THE LAST MAASTRICHTIAN AMMONITES IN POLAND

Machalski, Marcin

Institute of Paleobiology, Polish Academy of Science, ul. Twarda 51/55, PL-00-818 Warszawa, Poland.
E-mail: mach@twarda.pan.pl

Latest Maastrichtian ammonites are known from a few regions in Europe (Kennedy 1993). Recent studies of the Late Maastrichtian ammonites from Kazimierz Dolny area, Poland (Marcinowski & Radwanski 1996; Machalski 1996; Machalski & Jagt 1998; Jagt et al. 1999), add to the previous data (Blaszkiewicz 1980; Kennedy 1993) on this youngest Polish ammonite fauna. The sections studied comprise a siliceous chalk called Kazimierz Opoka, and an overlying Danian greensand with reworked Maastrichtian fossils.

In total, seven ammonite taxa representing both Ammonitina and Ancyloceratina have been recognised. Of these, *Baculites* sp. and *Hoploscaphites constrictus* (J. Sowerby) occur abundantly throughout the Kazimierz Opoka. Other taxa are extremely rare: *Acanthoscaphites (Euroscaphites) varians varians* (Eopuski) (see Jagt et al. 1999) and *Diplomoceras cylindraceum* (Defrance) occur in the lower part of Kazimierz Opoka, whereas *Menites terminus* (Ward & Kennedy), *Pachydiscus jacquoti Seunes*, and *Sphenodiscus binckhorsti* (Böhm) are known from its upper part. The greensand has yielded two specimens of *H. constrictus*.

Two parataxa of aptychi have also been recorded (Machalski in prep.). These are "Aptychus" *portlocki* Sharpe, which occurs throughout the Kazimierz Opoka and in the greensand, and *Rugaptychus rugosus* (Sharpe) in the lower part of the Kazimierz Opoka.

The presence of *M. terminus* places the upper part of the Kazimierz Opoka in the highest Maastrichtian ammonite zone, the *M. terminus* Zone. However, a biometric study of *H. constrictus* as well as dinoflagellate data suggest a stratigraphic gap at the top of the unit (Machalski 1996).

References: