

## Abstract

This thesis deals with systematic revision, evolutionary trends, palaeoecology and migration patterns of crustaceans (Cirripedia and Decapoda) from the Upper Cretaceous of the Bohemian Cretaceous Basin. Thesis is presented as a compilation of 9 papers that were published in scientific peer-reviewed journals and includes not only old museum material, but also numerous crustacean specimens which have been recovered in the last decade. Besides, short remarks on fossil crustaceans currently under study or in the process of being published (*Paraclythia*, *Oncopareia*, *Acrothoracica*) are also included in this thesis. In view of the fact that the fossil crustaceans from the BCB were most recently recorded in the turn of the 19th and the 20th centuries (and partially revised in the first half of the 20th century) and since the systematics and taxonomy have changed significantly, all papers presented here focus primarily on systematic revision and modern description. The essential part of the thesis thus deals with taphonomy and its bearing on the identification of fossil material. Thanks to a modern description, new species of *Ctenocheles fritschi* (axiidean shrimp), *Archaeochionelasmus nekvasilovae* (acorn barnacle), *Myolepas reussi* and *Capitulum sklenari* (pedunculate barnacles) were erected. *C. fritschi* is one of the oldest record of *Ctenocheles* and simultaneously the best preserved fossil material of the genus reported to date, *A. nekvasilovae* is the earliest known balanomorph barnacle, and *C. sklenari* represents the oldest record of *Capitulum*. Moreover, numerous species were re-examined, e.g. palaeocorystid crab *Ferroranina fritschi*, which represents the first record of *Ferroranina* for Europe. In addition, palaeobiogeographic distributions and palaeoecology reconstructions based on a correlation of both modern barnacle and decapod crustacean habitats with fossil situation were discussed.