## Stop 5 – Late Devonian Cephalopod Limestones in the Vicinity of Valentintörl

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West of the Valentintörl, the uppermost limestone beds at the southern slope of Mount Rauchkofel are exposed. The section is located close to the trail running from the Törl to Lake Wolayer. From this limestone succession representing the Pal Limestone of the Late Devonian, ammonoid faunas were recorded by FRECH (1902) and GAERTNER (1931). The old records could only in part be confirmed, and new collections show the following ammonoid assemblages:

**Frasnian**
*Beloceras praecursor* FRECH 1902, *Manticoceras* sp., *Ponticeras* sp.

**Early and middle Famennian**
*Armatites* sp., *Cheiloceras* sp., *Sporadoceras* sp., *Prolobites* sp., *Platyclymenia* sp., *Cyrtoclymenia* sp., *Rectoclymenia* sp.

**Late Famennian**
*Alpinites kayseri* (SCHINDEWOLF 1923)

## Stop 6 – Valentintörl Section

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The section is exposed at the base of the steep western slope of Valentintörl (2138 m), a spectacular towering thrust sheet which forms the highest point of the Valentin pass (Fig. 30). Various lower Paleozoic sequences ranging from Late Ordovician to Early Carboniferous in age and representing different facies are fault bounded here as may be seen in a N-S section of the eastern side of the Mountain (Fig. 31). The sequence was initially studied by GEYER (1903) and later by GARTNER (1931) and SCHÖNLAUB (1970, 1971, 1980, 1985). The Upper Silurian sequence (Ludlow) corresponds broadly to the Plöcken facies (see SCHÖNLAUB & HISTON, this volume for environmental setting) with an irregular basal contact with the underlying Late Ordovician (Ashgill) **Wolayer Limestone.**

Only the conodont fauna has previously been studied from this section (SCHÖNLAUB, 1970, 1971) and the **Kok Formation** is first evidenced by the O. *crassa* Biozone (sensu WALLISER, 1964) documenting the Early Ludlow. A large hiatus exists therefore at the boundary as both the Llandovery and Wenlock conodont zones are missing. The 4.3 m calcareous sequence (Fig. 32) of reddish-grey predominantly micritic limestones is underlain by a Fe-Mn crust (Fig. 33) which is sometimes exposed as patches on the Wolayer Limestone.