Derivation of name: After the lithological character.

Synonyms: -

Lithology: Grey, splintery breaking, hard, well bedded limestone.

Fossils: Very rare and badly preserved undeterminable conodonts (SCHÖNLAUB, 1979).

Origin, facies: Carbonatic shelf deposits.

Chronostratigraphic age: ?Middle Devonian.

Biostratigraphy: -

Thickness: 50 m.

Lithostratigraphically higher rank unit: -

Lithostratigraphic subdivision: -

Underlying unit(s): Flaser Limestones (Lower Devonian).

Overlying unit(s): Flaser Limestones (Upper Devonian).

Lateral unit(s): -

Geographic distribution: E-GWZ; Styria, Eisenerzer Alpen.

Remarks: The rare and badly preserved conodonts are undeterminable. Dating is due to the position between conodont dated Lower and Upper Devonian Flaser Limestones (SCHÖNLAUB, 1979, 1980a).

Complementary references: TOLLMANN (1977), SCHÖNLAUB (1982a), EBNER et al. (1989), SCHÖNLAUB & HEINISCH (1993).

Flaserkalke / Flaser Limestones

FRITZ EBNER

Validity: Invalid; informal working term (SCHÖNLAUB et al., 1980).

Type area: Eisenerzer Alpen; ÖK50-UTM, map sheet 4215 Eisenerz (ÖK50-BMN, map sheet 101 Eisenerz).

Type section: Not indicated.

Reference section(s): -

Derivation of name: After the lithological character.

Synonyms: -

Lithology: Light grey to whitish and reddish indistinctly to well bedded limestones.

Fossils: Badly preserved conodonts (FLAJS, 1967b).

Origin, facies: Basinal, pelagic facies.

Chronostratigraphic age: Upper Devonian (Frasnian–lower Famennian).

Biostratigraphy: Some distinct morphological features of the genus *Palmatolepis* indicate lower Upper Devonian, the occurrrence of *Ancyrodella* Frasnian (FLAJS, 1967a; SCHÖNLAUB, 1982a).

Thickness: 10 m (SCHÖNLAUB, 1982a).

Lithostratigraphically higher rank unit: -

Lithostratigraphic subdivision: -

Underlying unit(s): Platy Limestones.

Overlying unit(s): -

Lateral unit(s): -

Geographic distribution: E-GWZ; Styria, Eisenerzer Alpen.

Remarks: Devonian limestones younger than early Famennian are not known from the Eisenerzer Alpen. However, conodonts of this interval are known from limestone pebbles in the early Carboniferous Crinoidal Limestone Breccia.

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

Crinoidenkalkbrekzie / Crinoidal Limestone Breccia

FRITZ EBNER

Validity: Invalid; informal working term (SCHÖNLAUB, 1979; SCHÖNLAUB et al., 1980).

Type area: Eisenerzer Alpen; ÖK50-UTM, map sheet 4215 Eisenerz (ÖK50-BMN, map sheet 101 Eisenerz).

Type section: Not indicated; some sections are described from the mining levels Schuchart, Dreikönig, Antoni and Liedemann from the Erzberg (SCHÖNLAUB, 1979; SCHÖNLAUB et al., 1980).

Reference section(s): See above.

Derivation of name: -

Synonyms: "Kalkbrekzie des Unterkarbons" (SCHÖNLAUB, 1982a).

Lithology: Banded brecciated limestone with components (maximum diameter: 15 cm) of light to dark grey, often sparry, tectonically flattened limestone in a matrix of crinoidal debris. At one site sparry pure crinoidal limestone is situated below the limestone breccia. Dense banded to phacoidal limestones with a mixed fauna of Devonian–lower Carboniferous conodonts occur as thin tectonic slices at the base of the Eisenerz Formation (SCHÖNLAUB et al., 1980).

Fossils: Conodonts (stratigraphically mixed faunas), crinoids.

Origin, facies: The onset of a marine transgression after an erosional gap due to karstification (EBNER, 1991).

Chronostratigraphic age: Formation of the breccia occurred during the Visean. The reworked components indicate Devonian and lowermost Carboniferous.

Biostratigraphy: Breccia formation: *Gnathodus bilineatus* Zone; the reworked components indicte *asymmetricus*-, (?)*triangularis*-, (?)*crepida*-, *rhomboidea*-, *marginifera*-, *styriacus*-, *costatus/praesulcata*-, *sulcata*-, *duplicata*-, (?)*sandbergi*- and *anchoralis* zones of Upper Devonian and lower Carboniferous (SCHÖNLAUB, 1982a; SCHÖNLAUB et al., 1980).

Thickness: Maximum 10 m.

Lithostratigraphically higher rank unit: -

Lithostratigraphic subdivision: -

Underlying unit(s): Sauberg Limestone, Flaser Limestones (erosional disconformity).

Overlying unit(s): Eisenerz Formation.

Lateral unit(s): -

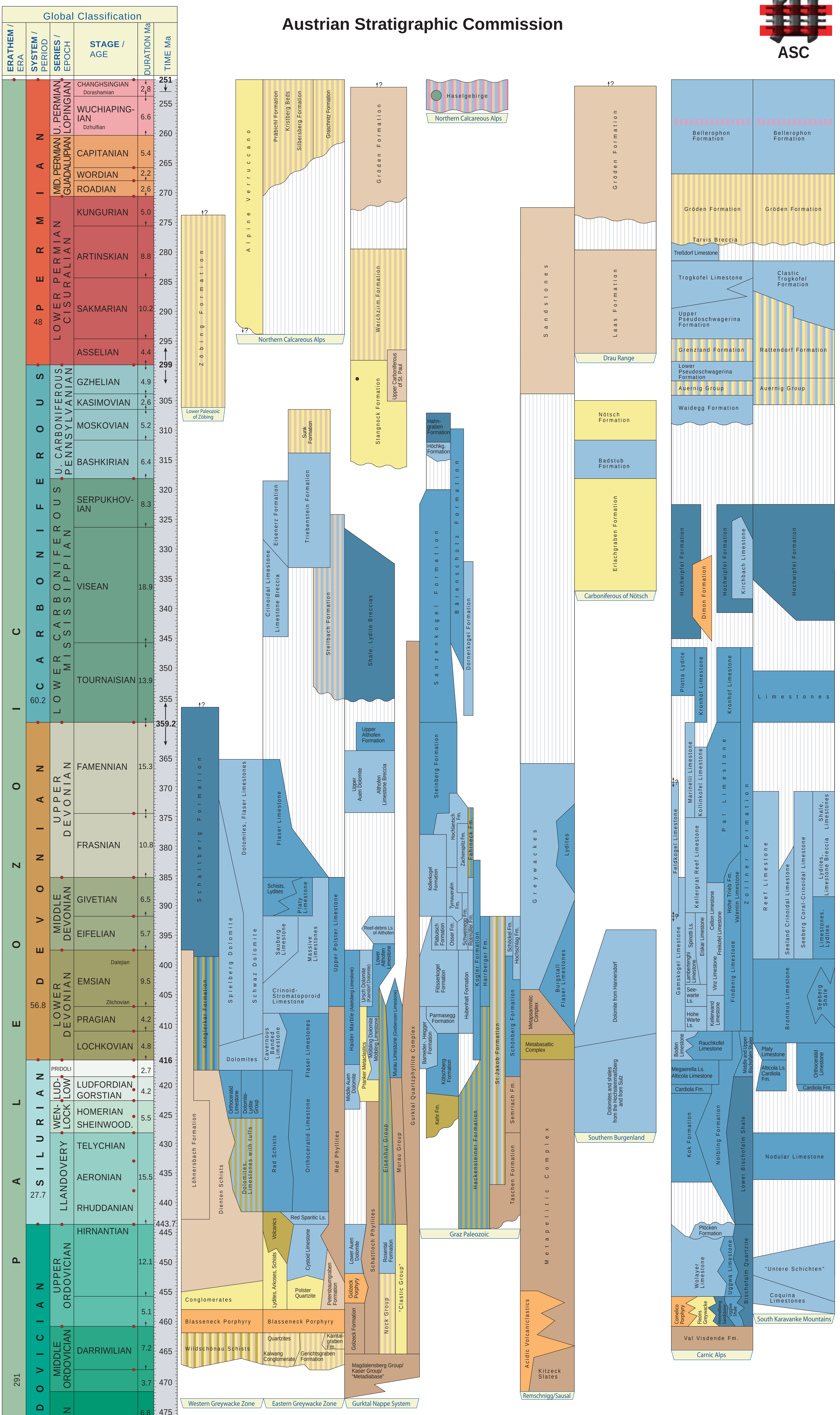
Geographic distribution: E-GWZ; Styria, Eisenerzer Alpen.

Remarks: THALMANN (1974) mentioned lower Carboniferous limestones from the Erzberg for the first time. Although any further information is lacking these limestones most probably correspond with the Crinoidal Limestone Breccia.

Austrian Stratigraphic Chart 2004 - Paleozoic

(sedimentary successions)

Austrian Stratigraphic Commission



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

The Austrian Stratigraphic Chart 2004 - Paleozoic is a supplement of:
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