

Pollenanalytical investigation of a peatbog near Salzburg (Austria)

By Josefina DURANGO-CHERP

Universidad Nacional de Tucuman, Argentina

A b s t r a c t

As an introduction to Palynology, a postglacial peat deposit in the vicinity of the town of Salzburg (Leopoldskron) was chosen by Doz. Dr. KLAUS as subject of investigation.

There exists an old pollenanalysis carried out by FIRBAS 1923 from the same site. It was my task to complete that investigation by taking more and closer samples in the peat section and to compare the new pollendiagram with existing results.

After preparation of samples with the usual but slightly modified ERDTMAN-method and counting the pollen grains, it appeared possible to distinguish 6 different microfloral zones:

Younger and older Subatlanticum, Subboreal, Younger and Older Atlanticum and Boreal at bottom layer of my section.

We found almost the same pollen-frequencies as in the FIRBAS-Diagram, only the depth of our pollenzones is slightly different from FIRBAS section.

***Miocyprideis janoscheki* KOLLMANN, 1960 (Ostracoda) from the Upper Sarmatian (Miocene) of Gleisdorf, Styria, Austria**

By HONNAPPA HONNAPPA

Bangalore University, India

In 1960 K. KOLLMANN has established a new genus of Ostracoda, *Miocyprideis* (type species: *M. janoscheki* n. sp.), ranging from the Chattian to recent. The type description was given in „Mitt. Geol. Ges. Wien, 51 (1958), 1960, p. 176 ff.“. The new genus is closely related to *Cyprideis* JONES 1856 and *Neocyprideis* APOSTOLESCU 1956; it differs not so much in outline but in the development of the hinge, marginal pore canals and the antennal muscle scar, which in *Miocyprideis* is always divided and not V-shaped.

Material of the brackish water, Upper Sarmatian, type species *M. janoscheki* was selected out of topotype samples and especially studied for the ontogeny and the hinge reversal, which — according to KOLLMANN — is only known in that genus.

It was proved that this reversal includes not only the hinge but the whole valve, as well larval as adult stages and the attempt was made to prove that by statistical methods.

Calcareous Nannoplankton from the Eocene of Biarritz, France ¹⁾

By U. BILGÜTAY ²⁾, S. A. JAFAR ³⁾, H. STRADNER ³⁾ and E. SZÖTS ⁴⁾

S u m m a r y

Seventy samples from a profile along the coast of Biarritz, France, covering Lower Lutetian, Upper Lutetian and Bartonian, were studied in the light-microscope for their nannofossil contents. All except three samples are containing calcareous nannoplankton. The geological and stratigraphical part by E. SZÖTS, who has collected the samples and studied the foraminifera of the sequence, is followed by a list of the nannofossils (coccoliths and discoasters) with

¹⁾ From: Planktonic Conference Geneva 1967, Abstracts of Papers, p. 17 (to be published in „Archives des Sciences“, Genève 1968).

²⁾ UNESCO Training Center for Geology, Geological Survey of Austria.

³⁾ Geological Survey of Austria.

⁴⁾ Budapest VIII, Németvölgyi-út 89.