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Bericht 2016 über Untersuchungen mesozoischer Brachiopoden auf Blatt NL 33-02-01 Kirchdorf an der Krems

MILOŠ SIBLÍK

(Auswärtiger Mitarbeiter)

In the area of Molln, two new outcrops containing Jurassic brachipods were found during a mapping survey of Michael Moser (GBA). Previously, these occurrences of light-brown, pink or reddish, mostly massive crinoidal brachiopod limestone („Crinoidenspatkalk“) were assigned either to the Middle Jurassic Vils Formation (GEYER, 1909; GEYER & ABEL, 1918) or to the Lower Jurassic Hierlatzkalk (BRAUNSTINGL, 1986; GAITANAKIS, 1977). For this study, these localities were sampled for brachiopods to clarify their stratigraphic age.

The first outcrop (BMN 31: E 520323 / N 307683) is located near the Gaisberg Mountain, on the top of a rocky ledge in an altitude of 945 m a.s.l., about 175 m south of the Mollnerhütte (1,000 m a.s.l.). There a very hard reddish and light-grey crinoidal limestone is exposed. The isolation of the brachiopod specimens from the hard rock matrix was difficult and a major part of the specimens was fragmented or/and represented by single valves. Internal characters were mostly destroyed by recrystallization. The locality yielded 109 specimens (incl. fragmentary shells). The most common were terebratulids (44 %) followed by rhynchonellids (37 %). The stratigraphically important spiriferinids formed 19 % of the total assemblage. Particularly important for the stratigraphic assignment are *Lokutella palmaeformis*, *Apringia diptycha, Pseudogibbirhynchia sordellii* and *Dispiriferina segregata,* which indicate the Pliensbachian and suggest an assignment to the Hierlatzkalk. The complete encountered brachiopod assemblage consists of:

Prionorhynchia ex gr. *serrata* (SOWERBY, 1825)
Prionorhynchia belemnitica (QUENSTEDT, 1858) (juv.)
Jakubirhynchia aff. *fascicostata* (UHLIG, 1880)
Lokutella palmaeformis (HAAS, 1912)
Apringia diptycha (BÖSE, 1898)
Gibbirhynchia aff. *curviceps* (QUENSTEDT, 1858)
Pseudogibbirhynchia sordellii (PARONA,1880)
Cisnerospira meneghiniana (CANAVARI, 1880)
Cisnerospira aff. *sylvia* (GEMMELLARO, 1878)
Liospiriferina alpina (OPPEL, 1861)
Liospiriferina cf. *obtusa* (OPPEL, 1861)
Liospiriferina sp.
Callospiriferina cf. *tumida* (BUCH, 1836)
Callospiriferina sp. (juv.)
Dispiriferina segregata (DI STEFANO, 1887)
Buckmanithyris nimbata (OPPEL, 1861)
Bakonyithyris ovimontana (BÖSE, 1898)
Bakonyithyris ewaldi (OPPEL, 1861)
„*Terebratula*“ aff. *ascia* GIRARD (1843)
Linguithyris aspasia (ZITTEL, 1869)
Zeilleria stapia (OPPEL, 1861)
Zeilleria aff. *stapia* (OPPEL, 1861)
Zeilleria cf. *venusta* (UHLIG, 1880)
Zeilleria sp. (juv.)

The second outcrop (BMN 31: E 523838 / N 307353) of crinoidal limestone is located about 650 m SE of the summit of Mount Schoberstein (1.257 m) in an altitude of 1,030 m. This locality forms the base of the crinoidal limestone, only a few meters above the top of the Triassic „Oberrhätkalk“. The brachiopod assemblage collected by Michael Moser consists of 48 specimens, which are poorly preserved. Only two species could be determined: ? *Antiptychina rothpletzi* (DI STEFANO, 1891) (juv.) and *Nannirhynchia reynesi* (GEMMELLARO, 1874), which indicates Upper Sinemurian–Pliensbachian. Additionally, juvenile terebratulids (*Zeilleria* sp.) were found.

In conclusion, the encountered brachiopod assemblages of both outcrops give evidence for the Lower Jurassic and indicate an assignment of the crinoidal limestone to the Hierlatzkalk.

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