

The limnic origin of majority of the Permo-Carboniferous basins of the Bohemian Massif

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Majority of basins means exclusion of the mostly paralic Upper Silesian and Němčičky basins where numerous marine and brackish horizons are known. Discussion is restricted to the basins of the Czech Republic but some general aspects are mentioned.

Some comments to arguments of Schultze & Soler-Gijón (2004) are following:

* No stromatolites were still described. On the contrary, modern freshwater thrombolites and stromatolites were described from the Kelly Lake in Canada (Ferris, Thompson & Beveridge 1997).

* No acritarchs are known. However, acritarchs as well as other microfossils can be transported by wind at long distance from the sandy coastal sediments or arid regions.

* Pelecypods of the Bohemian and Moravian limnic basins are not modern described.

* So-called spirorbids were recently reinterpreted by Taylor & Vinn (2006) as members of the class Tentaculitoidea and order Microconchida. Westphalian *Microconchus vorax* and *Microconchus minimus* have no relation to the marine polychaetid annelids.

* Haplolepidids are known not only from the marine coastal North American sediments and From Montceau-les-Mines. *Pyritocephalus sculptus* was described from Nýřany (Plzeň Basin).

We have no sedimentological or ichnological evidence of marine or brackish environment. We have no evidence of marine stenohaline or typical brackish organisms. Some animal groups show taxa with a euryhaline character or a high degree of adaptability. It indicate a wide potential for migration (anadromous, catadromous, amphidromous) and for adaptation (accidental, for stable rich food or prey, for free niche). It cannot indicate marine environment altogether.

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References

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