## Eocene Stratigraphy of the Dorog Basin based upon Larger Foraminifera

## (Abstract)

A chart is presented displaying the distribution of larger Foraminifera in one typical region of the basin, taking into account the lithology and the regional geological setting. In the chronology, the author has adopted the stratigraphic terminology developed by M. HANTKEN (1871), P. ROZLOZSNIK, Z. SCHRÉTER & K. TELEGDI-ROTH (1922), modified on the basis of recent stratigraphic research (L. GIDAI, 1969) and of her own foraminiferological results (M. JÁMBOR-KNESS, 1965).

The recognized *Nummulites* horizons are illustrated according to their position and importance in the sequence. Frequencies (abundances) of the individual species are represented by thickness of the respective line, while vertical ranges by its length. Surface and equatorial section pictures of the species are added, in order to facilitate quick orientation even for specialists of far-away countries.

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## Role and Importance of Pleistocene and Holocene Palynology

## (Abstract)

Qualitative and quantitative analysis of pollen spectra is useful for the reconstruction of the ancient climate and vegetation history of Hungary's different phytogeographic areas.

Alternation of cool and warm periods can be well traced. Some plants turned out to be excellent climate indicators, as shown by numerous examples (e.g., Armeria maritima, Selaginella selaginoides, Hippophaë rhamnoides, Ribes alpinum, Gypsophila fastigiata, Polygonum bistorta, Koenigia islandica).

A review of glacial, interglacial and post-glacial vegetation history of Hungary is given, with special regard to flora migrations and relict forms in the Hungarian Central Mountains and on the Great Hungarian Plain.

Colour slides of the characteristic forms have been demonstrated.

It is stressed that the climax vegetation of the Great Hungarian Plain is now forest-steppe, while that of the highlands, deciduous oak and beach forest.