Geographic distribution: Remschnigg, ?Sausal region, ÖK50-BMN, map sheets 190 Leibnitz, 207 Arnfels.

Remarks: -

Complementary references: SCHÖNLAUB (1979).

Sandsteine / Sandstones

HANS P. SCHÖNLAUB

Validity: Invalid.

Type area: See remarks.

Type section: -

Reference section(s): -

Derivation of name: After the dominant lithology.

Synonyms: -

Lithology: Red quartz-sandstones and dark-grey silty shales.

Fossils: -

Origin, facies: Molasse-type sedimentation.

Chronostratigraphic age: -

Biostratigraphy: -

Thickness: Unknown.

Lithostratigraphically higher rank unit: -

Lithostratigraphic subdivision: -

Underlying unit(s): See remarks.

Overlying unit(s): -

Lateral unit(s): -

Geographic distribution: ÖK50-UTM, sheet 4110 Eibiswald, upper part of Lieschen creek (eastern margin of ÖK50-BMN, map sheet 206 Eibiswald; red sandstones also on ÖK50-BMN, map sheet 207 Arnfels) south of Leutschach.

Remarks: A sequence of red sandstones has been found in the Remschnigg area of southern Styria overlying the fossiliferous Silurian to Devonian sequence attributed by EBNER (1987) to the Murau and Stolzalpen Nappes of the Gurktal Thrust Sheet. The true relationship between the basement and the cover is unclear due to tectonic overprints. The clastic sequence starts with dark-grey silty shales and red quartz-sandstones which are correlated with the Werchzirm Formation of middle Carinthia.

Complementary references: -

Südburgenland / Southern Burgenland

The Paleozoic of southern Burgenland is represented by two units which are outcropping at the Hohensteinmaißberg (south of Kirchfidisch), near Sulz, in the Punitz woods and at the Königsberg near Hannersdorf. Additionally, the sequence is documented by drill cores taken in the 1970s (EBNER, 1978b, 1988). Based on these cores "subsurface units" in Styria, which were correlated with the sections at Sulz and Hannersdorf by EBNER (1988: Fig. 4), were named "Blumauer Phyllit-Karbonat-Formation" and "Arnwiesener Gruppe" by FLÜGEL (1988).

In general, the unit is represented by small tectonic windows which were called "Schieferinseln" (HOFFMANN, 1877) within a tectonically displaced nappe almost completely covered by Neogene sediments. A total thickness is estimated with approx. 500 m (mainly phyllitic shale, limestone and dolomite). According to strong faulting, repetition of the sequence within the relatively thick shale intervals cannot be excluded. The composite section ranges from Silurian to Lower/Middle Devonian. Until now, Pridoli to Emsian is proven by microfossils (SCHÖNLAUB, 1994; SUTTNER, 2009a). Due to facies and fossil content, shallow marine, neritic conditions dominate the depositional environment.

Although the relationship and original distance of the Paleozoic deposits of southern Burgenland to that of adjacent nappes remain unclear, lithostratigraphic equivalents are suggested with neritic units of the Graz Paleozoic (FLÜGEL, 1988) and outcrops in Hungary (compare SCHÖNLAUB, 2000a: p. 35).

Dolomite und Schiefer des Hochsteinmaißberg und von Sulz / Dolomites and shales from the Hochsteinmaißberg and from Sulz

THOMAS J. SUTTNER

Validity: Informal unit; first observed by HOFFMANN (1877); detailed description is provided by POLLAK (1962) and SCHÖNLAUB (1984a, 1994).

Type area: ÖK50-UTM, map sheets 5220 Rechnitz, 5225 Fürstenfeld, 5226 Kohfidisch (ÖK50-BMN, map sheets 166 Fürstenfeld, 167 Güssing, 168 Eberau).

Type section: -

Reference section(s): Hohensteinmaißberg near Kirchfidisch (Baron von Kottwitz quarry, N 47°09'01" / E 16°21'10"), Sulz (abandoned quarry, N 47°04'43" / E 16°15'57"), Punitz Woods (abandoned quarry, N 47°08'07" / E 16°21'32") compare SCHÖNLAUB (1984a, 1994); Waltersdorf 1 (drill core), Blumau 1 and 1a (drill cores), Fürstenfeld TH 1 (drill core), Litzelsdorf (drill core) compare EBNER (1988).

Derivation of name: After lithologic units outcropping at the Hohensteinmaißberg and near Sulz.

Synonyms: Phyllit-Kalkschiefer und Dolomit-Kalkkomplex (POLLAK, 1962); Hannersdorfer Komplex (SCHMIDT, 1983); Blumauer Phyllit-Karbonat-Formation (FLÜGEL, 1988) [this formation name was suggested by FLÜGEL (1988) based on drill cores Blumau 1 and 1a (EBNER, 1988)]; Blumau-Formation (SCHÖNLAUB, 1994 sensu FLÜGEL, 1988).

Lithology: Phyllitic shale, calcareous marl, laminated limestone, dolomitic limestone and dolostone, bedded limestone with thin interbeds of brownish silt.

Fossils: Brachiopods, conodonts, corals (rugose and tabulate), echinoderms, gastropods, ostracods, serpulids, sponge spicules.

Origin, facies: Marine, neritic unit.

Chronostratigraphic age: Hence the age of the dolomites from Sulz is documented by conodonts ranging from middle Silurian to Lower Devonian, a Sheinwoodian–Lochkovian age is suggested for this unit (SCHÖNLAUB, 1984a: p. 504).

Biostratigraphy: Additionally to the conodont assemblage from Sulz (SCHÖNLAUB, 1984a), the *eosteinhornensis*? and *woschmidti* conodont zones are documented from a short

Austrian Stratigraphic Chart 2004 - Paleozoic

(sedimentary successions)

Austrian Stratigraphic Commission

ASC

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

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