

## **Micropaleontological Investigation of the Carnian Profile from Helenagraben (Jugoslavia)**

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The study of the microfauna from the Carnian profile (Upper Triassic) of Helenagraben near Schwarzenbach (Černa, Jugoslavia) was based on six washed samples and some rock slides. I am thankful to H. HOLZER and R. OBERHAUSER for their kind permission to use the samples collected by them.

According to the disposition of the outcrops, the samples were collected from and near the second *Cardita* shale horizon. Only one sample was collected from the third *Cardita* shale horizon.

Foraminiferal tests (of several species) belonging to 10 different genera were determined from the samples collected from the second *Cardita* shale horizon and an underlying oncolitic limestone layer. As per the samples studied, the foraminiferal fauna becomes poorer and poorer following the profile from the base to the top.

The foraminiferal assemblage is mostly constituted of Lagenids and Rotaliids. An important point worthy of note is the presence of the genus *Trocholina* with the maximum number of species, especially with *Trocholina biconvexa* OBERHAUSER with different subspecies. Remarkable is also the occurrence of *Trocholina procera* (LIEBUS) which R. OBERHAUSER has reported from the second *Cardita* shale horizon of Raibl (Italy).

Besides the foraminifera, the samples are also partly rich in small Gastropods, bivalves, small and smooth ostracods, echinoidal remains and other indetermined organic remnants. Very rarely small fish teeth are encountered also in the material.

The foraminifera examined point to Carnian age (Upper Triassic) for the beds of Helenagraben profile, although a possibility for an uppermost Ladinian (Cordevolian, Upper Triassic) age may not be totally ruled out.

## **Studies on the Microfauna of Johannesstollen**

(Grünbach, Lower Austria)

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### **Abstract**

This paper embodies the results of the microfaunal studies carried out by the author on Upper Cretaceous — Palaeocene of the Johannesstollen, Lower Austria. Formations only up to 1,000 meters were studied and it has been found that the formations beyond 720 meters, so far thought to be of Maastrichtian age, are really Campanian. The microfauna, though rich, is not very well preserved and specific determination is sometimes difficult. All the conclusions arrived at here are on the basis of the determination of important groups of planktonic foraminifera eg. *GLOBOTRUNCANA* and *GLOBIGERINA*. Benthonic foraminifera have not been studied in detail and only their genera have been determined except for a few important forms, which have been determined specifically.

Isolated and well preserved specimens of *MISCELLANEA* are being reported from this locality. It may be interesting to note that they have been found in a horizon rich in micro-fossils and a more detailed study may, therefore, yield interesting results.