

ed within the summary of the Variscan carbonate sequences in the Carnic Alps by KREUTZER (1992b); additional biostratigraphic data provided by SCHÖNLAUB & KREUTZER (1993).

Type area: ÖK50-UTM, map sheets 3109 Oberdrauburg, 3110 Kötschach-Mauthen, 3116 Sonnenalpe Naßfeld, 3117 Nötsch im Gailtal (ÖK50-BMN, map sheets 197 Kötschach, 198 Weißbriach, 199 Hermagor).

Type section: -

Reference section(s): Kronhofgraben section south-east of the village of Würmlach (KREUTZER, 1992a: p. 270), N 46°39'19" / E 13°00'57"; Grüne Schneid (Cresta Verde), Plan di Zermula, Creta di Rio Secco, Rio Chianaletta (SCHÖNLAUB et al., 1991; PERRI & SPALLETTA, 1998a).

Derivation of name: After the Kronhofgraben south of Lower Bischofalm and northwest of Mount Hoher Trieb (SCHÖNLAUB, 1969b).

Synonyms: Kronhofkalk (KREUTZER & SCHÖNLAUB, 1984); calcari pelagici (VENTURINI, 2006).

Lithology: Grey to reddish flaser limestone, black shale at the base ("Kronhof Shale").

Fossils: Cephalopods, conodonts, trilobites.

Origin, facies: Marine limestone, pelagic unit (Pelagic Carbonate Facies).

Chronostratigraphic age: Tournaisian.

Biostratigraphy: *gattendorfia* and *merocanites* ammonoid zones; *sulcata* to *isosticha* conodont zones and *anchoralis* conodont zone (SCHÖNLAUB & KREUTZER, 1993).

Thickness: Up to 10 m (+ 0.2 m Kronhof Shale at the base of the unit).

Lithostratigraphically higher rank unit: -

Lithostratigraphic subdivision: -

Underlying unit(s): Pal Limestone (conformable contact); Marinelli Limestone (KREUTZER, 1992a: p. 271); in the Cima di Plotta section the Kronhof Limestone disconformably overlies the Spinotti Limestone (SCHÖNLAUB & KREUTZER, 1993: Fig. 5).

Overlying unit(s): Hochwipfel Formation (unconformable contact); Dimon Formation (unconformable contact).

Lateral unit(s): Plotta Lydite, Zollner Formation.

Geographic distribution: Carnic Alps.

Remarks: -

Complementary references: GAERTNER (1931), GEDIK (1974), KREUTZER (1990), DREESEN (1992), FEIST (1992), KORN (1992, 1999), KRAINER (1992), SCHÖNLAUB et al. (1992, 2004), SCHÖNLAUB (1997), VAI (1998), VENTURINI & SPALLETTA (1998), SCHÖNLAUB & HISTON (1999, 2000), KAISER et al. (2006), SCHÖNLAUB & FORKE (2007).

Plotta-Lydite / Plotta Lydite

THOMAS J. SUTTNER

Validity: Invalid; name "Plotta Fm." introduced and described by SCHÖNLAUB et al. (1991).

Type area: ÖK50-UTM, map sheets 3109 Oberdrauburg, 3110 Kötschach-Mauthen, 3116 Sonnenalpe Naßfeld (ÖK50-BMN, map sheet 198 Weißbriach).

Type section: -

Reference section(s): North and south-east of Cima di Plotta (SCHÖNLAUB & KREUTZER, 1993), N 46°35'24" / E 12°54'30"; surroundings of Rifugio Marinelli and Casera Promosio, Grüne Schneid, quarry "Cava Val di Collina" (N 46°35'34" / E 12°56'27"), abandoned quarry at Casa Cantoniera, quarries "Cava di Marmo", abandoned quarry Malpasso (SCHÖNLAUB et al., 1991).

Derivation of name: After Cima di Plotta (SCHÖNLAUB et al., 1991).

Synonyms: Lydite (SCHÖNLAUB, 1980b); Plotta Fm. (SCHÖNLAUB et al., 1991); radiolarian cherts (VENTURINI & SPALLETTA, 1998).

Lithology: Discontinuous silcrete layers consisting of weakly bedded breccias or massiv and laminated cherts (SCHÖNLAUB et al., 1991).

Fossils: Radiolarians?

Origin, facies: Silcrete regolith, fossil soil facies (SCHÖNLAUB et al., 1991).

Chronostratigraphic age: Tournaisian.

Biostratigraphy: The above mentioned age was concluded by SCHÖNLAUB et al. (1991: p. 97) based on a mixed conodont fauna (*anchoralis-latus* Zone) from the uppermost limestone bed disconformably overlain by the Plotta Lydite.

Thickness: Approx. 3 m

Lithostratigraphically higher rank unit: -

Lithostratigraphic subdivision: -

Underlying unit(s): Feldkogel Limestone (unconformable contact); Gamskofel Limestone (unconformable contact); Marinelli Limestone (unconformable contact); Kronhof Limestone (unconformable contact).

Overlying unit(s): Hochwipfel Formation (unconformable contact).

Lateral unit(s): Kronhof Limestone.

Geographic distribution: Carnic Alps.

Remarks: -

Complementary references: KRAINER (1992), SCHÖNLAUB et al. (1992, 2004), SCHÖNLAUB (1997), VAI (1998), SCHÖNLAUB & HISTON (1999, 2000), VENTURINI (2006).

Hochwipfel-Formation / Hochwipfel Formation

THOMAS J. SUTTNER

Validity: Valid; stratigraphic relations discussed by KAHLER & METZ (1955), described in detail by VAN AMEROM et al. (1984), SCHÖNLAUB (1985a), SPALLETTA & VENTURINI (1988), VENTURINI & SPALLETTA (1998), VENTURINI (2006), validated by KREUTZER (1992a).

Type area: ÖK50-UTM, map sheets 3109 Oberdrauburg, 3110 Kötschach-Mauthen, 3116 Sonnenalpe Naßfeld, 3117 Nötsch im Gailtal, 3118 Arnoldstein, 4114 Bad Eisenkappel (ÖK50-BMN, map sheets 196 Obertilliach, 197 Kötschach, 198 Weißbriach, 199 Hermagor, 200 Arnoldstein, 201 Villach, 210 Aßling, 212 Vellach, 213 Bad Eisenkappel).

Type section: Mount Hochwipfel of the eastern Carnic Alps (KREUTZER, 1992a: p. 270), N 46°35'40" / E 13°10'35".

Reference section(s): Obere Wolayeralm, Kronhoftörl, east of the Obere Bischofalm, Nölblinggraben, Hoher Trieb,

Austrian Stratigraphic Chart 2004 - Paleozoic

(sedimentary successions)

