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: -

Complementary references: TOLLMANN (1977), SCHÖNLAUB (1979, 1980a), EBNER et al. (1989), SCHÖNLAUB & HEINISCH (1993).

Orthocerenkalk / Orthoceratid Limestone

FRITZ EBNER

Validity: Invalid; not formalized. After the first description (AL-HASANI & MOSTLER, 1969) used as informal working term (SCHÖNLAUB, 1979, Tab. 3).

Type area: Spiessnägel in the Kitzbüheler Alpen/Tyrol; ÖK50-UTM, map sheet 3219 Neunkirchen (ÖK50-BMN, map sheet 121 Neunkirchen).

Type section: Spiessnägel S Kirchberg/Tyrol (N 47°21'21"/ E 12°18'27"; ÖK50-UTM, map sheet 3219 Neunkirchen; ÖK50-BMN, map sheet 121 Neunkirchen; AL-HASANI & MOSTLER, 1969).

Reference section(s): -

Derivation of name: After lithologic characteristics and the occurrence of orthocon nautiloid cephalopods.

Synonyms: -

Lithology: Grey and rarely black limestones with strongly silicified nautiloids.

Fossils: Nautiloids, conodonts.

Origin, facies: Pelagic basinal facies.

Chronostratigraphic age: Lower–upper Ludlow.

Biostratigraphy: Conodonts of *ploeckensis*–?*eosteinhornensis* Zone.

Thickness: 17 m.

Lithostratigraphically higher rank unit: -

Lithostratigraphic subdivision: -

Underlying unit(s): "Dolomite, Limestone with tuffs".

Overlying unit(s): In the Spiessnägel section "Dolomites" with inclusions of magnesite (AL-HASANI & MOSTLER, 1969).

Lateral unit(s): Dolomite-Lydite Group, upper parts of Dienten Schists.

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

Remarks: -

Complementary references: MOSTLER (1968), TOLLMANN (1977), SCHÖNLAUB (1980a), EBNER et al. (1989), SCHÖNLAUB & HEINISCH (1993).

Dolomit / Dolomites

FRITZ EBNER

Validity: Invalid; not formalized informal working term.

Type area: Kitzbüheler Alpen (ÖK50-UTM, map sheet 3219 Neunkirchen, ÖK50-BMN, map sheet 121 Neunkirchen; ÖK50-UTM, map sheet 3214 Kitzbühel, ÖK50-BMN, map sheet 122 Kitzbühel).

Type section: Within the Wildseeloder Unit (HEINISCH, 1988), but not indicated.

Reference section(s): -

Derivation of name: Named after the dominant lithology.

Synonyms: "Dolomite mit Magnesiteinschaltungen" (AL-HASANI & MOSTLER, 1969); "Schwarze Dolomite und Hellgraue Dolomite der Südfazies" (MAVRIDIS & MOSTLER, 1970); "Graue Dolomite der Kitzbühler Horn-Serie" (EMMANUILIDIS & MOSTLER, 1970).

Lithology: Different types of black and grey, massive to bedded dolomites, subordinate with intercalations of limestone, calcareous dolomite, magnesite and siliceous shales (MAVRIDIS & MOSTLER, 1970).

Fossils: Conodonts, ostracods, radiolarians; from Lower Devonian limestone intercalations: crinoids, agglutinated foraminifers and brachiopods (AL-HASANI & MOSTLER, 1969; MAVRIDIS & MOSTLER, 1970; EMMANUILIDIS & MOSTLER, 1970).

Origin, facies: Pelagic basinal environment.

Chronostratigraphic age: Upper Ludlow–Lochkovian.

Biostratigraphy: Sporadic findings of conodonts indicate without a more exact determination late Silurian to Early Devonian (Lochkovian) ages (MOSTLER, 1968; AL-HASANI & MOSTLER, 1969; MAVRIDIS & MOSTLER, 1970; EMMANUILIDIS & MOSTLER, 1970).

Thickness: Mostly not indicated in the literature. Light grey Lochkovian dolomite of the "Südfazies" (MAVRIDIS & MOSTLER, 1970) may reach up to 140 m. In the hanging parts they include siliceous shales with a thickness of 3 m and intercalations of 22 m thick "Netzkalke" (MAVRIDIS & MOSTLER, 1970).

Lithostratigraphically higher rank unit: "Südfazies" (MAVRIDIS & MOSTLER, 1970), "Kitzbühler Horn-Serie" (EMMANUILIDIS & MOSTLER, 1970) – both informal.

Lithostratigraphic subdivision: -

Underlying unit(s): Dolomite-Lydite Group.

Overlying unit(s): Spielberg and Schwaz Dolomite as well as "Dolomites, Flaser Limestones".

Lateral unit(s): -

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

Remarks: In the Kitzbüheler Alpen, especially within the Wildseeloder Unit (HEINISCH, 1988) the sequence above the Orthoceratid Limestone and the Dolomite-Lydite Group is made up of a carbonate facies (= partly "Südfazies" of MAVRIDIS & MOSTLER, 1970) dominated by thick dolomites. The Spielberg Dolomite and Schwaz Dolomite form two distinct Lower Devonian "formations" within this facies. Other dolomite niveaus were named in the ASC 2004 by working terms as "Dolomites" (uppermost Silurian–Lower Devonian) and "Dolomites, Flaser Limestones" (Lower Devonian; Frasnian–Famennian), respectively.

Complementary references: AL-HASANI & MOSTLER (1969), TOLLMANN (1977), SCHÖNLAUB (1979, 1980a), HEINISCH & SCHÖNLAUB (1993).

Schwaz-Dolomite / Schwaz Dolomite

FRITZ EBNER

Validity: Invalid; since the first denomination (PICHLER, 1860) and detailed description (PIRKL, 1961) used in terms of a formation but without formalization.

Type area: ÖK50-UTM, map sheet 2224 Schwaz (ÖK50-BMN, map sheets 119 Schwaz and 120 Wörgl).

Type section: Not yet indicated.

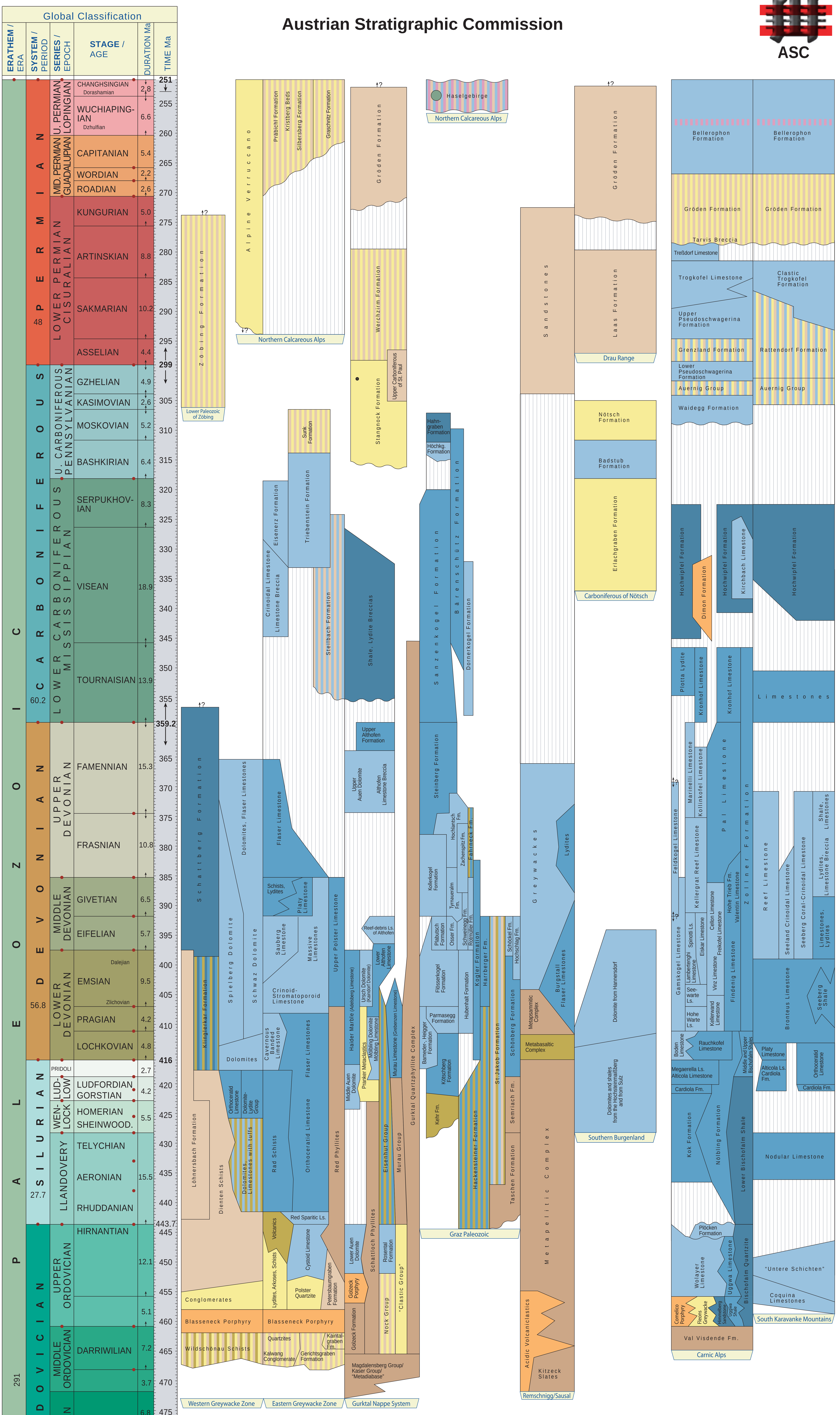
Reference section(s): -

Derivation of name: After the town of Schwaz in Tyrol (ÖK50-UTM, map sheet 2224 Schwaz, ÖK50-BMN, map sheet 119 Schwaz) and the predominant lithology.

Austrian Stratigraphic Chart 2004 - Paleozoic

(sedimentary successions)

Austrian Stratigraphic Commission



Legend

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

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

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