6 mm.

Locality: Czechowice

Age: Lower Tortonian

Description: The only specimen we have has a regular outline, it is widely oval. The extremity of rostrum is broken. The rims of the otolith are smooth.

Outer face is slightly convex in the umbo part. From a slight breaking of the rim line in the place of excisura a distinct groove runs to the centre of the otolith. Radial lines are marked at the rim.

Inner face almost flat, but a small, arched bend is seen in profile. Ostium large, almost as long as cauda. Passing into cauda the lower rim of ostium forms a step; in the upper rim this passage is very gentle. Cauda, somewhat shallower than ostium passes in the posterior part into the postcaudal depression and it lowers very slightly down. Area slightly marked. Crista superior slightly raised.

Remarks: The described otolith reminds us in some degree Ot. (Scienidarum) similis Koken (1888, p. 284, plate XIX, fig. 10, 11, 14) from the Upper Eocene of North America, by the fairly similar development of sulcus acusticus and sagitta. But in our form cauda is less bent downwards in its posterior part and its end reaches the posterior rim by joining the postcaudal concavity, whereas in K o k e n's specimens cauda is situated at some distance from this rim. The difference is also marked in the development of rims, which in the specimen from Czechowice are smooth and in the K o k e n's form more or less notched.

On account of the above reservations we are not certain whether we can classify our form in the family *Scienidae*.

Comparing it with other forms known by its structure it agrees with the specimen presented by Schubert (1906, plate XIX, fig. 59), unfortunately the author does not give any description only the illustration. He does not determine it more exactly, he only defines it as *Ot. inc. sedis* sp. nov. Sulcus acusticus is equally shaped in both forms, cauda reaches the posterior rim. The outline of the compared otoliths is almost identical, only Schubert's specimen is a little more elongated. There is also a depressed area. That both forms belong to the same species seems to be an unquestionable fact. We cannot at present with complete certitude to define what genus they are, until we find at least several well preserved specimens.

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OBJAŚNIENIA TABLIC EXPLICATIONS OF PLATES

Tablica — Plate XII

- Fig. 1, 2. Clupea pulchra n. sp. left sagitta; 1a inner face, 1b outer face; holotype Ot. (M.) 1., Karsy, L. T. ¹) — ×15; 2a — inner face, 2b — outer face, paratype Ot. (M.) 2., Karsy, L. T. — ×15.
- Fig. 3, 4. Clupea weileri n. sp. right sagitta; 3a outer face, 3b inner face, holotype Ot. (M.) 3., Karsy, L. T. ×19; 4a outer face, 4b inner face, paratype Ot. (M.) 4., Karsy, ×21.
- Fig. 5. Argentina fragilis (Procházka) right sagitta; 5a inner face, 5b outer face, Benczyn, L. T. ×17, Ot. (M.) 5.
- Fig. 6. Myctophum debile (Koken) right sagitta; 6a outer face, 6b inner face, Krywald, L. T. ×13, Ot. (M.) 6.
- Fig. 7. Myctophum debile (Koken) left sagitta; 7a inner face, 7b outer face, Dzierżysław, L. T. \times 12, Ot. (M.) 7.
- Fig. 8. Myctophum debile (Koken) right sagitta; 8a inner face, 8b outer face, Czechowice, L. T. ×14, Ot. (M.) 8.

Tablica — Plate XIII

- Fig. 1. Myctophum debile (K o k e n) right sagitta; 1a outer face, 1b inner face, Benczyn, L. T. ×13, Ot. (M.) 9.
- Fig. 2. Myctophum kokeni (Procházka) left sagitta; 2a inner face, 2b outer face, Dzierżysław, L. T. ×15, Ot. (M.) 10.
- Fig. 3. Myctophum latirostratum (Weiler) right sagitta; 3a outer face, 3b inner face, Krywałd, L. T. ×16, Ot. (M.) 11.
- Fig. 4, 5, 6. Myctophum excavatum (Šulc) 4 inner face of left sagitta, Krywald,
 L. T. ×12, Ot. (M.) 12; 5 inner face of right sagitta, Benczyn, L. T. ×14,
 Ot. (M.) 14; 6 inner face of left sagitta, Benczyn, L. T. ×12, Ot. (M.) 13.
- Fig. 7, 8. Myctophum regulare n. sp. 7 inner face of left sagitta, holotype Ot.
 (M.) 15., Dzierżysław, L. T. ×16; 8 inner face of right sagitta, paratype Ot. (M.) 16., Wieliczka, L. T. ×16.
- Fig. 9. Myctophum pulchrum (Procházka) inner face of right sagitta, Benczyn, L. T. — X7, Ot. (M.) 17.

1) L. T. = Lower Tortonian.

- Fig. 10. Myctophum splendidum (Procházka) right sagitta; 10a outer face, 10b inner face, Dzierżysław, L. T. ×12, Ot. (M.) 18.
- Fig. 11. Myctophum insoletum (Procházka) right sagitta; 11a outer face, 11b — inner face, Krywald, L. T. — ×13, Ot. (M.) 19.
- Fig. 12. Myclophum mediterraneum (Koken) left sagitta; 122 inner face, 12b — outer face, Benczyn, L. T. — ×18, Ot. (M.) 20.

Tablica — Plate XIV

- Fig. 1. Myctophum tenue murbani (Weinfurter) left sagitta; 1a inner face, 1b — outer face, Benczyn. L. T. — ×13, Ot. (M.) 21.
- Fig. 2. Leptocephalus conger L. inner face of right sagitta, Karsy, L. T. ×13, Ot. (M.) 22.
- Fig. 3. Congermuraena balearica Delar. inner face of right sagitta, Karsy, L. T. — ×19, Ot. (M.) 23.
- Fig. 4. Phycis tenuis (Koken) right sagitta; 4a outer face, 4b inner face, Korytnica, L. T. — ×6, Ot. (M.) 24.
- Fig. 5. Phycis tenuis (Koken) left sagitta; 5a inner face, 5b outer face, Korytnica, L. T. — ×5, Ot. (M.) 25.
- Fig. 6. Phycis tenuis (Koken) outer face of left sagitta, Korytnica, L. T. ×8, Ot. (M.) 26.
- Fig. 7, 8. Gadus friedbergi Chaine & Duvergier right sagitta; 7 outer face, Rybnica, L. T. — ×6, Ot. (M.) 27; 8 — inner face, Dzierżysław, L. T. — ×6, Ot. (M.) 28.

Tablica — Plate XV

- Fig. 1, 2. Gadus schuberti n. sp. left sagitta; 1a inner face, 1b outer face, holotype Ot. (M.) 29., Rybnica, L. T. — ×14; 2a — inner face, 2b — outer face, paratype Ot. (M.) 30., Rybnica, L. T. — ×14.
- Fig. 3. Gadus elegans sculptus Koken left sagitta; 3a inner face, 3b outer face, Gliwice Stare, U. T. ¹) ×8, Ot. (M.) 31.
- Fig. 4. Merlangus ? cognatus Koken left sagitta; 4a inner face, 4b outer face, Dzierżysław, L. T. $\times 5$, Ot. (M.) 32.
- Fig. 5, 6, 7. Macrurus ellipticus Schubert 5a inner face of left sagitta, 5b - outer face, Czechowice, L. T. - ×6, Ot. (M.) 33; 6 - inner face of right sagitta, Dzierżysław, L. T. - ×14, Ot. (M.) 34; 7 - inner face of left sagitta, Dzierżysław, L. T. - ×6, Ot. (M.) 35.

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- Fig. 1, 2. Macrurus rumanus Weiler left sagitta; 1a inner face, 1b outer face, Gliwice Stare, U. T. ×22, Ot. (M.) 36; 2 inner face, Gliwice Stare, U. T. ×22, Ot. (M.) 37.
- Fig. 3, 4. Macrurus simplex n. sp. 3 inner face of left sagitta, holotype Ot.
 (M.) 38., Gliwice Stare, U. T. ×21; 4 inner face of right sagitta, paratype Ot. (M.) 39., Gliwice Stare, U. T. ×12.
- Fig. 5, 6. Macrurus planus n. sp. 6 inner face of right sagitta, holotype Ot. (M.) 40.,
 Gliwice Stare, U.T. ×21; 5 inner face of left sagitta, paratype Ot. (M.) 41., Gliwice Stare, U.T. ×24.
- Fig. 7, 8. Macrurus dorsoconcavus n. sp. 7a inner face of left sagitta, 7b outer face of left sagitta, holotype Ot. (M.) 42., Gliwice Stare, U. T. $\times 22$;

¹ U. T. = Upper Tortonian.

8 — inner face of right sagitta, paratype Ot. (M.) 43., Gliwice Stare, U. T. — \times 24.

- Fig. 9. Hymenocephalus ? labiatus Schubert inner face of right sagitta, Gliwice Stare, U.T. $\times 17$, Ot. (M.) 44.
- Fig. 10. Macrurus cf. ornatus apicatus Bassoli outer face of right sagitta, Krywałd, L. T. $\times 5$, Ot. (M.) 45.
- Fig. 11, 12. Macrurus arthaberi Schubert 11 outer face of left sagitta, Dzierżysław, L. T. — ×6, Ot. (M.) 46; 12a — inner face of left sagitta, 12b outer face, Benczyn, L. T. — ×6, Ot. (M.) 47.

Tablica — Plate XVII

- Fig. 1. Hoplostethus praemediterraneus Schubert right sagitta; 1a outer face, 1b inner face, Korytnica, L. T. ×13, Ot. (M.) 48.
- Fig. 2. Serranus noetlingi Koken right sagitta; 2a outer face, 2b inner face, Karsy, L. T. ×13, Ot. (M.) 49.
- Fig. 3. Cantharus ? tietzei Schubert right sagitta; 3a outer face, 3b inner face, Gliwice Stare, U.T. ×11, Ot. (M.) 50.
- Fig. 4, 5. Dentex latior Schubert right sagitta; 4 inner face, Korytnica, L. T. ×5, Ot. (M.) 51; 5a outer face, 5b inner face, Karsy, L. T. ×11, Ot. (M.) 52.
- Fig. 6. Pagellus gregarius (Koken)? inner face of left sagitta, Karsy, L.T. ×18, Ot. (M.) 53.
- Fig. 7. Chrysophris doderleini Bassoli & Schubert left sagitta; 7a inner face, 7b outer face, Benczyn, L. T. ×11, Ot. (M.) 54.

Tablica — Plate XVIII

- Fig. 1. Mullus aff. fuscatus Rafinesque left sagitta; 1a inner face, 1b outer face, Gliwice Stare, U.T. ×23, Ot. (M.) 55.
- Fig. 2. Cepola praerubescens Bassoli & Schubert inner face of left sagitta, Karsy, L. T. ×12, Ot. (M.) 56.
- Fig. 3, 4. Callionymus primus Weiler 3 inner face of right sagitta, ×26, Ot. (M.) 57; 4 — inner face of left sagitta, Gliwice Stare, U.T. — ×34, Ot. (M.) 58.
- Fig. 5, 6. Crenilabrus simplicissimus Schubert left sagitta; 5 inner face, Gliwice Stare, U.T. ×17, Ot. (M.) 59; 6 inner face, Gliwice Stare, U.T. ×17, Ot. (M.) 60.
- Fig. 7. Ophidion major (Schubert) inner face of right sagitta, Benczyn, L. T. \times 7, Ot. (M.) 61.
- Fig. 8, 9, 10, 11. Gobius vicinalis Koken 8 inner face of left sagitta, Karsy, L. T. ×9, Ot. (M.) 62; 9 inner face of right sagitta, Karsy, L. T. ×11, Ot. (M.) 63; 10 inner face of right sagitta, Karsy, L. T. ×11, Ot. (M.) 64; 11 inner face of left sagitta, Karsy, L. T. ×9, Ot. (M.) 65.
- Fig. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16. Gobius multipinnatus (H. von Meyer) 12a inner face of left sagitta, 12b outer face, Karsy, L. T. ×7, Ot. (M.) 66; 13 inner face of right sagitta, Gliwice Stare, U. T. ×9, Ot. (M.) 67; 14 inner face of left sagitta, Gliwice Stare, U. T. ×9, Ot. (M.) 68; 15 inner face of right sagitta, Gliwice Stare, U. T. ×14, Ot. (M.) 69; 16 inner face of right sagitta, Gliwice Stare, U. T. ×9, Ot. (M.) 70.

Tablica — Plate XIX

Fig. 1. Gobius telleri Schubert — right sagitta; 1a — outer face, 1b — inner face, Karsy, L. T. — ×13, Ot. (M.) 71.

- Fig. 2, 3. Gobius praeclarus Procházka 2 inner face of left sagitta, Gliwice Stare, U.T. ×22, Ot. (M.) 72; 3 inner face of right sagitta, Gliwice Stare, U.T. ×19, Ot. (M.) 73.
- Fig. 4. Peristedion acutum Weiler inner face of left sagitta, Gliwice Stare, U. T. $\times 26$, Ot. (M.) 74.
- Fig. 5. Trigla sp. inner face of right sagitta, Gliwice Stare, U.T. ×26, Ot. (M.) 75.
- Fig. 6, 7. Scorpaena sp. an nova 6 inner face of left sagitta, Karsy, L. T. X32, Ot. (M.) 76; 7 — inner face of left sagitta, Karsy, L. T. — X34, Ot. (M.) 77.
- Fig. 8. Lepidorhombus sp. left sagitta; 8a inner face, 8b outer face, Gliwice Stare, U. T. — ×14, Ot. (M.) 78.
- Fig. 9. Phrynorhombus aff. medius Weiler inner face of left sagitta, Gliwice Stare, U.T. — ×12, Ot. (M.) 79.
- Fig. 10, 11. Solea aff. taureri Weinfurter 10 inner face of right sagitta, Gliwice Stare, U. T. — ×17, Ot. (M.) 80; 11 — inner face of left sagitta, Gliwice Stare, U. T. — ×17, Ot. (M.) 81.
- Fig. 12. Ot. (Scienidarum ?) sp. inner face of right sagitta, Czechowice, L. T. ×10, Ot. (M.) 82.

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