graphic gap between the Conglomerates and the Blasseneck Porphyry (MOSTLER, 1968, 1970; SCHÖNLAUB, 1979).

Overlying unit(s): "Dolomites, Limestones with tuff" (MOSTLER, 1968, 1970).

Lateral unit(s): Arkose sandstone, fine grained conglomerate and graded sandstone (MOSTLER, 1968, 1970; AL-HASANI & MOSTLER, 1969) and shallow water limestones and dolomites (="Dolomites, Limestones with tuffs" of the ASC 2004; MOSTLER, 1970; SCHÖNLAUB, 1979: Fig. 53, 1980a).

Geographic distribution: W-GWZ; Tyrol, Kitzbüheler Alpen.

Remarks: The primary position of the "Conglomerates" below or above the Blasseneck Porphyry is not clear due to tectonic complication (MALZER, 1964; MOSTLER, 1968: p. 122).

Complementary references: OHNESORGE (1905, 1909), TOLLMANN (1977), SCHÖNLAUB (1980a), EBNER et al. (1989), SCHÖNLAUB & HEINISCH (1993).

Dolomite, Kalke mit Tuffen / Dolomites, Limestones with tuffs

FRITZ EBNER

Validity: Invalid; not formalized informal working term.

Type area: In domains related to the Wildseeloder Unit (HEINISCH, 1988); ÖK50-UTM, map sheet 3213 Kufstein (ÖK50-BMN, map sheet 121 Neunkirchen), ÖK50-UTM, map sheet 3214 Kitzbühel (ÖK50-BMN, map sheet 122 Kitzbühel).

Type section: No type locality selected.

Reference section(s): Some sections at Lachtal-Grundlam, Lengfilzenbach, and Westendorf were described by MOSTLER (1968).

Derivation of name: After the main occurring lithologies.

Synonyms: "Kalke des tieferen Silurs", "Kalke der amorphognathoides Zone" (MOSTLER, 1968); "Silur-Transgressionsbildungen" (SCHÖNLAUB, 1979).

Lithology: Strong regional variation of siliceous dolomites, red bedded siliceous limestones, nodular siliceous limestones, flaser limestone, black micritic limestone, stromatolithic and onkolithic dolomite, biogene-rich allodapic limestone; sometimes intercalations of sandy and volcanic (tuffitic) materials.

Fossils: Conodonts, ostracods, agglutinated foraminifers, bivalves, gastropods, crinoids.

Origin, facies: Marine shallow water and swell facies.

Chronostratigraphic age: Llandovery and lower Wenlock.

Biostratigraphy: *celloni* and *amorphognatoides* conodont zones (MOSTLER, 1968).

Thickness: Limestones of the swell facies: 5 m; shallow water carbonates up to 30 m.

Lithostratigraphically higher rank unit: -

Lithostratigraphic subdivision: -

Underlying unit(s): Conglomerates.

Overlying unit(s): Dolomite-Lydite Group.

Lateral unit(s): Transgression conglomerates ("Conglomerates") or much more basinal fine-clastic rocks, sometimes influenced by gravitationally transported (calcareous and siliciclastic) materials (MOSTLER, 1970; SCHÖNLAUB, 1979: Fig. 53; not indicated in Text-Fig. 2).

Geographic distribution: W-GWZ; Tyrol, Kitzbüheler Alpen (Wildseeloder Unit).

Remarks: Informal unit summarizing Llandovery–lower Wenlock ± siliceous limestones and dolomites which may also include sandy and volcanic materials (MOSTLER, 1968, 1970; SCHÖNLAUB, 1979: Tab. 3).

Complementary references: TOLLMANN (1977), SCHÖNLAUB (1980a), EBNER et al. (1989), SCHÖNLAUB & HEINISCH (1993).

Dolomit-Kieselschiefer-Gruppe / Dolomite-Lydite Group

FRITZ EBNER

Validity: Invalid; used in terms of a formation but not formalized.

Type area: ÖK50-UTM, map sheet 3214 Kitzbühel (ÖK50-BMN, map sheet 122 Kitzbühel); ÖK50-UTM, map sheet 3221 Zell am See (ÖK50-BMN, map sheet 124 Saalfelden).

Type section: No type section selected.

Reference section(s): -

Derivation of name: According to the prevailing lithology.

Synonyms: "Dolomit-Kieselschiefer-Komplex" (MOSTLER, 1966a), "Kalk-Kieselschiefer-Serie" (SCHÖNLAUB, 1979).

Lithology: Alternation of dark grey to black lydites with predominantly laminated biogene-rich dolomites (Kitzbühel area; MOSTLER, 1966a, 1968). The sequence of the Entachenalm (MOSTLER, 1966b) consists of an alternation of lydites/siliceous shales, black magnesite, dolomite and limestone.

Fossils: Conodonts, sponge-spicula, radiolarians, ostracods, bryozoans, agglutinated foraminifers, holothurians, crinoids (MOSTLER, 1966a, b, 1968).

Origin, facies: Partly euxinic basinal development.

Chronostratigraphic age: Middle Wenlock–lower Ludlow.

Biostratigraphy: *patula, sagitta, crassa* and *ploeckensis* conodont zones (MOSTLER, 1966a, b, 1968).

Thickness: 10–30 m.

Lithostratigraphically higher rank unit: -

Lithostratigraphic subdivision: -

Underlying unit(s): Dienten Schists.

Overlying unit(s): "Dolomites".

Lateral unit(s): Dienten Schists, Orthoceratid Limestone (at Spiessnägel, N 47°21'21" / E 12°18'27"; ÖK50-UTM, map sheet 3219 Neunkirchen; ÖK50-BMN, map sheet 121 Neunkirchen; AL-HASANI, 1969); parts of the Löhnersbach Formation.

Not shown in the ASC 2004 and Text-Fig. 2: Ludlow limestone of the Steigwand (N 47°19'26" / E 13°01'19"; ÖK50-UTM, map sheet 3222 St. Johann im Pongau, ÖK50-BMN, map sheet 124 Saalfelden; BAUER et al., 1969); alternation of calcareous schists and lydites from Langeck (N 47°21'21" / E 12°55'01"; ÖK50-UTM, map sheet 3221 Zell am See, ÖK50-BMN, map sheet 124 Saalfelden; BAUER et al., 1969).

Geographic distribution: W-GWZ; Tyrol, Salzburg; Kitzbüheler Alpen, Dientener Berge.

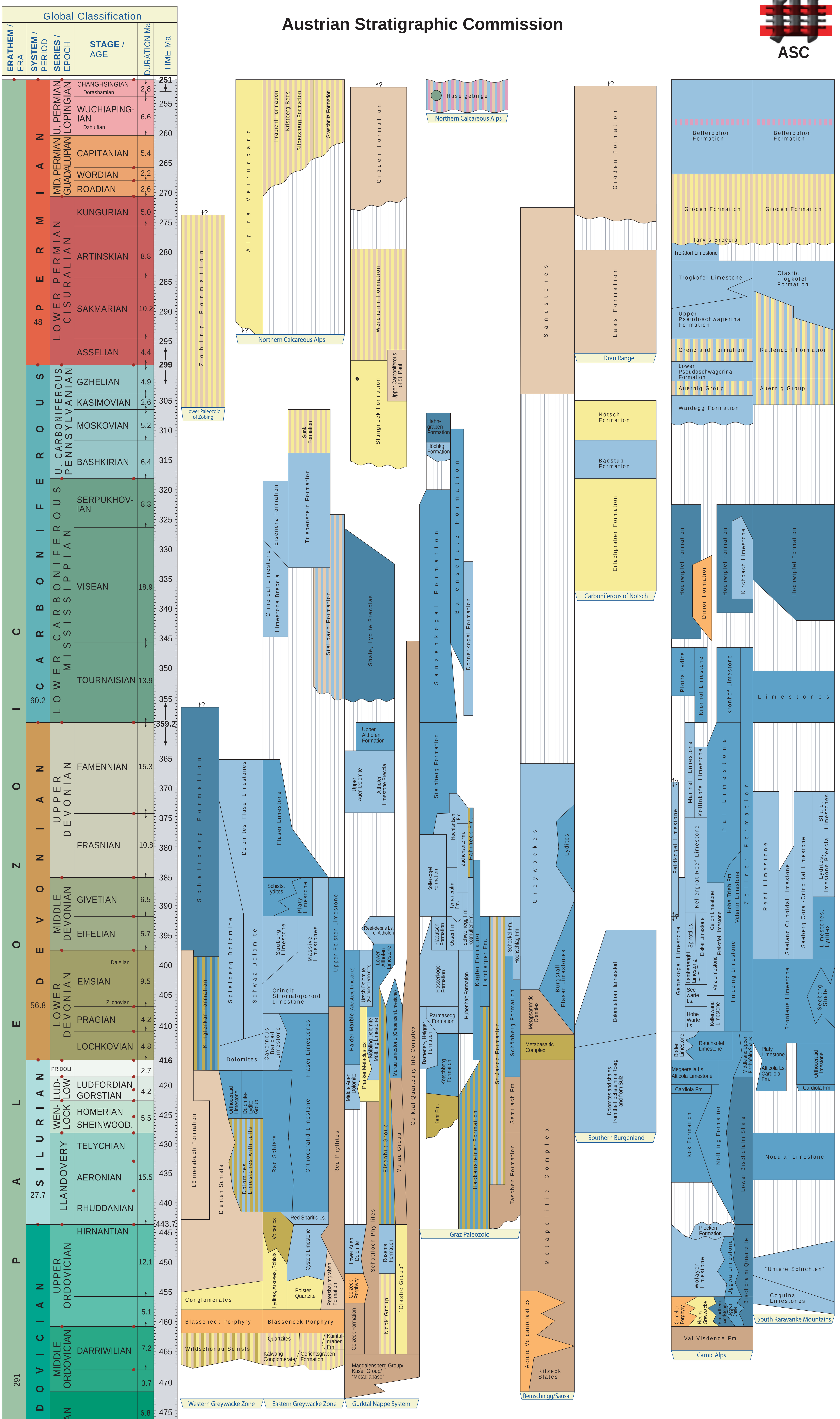
Remarks: -

Austrian Stratigraphic Chart 2004 - Paleozoic

(sedimentary successions)

Austrian Stratigraphic Commission

ASC



Legend

- pelagic, offshore, siliciclastic
- pelagic, nearshore, calcareous
- shallow marin, neritic
- terrestrial-continental, coarse clastic
- terrestrial-continental, fine clastic
- evaporite (chloride, sulphate)
- rhyolite, dacite
- (basaltic) andesite, trachyandesite
- basalt
- phyllite
- mixed-facies (in corresponding colors)
- ● coal (may include several seams)
- ? position/age doubtful/controversial
- equal units
- \ older unit left \ younger unit right
- hiatus
- unconformity
- ● GSSP
- Fm. Formation
- Ls. Limestone

Cutout and English adaptation of the "Die Stratigraphische Tabelle von Österreich 2004": Geological Survey of Austria

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