MANDIC, O. & HARZHAUSER, M. *Vienna.* - **Biostratigraphy and Paleoecology of younger Miocene Molluscs from the Eisenstadt Basin.**

Nearshore sediments of the younger Middle Sarmatian and Pannonian (Middle-Late Miocene) have been investigated at St. Margarethen-Gemeindewald (N-Burgenland).

As a consequence of the beginning isolation of the Central Paratethys from the Mediterranean during the late Badenian most of the stenohaline-marine species disappeared and an endemic Sarmatian mollusc fauna evolved at salinity coniditions of about 17 per mille. At the Sarmatian/Pannonian boundary local tectonics and worldwide regressive tendencies result in the final isolation of the Pannonian Basin from the Eastern Paratethys (STEININGER & RÖGL, 1985). Decrease of salinity to 3-10 per mille caused the extinction of the Sarmatian mollusc fauna and settlement of Pannonian brackish to limnic fluvial species. The radiation of molluscs following these changes allows a subdivision of the Sarmatian and Pannonian of the Central Paratethys in distinct biozones.

The 30m thick sand and gravel section of St. Margarethen consits of three biostratigraphical units, distinguished by typical mollusc-assemblages. The first unit bears the typical representatives of the younger Middle Sarmatian *Mactra*-beds, consisting of *Calliostoma podolicum* (DUB.), *Irus gregarius* (GOLDF.), *Mactra vitaliana* ORB. and *Pirenella disjuncta* (SOW.). In the second unit of the section the occurrence of *Melanopsis impressa* KRAUSS together with the marker fossil *Congeria ornithopsis* BRUS. corresponds well to Pannonian zone B. The fauna of the third unit consists of large specimens of the *Melanopsis fossilis*-group, representatives of the *Melanopsis bougei*-group and *Congeria partschi* CZJZEK, characterising the Pannonian zone C/D.