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Title: Contribution to the geology of the boundary between the Eastern and Western Alps between Upper Swabia and Northern Graubünden with respect to paleogeodynamic processes.

Sections from Upper Swabia through Vorarlberg and westernmost Tyrol into the Prättigau and the Lower Engadine (enclosed) are used to demonstrate the paleogeodynamical development of the alpine edifice. Hereby the northern prolongation of the Chur-Lineament, the contacts between the Alps and the Molasse, the inversion of the southern frame of Calcareous Alps and the correlation between the Rhenodanubic Flysch and metamorphised sediments in the Engadine Window are importance.

For the timing of the relative movements facts of biostratigraphy and heavy mineral analysis are used. New fossil records (ammonites and foraminifers) in the "Fimbertal" prove for the S o u t h e r n P e n n i n i c realm of the Lower Engadine Window a stratigraphic sequence as: Variegated Keuper, Kössen beds, Steinsberger Liassic from Sinemurian to Toarcian, flyschoid beds of Middle Jurassic, Lower Cretaceous and Cenomanian-Turonian ages. The ophiolites of the Bürkel-Kopf-Massiv situated beside them, may have been extruded in Middle Jurassic to Cenomanian times.

If wie try to generalize this age-theory (and paleogeographic position?) for all the alpidic ophiolites of the Lower Engadine Window, we have to assume a tectonic or olistostromatic origin for occurrences in other sequences of this window. This idea and its consequences enable to consider all paleozoic and early mesozoic lenses in different levels of the Engadine Window and in the "Feuerstätter Decke" far in the north also as olistoliths in younger beds and not in any case as tectonic slices inside a basal sequence of an overlying tectonic unit. It facilitates palinspastic reconstructions and encourages a connection of the "Stammerspitz"-Sequence and the "Feuerstätter-Decke".

In the N o r t h e r n P e n n i n i c realm, in the central part of the Engadine Window Maastrichtian-foraminifers (Raschvella = Saderer Joch Serie?) are known long ago. These sequences can be connected beneath the Silvretta-Massiv with the Prättigau-

flysch and beneath the Ötztal-Massiv with the "Kalkphyllit" of the Tauern Window. Feuerstätter Zone and Rhenodanubic Flysch of the northernmost alps have to be situated immediately north of a seamount area in a M i d d l e P e n n i n i c position. This longitudinal height is characterised in the Lower Engadin and in the Prättigau (Falknis-Sulzfluh-Tasna) by "Couches rouges" of Upper Cretaceous to Paleocene ages. It consequently has not to be connected with the "Hochstegen-Kalk", which we consider as foreland, but is getting lost in the "Kalkphyllit"-Bassin of the western Tauern Window.

We try to connect the Engadine Dolomites beneath the Silvretta-Verwall-Cristalline-Massiv and the southern Northern Calcareous-Alps with northernmost elements of Northern Calcareous Alps. The "Krabach-Joch"-Nappe and the "Hasenfluh"-Block can be derived from an inversion of their southern frame. The contact plane between the allochthonous "Faltenmolasse" and the alpine edifice is not of greater structural importance than other tectonic boundary-planes inside the "Faltenmolasse", and that one toward the Not-Foulded-Molasse.