AMMONOID BIOSTRATIGRAPHY OF THE TRIASSIC–JURASSIC BOUNDARY NEAR CSŐVÁR, HUNGARY: A PROGRESS REPORT

Pálfy, József

Hungarian Natural History Museum, Department of Geology and Paleontology, Budapest, PO Box 137, H-1431 Hungary; E-mail: palfy@paleo.nhmus.hu

A continuous, marine Triassic–Jurassic boundary has recently been recognized near Csővár, Hungary. Previous findings of *Choristoceras* cf. *marshi, C. nobile* and the conodont *Misikella* indicated the topmost Rhaetian Marshi Zone from a quarry in Pokol Valley. Excavation during the 1998 field season connected the intermittent natural outcrops and exposed a nearly 60 m thick section on nearby Várhegy. The succession of well-bedded limestone and calcareous marl with common slump features deposited near the transition of a submarine slope to a restricted basin. Latest Triassic ammonoids found in place include *Choristoceras* spp. and *Cladiscites*. Nearly 20 m of overlying strata have not yielded macrofossils thus far. Higher upsection, earliest Jurassic ammonoids are represented by phylloceratids (including *Phylloceras "triasicum"*) and psiloceratids, whereas *Waehneroceras* was collected near the top of the section, indicating the presence of lower and middle Hettangian, respectively. Talus collections yielded *Pleuroacanthites, Euphyllites*?, *Caloceras*? and *Fergusonites*, confirming the Early Liassic age assignment.

The Csővár section is a significant addition to the small number of marine Triassic–Jurassic boundary sections. It provides a rare opportunity for an integrated stratigraphic study using radiolarian and conodont biostratigraphy, magnetostratigraphy and stable isotope and sequence stratigraphy calibrated against the ammonoid biostratigraphy. It is expected that preliminary results from further collecting during the 1999 field season will be available for presentation at the symposium.