

Givetian and Frasnian calcareous microbiotas of the Holy Cross Mountains

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Each developmental phase of the Givetian to Frasnian carbonate complex of the southern Holy Cross Mts is marked by distinctive calcareous microbiota. The *Stringocephalus* bank deposits contain a very rich, well-preserved microproblematica (of chiefly algal origin) dominated by calcispheroids, and many calcified cyanobacteria and green algae with filamentous *Bevocastria*; tubiform *Devonoscale*, and charophyte *Trochiliscus*. In the late Givetian biostromal complex more sparse microfossil associations occur, with the exception of locally abundant semitextulariid foraminifera (mainly *Nanicella*) and tubiform dasyclad(?) *Jansaella*. Also in the Frasnian back-reef facies, only limited and poorly preserved calcispheroids are identified. Contrarily, reef- and fore-reef microbiotas were present in great profusion. Microbial mats (including calcified cyanobacteria *Renalcis* and *Sphaerocodiwn*), associated with locally frequent solenoporids and multichambered foraminifera (*Nanicella*, also many nodosariids in the later Frasnian) played a significant depositional role and evidence progressive shoaling conditions within the Dyminy reef-complex.

Key words: alga, foraminifera, microproblematica, Devonian, Poland.

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