Biostratigraphy: *australis*, *ensensis*, *triangularis* and *crepida* conodont zones (SCHULZE, 1968; MOSHAMMER, 1989: Fig. 10).

Thickness: Approx. 250 m (according to KUPSCH et al., 1971).

Lithostratigraphically higher rank unit: -

Lithostratigraphic subdivision: -

Underlying unit(s): Bronteus Limestone (conformable contact).

Overlying unit(s): Limestones (unconformable contact).

Lateral unit(s): Seeland Crinoidal Limestone.

Geographic distribution: Karavanke Mountains (Eisenkappel and Seeberg area).

Remarks: -

Complementary references: PENECKE (1887), TESSENSOHN (1974a), SCHÖNLAUB (1979), MOSHAMMER (1987), RANTITSCH (1990, 1992b), FENNINGER & HUBMANN (1994), SCHÖNLAUB & HISTON (1999, 2000), HUBMANN et al. (2003).

Seeland Crinoidenkalk / Seeland Crinoidal Limestone

THOMAS J. SUTTNER

Validity: Invalid; first recognized by LIPOLD (1856a); named by FRECH (1894a); lithological and biostratigraphic investigations by SCHULZE (1968), TESSENSOHN (1974b) and MOSHAMMER (1989, 1990).

Type area: ÖK50-UTM, map sheet 4114 Bad Eisenkappel (ÖK50-BMN, map sheets 212 Vellach, 213 Bad Eisenkappel).

Type section: -

Reference section(s): Grosser Pasterk (N 46°26'24" / E 14°32'31"), Kleiner Pasterk-Pasterkhube (N 46°26'12" / E 14°32'45"), Paulitsch Wand (N 46°25'10" / E 14°34'40"), Plasnik (N 46°26'05" / E 14°34'54"), Sadonig Höhe (N 46°26'12" / E 14°35'42"), Storschitz (N 46°25'46" / E 14°31'33") published by TESSENSOHN (1974b); Trögen Klamm section-group B (N 46°28'00" / E 14°30'24"), C (N 46°27'59" / E 14°35'03"), E (N 46°28'00" / E 14°30'30"), F1 (N 46°28'02" / E 14°30'12"), F2 (N 46°28'01" / E 14°30'18") published by MOSHAMMER (1989, 1990).

Derivation of name: After lithological characters of the unit at the Seeland section (FRECH, 1894a).

Synonyms: Gailthaler Schichten [partim] (LIPOLD, 1856a); Seeländer Storžič (TELLER, 1886b); Seeländer Krinoidenbrekzie (FRECH, 1894a); graublaue Krinoidenbrekzienkalke und graublaue splitterige Kalke (HERITSCH, 1927d); Krinoiden- und Korallenkalk (SCHULZE, 1968); grauer Riffkalk (mit Krinoiden und Korallen) (SCHULZE, 1968); Crinoidenkalke (TESSENSOHN, 1974b); Seeländer Crinoidenbreccie (SCHÖNLAUB, 1979); Slump aus Flaserkalk und sparitischen Schuttkalk (MOSHAMMER, 1990: Fig. 2).

Lithology: Bioclastic limestone.

Fossils: Conodonts, crinoids, corals, stromatoporoids.

Origin, facies: Marine limestone, neritic unit, fore reef facies (SIEWERT, 1984).

Chronostratigraphic age: Emsian–Frasnian.

Biostratigraphy: *serotinus* and *patulus* conodont zones (MOSHAMMER, 1989).

Thickness: Approx. 200 m.

Lithostratigraphically higher rank unit: -

Lithostratigraphic subdivision: -

Underlying unit(s): Bronteus Limestone (conformable contact).

Overlying unit(s): Limestones (unconformable contact).

Lateral unit(s): Reef Limestone; Seeberg Coral-Crinoidal Limestone.

Geographic distribution: Karavanke Mountains (Eisenkappel and Seeberg area).

Remarks: -

Complementary references: PENECKE (1887), TESSENSOHN (1974a), SCHÖNLAUB (1979), MOSHAMMER (1987), RANTITSCH (1990, 1992b), SCHÖNLAUB & HISTON (1999, 2000).

Seeberger Korallen-Crinoidenkalk / Seeberg Coral-Crinoidal Limestone

THOMAS J. SUTTNER

Validity: Invalid; first recognized by LIPOLD (1856b); named by STACHE (1884); lithological and biostratigraphic investigations by SCHULZE (1968), TESSENSOHN (1974b) and MOSHAMMER (1989, 1990).

Type area: ÖK50-UTM, map sheet 4114 Bad Eisenkappel (ÖK50-BMN, map sheets 212 Vellach, 213 Bad Eisenkappel).

Type section: -

Reference section(s): Grosser Pasterk (N 46°26'19" / E 14°32'29"), Jeritsch-Felsen (N 46°24'52" / E 14°32'37"), south of Storschitz (N 46°25'29" / E 14°31'24") published by TESSENSOHN (1974b); Trögen Klamm section-group B (N 46°28'00" / E 14°30'24"), C (N 46°27'59" / E 14°35'03"), E (N 46°28'00" / E 14°30'30"), F1 (N 46°28'02" / E 14°30'12"), F2 (N 46°28'01" / E 14°30'18") published by MOSHAMMER (1989, 1990).

Derivation of name: After coral and crinoid bearing limestones in the surroundings of Seeberg Pass (STACHE, 1884).

Synonyms: Gailthaler Kalk (LIPOLD, 1856b: p. 350); Seeberger Korallen- und Crinoidenkalk (STACHE, 1884: Tab. at end of publication); Crinoiden- und Korallenkalke (TELLER, 1886a); Korallenkalke und Crinoidenkalkbreccien (TELLER, 1886b); Seeberger Riffkalke (TELLER, 1886b); Riffkalke des Seeberges (TELLER, 1886c); grauer spätiger Kalk des Mitteldevon (SCHULZE, 1968); Riff- und Riffschuttkalk (KUPSCH et al., 1971); Korallenkalke (TESSENSOHN, 1974b); "Riff-Rudstone" (MOSHAMMER, 1990: p. 574).

Lithology: Coral limestone with crinoidal limestone interbedded.

Fossils: Brachiopods, conodonts, corals, crinoids, ostracods, stromatoporoids.

Origin, facies: Marine limestone, neritic unit, reef core facies (compare SIEWERT, 1984).

Chronostratigraphic age: Emsian–Famennian.

Biostratigraphy: *australis* and *ensensis* conodont zones (MOSHAMMER, 1989).

Thickness: Approx. 250 m (following KUPSCH et al., 1971).

Lithostratigraphically higher rank unit: -

Lithostratigraphic subdivision: -

Austrian Stratigraphic Chart 2004 - Paleozoic

(sedimentary successions)

Austrian Stratigraphic Commission

Cutout and English adaptation of the "Die Stratigraphische Tabelle von Österreich 2004": Geological Survey of Austria

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