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JITKA HERCOGOVÁ

The Foraminifera and their Significance for the Stratigraphy of the Cretaceous of Bohemia

(Abstract)

Upper Cretaceous sediments of the Bohemian Massif were deposited in a period ranging from the Upper Cenomanian to the Lower Santonian. On the basis of micropalaeontologic investigations it has been possible to distinguish the Upper Cenomanian; the Lower, Middle and Upper Turonian; and the Lower and Upper Coniacian. Only sandy sediments, which did not favour preservation of the foraminifers, were deposited during Lower Santonian time.

According to their stratigraphical significance, the foraminifera can be subdivided into the following groups:

1. Species having no stratigraphical significance, these are found in beds ranging in age from the Cenomanian or Lower Turonian to the Coniacian (*Lenticulinae*, most of *Fronicularia*, *Nodosaria*, *Valvulineria lenticula* [REUSS], *Textularia foeda* REUSS, and others).

2. Species limited only to a certain part of the Upper Cretaceous, mostly to its lower portion (up to the end of Middle Turonian) or to the Upper Turonian and Coniacian.

3. Species which were referred to by F. BETTENSTAEDT (1952) as "Häufigkeitsfossilien". These are of wider stratigraphical range over large areas, but confined to certain stratigraphical units in relatively small areals; as in the Cretaceous of Bohemia.; such a limited stratigraphical range is chiefly due to ecological factors; *Cassidella tegulata* (REUSS), *Vaginulina ensis* REUSS, *Stensiöina granulata* (OLBERTZ), *Stensiöina exsculpta* (REUSS), etc.

4. Index fossils (species) confined to a certain stratigraphical unit:

Cenomanian:	<i>Gavelinella cenomanica</i> (BROTZEN), <i>Pseudotextulariella cretosa</i> (CUSHMAN), <i>Marginulina muelleri</i> REUSS, <i>Marginulina aequivoca</i> REUSS, etc.;
Lower Turonian:	<i>Gavelinella rudis</i> (REUSS)
Middle Turonian:	<i>Gaudryina ruthenica</i> REUSS, etc.

5. Members of phylogenetic series, which are considered by F. BETTENSTAEDT (1960) to constitute the most reliable group; *Neoflabellina deltoidea* (WEDEKIND) occurs only in the Lower Coniacian, whereas *Neoflabellina sphenoidalis praecursor* (WEDEKIND) is known only from the Upper Coniacian of the Cretaceous of Bohemia.

A range chart referring to the above data was handed out to the attendants of the lecture.

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MILADA KAISEROVÁ-KALIBOVÁ

Palynology of the Carboniferous of the Bohemian Massif

(Abstract)

The Geological Survey, Prague, carried out a palynological research in the Bohemian Massif especially in the Carboniferous system. Both megaspores and microspores from the coal seams (of Westphalian B-C — Stephanian age) were studied.

The megaspore investigation in the Plzeň Basin has shown that megaspore studies are a useful aid in local seam correlations.

The results of microspore studies carried out in three main basins of the Central Bohemian Carboniferous complex (Kladno—Rakovník, Plzeň, Mšeno basins) were summarized and stratigraphically evaluated.

Two bore-holes in eastern Bohemia may be taken as examples showing that it is possible to use palynology in determining the age of the rocks containing neither coal nor macrofossils.