

4. Establishing an adequate picture of Lower Liassic paleogeography. Some continental floral exchanges have been pointed out with the Rhodopean Continent, while marked differences support the existence of a marine area between the area of study and the Bohemian Massif.

Dr. E. DUDICH Jr.

Paradoxes and Use of Bryozoa

(Abstract)

A synthetic review of some crucial problems of paleobryozoology is given. Such are: the contradiction between systematics based mainly on features of the soft body and paleosystematics necessarily based on skeletal morphology; a possible interpretation of paradoxical bryozoan anatomy by means of mosaic evolution; the rule of astogeny, reflecting phylogeny in zoarium development; the two-phase phylogeny through the Earth's past, with virence periods displaying strange reiterations and competition phenomena; non-corallian ecology and possibilities of paleocommunity reconstruction based on the principle of actualism. As for the methodological aspect, traditional and up-to-date techniques are enumerated and commented. Finally, references are cited, with particular regard to practical applications in faciology and stratigraphy. As an example, some conclusions drawn from Upper Eocene bryozoan faunas in Hungary are presented, concerning age, environment and conditions of sedimentation.

Dr. F. GÓCZÁN

Comparative Palynology and the Paleoclimate of Bauxite Formation

(Abstract)

The author adopted the concept of E. VADÁSZ (1951, 1956): "bauxite is a particular type of continental sediment which is — independently of its laterite or terra rossa origin — produced by analogous processes from siallitic substances derived from various bedrocks."

A comparative palynological approach is forwarded. As a first step, several maps of recent aluminium enrichment areas are compiled, showing January and July medium temperature, rainfall distribution and sea water temperature data as well as the distribution of climate indicating plants, the ancient equivalents of which can be traced, by means of pollen studies, from Jurassic to Oligocene.